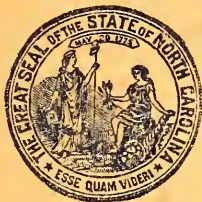


Vol. VII.

APRIL, 1908

No. 4

The
North Carolina Booklet



**GREAT EVENTS
IN
NORTH CAROLINA
HISTORY**



**PUBLISHED QUARTERLY
BY
THE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION**

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SINGLE NUMBERS 35 CENTS

\$1.00 THE YEAR

The North Carolina Booklet.

Great Events in North Carolina History.

THE BOOKLET will be issued quarterly by the North Carolina Society Daughters of the Revolution, beginning July, 1908. Each BOOKLET will contain three articles and will be published in July, October, January, and April. Price, \$1.00 per year, 35 cents for single copy.

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MISS MARY HILLIARD HINTON.

MRS. E. E. MOFFITT.

VOLUME VIII.

1. John Harvey.....*Mr. R. D. W. Connor.*
 2. An Early North Carolina Peace Movement, 1819-1823.
Mr. Marshall DeLancey Haywood.
 3. The Historical Movement in North Carolina.
 4. North Carolina Women of the Revolution....*Dr. Richard Dillard.*
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MISS MARY HILLIARD HINTON,

"MIDWAY PLANTATION,"

Raleigh, N. C.

The
NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET

*"Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her!
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her."*

Published by
THE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

The object of the BOOKLET is to aid in developing and preserving North Carolina History. The proceeds arising from its publication will be devoted to patriotic purposes.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET.

Vol. VII

APRIL, 1908

No. 4

SAINT JAMES'S CHURCHYARD.

BY MRS. LULA CLARK MARKHAM.

A bit of ancient England dropped adown
Amid these alien streets,
Where 'neath the soft, blue, Southern sky, there beats
The throbbing life-tide of the crude New World;
The old gray church keeps guard, o'erblown
By winds of many winters; here have been unfurled
The sunset banners of an hundred years;
On these old, leveled, grass-grown graves the tears
Were dried a long, long century ago.

With stately step and slow,
O'er the smooth velvet of this grassy aisle,
Perchance the proud Cornwallis walked, the while
Pondering his lofty dreams of power and fame
And thinking of the waters, vast and gray,
Which stretched their stormy leagues between
This untamed land and his loved island, fair and green;

 It may be that a grim
Foreboding came of sore defeat and shame
To cloud his haughty brow, an augury
Of dire disaster waiting him

 At Yorktown far away.

Past these gray walls the Redcoats marched one day
With measured step and glittering swords aglow,
Unwitting that for them the end was nigh
Of weary warfare; that they marched to meet
In one last test their scorned, provincial foe,
To lay their proud swords at those ragged feet.

And here to-day one lies
Wrapped in his garb of glory for a shroud.
The careless, bubble-seeking crowd
Goes idly by, and recks not that the eyes
Here closed in sleep once flashed with ardor bright
To lead the blind young nation to the light:
The lofty brow that long has turned to dust
Wrought in its fervid brain the daring dream
Of liberty triumphant in a proud, august,
Great nation born of great souls like his own.
He was the White Knight of undimmed renown;
Patriot, soldier, statesman, not a gleam
Of wealth or fame allured him, and he swerved
Not from his chosen path although it led
Through sacrifice and loss, through doubt and dread,
Content if but his country's cause were served.

We can not tell to what far distant stars
His bark of life was steered so long ago; .
On what high embassies he has been sent, what holy wars
For truth and right awaited him; we know
That here each flower, each crystal drop of dew
Is a white message from the heart of him,
Each buoyant breeze that sweeps in from the sea
Is whispering of his golden dreams come true,
Each radiant star that lights the evening's blue
Forever keeps his name from growing dim.
And while yon marble finger silently
Points to the heaven which claimed him for its own,
While one leal, Southern heart holds on its throne
The love of country and of right,
The fearless scorn of tyranny and might,
Cornelius Harnett lives and can not die.

And so, year after year, till ages have gone by,
These ancient graves will wait the mighty word,
When with his trumpet blast, the Angel of the Lord,
With one foot on the sea and one upon the shore,
Proclaims "Time was, time is, but time shall be no more!"
And those who sleep below so tranquilly
Through their hushed hearts will feel the thrill of birth
Which wakes to find new heavens and new earth.

THE FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.

BY JAMES C. MACRAE,
(Dean of Law School, University of North Carolina.)

“He that hath no stomach for this fight let him depart.”

The last decade of the Eighteenth Century was a time of trouble and perplexity to the young Republic which had so recently achieved its independence and taken place among the Nations.

Indeed, from the peace of 1783 to the defeat of Pakenham, some thirty years later, the permanent existence of the United States was an unsolved problem. Threatened on the one side by the ill-concealed enmity of its former sovereign, and urged, on the other, by the officious efforts of its former friend and ally to embroil it in foreign wars. With no standing army, a long and unprotected coast line, and a small, though gallant, naval armament, its hope and reliance was upon its citizen soldiery.

North Carolina was, at the end of the century, one of the strongest States in the Union, with all the elements of future prosperity. It had no cities nor large towns in its borders, but it had a population filled with the spirit of liberty. It was in those early days when the life of the Republic seemed threatened with foreign wars that the town of Fayetteville on the twenty-third of August, 1793, called its young men together to organize a volunteer military company.

Robert Adam, a young Scotch merchant, was elected Captain, John Winslow, Lieutenant, and Robert Cochran, Ensign. These were leading citizens of Fayetteville in their day, and up to the present time their successors have been the worthiest representatives of their community.

This sketch is largely made from an address delivered on the occasion of the Centennial of the Company, with such addenda as may embrace some reference to the very important public services rendered by the Company since the close of its first century. A history of the organization would require much larger space than has been allotted to this paper, but the archives of the command contain full records and rosters, and one may find in several instances five generations of Fayetteville men upon its rolls.

The characteristic of this organization from its inception may be summed up in the word, *duty*. Its leaders and promoters were men of intelligence and position.

It was not formed for the simple purpose of giving grace to holiday pageants, but for the defense of the people in their rights and liberties.

It realized the true conception of a citizen soldiery; for its members were *citizens* as well as soldiers.

The same spirit which induced them to submit to discipline, that they might become efficient soldiers, led them also to take up the responsibilities incident to citizenship, without the bearing of which there can be no real enjoyment of the benefits of good government.

So, they were the upholders of law and order, and in times of agitation were ever ready to preserve the peace.

The strength and value of a military organization in a community, under the direction of cool and intrepid men (for with any other leaders they become a firebrand and a source of anxiety and of danger), can only be fully appreciated by those whose business it has been to execute the laws.

In times of excitement, when there is danger of some outbreak of popular violence, the advantage of an organized body of disciplined men, under proper officers, to be called out in the last resort, is simply incalculable.

The community whose foremost men constitute such a body is comparatively safe from intestine trouble.

The machinery of the civil law is ordinarily all-sufficient in itself.

A very large majority of the people are obedient to law, and it is an easy matter, when public sentiment is rightly directed, to administer the same for the welfare of all concerned.

But men, taken collectively, are sometimes, like the individual, overborne by passion; and while under its impulse they may break down the barriers which ages of exertion and sacrifice have built up around their liberties.

It is on occasions of such temporary bursts of lawlessness which are liable to occur in human society that it becomes necessary, under our system, to call in the citizen soldiers to assist the civil arm.

The great efficiency of the State Guard of North Carolina to-day is attested by the fact that it is so seldom necessary to bring them into actual aid of the civil authority.

So potent is their influence that the bare knowledge that such an organization is in existence and ready for action at a moment's warning, is sufficient in general to prevent any serious outbreak. Such has been the happy case of this community for all these hundred years.

For most of this period there have been other military companies here just as good and just as true, which, in the mutations of time, have risen and flourished and passed away, but this old company has lived through every change.

With the exception of those occasions when it was absent in active service, and when, in the overpowering calamity which fell upon us all, we were deprived of our arms, it has ever been the bulwark of these people's safety and the nucleus around which they might rally for defence.

It was organized in those unsettled times when the States of the American Union, having just emerged from the seven years struggle for freedom, each found itself face to face with the great problems of government which, pending the

conflict, had been held in abeyance; political feeling ran high; the spirit of peace had not yet calmed the passions of the recent combatants; and it seemed that the new and scarce formed nation was about to face as enemies those who had been its recent friends and allies. The first apparent necessity was the establishment of an armed militia for protection against all foes, both foreign and domestic.

It was then, before the laws which were soon after passed for its organization, that this company was brought into existence.

And on July 23, 1807, when a second war with England was imminent and the President had warned the militia to be in readiness for an emergency, this company tendered him its services in the following resolution which was communicated to the President:

Resolved unanimously. That we very much admire, and highly approve of the dignified, manly and independent sentiments contained in the proclamation of the President of the United States; and having observed that he has ordered the raising of 100,000 militia, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, and it is his pleasure to accept Volunteers to compose a part thereof.

Resolved unanimously, That the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, officers and soldiers voluntarily tender their services, with this declaration that although as citizens, they highly appreciate the blessings of peace, yet, as citizen soldiers, they are ever ready to avenge an insult offered to their country by any nation whatever, and pledge themselves to be ready, whenever called upon, for the defense of such measures as may be adopted by the Government.

In acknowledgment of this tender Mr. Jefferson, under his own hand, wrote as follows:

To Captain John McMillan and the

Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company:

The offer of your services in support of the rights of your country merits the highest praise. And whenever the moment arrives in which these rights must appeal to the public arm for support, the spirit from which your offer flows, that which animates our nation, will be their sufficient safeguard.

To the legislature will be rendered a faithful account of the events which have so justly excited the sensibilities of our country, of the measures taken to obtain reparation and of their result; and to their wisdom will belong the course to be ultimately pursued.

In the meantime it is our duty to pursue that prescribed by the existing laws, toward which should your services be requisite, this offer of them will be remembered.

I tender for your country the thanks you so justly deserve.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1807.

In 1813, when the enemy threatened to make a landing on our coast, it promptly marched to Wilmington, and there was the special bodyguard of Governor Hawkins, the Commander-in-Chief of the North Carolina forces. Upon the conclusion of its tour of service it was relieved from duty in the following communication:

To Lieutenant WM. BARRY GROVE.

SIR:—I am commanded by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the state of North Carolina, to express through you to the officers and privates of your company, the very high approbation which they merit, and which they have met with, for their prompt and soldier-like march to one of the vulnerable points of our state when it was invaded. And to his Excellency it is a high gratification that all composing your company have done all that could be expected from officers and soldiers. Stimulated by this laudable example, it is confidently hoped the militia of the state of North Carolina will derive much benefit.

On your arrival in the town of Fayetteville you will dismiss from duty the members composing your company. I am, with much regard,

Your obedient servant,

F. N. W. BURTON, *Aid.*

In 1825, it attended LaFayette upon his visit to Fayetteville, the name of this town having been changed in 1784 from Cross Creek to honor the distinguished soldier who had done so much to achieve for us our liberty.

In 1846, when North Carolina was called upon to send a regiment to Mexico, while it was, of course, impracticable that this company, composed as it was of the leading business and professional men of the town should go on foreign ser-

vice, it sent out a noncommissioned officer, Sergeant W. E. Kirkpatrick, to take command of the Cumberland Company, F, of the North Carolina Regiment, as its Captain, advanced him to the same rank in its own company, and at the close of the Mexican war received him with distinguished honors.

In those peaceful days which followed, it continued to be the pride and glory of the town, ready in every emergency; foremost on every festive occasion—making casual visits to its brother commands in other towns, and keeping up its own *esprit du corps* by a generous rivalry with the other companies of the town.

On the 15th of April, 1861, after the Confederate States had been formed by the resumption of the sovereignty of the State of South Carolina and those to the south of her, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling upon the States for 75,000 troops “to put down these combinations,” and this was the declaration which brought about the war between the States.

Immediately upon the publication in Fayetteville of this proclamation, on the 17th day of April, the Independent Company unanimously tendered itself to the Governor of North Carolina to serve in opposition to the coercion policy of the Federal Government of which North Carolina was still a part.

