

HINKLE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY

OF

U.S.M.C. BASE CAMP LEJEUNE

THOMAS C. LOFTFIELD

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON



CONDUCTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

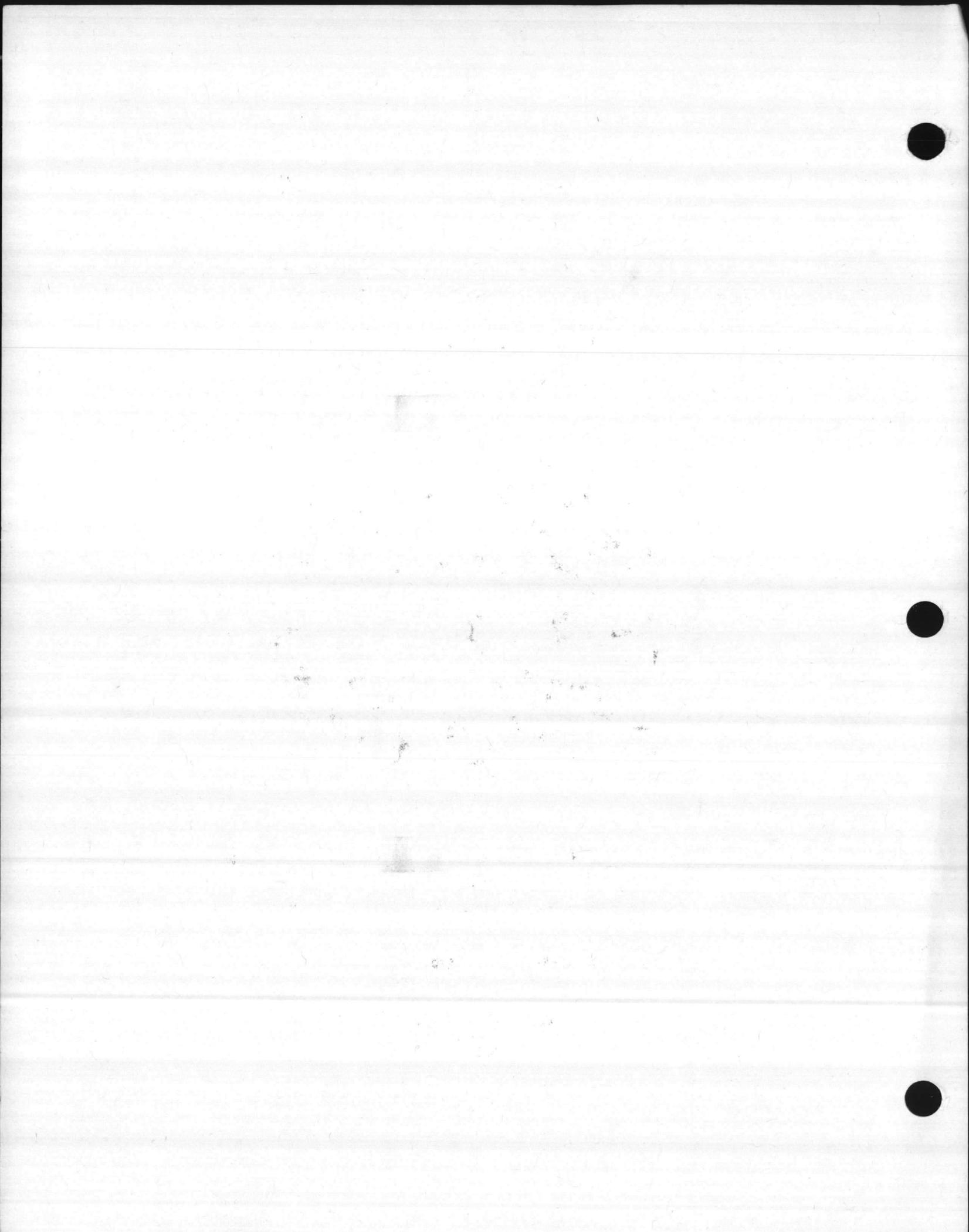
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND, NORFOLK

CONTRACT NUMBER N62470-79-C-4273

TUCKER LITTLETON: COMPILER

COASTAL ZONE RESOURCE CORP

VOL. II



An Archaeological and Historical Reconnaissance of

U.S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.

Part 2 The Historic Record

Thomas C. Loftfield

-Principal Investigator-

Tucker R. Littleton

-Compiler-

Conducted Under the Auspices of the Department of the Navy

Contract Number N62470-79-C-4273

August 1981

Abstract

Research into the civilian history of the Camp Lejeune study area, conducted by Coastal Zone Resources during 1980, has resulted in the accumulation of a large body of data relating to the area and heretofore unknown. The rate of data yield so far exceeded expectations that the time budgeted for composition of the report proved greatly inadequate to cover the entire span of the civilian history of the study area in an exhaustive manner.

Because the most significant new data pertained to the Colonial period, treatment of that period has received the most detailed attention in this report. Of particular interest is the new information relating to the early settlement of the area, the early courthouses, the Colonial wars, and Colonial leaders.

Since virtually all standing structures in the study area were destroyed in 1941, the evaluations made in this report address themselves to the archaeological components which hopefully have survived and are associated with some of the study area's most important historical figures. Eighteen specific sites and two classes of sites (naval stores industrial sites and representative dwelling sites of the poorer classes) are evaluated in this report as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Five recommendations for additional research include (1) further investigation of the potentially eligible sites, (2) further historical research concentrating on problem areas, (3) a survey of underwater archaeological resources, (4) an oral history project to interview former residents of the study area, and (5) an historical architectural study based on the photographs now in the custody of the Public Works Office at Camp Lejeune.

The historical research phase has made a significant contribution to an increased knowledge of Onslow County history. In addition, a historic sites map for Camp Lejeune has been prepared as an integral part of the report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (concluded)

	<u>Page</u>
V. B. 2. Further Historical Research on the Study Area	177
3. Survey of Underwater Archaeological Resources	178
4. Oral History Project with Former Residents. .	179
5. Study of the Area's Historical Architectural Heritage.	179
VI. SUMMARY AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW	181
BIBLIOGRAPHY.	190

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1. Vicinity Map	2
Figure 2. Camp Lejeune Military Reservation Historic Sites Map.	Back cover
Figure 3. White 1585 MS.	21
Figure 4. Moseley 1733	36
Figure 5. Wimble 1738.	39
Figure 6. Saw Pit Method of Operation.	67
Figure 7. Collet 1770.	73
Figure 8. Price-Strother 1808.	108
Figure 9. Mac Rae-Brazier 1833	109
Figure 10. Burr 1839	110
Figure 11. Interior of Cotton Gin.	112
Figure 12. U. S. Coast Survey 1865	139
Figure 13. Kerr-Cain 1882.	151
Figure 14. Kenyon 1915	161

LIST OF APPENDICES

<u>Appendix</u>	<u>Title</u>
A	A List of Known Hurricanes or Severe Storms Likely to Have Affected the Camp Lejeune Study Area
B	Migration Statistics for Former Residents of the Camp Lejeune Study Area
C	A List of Residents of Bertie County, N. C., Whose Names Appear Among the Early Settlers of Onslow County, N. C.
D	Population Statistics for Onslow County
E	A List of Professions, Trades, and Occupations Practiced by the Former Residents of the Camp Lejeune Study Area
F	A List of Industrial Establishments Operated by Former Residents of the Camp Lejeune Study Area
G	A List of Shipwrecks Known to Have Occurred Off the Coast or in the Estuaries of the Camp Lejeune Study Area
H	A List of Former Residents of the Camp Lejeune Study Area Who Occupied Various Appointive and Elective Public Offices
I	A List of Schools and Teachers of the Camp Lejeune Study Area
J	A List of Churches Located Within the Camp Lejeune Study Area and of Ministers Known to Have Officiated Therein
K	A History of the Post Offices Having Served the Area Now Within the Camp Lejeune Military Reservation (1823-1941)
L	A Complete List of Property Owners from Whom the Land Was Acquired for the Camp Lejeune Military Reservation
M	A List of Known Historic Landings in the Camp Lejeune Study Area

I. INTRODUCTION

From June through December, 1980, Coastal Zone Resources Division (CZR) of Ocean Data Systems, Inc., under subcontract agreement (Purchase Order #209663) with the University of North Carolina at Wilmington (UNC-W), performed the detailed historical research resulting in this report, a research document required in connection with a cultural resource study being carried out by UNC-W at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, and New River Air Station (Helicopter), North Carolina, under Department of the Navy Engineering Contract N62470-79-C-4273. The location of the project area is shown in Figures 1 and 2. (Figure 2 is enclosed in a pocket inside the back cover.)

The purposes of this historical research and the resulting report were (1) to gather detailed historical data on the historic role of the Camp Lejeune area from earliest settlement to the time of military acquisition in 1941, (2) to identify the more important historic sites (see Figure 2) within the Camp Lejeune Military Reservation, (3) to produce an overview placing the study area within its historical context, (4) to generate a detailed history of the study area to serve as a scholarly reference for future professional studies, and (5) to formulate recommendations for cultural resource management and any required further historical studies/investigations.

Under the scope of work, the historical research was to concern itself with the history of the area contained within the present boundary of the Camp Lejeune Military Reservation, having a total land area of approximately 85,406 acres, and excluding a water acreage of 15,765 acres. In terms of the period to be researched, the study was to confine itself to the years from earliest exploration and settlement to the conclusion of the area's civilian history in 1941.

In the process of the research, the study utilized published, manuscript, photographic, cartographic, and oral sources of data. The more specific types of sources included court minutes, deeds, wills, plats, tax records, inventories, minutes of the board of county commissioners, land grants and entries, estate records, guardians' accounts, legislative papers, military records, correspondence, agency reports, governors' papers, petitions, miscellaneous loose records, depositions, maps, charts, microfilm publications, records of Revolutionary War prize cases, post office records, vessel registrations, census schedules, customs records, private collections, published books, magazines and

VICINITY MAP

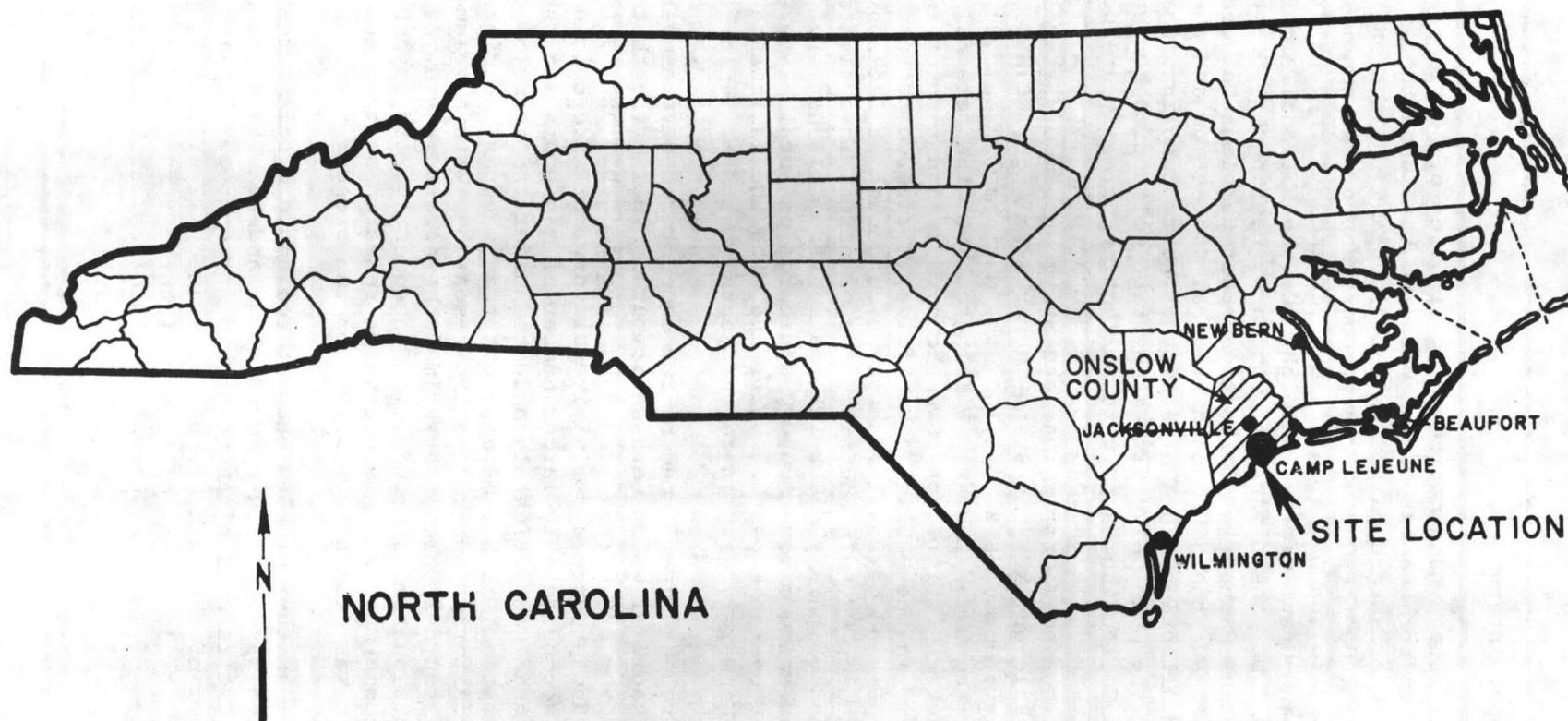


FIGURE 1

journals, newspapers, scholarly reports, theses and dissertations, and personal interviews.

Local, state, and national repositories of pertinent records were visited for the purpose of pursuing the in-depth research. The most important repositories (archives and collections) visited include the Onslow County Court House, Jacksonville, NC; the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC; the Land Grant Office, Raleigh, NC; the National Archives, Washington, DC; the Library of Congress, Washington, DC; the East Carolina Manuscript Collection, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC; the Southern Historical Collection and the North Carolina Collection, the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC; the Duke University Manuscript Collection, Durham, NC; the Hayes Collection, a private collection normally at Edenton, NC, but at the time on loan to the Southern Historical Collection for indexing and microfilming; the State Museum of Natural History, Raleigh, NC; the State Library, Raleigh, NC; the Carteret County Court House, Beaufort, NC; the Mariners Museum, Newport News, VA; the UNC-W Library, Wilmington, NC; the personal library of Mr. Tucker R. Littleton, Swansboro, NC; land records and survey maps in the Public Works Office, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, NC; and personal interviews conducted at Jacksonville and Swansboro, NC. In addition, the principal investigator freely contributed to this project information from his personal research files consisting of over 20,000 notecards on local history compiled by himself over the past 20 years and with the assistance of Mr. Roger E. Kammerer, Jr., in recent years.

The research performed by CZR encountered several very real problems, some of which were anticipated. Believing that the intent of the survey was to conduct a reasonably exhaustive research and produce a definitive history, CZR had originally proposed a considerably larger number of man-hours for the research than was ultimately accepted under the terms of contract. From the outset, it became apparent that the vast holdings of the major repositories confronted the researcher with a volume of available sources which overwhelmed the effort in view of the constraints on time and budget. Consequently, the investigation had to become much more selective of research sources and documents than was desirable in light of the broader research goals.

Still another problem encountered and, to some extent, anticipated was the lack of surviving landmarks as reference points. The removal of above-ground structures following military acquisition of the land virtually negated all efforts to pinpoint precisely the locations of former historic structures and sites. The problem of locating potential historical archaeological

resources was further compounded by problems inherent in the source documents themselves, problems involving vague location descriptions of land and improvements associated therewith, the use of obsolete place names no longer identified on existing maps or known to living former residents of the area, and occasionally conflicting information. In addition, the duplication of some place names--particularly streams and creeks--left many locations only tentatively identified.

The result is that many of the sites identified in Figure 2 are mere approximations. Other sites are yet unmapped because the vagueness of the presently available information renders any venture to pinpoint the locations too risky. It has been deemed better to leave such sites off Figure 2 than to contribute to the growing volume of historical misinformation already plaguing the researcher into Onslow County history. To insure greater accuracy in cartographically locating the area's historic sites, the principal investigator spent time touring the area under the guidance of former resident of the study area and local historian, Mr. K. B. Hurst, of Jacksonville, NC.

The focus of the research effort has been to discover and to describe the characters, the circumstances, and the events determining the social, cultural, and economic history of the project area. In so doing, considerable attention has been paid to the role of the various ethnic and national groups included in the area's historic population. Research into the area's historic utilization of its natural resources has sought to identify the major economic activities, the diversity of occupations, the comparative value of the utilized resources, and the influence of the economic factors on the overall social and cultural aspects of the area's history. Additional attention has been paid to historic settlement patterns in the area, as well as to patterns of immigration and emigration.

A major effort was made to identify a variety of historic sites and to include among the identified sites the former residences of the area's principal historical figures. Further effort was aimed at identifying the major currents in the history of the study area, its most significant events, activities, and personalities. After assessing the nature and importance of the local history, the investigation has endeavored to determine the role of the project area in the history of the state and the nation, noting both the study area's similarities and differences in comparison with the dominant character and trends of the larger historic setting.

Considering the allowed time and budget, the results of the research have been very gratifying. Answers to some long-unsolved questions have been found, including clarification concerning the county's first court house. Not the least important is the fact that this report has produced the first detailed mapping of the area's identified historic sites. Perhaps most important, this investigation has undertaken the most extensive original research into the area's history ever attempted, and the result has been the preparation of a professional historical work comprising a major contribution to local history relating to the Camp Lejeune area and, for that matter, Onslow County.

In the conduct of the research, Wesley K. Hall and Mary Ann Stephenson each devoted a total of better than two weeks to the examination of pertinent records. Almost six months' time was devoted to the research phase by Tucker R. Littleton, principal investigator/research historian for the project. Thomas Clemmons prepared the graphics under the guidance of Mr. Littleton, who is the sole author of this report.

II. EVALUATION OF PREVIOUS HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Except for minor, scattered articles relating either totally or partially to the study area, only two previous historians of any consequence have delved into the civilian history of the Camp Lejeune Military Reservation or written upon that subject. Like the county at large, the present study area has been quite neglected by historians at the regional and state levels. Serious efforts to rescue from oblivion or permanently record the notable events and persons of Onslow County's history have occurred only during the present century.

Though Dr. Cyrus Thompson was appointed the county's first official historian, he left no permanent or noteworthy record of his knowledge of local history or of any research conducted by him. The first meaningful, original historical research and writing on the subject of Onslow County history was undertaken by the late Fitzhugh Lee Morris, former official genealogist for the Sons of the American Revolution in North Carolina. Though Morris concentrated on information contained in the official records of the county and state and devoted his major research to genealogical questions, he is due great credit for also researching some of the major themes and events of Onslow history and for laying a solid foundation upon which subsequent local historians have built. In his purely historical research, Morris put major emphasis on the Colonial history of Onslow County and the lives of the county's most prominent leaders and founding families. His writings relating to the study area were incidental to his interest in the history of the county as a whole and his special interest in such families as the Sneads, Dudleys, and Wards. Morris authored numerous articles which were contributed to several newspapers in North Carolina, especially a series on county history written for the Onslow Record in the late 1920's. His manuscript history of the Dudley family, with considerable material on such allied families as the Sneads, is in the possession of the Genealogy Section of the State Library. Morris acquired a reputation for detailed original research, meticulous analysis of his data, and an extreme degree of accuracy (Brown 1960:368). Perhaps the most important results of his historical research have been preserved in J. Parsons Brown's The Commonwealth of Onslow: A History, in which some of Morris's material has been included virtually verbatim.

Because he was a pioneer in Onslow County history, Morris did not succeed in writing on the broader subject range of county history, nor did he collect and publish all his historical writings under one cover. He did, however, set the example for later research, and he appears to have been the first to make extensive

use of the county court minutes as a valuable source for county history of the period 1732-1868. Unfortunately, Morris's exceedingly valuable notebooks on historical and genealogical research disappeared shortly after the death of the last of his four brothers and sisters who survived him. Though never officially honored with the title, Morris was nevertheless in fact Onslow's first county historian.

The second person to research and write upon the history of Onslow County, and thus the history of the present study area, was the late Joseph Parsons Brown, whose published work has been referred to above. Because Brown could build upon and expand on the earlier work of Morris, he was able to treat the county's history more broadly and somewhat more comprehensively. However, the fact that Brown was forced to conduct his additional research in his spare time and at his own expense slowed his progress and kept him from being able to write a truly adequate or definitive history of Onslow County. Considering their limitations and circumstances, both Morris and Brown performed a very creditable work and have left future researchers greatly in their debt. Until the present research and writing of this report, Brown's history remained the single most important published account of the civilian history of the Camp Lejeune area. Brown's major contributions to the history of the study area lie in his chapters on the formation of the county, the Colonial period, the Revolutionary War, the Civil War leadership, and churches of the area.

In comparison with Morris, Brown does not enjoy quite the same reputation for accuracy. Though in a few instances misled by the primary sources themselves, Brown is primarily guilty of inaccuracies which have crept into his history through his uncritical acceptance of oral tradition and of those portions of his book contributed by other writers. A major fault of the work is its lack of logical or chronological organization. The documentation and indexing are woefully inadequate. Nevertheless, 20 years after its publication, Brown's book is the best treatment of Onslow County history presently available. Because many important sources of information were not researched, Brown lacks a lot of detailed history on a number of subjects, and some aspects of local history are either untreated or only slightly addressed. Needless to say, the status of earlier historical research has made the present research project far more necessary and its findings a more valuable contribution to the on-going quest for a comprehensive and authoritative history of the study area and of Onslow County.

III. METHODOLOGY

Several facts had great bearing on the development of the methodological approach to this research project. First of all, very little attention--either at the state or local level--has ever been paid to Onslow County history. With the exception of the two county historians discussed in Chapter II, virtually no one else has published anything about the history of the Camp Lejeune area--at least nothing more than brief articles dealing either very superficially with the county's history or else very specifically with a single, narrow subject. The lack of good published sources meant that the present research would have to rely extraordinarily on primary sources--official documents and manuscript collections.

In addition, no local newspaper for Onslow County appeared before the last decade of the nineteenth century, and there are no extant copies of the several earliest newspapers in the county. For that reason, the important newspaper sources of local historical data would have to come primarily from newspapers published in Wilmington, New Bern, and Raleigh. The remoteness of those publications often resulted in many newsworthy events going unreported and certainly inadequately or inaccurately covered at times. It was realized that the lack of a good local newspaper for almost the first two centuries of the county's existence would certainly create many information gaps in the search for the types of information not normally derived from official records. As a compensation for the absence of a local newspaper, greater attention had to be paid to publications in nearby counties, to business directories, and various types of reports.

Furthermore, much misinformation about the county's history has been published in the available printed sources, and even the official county records contain not a few errors which have crept in through the recopying of old and dilapidated grant records and deed books. The existence of such inaccuracies required constant vigilance and critical evaluation of the collected data. It was evident that the research would at times necessitate great detail and re-evaluation of the enlarged body of information. Therefore, areas of known or suspected erroneous information were targeted for special research effort.

In formulating the research strategy, the principal investigator determined to base the initial research on the broadest possible diversity of sources, consistent with the goals of the project and the established constraints of budget and time. Examination of a broad range of sources, it was reasoned, would

accommodate the following: (1) maximum immediate identification of potential sources, research materials, and repositories; (2) assessment of the relative importance of the identified data sources; (3) determination of which sources should receive major subsequent investigation; (4) determination of the number and nature of these unused or minimally used sources which should be examined in any second or continuing phase of this project; and (5) a more reliable basis for estimating time and funding requirements in the event follow-up research should be recommended. A reasonably complete list of the diversified types of sources sampled has been given in Chapter I.

After sampling the variety of research sources, the principal investigator endeavored to formulate a basis for selecting those sources which should receive major utilization. Preparatory to this selection, an effort was made to determine to some extent those specific subjects or historical periods needing the greatest research attention to remedy deficiency in earlier treatment. In addition, an effort was made to identify those important sources most inadequately used in earlier research efforts. Thus the formula for selecting major sources took into consideration the following factors: (1) value or importance of the kind of information contained therein, (2) amount of previously unused but pertinent data contained therein, (3) rate of data return for time required to research the source, (4) reliability of the source, (5) immediate applicability of the data to the study area, and (6) accessibility of the source or repository.

At this point in the development of the research design, it was decided that, consistent with the research tasks and objectives specified in the scope-of-work for the Camp Lejeune project, the most extensively researched sources should be the official records--primarily the court minutes, deeds, and wills recorded for Onslow County. Secondary research emphasis appeared to be merited by two types of published records--the printed volumes of The Colonial and State Records of North Carolina and eastern North Carolina newspapers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

With respect to the subjects or historical periods which should receive the primary research focus, it was decided that the period from 1713 to 1815 should claim the greatest attention. There were several considerations which led to this conclusion: (1) the Colonial period (from colonization to 1776) is foundational to any study of the county's history, (2) the later history of the study area can be adequately understood and appreciated only in the light of a proper awareness of earlier historical developments and cultural phenomena, (3) the period

from 1713 (when the area was opened up for settlement following the end of the Tuscarora War) to 1815 (when the War of 1812 ended) was undeniably the most historically significant period in the entire history of the study area, (4) the eighteenth century coincided with the period when Onslow and the study area played the most important role in the history of the state and nation, (5) the eighteenth century appeared to be marked by the greatest industrial diversity and economic importance of any single segment of the area's history, (6) the years 1713-1815 appear to be the most inadequately researched and poorly understood period in the study area's history, and (7) most of the published misinformation on Onslow County history relates to the eighteenth century.

Specific subjects which appear to have received too little previous research attention include historical treatment of early settlement and settlement patterns, industrial activities, social history, the role of ethnic groups, local government administration and the rise of a ruling class, patterns of migration, agricultural history, maritime history, the growing interest in internal improvements, development of educational institutions, events leading up to the Revolution, and the wars of the late Colonial period such as the War of Jenkins's Ear, the French and Indian War, and the War of the Regulators. Even in nineteenth-century history, inadequate attention has been paid to the War of 1812, the primacy of the planter class, the growth of small communities and post offices, epidemics, natural calamities, deepening social problems, the character of local politics, the decline and ultimate demise of the naval stores industry, the lumber boom, the Secession Movement, the Civil War, the effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction on the quality of life, and the area's entrance into the twentieth century.

Quite admittedly, the present study has had neither adequate time nor funding to explore the above topics to the full extent desirable. Nevertheless, the need for research in those areas was recognized near the outset, and the major research effort was designed to contribute as much new information on those subjects as possible within the set limits of this contract.

Since the present historical research project had contract limitations on budgeted time and funding, the project's possible accomplishments were limited by the same factors. The result, nevertheless, has been to increase greatly the amount of available historical information relating to the study area, to fill in many gaps, to expose previously published historical errors, and to present the area's history in the light of its contextual involvement. Any deficiencies remaining in the product of this

research project can be remedied only by the provision of ample future time and funding to bring the research to a satisfactory conclusion--the exhausting of all available sources that ought reasonably to be examined and utilized.

In the conduct of the research, all essential, pertinent information was abstracted from the utilized sources and transferred to 4" x 6" note cards. The note cards were given subject headings and dated either with the date of occurrence, if known, or the date when the information first appeared in writing, if the former date was not known. Each note card included its proper documentation. For the reader's convenience in verifying historical information, it was decided in cases of multiple sources of the same data to reference the most accessible source. As a general rule, published sources were usually cited instead of the less accessible manuscript sources except in cases where the manuscript or primary source contained important data not included in the published source. For the foregoing reason of greater accessibility, most information derived from the Onslow County deeds and wills is documented by the appropriate reference to Zae Hargett Gwynn's Abstracts of the Records of Onslow County, North Carolina, which by now can be found in virtually all the good public libraries in the state.

Upon completion of the note-taking portion of the research, the principal investigator organized the resulting file of cards alphabetically by subject and chronologically by period. Once all the data had been grouped by related subjects and delineated by historical periods, the assembled facts were reviewed, analyzed, and synthesized in final form to permit composition of the report to begin.

As a part of the research and the report preparation, time was devoted to the production of a historic sites map for Camp Lejeune. Some of the problems encountered in the effort to determine precise site locations are discussed in Chapter I. If the findings relating to any one historic site were inconclusive as to approximate location, that site was intentionally not indicated on the map (Figure 2). The principal investigator believes that when reasonable doubt exists the historian or writer should not make positive assertions or insinuate the reliability of assumptions since it is much easier subsequently to add new information after it has been confirmed than to recall hastily disseminated historical inaccuracies. For that reason, several sites for which an "educated guess" could have been made have been left out of Figure 2, awaiting future clarification and more conclusive evidence. In addition, to aid in the location of geographical place names appearing in the

historical text, the author of this report attempted to add to Figure 2 the names of several creeks or branches, points, and landings not identified on the six topographic quadrangle maps which served as the base map for Figure 2.

The resulting history, employing the previously outlined methodology, follows immediately hereupon. Wherever valuable details were accumulated but would prove disruptive to the historical narrative if incorporated into the main text, such massive details have been relegated to the appendices at the end of the report following the sections on evaluation and recommendations. The accompanying bibliography further indicates the diversity of research sources utilized.