Its tender was accepted, and its first service, in conjunction with the other companies of the town and county, was the taking possession of the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville, where it remained as guard until May 7, when, being relieved, it went into camp on Harrington Hill, and on the morning of the 9th of May, 108 strong it went to Raleigh, whither it had been preceded by the LaFayette Light Infantry, a magnificent company, with which it was at once embodied into the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers; and on the 20th of May, 1861, when the ordinance of

secession was adopted by the people of North Carolina in convention at Raleigh, it was already tasting the never-to-be-forgotten hospitality of the people of Richmond in camp at Howard's Grove in that famous city.

Though it had offered itself for ten years or the war, it had been mustered in for six months. It served its term on the Peninsula; its regiment, having taken a leading part in the engagement at Big Bethel, received the name of the Bethel Regiment, which was retained by its successor, the 11th North Carolina Troops.

Upon the return of the company home at the end of six months, while its organization was retained, its members, many of them having been fitted for command by their service in the ranks, became officers in other companies and regiments and on the general staff.

Many entered the ranks of other commands and there illustrated the effect of the fine discipline to which they had been subjected under the tutelage of their old Regimental Commander, D. H. Hill.

A remnant remained at home and kept up the organization. Too few to form a separate company in the field, they performed a tour of duty at and near Fort Fisher, as part of the Clarendon Guards. For a few years after the close of the war they were not permitted to bear arms, but they kept their organization, meeting each year upon their anniversary for that purpose. It was not long, however, before the federal troops were withdrawn, and the days of reconstruction were over, and at once they were re-equipped and armed.

In 1876 this company with its distinguished guests to-day, the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., was part of the Centennial Legion, and assisted in the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and before its return visited Boston by special invitation, where its officers and men were treated with marked consideration.

For some years it constituted the first company of the Second Regiment of the State Guard and attended the annual encampments, but upon the adoption by the Guard of a distinctive uniform for all its members, this company having been allowed by special legislation to select its own uniform and preferring to retain that which it wears to-day, became by order of the Commander-in-Chief, the late Governor Fowle, an unattached company of the North Carolina Troops.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, *May 3, 1890.*

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6.

Company A, Second Regiment North Carolina State Guard, is allowed to withdraw from the State Guard and is restored to its former status as an independent Company, to be designated as the Fayetteville Light Infantry Company, under the Act of the General Assembly of 1819. It will be subject only to orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

It will retain the arms and equipment now in its possession, but the overcoats heretofore issued to it whilst a member of the State Guard will be returned to Col. F. A. Olds, Quartermaster General, who, upon receipt of the same will deliver to said Company the bond executed by said Company for said overcoats.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES D. GLENN,
Adjutant-General.

Recently it became again a company of the State Guard, and the question has arisen as to its right to wear the Confederate gray and is still unsettled.

No wonder, then, that with its record of long and faithful service, this ancient and honorable corps has become well known in North Carolina and beyond its borders. No wonder that it has been the recipient of marks of special regard from time to time at the hands of the Legislature.

In 1819 a joint resolution was passed by the General Assembly giving to its commanders the rank of Major and to its Lieutenants that of Captain "so long as the corps shall continue to hold itself armed and equipped agreeably to the tenor

of its rules and regulations." As I had occasion to say in an address to this company on its 81st anniversary, in the year 1859 an act was passed to encourage this company, by the terms of which its officers and men were exempted from the performance of jury duty; but this favor was unanimously declined upon the ground that its duty as soldiers did not and ought not to relieve its members from any of the duties incident to citizenship.

Thus was evinced the high spirit of the corps and the devotion of its members to the performance of duty.

Could I recount to you the pleasant traditions and some of the peculiar customs pertaining to this company it might afford you some amusement, but they are already perpetuated in successive addresses which have been delivered on the former anniversaries.

Some day, and it is to be hoped at no great distance, your historian will gather them into a book and hand them down the line, that those who come after you may, like you, partake of the spirit of the fathers.

The last public act performed by this company was a few weeks ago in Raleigh, when it followed the remains of the great man who had been the President of the Confederate States, as they passed to their place at Hollywood, testifying the respect of its members for his memory, and seeking participation in whatever may be awarded of praise or blame to him who was the embodiment of all that was left of their common cause.

If by any strange mischance the career of this company was closed with its century of service, what an honorable end it would have reached before giving up its arms and passing into history, that its last act should have been to follow the bier of Jefferson Davis as it bore him to his eternal rest.

Organized, as this company was, a few years after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the

State Convention assembled in this town, of the circumstances of which adoption, the fierce and bitter contest, the thorough discussion, and the guarantees of personal freedom and State autonomy required before final action, we have all been made quite familiar by the recent celebration in this place of its centennial, and the splendid oration there pronounced by Senator M. W. Ransom, and the impromptu speech of great merit by Senator Vance, the officers and men were thoroughly imbued with the first principles of loyalty to the State, which was its sovereign, except as to certain powers and jurisdictions for special purposes granted to the general government. They have ever been true to these traditions, and, recognizing certain changes tending to strengthen and perpetuate the union of sovereign States brought about by the submission of the question in dispute to the ultimate arbitrament of arms, they are, as ever, true and steadfast in their devotion to North Carolina and the Constitutional Union of which she now forms an independent and indestructible part.

No call has ever been made by the State authorities which this company has not obeyed with alacrity.

Distinguished among, and not above, its comrade companies by reason of its great age and repeated services; the last public relic of the hallowed past, except the venerable University which is its senior in years but is perennial in its strength and in the renewal of its youth; surviving the old Constitution, the best ever made for a free people; surviving the old judiciary system and the executive and legislative departments, for they all gave place in 1868 to the new ideas and forms of government begotten of the last revolution, it ought to have some mark by which it may be known among its fellows.

It might, under the special laws which govern it, have chosen to be recognized by the old uniform of blue and buff

which it wore for many years. But when it came to take up its arms again after an enforced suspension, it was thought it might be well to cling to that garb which typified its greatest service to the commonwealth; it was thought that it might serve to teach the coming generations to revere the memory of the fathers who wore the gray; to know that there rests no stain of treason upon those who, clad in the Confederate colors, lost all but honor on the field of battle.

It was thought that it might further illustrate for those who shall see it march wherever duty calls in future years, that they who took the parole of honor to bear faithful allegiance to the United States were none the worse for the struggle they had made to compass the freedom of the State; that their patriotism was in no way weakened, and that the old company could be as instant in discharge of duty to constituted authority in this year of grace, 1893, as they were in the days of '61; that it might serve to bind to the grand future of a united and prosperous nation in the 20th Century the traditions of the no less glorious Confederacy, when the gray-clad soldier marched with Robert Lee and rode in the column where Wade Hampton led.

And so, at the sacrifice of much that was pleasant and companionable and profitable, this company, in no spirit of insubordination, but simply in the exercise of a discretion granted years ago by those who made the laws which govern us, has chosen to retain the gray uniform as an object lesson in the teaching of those things which will serve to lead enthusiastic youth to honor virtue and heroism, whether its reward is victory, or its issue death.

We are honored by the presence at our festival of comrades from Virginia and South Carolina whose splendid companies vie with ours in age and which, like ours, have renewed their youth and yet preserved the traditions of the early days of the Republic.

Each of them, like our own, has been the pride of its State and the honor of its community.

We have already welcomed them to the freedom of the city. We thank them for the soldierly distinction with which they have come to join us in the celebration of our natal day.

The Richmond Light Infantry Blues celebrated its centennial in May; it shares with us the honor of having tendered its services to the President in 1807, and taken part in the war of 1812, and its record in the late war has covered it with glory. And in this connection there is a tender episode in its history which binds it fast in our affections. It was in a gallant defense of the soil of our own State at Roanoke Island on the 9th day of February, 1862, that its peerless young commander fell pierced with the messenger of death. His last words made the battle cry of the command until the scene closed upon the remnant left at Appomattox: "Fight on, fight on, keep cool."

Of all the lifeblood poured out for years on Southern soil there was none that welled from knightlier heart than that of Jennings Wise.

Our kindred and friends, the Washington Light Infantry, from the sister Carolina, have come to us from the citadel of liberty, the city of Charleston.

They, too, have traced their lineage from those early days of our country's history, have added to the glory of South Carolina in all her struggles for constitutional freedom, and we are bound to them by all the ties of a common cause and a common fate. Their record in the war of 1812 and that between the States was worthy of the reputation of their State and city.

To add to the interest of the occasion, they bear with them the crimson flag of the Cowpens and of Eutaw, the banner under which Virginia and the twin Carolinas rushed to vic-

tory. Long may this sacred standard remain in the keeping of the brave and gallant men who hold it now.

May the friendships formed between the two commands in 1876 ripen now into more intimate knowledge of each other as distance has been so shortened by the new lines of communication between Charleston and our town.

Nothing could have been more appropriate than the participation of these representatives of our neighbor States in the celebration of our centennial.

When each of these commands was formed there was a fresh memory of the heroic campaigns of 1780-81, when the patriot troops of Virginia and the Carolinas dealt the blow to Ferguson at Kings Mountain, which turned the tide that had overborne the State of South Carolina and was intended to crush out liberty in North Carolina and Virginia. With the Maryland Line and Washington's Light Horse they gained a victory at the Cowpens, under Morgan.

And after Cornwallis had been forced at Guilford to turn his course to the sea and abandon his idea of conquest, again they struck at Eutaw such a blow as resulted in the retreat of the invader to the coast, and the virtual redemption of South Carolina.

In all these desperate encounters the men of the three States stood together and the Maryland Line, the Delaware Contingent (the blue hen's chickens) and the Georgia troops, Light Horse Harry Lee and Swamp Fox Marion and Sumter, and old Ben Cleveland and Shelby and Graham and Campbell and Washington raised such a storm as swept the land of the invader and drove Cornwallis to his fate at Yorktown.

How fitting it is that we should meet here on common ground and recount the exploits of the fathers, keep alive their grand traditions and resolve that we shall ever stand together, in war and in peace, as soldiers and as citizens.

The founders of this company have long since gone to their rest.

Fifty years ago there was a day of brave rejoicing. An address was delivered by Ed. Lee Winslow, Esq., an old member of the company which was in itself a complete history of its first half century.

In 1850 on this day you were addressed by Hon. Robert Strange who had been the Major Commandant, a Senator and a Judge. His elegant oration has been printed with Mr. Winslow's and is preserved in the archives.

In 1873, a distinguished South Carolinian, though a native of Fayetteville, Hon. W. S. Mullins, came to join with us in the celebration of the eightieth anniversary and address his former comrades.

Time fails me to call over the list of the honored officers and members of this corps who have passed away.

God rest them in the land of Peace.

It is easier to speak of the olden times, the first years of the organization, because we never knew the actors in those stirring scenes, they were already in the halls of history when we were born.

But when we come to read the names of those who, in the vigor of manhood, took part in the festivities of the semi-centennial, or when we recall the names of those who have since been its members and have gone, we are brought into the visible presence of our fathers and our brethren and the ground is hallowed where we stand in the show of our own memories.

It was an established custom in the olden time that on the 1st of May the company should appear in garments of immaculate white and act as escort of the fair young Queen of the May to the scene of her coronation, and for that day of all the year its fealty belonged to her majesty alone.

In later times, for one day in the year, it is under the orders of the Ladies' Memorial Association in the celebration

of the solemn rites which they have instituted over the graves of the Confederate dead.

And for the small service it has rendered her she returns a tenfold devotion. No sacrifice has been too great for her to make in the past for the benefit of this company. Its silken banners are always the workmanship of her fair hands. Its festive board is garnished with her exquisite taste.

But how can I recount the many tokens of her favor? She is here to-day in all her loveliness to grace the festival. If I could express a wish that would include all good to the members of this old company it should be that each one shall be truly worthy of the tender love of one of these fair women.

For the members of the Veteran Corps and those of the dispersed abroad, who are here to join in this most interesting occasion, we have the heartiest welcome. They will rejoice to see that at the entrance of the old company upon its second century it has laid the foundations of an elegant armory, under whose temporary roof we assemble to-day, and which it expects from time to time to enlarge and beautify and embellish until it shall be in itself a history of the corps.

God speed the young men in this undertaking. May they realize that there is something of responsibility in taking up the escutcheon which bears the insignia of the F. I. L. I. upon it.

“He that hath no stomach to this fight, let him depart.”

May they live and flourish and uphold the ancient reputation of the Corps and hand it down the New Century with undimmed lustre and renown.

So passed into history the first century of the existence of this command and the years rolled quickly on.

The controversy concerning the right of the Company to select and wear its own uniform under the resolution of 1819 was revived and became sharp and decisive.

An order from Governor Carr to the Company in 1893 had

required the return of the arms and other public property in its possession and had dropped the Company from the State Guard for failure to parade for inspection dressed in the regulation uniform, although it had been expressly invited by a former administration to resume its place in the State Guard as an unattached company subject to orders direct from the Commander-in-Chief. The order was resented by the Company and itself set right in a long correspondence and after a long report by a committee of leading members of the Company to whom it was referred. This report is spread at length upon the records and reserves forever as a complete vindication of the action of the command under rather trying circumstances.

But the order of the Governor was promptly obeyed, the arms and other property of the State returned, and the Company as promptly armed and accoutred itself and tendered its services to the Governor as an independent volunteer organization of the North Carolina Militia under the law of 1819.

Then came a time of great festivity. The Company was immensely popular, especially with the ladies, on account of its distinctive uniform.

In May, 1894, it had the post of honor on the occasion of the unveiling of the Confederate Monument on Capitol Square in Raleigh, and was treated with distinguished consideration.

In the month of January, 1898, there was a great mid-winter fair under its auspices in Fayetteville, which was attended by several of the visiting military companies, and there seemed to be for the community and for the country at large an era of lasting peace and prosperity.

The large and convenient armory was completed, the archives were kept therein, and the walls were adorned with the beautiful banners it had borne in its various service, and with the portraits of its worthy members and commanders.

To appropriate the words of one of its most devoted members and sons, the late Col. John D. Cameron, of Asheville:

The organization was formed of the best blood of Fayetteville; it was the pride of the sons to succeed the fathers, and such has been religiously observed. Service in such a company has always been esteemed an honor; and, for nearly a century, joining the Independent Company has been almost an essential to the young man of Fayetteville, as a formal declaration of manhood, as the assumption of the *toga virilis* by the youth of Rome.

Lawyers, physicians, merchants, mechanics, all have taken their turn in the ranks, and in their turn have succeeded to command; the course of promotion is uniform and inflexible; the lowest corporal, if he serves long enough, will in time rise to the rank of Major, but can only do so when those above him have passed through the same course by the rise and withdrawal of those who have attained the highest rank.

By this time the old town, itself scarred all over by fires of war, had begun to look up again; the old landmarks were being removed by the march of progress.

"Camp Adam" on Haymount, named for its first commander, where the beautiful May festivals used to be held, is now ceasing to be a memory. And the old shooting ground on Cross Creek where, after the target firing on the 23rd of August, the long tables groaned with the weight of the feast, and the shady grove resounded with eloquent periods, as the rippling waters made cool the summer air, and the "Foresters Spring" afforded purest beverage, either straight or mixed, according to the taste of the drinker. And historic "Cool Spring" higher up the creek where on whose banks for a century the company was accustomed to halt for refreshments and fire its memorial volley over the grave of old Isaac Hammond, the colored fifer, whose last wish it was to be laid where he might hear the music of the fife and the drum; are not all these things written in the rich chronicles of the old Independent Company?

Even now some of the quaint customs of the grandfathers are preserved. The young member of this company, be it

officer or man, who takes unto himself a wife, must sure as fate meet the ordeal for every new-made benedict in the rank and file, a free ride around the company, thrice repeated, on the arms of his comrades at the next regular muster.

But the new century, so full of peaceful promise, had not gone far before in the clear sky rang out the call to arms, and of course the reveille sounded at the armory, and the citizen soldiers without a moment's hesitation took up their duty and responded to the summons, and young husbands and fathers and younger boys, whose furthest thoughts on yesterday had been of battles, were putting on their armor and off to the wars as their fathers had gone before them.

It was an easy matter now to settle the question of uniforms. This company was mustered into service of the United States as company A, Second Regiment, N. C. Volunteers for the Spanish war.

Perhaps because of its being unattached to one of the regiments of the State Guard, or by some other strange mischance, its natural place at the head of the first regiment was filled by others, but it was supposed that North Carolina's two regiments, so promptly tendered and accepted would have been among the first at the front.

The first regiment reached Havana, and the second, delayed by the work of preparation on the part of the government, was held in Raleigh for some weeks and then distributed along the coast awaiting transportation, when by reason of the total destruction of the Spanish Navy and the overpowering rush of the first American troops who reached the field, the war was brought to a sudden determination. And soon the men were at home again engaged in their ordinary avocations. The organization is kept up; the company is now a part of the State Guard of North Carolina and a beautiful arrangement has been made, well-pleasing to all concerned.

There is a battalion, the Gray and the Blue.

For all special occasions the company musters in the colors of the North Carolina State Guard, whatever it may be, blue now, but soon to be turned into some invisible khaki color, possibly gray.

But when the anniversary comes, or Washington's or Lee's birthday, or the first of May, then it is the Gray Company, the old Independent, its commander a major, and all its lieutenants captains.

The armory has been disposed of to the United States, its site is to be occupied by a public building; a newer and a finer armory will soon be provided and the progressive city of Fayetteville will take as much pride in the future of this ancient and honorable corps as the fathers and mothers did in the old company, whose history, like a golden thread, runs through the annals of the municipality and of the State.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ROW GALLEY "GENERAL ARNOLD"—A SIDE LIGHT ON COLONIAL EDENTON.

BY REVEREND ROBERT BRENT DRANE, D.D.,
(Rector of St. Paul's Church, Edenton, N. C.)

In the year 1781, the American colonies were yet in the life and death struggle for political freedom from England and the southern portion of them was the scene of many important actions. The incident herein treated is not given in the histories, but the fact and its importance to the Edentonians are witnessed to in "The Life and Correspondence of James Iredell," and in certain papers of Josiah Collins, Esq., heretofore unpublished.

Writing in that year to James Iredell, Samuel Johnston, says: "All Europe have their eyes on America, and particularly the Southern States. Much will depend on our exertions and success. The great and sudden fall of the old continental money has occasioned very great convulsions and dissatisfaction in this city and has reduced all paper currency to a very doubtful state, very many refusing to have anything to do with it." And again, "We shall suffer much in this campaign, it will be very bloody, but I hope it will be the last. * * * My hopes and expectations of a favorable issue to our troubles are very sanguine."

Such was the spirit of the leading men of Edenton in the face of the invasion of their region by Cornwallis, both by land and water.

In those days and for long afterward the port of Edenton was much more important than we of today know it, since the development of Norfolk and the railroads has given trade greater facilities than through our shallow sounds. As the "Port of Roanoke" Edenton was entered by many vessels of

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the foreign trade, and this suggested to the British invader an avenue of distress to the Americans, which they entered.

At the time above indicated and for the cause here specified, many Edentonians sought safety in flight across the sound, particularly to Bertie County; and Windsor was crowded with fugitives, especially women and children, who seem to have made the best of the situation. Familiar letters of those days anticipate for us the scenes of Refugee Life in our "Sixties." Good humour and old fashioned hospitality prevailed. News from the front was continually conveyed by the gentlemen in person, passing and repassing, and through the letters sent by "expresses," or messengers, to their loved ones and their business correspondents. *

Under date of 23th May, 1781, Charles Johnson writing from Edenton to James Iredell gives some particulars relative to one of the most formidable of the British predatory boats in Albemarle Sound, the Row Galley "General Arnold." †

*The following subscription paper illustrates this aspect of the life of that day:

"We, the subscribers, being willing and desirous of establishing a Post between this Town [Edenton] and that of Suffolk, in Virginia, for the purpose of receiving the earliest News and Intelligence in the Present Critical times, do agree to pay the several sums affixed against our Respective Names, the same to be paid into the hands of Robt. Smith, Esq., for the purpose of Employing a Rider once a fortnight. Given under our hands this 6th of May, 1775."

Signed for five shillings each by J. Charlton, John Pearson, Charles Bondfield, Arch'd Corrie, George Gray, S. Dickinson, Thos. Benbury, Wm. Hoskins, Roger Pye, Wm. Boyd, Wm. Littlejohn, Geo. Russell, Arch'd Campbell, Jno. Green, Jno. Horniblow, Chas. Johnson, Robt. Patterson (K. Williams?); and for ten shillings each by Jos. Blount, Thos. Jones, Rob. Smith, Michael Payne, Quintin Miller, Jos. Montford, Andw. Little, James Blount, Jas. Iredell, Sam'l Johnston.

† In J. R. B. Hathaway's Hist'l. and Gen'l. Register, Vol. 3, No. 2, page 299, it is made probable that the infamous Benedict Arnold visited Edenton in 1774.

"We last night returned from a cruise, unfortunately not having taken the galley, our principal object; but as we were so happy as to retake Mr. Smith's schooner, in which his whole property was embarked, it gives, as you may conceive, every person concerned in the expedition the most heartfelt satisfaction. Ten of her hands [the Galley's] were taken by about the same number of ours in Mr. Johnston's canoe, after a smart fire on both sides, in which, however, nobody was wounded. We pushed them so close that they were obliged to set fire to Mr. Littlejohn's schooner and, under favor of the night, made their escape. We are now fully employed in fitting out three or four armed boats to go in pursuit, Nelson's brig proving improper for the service, as the Galley can always get in shoal water, where a large vessel can not follow her. If she does not immediately leave the sound, or is not reinforced, which the prisoners seem to expect, I have not the least doubt of our people taking her. The inhabitants, in general, and sailors have, and do, turn out unanimously. I never saw, nor could hope to see, so much public spirit, personal courage and intrepid resolution—it would please you to see it. I am convinced that was the measure adopted of fitting out one or two armed vessels, we might laugh at all attempts of the enemies' plundering banditti.

"I feel for Mrs. Dawson's exposed and unprotected situation. I'm apprehensive this is but a prelude to what we must expect upon return of the enemies' boats from the plunder of James River, but thanks to Providence for the formation of our natural fortifications, which will hinder their small craft being supported by their large ships."

Robert Smith, owner of schooner above happily retaken, a considerable merchant of Edenton, writing to Iredell from Eden House, in Bertie County, says: "I am just going over to town to know the worst. They have given me a pretty little switching, but it might have been worse; they have

ruined poor Littlejohn and would have left me nothing had they not have taken fright. * * * I apprehend this visit is only a prelude to many such we are to expect."

Another glimpse of the situation is seen from Mrs. Blair's letter to Iredell: "I think it will be very wrong for my sister to stay below any longer, for though these boats come up to cut out vessels, it is, I think, more than probable they will call at plantations, and those in particular where they see good houses, for there they will expect rich plunder. I believe they seldom want information where the most is to be had. I should think it would be better for Mrs. Dawson also to get out of the way, if it was only on account of the continual dread and uneasiness she will continue to be under."

Judge Iredell, writing to his wife, under date Edenton, 30th May, 1781, adds something: "The boats went yesterday, four of them, under the respective commands of Captain Gale, Captain Bateman, Captain Addison, and Captain Finch, all together having about fifty men, or perhaps more. They are Mr. Johnston's canoe, Mr. Pollok's, the Caswell's barge, and Bonitz's boat, and each, I believe, has a swivel, besides muskets. The men are well chosen, and went with excellent spirits, without any kind of riot or disorder. The Galley, when the last account came, was in the marshes. Two other boats were to go from Perquimans, and two, it was expected, would be fitted out by the Bankers below.* * * * Mr. Smith has lost several of his papers, though not the most valuable, his table and other linen and clothes, and very near seven hhds. of rum.

Littlejohn has lost little, I am told, except his schooner. Two of his negroes are returned."