IV. A DETAILED CIVILIAN HISTORY OF THE CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA TO 1941

A. Historical Introduction

1. General Introduction

Despite the fact that Carraway (1946:29) wrote in her early history of Camp Lejeune that it is "located in an historic part of Onslow County," some of the subsequent writers on the history of the military reservation have given the impression that the government acquired for the base an almost no-man's-land, a veritable wilderness without antecedent cultural history and still virtually in an untamed state at the time of military acquisition. Insinuating that the unfavorable topography of the area had contributed to an almost uninhabitable character of the place, military histories tended to be introduced by such statements as that of the author who wrote, "In 1941, construction activities to carve a military reservation out of 200 square miles of swampland and sand dunes began" (Anonymous n.d.:6).

To the unknowing eye, the vast pine forests were only unimproved land in an area of little or no economic importance. The newcomer did not recognize that the "piny lands" were really "turpentine orchards" which for almost two centuries had constituted much of the economic backbone of the county and had stimulated the development of early culture and growth. Ignorance of the past usually assumes a lack of history. Against such erroneous notions, the purpose of this study is to reveal the real character, vitality, and importance of the historic residents of the Camp Lejeune study area, their activities, culture, developments, and contributions to the rest of the county, state, and nation.

2. Geopolitical Location

Geopolitically, the study area began its history and settlement as a part of the proprietary colony of North Carolina and the County of Bath. In 1705 Archdale Precinct was created as a subdivision of Bath County, and in 1712 the precinct's name was changed to Craven, which then included the area now within Camp Lejeune. In 1722 Craven Precinct was divided to form the new Carteret Precinct containing the present study area. In 1729 North Carolina became a royal colony. That same year New Hanover Precinct was taken out of Carteret and Craven and extended from the South Carolina line northward as far as Little Inlet, a now extinct inlet then located approximately midway between New River Inlet and Brown's Inlet. The rest of what later became Onslow

remained in Carteret Precinct until 23 November 1731 (Old Style), when Governor George Burrington issued his order creating Onslow Precinct out of the two precincts of Carteret and New Hanover. Because of the objections of the Lower House of Assembly, Onslow Precinct of Bath County was not "confirmed" until 19 February 1734, Old Style (2 March 1735, New Style). In 1739 the several precincts of Bath County, including Onslow, were elevated to county status, thereby abolishing the parent county. Since the latter date, however, the New River area has remained unaffected by any new changing political boundaries or further political subdivision. The study area became a part of the free state of North Carolina in 1776 and the Confederate States of America in 1861-1865 (Corbitt 1950).

3. Geographical Influences

To place the unfolding history of the lower New River in a proper context, one must give consideration to the natural setting and the influence of geography upon subsequent exploration, settlement, and development. Geographically, the present study area lies on the Outer Coastal Plain of North Carolina just south of the central coast. The area faces south to the Atlantic Ocean and borders the middle shoreline of Onslow Bay. Comprised of barrier islands, sounds, marshlands, swamps, creeks, large estuaries, and uplands, the terrain enjoys considerable variation in character and elevation when compared with much of the state's coastal region.

Geographical factors constitute probably the most powerful determinants in the historical development of any locality. As with the rest of eastern North Carolina, so it was that geography determined that the economy of Onslow County would be based primarily on agriculture and forest products for the first two centuries. Topography, soil, and climate combined to make the study area ideal for growing crops, and the large pine forests formed the basis of an early naval stores industry (Camp 1963:7). The climate permitted the growth of rice, indigo, corn, cotton, and tobacco, most of which at one time or another would become important crops. Such agricultural activities, along with the importance of naval stores manufacture, also predetermined the area's advantageous alliance with the slave labor system and fostered the early plantation system, which further entrenched the dependence on the institution of slavery. The coastal topography favored large land holdings, and thus began the rise of a landed gentry and the accumulation of wealth by a sort of limited aristocracy (Lemert 1935:304-305).

The natural waterways determined that most early travel would follow the streams, and the numerous small streams and swamps tended to allow only short, rough roads and generally poor land transportation interrupted by those often swollen streams. Settlements would remain small or grow slowly because of a lack of good ports resulting from the poor access by ocean-going vessels through the small, shallow inlets. Those same small inlets would act as a throttle to economic growth for many years and would limit the rise of a prosperous wealthy class to the mere handful of landed gentry (Ibid.).

Geography had its effect, too, on settlement. Location, topography, climate, and soil were often discouraging influences on settlement of the North Carolina coast during the early Colonial period. Exposure to the yearly storms and hurricanes (see Appendix A) probably drove many potential settlers further inland. Environmental factors, poor transportation, and a scattered agrarian population reinforced the area's isolation and often tended to isolate the various sections within the county itself. Though such environmental factors and the isolation they produce usually are attended by influences preventing homogeneity of thought and activities, the one offsetting influence in the New River area was the unifying religious ties of the early settler, most of whom were drawn into the Baptist movement. The geographical isolation, nevertheless, tended to keep the whole county comparatively backward throughout much of its history and kept the countryside dotted with small farms, hard-working rural families, and the outward symbols of a generally poor class of citizens. While geographic, human, and economic influences kept North Carolina generally an agricultural state until 1880, they kept Onslow County and the study area agricultural land right on up to 1941 (Ibid.:297).

Inasmuch as agricultural communities have little need for large concentrations of population and usually witness only a slow growth of towns, it is not surprising that such was precisely true of Onslow County and especially the study area. The few towns that eventually developed were for many years mostly small groupings of traders and merchants. A further limiting factor in the area's history relates to the smaller human population carrying capacity of agricultural counties. While population naturally increases, good farm land does not. Once again geography and the agrarian nature of Onslow society would join to produce a major current in the history of the area. As the natural population increased, the availability of large tracts of farm land would decrease. Soil exhaustion and lack of new lands to cultivate would eventually have a disastrous effect on the county. Rising generations with no new prospective farm land at home would be

forced to look for farms elsewhere, and in due time Onslow County would become one of the state's major exporters of population (see Appendix B). When new lands would become available to the west and southwest, the great exodus of industrious, enterprising young farmers would begin. The large tracts available, the cheap prices, the attraction for cotton plantations, and the hopeless futurity at home would send a steady stream of Onslow's sons and daughters into South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the territories beyond (Ibid.:309-311). No section of Onslow County would be more deeply involved in this migration than the present study area. Thus the area would lose some of its best stock and most promising families to the antebellum migrations.

The geographic factors were inseparably linked to the natural resources and those occupations associated therewith. Attention has been drawn to the area's suitability for farming, but the presence of large estuaries and the proximity to the ocean inclined the settlers to such related industries as commercial fishing, shipbuilding, and saltmaking. The native pine forests which spurred the early naval stores trade eventually encouraged the lumber boom of the late 1800's and early 1900's. The numerous streams were an early stimulus to grist milling, and large tracts of marshlands and meadows made livestock raising inevitable. Thus when the first settlement of the area began, the future lines of economic development and the character of local history were already predetermined to a large extent by the predictable interactions of man with his environment and the natural resources.

4. Human Resources

Perhaps almost equally important with the geographic factors in influencing the course of local history are the human resources, the quality of the people, and the nature of the cultural environment which has molded their ideas, values, and perspectives. Ethnic origin, social status, education, religion, political philosophies, and historical background are paramount influences in determining the character of a people. In this light, the history of the study area was determined by the tide of immigrants who took up residence during the formative years from the 1720's until the Revolution. The vast majority came from English and Scottish stock, with the eventually second largest group being African slaves. The remaining European elements were Welsh and Irish, followed by French and German settlers. No Asiatic peoples are known to have migrated to Onslow County before the twentieth century.

One of the most powerful influences in the early cultural environment of the New River area was religion. The settlers were thoroughly Protestant, and the majority had embraced the Baptist persuasion to the extent that the Anglican minister at Bath, Alexander Stewart, in 1761 called Onslow Precinct "the present seat of enthusiasm" among the Baptists in the state. The present dominance of the Baptist denomination in Onslow County can be directly traced to the early zeal and progress made by them in the first few decades of Onslow's history (Paschal 1930). In addition to molding character and instilling mores, religion also affected the political scene. Paschal (Ibid.) has noted that the Revolution never lacked support in these areas where the Baptists were numerous.

Likewise the importance of the high percentage of British stock lies in their political philosophy and the role it would play in the growing struggle for liberty. It should be remembered that the English-speaking peoples were the heirs of that long striving of the British to diminish royal prerogatives and gradually to secure increasing rights for the common man. Theirs was the Magna Carta and the brief experience in self-rule under the Cromwellian Protectorate. The same desire for self-determination and a larger measure of personal freedom had driven many of these early Onslow settlers or their recent ancestors to flee the strangling grip of their narrow homeland to see for themselves what they could do with opportunity and freedom from the more repressive influences to which they had been subjected in the mother country. In foreseeing their role in the Revolution, one remembers that no one ever values liberty more than those who have had a taste thereof.

In addition, it should be pointed out that perhaps 100 or more of Onslow's earliest families--certainly a majority of the families before 1750--had moved into Onslow from Bertie County in the Albemarle section of North Carolina (see Appendices B and C). There those families were involved in the state's earliest rebellions against authority--Culpeper's Rebellion and Cary's Rebellion (Rankin 1962). William Crawford, the first official Onslow Clerk of Court, appears to have been a descendant of the William Crawford of Pasquotank who was a member of the "Rebel Parliament" of Albemarle in 1677 and 1678 and one of the principal leaders of Culpeper's Rebellion (Ibid.:69; Parker 1979:457-458; Cf. Grimes 1910:86; and the Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1733). Thomas Jenkins, one of Onslow County's first justices of the peace, appears also to have been a descendant of the William Crawford who was a leader of Culpeper's Rebellion (Grimes 1910:86). In fact, it may have been a long-inherited

dissatisfaction with the political unrest in the Albemarle region which prompted so many from that area to move to Onslow. It is almost certain that those early settlers had little toleration for abusive power in office and had strong notions about the rights of the people and the role of rebellion in maintaining those rights. With so much of the early Onslow population drawn from the Albemarle political environment, the love of liberty which would later put Onslow solidly in the Revolution was no surprise development. It was innately characteristic of the area's human resources.

If anything, the natural environment only intensified the commitment of Onslow's early citizens to the defense of liberty. The area's virtual inaccessibility by sea made it one of the most remote sections of the coast. Such remoteness encourages rebellion, independence, and a jealous desire for autonomy (Lemert 1935:305-306). Thus in molding one of the dominant qualities of early Onslow citizenry, the geographical isolation merely supported the people's historical predilection for personal and political liberty. Only against the backdrop of the interwoven fabric of geography, environment, and previous human experience can the unfolding drama of the succeeding years of Onslow history be rightly understood and appreciated.

The evolving history of the study area related in the following pages will demonstrate the reliability of these introductory assessments. These ensuing pages will clearly reveal the importance of the foregoing determining influences on the area's history and the measure to which those influences, though modifiable, remained to some degree inescapable and have left their permanent imprint on the life of the county and study area. In conclusion, it should be noted that it was that role of geography and the continually evolving course of history which decreed the acquisition of the study area by the federal government in 1941.

B. Exploration

Oddly enough, more is known about sixteenth-century exploration in the vicinity of the present study area than about exploration of the area in the seventeenth century or even the first decade of the eighteenth century. Considerable exploration of the Onslow coast and the New River area must have occurred during the several decades immediately preceding settlement, but unfortunately there is so far as presently known a total silence on the subject of exploration of the Onslow County area between 1590 and the 1710's. Though several grants for land on New River and Brown's Sound were issued between 1713 and 1720, almost

nothing is known today about the people who explored the area in the late 1600's or very early 1700's, just when the area began to be extensively explored, or how those early explorers viewed the land.

The earliest account of exploration off the coast of what is now Onslow County appears to be that of Giovanni da Verrazzano, who in the early summer of 1524 sailed up the coast of what later became North Carolina and recorded contact with the aboriginal inhabitants. Verrazzano recorded that from latitude 34° north (the Cape Fear area) he ran along the coast northward until he reached a section where he found the coastline to trend toward the east. Verrazzano was close enough to the shore that at night he could see everywhere the great fires built by the Indians. Though he found no harbor on this part of the coast, Verrazzano attempted to send a boat and 25 men in search of water. Here the Indians came down to the shore and, in the words of Verrazzano, made great "signs of friendship" (Corbitt 1953:142-143).

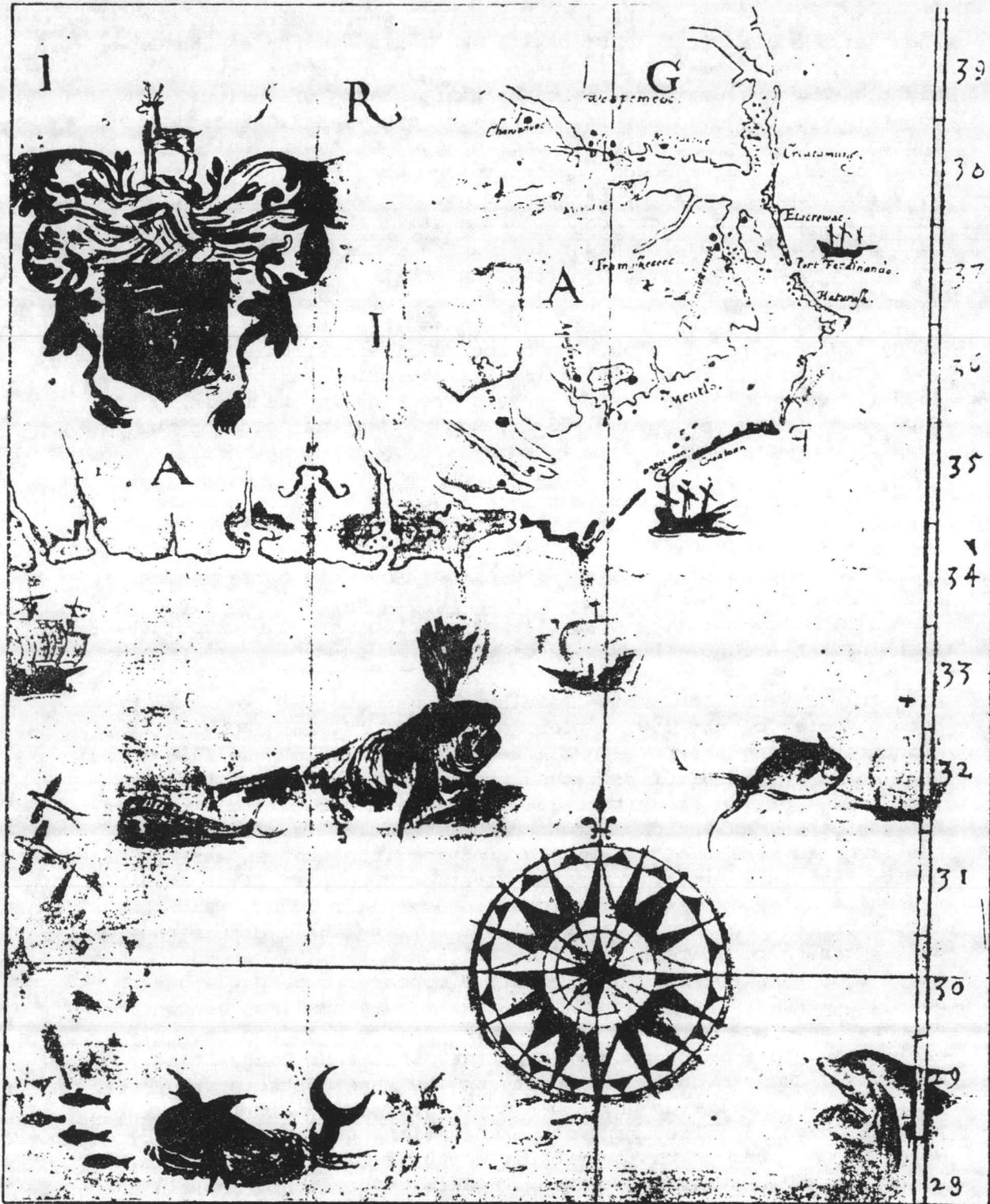
It is interesting to note that Verrazzano did not attempt to send anyone ashore until after he had sailed up from Cape Fear to an area where the coastline trended eastward. Any good modern map of North Carolina will show that the curve of Onslow Bay produces a shoreline which in the vicinity of Onslow County takes an east-northeastward direction and could be described as trending eastward. It is possible that Verrazzano was still south of Bogue Inlet, for from Bogue Inlet to Beaufort Inlet the shoreline extends almost due east until it begins to curve southeastward near Cape Lookout. His words trending eastward seem to imply a direction not quite as near due east as the shoreline of Bogue Banks (or Island). Between Cape Fear and Bogue Inlet, the most nearly eastward-trending section of coastline occurs between New River Inlet and Bogue Inlet.

Furthermore, Verrazzano remarked that the coast where he sent his men ashore had no harbor. That comment appears to refer to the smallness of the inlets along the North Carolina coast. During the Colonial period, the best inlets in Onslow County were Bear Inlet and Bogue Inlet, which had only moderate depth. Despite its large estuary, New River historically had a constricted inlet, most of the time only three feet deep on low water (Crittenden 1930:437), and difficult to navigate. The other inlets in Onslow--Brown's Inlet, Little Inlet, and Stump Inlet--were equally inferior. Consequently, the Onslow coastline had no good harbor. It appears, therefore, that on at least two counts Verrazzano's description fits what is known of the Onslow coast historically.

There is no way to prove conclusively where Verrazzano was when he made his first contact with the Indians north of the Cape Fear, but there remains in his account the suggestion that he might have been somewhere on the barrier islands of Onslow County--possibly even within the present study area. Recorded Indian sites on the barrier islands of Onslow County (Loftfield 1976) certainly give added support to the possibility of a visit by Verrazzano. Even if Verrazzano's contact with the Indians occurred as far up as Bogue Banks, he is still the first explorer sailing along the Onslow coast to leave a record of the evidence of native inhabitants visible from the sea.

The next suggestion of exploration of the coast of the present study area occurs in Ralph Lane's record of Sir Richard Grenville's voyage in 1585 (Corbitt 1953:31). The exploring party on 23 June 1585 (O.S.) came dangerously close to wrecking in the vicinity of Cape Fear (Quinn and Quinn 1973:17, 139). Continuing on up the coast, the party on the 24th found a harbor where they entered long enough to catch some fish and then resume their voyage. Two days later (June 26th) the vessels arrived in the area just below Ocracoke (near Wocokon). The fishing trip on the 24th occurred approximately one-third of the way between Cape Fear and Wocokon if it can be assumed that the passage of sailing time corresponded fairly evenly to the distance covered. This calculation suggests the possibility that the Grenville expedition may have caught their fish in what are now the waters of Onslow.

In addition, John White, artist and mapmaker, is known to have been a member of the 1585 exploring party (Ibid.:18, 140). It was evidently during the portion of the voyage on 23-26 June 1585 (O.S.) that White gained his first acquaintance with the Onslow Bay coastline. The portion of White's 1585 map (see Figure 3) for the area between Cape Fear and Cape Lookout shows amazing familiarity with the large estuaries of two rivers emptying into what appears to be Onslow Bay. New River, White Oak River, and Newport River have unusually large estuaries in proportion to their length, and the latter two rivers have several islands dotting their estuaries and appear to be so represented on White's map. The second river from the left margin of Figure 3 appears to be New River, and just east of the presumed New River lies a small stream which appears to be Bear Creek and Bear Inlet, since that was the only easily navigable inlet between New River Inlet and Bogue Inlet. William P. Cumming, noted authority on the maps of the southeastern United States, believes White was trying to merge information taken from Le Moyne's earlier map with observations personally made by White in the area of the coast just north of Cape Fear (William P. Cumming, 1980, personal interview). This theory could explain the reasons for the greater detail and accuracy on White's map of the section of the coast between Cape Fear and Chesapeake Bay.



White 1585 MS

Figure 3

If the foregoing interpretation of White's map has any basis in fact, such familiarity could have come only from personal acquaintance with the rivers involved. Grenville's expedition was accompanied by smaller boats which should have been capable of entering either of the abovementioned rivers. In view of the overall evidence, it seems likely that the 1585 explorers may have touched shore in what is now Onslow County and may have caught their fish either in Onslow or Carteret County. For White to possess the knowledge required to represent Newport River and White Oak River so accurately on his 1585 map, made upon White's first voyage to North America, the explorers had to examine at least the estuaries of the aforesaid two rivers; and one of those estuaries must certainly have been the place where those Englishmen caught their first fish on the North American continent.

The next exploration possibly involving the study area occurred in 1587 in connection with the voyage of the famous "Lost Colony." John White himself recorded the narrative of the 1587 voyage, and the applicable section reads thus: "About the 16th of July, we fell with the main of Virginia [that area now known as North Carolina], which Simon Fernando took to be the Island of Croatan, where we came to an anchor, and rode there two or three days. But finding himself deceived, he weighed [anchor], and bare along the coast, where in the night, had not Captain Stafford been more careful in looking out than our Simon Fernando we had been all cast away upon the breach called the Cape of Feare, for we were come within two cables' length upon it. Such was the carelessness and ignorance of our master" (Quinn and Quinn 1973:97).

Concerning the above, Quinn and Quinn comment thus: "Cape of Feare: White was aware of the existence of a cape in the position of the modern Cape Fear, but he called what we now know as Cape Lookout 'Cape Feare.' His story of this landing would fit in with a position between the two capes, and on the Carolina Outer Banks" (Ibid.:163). The two or three days which the "Lost Colony" crew members spent at anchor near the island mistaken by Fernando for the Island of Croatan may very possibly have been one of the barrier islands of present-day Onslow County, for the Onslow coast occupies the approximate center of the span between Cape Fear and Cape Lookout.

In addition, as Fernando resumed the voyage after the two or three days' stop, his failure to observe the changes in the direction of the coastline caused him to come dangerously close to running his vessel on shore. It seems likely that this danger was encountered in the area between Bogue Inlet and Cape Lookout because Fernando did not anticipate the sudden eastward direction of the coast in this vicinity. Thus in the darkness--assuming that Fernando was maintaining a northeast or east-northeast course--he would eventually

have run ashore (probably near Shackelford Banks) if Captain Stafford had not been more observant. The approximate location of this near disaster during the night would certainly imply that when the voyage had been resumed earlier that day the vessels were then near present-day Onslow.

The last exploring party to record a possible contact with the study area before the sixteenth century came to a close was the crew of John White's 1590 voyage. His narrative for the period of 3-12 August 1590 (O.S.) has particular interest. One important consideration should be pointed out before further examination is made of White's narrative. David B. Quinn, renowned authority on the early exploration of the New World, has noted that White's latitudes do not match his landmarks accurately. When White estimated that he was in 35° latitude north, Quinn and Quinn (1973:171) conclude that White was not that far north-- probably at only 34°40'N. Again, White reported "Hatarask" to be located at 36°20'N., which Quinn and Quinn (Ibid.:172) say should have been given as only 35°50'N. Thus it would appear that White's estimates of latitude were ranging from 20 to 30 minutes too far north. The following portion of White's 1590 narrative should be read with this error in latitudes kept in mind.

White's narrative is quoted beginning with his entry for 3 August 1590 (O.S.): "The third [of August] we stood again in for the shore, and at midday we took the height [latitude] of the same. The height of that place we found to be 34 degrees of latitude. Toward night we were within three leagues of the low sandy islands west of Wokokon [just below present Ocracoke Inlet]. But the weather continued so exceedingly foul, that we could not come to an anchor near the coast, wherefore we stood off again to sea until Monday the 9th of August.

"On Monday the storm ceased, and we had very great likelihood of fair weather; therefore we stood in again for the shore and came to an anchor at 11 fathoms in 35 degrees of latitude, within a mile of the shore, where we went on land on the narrow sandy island being one of the islands west of Wokokon. In this island we took in some fresh water and caught great store of fish in the shallow water. Between the main (as we supposed) and that land it was but a mile over [wide] and three or four feet deep in most places.

"On the 12th in the morning we departed from there and toward night we came to an anchor at the northeast end of the island of Croatoan..." (Corbitt 1953:129; Quinn and Quinn 1973:122-123, 171).

If White's latitudes were running consistently too high, as appears, he may actually have been offshore a short distance south of the present Kure Beach when he recorded his vessel at 34°N. on 3 August 1590 (O.S.). The latitude was taken at midday, and near nightfall White estimated that he was within three league [nine miles] of the low sandy islands below Wokokon [the now extinct inlet just south of the present Ocracoke Inlet]. Considering that White had only seven or eight hours of daylight for his supposed passage from 34°N. to Wokokon, the distance would have been too great for the amount of sailing time. He appears to have made the same mistake which Fernando made on 16 July 1587, when the latter mistook what appears to have been one of the islands along Onslow Bay for the Island of Croatan.

Both Fernando and White apparently misidentified their locations because the barrier islands from New Topsail Inlet to Ocracoke Inlet have a remarkable resemblance, all of them being low stretches of narrow, sandy beach. By nightfall on August 3rd it is evident that White thought he was somewhere along present-day Core Banks, but close examination of other details in his narrative will show that he was wrong.

First of all, if White was actually near 34°N. at midday on August 3rd, he could most likely have sailed no farther north than the present Onslow County coastline by nightfall (assuming his expression toward night refers to an August sunset no later than 8:00 p.m.). The barrier islands began to resemble those White remembered along today's Core Banks, and he rather naturally thought he was near Wokokon (or Wocokon) Inlet. Unlike the barrier islands in Brunswick and New Hanover counties, the barrier islands of Onslow begin to be separated from the mainland by wider bodies of water, though not so wide as Bogue, Core and Pamlico sounds. Somewhere off the Onslow coast, White encountered such foul weather that he had to move into deeper water so that his vessel could ride out the storm at sea.

White says the storm subsided on Monday, August 9th; but Monday was actually August 10th. Thus it appears that White had made an error of one day in his reckoning of time (Quinn and Quinn 1973:171). Nevertheless, on that Monday White's vessel put in to shore again and anchored in what he called 35°N. On this statement, Quinn and Quinn (*Ibid.*) comment thus: "35°N. is probably too high. The description [of the island] would fit the Carolina Outer Banks either north or south of Cape Lookout at 34°40'N., although either Core Sound or Bogue Sound is now well over a mile wide."

White next recorded that his party went ashore on the island, which was narrow and sandy. He found fresh water on the island and also caught a large number of fish in the sound waters next to the island, which waters he found to be only three or four feet deep. The distance from island to mainland was only a mile, according to White. If the latter estimate is correct, White could not have been more than five miles east of Bogue Inlet nor more than a mile south of Brown's Inlet, that is, assuming there has been no drastic movement of the barrier islands of Onslow toward the mainland since 1590. It will appear from consulting a good modern map of the North Carolina coast that there are places where Brown's Island is approximately a mile from the mainland today and where the western end of Bogue Banks is only a mile from the Carteret County mainland. Moreover, much of Bear Island is only slightly over a mile from the Onslow mainland. Therefore, White's estimate of the distance from the barrier island to the mainland suggests that he was somewhere between Brown's Inlet and five miles east of Bogue Inlet. If White's estimates of latitude were running from 20 to 30 minutes too high, as earlier shown, his recorded 35°N. latitude would probably have been actually between 34°30'N. and 34°40'N. The former latitude would have been near New River Inlet, and the latter latitude would have been at Bogue Inlet. The Quinns (*Ibid.*) believe White was at 34°40'N., and that line runs straight through Bogue Inlet.

White appears to have remained on the island from sometime on Monday (which he called August 9th) until the morning of what he called August 12th, which may have been Thursday morning, considering that his calculation of dates was one day off. At any rate, he left the area on a morning and reached the Cape Hatteras area near nightfall of the same day. If White began this day's voyage near sunrise, he should have had 15 to 16 hours of daylight for sailing. Thus his passage from 34°N. to the island where he caught the fish was only about half the distance from there to Cape Hatteras, and his sailing time appears to have been in proper proportion for these two segments of his voyage. The more one scrutinizes the record, the more convincing becomes the argument that White on his unsuccessful search for the "Lost Colony" visited what later became Onslow County or the southwesternmost tip of Carteret County.

In the face of the above accounts suggesting that at least four sixteenth-century explorations got glimpses of Onslow from the sea and that on some of those voyages landings probably took place on the Onslow coast, it seems strange that after 1590 no specific accounts of exploration in Onslow are known for the next 120 years. It is only reasonable to assume that exploration of the study area continued through those 120 silent years and increased

with the approach of the eighteenth century. We know that actual settlement was preceded by visits of potential settlers and land speculators, even though that knowledge is inferential. The fact that the name New River was in common use as a place name as early as 1716 (see land grant to Richard Sanderson, Onslow County Grant Book 1:22) suggests general familiarity with the area for at least a few years prior to 1716.

Nevertheless, the curtain fell across the stage of action in 1590; and when it was raised again on the scene in Onslow, settlement was already beginning in the study area. No doubt, much had occurred along the Onslow coast between 1590 and 1710, very little of which is likely ever to be known.

C. The Colonial Period: Initial Settlement to 1776

1. Settlement

Conflicting accounts of the earliest European settlement of Onslow County exist in the few published works which touch upon the subject of Onslow history. The currently accepted version of beginning settlement is set forth in the county history by the late Joseph Parsons Brown (1960:3). Brown wrote that "the first white men to make their home in what is now Onslow County were William Brown, Henry Warren, and Thomas Worsley, who in 1706 came here and settled on New River." These three initial settlers of New River were supposed to have taken up land on Town Creek and Duck Creek, where their homesites would have been inside the present study area. Concrete historical markers now purportedly identify the spot and declare it so.

Brown (Ibid.) further declares that the first three settlers were Englishmen, who were not joined by another settler until 1713, when a Frenchman named John Nasaugue "paddled his lone canoe several miles on up the stream [New River] to a point beyond where Jacksonville now is. His new home was located on the North West Branch of New River." The account is interesting, and the picture of the "lone canoe" pioneering up the wild and unexplored New River is certainly imaginative. But for the student of history, the unfortunate thing is that not a word of Brown's account of the initial settlement of New River is true.

Yet the fault is not mainly Brown's. In his quest for historical information, Brown was innocently and unsuspectingly misled by the official records of Onslow County, as shall be later shown. The research for this present project confirmed the principal investigator's long suspicions that something was wrong with the published account of Onslow settlement.

Several considerations had cast doubt on the reliability of the claimed 1706 settlement. Briefly discussed, the grounds of suspicion are given below.

First of all, the land grants issued to William Brown, Henry Warren, and Thomas Worsley (Onslow County Grant Book 1:1-2) unanimously called for land located on "Old Town Creek." To the uninformed eye looking at a modern map of Onslow, the land on Old Town Creek presents no problem because the map will show a Town Creek flowing into the west side of New River approximately midway between Stone's Bay and the mouth of Southwest Creek. It is rather from a research familiarity with the Onslow records that a suspicion about Old Town Creek arises. The creek now known as Town Creek was first known as Mittam's [or Mittum's] Creek, and it is never referred to as Town Creek until sometime after the town of Johnston was located there pursuant to an act of Assembly in 1741. Even as late as 1761 Onslow's present Town Creek was still being called Mittum's Creek. Richard Ward on 3 November 1761 sold to Richard Thompson 40 acres "on a branch at Edward Simpson's corner to the Johnston Road and along the town line to Mittum's Creek" (Gwynn 1961:125. See also p. 126 for another deed).

For the 1706 land grants to use the name Old Town Creek 50 years before the name begins to appear in the Onslow deed records is an instance of either sheer clairvoyance or certain error. The facts clearly suggest that Mittam's Creek took the name Town Creek only after the town of Johnston (1741-1752) was blown away by the hurricane of September, 1752 (see Appendix A). Even the point now known as Town Point was first known as Mittam's Point (Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 170-171) and still went by that name at the time Johnston was incorporated. Needless to say, land grants are not supposed to make anachronistic references to place names that are yet future in origin.

A second ground of suspicion was the fact that later deeds in their chains of title contain no references to land in the area as having been formerly owned by either Brown, Warren, or Worsley. Early tracts of land often provided established lines or "corners" that could be used as references in describing the locations of later grants of adjoining land. No subsequent grant or deed refers to the lines of any land supposed to have been held by the 1706 grantees. Even if Brown, Warren, and Worsley had once owned the land but had let it lapse through failure to pay the annual quit rents, the owner to whom the land was subsequently re-patented should have had a grant with some mention that his tract of land was formerly surveyed for one of those three men. Such a statement does not occur in the Onslow records. Thus, in two ways, serious doubt surrounded the claim that Brown, Warren, and Worsley

were the first European settlers in Onslow County and the study area.

Because the foregoing issue presented a serious problem, considerable research attention was given the matter. In the course of the detailed research, new problems and eventually some answers emerged. One of the new problems was found in William Brown's land grant, where it was stated that one of the lines of his patent extended "to a point of the old field" (Onslow County Grant Book 1:2), indicating that someone had been there earlier than Brown and had cleared a field. Warren's land grant joined Capt. Brown's line and a savannah beside the creek at the forks of Old Town Creek (Ibid.). The natural description of Warren's tract does not match the situation in Onslow.

At this point in the research, the first clue was found. Hathaway's North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register (1900:3, 8) contains abstracts of the same land grant records for Brown, Warren, and Worsley and identifies them as coming from early grants for land in Shaftesbury Precinct, Chowan Precinct, and Chowan County, all three names being different designations for the same area (Ibid.:3). Shaftesbury Precinct was formed as early as 1668 as a division of Albemarle County, and about 1681 its name was changed to Chowan Precinct (Powell 1968:447). In the light of the latter information, such names as "Old Town Creek" and "the old field" become more reasonable in a 1706 land grant.

Furthermore, a search of early North Carolina wills shows that Brown, Warren, and Worsley died far from Onslow County. Henry Warren was living on Matchepungo Creek, Bath County, on 15 February 1716, Old Style (1717, New Style) when his will was made; it was probated on 2 April 1717 (Grimes 1910:393). William Brown, identifying himself as a resident of Chowan County, made his will on 15 December 1718; it was probated on 21 July 1719 (Ibid.:52). Thomas Worsley's will was made on 18 January 1737, Old Style (1738, New Style) and probated in March, 1738 (N.S.). He indicated residence in Bath County, and his witnesses and executors are not from Onslow (Ibid.:424).

But how does one explain the misuse of a land grant in Chowan County to support a claim that it was for land in Onslow County? And how does one account for the inclusion of those 1706 land grants among the official records of Onslow County? Gradually, the answers to those questions were found, too. It is quite evident that Brown (1960:3) had no idea that the 1706 land grants were for tracts in Chowan County. He found them recorded in the first book of Onslow land grants, and the only logical assumption was that the

land granted was in Onslow. Superficially, the place names appeared to be valid Onslow place names. In short, the late county historian was quite innocently misled by errors in the county records themselves.

But how did those errors get into the county records? The answer has to be pieced together from several sources. In 1752 a hurricane completely destroyed the county seat town of Johnston and most, if not all, of the county land records (Pennsylvania Gazette, 2 November 1752; Martin 1829:II, 61). In an effort to replace Onslow's lost records, the Colonial Assembly passed an act in 1753 directing the people of Onslow to present their legal documents to the court to be rerecorded. A period of two years was allowed in which the lost records were to be supplied by recopying the old deeds and grants held by the landowners (Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 387-388). Apparently, many of the landowners either had lost their originals or were negligent in complying with the legislation, and as late as the beginning of the 1900's great gaps still existed in the records--particularly the grant records. Therefore, once again in an effort to supply the lost records, the General Assembly in 1907 authorized the Onslow County Register of Deeds to copy the pertinent land grant records in the Office of the Secretary of State (Gwynn 1961:765).

John B. Petteway was the Onslow Register of Deeds in 1907, and it fell his duty to go to Raleigh to copy all the missing Onslow County land grants he could find. On 9 July 1908 Petteway completed his task of copying the land grants and certified their accuracy (Ibid.). But if Petteway was not sure whether a particular grant was for land in Onslow County, he apparently relied on recognizable place names to determine whether to copy the record. With respect to the 1706 land grants, as well as others copied in error, Petteway recognized the name of Town Creek, Duck Creek, and even mistook the name North West River as a variation of the North West Branch of New River. It apparently did not occur to Petteway that there may have been many other counties that had place names like those in Onslow. Hence, the erroneous land grants entered the official records of Onslow.

The problem with duplicated place names is evident in Powell's North Carolina Gazetteer (1968). Powell (Ibid:496-497) lists 10 North Carolina counties with creeks named Town Creek, and that number does not include some of the early ones for whom the name Town Creek has passed out of use. Likewise, eight counties in North Carolina have streams still called Duck Creek (Ibid.:150).

Brown (1960:3) had also identified the fourth Onslow settler as John Nasauque [Nasague] on the North West Branch of New River, but Nasague's grant was for land "in the fork of the Northwest River" (Onslow County Grant Book 1:1) and was issued in 1712 instead of 1713, as Brown indicated. Powell (1968:358) defines the Northwest River as rising in Norfolk County, Virginia, and flowing southeast into Currituck County, North Carolina, where it empties into Tull Bay and North Landing River. Prior to the digging of the Dismal Swamp Canal, Northwest River flowed from Lake Drummond, Virginia, to Currituck Sound, North Carolina. It appears on the Ogilby map of 1671. Thus the first four settlers whom Brown places on New River apparently never saw any part of Onslow County, and the whole question of initial settlement has to be reinvestigated.

A reassessment of Brown's history and a fresh study of the Onslow records lead to the conclusion that the real settlement of the study area did not begin until the second decade of the eighteenth century--probably about 1713. The next problem in the early land grant records for Onslow is to sort out actual settlers from the non-resident land speculators.

So far as the present research has revealed, the earliest grants for land in the study area date from the year 1713, though additional research may be expected to push that date back by two or three years. At least when one throws out the land grants erroneously included in Onslow County Grant Book 1, the earliest valid land grant for New River recorded therein bears the date 1716. The problem with basing one's knowledge of beginning settlement in the study area on the Onslow records is twofold: (1) the Onslow land grant records have already been shown to be incomplete and inaccurate, and (2) the earliest grants for land in what is now Onslow County should have been issued while the study area was a part of Craven, Carteret, or New Hanover precincts. Unfortunately, the contract under which the present research was performed did not budget for sufficient time to permit the painstaking research required to examine adequately the grant records of the three abovementioned precincts (now counties) or those of the Land Grant Office in Raleigh. At best, therefore, the record of beginning settlement in Onslow is still fragmentary.

Nevertheless, settlement data permit some observations to be made about patterns of immigration and settlement. Appendices B and C will show that initial settlement was not by any sizeable influx directly from Europe, but the initial population of Onslow primarily came indirectly from Europe by way of other American settlements. In descending order, the sources of early Onslow settlers appear to have been (1) the northeastern counties of North

Carolina, (2) the adjoining counties of North Carolina (remembering that during Colonial times Craven and New Hanover, as well as Carteret, were adjoining counties), (3) Maryland and Virginia, and (4) the New England colonies, especially Massachusetts.

With respect to settlement patterns, Onslow County settlers followed the classic pattern outlined by Meyer (1957:97-100) in his The Highland Scots of North Carolina. Meyer shows that initial settlement of the upper Cape Fear followed the major streams (i.e., the river and its principal tributaries). In Onslow, due to physical differences in the geography, the classical settlement pattern was modified to include the sounds. Thus, the first land grants in Onslow tended to be issued for land on the sounds, the banks of the rivers, and the major creeks. Since the waterways were the county's first highways, they were the routes by which new tracts of desirable land were located and eventually seated. Not until after a reasonably adequate system of dirt roads had been laid out did the settlement pattern begin to include dispersal of population along the major roads of the county. Even then, the roads drew more settlers when they were close to good waterways or navigable streams.

The following discussion of early settlers of the study area will support the settlement pattern described above. Actual settlement of the Onslow area was a part of the gradual spread from northeastern North Carolina southward. It is generally held that by 1711 a few settlers had pushed as far southward as White Oak River, and by 1713 the tide of new settlers had reached New River (Saunders 1886-1890:I, xi; Connor 1919:134).

Among the first actual settlers of the study area were three brothers from Massachusetts--Phillip, Ebenezer, and Hope Dexter. On 20 January 1713, Old Style (1714, New Style), Phillip Dexter was granted 640 acres on the west side of the mouth of Bear Creek. When Phillip sold 350 acres of his 640-acre tract to Richard Ward in 1752, Phillip mentioned that it was the part where his brother, Ebenezer Dexter, had lived (Gwynn 1961:64). The part sold to Ward joined a field where Phillip was raising a crop of corn in 1752 (Ibid.). By 1755 it appears that Phillip Dexter was dead, and his land had been inherited by Jabez Dexter back in Rochester, Massachusetts, who that year sold Richard Ward the remaining 290 acres out of the 640-acre tract on Bear Creek, plus 750 acres which appear to have been what is now known as Brown's Island (Ibid.:80). The 750 acres between Bear Inlet and Brown's Inlet had been granted to Christopher Gale, Chief Justice of North Carolina, on 20 January 1713, Old Style (1714, New Style). Sometime thereafter Gale had evidently sold it to Phillip Dexter (Onslow County Grant Book 1:25).

The other brother, Hope Dexter, had settled on Mittum's [or Mittam's] Creek, New River, and it was on his land that the town of Johnston was later established. The 640 acres on Mittum's Creek had been granted to Hope Dexter on 1 May 1726, and in 1746 Hope willed half of it (320 acres) to his brother, Phillip. In 1761, Jabez Dexter, having inherited the 320 acres from Phillip, sold the tract to the same Richard Ward (Gwynn 1961:125) who had bought the Dexter land on Bear Creek and Brown's Island.

But not all the early landowners actually settled on their land. Between 1713 and 1730 at least half of the land grants in the study area were issued to non-residents who apparently bought the land for speculation. These land speculators usually bought up some of the most desirable tracts of land in the hope of making a quick profit when the influx of actual settlers got under way. Still others patented land which they soon relinquished rather than keep the annual quit rents paid to the Lords Proprietors, and some went to the trouble to have tracts of land surveyed but never paid the purchase money.

Brown's Inlet, Brown's Swamp or Creek, Brown's Sound, and Brown's Island appear to have taken their names from a man who very early patented a tract of land in the vicinity but probably never lived there. In 1756 Edward Ward, Jr., and Margaret Ward sold 200 acres near Brown's Inlet to Seth Ward. In their deed, the Wards explained that the 200-acre tract was part of a larger tract taken up by Thomas Brown, Sr., who let his patent lapse. After Brown lost the land, so the deed states, it was regranted to John Giddens on 22 January 1714, Old Style (1715, New Style).¹ Though the date of Brown's grant is not given, it evidently was 1714 or earlier (*Ibid.*:92). The indication is that² the Wards were the first resident owners of the land in question.

¹A later deed from Meltiah [Malatiah] Strange to David Ward declares this 200-acre tract to have been part of 640 acres granted to Thomas Brown and afterwards taken up by John Giddins on 22 February 1713/14 (Gwynn 1961:296). The records provide no explanation for the discrepancy in dates.

²Thomas Brown clearly did not live on this tract, and there is no residency proof for John Giddens. The third owner, Richard William Sylvester, identified himself as a resident of Hyde Precinct when he sold the 640 acres to Edward Ward on 25 December 1733 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1733, Old Style; 1734, New Style).

There were also two grants for 290 acres and 510 acres issued to Farnifield [Furnifold] Green, Sr., on 11 November 1713 (Onslow County Grant Book 1:23), and the 290-acre grant as it appears in the Onslow records describes the land as being "on the north side of New River at the mouth of a little creek on the west side of Cockawinck Creek." At last, the Onslow records appear to have revealed someone at least owning two tracts of land on New River as early as 1713, but once again the deplorable state of the Onslow grant records requires caution.

Farnifold Green, Sr., however, is known to have moved from Virginia to North Carolina in 1697. About 1706 or 1707 he obtained 1,700 acres on the north side of Neuse River, and he was killed on his own plantation there by the Indians in 1714 (Moore 1960:95). It is interesting to note that Green's tract of 290 acres was on the north side of Neuse River (Ibid.:13, 95) and that on 7 January 1706, Old Style (1707, New Style), he had sold part of his land there to one Christopher Dawson. In his deed to Dawson, Green described the land as bounded by the Neuse River and Cuccowink Creek (Ibid.:29). In the light of the foregoing, considering the similarity of the names Cockawinck Creek and Cuccowink Creek, it can only be concluded that Green's 290-acre grant is another instance of error in the Onslow grant records. The official who recorded the grant simply misread Neuse River for New River. Indeed, the name Neuse was sometimes spelled News in the very early records.

Green's other grant for 510 acres at first appears to be a valid grant for land on the north side of New River. It is further described as being "a little below a small creek called Duck Creek in Green's Bay." On closer examination, however, it will be seen that Duck Creek in Onslow County is not on the north side of New River and does not flow into any embayment. On the other hand, there are Craven County deeds which refer to a Duck Creek on the north side of Neuse River (Ibid.:11). Once again the Onslow grant records are in error.

Because of the demonstrated errors in the records, the earliest land grant in the Onslow grant books which was for land actually on New River is a grant issued to Richard Sanderson on 1 September 1716. Sanderson, however, was merely a land speculator who lived in Perquimans County, North Carolina (Grimes 1910:326-327) and died there in 1733. Nevertheless, Sanderson's grant reveals some interesting information. His 490 acres on the west side of New River joined onto a tract that had previously been granted to Captain [William] Stone, near the mouth of Stone's Creek (Onslow County Grant Book 1:22).

While Sanderson's grant does not tell when Capt. Stone obtained his adjoining grant, other records disclose that Capt. Stone's grant had been issued for 770 acres on the mouth of Stone's Creek and that his grant lapsed because he failed to pay the purchase money. Thereafter, the same 770-acre tract was granted to John Lovick on 18 October 1722 (Onslow County Grant Book 1:18) who on 27 March 1723 sold it to Governor William Reed without ever having lived on it (Carteret County Deed Book ABCE&F:23).

On 1 May 1717³ John Kent received a grant for 240 acres on the west side of New River apparently along the upper shore of Stone's Bay (Onslow County Grant Book 1:22). It is not known whether Kent ever resided on his New River tract, but at some point in time Charles Harrison obtained Kent's land and resold it on 3 October 1732 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1732).

Another early non-resident landowner in the Stone's Bay area was Daniel Richardson, who on 11 November 1719 reassigned his 530 acres to then Colonel William Reed, who served as governor of the colony from 1722 to 1724 (Crabtree 1974:29-30). Neither man ever lived on the tract of land, and in 1760 Governor Reed's heir sold the 530 acres to Lemuel Hatch (Gwynn 1961:118).

On 19 November 1723 Charlesworth Glover received two grants for land on the east side of New River, one grant for 160 acres and one for 150 acres (Onslow County Grant Book 1:17). On 21 January 1746, Old Style (1747, New Style), the two above tracts were sold to Thomas Smith, and the deed identified Glover as being of South Carolina (Gwynn 1961:42). Evidently, Glover also was a non-resident landowner.

On 2 August 1726 a tract of 60 acres on the east side of the mouth of New River was granted to William Lewis, Jr. (Onslow County Grant Book 1:13). Whether or not Lewis ever resided on the property, one important fact emerges from his grant's description: Lewis's land joined onto an old field next to an unnamed bay, and it appears someone had been living nearby prior to the issuance of Lewis's grant.

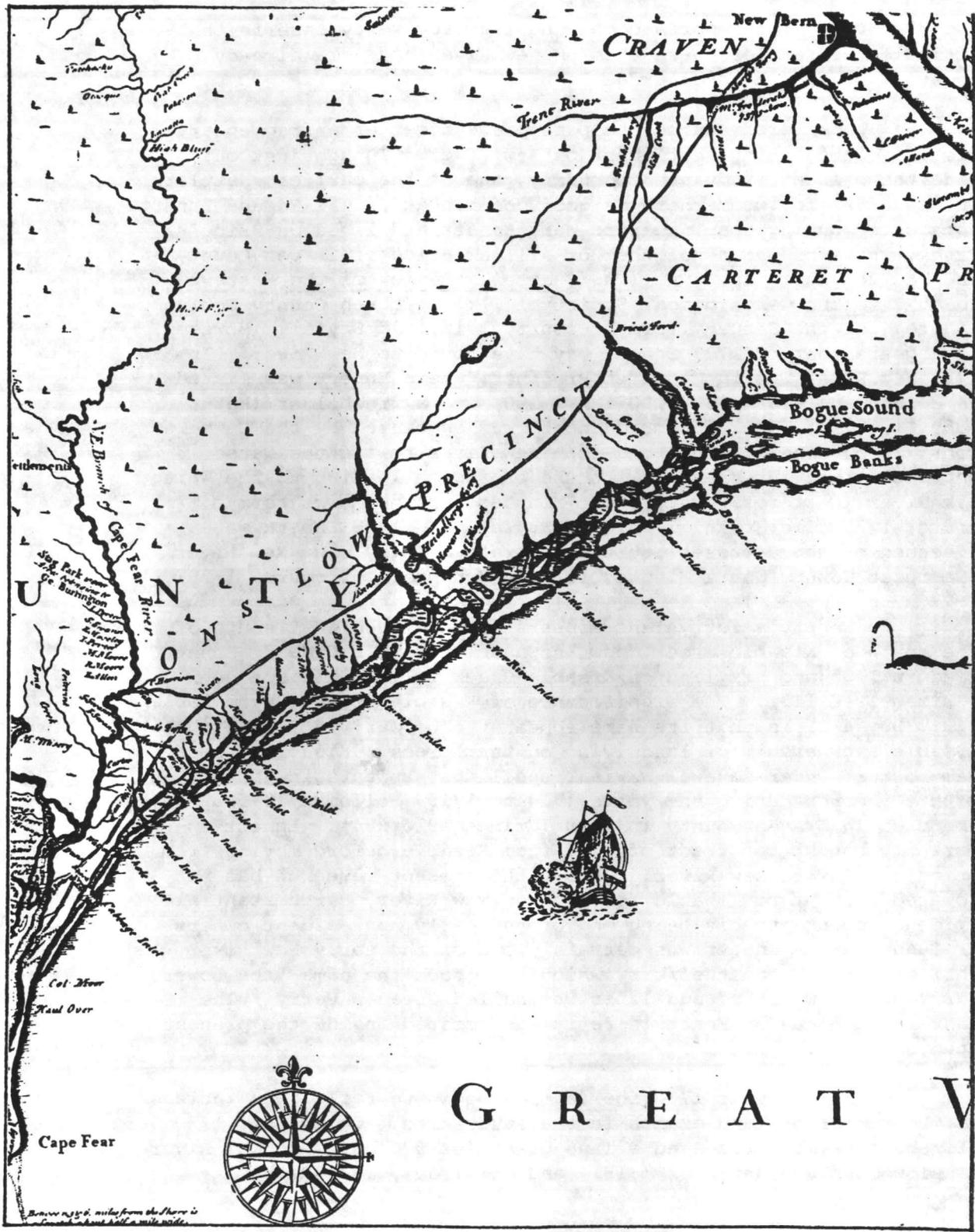
³The date is also given as 5 May 1717 in the Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1732.

On 16 December 1726 Charles Harrison received a grant for 100 acres on the west side of the mouth of New River which had earlier been granted to Capt. William Stone "and by him elapsed" (Onslow County Grant Book 1:15). Eight days after Harrison's grant was issued, one was issued to Sir Richard Everard, governor of the colony from 1725 to 1731 (Crabtree 1974: 32-33). Everard's grant was for 420 acres on New River between King Creek (the original name for French's Creek) and Duck Creek, and the record states that the land had earlier been granted to Maurice Walker, who lost it for failure to pay the purchase money (Onslow County Grant Book 1:16-17). Everard died in England in 1733, having never lived on New River (Crabtree 1974:33).

Despite the fact that most of the land grants on New River before 1730 appear to have been made to nonresidents, there were certainly settlers moving into the area before that date. Most of the grants for that period are probably recorded, as previously indicated, in the counties of Craven, Carteret, and New Hanover. It is also likely that some of the nonresident grantees had rented or leased their land out to poor farmers whose names do not appear in the Onslow records until years later when they were able to buy their own land.

Sometime about 1729, while New River was in New Hanover Precinct, a tract of 420 acres was granted to Mary Lillington, who may have been a daughter of John Lillington (Grimes 1910:216). Her grant was for land near the mouth of New River between Howard's Bay and Holston's Creek and is marked "M. Lillington" on Edward Moseley's 1733 map of North Carolina (see Figure 4). Most significantly, Mary Lillington's grant shows that she had two neighbors, Andrew Clark and Stephen Howard (Onslow County Grant Book 1:15). Thus, from some of the pre-1730 land grants, clues emerge to suggest that settlers had begun to move into the New River area.

A court of admiralty held at Edenton on 30 July 1729 heard a case in behalf of William Cook, master and owner of the shallop William, against John Phelps, pilot. In the evidence, Cook swore that on or about 24 May 1729 he had agreed with Phelps to pilot the shallop William from Topsail Inlet [now Beaufort Inlet] to New River for four pounds and 10 shillings. The condition was that the money was to be returned if the vessel "should miscarry...or do otherwise than well." After the shallop wrecked about a mile west of Bogue Inlet, Cook demanded his money back and Phelps refused to refund it. The court decreed in favor of Cook (Colonial Court Records, 1697-1738, North Carolina Court of Vice Admiralty Papers, North Carolina Division of Archives and



Moseley 1733

Figure 4

and History). The importance of the 1729 admiralty case is that it indicates settlers were then on New River and were already engaging in some kind of trade.

Scattered sources help to piece together a fragmentary picture of beginning settlement on New River. Though just outside the present study area boundary, one of the earliest settlers on New River for whom there is good documentation was Edmund Ennett. Apparently during the Tuscarora War, Ennett had lived on Brice's Creek, where he was a neighbor of William Brice of Craven County and had fought in that war (The Quarterly Review of the Eastern North Carolina Genealogical Society 1(1):12; Craven County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1715, Old Style). However, it appears that by 1723 Ennett may have moved to New River. In 1723 New River was in Carteret Precinct, where Ennett was listed as a juryman (Clark 1895-1907:XXV, 190) and a freeholder (Hawks 1859:II, 67). In 1726 Edmund Ennett was appointed by the Carteret court as overseer of the road from New River toward the Neuse until the road intersected with the crosspath leading to the White Oak River (Carteret County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1725, Old Style; 1726, New Style). In 1728 Ennett was licensed by the Carteret court to operate a ferry over New River (Carteret County Court Minutes for the June term of court, 1728).

Ennett's ferry land appears to have been just south of the mouth of Kisable Creek, now known as Everett's Creek. Ennett died in 1735 and his land on Kisable Creek fell to his son John (Grimes 1910:113). The significance of Kisable Creek (Gwynn 1961: 349, 390, 422) is that its name appears to be derived from Michael Kisable's ownership of land lying on that creek. Kisable, whose name occurs under several variant spellings, appears in the Craven County records during the years 1714 to 1719 (Holloman 1975:52-59) and died in Craven County in 1728 (Grimes 1910:204). Ennett apparently bought the tract of land from Kisable before moving from Brice's Creek to New River. Though the present research has not located a grant to Kisable for land on New River, circumstantial evidence points to his being one of the early nonresident owners of land there. Ennett was certainly one of the early New River residents and began the ferry which soon took the name "the Lower Ferry over New River" and later was called Snead's Ferry. The eastern terminus of Ennett's ferry was located inside the present study area.

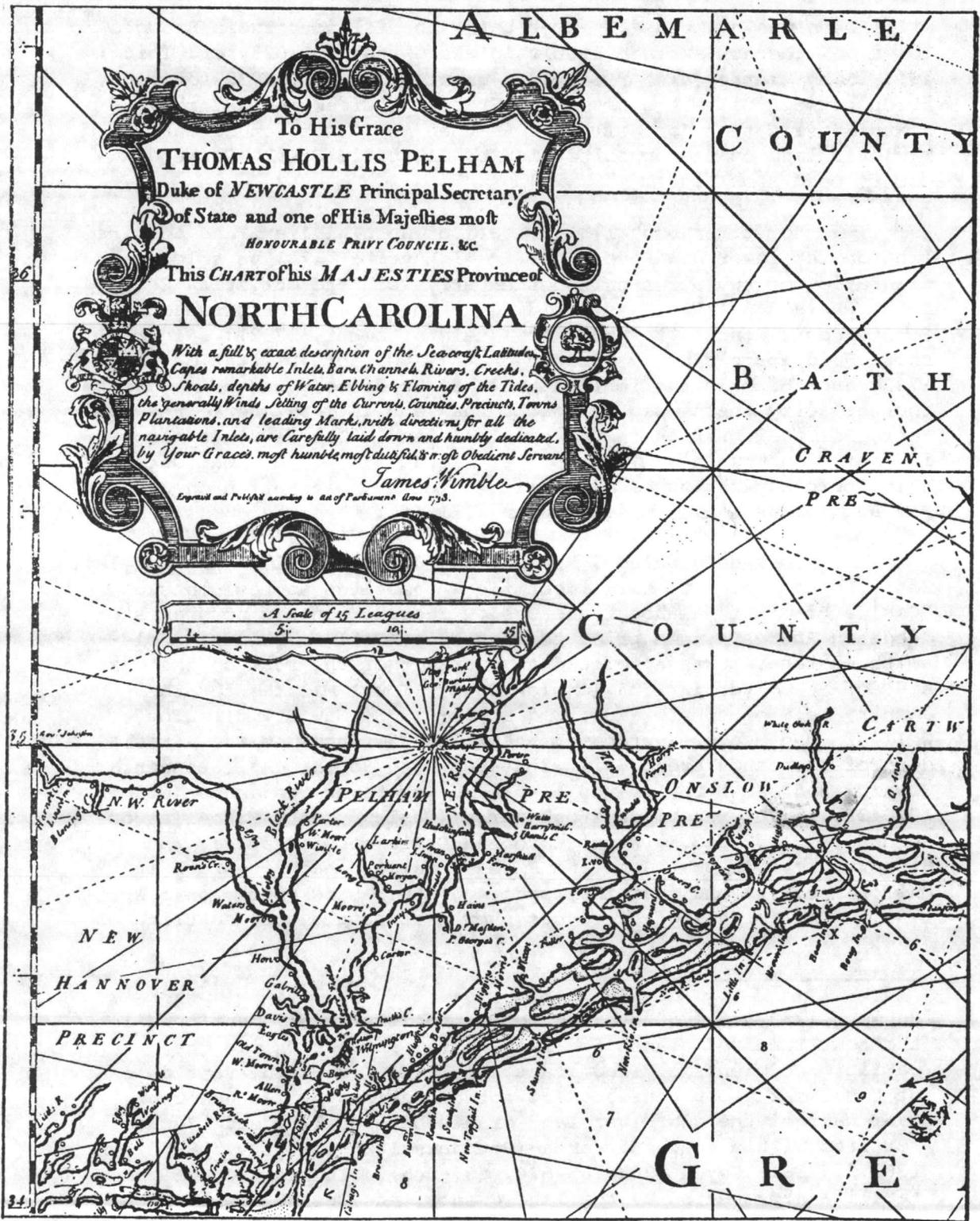
By the year 1730 the records begin to reflect an increase in the number of land grants in the study area. On 30 July 1730 Elizabeth Raymond received a land grant for 500 acres on New River (Onslow County Grant Book 1:13), and on 31 July 1730 Richard

Williamson was granted 420 acres being the island between Brown's Inlet and the now extinct Little Inlet (Gwynn 1961:823, cf. *Ibid.*: 49). John Starkey also received a grant on 31 July 1730 for 640 acres between Gillett's Creek and Freeman's Creek, and Starkey's grant reveals that John Gillett was then in possession of the Haulover land on the opposite side of Gillett's Creek (Carteret County Deed Book D:53).