While such was the agitation in and about Edenton and Mrs. Johnston's friends were advising her to vacate "Hayes," the family seat, just out of town, to follow her friends to Bertie County for safety, her husband, Samuel Johnston, in

attendance on the sessions of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia (whence we heard from him, in the opening of this paper) wrote his friend James Iredell: "I am sorry people were in such haste to remove themselves and property from Edenton. I rather could have wished they had thought of defending it, which would have been attended with less risk and expense, in my opinion, for till the conquest of Virginia is effected, which I flatter myself will not speedily take place, I scarcely think you will be molested with any considerable invasion, and if the phundering parties meet with opposition they will grow sick of the business.

"However, every one will, and has a right to, judge for himself on these occasions.* * * Should a few fortunate events cast up in our favor, I hope there will be no more of it after this summer,—if otherwise, God knows where it will end, *for America can never submit.*"

The above quotations from letters and the documents to follow, (now printed for the first time) show us something of the people,—who they were and how they felt, and what they did; that they were not disposed to be "like dumb driven cattle." There is an absence of *heroics* which saves the situation from being comical; in view of the *one row galley* of the British, a shallow draught boat, which might have been floated in the barrels and hogsheads of rum listed as captured by her and as provided for sustaining the courage of the various crews of sloop, galley, and dispatch boat fitted out against her. We may suppose that the lack of information concerning her whereabouts and purposes tended to exaggerate the gravity of the situation. For, since the days of Tacitus, "*omne ignotum pro magnifico.*"

At any rate the Edentonians were not going to take any chances on a duel-like encounter with the "General Arnold." They believed in "team play," and they did not scorn the suggestion of auxiliaries from Perquimans, nor even from the

distant Bankers whose familiarity with the shoal waters of Currituck and Roanoke should well qualify them to cope with a row galley which affected the marshes.

Fifty-nine men, leading citizens, subscribed £74,500, or \$186,250 in their accounts. Lest they should seem to us extravagant in their preparations to give the enemy's row galley a proper reception, let us recall the expense which our government has just now incurred for the war-vessel, North Carolina, \$7,000,000, in much better money, too.

The following are transcribed from papers in the handwriting, mostly, of Josiah Collins. There are many interesting autograph signatures:

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ROW GALLEY, GENERAL ARNOLD.

Where as the Navigation of this state will be rendered dangerous unless a stop is put to the depredation of the Enemy by the capture of their Galley now in Albemarle Sound—

For the encouragement of those who are willing to turn out for the purpose, we the subscribers in behalf of themselves and the State in general, which will doubtless reimburse them for all sums they may Advance for a measure of such publick utility, do promise and engage that should they be so fortunate as to make prize of the galley called the General Arnold or any other of the enemies' armed Vessels, the whole of such Vessel or Vessels shall be divided in Just proportions amongst them, and shou'd they retake any Vessels made prize of by the enemy they shall be entitled to the whole of such part as the Law allows in such cases, without any deduction whatever on account of the Boats or Vessels they gain, which Boats or Vessels shall not be entitled to draw any part of such prizes—

It is further agreed that shou'd any person receive A Wound that may disable him shall be entitled to receive three shares over and above as aforesaid and shou'd any person be so unfortunate as to lose his life, his wife and family (if he have any) shall receive four shares, over and above, as aforesaid.

The subscribers promise and agree to the sum of One Hund'd pounds per day for each man who shall engage in this enterprise untill such time as the Cruise is finished, besides being sufficiently provid'd for in provision, Rum, &c., &c.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Thos. Benbury. | 28. Geo. Gray. |
| 2. James Neilson. | 29. John Blackburn as for as |
| 3. Robt. Hardy. | £1,000. |
| 4. Nath'l. Allen. | 30. Stephen Cabarrus. |
| 5. Chas. Johnson. | 31. Wm. Bonitz. |
| 6. Mich'l. Payne. | 32. William Cumming. |
| 7. Wm. Littlejohn. | 33. Alex'r. Black. |
| 8. Joseph Smith. | Nehemiah Bateman. |
| 9. S. Dickinson. | 34. Jas. Whedbee as far as £1,000. |
| 10. Sam'l Cooley. | 35. Gavin Hamilton. |
| 11. Josiah Collins. | 36. Wm. Scott. |
| 12. Arch'd. Bell. | 37. Jno. Horniblow. |
| 13. Jos. Blount. | 38. J. Mare. |
| 14. Wm. Bennett. | 39. John Etheridge. |
| 15. Nath'l Allen for Robt. Smith. | 40. Pamburse. |
| 16. Wm. Boyd. | 41. Enoch Sawyer. |
| 17. Will'm Skinner. | 42. David Meredith. |
| 18. T. Barker. | 43. Thos. Ming, £1,000. |
| 19. Chas. Pettigrew. | 44. John Bennett. |
| Jas. Lutin. | 45. James Webb, junr. |
| 20. Wm. Savage. | 46. Ditto for Willis Langley. |
| 21. B'n. Bryor. | 47. Joseph Underhill. |
| 22. Ed. Blount. | 48. Samuel Black. |
| 23. Wm. McDonald. | 49. Chris'r. Clark. |
| 24. Henry O'Neil. | 50. Nich's. Long. |
| 25. Wm. Roberts. | 52. David Lawrence. |
| Wm. Gardner. | 53. Michael Levy. |
| 26. Robt. Egan. | 54. John Baptist Beasley. |
| Thos. Bonner. | 55. John Anderson. |
| 27. Fine & Scott. | |

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS ON THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ROW GALLEY,
GENERAL ARNOLD.

1. Thomas Barker, W. B.....	£1,500
2. Thomas Benbury, pd. J. C. & B.....	1,500
3. James Nelson, pd. W. B.....	1,500
4. Nath'l Allen, pd. J. C.....	1,500
5. William Sawyer, J. B.....	1,500
6. Genl. Skinner, W. B.....	1,500
7. Robert Smith, pd. J. C.....	1,500
8. John Horniblow, pd. J. C.....	1,000
9. Joseph Underhill, pd. J. C.....	1,000
10. John Baptist Beasley, W. B.....	1,000
11. Mich'l. Payne, W. B.....	1,000
12. Charles Pettigrew, pd. J. C.....	1,000
13. Gavin Hamilton, J. B.....	1,000

14. William Bonitz, W. B.....	1,500
15. Robert Hardy, J. S.....	1,500
16. Joseph Smith, J. S.....	1,500
17. Willis Langley, J. B.....	1,500
18. James Webb, W. B.....	1,000
19. Samuel Dickinson, W. B.....	1,500
20. Enoch Sawyer, J. C.....	1,000
21. Jno. Blackburn, £1,000 pd. J. C.....	1,000
22. Thos. Ming, £1,000 pd. J. C.....	1,000
23. Roullack, W. B.....	1,000
24. David Lawrence, pd. J. C.....	1,000
25. Fine & Scott, W. B.....	3,000
26. Henry O'Neil, W. B.....	1,000
27. Robert Eagan, J. B.....	1,000
28. Josiah Collins.....	1,500
29. Geo. Gray, pd. J. C.....	1,000
30. Will'm McDonald, J. S.....	1,000
31. Benj'n. Bryce, J. B.....	1,000
32. Sam'l. Cooley, J. B.....	1,000
33. Arch'd. Bell & Co., J. B.....	1,500
34. Alex. Black, pd. J. C.....	1,500
35. Chas. Johnson, pd. J. C.....	1,500
36. Sam'l. Johnston, pd. J. C.....	1,500
37. Joseph Whidbee, J. C.....	1,000
38. William Littlejohn, J. B.....	1,500
39. Joseph Blount, J. B.....	1,500
40. Thomas Bonner, J. B.....	1,000
41. William Bennett, pd. W. B.....	1,500
42. Christ'r. Clark, pd. J. C.....	1,500
43. Nehemiah Long, pd. J. C.....	1,000
44. William Scott, J. S.....	1,500
45. William Armstrong, J. S.....	1,500
46. John Mare, J. B.....	1,000
47. John Etheridge, J. S.....	1,000
48. Dominique Pamburse, J. B.....	1,000
49. Samuel Black, J. S.....	1,000
50. John Stewart, J. S.....	1,000
51. Edmund Blount, J. S.....	1,500
52. Rich'd. Blow, by Wm. Bennett, Esq'r.....	1,500
53. David Meredith, W. B.....	1,000
54. Stephen Cabarruce, J. S.....	1,000
55. Levy, J. S.....	1,000
56. Nehemiah Bateman, J. S.....	1,000
57. Geo. Wynns, pd. J. C.....	1,500
58. William Boyd, pr. W. B.....	1,500
59. William Roberts, J. B.....	1,000

A List of Seamen and Marines on board of the Galley Tartar, viz:

William Proby, Cap.....	1	*Michael Young.....	15
†Valentine Nohell, 1st Lu.....	2	*John Guey.....	16
†Jacob Butler, 2nd ditto.....	3	*George Jackson	17
†James Luten, Cap. of Marcins..	4	*Frederick Morris.....	18
*Malvin Moore, Cap. of the		Tho. Mann, pilate.....	19
Ward Boat.....	5	*Jeremiah Johnson.....	20
*Cap. Cannon Master.....	6	*Emanuel Spaniard.....	21
*William Heaker.....	7	*Marino Spaniard.....	22
*Henry Flury.....	8	*John Moore.....	23
*Thos. Oates, Steward.....	9	*John Fife.....	24
*Thos. Gaskins.....	10	*Henderson Luten, Sr.....	26
*David McKinsey.....	11	*Henry Roads.....	27
*Abraham Clark.....	12	*Daniel Leonard.....	28
*Moses Gregory.....	14	Samuel Twine.....	29

6 Days Wages on board of the Galley Tartar..... 29
6

Dollars..... 174

To Sundry Expenses 7

Dollars..... 181

To Sundries pr. acct..... 12½

193½

Amt. brot. over..... 193½

Capt. Proby for his trouble over and above his daily pay..... 6

£52.14 199½

3. 2

£55.16

Received Edenton, August 12, 1782, of Josiah Collins One Hundred Ninety-Nine and five-eighths Spanish Milled Dollars, being in full for the within account.
W. PROBY."

The Subscribers to the Expedition against the Row Galley, General Arnold, to Joseph Smith, William Bennett, Joseph Blount, and Josiah Collins, Commissioners appointed by the said subscribers.

1781.

Dr.

June 7. To 40½ galls. Rum @ £240..... £9,640
1 Barrel Pork..... 2,000
264 lbs. Bread 80d..... 1,056

† These lines have pen line drawn through names, but numbers remain.

Bags for ditto.....	480
40 lbs. Sugar, £24.....	960
20 lbs. Coffee, £30.....	600
8 lbs. Pork for hands to go over the Sound to fetch Mr. Pollock's Canoe.....	80
8 lbs. Bread for do. do.....	32
Negro hire for do. do.....	60
12 lbs. Muskett Balls.....	360
	<hr/> 15,318
9 days hire of 40 men, £40.....	36,000
Cash paid the Captains for Sundry ex- penses while on the Cruises.....	2,162
5 lbs. Nails	180
14 Swivell Balls.....	140
Amt. Messrs. Sam'l Cooley & Co., acct.....	485
2 Saddles and 2 Worms, 8d.....	640
2 gin cases.	
Error in Cash paid Capt. N. Bateman.....	362
Cash paid Negro hire going over the Sound with M. Pollock's Canoe.....	100
Mr. Geo. Gray for Liquor for Sailors.....	200
Thos. Ming, amt. of his acct.....	1,920
6 pr. Handcuffs, £320.....	1,920

The Sloop commanded by Capt. Cross.

The Galley commanded by Capt. Simons.

The Dispatch Boat, Capt. Yeomans.

1782.

To JOSIAH COLLINS, *Dr.*

July 30th—

To 10 gallons rum, 14d.....	£7. — —
To 100 lbs. salted Pork, 8d.....	3. 6. 8.
To 104 lbs. Ship Bread, 5d.....	2. 3. 4.
To 10 lbs. Beacon, 8d.....	— 6. 8.
To 2 Tinn Potts, 12d.....	1. 4. —
To 1½ lbs. Tallow	— 1. 6.
To 1½ lbs. Nails, ¾.....	5. —
To Cash paid 28 Hands for 2 days Hire each at 8d.....	22. 8. —
To do. pd. Capt. Yeomans for boat hire.....	1. 4. —

£37. 19. 2.