Sometime about 1731 or earlier John Williams had acquired land on the lower New River, for on 11 November 1731 he sold a plantation of 400 acres called the Ferry Point to Christian Heidelberg, where the latter was residing at the time of purchase (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1732). Figure 4 shows Heidelberg's Ferry located on this 400-acre plantation in 1733, and there is the implication that Heidelberg had been operating the ferry there when he bought the land in 1731, hence the name Ferry Point Plantation in the original deed. The ferry is also indicated on Wimble's 1738 map (see Figure 5), but by that date Heidelberg appears to have been living on his plantation on Stone's Bay and Rhodes's Mill Creek (Gwynn 1961:14).

In a deed dated 9 March 1731, Old Style (1732, New Style), Henry Rhodes and wife Mary identified themselves as residents of "Onsloe Precinct" although the Onslow records contain no grants or deeds in Rhodes's name prior to that date (Bell 1977:148). Goldsmith Whitehurst was appointed an overseer of the road on the east side of New River in 1733 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1732, Old Style; 1733, New Style). The will of John Sanders, probated 3 April 1733, shows he was a resident of the study area. His witnesses were Job Brooks, Stephen Howard, and James Foyle, who also were New River residents (Grimes 1910:325). The record of stock marks (Onslow County Miscellaneous Records, CR 072.928.1, North Carolina Division of Archives and History) reveals that John and Richard Wallace had livestock in Onslow Precinct and that they recorded their stock marks on 5 April 1733. The foregoing references show that people were settling on

⁵ Between 1733 and 1750 over 85 people not previously mentioned in the text received grants for land on New River. Unlike the earlier recipients of land grants (1716 to 1733), the vast majority of the later group consisted of actual residents. In addition, over half of the New River land grants between 1733 and 1750 were for land within the study area (Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 598; Brown 1960:379-381; Gwynn 1961:765-824, 837-845). In addition to the families represented by the land grants, the Onslow County Record



WIMBLE 1738

Figure 5

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. EVALUATION OF PREVIOUS HISTORICAL RESEARCH.	6
III. METHODOLOGY	8
IV. A DETAILED CIVILIAN HISTORY OF THE CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA TO 1941.	13
A. Historical Introduction	13
1. General Introduction.	13
2. Geopolitical Location	13
3. Geographical Influence.	14
4. Human Resources	16
B. Exploration	18
C. The Colonial Period: Initial Settlement to 1776.	26
1. Settlement.	26
2. Formation of the County	41
3. The Early Courthouses on New River.	46
4. The Town of Johnston.	54
5. Growth and Economy in the Colonial Period	57
6. Colonial Wars	74
7. Social and Cultural History in the Colonial Period.	81
8. Emergence of Local Leadership	98
9. Final Days of the Colonial Period	101
D. Part of the Young Nation: 1776-1815.	105
1. The Revolution in Onslow.	105
2. Growth and Economy from 1776 to 1815.	107
3. Social and Cultural History from 1776 to 1815	113
4. Local Leadership During the Period.	116
5. The War of 1812	122
E. The Antebellum Period (1816-1860)	122
1. Growth and Economy in the Antebellum Period	122
2. Social and Cultural History in the Antebellum Period.	126
3. The Great Exodus.	130
4. Leadership in the Antebellum Period	131
5. Prelude to War.	132
F. The Civil War Era: 1861-1865	133
G. Reconstruction to 1900.	142
1. Political Reconstruction.	142
2. Economic History of the Study Area, 1866-1900	143

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
IV. G. 3. Social and Cultural History of the Study Area, 1866-1900	148
4. Local Leadership During the Period.	153
5. Signs of Gradual Recovery	153
H. The Study Area in the Twentieth Century: 1900-1941.	157
1. Growth and Economy in the Twentieth Century	157
2. Social and Cultural History in the Twentieth Century	163
3. Local Leadership in the Twentieth Century	167
4. Military Acquisition of the Study Area: The End of Its Civilian History	168
V. EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	170
A. Evaluations	170
1. Sites Associated with Important Leaders	170
a. Edward Marshburn.	170
b. Col. Edward Ward, Sr.	170
c. Col. William Cray, Sr.	171
d. Col. Henry Rhodes	171
e. Col. George Mitchell.	171
f. Robert Whitehurst Snead	172
g. Gen. Edward Ward.	172
h. Dr. Edward W. Ward.	172
2. Sites Associated with Wealthy Planters.	173
a. Joseph French, Sr.	173
b. Robert Snead, Sr.	173
c. William Starkey Hill.	173
d. David Ward Simmons, Sr.	173
e. Col. William Montfort	174
f. Thomas A. McIntyre.	174
3. Sites Associated with Industrial Activities	174
a. The Ratliff Grist Mill.	174
b. The Mitchell-Ward-Montford Grist Mill	175
c. French's Mill	175
d. Tar Kiln Beds	175
4. Sites Associated with the Poorer Class.	175
5. Onslow's First Courthouse and County Seat Town.	176
a. First Onslow Courthouse	176
b. The County Seat Town of Johnston.	176
B. Recommendations	176
1. Further Investigation of Potentially Eligible Sites	176

New River even before acquiring land there and tend to corroborate the statement by Lefler and Newsome (1963:72) that by 1733 there were "some 100 families thriving on New River."

Conner (1919:144) adds that by 1734 the Colonial Assembly was aware that New Hanover Precinct had "become very populous" and that the New River settlements justified the creation of the separate precinct of Onslow. On 23 April 1734 in a letter to the Bishop of London, John LaPierre identified Governor George Burrington and John Williams as "the chief encouragers" of setting up a parish in "a new colony called New River." LaPierre noted that the approximately 100 families were all poor but desirous of having a church established (Saunders 1886-1890:III, 624).

In summary, it appears that the primary settlement of New River can be traced to the planting of a colony composed mostly of acquaintances and former neighbors who moved from Bertie County, North Carolina, to Onslow about 1730-1731. They were probably induced to relocate by the encouragement of Governor Burrington and Captain Williams. Burrington, who was swift to act upon a petition to create Onslow Precinct, may even have given some promise to set up a new precinct for the New River settlement; and John Williams, a former Bertie County resident, early became a large landowner on New River. The colony that Burrington and Williams transplanted became the nucleus to which later immigrants were added and from which the county of Onslow evolved.

By 1744 Governor Gabriel Johnston reported that the area in which Onslow County was located had been settled by a "sober and industrious set of people" (Bellamy 1977:340). In 1747 the number of tithables in the county was reported to be 502 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1746, Old Style;

of Stock Marks, 1732-1740 (Onslow County Miscellaneous Records, CR 072.928.1, North Carolina Division of Archives and History), gives the names of a number of other families living in the study area before 1750 but whose names do not appear in the land records. Many of the above families may have been included in the better than 100 families reported as living on New River in 1733.

1747, New Style). By the combined means of natural increase and continued immigration, the 1733 population of Onslow had at least doubled by 1747.

2. Formation of the County

When Bath County was formed in 1696 from the territory south of Albemarle Sound, it included the area known today as Onslow County. Several subdivisions of counties would be required, however, before the county of Onslow would be created. On 3 December 1705 Archdale Precinct of Bath County was formed and then contained the area which later became Onslow (Powell 1968:26). In 1712 the name of Archdale was changed to Craven Precinct, and in 1722 Carteret Precinct was formed from Craven (Ibid.:90; Corbitt 1950:57).

In 1722 all of present-day Onslow was in Carteret Precinct, which at that time extended southward from Core Sound to include all settlements between there and the South Carolina line (Saunders 1886-1890:II, 459). In 1729 New Hanover Precinct was formed out of part of Carteret and Craven precincts and included all of southeastern North Carolina from the South Carolina line as far north as "The Haulover and Little Inlet" (Lee 1971:7).

Little Inlet, which has been extinct since the late nineteenth century, was at the time of Onslow's formation located about half way between New River Inlet and Brown's Inlet in the vicinity of Gillett's Creek (Lee 1980:31). The Haulover was located in the same area (Carteret County Deed Book D:53; Onslow County Deed Book A:79-81; B:518-519; Gwynn 1961:39, 116, 129, 165, 261, 272, 279, 307, 444, 445, 448, 514, 522, 592, 754, 1328), despite the fact that Lee (1980:31) professes not to know where the Haulover was located.

⁶In 1733 the New River colony had been estimated as having more than 100 families. A slightly smaller number seems to be a fairly accurate estimate for the settlers on the White Oak River, the area between Queens Creek and Bear Creek, and the Stump Sound area. If the total number of families for the whole county in 1733 was almost 200, the number of tithables should have been a little more than that. It is not unrealistic to expect the population to have doubled in the next 14 years (1733 to 1747). For other population statistics, see Appendix D.

Hobbs (1958:151-152) describes the origin of "Haulover" as a place name thus: "In certain areas along the coast where the bays and sounds were separated by narrow strips of land, the freight, passengers, and sometimes small ships were 'hailed over' the barriers. The word 'haulover' is still used today in areas where small strips of land separated the water route." Dunbar (1958:155) adds this observation: "Although it locally refers to a particular place, it [Haulover] is actually a generic term meaning a portage or place over which small boats have to be hauled or carried, a narrow isthmus. The name is used on the [Outer] Banks especially for sites of former inlets...."

The Onslow deeds appear to associate the name Haulover with at least three geographical features: (1) The barrier island at its narrowest point opposite the mouth of Gillett's Creek seems sometimes indicated as "the Haulover," (2) the shallow waters between Sallier's Bay and Gillett's Creek is often called "Haulover Sound," and (3) the mainland between Sallier's Bay and Gillett's Creek is often referred to as "the Haulover land." Since Little Inlet at the time of New Hanover's formation connected Haulover Sound with the Atlantic Ocean, it is probable that the act creating New Hanover Precinct intended the northern boundary to be Little Inlet and Haulover Sound (Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 119). All the present Onslow land above Little Inlet and Haulover Sound remained in Carteret Precinct until Onslow was formed. Thus when Corbitt (1950:164) states that Onslow was formed from New Hanover, he is only partly correct, for Onslow was taken partly out of New Hanover and partly out of Carteret (Saunders 1886-1890:III, 256, 641).

The move to create Onslow Precinct⁷ apparently began soon after "the New River Colony" was planted. George Burrington, who was governor under the Lords Proprietors in 1724-1725 and royal governor in 1731-1734 (Crabtree 1974:31-32), was evidently referring to his second appointment as governor when he wrote that sometime after he came into North Carolina "the people inhabiting on White Oak River and Onslow [New] River and parts adjacent" petitioned him and the Council "praying that they might be erected into and made a new precinct. The reasons the petitioners set forth," wrote Burrington, "appeared so fair and just that what they desired was granted, viz., they were made a new precinct by the name of Onslow, which precinct contains a square

⁷ Onslow County was named for Sir Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the British House of Commons (Brown 1960:11-13).

of about 50 miles and will soon be (in all likelihood) one of the most considerable in this province" (Saunders 1886-1890: III, 442).

Acting promptly upon the petition, Governor Burrington on 23 November 1731 created Onslow Precinct by executive order issued as follows:

Upon petition of the inhabitants of White Oak, New River, and Topsail along the sea shore praying to have a new precinct erected from New Topsail to Bartram's Point on the east side of White Oak River and this Board thereon taking into consideration the great hardship and expenses the inhabitants within the limits above mentioned are at in going to Carteret Precinct Court, His Excellency by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council doth make the following bounds into a precinct, viz., Beginning at Bogue Inlet from Bartram's Point on Bogue Sound including or taking in two miles on the North East side of White Oak River for the East and North East bounds and from New Topsail Inlet including all the lands on the creeks and branches that run into New River to be the South and West bounds of the said precinct is hereby called and distinguished by the name of Onslow Precinct and that a commission [of the peace] issue for the same with such privileges as other precincts have or enjoy. And it is further ordered that the said precinct shall be and continue according to the above bounds until there shall be a further division of other precincts and counties (Ibid.:III, 256-257).

The foregoing order of the governor and Council erected and named the county [or precinct], established its bounds, empowered the county to begin administration of justice and local government, and concluded with a commission to 13 men who were to serve as the first justices of the peace for the new precinct. The commission of the peace was directed (as transcribed in the published volumes of Colonial records) to James Tunis, Edward Marshburn, Joseph Mumford, James Murry [Murray], James Taylor, Lazarus Thomas, Thomas Johnston, Capt. Francis Brice, Christopher Dudley, Nicholas Hunter, Abraham Mitchell, Richard Nickson [Nixon], and John Frederick (Ibid.).

The name of James Tunis has long defied identification. Research has shown that there was no such person as James Tunis. The name owes its origin to an error in transcription. The name is really that of James Innis [Innes], a prominent citizen of the Cape Fear area who never served as a justice of Onslow Precinct because he lived outside the bounds of the precinct (McEachern and Williams 1974:127, Lennon and Kellam 1973:3ln). His name was dropped when the next commission of the peace was issued for Onslow on 23 March 1734, Old Style (1735, New Style) (Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 46). Of the remaining 12 justices named in the original commission, Marshburn and Murray were prominent residents of the area between Stone's Bay and Southwest Creek in the present study area.

Before the reorganization of state government took effect in 1868, the county justices of the peace constituted the highest local authority in the county. Collectively, the justices administered the business of the county, naming most other county officials, levying taxes, holding elections, conducting the inferior courts of justice, setting the rates for ordinaries and ferries, and licensing or permitting taverns, ordinaries, ferries, and mills. The first book of Onslow court minutes shows that almost immediately after their appointment the first Onslow justices began to function as the administrative head of the precinct, fulfilling the above roles, probating wills and deeds, contracting for construction of a courthouse, requiring security bonds, imposing fines, hearing petitions, appointing overseers of the roads, reviewing guardianship and estate records, approving apprenticeships, and handling all the usual business of the precinct. It has been noted that "while the precinct was nominally a division of a county [before 1739], it was in effect the more active unit of government and the forerunner of the modern county. In 1739... the 14 precincts then existing [in North Carolina] were styled 'counties,' for that is what they had really been all the while, and the larger divisions were abolished" (Wager 1928:4).

The first book of Onslow court minutes begins with the January term of court for 1731 (Old Style) or 1732 (New Style). Thus within approximately six weeks after Governor Burrington's order had created the precinct of Onslow, its justices were holding court and had begun local government administration on the precinct level. Prior to the meeting of the Assembly at Edenton on 3 July 1733, Onslow had elected its representatives to the Assembly; but at this point the new precinct ran into trouble. The Colonial Assembly deferred to allow Onslow's representatives to be seated in the Assembly until legal questions could be settled regarding the status of the new precinct. A special committee headed by Captain William Downing gave its opinion on

7 July 1733 that the representatives from Onslow should not be allowed their seat in the Assembly, and thus Onslow was denied representation (Brown 1960:6).

The report of the special committee contended that the power to create new precincts was not the prerogative of the governor and the Council but was the right of the Assembly (or Lower House) since the Constitution of 1698 had specified that the number of representatives could be increased only if the House of Commons [Assembly] so desired (Ibid.). Claiming a technical violation of the constitution, the Assembly therefore accepted the report of the special committee and refused the representatives from Onslow a seat because the precinct had been created without the Assembly's consent (Saunders 1886-1890:III, 562). Two members of the Council, Nathaniel Rice and John Baptista Ashe, also objected to the creation of the new precinct on the grounds that there were so few freeholders [i.e., property owners as opposed to mere tenants] in Onslow Precinct and that the few freeholders had been chiefly taken from Carteret Precinct (Ibid.:III, 450), which itself had only a few freeholders before the creation of Onslow Precinct further reduced that number.

Nevertheless, the residents of the Onslow area continued to seek proper legal status for their precinct. On 21 January 1734, Old Style (1735, New Style), Maurice Moore made a motion that a bill be prepared and presented to the Assembly to confirm the precinct of Onslow (Ibid.:IV, 121). The bill confirming the precincts of Onslow and Bladen received final passage on 19 February 1734, Old Style (2 March 1735, New Style) and was ordered to be engrossed. With the passage of that bill, the formation of Onslow Precinct [County] was legally complete and valid (Ibid.:IV, 96, 137; Sharpe 1955b:19) and the precinct boundaries were slightly modified. The White Oak River from its mouth to the head thereof became the north [east and northeast] boundary, and the Bay Swamp or Beasley's Creek became the south [west and southwest] boundary. In addition, the bill set up a parish of the Church of England co-extensive with the precinct boundaries and named it St. John's Parish. The bill further declared the several courts already held for Onslow Precinct to be valid and made all the proceedings and administrative acts of the precinct government to have legal force and validity (Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 120).

The bill confirming Onslow Precinct paved the way for the seating of Onslow's representatives at the next session of the Colonial Assembly and put the new precinct on a solid legal footing. With the consent of the Lower House in the passage of the bill, objections could no longer threaten the legality or

constitutionality of the new precinct's existence. Thus, by act of Assembly, the formation of Onslow County was complete. Despite several later efforts to change its boundaries, Onslow has retained its boundaries unaltered since 1735, and all its transactions have been declared valid extending back to its first court session in January, 1732 (N.S.).

3. The Early Courthouses on New River

With the formation of the new precinct came the need for an Onslow courthouse. The importance of the county's early courthouses to the present research stems from the fact that the county's first three courthouses were located within the present study area. In addition, many sessions of court were held in private homes, most of which were located in the study area also.

For many years it has been understood that the first Onslow courthouse was located on what is now called Courthouse Bay and that the bay derived its present name from the fact that it was the location for the original courthouse (Brown 1960:11, 15; Powell 1968:122). The name, Courthouse Bay, began to be applied quite early, and it appears in a deed dated as early as 21 January 1746, Old Style; 1747, New Style (Gwynn 1961:41). However, until the present research, the details about the first courthouse had not come to light.

It now appears that Onslow County's first courthouse was located on land then owned by John Williams on what is today called Jarrott's Point. The building was probably a small log structure which had been hurriedly constructed about the time Williams acquired the land and which Williams agreed to let the county use for its first courthouse until other arrangements could be made. The earliest transfers on the property containing the original courthouse site are not recorded in the Onslow County records. Therefore, the evidence has been pieced together from several sources.

The Onslow court minutes for all court sessions held in 1732 show that the court met each time in a house belonging to John Williams. The minutes of the January term of the Onslow court, 1731, Old Style (1732, New Style), show that the use of Williams's house was anticipated to be only a temporary measure and that from the beginning the county justices planned to build a courthouse specifically for county use. The abovementioned minutes contain the following record:

Ordered that there is [be?] a court house built on the land of Mr. John Williams [,] late of Bertie [,] to be built with brick [,] twenty foot long and sixteen foot wide within the walls [,] and the s[ai]d John Williams obliges himself to give half an acre on the tract of land where he now lives to build the s[ai]d court house on and to pass a deed for the same and acknowledge it in open court when thereunto required.

John Williams, known to be a main promoter of the New River settlement, had apparently offered the county two accommodations: (1) he would give the county a half acre for the courthouse site if they wanted to put a building thereon, and (2) he would permit them to use an already existing house belonging to him until such time as a courthouse could be built. The January and April terms of court for 1732 had been held in Williams's house, where the first session considered placing the courthouse on Williams's property but the second session authorized a committee of two justices to select a courthouse site at the most convenient location. The two justices, Joseph Mumford and Richard Nixon, were empowered to buy a piece of land wherever they might see convenient and to enter into an agreement with a workman to build a courthouse on the selected site. The court specified that the courthouse should be 28' long by 16' wide (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1732). The new plans for the courthouse reflected an increase in dimensions over the 20' x 16' size which the court had specified three months earlier. In addition, the plans did not specify the use of brick as construction material. Apparently, there was also some opinion developing that the site on Williams's property was not the most convenient or desirable location, probably in view of the fact that it definitely was not centrally located.

With the county wanting to build a new courthouse elsewhere but efforts getting off to a very slow start, John Williams came before the Onslow court at its July term, 1732, and gave his "free consent that this house where the court now sits shall be for the use of this Precinct of Onslow on free cost to the s[ai]d Precinct for his Majesty's Justices to hold court in as long as they shall se[e] convenient or till the Precinct be established and confirmed that they may know where to build a courthouse for the conveniency of the Precinct." Nothing in the July, 1732, court minutes specifies whether the house used by the Onslow court was also being used for other purposes. The fact that according to the record Williams offered "this house," rather than "my house" or "his house," may indicate that the structure used by the court

was otherwise unoccupied at the time. If the building belonging to Williams was being used exclusively by the county court, that fact would help explain the reason why the building came to be popularly considered the county's first courthouse and thus gave its name to the neighboring bay.

The offer of the use of Williams's house included the phrase, "till the Precinct be established and confirmed...." It should be remembered that objections to the creation of the new precinct had arisen and that the matter remained unsettled for over three years. In the light of the uncertain fate of the new precinct, it was quite practical to use an existing structure for the meetings of the court rather than to risk an expenditure for the cost of a new building prematurely.

The next problem in the research was to prove that the tract of land belonging to John Williams and containing the temporary courthouse was on Jarrott's Point and bordered Courthouse Bay. The problem was further compounded by the fact that the Onslow records contain no land conveyances for John Williams involving the Jarrott's Point land. It is possible that such earlier transfers may have been recorded in Carteret or New Hanover precincts, but it is also possible that those records may have been destroyed in the hurricane of 1752 if they had been recorded in Onslow.

The first clue to the association of Williams's land with Jarrott's Point comes from a deed written on 2 April 1749. In that deed Nathaniel Averitt sold 130 acres to John Jarrott for 50 pounds. The land was described as located on New River at the Widow Lewis's line, adjoining Haynes Creek and land formerly belonging to Charles Royall but then belonging to John Humphrey [should be John Hansley]. The deed explained that the land had belonged to John Williams, who sold it to Roger Moore on 4 November 1736. Moore sold the land to James Lipsey on 25 March 1742, and Lipsey in turn sold it to Nathaniel Averitt on 1 August 1743 (Gwynn 1961:55).

Since John Hansley owned the adjoining land, the land records for Hansley were checked. It was found that on 19 December 1744 Charles Ryal [Royall] sold 100 acres to John Hansley on the east side of New River at Richard Whitehurst's line (Ibid.:32). When John Hansley sold the same land to Henry Brown on 21 January 1746, Old Style (1747, New Style), he described the 100 acres as situated on the northeast side of New River at Courthouse Bay and at Jacob Lewis's line (Ibid.:41). Thus it appears that "the Widow Lewis's line" mentioned in the 1749 deed from Averitt to Jarrott

was the same as "Jacob Lewis's line" in the 1747 deed from Hansley to Brown. When the Hansley deed mentions Courthouse Bay, any remaining doubt is removed. Furthermore, on 8 July 1747 Henry Brown conveyed the same 100 acres to Benjamin Hansley, infant son of John Hansley (*Ibid.*). Therefore, for all practical purposes, the tract of land adjoining Nathaniel Averitt's 130 acres in 1749 "belonged" to John Hansley as the natural guardian of his infant son. Thus because the 130 acres conveyed from Averitt to Jarrott occupied a point of land surrounded by water, the only lines of adjoining property were those of the Widow Lewis and John Hansley, whose surname Gwynn (1961:55) mistakenly transcribed as Humphrey.

In conclusion, the land which John Jarrott bought of Nathaniel Averitt bordering John Hansley's land on Courthouse Bay had to be the point of land which today still goes by the name of Jarrott's Point. There--somewhere along Jarrott's Point and Courthouse Bay--was located Onslow's first courthouse, a house which though originally built for other use was in 1732 granted rent-free to the county by John Williams for the use of the precinct court until a larger, more centrally located courthouse could be built. For once, at least, the documentary sources and oral tradition appear to agree: in a personal interview in 1980 Mrs. Nona M. Marine, a former resident of the Camp Lejeune area, had stated that lifelong residents of Marines, N. C., had told her that the Jarrott's Point land which she and her late husband, John Marine, owned was the site of the first Onslow courthouse.

Beginning in 1733 the court minutes record the precinct court as held "at the Court House on New River" (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April and July terms of court, 1733, and the July term of court, 1734). Since nothing in the court minutes indicates that the county had built a new courthouse, it appears that the court was still meeting in the house belonging to John Williams, and the minutes do seem to indicate that the building was by then being officially referred to as the courthouse. However, the Onslow County Court Minutes for 1735 reflect that for some reason the county was by then no longer using John Williams's building for a courthouse. Indeed, the July court was held at the house of Christian Heidelberg, whereas the January and October⁸, 1735, court sessions were held at the house of Joseph Howard (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January, July, and

⁸ Both Heidelberg and Howard lived within the study area.

October terms of court, 1735). When John Williams in 1732 had offered to let the county use his building, it was to be used until the county was "established and confirmed." The act confirming Onslow Precinct was passed in 1735 and Williams may have considered his offer as having expired. It is also possible that since Williams sold the land containing the courthouse site in 1736 he may have been contemplating such a sale early in 1735 and may have informed the county justices to look for another meeting place. It is likewise possible that Williams's small building was rapidly becoming too small or that it had been destroyed by fire. One interesting event appears to have occurred between January, 1732 (N.S.), when Williams was shown to be living on Courthouse Bay, and January, 1734 (N.S.), when Williams was identified as living on the Southwest Branch of New River (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1733, Old Style; 1734, New Style). Williams had moved, and this relocation may have been tied to the court's choice of a new meeting place. Whatever the reason, the fact is established that from 1735 and thereafter the Onslow court never again met at John Williams's place.

Apparently the men appointed earlier to secure a builder for⁹ the county courthouse had not successfully executed their task. In July, 1735, the court appointed James Foyle, Abraham Mitchell, and Christian Heidelberg to the same task of finding a workman to build a courthouse for Onslow. In addition, there were notable changes in the size of the courthouse and the number of buildings to be built. The new plans for the courthouse called for it to be 30' long and 18' wide. A prison was also to be built 12' square and was to have a partition in the middle, evidently to provide two separate cells. The prison grounds were to be further equipped with a pair of stocks and a whipping post, and all was to be built on Mrs. Ann Morgan's land on the lower side of the mouth of Northeast Creek [Paradise Point]. A tax of 20 shillings per poll was to be levied to pay for the cost of construction, and collection of the tax was to be completed within three months (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1735).

The newly appointed committee of three men evidently acted promptly in the matter of finding someone to build the courthouse; for before the July, 1735, session of court was over, Capt.

⁹The two men appointed earlier, Joseph Mumford and Richard Nixon, were already dead by 1735 and apparently had been prevented from accomplishing their task by early deaths.

John Williams had offered to build the required structures. The court agreed to pay Williams 400 pounds for building the courthouse and prison and gave him very explicit instructions on how to build them. The courthouse dimensions remained 30' by 18', but the prison size was enlarged to 16' long by 12' wide. The tax to be levied was increased from 20 to 25 shillings, and the location of the buildings was to be "any place between Joseph Howard's house and Russell's line which he [Williams] shall see convenient for the conveniency of a good spring facing the corner side of the Northeast Branch of New River..." (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1735). The new description of the location, however, does not mean that the courthouse was not to be built on Mrs. Ann Morgan's land. Mrs. Morgan's deed for her land indicates that on one side it joined Russell's line (Gwynn 1961:12). On another side of her property Mrs. Morgan seems to have been a neighbor of Joseph Howard, for when the court met in Joseph Howard's house in January, 1736 [Old Style; 1737, New Style], Mrs. Morgan was paid for serving dinner to the jurors (Ibid.:14). The description of the proposed site as being on the corner [of the point of land] facing Northeast Creek certainly fits the description in Mrs. Morgan's deed.

The detailed instructions to the builder called for the courthouse to be weatherboarded "with feather edge plank," covered with shingles 2' long, and laid on "workman like." The sills of the prison were to be 10" by 8", the sleepers were to be laid 4" apart, and the floor was to be laid with white oak plank 2" thick. The sides of the prison were to be studded with studs 4" square and placed 4" apart, with a partition in the middle and weatherboarded with "clawboards" [clapboards] laid all overhead with joists 4" apart. The loft was to be laid with inch planks, the house to be covered with shingles after the same form of the courthouse, with the pair of stocks and a whipping post. The courthouse was to be sealed with plank where the justices sit and to have a table and bars in the form of other courthouses and "fashionable stairs to go up into the courthouse chambers." Williams was to finish construction by the end of June, 1736 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1735).

However, when the court met again in October, 1735, the records show that John Williams had declined the bargain to build the courthouse, and the justices entered into a new agreement with Joseph Howard and Stephen Howard to build the courthouse on the same property and according to the same specifications (Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1735).

While the new courthouse was under construction, the court continued to be held in the home of Joseph Howard in October, 1735; January, 1736; July, 1736; October, 1736; and January, 1737 (Corbitt 1950:165). At the July court, 1736, it was noted that Joseph Howard had not built the courthouse as specified; and Samuel James, Ebenezer Holmes, and John Middleton were ordered to make a survey of the new courthouse (Gwynn 1961:13). The same court ordered James Morgan and Joseph Howard to raise the funds (poll tax) for the cost of building the courthouse (Ibid.), and at the January court in 1737 (New Style) it was reported that 215 pounds, seven shillings, and six pence had been received for the courthouse (Ibid.).

After April, 1737, all sessions of court were held in the new courthouse on Paradise Point until April court, 1744, when the justices assembled for court and discovered that the courthouse had burned since the court met there in the preceding January term (Corbitt 1950:165). The court minutes for April, 1744, contain this note: "The court being met at the place where the court house formerly stood and finding the house by some malishious [malicious] and evil disposed person was burnt, they were pleased to adjourn to the house of John Taylor" (Carraway 1946:29). Thus the first building specifically built to serve as the Onslow County courthouse served that purpose only seven years before becoming the prey of suspected arson. If the county officials suspected any particular person as the arsonist, the records do not reflect that.

Following the one session at the home of John Taylor in April, 1744, the Onslow court met in private homes at the town of Johnston until it was destroyed in September, 1752. Thomas Black, clerk of court, and James Foyle, one of the justices, were paid for allowing the court to sit at their homes between 1744 and 1752 (Corbitt 1950:165).

Though Johnston had been incorporated in 1741 to serve as the county seat, it was not until 4 July 1745--over a year after the courthouse on Northeast Creek had burned--that the court ordered a new courthouse to be built at Johnston. The courthouse was to be a frame building 24' x 16' and was to be located on lot #148 in Johnston (Gwynn 1961:35). Construction of the new courthouse proceeded very slowly and apparently in stages. In October, 1750, the court ordered James Foyle and Mathew Whitfield [Whitefield] to employ a workman to lay the floor and the underpinning of the courthouse. They made an agreement with Constantine Whitefield to complete the work for 113 pounds, 8 shillings (old tenor money). At the same time Thomas Black was ordered to find someone to erect a pair of stocks (Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1750).

Evidently, Constantine Whitefield did not follow through with his bargain, and Thomas Black did not succeed in finding anyone to erect the stocks. In July, 1751, the court ordered Mathew Whitefield, James Foyle, and Richard Wallace--or any two of them--to find someone to underpin and lay the floor of the new courthouse, which was to have brick one foot up from the ground and the floor to have brick laid "edge way." They were to contract someone to make and to lay the brick. Furthermore, since the new courthouse still had no floor, the justices assembled at the home of Thomas Black and paid him eight pounds for letting the court use his house (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1751).

In January, 1752 (New Style), the courthouse was still unfinished, and the court ordered that a tax of six pence be levied to defray the cost of buying books for the court and finishing the inside work of the courthouse. In addition, it was ordered that several fines which had been collected by James Foy over the last two terms of court also be applied toward finishing the new courthouse, erecting a pair of stocks, and repairing the jail (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1751, Old Style; 1752, New Style).

When the last Onslow court held prior to the destruction of Johnston met in July, 1752, the county had still not found anyone to complete the work on the courthouse. The minutes record that since no one had agreed to finish the work John Starkey was authorized to make an agreement with someone to finish it. To assist Starkey in finding a workman, it was ordered that an advertisement "be set up" for anyone who would undertake to finish the inside of the courthouse and to erect the stocks (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1752). Before the court could meet again in October, the hurricane of September, 1752, struck, blowing away both courthouse and town. Thus the Onslow court never held a session in the partially built courthouse at Johnston, and the county's third courthouse--like its second--came to a violent end.

The Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1753, contain the following introduction: "At a court began at Johnston and held by adjournment on the first Tuesday in January being the second (?), 1753. Court met and adjourned to Jonathan Melton's on the North East [Branch of] New River, by reason [that] there was no house in Johnston nor no accommodations, the town being destroyed by a storm." From that session of court, the seat of county government removed from the Camp Lejeune area. Jonathan Melton's house was located on Northeast Creek near the old North East Primitive Baptist Church (Carraway 1946:29), and the court

regularly met in Melton's house from the time of the destruction of the Johnston courthouse until July, 1757, when the county seat was moved to Wantland's Ferry [now Jacksonville] (Ibid.). After the first three courthouses, all of which had been located within the present study area, the seat of government departed the Camp Lejeune area and has remained at Jacksonville ever since.

However, since Johnston had been made the county seat by act of Assembly, it required another act to repeal the earlier law and establish the new location of the Onslow courthouse. The new law, passed in 1755, pointed out that Johnston had not been such a desirable location after all. The site was not centrally located; it had a "wide ferry," often impassable and very inconvenient; and there were no houses for accommodation near the place. The act establishing Johnston was repealed, and the justices were directed within six months to erect a courthouse, a prison, a pillory, and stocks at Wantland's Ferry, where the ferry was thenceforth to be operated at county expense during court sessions (Clark 1895-1907: XXV, 329-330).

4. The Town of Johnston

Though prominently mentioned in connection with the early courthouses, the town of Johnston deserves further discussion. It was the first community established in the study area and the only one ever to have been incorporated in Onslow County before the Revolution. Johnston was located approximately 14 miles up New River from the inlet (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1968:9) and was incorporated by act of Assembly in 1741. Called an "Act to lay out a town on or near Mittam's Point on New River by the name of Johnston," the bill named Samuel Johnston, John Starkey, Jonathan Freemain [should be Tremain], Samuel James, and James Foil [should be Foyle] as the town's commissioners. The bill provided for 100 acres on Mittam's Point belonging to Hope Dexter to be laid out in half-acre lots upon Dexter's consenting to the plan. Convenient streets and a square for public buildings were to be laid out, and every person willing to live in the new town was to have liberty to take up any lot or lots of his choice for 10 shillings (proclamation money), provided such lot or lots had not been previously taken up by someone else. Hope Dexter was the proprietor of the development, and the town treasurer was to account with Dexter yearly on each 25th day of March. Everyone taking up a lot was required within two years thereafter to build a "good, substantial, habitable, framed house, not of less dimensions than 24' long and 16' wide. If the owner of the lot failed to comply, his grant or conveyance automatically became void. Owners of lots were further obligated to enclose their lots with posts and rails and to keep them cleared, or else owners would be fined one shilling per month

for each month they were in violation of the stipulation (Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 170-171).

The same law obligated the county to hold all its business, court sessions, and general musters in the town of Johnston after there were two good houses there that could serve as fit accommodations for travelers and after two good boats [ferries] were provided--one on each side of the river--for transporting travelers. The justices were authorized to levy up to eight pence per year per poll to build a new courthouse and jail and to provide a ferry at the county's expense (*Ibid.*). The free ferry was supposed to operate between Johnston and White House Point on the east side of New River (Watson 1975:70). "White House" was, however, a common misspelling of the surname Whitehurst. The point now known as Hadnot's Point was in the possession of the Whitehurst family from 1739 until 1755, when it was sold to William Hadnot (Gwynn 1961:89). Thus Hadnot's Point was owned by the Whitehurst family for the full duration of Johnston's existence and at the time went by the name of Whitehurst Point, where one of the ferry boats was stationed. The free ferriage to and from Johnston, mandated by the 1741 law, was one of the earliest and most significant stimuli to the development of public transportation in Colonial North Carolina (Watson 1978:292).

The town, which Hope Dexter on 3 May 1741 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1741) consented should be laid out on his land, was named Johnston in honor of then royal governor of North Carolina, Gabriel Johnston (Martin 1829:II, 36). Governor Johnston owned considerable land in Onslow and was brother to Samuel Johnston, Sr., who was named one of the commissioners of the town of Johnston. Strangely enough, Governor Johnston's death followed soon after the destruction of the town named for him (Grimes 1910:187).

When the bill incorporating Johnston was passed, it required the town to provide two public houses of entertainment [ordinaries] for the benefit of travelers (Watson 1968a:73). The first public house of any kind which appears in the records for Johnston was a tavern which Severus Goold was licensed to operate on 3 January 1743, Old Style; 1744 New Style (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1743, Old Style; 1744, New Style). The tavern was to be operated in Goold's house, which was probably located just outside the town on the nearby 400-acre tract which Goold soon sold to John Clitherall on 12 May 1744. Goold's deed to Clitherall mentioned that the 400 acres contained a "new dwelling house" (Gwynn 1961:33). The same deed indicates that Goold had a warehouse and two lots in Johnston, all of which Goold sold to Clitherall except for "55 feet in the town of Johnston"

(Ibid.). The problem with Goold's deed to Clitherall is simply that there are no prior deeds on record for Goold which reflect his having bought lots in Johnston. This lack of deed records for lots known to have been sold prior to May, 1744, causes some question as to how many people had actually taken up lots in Johnston.

At present, only a few residents of Johnston can be identified. On 4 July 1744 Samuel Johnston bought lot #146 (Onslow County Deed Book A:345-346), though the deed contains conflicting dates of acquisition. On 4 July 1745, Severus Goold [Gould] bought lots #45 and #148 (Gwynn 1961:36. Onslow County Deed Book A:347-348), despite the fact that earlier that same year the Onslow court had ordered the new courthouse to be built on lot #148 in Johnston (Gwynn 1961:35). Also on 4 July 1745, Andrew Murrah [Murray] bought Johnston lot #3, and Joseph Williams bought lot #19 (Onslow County Deed Book A:360-361, 363-364). In 1745 James Foyle was identified as the treasurer for the town of Johnston (Onslow County Deed Book A:360, 363).

On 3 October 1745, Severus Goold [Gould] sold lots #146 and #148 in Johnston to Ephraim Chadwick for 500 pounds (Gwynn 1961:37). When Chadwick sold one of his lots to Timothy Bennett, a mariner, on 13 March 1745 (Old Style; 1746, New Style), the lot was described as containing a storehouse known as "Goold's Storehouse" (Onslow County Deed Book A:418). On 13 January 1748 (Old Style; 1749, New Style), Ephraim Chadwick sold his other Johnston lot--#146--to Thomas Black, Onslow clerk of court, in whose house the court sessions were sometimes held (Gwynn 1961:56).

In July, 1749, the town of Johnston appears to have received its first ordinary within the town limits when Nicholas Spinks was licensed to keep an ordinary at his house at Johnston (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1749). Once again, there is no prior record showing that Spinks owned land in Johnston. Consequently, it may never be accurately known how many of the Johnston lots had been "improved" before the 1752 hurricane blew it all away.

Martin (1829:II, 61) described the hurricane of September, 1752, as striking Johnston with great severity, blowing down and destroying the Onslow courthouse, the home of Thomas Black, and almost every building in town. The county's records were reported lost, and the town was said to have been so materially injured that it was abandoned (Ibid.). The Pennsylvania Gazette for 2 November 1752 reported the Johnston destruction and referred to several houses blown down, many trees uprooted, the corn crops destroyed, and seven or eight persons killed.

Because of the great loss of public records, a bill was passed by the Assembly in 1753 in an effort to remedy that loss to some extent. The bill mentioned the "violent storm or whirlwind" of September, 1752, which destroyed Thomas Black's house, where he as clerk of court was keeping the court records at the time. Most of the records belonging to the county court were blown away and destroyed. Therefore, the bill required Onslow landowners to have their land records re-recorded within two years after passage of the bill. Since the Onslow court could no longer be held at Johnston because there were no houses and accommodations left there after the storm, the bill allowed the justices two years to replace the destroyed courthouse with a new one at Johnston (Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 387-388). However, as has been previously shown, a bill was passed in 1755 which moved the county seat to Wantland's Ferry and thus superseded the 1753 law which would have built another courthouse at Johnston. In fact, so desolate had Johnston become that the Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court in 1753 contain this note: "Whereas the prison [at Johnston] is not sufficient since the storm and as no one lives near it, it is the opinion of the court that the sheriff may make a prison of his own house or plantation till further provision is made."

The 100 acres on which Johnston had been laid out comprised only part of the 640-acre grant which Hope Dexter had received on 1 May 1726. Upon Dexter's death the remaining land descended to a relative in Massachusetts, who on 24 February 1761 sold to Richard Ward 320 acres described as being part of the land laid off for "the town named Johnston on New River." The 320-acre tract was said to adjoin "Johnstown" on Mittum's Creek (Gwynn 1961:125).

In short time, the former site of Johnston reverted to farm land, and only the changing of the names of Mittam's Creek and Mittam's Point to Town Creek and Town Point preserves the old association of the ghost town with the site of its former location.

5. Growth and Economy in the Colonial Period

When Onslow County was first formed, the number of families on New River was estimated at 100, and a like number was probably scattered throughout the rest of the county. By 1746 there were 502 taxables (tithables) in the county, and by 1769 the number of taxables had grown to 1,216 (see Appendix D). Because the lists of taxables include only those residents liable for taxation, no precise population figures can be derived from those lists. Judging, however, from later census records, the population of Onslow appears to have reached close to 5,000 by the end of the Colonial period.

Growth in population was attended by the expansion and diversification of the economy, the rise of loosely dispersed communities, and the gradual transformation of the county from a purely pioneer society. Local government became more efficient, churches were established, and noticeable improvements were made in transportation and commerce.

The first roads in the county appear to have been nothing more than cleared paths through the massive forests that occupied the land. In 1723 the Carteret Precinct court ordered a bridle road to be laid out from Beaufort to the White Oak River (Brown 1960:29), and in 1726 the same court made Edmund Ennett overseer of that portion of the road from New River to the Neuse River up to the point where it intersected with the "crosspath" leading to the White Oak River (Carteret County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1725, Old Style; 1726, New Style). The road from the Neuse River crossed New River at Ennett's Ferry [later known as Snead's Ferry] and continued southward to the Cape Fear region (see Figure 4). It was later made a part of the Colonial post road through the colony, the road over which the mail officially traveled between Boston, Massachusetts, and Charleston, South Carolina. In Onslow, the post road extended southward from White Oak (near Starkey's Creek) to Piney Green, thence to Ward's Mill, Duck Creek, the area later known as Gillett, and on to Snead's Ferry as it wound its way to Wilmington (Brown 1960:358). In a letter to the postmaster general on 3 January 1766, Governor Tryon proposed that "Snead's on New River Ferry" should be one of the stops on the mail route. Tryon's letter of 24 April 1767 reveals that Robert Snead was to be one of nine persons in the colony of North Carolina entrusted with the forwarding of the mail along "the Road [over which] the General Post is intended to be conveyed" (Powell 1980:216, 455-456). Thus the old post road over New River remained throughout the Colonial period the most important--and therefore probably the best maintained--road in Onslow County. Even so, it would have seemed by today's standards little more than a small rural dirt road intersecting with smaller paths as it passed its way through the southern portion of the county.

To accommodate travelers on the early road across New River, a ferry was needed. In 1728 Edmund Ennett, who owned land at the narrowest point on the lower New River, was licensed by the Carteret Court to operate the ferry (Carteret County Court Minutes for the June term of court, 1728). The same year the Carteret court appointed road commissioners to lay out a road on both sides of New River (Carraway 1946:29), apparently roughly paralleling the river and connecting the plantations strung out along the riverbanks. On 4 July 1732 the Onslow court appointed John Phillips overseer and ordered the inhabitants of White Oak River to work on

"the King's Road" from Neuse River "so far as their part extends along the said road to New River ferry" (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1732). Throughout the Colonial period of Onslow's history, commissioners [overseers] of roads supervised the residents in laying out and maintaining the county's roads. The county was divided up into districts, and all able-bodied residents were obligated to contribute their labor toward the upkeep of the public roads within their district.

As late as 3 April 1733, the "King's Road" connecting New River and the White Oak River had still not been completed, and all inhabitants of the districts involved were ordered to work on the King's Road from New River ferry to the White Oak "till the King's Road be finished" (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1733). Then in 1736 the inhabitants on the west side of New River petitioned the court for a new road to be laid out; and on 6 July 1736 the Onslow court appointed Henry Rhodes, Sr., James Gurganus, and Edward Wood commissioners of roads with responsibility for laying out the new road (Gwynn 1963:13). By a comparison of 18th-century maps with the court records in which the early roads were authorized, it would appear that by the mid-1700's the county's major roads had already been established. As improvements continued to be made for the county's travelers, the court in September, 1764, directed the overseers of the roads to erect mile posts along the public roads (Onslow County Court Minutes for the September term of court, 1764).

In January, 1733, Old Style (1734, New Style), the Onslow court established the second ferry location in the present study area. The court ordered a road laid out from Joseph Howard's plantation on the North East Branch of New River to the Chapel Spring on the Mill Run and a ferry across the North East Branch established at Howard's plantation (located on what is now known as the Paradise Point area). Howard was to be allowed 15 pence for transporting a single individual or two shillings and six pence for transporting a man and horse over his ferry (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1733, Old Style; 1734, New Style).

In the meantime, "the lower ferry over New River" was evidently a profitable undertaking, and additional ferrymen soon entered upon the scene. When Ennett was licensed to operate a ferry over New River in 1728, he evidently operated from the point of land on the south side of the river, and Moseley's 1733 map shows Ennett's Ferry on the south shore (see Figure 4). But a ferry only from the south side made a disadvantage for travelers approaching from the north side. Accordingly, on 3 October 1732 Christian Heidelberg petitioned the Onslow court for permission to

operate a ferry over New River from the north side (Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1732), and on his 1733 map Moseley shows "Heidelberg's Ferry" on the opposite side of New River from Ennett's Ferry (see Figure 4). However, Edmund Ennett died early in 1735 (Grimes 1910:113), and it appears that Arthur Averitt (Gwynn 1961:211) was probably the one who took over operation of the ferry from the south side of New River after Ennett's death. An advertisement in the North Carolina Gazette for 15 November 1751 offered for sale a 640-acre tract of land on New River near Everard's [should be Everett's as a corrupted spelling of Averitt's] Ferry.

Heidelberg's Ferry continued to operate for several years, and Christian Heidelberg was still owner of the ferry on the north side of New River at the time of his death. A law passed in 1735 named Heidelberg's Ferry as a place where the residents of New River could pay their quit rents (Clark 1895-1907:XXV, 218). In his will Heidelberg left land joining the lower ferry to Frances Phillips, evidently Heidelberg's daughter and possibly the wife of John Phillips. The copy of Heidelberg's will in the Onslow records is incorrectly dated 13 January 1730, Old Style; 1731, New Style (Gwynn 1961:18). In the will Heidelberg identifies himself as living in Onslow Precinct; and since Burrington's order creating Onslow was not issued until 23 November 1731, Heidelberg could not possibly have guessed he was living in a then future Onslow. The date is evidently an error in transcription and probably should have been 1739. At the July, 1738, court Heidelberg was appointed a commissioner of roads (Ibid.:16) and probably did not die until sometime in the period 1739-1741, most likely early 1741. His executors were still selling off his estate in 1744 (Ibid.:35). Though the records so far examined do not reveal who next operated the ferry after Heidelberg's death, it seems probable that it was run by Frances Phillips and/or her husband for a while.

Since Richard Whitehurst later owned the Ferry Point land, it is possible he also may have operated the north ferry over New River for a while. However, in 1759 Whitehurst sold the lower ferry land on the north side of the river to his son-in-law, Robert Snead, who operated the ferry through the rest of the Colonial period (Ibid.:115). Deeds in 1764 indicate that Robert Snead had made his home on the Ferry Point (Ibid.:145), where he also operated a tavern and ordinary for the travelers who used his ferry (see Appendix E). Oddly enough the modern community named Snead Ferry is located downstream on the opposite side of New River from the site of Snead's plantation and ferry. Modern Sneads Ferry is a misplaced place name.

In 1768 John McKinney appears to have been operating the lower ferry from the south side of New River. He was identified as a ferryman when licensed in July, 1768, to keep a tavern at the lower ferry (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1768). According to John Collet's 1770 map of North Carolina, Snead was still operating the ferry from the north side of New River, but the ferry from the south side in 1770 was identified as Lewis's Ferry. The New River Ferry at Snead's was nothing elaborate. During the Colonial period the lower ferry over New River was a boat described as an "ordinary bauble" which floated no more than two or three inches above the water (Watson 1975:69).

Under the section on the town of Johnston, considerable information has been given regarding the Johnston Ferry, which operated from Mittam's Point [now Town Point] and from Whitehurst's Point [now Hadnot's Point]. The Johnston Ferry, authorized in 1741, probably ceased operation sometime after Johnston was destroyed in 1752, and the new courthouse at Wantland's Ferry [now Jacksonville] was authorized in 1755. An undated, pre-Revolutionary petition was presented to the Onslow justices requesting a ferry across New River at Old Town Point. The occurrence of the name Old Town Point in the petition makes it certain that the document was prepared after the destruction of Johnston in 1752 and that it was a request for resumption of the discontinued ferry service, probably submitted in the early 1770's. It is not presently known what action was taken upon the petition (Onslow County Miscellaneous Records--Ferry Records, N. D., 1774-1906--North Carolina Division of Archives and History).

Though small roads leading into the major ones continued to appear in the county, the three major roads of the Colonial period in Onslow remained the two roads which roughly paralleled either side of New River and the old post road which entered the county at present-day Belgrade and crossed New River at Snead's Ferry. Some of the streams were bridged (Gwynn 1961:41, 170, 173, 202), but many of the smaller streams probably had only corduroy crossings made by laying logs side by side across the bottoms of the branches and swampy areas. Land transportation progressed slowly, and water transportation remained for many citizens of Colonial Onslow the better mode of travel. One of Onslow's distinct advantages was a good river system, unlike most other eastern North Carolina counties. With New River twisting through the heart of the county and the White Oak River along with the tributaries of both rivers affording good internal navigation, Onslow's river system served the inhabitants well from the beginning (Bellamy 1977:340).

The economic growth of Colonial Onslow rested primarily on agriculture and forest products. From the beginning, farming was carried on in Onslow and was centered around the major rivers and the more desirable lands beyond. The agrarian character of Onslow's Colonial society proved representative of the county for the first two centuries of its history. Basically a region of small farms, the study area devoted its earliest and greatest agricultural efforts to the cultivation of corn¹⁰ and the production of livestock (Bellamy 1977:340, 343). In the early days cattle were pastured on the natural meadows and wire-grass ridges of the uplands during the summer months and on the marsh grasses and sedges along the sound during the winter months. The same practice was reported to be continued by some residents of the study area as late as 1923. Colonial settlers of Onslow were reported to have driven their cattle to Fayetteville (then known as Cross Creek) for market (Jurney et al. 1923:103). Because barrier islands and marshlands were extensively used in Colonial times for livestock raising in North Carolina (Littleton 1979b:10-13), Onslow was well suited to animal husbandry; and large numbers of cattle, sheep, and hogs were produced both for local consumption and for the outside market.

In addition to corn, several other agricultural products were apparently raised in Onslow County for export. The various acts regulating the inspection of exports during the Colonial period appointed inspection points in Onslow where shipments of rice, indigo, flour, flax, flax seed, hemp, butter, beef, and pork were to be examined prior to being exported out of the county (Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 641, 791; XXV, 313, 379). The fact that the above laws did not enumerate corn and peas, both of which were the subjects of Governor Tryon's executive order on 12 February 1767 temporarily forbidding their exportation from Onslow (Powell 1980:422), proves that there were many other valuable agricultural products produced in Onslow which were not reflected in the Colonial export regulations. The same principle holds true with the number

¹⁰ Corn is the crop primarily mentioned in the deed records. Thomas Crawford had a corn field in 1741 (Onslow County Deed Book A:17-18), and Phillip Dexter's corn field was mentioned in 1752 (Gwynn 1961:64). When a scarcity of corn developed in the colony as a result of a shortage in the 1766 growing season, Governor William Tryon issued an order prohibiting the exportation of corn and peas from any port in Onslow County between 12 February and 20 April 1767 (Powell 1980:422).

of Colonial planters or farmers: though relatively few men were identified as planters in the county records, in actuality the farming class represented the vast majority of the population.

The seasonality and diversity of early occupations also must be taken into consideration. Most Colonial citizens, in order to survive economically, had to have more than one skill or source of income. Some planters operated mills as a second occupation, while others were blacksmiths, gunsmiths, coopers, wheelwrights, saddlers, cordwainers,¹¹ carpenters, or shipwrights on the side. Since the early citizens who listed their occupations in their deeds or wills usually identified only one of their occupations, it is somewhat difficult to realize how extensively early residents of the study area relied on multi-occupational sources of income. Because farming was a seasonal occupation, planters especially adapted themselves to a second occupation during the winter months. For some planters, the period between the fall harvest and the spring planting season was the portion of the year devoted to fishing, clamming, and oystering. For most planters and small farmers, however, it was the season for turning one's attention to the care of their "turpentine orchards" and preparations for the production of next year's naval stores. The gathering of the turpentine would take place between April and early November (or the beginning of frost) (Bellamy 1977:343).

Economically, no occupation in Colonial Onslow was more important than the naval stores industry. Naval stores production appears to have had the first major occupational appeal to the settlers of Onslow. The vast pine forests were too obvious an economic resource. In his account of the New World published in 1590 and based on his 1587 voyage to North Carolina, Thomas Hariot (1972:8) listed among the region's merchantable commodities such prominent items as pitch, tar, rosin, and turpentine. Hariot commented, "There are those kinds of trees which yield them [naval stores products] abundantly and in great store" (Corbitt 1953:71; Lefler and Powell 1973:16). Of no place in North Carolina were Hariot's words more applicable than Onslow County and the study area.

¹¹ Usually spelled cordwiner in the Onslow records, a cordwainer was a worker in leather or a shoemaker. The term is now obsolete (Leary and Stirewalt 1980:90).

It is not surprising, therefore, that from the beginning of the county's history both large plantations and the naval stores industry flourished along New River, White Oak River, Queens Creek, Bear Creek, and Stone's Creek (Bellamy 1977: 349). The turpentine trade was carried on by water, and the numerous creeks and streams of the study area certainly facilitated that trade (Ibid.:345). In participating so fully in the naval stores trade, Colonial Onslow was truly representative of the rest of the colony with respect to its most valuable economic activity.

Naval stores manufacture was, therefore, one of the two extensive, commercialized industries for export developed in 18th-century North Carolina. Not only was the naval stores trade the colony's most valuable export, but it was the only industry in which North Carolina held first place among the English colonies. It has been estimated that seven tenths of the tar, more than half of the turpentine, and one fifth of the pitch exported to England from her colonies was produced in North Carolina. In 1705 the British Parliament passed the Naval Stores Bounty Act, which authorized attractive subsidies on tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine. To guarantee that these commodities would be exported only to England, the British Parliament in 1706 placed them on the "enumerated list" (Lefler and Powell 1973:161, 163).

Production of naval stores in North Carolina increased rapidly, partly because the industry complemented ordinary farm work so well. When the soil was too wet to cultivate, farmers could work in the pine woods. Using the pine trees for turpentine and tar also aided in the clearing of new land for farm use. Slaves, when not needed in the fields during the winter months, could be put to work in the pine woods. Thus areas once considered "hardly fit for human habitation" suddenly became prized land, centers of the colony's most important industry. The vast forests of pine trees in Onslow became the greatest source of income and the type of property associated with the wealthy planter class (Ibid.). The availability of large tracts of the pine woods, the seasonality of farming, and the institution of slavery qualified the Onslow planters for a prominent place in the colony's foremost industry.

North Carolina fitted into the British mercantile system perhaps better than most of the other colonies primarily because

of the production of naval stores, so eagerly sought by the British leaders for their navy. It was the same industry which spurred the development of a valuable export trade in Onslow and formed the basis of economic prosperity in the county for two centuries. Indeed, from 1720 until well into the nineteenth century, North Carolina led the world in the production of naval stores, and Onslow County and the study area were busy doing their part to help maintain North Carolina's preeminence in the naval stores trade (Ibid.:290).

Specific or detailed information on naval stores manufacturers in the study area is all too scarce. Place names like Turpentine Creek (Jurney et al. 1921:map) give evidence of naval stores manufacture, as do the numerous references to tar kilns or tar kiln beds in the Onslow deeds. But names of those involved in production of naval stores often must be identified on the basis of circumstantial evidence. Appendix E contains a very fragmentary list of study area residents who manufactured naval stores. The names of all involved in naval stores ¹² in the study area, if known, would no doubt be an enormous list.