The effect of all this upon the hostile "row galley" does not appear, so far as this writer has been able to discover.

Lord Cornwallis's surrender to General Washington at Yorktown on the 19th of October, 1781, practically ended the

war. The date of the last account above given, 1782, July 30, may suggest a continuance of the expedition much longer than the original subscribers bargained for. The treaty of peace was finally signed at Paris, September 3, 1783. While we are guessing, possibly there was a parallel here with the Americans' victory in the battle of New Orleans, in the later war of 1812, won after the treaty of peace had been signed, of which they knew not. At the least, let us be sure that the event of this expedition justified the means adopted by the people of Edenton and their neighbors to rid their sound and America of such a pest as the Row Galley General Arnold.

THE QUAKERS OF PERQUIMANS.

BY JULIA S. WHITE.

To write of the Quakers of Perquimans County involves almost the complete history of the Friends' Church in North Carolina for the first seventy-five years of its existence. It also involves the beginning of all North Carolina church history; for, so far as known, the first religious gathering in the State was a Quaker meeting. Says the Rt. Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire in the North Carolina Booklet of April, 1906, page 261: "Quakerism was the only organized form of religion in the colony, with no rival worship among the people for the rest of the seventeenth century (1672). * * * It drew to itself a number of the intelligent and well-disposed inhabitants, especially of Perquimans and Pasquotank. * * These zealous and self-sacrificing men deserve to be held in honorable memory, who at the expense of so much time, labor, and bodily suffering, cultivated the spiritual harvest in that distant and unattractive field. Quakerism did not begin the work of settlement, and of reclaiming the wilderness for civilization, but it has the greater honor of having brought some organized form of Christianity to the infant colony, and of having cared for those wandering sheep whom others neglected."

The first Quaker in North Carolina was one Henry Phillips, who had been a member of that church in New England previous to his coming to Carolina in 1665; though William Edmundson, an Irish Quaker preacher, was the real instigator of Quakerism among the settlers. This "traveling Friend" after much hardship reached a place probably not far distant from where the town of Hertford now stands, and in a three days stay held two religious services. One of these two was at the home of Henry Phillips, who, with his family,

had wept for joy at the coming of Edmundson, not having seen a Quaker for seven years. The second of these services was at the home and by the invitation of one Francis Toms, a justice of the peace, who with his wife had at the first meeting "received the truth with gladness." Edmundson was followed in a few months by George Fox himself, the founder of the church. Fox's carefully kept diary gives much insight into the methods and route of travel as well as the conditions, social and religious, in the infant settlement. No doubt his coming had much to do in fostering and establishing the church, especially by instigating his letters of advice written after his return to England.

Four years later Edmundson returns to Carolina and says, "Friends were finely settled and I left things well among them." All of this occurred in what is now Perquimans County; and from that day to this (1672-1908), a term of two hundred and thirty-six years, Friends have been prominent citizens of that county.

Friends (this term is far preferable to Quaker, though the latter has no longer the opprobrium of its origin) until very recent years included in their church organization four distinct assemblies, viz: the Preparative, the Monthly, the Quarterly, and the Yearly Meeting. The first has now been done away with and all yearly meetings which have adopted what is known as the Uniform Discipline are no longer a court of final appeal or distinct within themselves as in early days, but are subject to the action of the Five-Years Meeting, or rather the consensus of opinion of all the Friends on the American continent.

Of the transactions of their various meetings for business the Friends have been unusually careful to preserve a record, and these manuscripts are now invaluable to the student, giving not only an insight into the social condition of the time, but also the methods of church discipline and authority and

the doings of its members. The faithful records of the marriage certificates with the signatures of the witnesses, the chronicling of births and deaths, all give the genealogist a mine yielding rich returns.

The oldest record preserved by the Quakers of North Carolina is a marriage certificate of Christopher Nicholson and Ann Attwood, both of Perquimans, and dating 1682, which it will be noted, is just ten years after the visits of Edmundson and Fox. The regular minutes of the business meetings do not begin till later, and these are rather fragmentary as they were not properly collected till 1728.

The first organization of Friends in Perquimans County was known as Perquimans Monthly Meeting. After 1764 it was called Wells.' This meeting finally set off Sutton's Creek Monthly Meeting and transferred itself to Piney Woods Monthly Meeting in 1794. Piney Woods Monthly Meeting is the only monthly meeting in that county at the present time, and is, as shown, the direct outgrowth of the first organization of Quakers in the State. The Wells' meeting house stood not far from the present town of Winfall, just across the road from the Jessup homestead. A rather interesting episode occurs in the annals of this meeting. It seems that one Jonathan Pearson had for some reason filled up the spring to which Friends of this meeting had had access. He was "churched" in regard to the same and so the spring was opened again.

Almost coequal with the growth and development of Quakerism in Perquimans County was that in Pasquotank County, and the two monthly meetings joined in constituting a superior, or quarterly meeting known as Eastern Quarter. This was done in 1681, and in 1698 the yearly meeting was established, embracing only the one quarter and the two monthly meetings. For nearly three-quarters of a century (till 1757) this was the condition of the church.

Perquimans County continued to be the radiating center for Quakerism for the first century of the State's history; that is, until the great migratory wave of Quakers from Nantucket, New England, Pennsylvania, and other points north had swept into our borders and organized themselves and asserted their powers. Then the Quakers of Perquimans shared their power and a new quarterly meeting was established in the section near where Guilford College now stands, which by way of distinction was called *Western Quarter*. The migratory spirit was in the air and the old Teutonic blood which had made our sturdy forefathers first cross the Virginia border now impelled many of them to move from the lowlands to the Piedmont section of the State. But for eighty-eight years (till 1786) the yearly meeting of North Carolina (that is the highest authority in the church), was held either at Perquimans or Old Neck or Little River—all in Perquimans County. Then there was a series of years (1787-1812) in which the yearly meeting alternated between Perquimans and Guilford Counties, with four exceptions when Pasquotank claimed the honor. So that it is only in recent years, 1812-date, that Perquimans County has not been a rallying point for the Quakerism of the whole State.

As to what part of the population the Quakers were, there is no means of determining; but this fact is assured, that prior to 1700 the Quakers had things much their own way in church and state and that this "golden age" of North Carolina Quakerism culminated in the appointment of a Quaker governor, John Archdale, who, though giving his time and energy to South Carolina, left an impress and gained much prestige and recognition for his co-religionists in North Carolina.

Early in the eighteenth century the Quakers began to need all the metal which was in them in order to breast the tide of opposition and to remain true to what they believed right. Governor Walker aroused the Church of England in such

words as these addressed to the Bishop of London: "My Lord, we have been settled near this fifty years in this place, and I may justly say most part of twenty-one years, on my own knowledge, without priest or altar, and before that time, according to all that appears to me, much worse, George Fox some years ago came into these parts and by strange infatuations, did infuse the Quakers' principles into some small number of the people; which did and hath continued to grow ever since very numerous, by reason of their yearly sending in men to encourage and exhort them to their wicked principles; and here was none to dispute nor to oppose them in carrying on their pernicious principles for many years, until God, of his infinite goodness was pleased to inspire the Rev. Dr. Bray * * * to send in some books * * * of the explanation of the church catechism, etc." * * *

"My Lord, I humbly beg leave to inform you, that we have an assembly to sit the 3rd of November next, and there is above *half* of the burgesses that are chosen are Quakers, and have declared their designs of making void the act for establishing the church; if your lordship, out of his good and pious care for us, doth not put a stop to this growth, we shall the most part, especially the children born here, become heathens."

This quotation, lengthy as it is, is yet of great intrinsic value. It shows a great antagonism on the part of the writer for the Quakers, and incidentally their origin, growth and present power. That one-half the burgesses were of the Quaker faith is about the nearest approximation we can secure as to relative numbers in their community, and this was in their years of waning power too.

But more than all, it shows us the beginnings of a long struggle between church and state, and the beginning of a protest on the part of the Quakers which has eventually resulted in the existence of many of the civil and religious privi-

leges of today; notable among them is the privilege of affirmation by any individual and in any court of justice, rather than the taking of the legal oath.

That a vigorous effort was made and much legislation secured toward making the Church of England the church of the Carolinas is easily shown by a study of the legal enactments of the time. That the Quakers were for a long time the only organized body of Dissenters must necessitate crediting them with trying to stem in its beginning the current which was about to sweep from us religious tolerance and individual liberty. To be sure in later years (from 1750-) the Presbyterians were much more potent in this struggle, but the Quakers held the fort until that time. As to taking the oath (and the laws of our State have on the face of them seemed lenient toward Quakers), it will hardly be claiming too much to say that the universal privilege of affirmation in any court of justice in our State is an outgrowth of Quaker influence. It must not be overlooked, however, that it was just this matter of taking an oath which first put the Quakers out of politics and which eventually made it a disownable offense for any members of the Friends' Church to hold office under the government. It is only in recent years, very recent years, that Friends have awakened to the fact that they may without being untrue to the tenets of their faith hold office. We are glad to realize that they are again making themselves a part of civic life and doing their part politically, as well as socially, in the great civic awakening which is spreading over our country.

Another point in which the Quakers figure largely in the early law annals of our State and in which the Quakers of Perquimans must have been prime movers, as it occurred in the years when they were the leaders of Quakerism in the State, is in regard to taking up arms. They paid gladly their militia fines which were *thrice* the usual tax on property; and while

these taxes were heavy at times, and long imposed, i. e., till 1783, the Quakers then were even more so than now, it seems, extremely careful to meet all financial obligations, so that there was credence in the old adage, "A Quaker's word is as good as his bond." While today the man who would vouch for the genuineness of an article of production must call it "Quaker Oats," "Quaker Gelatine," etc.

That the Quakers were a large majority of the inhabitants of Perquimans in 1723 can be almost assured from the following data. At that time the law of 1715 was in force which provided "that no Quaker or reputed Quaker shall by virtue of this act (that is of affirming instead of taking the oath) be qualified or permitted to give evidence in any criminal causes or to serve on any jury, or bear any office or place of profit or trust in the government." Now we have a list of jurymen in the various precincts for the year 1723, and while Pasquotank and Chowan have 156 and 142, respectively, Perquimans has only 54, and Perquimans was just as old a province as either of the other two. Furthermore, in this list the surnames so familiar in Quaker records are conspicuously absent. Despite all this, in the formative days of the civil and ecclesiastical history of the Old North State, the Quaker was a very influential individual; and shall we not claim that this wide influence of what Weeks calls the "flower of Puritanism," was the great influence which preserved our State from any dark pages of history, pages which mar the annals of Virginia and Massachusetts, and place us along with Pennsylvania in matters of justice to the Indian and opposition to war?

So much for the Quakers of Perquimans and their relation to the State. It now remains to be told of their workings among themselves. Their records show many points of interest and much which seems to us like an infringement of personal liberty and that the church was overstepping its bounds.

With the special privilege granted the Quaker in regard to the marriage rite, it is matter of much pride to the church that it exercised so much care in this regard. Upon every occasion careful inquiry is made in regard to the life and conversation of the parties wishing to marry, and especially in regard to their freedom from marriage relations; and then the church has its representatives present at the wedding and they must be responsible and report on the good order maintained at the ceremony and produce to the meeting the marriage certificate always very carefully and explicitly written, with the names of many witnesses to the ceremony affixed thereto. The whole thing with the signatures is properly recorded in the church books provided for that purpose.

It might be said on passing that these records which the Friends have always been so careful to keep are one of the fruitful sources for genealogical study before mentioned.

"Marrying out," that is, marrying some one not in membership with the Friends, was a disownable offense; and it was thus that the Quakers lost many members. The church would not grant its permission to a marriage request sometimes, and such a thing as a man's not having paid his debts would hinder no less than grösser evils if such were detected.