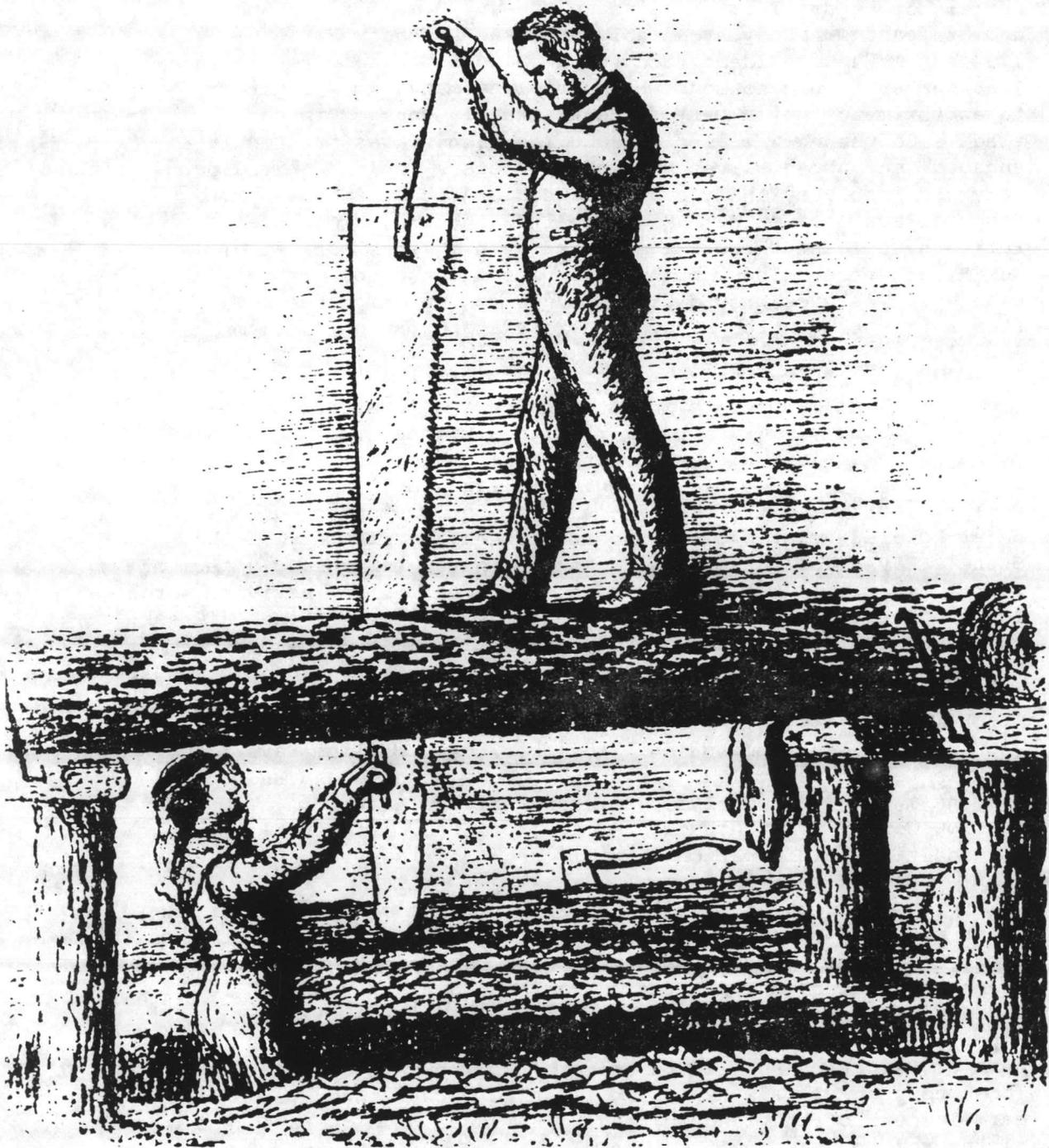
Much of the documentation for the early naval stores trade in the study area, however, comes not from the official county records, but from the export laws, private collections, and shipping records. Bellamy (1977:343) writes that "wealth for the majority of Onslow slaveholders came from naval stores, hides, and pickled beef and pork." Rogert Hogg's accounts for his New River Store certainly bear out Bellamy's claim (Robert Hogg Collection, Account Book 4:402-477, Southern Historical Collection, UNC-Chapel Hill). In addition, the export laws consistently list for Onslow County such items as tar, pitch, turpentine, staves, headings, shingles, and lumber (Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 641, 791; XXV, 313-379). Naval Stores and other forest products were clearly the major part of Onslow's exports.

¹² Some area residents associated with naval stores in the deed records include Jacob Lewis and James Megines [McGinnis] in 1734 (Gwynn 1961:7); Abraham Mitchell, William Mixon, and John Todd in 1734 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1734); Anthony Dowdall and Charles Ratliff in 1735 (Gwynn 1961:14); Edward Ward in 1743 and 1751 (Ibid.:25, 54); Joseph Huggins in 1743 (Ibid.:25); Adam Keeling and Horatio James in 1754 (Ibid.:81); and William Cray and Joseph French in 1758 (Ibid.:99).

In addition, the naval stores industry was closely associated with the cooper's trade. Tar, pitch, and turpentine, as well as pickled beef, pork, and fish, had to be shipped in barrels or kegs. Thus there arose a heavy demand for coopers, and at least 18 study area residents (see Appendix E) between 1734 and 1774 were identified in the records as coopers by trade. That number should no doubt be multiplied many times in order to approximate the number of those actually engaged in the trade. Coopering was also a trade in which slaves frequently engaged, and those slaves skilled as coopers could be hired out very profitably by their owners. Hogg's Account Book #4 (Robert Hogg Collection, Southern Historical Collection, UNC-Chapel Hill) reflects at least three slaves hired by him as coopers at his New River store. Thus, both as coopers and as laborers in the pine woods, slaves provided the foundation on which the naval stores industry in the study area rose and expanded (Bellamy 1977:347).

With respect to industry which was important to the Colonial economy, Bellamy (1977:343) has written that "the only industry in Onslow which vied with naval stores for first place in the economy was grist milling." As early as 3 July 1733 Charles Ratliff petitioned the Onslow court for permission to build a water-powered grist mill on Rhodes's Creek, a tributary of the Stone's Bay area (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1733). In the study area, centers of milling activity were located between Stone's Bay and Southwest Creek, at French's Creek, and along Wallace's Creek. Study area mill owners included Christian Heidelberg in 1737 (Gwynn 1961:14), William Hadnot (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1744) and Abraham Mitchell in 1744 (Gwynn 1961:35), Henry Rhodes in 1745 (*Ibid.*), Job and Cornelius Bumpass in 1746 (*Ibid.*:54), William Devall and Horatio Woodhouse in 1751 (*Ibid.*:62), Luke John Morgan and Henry Simmons in 1770 (*Ibid.*:207, 228), and William Lester in 1775 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1775). For additional information on mills and their owners, see Appendix F.

Erection of sawmills appears to have occurred later than grist mills in Onslow. The earliest method of sawing lumber employed in Onslow was probably the saw pit (see Figure 6). A branch located on the plantation whereon Edward Marshburn lived and died was named Sawpit Branch (Gwynn 1961:88-89, 122) and appears by that name in the deed records as early as 1755. The name of Sawpit Branch, a tributary of Marshburn's Great Branch [now known as Hicks's Run], implies that Marshburn or one of the early owners of the land succeeding him must have operated a saw pit nearby for sawing logs into planks. The first hint of a



SAW PIT METHOD OF OPERATION
Reproduced from the Collections of the Library of Congress

Figure 6

sawmill operating within the study area occurs in a 1744 deed in which Samuel James obligates his son, Joshua James, to deliver to the wife and other children of Samuel James 25,000 feet of good lumber within 15 years from 1744 (Ibid.:32). The indications are that during the Colonial period sawmilling fell far behind grist milling in economic importance in the study area.

In addition to those trades or crafts mentioned in previous pages, the early records also mention the existence of brick kilns. A deed from William Cray to John Sallier on 26 October 1753 mentions a brick kiln then located on Duck Creek or New River in the vicinity of Duck Creek (Ibid.:79).

One of the more unusual industries for which some evidence appears in the early Onslow records is that of whaling. In 1735 a whale boat having belonged to James Haines, deceased, was then in the possession of Henry Rhodes, who was ordered to pay the orphans of Haines for the whale boat (Onslow County Deed Book A:3). In 1767 Elizabeth Ward left a whale kettle in her will to her son, Seth Ward (Onslow County Wills, 1746-1863, Volume 4, p. 46, N. C. Division of Archives and History); and that same year Benjamin Ward bequeathed a whale boat to Nathaniel Hancock (Ibid., p. 41). Since whaling is known to have been an economically important industry in neighboring Carteret County during the Colonial period (Muse 1961:3-6; Littleton 1961:11-23), it should not be surprising to find evidence of whaling activity in Colonial Onslow.

The extreme fewness of those study area residents identifying themselves as mariners (see Appendix E) certainly belies the considerable port activity that developed very early in Onslow's history. The best inlet in the study area for trade purposes was Bear Inlet. While New River Inlet is estimated as having only three to five feet of water on the bar at low tide for most of the eighteenth century, the depth of Bear Inlet appears during this time to have ranged from eight to 11 feet in depth (Crittenden 1930:437, Cumming 1969:34, Wimble 1738). As early as 1746/7, while Bear Inlet was in the Port Beaufort customs district, Thomas Lovick was appointed duty receiver for all liquor and rice loading or unloading in Core Sound or at Bear Inlet (Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 270). In 1752 John Spooner was appointed inspector for the inlets in Onslow County (Ibid.:XXIII, 381); and inspection laws passed in 1755, 1758, and 1764 named Bogue Inlet, Bear Inlet, and New River Inlet as inspection points for exports (Ibid.:XXV, 313, 379, and XXIII, 641). In 1770 the number of inspection points in Onslow was expanded to include Weeks's Landing [Swansboro], Todd's Landing, and French's Landing (Ibid.:XXIII, 791). By 1770, therefore, four of the six

inspection points in Onslow County were inside the present study area.

With the early prosperity of Onslow County hinging on accessibility to the sea, it is understandable that there would be great concern in the study area about improving connections through the nearby inlets. Likewise, since Bear Inlet was much superior to New River Inlet and since Brown's Inlet and Little Inlet were worthless to the export trade, the only logical choice was to try to improve the inland navigation from New River to Bear Inlet. As early as 1741, the Colonial Assembly had passed an act to improve New River navigation (Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 163); but very little is known about whatever effort was actually made, and the improvements accomplished--if any--appear to have been meager and short-lived. Consequently, in 1760 a new bill was passed, concentrating proposed improvements on the navigation between Howard's Bay on the east side of the mouth of New River and the county's deepest outlet to the sea at Bear Inlet (Ibid.: XXIII, 510-511).

The act to amend and improve the navigation from Howard's Bay to Bear Inlet was introduced by John Starkey on 9 May 1760 (Saunders 1886-1890:VI, 387) in response to a petition of a number of Onslow County citizens. The bill, amended and passed on 13 May 1760, was assented to by the governor on 23 May 1760 (Ibid.:VI, 358, 361, 397, 419). The purpose of the bill was to "allow loaden pettiaguas and other boats of 50 barrels burthen to pass and repass from New River to Bear Inlet." Richard Ward, Stephen Lee, and John Melton were named commissioners to contract for the improvements to be made at a cost not exceeding 120 pounds. The bill provided for the cost to be paid by selling the powder and lead in the hands of the powder receivers in the county. If the powder money should prove insufficient, then the justices of the county were authorized to pay the balance out of the county tax (Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 510-511).

The importance of the foregoing legislation lies in the fact that it was some of the earliest "internal improvement" legislation in North Carolina's history. A real precedent was set the next year when another law for the same purpose was passed but altered the source of funding. The 1761 act made reference to the act of 1741, noting that the commissioners appointed under that act were dead and that the funds had been too small. William Cray, Richard Ward, and Henry Rhodes--all three being residents of the study area--were appointed the new commissioners to contract for clearing away and removing the rock or shell and cutting through the marsh fronting New River Inlet. The limits on

the cost of improvements were raised to 200 pounds, and the commissioners were made managers of a lottery for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. The managers of the "New River Lottery" were authorized to issue 1000 tickets to sell for 30 shillings each, and the lottery was to be held at the courthouse (Ibid.:XXIII, 542-544; Parker 1928:133).

The historic significance of the New River Lottery is that it was the first lottery ever held by approval of the Assembly and the governor of North Carolina. All laws passed by the Colonial Assembly were engrossed and copies thereof sent to England for routine examination. When the 1761 act creating the New River Lottery was received in England, the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations disapproved very strongly and wrote back to North Carolina that such a mode of raising money "ought never to be countenanced nor admitted in the British colonies" (Martin 1829: II, 165). But the Lords Commissioners were too late: the lottery had already been held before their reaction was known in North Carolina. The poor state of Onslow navigation had driven the law-makers to find an innovative solution--the first officially sanctioned, public lottery in the history of North Carolina.

The degree of success achieved by the lottery-financed improvements is not known, but repeated attempts to improve New River navigation in later years certainly prove that any improvements accomplished were quite temporary. The fact, however, that the Assembly acted so promptly and favorably upon the Onslow petition for navigation improvements does prove that the potential of the New River trade and the activities of the New River merchants were well known. The extensive naval stores trade relied on commerce by sea, as did the extensive export market for deer skins [hides], pickled beef, and pork (Bellamy 1977:343). Merchants, in the Colonial sense of exporters/importers, had operated on New River almost from the creation of the county. Though the records reflect only a small percentage of the merchants who actually engaged in trade on New River, their presence is reflected as early as 1741/2. Gibbin [Gibbeon] Jennings was listed as a merchant in 1742 (New Style) on New River (Gwynn 1961:20), and in 1748 Edward Ward, Jr., was identified as a merchant on Brown's Sound (Ibid.:48). Jennings was still operating as a merchant in 1752 (Ibid.:70, 79).

Though apparently living just outside the study area, Richard Farr was a New River merchant who probably bought from those residing within the study area. The North Carolina Gazette carried an advertisement in October, 1759, announcing the arrival at Beaufort of the ship, St. Andrew, from London with a cargo of clothes and dinnerware to trade for tar, deer skins, or fur. The

vessel's agent was Richard Farr of New River. Then in 1761 James Howard was listed as a merchant (Gwynn 1961:123), followed by Richard Ward in 1763 (Ibid.:132-133).

In the end of the Colonial period, some of the New River exporters/importers were operating stores in the study area. Robert Hogg came to North Carolina from northern Scotland about 1756 and opened a store in Wilmington. In 1772 he returned to Scotland briefly. After his return from Scotland, Hogg opened a store on New River in August, 1774. But when the Revolution became inevitable, he left for England in September, 1775. In 1778 Hogg sailed to New York in an effort to prevent the confiscation of his American properties and died there in 1779 (Andrews and Andrews 1939:323-324).

Hogg's account book #4 (Robert Hogg Collection, Southern Historical Collection, UNC-Chapel Hill) contains records for his "New River Store." Hogg conducted business with local residents which indicates that his store was probably within the study area. Among his first transactions on 4 August 1774 appear the names of Edward Ward, Rachel Hunter, Elijah Newton, Joseph Garey [Gray?], Richard Ward, Thomas Yewell, Seth Ward, Elizabeth Dudley, and John Jarrett (Ibid. 4:402). Later Hogg's accounts show dealings with William Cray, William Gibbs, and the mercantile firm of French and Cray¹³ (Ibid. 4:409, 417, 419, 428, 432, 438, 448, 459). The New River store retailed such items as bread (in barrels), sugar (in loaves), Keyser's pills (medicine), men's hose, and other sundries (Ibid. 4:404, 409, 419, 432, 434, 448, 464). At New River Hogg bought primarily naval stores during his less than two years of operation: 3 barrels of tar; 34 barrels of pitch; 1,509 barrels of turpentine; and 79 barrels listed simply as naval stores (Ibid. 4:417, 419, 425, 426, 428, 448, 456, 464, 477).

Hogg's store appears to have ceased operation at New River shortly after April, 1775 (Ibid. 4:477), when the last entry for the store appears in Hogg's account books. However, French and Cray probably continued to operate on into the Revolution. Several other study area residents appear actively engaged in trade right on up to the eve of the Revolution. In 1775 the sloop Cynthia was engaged in carrying naval stores from New River to Brunswick and Wilmington, bringing back to New River sugar, rum, salt, hardware, and general merchandise (Onslow County Miscellaneous Records,

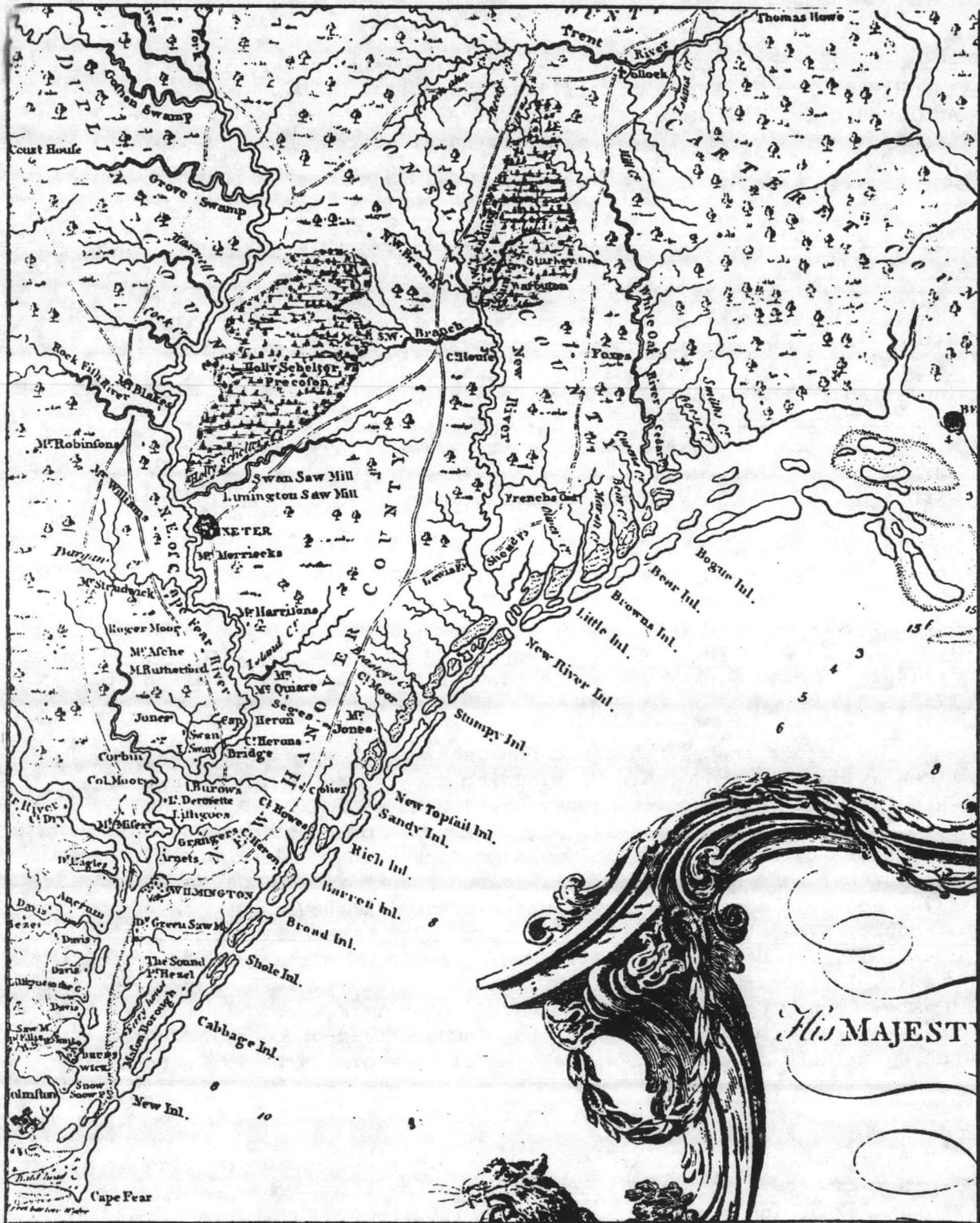
¹³Probably William Cray, Sr., and Joseph French, Jr.

Shipping Records, N.D., 1773-1909, N. C. Division of Archives and History). On 7 December 1775 William Gibbs of New River applied to the Wilmington Committee of Safety to charter a vessel at Cape Fear River to load a cargo of naval stores which he had at Cape Lookout and at Bogue [the then current name for Swansboro]. Though denied at Wilmington, Gibbs's application reveals that he was deeply involved in the naval stores trade on the southern coast of North Carolina (McEachern and Williams 1974:68).

As might be expected, the economic prosperity and industrial development experienced by the study area during the Colonial period were accompanied by the rise of public accommodations in the form of taverns and ordinaries.¹⁴ The first tavern appearing in the records for the study area was one operated by Ishmael Taylor on Wallace's Creek in 1742 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1742). Taylor's tavern was on the King's Road which passed from Piney Green to an intersection with the road from New Bern to Wilmington near Snead's Ferry. Taylor's tavern license was renewed a little over a year later, and he may have operated the tavern longer than the court records reveal (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1743, Old Style; 1744, New Style). The same session of court also granted a tavern license to Henry Rhodes in the Stone's Bay area (*Ibid.*). In 1755 the license issued to Rhodes used the term ordinary (Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1755).

Other study area residents receiving tavern or ordinary licenses during the Colonial period include the following: Edward Ward, Jr., in 1751 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April and October terms of court, 1751); Arthur Averitt on south side of New River at the ferry in 1753 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1753); Joseph French in 1757, 1763, 1770, and 1775 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1757; the March term of court, 1763; the July term of court, 1775; and the 1770 Collet Map of North Carolina [see Figure 7]); Robert Snead in 1758, 1760, 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1775 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1758; the January term of court, 1760; the January term of court, 1770; the April term of court, 1771; the April term of court, 1772; the

¹⁴Taverns for the period are defined as public houses where wine was retailed. The term tavern was often used interchangeably with ordinary or inn (Leary and Stirewalt 1980:590). Ordinaries were public houses where meals were provided at fixed prices and that frequently served as community social centers (*Ibid.*:582). In North Carolina, both often accommodated overnight guests.



Collet 1770

Figure 7

court, 1771; the April term of court, 1772; the April term of court, 1775; and Watson 1968a:74); Isaac Brinson in 1766 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1766); John McKinney¹⁵ in 1768 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1768); William Ramsey in 1771 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1771); Benajah Doty, beginning as early as 1771, apparently through the rest of the Colonial period (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April terms of court, 1771, 1774, 1775, and the January term of court, 1772); John Wilkins¹⁶ in 1772 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1772); Henry Simmons in 1773 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1773); and Jacob Huggins in 1774 and 1775 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April terms of court, 1774 and 1775).

As previously indicated, it is likely that the foregoing taverns and ordinaries operated for more years than are documented by the present research. Other discussion of public accommodations has been presented under the section dealing with the history of the county seat town of Johnston. The gradual increase of taverns and ordinaries, therefore, is seen as a normal consequence of the growth in population, improvements in roads and transportation, expansion of the naval stores industry and port activity, and general economic and agricultural prosperity of the study area.

6. Colonial Wars

During the earliest of the Colonial wars, no European settlers appear to have been residing in the study area. The tombstone of Col. Edward Ward declares that he fought in the first of the Indian wars (apparently the Tuscarora War of 1711-1713), but at the time Ward was still living in the Core Sound area. Thus the Tuscarora War did not affect or involve anyone living in the New River area.

The first Colonial war to occur after New River had been settled was called the War of Jenkins's Ear (1739-1744). Begun

¹⁵ McKinney's tavern was probably outside the study area on the south side of New River opposite Snead's tavern, but it was intimately associated with operation of the ferry.

¹⁶ The license issued to Wilkins was for an ordinary on New River at the ferry. See deed of William Jones to Wilkins, 14 January 1772 (Gwynn 1961:211). Wilkins's ordinary evidently replaced McKinney's.

as an Anglo-Spanish war, the War of Jenkins's Ear later merged into an Anglo-French war called King George's War (1744-1748). This war marked the first time that North Carolina troops served as part of the British army. North Carolina not only raised several companies during the war, but also made several large appropriations of funds to assist in financing defense efforts in the colonies. The fate of most of North Carolina's troops is not known except that one company of 100 men was reduced to only 25 survivors in their expedition against Cartagena. The Spanish attacks on shipping during the war had a drastic effect on ocean-going commerce in North Carolina. Spanish privateers cruised the North Carolina coast in search of prizes, and it is estimated that as many as a score of North Carolina vessels were captured by the Spanish during 1747 (Lefler and Newsome 1963:147, 153-154).

In 1743 the governor and the Council favored raising troops in North Carolina to assist South Carolina if forces from Cuba should attack South Carolina. However, such plans would not have affected the study area, for Governor Johnston and the Council provided that none of the North Carolina troops should be raised in the counties of New Hanover, Bladen, and Onslow for two reasons. The first reason for exempting the three counties was that, being immediately on the coast, those counties were too exposed to the attempts of the enemy. The implication was that any troops Onslow could raise were needed for defense at home. The second reason given was that those three counties were too thinly populated and could not spare the men (Saunders 1886-1890: IV, 633).

In a letter from Governor Gabriel Johnston to the Lords of the Board of Trade, the governor related that "in 1747 several small sloops and barcalonjas crept along the coast from St. Augustine, full of armed men, mostly mulattoes and Negroes, their small draught aiding them from attack." The Spanish vessels from Florida landed at Ocracoke, Core Sound [Beaufort]; Bear Inlet, and Cape Fear. The greatest damage was suffered at Cape Fear, but the depredations continued all the summer of 1747 and led to the erecting of four forts in the areas where the four landings had occurred (Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 922-923).

On 26 January 1747, Old Style (1748, New Style) four Spanish crewmen entered Bear Inlet, were taken prisoners, and sent off to the Wilmington [New Hanover County] jail. The four Spaniards--Juan Gudemis, Manuel Rodrigues, Juan Deiadis, and Gudzlexis del Rosario--were brought before Edward Ward, justice of the peace, by Capt. John Shippe, who was chief mate of the schooner Sarah, of which Robert Graves was master. According to

Capt. Shippe, the Sarah was en route from the Bay of Honduras to Boston on 10 January 1747 (Old Style; 1748, New Style), when in latitude 30°76'N. the Sarah was taken by two Spanish privateers, Capt. Besent and Capt. Lomann, armed with 16-ton carriage guns. The privateers took the Sarah's captain on board the privateer with two of the men belonging to the Sarah and left Shippe with one foremast man on board the Sarah, along with the four Spaniards previously named. The Spaniards were ordered to follow the privateer in the captured schooner, but they had no [navigation] instruments or provisions on board. Therefore, the Spaniards surrendered themselves along with the Sarah to Capt. Shippe to carry the schooner into the first port he could enter. Thus the Sarah was brought into Bear Inlet, where the Spaniards were turned over to Edward Ward, who sent them to the sheriff of New Hanover County to be kept until they could be carried to some Spanish port in a Flag of Truce (Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 262).

As a result of the abovementioned Spanish activity, the Colonial Assembly appropriated 500 pounds for erecting the fort to guard Bear Inlet. It is not known on which side of Bear Inlet the fort was built, but its construction was completed for a cost of only slightly over 309 pounds. Samuel Johnston, Edward Ward, Jr., Stephen Lee, and John Starkey were appointed commissioners for erecting the fort, which apparently was never needed because the Spaniards never returned to Bear Inlet (Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 919-923; V, 796, 965, 1097, 1101; VI, 121, 142-143, 204; VIII, 213; Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 293; Martin 1829:II, 50). The Bear Inlet Fort was the smallest of the four forts built following the Spanish Alarm of 1747-1748 (Stick 1958:37), and it is not known when or from what cause the fort disappeared.

All in all, the War of Jenkins's Ear in Europe did not have a profound effect on the study area. Since no troops were raised from Onslow, the crippling effect of the Spanish pirates on trade and commerce on the sea was probably the most serious consequence of the war for the New River settlers.

The next Colonial war to affect the study area was the French and Indian War (1754-1763), and on the local scene the effects of that war were more visible, at least, than the earlier war. At the outbreak of the French and Indian War, North Carolina was totally unprepared: there were virtually no public arms and gunpowder in the colony, and whatever militia existed was unorganized and untrained (Lefler and Newsome 1963:157). At the beginning, John Starkey was made colonel of the Onslow militia, which consisted of four companies raised probably near the beginning of 1754. The four Onslow companies and their officers totaled 352 men. Starkey reported that there were no Indians in the county to

worry about, but neither were there any arms in store (Saunders 1886-1890:V, 163). Like the rest of North Carolina, Onslow was ill prepared for the French and Indian War.

A general muster of the Onslow militia was called for 2 April 1754 to meet at the home of Jonathan Melton on Northeast Creek just outside the present study area. Another muster was scheduled to meet at the same place on 26 November 1754 (Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 339-340). There may have been other 1754 musters, but the records so far reveal only the two above (Anonymous 1974: 127, 129).

Regimental officers for the Onslow militia, in addition to Colonel John Starkey, included Edward Ward, [Sr.], lieutenant colonel, and Edward Ward, Jr., major (Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 337). Of the four companies comprising the Onslow regiment, two companies were mainly from the area now inside Camp Lejeune. The North East Company was raised from a district extending from Bear Creek to the North East Branch of New River, and the South West Company's district stretched from the South West Branch of New River and along the sound to the southern boundary of the county (Ibid.).