Indeed, it has always been a care of the Quakers to keep their outward affairs in proper condition, and in the early days of the Perquimans records, where boundary lines were not marked with sufficient definiteness, one of the principal matters of church record is the settlement *by the church* of such differences as may arise in regard to land tenure. The manner in which these differences were settled is something like this: the two contesting parties would each name an equal number of individuals to act as arbitrators, and the church would appoint *one*; and generally such a committee reached a satisfactory conclusion. Should either party appeal to the courts for justice, he was immediately "churched,"

and if no acknowledgement was made, he was disowned. "Brother goeth to war with brother and that before the unbeliever," had a very vivid meaning to the Quaker fathers.

The Perquimans records show time and again that its members were under surveillance if they were not prompt and exact in the payment of their debts. In 1769 a party is disowned for bankruptcy. This is the actual wording of the inquiry which was made at least once a year, and generally oftener, for nearly two hundred years in the Quaker church: "Do you maintain strict integrity in all transactions in trade and in your outward concerns; and are you careful not to defraud the public revenue?" or something in substance the same.

Other matters which concerned the Quakers of Perquimans in the pioneer days seem trivial only as they give an insight into the social customs of the time and also what the Quakers regarded as right. For example, one Friend asked the church for the privilege of wearing a wig, and the request was *not granted*; but some years later another request came up and the privilege *was* granted, with the advice "to wear a *plain one*."

So soon as a member was known to be "drinking to excess" or "using bad language," he was at once "churched;" and twice the records of Perquimans show where individuals were up before the church for "striking or whipping their wives," and once a Friend is reputed to be keeping a tavern. The committee of investigation is appointed and the tavern keeper, by forsaking his chosen business, is restored into good fellowship.

But these are of the early days. At the present time there are two hundred and ninety-six Friends in Perquimans and Chowan Counties (the latter has only about thirty-five). These all belong to Piney Woods Monthly Meeting, which is composed of Piney Woods and Up River meetings for worship.

Quakerism in Perquimans has long been on the wane. The peremptory way in which Friends have disowned its members make us almost wonder that any at all are left. But it was not disownment any more than migration which brought about the present condition. The Teutonic spirit which made the people first migrate into the State was the same which, working in their descendants, caused them to move further South or over West, seeking new lands and new environment. For there was a decided exodus from Perquimans to points South and also to points in central Carolina. As the Quakers were very careful to take their church credentials with them, it is easy to follow them from place to place as they moved.

The Quaker protest against slavery and war, when he found he could not remove the one from our midst much as he succeeded in getting it out of his church, and when he would not take part in the other—the Quaker's protest, I say, was a very quiet one, that of leaving the State; and the Quakers of Perquimans were among those who so largely settled the free States of Ohio and Indiana. It was this migration which left the Quakers on their original site not a weak body, but shorn of much of its strength.

What the Quakers have been to the county and the community is best shown by stating a few facts. For seventy-two years the Quakers of Perquimans have maintained an academy at Belvidere which has always stood for high grade work and has been, and still is, recognized as one of the most worthy institutions for secondary education in the State. This institution now enrolls about one hundred and thirty pupils per year who are here prepared for any of the leading colleges of our State.

The Total Abstinence Society of Perquimans and Chowan Counties, which claims to be the second oldest temperance organization in the State, dating back to the early part of the

nineteenth century, while by no means an exclusively Quaker organization, had as its founders men of Quaker faith and such have always been its ardent supporters, working shoulder to shoulder with the Baptists. This fact is worthy of mention at this time; for in the recent election in Edenton the temperance forces at work there felt and acknowledged the fruits of the work of this pioneer organization.

Shakespeare says, "What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet;" and on the naming of their places of worship, the Friends had no ear for the artistic or euphonious, but were purely *local*. This strict adherence to facts is full of hints to the research student, and the hallowed associations are just as sweet as if we had not such names to bring them up as those named below. All of the Friends' meetings, that is, all of the places in which church services have been held in Perquimans County, aside from the private houses first used, are as follows: Perquimans, Wells', Suttons' Creek, Old Neck, Little River, Boice's, Beech Spring, Piney Woods and Up River.

As to the people, the surnames which appear in the Quaker records of these meetings are names still to be found in Perquimans and adjoining counties or are among those transplanted to central Carolina and the middle West. Notable among them are Nicholson, Albertson, White, Winslow, Newby, Toms, Bagley, Elliott, Blanchard, Nixon, Cannon and others equally as important, but the list is already too long. I mention the last for it is not a matter of conjecture, but a matter of history that the present Speaker of the House, Joseph G. Cannon, is not only of Quaker extraction through his mother, but also on his father's side; and that were the Cannons of Guilford County traced back a few generations, Perquimans might come in for a share of the honor, if such there be, attaching to our countryman.

While Quakerism in Perquimans has much to be proud of in its past history and can pride itself in the worthy citizens which it has produced, we believe none in the past can surpass some of the standard-bearers of the present day, and though the outlook in that county might be more hopeful, the outlook for Quakerism in the State was never more encouraging; and we know that much of the brain and sinew of the Perquimans Quakers are only transferred and are now working in other and more aggressive portions of our State, looking steadily to the future, but never unmindful of the past.

AN EARLY PEACE SOCIETY IN NORTH CAROLINA 1819-1822.*

BY MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In these days of The Hague Tribunal, Carnegie peace endowments, and general efforts to substitute arbitration for force of arms in settling the disputes of nations, we of the present time are inclined to claim for our own generation credit for a movement which has gone on, in one form or another, through ages past. Thoughtful men in all times have labored to avert wars or lessen their horrors, and yet some of the bloodiest and most desolating conflicts recorded in history have been carried on in the name of religion. Not only in the Crusades, where Christian fought infidel, has such warfare raged; but even more bloody and bitter still have been the turmoils when princes of the earth really thought they did God an acceptable service by slaying and burning those who differed from them only in a doctrinal way, while fellow-worshippers of Jesus Christ. The altar of military glory and popular applause has had devotees from time immemorial, and will so continue to have until the changing natures of men shall bring forth that brighter day when the nations shall learn war no more.

David Low Dodge, of New York, is generally regarded as the father of the organized peace movement in America. He published, in 1809, a tract called *The Mediator's Kingdom not of this World*. In 1812 he first proposed the formation of a peace society, and the New York Peace Society was organized at his home in August, 1815. Similar organiza-

* An address delivered before a Conference on Arbitration and Armament in the hall of the House of Representatives at Raleigh, N. C., March 23, 1908.

tions soon sprang up in other States, including North Carolina, where the Raleigh Peace Society was formed in 1819.

It was on April 21, 1819, that the Raleigh Peace Society proceeded to organize. We are fortunate in finding in *The Star and North Carolina State Gazette*, a Raleigh paper of April 30th following, an account of the first meeting, when "a number of respectable gentlemen of the town and its vicinity" met and elected officers, also adopting a constitution, which is given in the same newspaper. The meeting was presided over by William Shaw, as Chairman *pro tempore*; and Jeremiah Battle, M.D., acted as Secretary. The officers elected were William Peck, President; Richard Fenner, M.D., Vice-President; Kimbrough Jones, Recording Secretary; Jeremiah Battle, M.D., Corresponding Secretary; and Sterling Wheaton, M.D., Treasurer. The preamble and constitution of the Society were as follows:

"We, the subscribers, impressed with the belief that the Gospel is designed to produce peace on earth; and that it is the duty of all good men to cultivate, and, as far as they have power, to diffuse a spirit of kindness, do agree to form ourselves into a society for the purpose of disseminating the general principles of peace, and to use all proper means, within the sphere of our influence, to promote universal harmony and good will among men.

"ARTICLE 1st. This Society shall be called the Raleigh Peace Society.

"ARTICLE 2d. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

"ARTICLE 3d. Any person subscribing this constitution and paying one dollar annually shall be a member of this Society; or, by the payment of ten dollars, on subscribing, shall be considered a member for life.

"ARTICLE 4th. It shall be the duty of the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, to preside at all meetings, and to call a meeting at the request of any three members. The Secretary shall record the proceedings; and the Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence under the direction of the President and Society. The Treasurer shall collect subscriptions, receive donations, and hold all moneys subject to the disposal of the Society.

"ARTICLE 5th. The annual meeting of the Society, which shall be the stated meeting for choosing officers and transacting business, shall be holden on the first Monday after the fourth of July.

"ARTICLE 6th. This constitution shall not be altered except at an annual meeting, and by a vote of two-thirds of the members present."

The above-quoted newspaper, in its issue of May 21, 1819, gave a copy of a letter addressed to a peace society in England by the Czar of Russia, who was then, as his successor is now, crying "peace, peace," when there was no peace—especially in his own dominions.

Another old paper, *The Raleigh Register*, throws considerable light on the peace movement at that time in North Carolina. It happened that the Society's first anniversary fell on Monday, July 5, 1819; and, as the day preceding was the nation's birthday and fell on Sunday, the usual Fourth of July festivities had to be postponed till the 5th day of July, both occasions falling on the same day. In a religious way the Raleigh Peace Society observed Sunday, July 4th, and held its business meeting on Monday. *The Raleigh Register*, of July 2, 1819, contained this notice: "To afford an opportunity to the citizens to hear both sermons on Sunday, the Rev. Dr. McPheeters will preach the Independence Anniversary Sermon at the Presbyterian Church at 10 o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. Charlton will preach the Anniversary Ser-

mon of the Peace Society at the Methodist Church at 12 o'clock. The Peace Society will meet at the State House on Monday at 5 o'clock p. m. for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business."

The above services by the Reverend William McPheeters and the Reverend G. W. Charlton were held at the appointed time, Mr. Charlton's sermon being from the text, "Blessed are the peacemakers." On the next day the Peace Society held its regular meeting and elected the following officers: William Peck, President; William Shaw, Vice-President; Daniel DuPré, Recording Secretary; Jeremiah Battle, M.D., Corresponding Secretary; and Sterling Wheaton, M.D., Treasurer. In the proceedings published in *The Raleigh Register*, of July 16th, we learn that a memorial was drawn up to be forwarded to the President and Congress, asking that international treaties should be made to prohibit privateers from operating in naval warfare, and citing a treaty of this nature made through Benjamin Franklin with Prussia. On this point, at least—the desire to abolish privateering—the wishes of the Society were gratified eventually, but not until many of its members had passed to the realm above, where the Prince of Peace reigns supreme. Says the above account: "It was gratifying to see at this anniversary all parties, professions, and conditions of men unite for the holy purpose of diffusing and cherishing the pure Gospel principles of peace and general benevolence. Men who fill high stations in the civil and military departments of our government, ministers of three different denominations of Christians, and those who were opposed in politics at a time when parties existed amongst us, all cordially joined hands in this work, and enrolled their names as members of the Society."

Some North Carolinians, it would seem, had fears that their right to answer a call to arms in time of war, even to repel invasion, would be curtailed by the Peace Society; and,

to quiet these misgivings, the announcement was made: "It may be proper to notice an error which some few uninformed persons have fallen into respecting this Society. They have supposed its principles were those of passive submission and non-resistance. Far from it. No man, by becoming a member of this Society, surrenders his independence of thinking and acting, and many of them distinctly avow their determination to take up arms to defend their country whenever the occasion requires. But they all unite in the endeavor to do away with the necessity of wars, and hope to do so by means first suggested and attempted by the great and good Henry the Fourth, of France, in an age not sufficiently enlightened and humanized for plans of such extended beneficence." From the extract, just quoted, it will be seen that the tenets of the Raleigh Peace Society were identical with those now advocated by those who favor arbitration and armament—peace if possible, but war if necessity should require it.

The Raleigh Peace Society recommended as reading matter, for the instruction of the public, a series of pamphlets entitled *The Friend of Peace*.

In the year 1820, the annual meeting of the Raleigh Peace Society was announced for July 10th by *The Raleigh Register* of July 7th. It was also stated that the Reverend William Hooper, of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, would preach the annual sermon in the Methodist Church on Sunday, July 9th. This meeting, together with the religious services, no doubt took place, though the later newspapers fail to enlighten us as to this.

In 1821, it was expected that the anniversary sermon before the Society would be delivered by the Reverend Mr. Crocker in the Baptist Church on Sunday, July 8th, but the Reverend Dr. McPheeters preached on that day, as, for some reason, Mr. Crocker did not deliver his promised discourse. Mr. DuPré, the Recording Secretary, published a report of

some length in *The Raleigh Register* of July 20th, and this expresses regret over the small gains in membership during the preceding year. Yet at that time there were thirty-eight members of the Raleigh Peace Society, and about thirty-five similar organizations throughout the United States, containing an aggregate membership of over sixteen hundred. The Society in Raleigh kept up a fraternal correspondence with peace societies in several distant States, the newspapers mentioning among these one in New Lebanon, Ohio, another in Richmond, Indiana, and also one in Great Britain. At or near Cincinnati, Ohio, was a peace society made up exclusively of women.

Though the Raleigh Peace Society in 1821 had a balance of only ten dollars in its treasury, it had—since its formation in 1819—purchased six hundred and sixty-six pamphlets, periodicals, etc., advocating the cause of peace, and had two hundred and fifty-two undistributed copies on hand.

So far as I can learn, the last public announcement by the Raleigh Peace Society was under date of July 3, 1822, when the statement was made that the anniversary sermon would be preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday, July 14th, by the Reverend George M. Anderson, and that a business meeting would occur on July 15th. This meeting was probably the Society's expiring effort, for the faith of its members was tried by failure. Yet faith they had, and strong faith too, in the ultimate success of the cause they advocated. One of their last public declarations—made while the Society was declining in power—said: "The cause we advocate is the happiness of our species. We know of whom it is said, 'he maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth.' We know also who hath said, 'the nations shall learn war no more'—and we know him who hath called the peace-makers 'blessed'. With a knowledge so rich, so animating, how can we despair of ultimate success? Though our march may be slow, it will

be sure; and must end in universal peace on earth and good will among men."

Before closing the above account of the old Raleigh Peace Society, a word or two concerning its officers may not be altogether devoid of interest; and so we shall give, in a very brief way, some account of each one.

WILLIAM SHAW, who presided over the first meeting and was later Vice-President of the organization, was a Scotchman, born in Ayrshire about the year 1763, and died in Raleigh on December 27, 1827. He came to America early in life and lived for more than thirty years in Raleigh, of which town he was postmaster for a considerable length of time. He was a merchant; and, besides his possessions in Raleigh, he owned lands in Scotland, and at Cape May, New Jersey, bequeathing the former to his nephew. He was married, but left no children, yet had relatives in North Carolina. He was a zealous Christian, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. In his will he bequeathed \$150 to the Bible Society of North Carolina, \$150 to the Foreign Missionary Society, \$150 to the Presbyterian Missionary Society, and \$50 to the Raleigh Female Tract Society.

WILLIAM PECK, who was President of the Peace Society upon its organization, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, April 1, 1772; was carried to Petersburg, in the same State, when a child, and came to Raleigh in February, 1798. He spent the remainder of his life in Raleigh, and died there on June 21, 1851. In his religious affiliations he was a Baptist. In recording his death, Seaton Gales, editor of *The Raleigh Register*, wrote as follows: "For more than fifty years he has been actively engaged in business; and, in the midst of its fluctuations, he pursued the even tenor of his way, neither elated by prosperity nor depressed by adversity. He learned in early life to rely on himself for success rather than on the favors of friendship, and thereby acquired an independence

of character which elevated him above the reverses of fortune and secured the confidence of his fellow-citizens in all his business transactions. He was not only an honest man, but a good man and a Christian. He delighted in doing good to the bodies and souls of men." Mr. Peck had two sons, Willis and Lewis W. Peck. The latter lived until recent years, doing business in the same little shop formerly occupied by his father, just east of the southeast corner of the Capitol Square.

RICHARD FENNER, M.D., who was Vice-President of the Peace Society at the time of its organization (but who was later succeeded in that office by Mr. Shaw), knew what war was by personal experience, having fought for America's cause in the Revolution and languished for more than a year in the military prison at Charleston, South Carolina. Dr. Fenner lived in early life at New Bern, later in Franklin County, for a while in Raleigh, and eventually went to Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee, where he died at an advanced age in May, 1828. Both personally and in his chosen profession—the practice of medicine—he was highly esteemed, being described as "a kind-hearted friend and neighbor, and an active and useful member of society." In religion he was an Episcopalian, having originally been connected with the old colonial parish under the Church of England at New Bern. In the Revolution his career began as Paymaster of the Second North Carolina Continental Regiment, on June 1, 1778; he was commissioned Ensign, January 10, 1780; was captured when General Benjamin Lincoln surrendered the city of Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton on May 12, 1780, and remained in prison till exchanged, on June 14, 1781; was made a Lieutenant on May 12, 1781, (just before his exchange), and served till the end of the war. In 1783 he was one of the Continental officers who founded the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, at Hillsborough.

KIMBROUGH JONES, Recording Secretary, was born on the 26th of April, 1783, and died on the 30th of March, 1866. He was a planter of large interests, and came of a family which had long been prominently identified with the affairs of Wake County. He was a son of Nathaniel Jones, of Crabtree, whose father (also named Nathaniel) was a brother of Attorney-General Robert Jones, Jr., better known as "Robin" Jones, an eminent lawyer in the days of royal rule. Kimbrough Jones represented Wake County at five sessions of the North Carolina House of Commons, and in the Constitutional Convention of 1835, his colleague in the latter body being Judge Henry Seawell. In religion Mr. Jones was a Methodist. The plantation where he lived—about three miles north of Raleigh on the Louisburg road, just beyond Crabtree Creek—is now owned by his son and namesake. All of the sons of Mr. Jones, who were living at the time of the war, went into the Confederate Army, the eldest, William Hogan Jones, being a Major in the Forty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, and Henry W. and Kimbrough, Jr., serving in the Third Cavalry or Forty-first Regiment, Company I. Ex-United States Senator James Kimbrough Jones, of Arkansas, is of this family, his father having been born on the upper waters of Crabtree Creek.

DANIEL DUPRE, who succeeded Mr. Jones as Recording Secretary, was a bank officer and planter. As an expert accountant he had few equals in the State. For more than forty years he resided in or near Raleigh, and was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Not long before his death, he went to Wilmington, but did not remain there permanently. He died in Raleigh on April 9, 1858, at the age of eighty. "From childhood he had led a pure, unsullied and upright life," says an account written at the time of his death.

JEREMIAH BATTLE, M.D., Corresponding Secretary, was a physician by profession, whose latter years were spent in Ra-

leigh, where he died on the 28th of February, 1825. He belonged to a noted family, at that time chiefly residing in Edgecombe County, of which he was a native. His father, Elisha Battle, Jr., was the son of Elisha Battle, a Revolutionary statesman. Dr. Battle was a capable physician, "universally respected for his liberality and kind and benevolent deportment." He died unmarried, and was a Baptist in religion. He was author of a treatise of a statistical and historical nature relating to Edgecombe County in 1810. This was originally delivered as an address before an agricultural society. It was first published in a newspaper, afterwards in *The North Carolina University Magazine*, April, 1861, and later still in *Our Living and Our Dead*, October, 1874.

STERLING WHEATON, M.D., Treasurer, was another physician who practiced in Raleigh at that time. As early as 1802 he aided in organizing the North Carolina Medical Society. That society passed out of existence in a few years, and the present North Carolina Medical Society was not organized until 1849, some years after the death of Dr. Wheaton, which occurred in the summer of 1832. What his church affiliations were I am unable to say, yet his last will and testament (now filed in the records of Wake County) breathes a deeply religious spirit. In it he says: "I die in the full faith of that religion I have professed, and in the humble hope that I shall, by the mercy of my God, through the merits of my Redeemer, be raised up and accepted at the last day, when all shall be called to render an account of the deeds done in the flesh."

Thus I have given some account of the short-lived Peace Society of Raleigh, with a few remarks concerning its officers. Who its thirty-eight members were I am unable to say; for, so far as can be learned, its membership list has not been preserved. The religious affiliations of the above officers are

given, to show that the movement was inter-denominational in its character.

It must be acknowledged that the Society in Raleigh apparently accomplished nothing in its day. It may be, however, that during the brief period of its existence, it encouraged other local societies, of like nature, to keep alive until greater and more effective measures could take shape. If this be true, the influence of these early North Carolina peace-workers is still felt, even though they may have accomplished no noticeable results in their day. And the same influence may be felt more strongly in the years to come, for the movement is steadily gaining favor with civilized nations throughout the world. So the old worthies, who labored and lost in the earlier stages of the efforts for peace on earth, well might say:

“’Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we’ll do more, Sempronius—we’ll deserve it.”

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEEOLOGICAL MEMORANDA.*

COMPILED AND EDITED BY MRS. E. E. MOFFITT.

MRS. LULA CLARK MARKHAM.

Mrs. Lula Clark Markham was born in Christian County, Kentucky. She is descended from distinguished North Carolina families, her ancestors belonging to the Phillips family of Rowan County.

She is classed among the most promising of the younger writers of her native State, and has long been a contributor to the poetry columns of the leading magazines.

Her home at present is at historic Wilmington, where she is engaged in literary work along the line of North Carolina history.

JAMES CAMERON MacRAE.

Judge James C. MacRae, the author of the article on "The Fayetteville Light Infantry," comes from ancestors numbered among the old and distinguished families of the State. He was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, October 6, 1838; son of John MacRae and Mary (Shackelford) MacRae, the latter a native of Marion, South Carolina. Judge MacRae grad-

*The writer desires to say that this method has been adopted in order to give to our present readers and to posterity some account of those useful citizens who have the history of North Carolina at heart, and who from true and accepted historical records, original manuscripts, wills and other authentic sources have made valuable contributions to this publication.

To these writers THE BOOKLET owes its prosperity and continuance in the work projected by it of developing and preserving North Carolina history. All profits from this publication will be devoted to securing tablets and other memorials to commemorate important events in the history of our commonwealth.

MRS. E. E. MOFFITT.

uated from Donaldson Academy at Fayetteville. At the age of fifteen taught school for a short time, then secured a position as clerk and continued in that occupation for several years, when he again turned his attention to teaching. Ambitious to become a lawyer, he studied with this aim while teaching in Brunswick, North Carolina, and Horry District, South Carolina.

In August, 1859, he was licensed to practice law, and in June, 1860, he located in Fayetteville to practice his chosen profession. During the Civil War he enlisted as a private in Company H, First North Carolina Volunteers, and was subsequently promoted to Adjutant of the Fifth North Carolina State Troops. He commanded a battalion in Western North Carolina as Major, and was Assistant Adjutant-General for General Baker in the Eastern District of the State until the end of the struggle. After the war he resumed his practice and succeeded in securing a large clientele. In 1874 was elected a member of the Legislature. July, 1882, he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court to fill an unexpired term, and during same year was elected Judge of the Fourth, afterwards the Seventh Judicial District.

Subsequently he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Bench of North Carolina, by Governor Holt, to fill the unexpired term of Justice Davis, and was subsequently elected to the position. After leaving the bench he returned to the practice of law and became a member of the legal firm of MacRae & Day, with offices in Raleigh.

Judge MacRae, as attorney for the Seaboard Air Line System, executed his duty with commendable ability. While practicing in the Federal and State courts he was considered an able lawyer and steadily and closely applied himself to the performance of every duty devolving upon him, and to-day holds a position in the front ranks of North Carolina's eminent lawyers. At the bar he has ever disdained the small

arts of the pettifogger, and upon the bench he ever held the scales of justice with an even hand, treating with impartiality the poor and the rich, the innocent and the guilty. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina. He has also served as Chancellor of the Episcopal Diocese of Eastern Carolina.

On October 31, 1867, he married Miss Fanny Hinsdale, of Fayetteville, and the union has been blessed with nine children.

Judge MacRae was, on August 19, 1899, elected Dean of the Law School of the State University, one of the highest honors that can come to a lawyer. He is editor of *North Carolina Journal of Law*, and has published several addresses. His sketch of the "Highland Scotch Settlements," which he contributed to the columns of THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET, February, 1905, was a concise and interesting account of this strong and exuberant race, principally from which the American Colonies were peopled. In this sketch may be found information heretofore wanting in historical libraries, interesting not only to the present generation but to those who shall come after them.