The North East Company¹⁷ consisted of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, one adjutant, two sergeants, one drummer,

¹⁷ Members were as follows: Richard Ward (captain), Richard Wallace (lieutenant), Enoch Ward (ensign), Benjamin Ward (sergeant), Seth Ward (sergeant), Jabez Elliot (adjutant), Joseph Ward (clerk), Edmund [should be Edward] Howard, John Jarrot (t), Abraham Jarrot (t), Andrew Arreckson (Erickson), Henry Simmons, Nicholas [Michael?] King, Joseph French, Thomas Eadings [Edens], Joseph Morgan, Jr., John Collins, Christopher Runnills [Reynolds], James Mackginnis [McGinnis], Jesse Overton, Jesse Howard, John Allway [Ottway or Otway?], Francis Burns, David Jones (drummer), John Newton, John Huggins, Moses Harding, Jos. [Joseph or James?] Thomas, William Barber, John Cooper, William Melton, Thomas Roberts, William Askins, James Russell, Peter Morton, Richard Morton, Peter Steel, Joseph Morton, Thomas Robertson, John Sallier, John Wilkins, Samuel Ramsey, Dennis Aman, Philip Aman, Nathaniel Hancock, William Morgan, George Hollingshed, Elisha Hunter, James Withows [Whitehurst?], Joseph Askins, William Ahair, George Steel, Thomas Stephens, Joseph Barns [Barnes], Benjamin Farnell, Shadrack Hunter, Peter Russell, Mitchell [Michael?] Russell, George Ward, Andrew Chambers, John Thomas, John Robertson, Richard Williamson, John Chambers, and Ezekiel Hunter (Anonymous 1974:124-125).

and 58 privates. The South West Company¹⁸ included one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, three sergeants, four pioneers, and 93 privates (Ibid.).

North Carolina's part in the French and Indian War was not major, and therefore neither was Onslow's part. Mostly, North Carolina's role was to appropriate some 66,000 pounds in all and to raise troops which, except for those under Major Hugh Waddell, were of little value (in some instances being sent back home because funds were inadequate to provide for them, and in other instances deserting). Whether Onslow men were among Waddell's troops at Fort Duquesne and Fort Dobb is not certain, but Onslow soldiers were evidently among the 200 eventually raised for the

¹⁸ Members were as follows: Thomas Hicks (captain), Samuel Alexander (sergeant), Thomas Albertson (sergeant), Thomas Beasley (sergeant), Daniel Hicks, James Henderson, John Heidleburg [Heidelberg or Heidleberg], Joseph Loyd [Lloyd], Richard Thompson, James Thompson, George Cooper, Daniel Raynor [Rainer?], Nathaniel Hedg[e]man, William Loyd [Lloyd], Ambrose Hill, James Padget, John Brinson, Thomas Nicholas, James Albertson, Charles Stout, Henry Fountain, Jonathan Fountain, Michael Williams, George Jenkins, Thomas Butler, Horatio James, John Gurganus, Adam Keeling, Richard Barber, Hugh Gray, John Roberts, Nicholas Ruark, Daniel Mashburn [Marshburn], Samuel Marshbourn [Marshburn], Benjamin Shepard, Peter Poory, Henry Bishop, Jr., John Gray, Solomon Rhodes, John Cranford [Crawford?], Jacob Stout, Lewis Jenkins, William Fountain, Peter Coston, William King, Thomas Evans, Mathew James, William Bishop, John Padget, William Reynolds, Stephen Coston, William Moore, Henry Bishop, [Sr.], George Shepard, William Marchment, Charles Williamson, John Haws, James Waltham [Walton], John Averitt, Thomas Rhodes, Henry Jenkins, John Phillips, Thomas Loyd [Lloyd], James Cranford [Crawford?], John King, Jarvis Bump, Anthony Moore, Thomas Bracher [?], Elias Edens, Job Hunter, William Hill, Simon Hobbs, John Jones, Philemon Morris, Thomas Shelton, George Bishop, William Devall, John Edens, Matthew Brinson, Aaron Prescott, Joseph Briley [should be Bradey or Brady], William Jenkins, Edward Wood, Thomas Dixon, William Burgess, Jonathan Everett [Averitt], John Hansley, Robert Simpson, Daniel Fling [probably should be King], Smith Shepard, William Hunt, Nathaniel Averitt, John Coston, James Halford [?], Richard Freeman, Jacob Johnston (pioneer), David McCormack (pioneer), William Jackson (pioneer), John Lester (pioneer), James Albertson (lieutenant), John Hunt (clerk), and Lewis Williams (ensign) (Anonymous 1974:125-127).

defense of South Carolina as a part of the army of British Colonel Henry Bouquet (Lefler and Newsome 1963:157-159). On 30 May 1757 two thirds of the militia of the counties of New Hanover, Bladen, Duplin, and Onslow were directed to be ready to march to South Carolina upon the first notice and orders from the president and committee of council appointed for that purpose at Cape Fear (Saunders 1886-1890:V, 816). The extent to which Onslow militiamen responded to the latter orders is not known. Whatever the men of Onslow may have experienced with respect to actual combat, one long-range effect came from the French and Indian War--it produced the organization of the Onslow militia, which continued on into the Revolution.

The last Colonial war in North Carolina prior to the Revolution is known as the War of the Regulators. The "rent riots" of 1759 and 1765 had been early warning signals of the more serious clashes that came in 1768 and 1771. Centered in several of the Piedmont counties of North Carolina, the Regulator movement was the drastic and unsuccessful effort of a large number of citizens, primarily in Orange, Rowan, Anson, Granville, and Halifax counties, to force the governor and the Assembly to "regulate" the county officials who were corrupt and unjust in the exercise of their office. Using protest and nonpayment of taxes at first in their struggle against extortion, exorbitant fees, and maladministration of local government, the Regulators finally resorted to armed conflict when all their earlier pleas had fallen on deaf ears. The mob action at Hillsborough in 1768 was the first threat of armed conflict. Governor Tryon had called out the militia to march to Hillsborough, but the threatened "Battle of the Eno" did not take place. Apparently, no Onslow militiamen were among Tryon's forces in 1768 (Lefler and Newsome 1963:170-175).

The only connection between the 1768 uprising and the study area was the appointment of William Cray, Onslow's representative in the Assembly, as one of ten members of the Committee of Public Accounts to examine and settle the account of the militia called out against the Regulators (Saunders 1886-1890:VII, 897-898). But as colonel of the Onslow militia in 1771, Cray was to play a far more important role. The Regulators, securing no redress of grievances by the previous efforts, determined to confront Governor Tryon once more when a special term of court was to be held at Hillsborough in 1771. However, Tryon had called out the militia to protect the court, and this time the Onslow militia under Colonel Cray was well represented. In fact, 1,068 of the 1,452 militiamen were from the East since most of the rioting Regulators were Piedmont residents. When the Regulators finally confronted Tryon,

they were armed and Tryon was accompanied by his eastern militiamen (Lefler and Newsome 1963:176).

The details of Tryon's preparations for the campaign against the Regulators, as well as the outcome of the Battle of Alamance, are well documented. It is a tribute to Colonel Cray's leadership ability and the preparedness of the Onslow militia that they were early selected as part of Tryon's 1771 expedition. On 7 February 1771 Governor Tryon sent a letter to Colonel Cray instructing him to hold the Onslow regiment in readiness to march to New Bern (Powell et al. 1971:343), the seat of province government at the time. From New Bern Tryon planned to march on to Hillsborough. Another letter from Tryon to Cray, written on 1 April 1771, directed Cray to begin marching the Onslow militia to Lt. Col. William Bryan's any day after April 20th so as to arrive there (in Johnston County) by April 30th (Ibid.:389). On 3 May 1771 at Union Camp one company of the Onslow militia under Colonel Cray was reviewed by Governor Tryon (Clark 1895-1907:XIX, 838). From the will of James Foyle, Sr., dated 8 May 1771, it is known that James Foyle, Jr., was one of the Onslow militiamen present. The elder Foyle's will mentioned that his son James was then on an "Invasion...in the Hills Borough district" and made certain provisions in the event the younger Foyle never returned (Gwynn 1961:713).

On 9 May 1771 the militia under Tryon reached the Eno River, and Colonel Cray was field officer of the day at Eno Camp (Powell et al. 1971:423). On 12 May 1771 Cray participated in Tryon's Council of War in preparation for the anticipated engagement with the Regulators (Clark 1895-1907:XIX, 841), and it was Cray who was field officer of the day on 16 May 1771 at Great Alamance Camp when Tryon's forces finally encountered the armed Regulators (Saunders 1886-1900:VIII, 669; Lefler and Newsome 1963:176).

Approximately 2,000 Regulators met Tryon at Great Alamance Creek, a few miles west of Hillsborough, on May 16th and petitioned the governor for an audience. But Tryon refused to communicate with the Regulators "as long as they were in arms against the government" and gave them one hour to drop their arms and disperse. When the Regulators did not comply by the end of one hour, Tryon ordered the militia to open fire, and the two-hour Battle of Alamance ensued. Though both sides suffered equal losses of nine killed on each side and considerable wounded, the Regulators were defeated and scattered (Lefler and Newsome 1963:176). The Pennsylvania Gazette for 11 July 1771 reported that the Onslow detachment under Colonel Cray had suffered no losses--none killed and only three wounded.

The militia remained in the area for at least a month after the Battle of Alamance, and during the militia's stay Colonel Cray served twice more as field officer of the day--at Buffalo Camp on 10 June 1771, and at Hillsborough Camp on 15 June 1771 (Saunders 1886-1890:VIII, 595, 597). On 20 June 1771 Cray was appointed by Tryon one of the five colonels to receive the accounts of expenses incurred in the War of the Regulators and prepare the report thereon (Ibid.:VIII, 676). The prominent role of Cray as a military officer and his appointment to settle the accounts are indicative of his abilities and the high trust which Governor Tryon placed in him. The other four auditors were Colonels Ashe, Caswell, Leech, and Harnett--four of the ablest leaders in the colony, who along with Colonel Cray would emerge as the leaders of the Revolution under the next governor.

While the discontent of a growing number of people presaged the coming of more serious trouble, the War of the Regulators was not the beginning of the Revolution. The purposes of the two wars were different. The Regulation was aimed at corrupt county officials and their extortionate practices, whereas the Revolution was aimed at the Crown and grievances against British rule. The willingness of Cray and the men of Onslow to participate so loyally and fully in the War of the Regulators was probably due to the fact that they saw the rebellion in the western counties as a threat to law and order. Furthermore, there is nothing in the record to indicate that Onslow citizens had ever experienced at the hands of their county officials the kinds of injustice and fraud which the Regulators had suffered. It is to the credit of Onslow that its Colonial officials appear to have been both capable and, with very few exceptions, just. Thus the Onslow experience did not prepare residents of the study area to sympathize fully with the Regulator cause.

The one thing which the Regulation and the Revolution had in common was the willingness of the populace to take up arms against perceived injustice. The last war of the Colonial period in North Carolina showed that good, capable leadership had emerged in the study area and that the Onslow militia was a well-trained force ready for effective combat. The War of the Regulators had been a useful training exercise for the greater struggle to come.

7. Social and Cultural History in the Colonial Period

Elements within Onslow society during the Colonial period fell into social classes ranging from the wealthy planters down to the slaves. At the pinnacle of the social structure was the planter class, which was a sort of aristocracy or oligarchy. Defined as farmers who owned 100 acres or more (Leary and Stirewalt 1980:583),

the planters of Onslow generally owned several hundred acres and some owned over 1000 acres. Because the planter class was wealthier, their children had the best opportunities for education and self-development. Therefore, from the planter class came the lawyers, jurists, doctors, other professional men, and scholars. Because the planters tended to supply the county's public officials and legislators and to maintain a firm control on local politics, they became in effect the ruling class or aristocracy (Brown 1960:59).

The planters were quite naturally the county's large slaveholders, who took over the leadership of the county from the beginning. In early Onslow it was the planter class who primarily constituted the initial freeholders, to whom belonged the right to vote, to serve on the jury, and to hold public office. Thus the planters early began to rule the county with a firm hand and to exercise a power far beyond that which their small number would suggest (Bellamy 1977:342).

The lesser farmers, called yeomen,¹⁹ were more plentiful in early Onslow than the land records suggest. Below the yeomen socially were those farmers who rented the land they tilled and had no holdings of their own. Because there was no great social status attached to the yeomanry, most of them did not bother to identify themselves by that title in the deeds and wills of the Colonial period. Christian Heidleberg, Joshua James, James Gurganus, William Williams, John Cockran [Cochran], William Manner [Mainor or Maner], and Samuel James were among the few early residents who called themselves yeomen (Gwynn 1961:18, 20, 33; Onslow County Deed Book A:29-30, 44). From the yeomanry also came many of the artisans and tradesmen, and by the end of the Colonial period over 40 different occupations were identified for the study area in the documentary sources (see Appendix E). At the bottom of the trades and occupations was the unskilled laborer.

The lowest stratum of freeborn Colonial society was the indentured servant. The latter differed from the slave in at least three important respects: (1) the indentured servant had agreed to serve in return for a benefit received, usually payment of his or her transportation from Europe to America, whereas the slave's service was forced against his will; (2) the indentured

¹⁹ A yeoman in Colonial times was a freeborn man who did not belong to the nobility or gentry and who was a small landowner (Leary and Stirewalt 1980:594).

servant's period of service was limited by his indenture to a specified time, after which he or she became automatically free from the former master, whereas the slave had no prospect of ever being free; and (3) the indentured servant was usually Caucasian and European whereas the slave was Negroid and African.

Indentured servants appeared in the study area very early. Christian Heidleberg had an indentured servant named Sarah Wigans [Wiggins] in 1732, and John Williams had an indentured servant named William Humphrey in 1736. In July, 1732, the Onslow court set Sarah Wiggins free of her indenture to Heidleberg because the court found that her master had "very barbourasly used" her (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1732). On 6 July 1736 the Onslow court set William Humphrey free of John Williams's claim of indenture (Gwynn 1961:12), but only after Humphrey had taken his case to court (Ibid.:11). Obviously the plight of the indentured servant was often deplorable. The case of Bridget Clancey in 1736 revealed the underhanded strategy of Capt. David Tilden, who in his vessel brought Clancey to America, being paid by her for the cost of her voyage hither. Yet upon his arrival in Onslow, Capt. Tilden pretended that Bridget Clancey had indentured herself to him and so he sold her as an indentured servant. Clancey complained to the Onslow court and, after the court's investigation, was set free (Ibid.:10). Such dishonesty and mistreatment merely emphasize the problems that confronted the indentured servant class.

Of all those who lived in the study area, the lot of the slave was most pitiable. As previously noted, the early plantation system was dependent on the institution of slavery. Large-acreage farms and the vast pine forests used in naval stores manufacture demanded a large labor force. This labor requirement, coupled with the labor shortage that existed in the colonies, encouraged the spread of slavery. In addition to the nature of Colonial agriculture along the central and southern Atlantic coast, the establishment of the headright system also encouraged expansion of slavery (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture 1976:6). Under the headright system, a man was granted 50 acres for each person whose cost of transportation into the colony he had borne. Since the headright applied both to freeborn and slave, the importation of slaves became doubly profitable to those residents who engaged in the slave trade (Ibid.).

As slavery took hold in Colonial Onslow, it became common for large slaveowners to hire out their slaves when not required for other duties on the owner's plantation. Some slaves were taught trades and hired out as coopers, blacksmiths, or a similar trade. The possession of a large number of slaves was viewed as a type of security inasmuch as a man's slaves could be put out to hire after

their owner's death to support his widow and orphans. There are instances of the latter practice documented for the study area. On the brighter side of the subject, there were slaveholders in the study area considerate enough to provide in their wills that their married slave couples not be sold to separate owners (Bellamy 1977:345).

There were very few slaves manumitted in Onslow County and especially so in the Colonial period (*Ibid.*). The first instance of manumission in Onslow appears to have occurred in 1742, when the will of Samuel Jones requested that his Negro slave, Dick, be set free (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1742). So far no instances of manumission in the study area have been found for the Colonial period. When Jones's former slave, Dick, died in 1753, he may have been the only free Negro in the county at that time (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1753).

In the latter half of the eighteenth century, the number of "problem" slaves increased as owner-slave relationships seem to have peyorated. Instances of slave punishment and executions mounted in the 1760's and 1770's. On 10 February 1764 James Isler of the Stone's Bay area was allowed three pounds for nursing and feeding his Negro slave, Joe, who was ordered to be castrated as a sentence of punishment decreed by a special court of Onslow County. Sheriff Enoch Ward was paid 20 shillings for castrating Isler's slave (Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 837).

Several slave executions occurred in Onslow in the last decade of the Colonial period. In 1766 Alexander Grant had a slave named Simon executed (*Ibid.*:XXII, 842). In 1767 Richard Ward's slave named Boston was executed for a felony (*Ibid.*:XXII, 847-848), and in 1770 a slave belonging to Benjamin Ward was executed (*Ibid.*:XXII, 856, 860). The slave executed in 1770 was charged with having poisoned Benjamin Ward, and there is also reference to the trial of a Negro lass (*Ibid.*). A document dated 1772 mentions that Benjamin Ward had a slave named Cuff, who was hanged by the law of the province sometime prior to 1772 (Gwynn 1961: 432). The document does not specify whether Cuff was the slave who killed his master, but such records certainly show the development of a trend which set the stage for the slave uprisings of the early nineteenth century.

Despite the austerity of the pioneer society in early Onslow, the county initiated a very limited form of public welfare which laid the foundation and precedent for the modern welfare program. As early as July, 1733, the Onslow court dealt with the first instance of abandoned children. Henry Rhodes, Sr., reported that

two infant children belonging to James Haines had been abandoned and left destitute. Rhodes had kept and fed the children for two months and 15 days, and the court paid Rhodes for his trouble and expense (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1733). Generally the court discharged its responsibility toward orphan children in one of two ways. If the orphan(s) had sufficient inheritance for personal maintenance, a guardian was appointed and required to post a bond in the amount set by the court. If, however, the orphan did not have an inheritance adequate to maintain him, the child was apprenticed out to a master who was obligated to feed, clothe, and shelter the child and to teach him a trade in exchange for the work performed by the apprentice. Between 1754 and 1775 the Onslow court placed 44 orphans as apprentices and placed another 49 orphans under guardianships (Watson 1977:364).

Though the county accepted the principle of public poor relief, the number of cases appears not to have exceeded a dozen during the Colonial period. In 1748 a certain William Smith, being in destitute circumstances, was boarded at the expense of the parish while he lived in Carteret County, and sometime after 1748 he presumably moved to Onslow. Finding Onslow County less generous with its charities, Smith returned to Carteret in 1750 to seek further support. However, the parish in Carteret gave Smith two shirts and sent him back to Onslow. The Carteret vestry hired Newell Bell to transport Smith back to Onslow and land him "at Cedar Point on the east side of New River or at a plantation formerly belonging to Edward Howard" (Watson 1977:349-350). There is no indication in the Onslow records that Smith ever received any public relief from Onslow.

In fact, between 1745 and 1775 there were only 11 Onslow residents who received any measure of public relief, and that relief was in the form of exemption from taxation on account of advanced age, physical infirmity or handicap, or extreme poverty (Ibid:365). In 1764 the Onslow court absolved one insolvent debtor, the only person to be so absolved between 1749 and 1775 (Ibid.:366). For poor widows, the only welfare provision was a quick remarriage. Public poor relief/welfare in Colonial Onslow was clearly not easy to obtain, but the fact that a public relief policy existed was an admission in principle of the county's responsibility toward deserving welfare cases.

The everyday life of the Colonial citizen in Onslow was not unlike that in the neighboring counties--unless it should be noted that the ostentation found among some wealthy city dwellers of the other counties found little place in Onslow. The fact that Colonial Onslow never had any cities and that the town of Johnston

existed virtually only on paper meant that Onslow society lacked the sharp distinction between rural and urban dwellers found in many of the early counties. Onslow's planter class enjoyed some of the finery and material wealth usually associated with their social status, but never to the extent indulged in by those citizens of the Colonial population centers elsewhere in the province.

Especially in their dress the Colonial population evidenced the least class distinction. Dress styles reflected those prevalent among the common people in England at the time. In 1732 Governor Burrington wrote that there seemed to be in North Carolina in general little difference in the dress worn by men of differing social status --i.e., between the apparel worn by the justices, constables, and planters attending court or between officers and privates at muster. Nowhere was the difference in dress less noticeable than in Onslow, where Colonel John Starkey in the 1750's was berated by Governor Dobbs for his plainness of dress. Dobbs explained that Starkey's great popularity both in public office and as a private citizen was due to his plain garb and his "seeming humility" by wearing shoestrings instead of silver shoe buckles, wearing a plain coat, and refusing to wear a wig as other gentlemen did (Lefler and Powell 1973:185-186).

Men's clothing of the Colonial period included homespun knee breeches, coats as long as the breeches, full and long-sleeved shirts of white cloth, waistcoats, petticoat breeches occasionally with lace, shoes, and clogs [a type of overshoes]. Women wore plain dresses with full skirts, often with shawl collars and ruffle-edged sleeves. The apron and a dust cap or milkmaid hat completed the ordinary ladies' clothing (Ribet n.d.).

Home furnishings usually included beds, other large furniture, and kitchen utensils. Feather beds were the standard type except for the poorest element of society, which used flock beds with bag mattresses stuffed with rags, corn husks, or similar suitable material. The small houses usually could accommodate only a few pieces of large furniture. Storage was usually accomplished by using trunks, chests, chests of drawers, safes, and cupboards. A few of the wealthier families had leather couches. Fireplaces were the sources of heat (Watson 1979:14).

Cooking centered around the large fireplaces, cluttered with pothooks, racks, andirons, kettles, pots, skillets, several types of pans, ladles, and flesh hooks. Other kitchen articles included colanders, patty pans, handmills, sifters, graters, spice mortars, pestles, dishes, plates, trenchers, porringers, bowls, tureens, cups, mugs, tumblers, saltcellars, pepperboxes, mustard pots, butter pots, knives, forks, and spoons (Ibid.).

Other household items included candles and candlemolds, spinning wheels, looms, cotton cards, pails, baskets, jugs, benches, chairs and stools. Two wheeled carts, saddles, bridles, halters, horse collars, and hames were standard equipment for travelling and farming. Many families had at least a few carpenter's and cooper's tools, and everyone had to have axes, hatchets, and wedges for splitting wood (Ibid.:1415).

Firearms and traps were necessary articles, too, whether in hunting for food or sport or destroying vermin. As early as 1715 the colony passed a law giving a bounty to those destroying such vermin as wildcats, panthers, and wolves (Clark 1895:1907:XXIII, 71). As late as 1773 there was a law mentioning Onslow as still having the same vermin problems and offering bounties from two shillings, six pence, to ten shillings for the three specified vermin if killed within 10 miles of any settled plantation (Ibid.:XXIII, 914915).

Colonial recreation in Onslow certainly included hunting, fishing, dances, picnics, church socials, celebrations, school events, various home entertainments, shooting matches, quilting parties, pea shellings, corn shuckings, log rollings, barn raisings, wrestling, and numerous games such as horseshoes, marbles, huzzlecap, tops, cards, and billiards (Brown 1960:5556; Watson 1979:16; Phillips n.d.). Horse races certainly ranked high as a sport, and there are references to race paths as early as 1744 in the deeds of Onslow (Gwynn 1961:33), though those race paths so mentioned were not inside the study area.

Onslow's Colonial society also had its problem citizens. Beginning with the first Onslow deed book, the problem of bastardizing especially among female indentured servants was shown to be considerable (Ibid.:7, 1015). In 1738 two study area residents, Charles Ratliff and Michael Clark, were fined for fighting (Ibid.:17). John Heidelberg in 1754 was fined for being drunk and disorderly and was put in the stocks for an hour (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1754). For being drunk and abusive in court, William Hadnot in 1767 was fined five pounds and committed to the jail until his fine was paid (Onslow County Court Minutes for the December term of court, 1767). In January, 1760, Richard Williams came into the Onslow court and produced evidence that he had a fight with a sailor named Thomas Orrell on 22 December 1759 and that in the fight Orrell bit off the upper part of Williams's left ear (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1760). Whether related to his pugnacious character or resulting from natural causes, the death of the said Williams was reported to the Onslow court ten months later (Onslow County Court Minutes for the November term of court, 1760). Another variety of "social problem" was represented by study area resident, Matthew Cary, whose will in 1767 revealed that at the time of death he was living with a mistress named

Sarah Parker, though his wife Elizabeth and a former wife Carey [Carrie] were still living in the area (Gwynn 1961:708).

In addition to the purely social problems, very real health problems existed in the study area. Disease and pestilence--especially smallpox, diphtheria, malaria, and assorted fevers called by strange-sounding names--raged in the absence of doctors and effective medicines. Folk remedies were the usual treatment, except for a few "patent medicines" occasionally brought into the area by merchant vessels. The earliest physician on record as living in the study area was one Dr. Edward Marcy, whose wife Mary died in 1764 at the age of 21 and was buried in Col. Edward Ward's graveyard near present-day Freeman's Creek (Morris 1928). Dr. Marcy appears to have been still living in the study area in 1766 (Gwynn 1961:172), but by the end of the Colonial period he was living at Bogue [Swansboro]. No other physician appeared in the study area records until after the Revolution.

In addition to disease, the early residents were frequently victims of the ravages of nature--spells of inclement weather and violence of the annual hurricane season. For the 27-year period from 1749 through 1775, at least 14 severe storms or hurricanes are believed to have affected the study area (see Appendix A). Two hurricanes--one in 1752 and one in 1769--were extraordinarily devastating in loss of life and property.

Closely associated with the storms and rough seas were the frequent shipwrecks. In July, 1737, John Abbott of South Carolina fled that state to escape his creditors and upon entering the mouth of New River lost his vessel, the cargo, and the lives of 10 passengers--his wife, his child, a blacksmith and his daughter, and six of the 10 Negro slaves aboard. The four Negroes who survived were seized, and Abbot made his escape by himself (Pennsylvania Gazette, 25 August 1737). On 28 December 1747 four crewmen of the sloop Sarah from Rhode Island were drowned when their vessel was wrecked at Bear Inlet (Colonial Coroners' Reports, Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History). In July, 1752, a large sloop bound for Boston was wrecked at Bear Inlet, and the vessel and her cargo of 600 barrels of tar were entirely lost (The Boston Gazette and Weekly Journal, 26 September 1752). Another sloop, the Henrietta bound from Wilmington, North Carolina, to New River, was driven ashore at Bear Inlet in December, 1764. Though the sloop was believed to be salvageable, her cargo was lost (Pennsylvania Gazette, 24 January 1765). Two more vessels were wrecked on the edge of the study area in 1765, and both were from Wilmington, North Carolina. The first was a schooner lost near Bear Inlet in early April, 1765. All of the crew except one boy perished in the wreck (The Providence Gazette and County Journal, 13 April 1765). The second vessel was a sloop destroyed in December, 1765, en

route to New River. Both vessel and cargo were lost, but there was no information about the fate of the crew (Pennsylvania Gazette, 6 February 1766). In October, 1767, a sloop from New York reached Bear Inlet severely damaged by a gale on the 16th and 17th of that month (Virginia Gazette, 26 November 1767). For other shipwrecks, see Appendix G.

On the brighter side of life, the Colonial period did witness the feeble beginnings of education in the study area. For the poorer classes who constituted the great majority of the white Onslow population, the only available form of education was the old apprentice system. Though parents could apprentice out their children to learn a trade, most apprentices were orphans whom the county court made apprentices to local tradesmen so as to arrange for their support and prevent them from becoming a public charge. Usually, male children were apprenticed to learn a trade or vocation, plus elementary instruction in reading, writing, and "ciphering." Girls were usually apprenticed to learn such domestic skills as weaving, spinning, knitting, needlework, and "plain serving." (Onslow County Deed Book A: 22-23, 28-29). While the apprentice system offered only the most meager elements of education, its great benefit in a society where survival depended so heavily on the practical knowledge of a self-supporting trade was the emphasis on learning a marketable skill through on-the-job training under the personal instruction of an established tradesman.

Education for the children of the wealthier families was often only a slight improvement over the apprentice system. Most of the planters who provided for the education of their children did so through what came to be called the "old field schools." A planter who wanted to give his children at least some educational advantage often hired a school teacher and provided a small building where the children could be taught. Often the school building was a farm outbuilding or an abandoned tenant house located in one of the plantation's cleared fields, hence the name "old field school." Sometimes several neighboring planters shared the salary expense for the teacher and the cost of providing the school building so that the children of the participating planters could be schooled together and the proportionate overall cost reduced (Brown 1960:145). In many instances, however, the qualifications of the teachers were far from illustrious, since in poor, rural areas like Onslow teachers usually had to be brought in from other counties without any reliable evidence of their professional abilities. All of the three men identified as teachers in the study area between 1743 and 1766 appeared in the county rather suddenly and had surnames which tagged them as strangers from outside the county. The three aforementioned teachers were Alexander Cheaplin [Chaplin?] in 1743, Levin Buffkin in 1751, and Charles Darden in 1766 (Gwynn 1961:23, 58, 63, 165). Of the three teachers, Darden was the

only one who left any evidence that he remained in the county longer than one year. The property which Darden bought in 1766 he sold in 1778 and apparently departed from Onslow (Ibid.:280). Thus Colonial Onslow seems to have had only a few teachers, who were mostly transients with uncertain qualifications at best.