During the last month, in the presence of a distinguished array of counsel from the Seventh District and of a number of friends from the Raleigh Bar, ex-Chief Justice James E. Shepherd presented to the Supreme Court a handsome oil portrait of ex-Justice MacRae, a former Associate Justice of this high tribunal.

The remarks of Judge Shepherd consisted of a brief outline of the life and service of Justice MacRae more potent than any eulogy that, as he said, the modesty of his subject forbade. He spoke, however, at the request of the court—in part as follows:

"It is meet, therefore, that a few words be said of one, who, though still living, began his career in that crucial

period in the history of his State which reflects his greatest civic and military glories—a time, indeed, when ‘None was for the party and all were for the State’—when men bared their breasts to the iron hail of battle, not for conquest or glory, but in defense of their homes and firesides.”

Accepting the portrait for the Court, Chief Justice Clark said, “The Court is gratified to receive this portrait and to add it to those of the other learned and able men who look down upon us from these walls, and whose lives and labors reflect credit upon this court and the State.

“It can not be said that Judge MacRae has ceased to be a member of this court. The sitting members are only a part of that greater court which takes part, and whose views are potent in the decision of controversies. The opinions of our predecessors are daily quoted to us at the bar as controlling. The long rows of volumes before us are the repository of their views. In our deliberations and decisions, they descend as it were from their frames, sit at our counsels, throw light upon the path we should go and point the way. They are ‘the dead but accepted sovereigns, whose spirits rule us from their urns.’

“In the illustrious company of our predecessors, the recorded opinions of Mr. Justice MacRae, who is yet spared to us, make him still a part of the court. His services were long enough to establish his fame, but too short for the full measure of the service he might have rendered the profession. Yet it may be doubted if in his present position he is not rendering greater service still and more enduring, through his influence upon the future Bar and Judges of North Carolina.

“To those who sat with him here the memory of his uniform courtesy, his great learning and indefatigable labors is a benediction.”

Judge MacRae continues as Teacher of Law at the Univer-

sity, beloved by Faculty and students. He is a genial and courteous gentleman, possessing that quiet dignity and strength of character worthy of emulation.

REV. ROBERT BRENT DRANE.

Rev. Robert Brent Drane, D.D., was born in Wilmington, N. C., December 5, 1851. His father, the Rev. Robert Brent Drane, D.D., came from Maryland and was Rector of St. James's Parish, Wilmington, N. C., for twenty-five years.

His mother's maiden name was Catherine Caroline Parker. Her early home was Tarboro, N. C.

He was ordained to the Priesthood in 1876, and, through Bishop Atkinson's advice, accepted the Rectorship of St. Paul's Parish, Edenton, of which he is yet in charge.

Dr. Drane's article, in this number of *THE BOOKLET*, on "Historic Edenton," will be of value to students of North Carolina history. Since becoming a resident of this historic place, Dr. Drane's interest in its past has been unabated. He found here a town "rich with the spoils of time" and a most inviting field for one fond of legendary and historical lore. One of the many important movements made by him was having the Records of St. Paul's Church copied by the young

NOTE—The *BOOKLET* takes this method of calling the attention of the patriotic citizens of North Carolina to a matter that if more widely known many names no doubt, would be added to its list of stockholders. Dr. Drane is desirous of getting more subscribers and thereby increase personal and popular interest and money resources.

This Association held its annual meeting in Edenton on April 27th in commemoration of the sailing of Amadas and Barlowe from the west of England April 27th, 1584, O. S. which resulted in the discovery and occupation of Roanoke Island in July 1584.

A review and memoranda of what the Association has accomplished will be given in a future number of the *NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET*.

It remains for a generous and patriotic public to uphold the hands of Dr. Drane and the other officers of this Association who are going their time and zeal for the love of their section and their State.

men of the town, in order that the originals might be filed away and saved from destruction by frequent handling. These precious records, dating back to 1701, are carefully preserved in the archives of the church and are greatly valued by the vestry and citizens of the Parish.

Another notable movement projected by him was the removal from abandoned graveyards to St. Paul's church-yard the remains of people distinguished in Colonial and Revolutionary times—a work that his parishioners entered into with zest and interest.

Dr. Drane, through maternal connection with Col. William Haywood, of Revolutionary fame, became a member of the North Carolina Society Sons of the Revolution, and is Chaplain of this Society. His wife, Maria Louisa Warren, is a daughter of a brave Confederate soldier, Maj. Tristram Lowther Skinner, who fell in the Battle of Mechanicsville.

She traces her lineage back to some of the best of old Edenton's good people, the Edens, Lowthers, Blounts, Johnstons and Harveys.

Dr. Drane is the President and a most active member of the "Roanoke Colony Memorial Association," with headquarters at Edenton, N. C. This corporation was organized for the benevolent and patriotic purpose of reclaiming, preserving and adorning Old Fort Raleigh, built in 1585, by the first English settlers on Roanoke Island, the birthplace of Virginia Dare, the first white child born in America; and also to erect monuments and suitable memorials to commemorate these and other historic events in North Carolina.

Dr. Drane's long rectorship in the Parish of St. Paul's argues well for the popularity and usefulness of this golden-hearted Christian gentleman. To him and others of his class for services in the cause of Christianity and unfaltering interest in the material things around, both church and state owe a debt of gratitude.

MISS JULIA SCOTT WHITE.

Miss White's article, in this number of *THE BOOKLET*, on the Quakers of Perquimans County, will enlighten many who are not familiar with the tenets of this sect of Christians whose distinguishing doctrine is that of the "light of Christ within."

Miss White was born in Perquimans County, N. C., in the year 1866. She is the daughter of Jephtha and Anna M. White, and granddaughter of Joseph and Charlotte (McAdams) White, natives of Scotland. She is a descendant of the Whites, Jordans, and McAdams, of Eastern Virginia, also connected with the Scotts, for whom she is named. Her maternal ancestors have been "Friends" for many generations, but her paternal ancestors for only two. Her father adopted the faith of his father, and was a prominent and useful member of the Friends' organization, and died in the faith, leaving an honored name to his posterity.

Miss White's parents dying in her infancy, she made her home with a sister, Mrs. Josiah Nicholson, at Belvidere, N. C., which she yet retains as her home. It was here that she received her early education, afterwards graduating at Westtown, Pennsylvania.

Adopting teaching as a profession, she was elected Principal of the Graded School in Southampton, Virginia, in 1884-1887; Teacher and Governess at Guilford College, N. C., 1887-1892; was awarded the B. S. degree at this college in 1891; was graduate student of Bryn Mawr College, Pa., 1892-1894; Teacher in Mathematics in Nolt Female College, Louisville, Ky., 1894-1896; Teacher of Mathematics at Pacific College, Oregon, 1896-1900.

Miss White's talents for painstaking accuracy well fitted her for the position to which she was called as Librarian of Guilford College, one of the best and most complete in the

State until the recent disaster, which occurred in January, 1908, when about 8,000 volumes were burned. This was a great loss to the college and one most keenly felt by its careful custodian, whose familiarity with these books and records kindled a love like of that unto a brother. Her task, though arduous, in collecting and arranging for another library, will be one of love and interest, and she will heartily welcome the gift of suitable books from a generous public.

Miss White has done considerable editorial work for newspapers and magazines. Among her most recent articles in *The American Friend* (the national organ of the Friends of America) are the following:

(1) "Dolly Payne Madison," giving the records preserved at Guilford College, showing that she was a "birth-right" member of New Garden Monthly Meeting of Friends in North Carolina.

Dolly Madison came of pious stock. While presiding genius of the White House, during the administration of her husband, James Madison, she commanded the respect of the nation, and for thirteen years succeeding his death, she maintained a conspicuous and respected position in society at Washington, never forsaking the early and careful teachings received in her youth.

(2) "Friends in South Carolina," particularly the Bush River settlements.

II. In *The Guilford Collegian*, the College Magazine:

(1) "Matthew W. Ransom," the distinguished soldier, statesman, scholar, and orator. This article was well received and highly commended by his relatives as a true and just eulogy of the merits and public services of this great North Carolinian.

(2) "Guilford—What's in a Name," was a carefully compiled study of the origin of the name and how and why it was transplanted to America.

Miss White, though not a native of Guilford County, loves its people and its traditions.

It was in this county that the "Battle of Guilford Court House" was fought, March 15, 1781—the battle that led to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The site of this noted battle was secured through the services of that dutiful and distinguished son of North Carolina, the late Judge David Schenck, and the formation of the "Guilford Battle Ground Company," which has cleared up, adorned, and placed there many monuments to distinguished men of the Colonial and Revolutionary period. Since the death of Judge Schenck, Maj. Joseph M. Morehead has been the untiring, zealous and devoted President, under whose guiding hand the work goes on, making this the historic rallying ground of the Piedmont section of North Carolina.

A biographical sketch of Mr. Marshall DeLancey Haywood will appear in the next BOOKLET. In future issues will be given sketches of those who contributed articles previous to Vol. VI.

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS PREVIOUS TO 1760.

BY MRS. H. DEB. WILLS, GENEALOGIST AND HISTORIAN, N. C. D. R.

Will of George Deane, Sr., of Chowan; 1700; Son George, daughter Christian, Wife Elizabeth.

Will of William Benbury; July 1709; Wife Jane Son-in-law James Watch; sons William and John; daughters Martha and Hannah. Test. Henry Bonner, Ann Moseley and Edward Moseley.

Will of James Fewox, Tyrrell; May 5th, 1711; son Robert, John Lawson, Mary Lawson, Jr., grandson Samuel Hardy, son of William Hardy, (brother of John and Jacob Hardy of Bertie), wife Anne, Mary Lawson, wife of Nathaniel Lawson.

Will of Farnifold Green of Bath, 1711; sons Thomas, John, Farnifold, and James Green; wife Hannah, daughters Elizabeth and Jane Green; daughter-in-law Ann Smithwick; wife Hannah Exx.

William Duckenfield, of Cheshire, Eng., Feb. 1721; brother John, Cousin Charles Barbour, Cousin Nathaniel Duckenfield, son of my brother Sir Robert Duckenfield, Mary, Anne, Susanna, Jane, Katherine, and Judith, sisters of Nathaniel.

William Barry, 1722; Marian, brother David Barry, Theo' Morris, Mary Meads, daughter of John Meads of Little River.

Will of Gov. Charles Eden; prob. 1722; dear niece Mrs. Margaret Pough, youngest daughter of Robert Pough, deceased; dear friends John Holloway, Daniel Richardson, James Henderson, John Lovick; John Lovick, Ex.

Will of Thomas Hoskins, 1733-'34; daughter Sarah Charlton, son William, daughter Mary, William Hoskins and John Benbury, executors. (He had other children, among them

son Thomas; who can furnish the full list.—*N. C. Hist. and Gen'l Register.*

Will of Christopher Gale, Chief Justice of the Colony 1734; b. at York, G. B., 54 years old; wife Sarah Catherine, brother Edmund, debts due from the estate of my wife's former husband, John Ismay, son Miles Gale, daughter Penelope Little, Mary, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Clayton, gr. daughter Sarah Clayton, Nephew and godson Edmund Gale, Granddaughter Penelope Little. Note, Wife Sarah was Widow of Gov. Thomas Harvey, *nee* Laker (dau. of Benj. Laker). William Little married his daughter Penelope.

Will of John Baptista Ashe; * * * prob. 1740; son Lemuel, son John, daughter Mary, brother Samuel Swann.

Will of Richard Hill of Bath, Granddaughter Elizabeth Hill, brother Francis Hill, son-in-law Evan Jones, daughter Ann Jones, Craven Precinct 1723-4.

Will of Samuel Johnston of Onslow Co., Prob. Jan. 3—1759; daughters Jean, Penelope, Isabel, Ann and Hannah; sons Samuel and John. Test Cary Godbie, Wm. Williams, John Milton.

Will of Gov. Gabriel Johnston of Eden House, Bertie Co., prob. April 10th, 1753; Wife Frances, daughter Penelope, * * * brother Samuel's children my books to Wm. Catheart, sister Elizabeth Sinclair of Fife N. B.