There is considerable evidence, however, which points to the probability that the study area's most outstanding teacher in the Colonial period was actually the first teacher in the county. Edward Marshburn appears to have moved to the Onslow County area about late 1730 or early 1731 (Bertie County Register of Stock Marks, Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History; Haun 1976:20). Marshburn settled in the study area on a tributary of Southwest Creek then known as Marshburn's Great Branch but now called Hicks's Run. The property was further described as being on Mill Branch [or Creek] near where it runs into Marshburn's Great Branch. Two other streams on Marshburn's land were named School House Branch and Saw Pit Branch (Gwynn 1961:53, 88-89, 95, 122).

The importance of a tributary on Marshburn's property named School House Branch lies in the fact that Marshburn was identified as a teacher before he moved from Bertie County to Onslow. He has the distinction of being the second person in the history of North Carolina ever identified as a teacher by profession, and--unlike so many who appeared after him--Marshburn gave good evidence of his education and superior qualifications. In 1712, when the Anglican missionary, the Rev. Giles Rainsford, was visiting that part of North Carolina lying between the present town of Ahoskie and the Virginia line, the minister went to Sarum on the border between North Carolina and Virginia to visit a school being taught by Edward Marshburn. Rainsford inspected the school and found that the pupils could read and write with ease and that they had been well grounded in the principles of Christianity. Marshburn was so highly regarded as a teacher that families many miles distant sent their children to him for instruction. Two Indian towns were located near the school, and the king of the Chowan Indians desired to send his son to Sarum to be taught by Marshburn. Rainsford learned that Marshburn was willing to teach both the Indian and English children free of charge if only he had some means of self-support. The missionary was so impressed that he wrote to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to suggest that they could invest in no more profitable missionary undertaking than to provide Marshburn with a small salary so that he could operate the free school. But the society had tight purse strings, and no aid was forthcoming. Without assistance, the school eventually dropped from sight (Noble 1930:8-9; Connor 1919:I, 201; Watson 1975:35; Saunders 1886-1890: I, 859).

Marshburn was next encountered in 1719, when the records reveal that he owned adjoining tracts of land in Nansemond County, Virginia, and in what was then a part of Bertie County, North Carolina (Bertie County Deed Book A:184). As further evidence of his educational qualifications, the records show that from 1725 to 1729 Marshburn served as Deputy Clerk of Court for the North Carolina Court presided over by Chief Justice Christopher Gale (Bell 1977:38, 4042, 4669). Marshburn never served again as court clerk after 1729, perhaps anticipating his soon removal to the New River area. In Onslow, Marshburn immediately assumed a prominent role, serving frequently as chairman of the Onslow court, as an overseer of the roads, and being among the first justices of the peace named for Onslow Precinct (see Appendix H).

It seems evident that School House Branch on the tract of land originally granted to Marshburn in Onslow County derived its name from the fact that Marshburn continued to practice his old teaching profession upon arriving in the study area. In the deed records, School House Branch became a well established place name as early as 1755 (Gwynn 1961:88-89), indicating that the name had originated from the earlier presence of a nearby school house. Since Marshburn is the only known teacher to have been associated with the property before 1755, the place name appears to be positive evidence that Marshburn taught a school--probably an "old field school"--there sometime between his arrival in Onslow and his death about 1740. The administrative bond and letters testamentary for Marshburn's estate were issued in 1740 upon petition by Mary Ma(r)shburn, apparently the widow (North Carolina Administrative Bonds, 1680-1778, Archives and Records Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History).

Marshburn, dead by early 1740, was probably buried on his plantation in an early cemetery that has since disappeared from sight. He deserves to be better known--especially by Onslow County, which has almost forgotten him. Marshburn was probably one of the best educated and most enlightened of the early settlers on New River. In summary, North Carolina's second known teacher was evidently Onslow's first. For additional information on Onslow schools and teachers, see Appendix I.

One of the greatest influences in the social and cultural life of early Onslow was certainly religion. Because the Anglican Church [Episcopal or Church of England] was the established church both in England and her colonies, the initial efforts to organize a Christian congregation on New River were made by adherents of the Anglican Church. At the suggestion of Governor Burrington, Dr. Richard Marsden, one of only two Episcopal clergymen in the province in 1732, began to visit the Onslow area on occasional trips to preach

and to administer the rites of the church. Marsden made an unknown number of visits from his residence at Cape Fear to the young precinct of Onslow between 1732 and his death in 1742 (Paschal 1930: 246-247). Burrington reported that Marsden was officiating in Onslow gratis (Saunders 1886-1890:III, 342), and The South Carolina Historical Magazine for January, 1977, notes that Marsden came to North Carolina in 1732 as a merchant rather than a minister. It may, therefore, have been for business reasons that Marsden on 3 October 1732 bought from Charles Harrison the 240-acre tract which had been granted to John Kent in the Stone's Bay area in 1717 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1732). Virtually all the information about Marsden's Onslow connection relates to his earliest visits there, and it is not known how long after 1732 he continued to visit the area.

The second Episcopal minister to visit New River appears to have been John LaPierre. In a letter to the Bishop of London on 23 April 1734, LaPierre wrote: "I went further northward [from the Cape Fear area] to a new colony called New River, consisting of above 100 families, all poor people but very desirous to have the holy worship set up amongst them, Gov. Burrington and one Mr. John Williams being the chief encouragers. It is a thriving place and likely in a few years to become a flourishing parish. There is a vast number of children among them to be instructed..." (Saunders 1886-1890:III, 624). At the time of writing, LaPierre had made a trip or two into Onslow, was seemingly acceptable to the New River settlers, and was hoping that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts [SPG] would appoint him as missionary to Onslow, but the SPG refused (Paschal 1930:245).

In 1735 (New Style), when Onslow was "confirmed," the same act established St. John's Parish of the Church of England to embrace the same area as the precinct boundaries did (Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 120). The establishment of the parish enabled the county justices to levy special taxes for building a church and paying a minister and to hold an election for vestrymen (Brown 1960:239). But the parish was slow to get organized, and the justices did not order constable William Maynor [Maner or Mainor] to collect the 1736 church levy until 1738 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1738).

The slowness of the justices to act in behalf of the parish may have reflected the prevailing mood of the people. The Rev. James Moir, Anglican minister from the Cape Fear, visited the people of New River in the years 1742 to 1747 and noted that he found them unwilling to build churches and to support a minister (Paschal 1930:317-318). There is strong suggestion that the poor people who settled New River probably from the beginning included more dissenters than Anglicans.

If so, the early settlers probably resented a public levy to support the established church, which represented the religious preference of the county's few wealthier planters.

The county records do not reveal a vestry election until 1743, when on October 5th it was reported to the court that John Starkey and James Foyle had been chosen church wardens for St. John's Parish (Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1743). On 21 November 1743 a certificate signed by William Crawford identified him as lay reader for the parish (Onslow County Record of Deeds, 1734-1748, page 139, folio 1, Archives and Records Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History). Thus in the county's early years there is an indication of the rudimentary functions of the parish, but signs of a healthy Anglican communion are certainly lacking for Colonial Onslow.

When the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Anglican minister at Bath, North Carolina, visited New River in the winter of 1760-1761, he found it "the present seat of [Baptist] Enthusiasm in this Province" and preached twice to "the few remaining Episcopalians there." Stewart remarked that the few "Episcopalians" were very thankful for his services, and he urged the sending of Anglican missionaries into Onslow to counteract the work of the "Enthusiasts" (Paschal 1930:307). Though displeased with the phenomenal growth of the Baptists, Stewart recorded that they gave him "a courteous hearing" when he preached at New River (*Ibid.*:310). Unfortunately, Stewart's comments give more information about the Baptists than about the Anglican Church, which would soon fade out of the picture as the Revolution approached.

In 1762 another Anglican minister, John MacDowell, mentioned very briefly that he had visited Onslow and performed some baptisms (Saunders 1886-1890:VI, 729); but again the record lacked details. On 31 July 1765 Governor Tryon wrote to the SPG, informing them that "chapels are established in every County, which are served by Readers where no clergy can be procured." The counties, Tryon reported, had from two to four chapels, "more or less," according to each county's size or population (Powell 1980:145). In 1767 it was reported that St. John's Parish in Onslow had only 716 white taxables, that they were willing to receive an Anglican minister, but that the parish was hardly capable of making provision for a clergyman (Saunders 1886-1890:VII, 541).

Since Tryon's 1765 letter indicated that each county presumably had at least two chapels and some counties as many as four, the question arises as to where Onslow's early Anglican chapels were located. As early as 1734, the Onslow court minutes referred to a Chapel spring on Mill Run (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1733, Old Style; 1734, New Style), which was

later called Chapel Run and was probably the site of the old chapel near Richlands. Brown (1960:239-240) indicates that the New River Chapel about 2.5 miles below Richlands was the only organized church of the Episcopalians [Anglican Church] in Onslow prior to the twentieth century. However, there is a reference in 1751 to a Chapel Swamp on White Oak River (Gwynn 1961:59), which place name indicates the earlier presence of a chapel there. Also in 1789 Richard Ward bought a tract of land "known as The Chapel" (*Ibid.*: 369), which appears to be the same area described in 1796 in a land entry for Dr. William French. French's land entry was for 100 acres on the northeast side of French's Mill Pond, "comprehending the ground where the old Chapel stood" (*Ibid.*:759). The language in French's land entry makes it plain that the chapel was no longer in existence in 1796 and implies that it was an old chapel when it disappeared. In addition, Ward's deed in 1789 does not indicate a standing chapel, and both the suggestion of age and the use of the term chapel are hints that it had been an Anglican place of worship. The existence of early Anglican chapels in three Onslow locations would certainly be in keeping with Tryon's letter. Furthermore, one of the two chapels on New River was inside the study area. When Alexander Stewart preached twice at New River on his Onslow tour, it seems likely that at least one of his services may have been conducted in the study area near French's Creek, where the mill and evidently the chapel were situated near the old "King's Road" over which the mail traveled.

The fact that the Baptists early "took over" the chapel near Richlands and that the chapels at the other two locations had disappeared before the end of the eighteenth century supports the idea that the Anglican Church had ceased in Onslow County at least by the time of the Revolution. The growing disaffection for symbols of British rule may have accounted in part for the demise of Anglicanism in Revolutionary and late pre-Revolutionary Onslow, but the most important cause of that demise was the vitality and growth of the Baptist movement. Other than about five Quaker families,²⁰ all the Onslow dissenters before the Revolution appear to have been Baptists.

Just how early the Baptists showed up in the study area is not known, but it very likely occurred with the earliest influx

²⁰ Known Quakers in Colonial Onslow included Samuel Willson, Richard Cheaston, Jacob Barnes, and Phillip Pollard. James Denson in 1754 used an affirmation rather than an oath, which suggests that he, too, was a Quaker (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1754).

of New River settlers. Dr. John Brickell remarked in 1731 that the Anabaptists [Baptists] then lived mostly in Albemarle County (Lefler 1965:62); and since the first New River colonists came from Bertie Precinct, which was a part of what had been the Albemarle County area, it is reasonable to assume that many of those who moved to Onslow from the Albemarle region were of the Baptist persuasion before they relocated. Apparently, the Baptists from the Albemarle area soon permeated the rest of the coast of North Carolina, for in 1765 Governor Tryon (who called the early Baptists "New Lights") reported that of all the dissenters the Baptists were most numerous in the colony and lived "chiefly in the maritime counties" such as Onslow (Powell 1980: 144).

Some writers have suggested that the Baptists in Onslow were first organized by a General Baptist minister named Paul Palmer, who in 1738 identified himself as living at Edenton, North Carolina (Paschal 1930:159). When John Gano visited the New River Baptists in 1754, Palmer was already dead and may have been deceased a few years earlier (Ibid.). Paschal observes that Morgan Edwards, the Baptist historian, wrote of Palmer in 1772 and credited him with founding the New River Baptist movement. But Morgan was not sure where New River was located and assumed it to be near the South Carolina line (Ibid.:153). Since Palmer's claim is supported only by Edwards's statement, that claim is certainly made questionable by Edwards's confusion regarding the location of the New River church. However, it remains possible that Palmer, knowing of Baptists who had moved from his area to Onslow, may have made special trips to preach at New River after 1731, as Paschal believes (Ibid.).

But the major growth of the New River Baptists appears to have occurred, not under General Baptist leaders, but under the leadership of the Separate Baptist ministers. Paschal notes that Shubael Stearns and Daniel Marshall, ministers of the Sandy Creek Baptist Association, seem to have visited eastern North Carolina repeatedly, including preaching tours to Onslow before 1758 (Ibid.: 306). In addition, there were able men living on New River before 1758 who later surfaced as Baptist ministers. The presence of gifted preachers in the area probably added to the evangelistic successes of the New River church. In addition, a Dr. John Gourly [Gourley or Gornsley], who appears in the Onslow records as early as 1742, made a provision in his will in 1747 for 40 pounds of currency or four pounds sterling to be spent to buy Bibles and New Testaments for free distribution among the poor children of New River (Gwynn 1961:23, 36, 37; Grimes 1910:139). So far, Dr. Gourly's religious affiliation remains unidentified, but while he lived in Onslow Dr. Gourly resided in a predominantly Baptist neighborhood.

One of the early Baptist families on New River was the Brinson family, who appeared in the Onslow records as early as 1741 (Gwynn 1961:19). While Adam Brinson lived inside the study area near the original site of the South West Church (Ibid.:23), Cason Brinson lived outside the study area on Smith's Creek (Ibid.: 19, 22). Adam remained in Onslow the rest of his life (Ibid.:706) and was an active part of the Baptist movement. Two of his three executors to his will were the noted preachers, Ezekiel Hunter and Robert Nixon (Ibid.). Cason, however, soon moved from Onslow to Craven County and is identified as a resident of Craven as early as 1752 (Ibid.:71). Cason Brinson's removal to Craven certainly added to the strength of the Baptists there, for his son James because a Baptist preacher and was pastoring a church on Goose Creek in Craven County as late as 1794 (see file on Rev. James Brinson, Baptist Historical Collection, Wake Forest University). Thus the influence of the New River Baptists was extending to the adjoining counties at a very early date.

Shubael Stearns, the Separate Baptist preacher who established the Sandy Creek Baptist Church in 1755 in what is now Guilford County (Lefler and Newsome 1963:128), is said to have visited the New River Church to invite them to send delegates to the Sandy Creek Meeting House in January, 1758, when the Sandy Creek Baptist Association was formed (Purefoy 1859:62). The New River Church and its branch at Lockwood's Folly were two of the nine Baptist churches composing the Sandy Creek Association in 1771 (Ibid.). Morgan (1968:273) states that a branch of the Sandy Creek Church was established on New River by 1758, and Asplund gives the date 1759 for the organization of the New River Church (Paschal 1930:304-305). However, the New River Church, while it did join the Sandy Creek Association in 1758, was a church in its own right before that date, and Asplund's date is certainly too late.

The fact that the New River Church had delegates at the first meeting of the Sandy Creek Association in 1758 points to an earlier origin for the church on New River (Ibid.). In addition to James Brinson, at least three other noted Baptist preachers are known to have resided on New River before Shubael Stearns organized his Sandy Creek Association. One of those preachers, Robert Nixon, appears in the Onslow records as early as 1743 (Gwynn 1961:23). Ezekiel Hunter, who appears to have been pastor at New River in 1758, appeared in the county records as early at 1753 (Ibid.:70) and was a member of the North East Company of the Onslow militia in 1754 (Anonymous 1974:125). The third preacher, Charles Markland, appeared in the Onslow records as early at 1756 (Gwynn 1961:97), remaining in Onslow until about 1760, when he moved to Southwest

(probably in present-day Lenoir County) and established a church there in 1762 (Paschal 1930:316). As late as 1772, and probably later, Markland was pastor of the Southwest Church in Lenoir County (Ibid.).

While the known presence of such active Baptist preachers as Brinson, Nixon, Hunter, and Markland in the New River area between 1741 and 1758 (date of the Sandy Creek Association) argues convincingly for the organization of the New River Church prior to 1758, there is at present no information which establishes a precise date. The comments of the Anglican minister, Alexander Stewart, in 1761 certainly indicate a church that had been organized for some time when Stewart identified New River Baptists as the "seat of enthusiasm" in the colony. Paschal (1930:318-319) adds that almost the whole population of New River became Baptists and that the fame of their enthusiasm spread all over eastern North Carolina. Indeed, the New River Church had very early become the strongest in all the southeastern section of North Carolina and spread its influences from the Neuse River to the Cape Fear region (Ibid.:326).

The church at New River became a center from which their ministers, Ezekiel Hunter and Robert Nixon, carried their message ²¹ throughout the southeastern counties. In 1762 Elder Ezekiel Hunter made a journey to Lockwood's Folly in Brunswick County, where a colony of fishermen from Cape May, New Jersey, had settled about 1755 and included a number of Baptists. At Lockwood's Folly, Hunter organized the Baptists as a branch of the New River Church and continued to make pastoral visits there until his death in 1773 (Ibid.: 318-319, 323; Burkitt and Read 1803:297; Morgan 1968:276-277). Because of the esteem in which he was held by the citizens of Onslow, most of whom were Baptists by the close of the Colonial period, Hunter was elected to serve in the North Carolina House of Commons, where he was Onslow's representative the year of his death in 1773 (Mathews 1976:71; Gwynn 1961:720). The significance of Hunter's election is that he was one of the earliest dissenters to be elected to the Assembly before the Revolution and adoption of the new state constitution. While in the Assembly, Hunter introduced a bill entitled "A Bill for Keeping the Lord's Day Commonly Called Sunday and for the More Effective Suppression of Vice and Immorality" (Saunders 1886-1890:IX, 384).

In the period while Hunter was pastor of the New River Church, Charles Markland, pastor of the Southwest Church in Lenoir County and former resident of New River, appears to have made

²¹Not to be confused with the Ezekiel Hunter who was the son of Nicholas Hunter of White Oak River.

repeated visits back to Onslow (Gwynn 1961:128, 210, 224, 229) during the years 1761 to 1773. Markland's visits to New River were probably made in the interest of preaching to his old Baptist friends there.

The last of the Baptist pastors of the New River Church in the Colonial period was Robert Nixon, who became pastor upon Hunter's death in 1773 and occupied the pastorate until 1794, when Nixon died (Paschal 1930:320). Nixon not only pastored the New River Church, but he continued to serve the church at Lockwood's Folly with the help of Samuel Newton and others until about 1788, when Elder William Goodwin became pastor at Lockwood's Folly (Burkitt and Read 1803:297). Nixon had an extended and fruitful service that was long remembered in eastern North Carolina. His pastorate of the New River Baptists lasted a full 20 years, but his activities extended all over southeastern North Carolina. The New River Church during Nixon's pastorate, if not before, had a branch church on White Oak River in Jones County, which was under Nixon's care (Paschal 1930:320). The zeal of the New River Baptists even extended across the Cape Fear into that portion of Bladen County which is now in Columbus County (Ibid.:318-319). In view of Nixon's length of service, sphere of influence, and devout zeal, it is not surprising that Paschal (1930:320) referred to him as "the celebrated Robert Nixon" and Burkitt and Read (1803:297) call him "that worthy old servant of the Lord." It was during Nixon's ministry that the New River Church formed separate congregations on the Southwest and Northeast branches of New River. The South West Church, originally located on Plum Point in the study area, was one of the churches pastored by Nixon.

For additional data on churches and preachers in the study area, see Appendix J.

8. Emergence of Local Leadership

The emergence of local leadership in Colonial Onslow, as might be expected, occurred within the ranks of the planter class. Of the study area residents, John Williams, the "encourager" of the New River settlement, was the first to be sent by Onslow to the Colonial Assembly, serving there along with John Starkey in 1734 in the fourth Assembly under Governor Burrington (Cheney 1975:38). Williams was elected for only the one term, and in 1735 James Foyle and Charles Harrison were the county's representatives (Ibid.:1217).

On the entirely local scene, however, one of the earliest and most influential public figures was Edward Marshburn. Age may have been a factor in Marshburn's not seeking service as an assemblyman, for he appears to have died sometime in 1740. But locally he

was one of the most prominent of the county justices, being named to the first three commissions of the peace for Onslow (Saunders 1886-1890:III, 256; IV, 46, 346). The court minutes show that Marshburn regularly served as Chairman of the Onslow Court, and his role in local government was terminated only by death itself.

William Crawford, descended from a politically active family in the Albemarle region, was another early leader in the study area. In 1733 Crawford was commissioned by Nathaniel Rice, Secretary of His Majesty's Council, to serve as clerk of the Onslow court. Crawford's commission was accepted by the court, and he became the county's first official clerk of court (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1733). The records show that Crawford continued to serve as clerk at least till late 1743 (Grimes 1910:25, 156, 260, 275, 325, 390; Onslow County Deed Book A:156). Crawford appears to have died early in 1745 (Grimes 1910:86).

Chronologically, the next study area family to emerge as local and provincial leaders was the Ward family, founded in Onslow County by Edward Ward (1694-1766), son of Edward Ward and Elizabeth Elam and grandson of Richard and Elizabeth Ward of Henrico County, Virginia. Edward Ward of Onslow had had a great grandfather, Seth Ward, in Henrico County, Virginia, as early as the middle 1600's (Littauer 1975:189-191). Thus when Edward Ward, progenitor of the Onslow branch of the family, moved into the study area, he already enjoyed the status of a planter with a measure of aristocratic background. In 1744, soon after he moved from Carteret to Onslow, Edward Ward was added to the justices of the peace for Onslow (Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 713). In 1749 he was appointed sheriff of Onslow County, and in 1751 was renamed to the Onslow commission of the peace (Ibid.:IV, 953, 1239).

Through his 15 children, Edward Ward soon became allied with all the prominent families of the study area. Both in terms of numbers and social position of Ward's descendants, he established the most influential family in the study area's history. Most of Onslow's ruling families married into Ward's progeny and, wittingly or unwittingly, formed the ruling junta of aristocratic planters. The main difference between Ward's emergence to local leadership and the emergence of Williams, Crawford, and Marshburn lies in the fact that unlike the others, Ward began a "dynasty" that would wield extraordinary influence on Onslow affairs and local government for most of the county's history.

The Richard Ward who died in Onslow sometime between 1774 and 1780 was a nephew of Col. Edward Ward, whose daughter, Dorothy,

he married (Gwynn 1961:734). Thus Richard's descendants were a part of Col. Edward Ward's "dynasty." Richard Ward began his public career in 1755 as a justice of the peace and in 1757 was inspector for Bear Inlet (see Appendix H). From 1766 through 1771 he represented Onslow in the North Carolina House of Commons (Cheney 1975:52-54). Richard Ward appears to have died during the latter part of the Revolution (Gwynn 1961:734).

Col. Edward Ward's son Seth occupied only minor local offices in the period from 1758 till his death in 1787 (see Appendix H and Gwynn 1961:735). Edward's son Benjamin Ward, was inspector for Bear Inlet from 1759 until his death in 1767 (see Appendix H and Gwynn 1961:733). Enoch Ward started out in the family tradition of public office, being appointed sheriff of Onslow early in 1763, but because of misconduct in office Enoch was removed from being sheriff on 8 September 1763 (Saunders 1886-1890: VI, 1013; Watson 1976:392). One of Col. Edward Ward's grandsons, also named Edward, emerged near the end of the Colonial period (1774) in the role of a patrol for the lower New River (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1774) and would later become an Onslow legislator and the father of General Edward Ward. Thus the closing decades of the Colonial period witnessed the Ward family's rise to power, which would continue to increase through the next century.

The next study area family to become prominent leaders was the family of Colonel William Cray, Sr., whose short dynasty lasted for only two generations. The brevity of the Cray rule, however, was in a measure compensated by the intense concentration of power in the hands of Col. Cray. William Cray (1726-1778) appeared in Onslow County about 1749 (Littleton 1979a), and by 1753 he was clerk of the Onslow court (Craven County Deed Book 5: 307-309). Cray not only served as clerk for a full 20 years (see Appendix H), but at one time or another filled virtually every county office. As an example of his strong grasp on local politics, Cray managed to serve simultaneously as the county's clerk of court, registrar, coroner, and colonel of the Onslow militia (Saunders 1886-1890:IX, 298).

In 1764 William Cray, Sr., entered the North Carolina House of Commons as one of Onslow's two representatives, and he served continuously in that position until the end of the Colonial period (Cheney 1975:51-57). In addition, Onslow sent Cray to the First Provincial Congress in August, 1774, the first such assembly ever held in America in defiance of British orders. Cray was listed as one of the outstanding members of that first congress, and Onslow County sent him back in April, 1775, as its delegate to

the Second Provincial Congress (Saunders 1886-1890:IX, xxxi; Cheney 1975:153-154). By the close of the Colonial period, it was evident that Cray had succeeded to the place of preeminence in Onslow's political life which had been held by his predecessor, Col. John Starkey, from 1734 to 1765. The coming Revolution would only enhance Cray's political fate.

Unlike Col. Ward, however, only two of Col. Cray's descendants--his two sons, William Cray, Jr., and Joseph Scott Cray--would continue to play a part in Onslow politics. William, Jr., succeeded his father as Onslow clerk of court in 1774 (Saunders 1886-1890:IX, 981), a post which he held for the rest of his life. The Revolution would offer other roles of service to William Cray, Jr., and Joseph Scott Cray would not enter the Assembly until after the Revolution.

Henry Rhodes, son of the first Henry Rhodes to settle on New River (Fisher 1958:337) and later known as Col. Henry Rhodes, began his public career shortly after Cray emerged upon the political scene. In 1758 Rhodes was appointed one of the justices for Onslow (Saunders 1886-1890:V, 996), and from 1759 through 1773 he served as sheriff of Onslow (see Appendix H). Like Col. Cray, Rhodes served in the Assembly, where he represented Onslow in 1775 (Cheney 1975: 57) and was one of Onslow's delegates to the Second Provincial Congress in April, 1775 (*Ibid.*:154). Rhodes, by the end of the Colonial period, was well on his way toward the eminent role he would play in the Revolution locally. Unlike Ward and Cray, Rhodes was the only member of his family to share the political limelight.

The next local family of real prominence was that of Robert Snead, who in 1766 was appointed inspector for New River Inlet (Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1766). Robert Snead filled only minor posts for the remainder of the Colonial period, but he bore three sons--Thomas, Charles, and Robert Whitehurst Snead--who extended the family's political importance to the second generation.

Thus by the closing years of the Colonial period, the study area had been transformed from a purely pioneer society to a place of leadership in the affairs of North Carolina. A stable county government and the emergence of capable leaders were preparing Onslow for its place in the struggle for independence.

9. Final Days of the Colonial Period

The local leaders of the study area who had risen to prominence in the last decades of the Colonial period were destined to play the major roles in the great drama of the Revolution. With

the issuance of the call for the First Provincial Congress the final days of the Colonial period began. When Governor Josiah Martin refused to convene the Assembly, several of the leading assemblymen laid plans to call a meeting independent of the governor. The result was that the first provincial congress in America to be called and held in defiance of British orders met at New Bern on 25-27 August 1774 (Cashion 1979:29). Onslow's delegates to the First Provincial Congress were Col. William Cray, Benjamin Harvey, and John Harvey (Cheney 1975:153). Because John Harvey was representing Onslow County and was chosen moderator of the provincial congress, Onslow has the distinction of providing the moderator of the first provincial congress held in America in defiance of authority (Brown 1960:25). Two of the delegates--William Cray and Benjamin Harvey--were residents of the study area, and John Harvey may have been brother to Benjamin Harvey (Grimes 1910:155-156).

The First Provincial Congress, by electing delegates to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia and appointing the provincial Committee of Safety, devised the mechanism by which the Revolution got under way in North Carolina (Brown 1960:25). At the Second Provincial Congress in April, 1775, the study area produced two of Onslow's three delegates--Henry Rhodes and Col. William Cray (Cheney 1975:154; Saunders 1886-1890:IX, 1179, 1180, 1189). The Second Provincial Congress signed a resolution endorsing the "Association with the General Congress at Philadelphia" and thus strengthened the developing bond of cooperation with the other colonies (Ibid.:IX, 1181).

In the meantime, the British Parliament in April, 1775, had passed the Restraining Act to punish the colonies for the "disorders that prevailed" in them. The act, which cut off colonial trade with Great Britain and the West Indies, very conspicuously excepted the three colonies of North Carolina, New York, and Georgia--the three main producers of naval stores. In view of North Carolina's prominent role in the resistance to British power, it was evident that her exemption from the effects of the Restraining Act could be due only to the critical need which Great Britain had for the naval stores so abundantly produced in North Carolina. Denying Great Britain the supply of naval stores from North Carolina was seen as a means of winning the struggle against England. Therefore, on 19 June 1775, the North Carolina delegation to the Continental Congress sent this message to the county and town Committees of Safety:

Do you ask why then you are exempted from the Penalties of the Bill restraining Trade? The Reason is obvious. Britain cannot keep up its

Naval Forces without you; you supply the very sinews of her strength. Restrain your Naval Stores and all the Powers of Europe can scarce supply her; restrain them and you strengthen the hands of America in the glorious contention for her liberty... (Lefler and Powell 1973: 269-270).

Thus the manufacturers of naval stores in the study area were asked to cease selling their most valuable product to Great Britain. The enforcement of any ban on sales to England would require a close watch by the county's Committee of Safety, and the importance of the committee increased almost daily as the tensions mounted between Great Britain and the colony.

Communication of the Battles of Lexington and Concord reached the Onslow Committee of Safety on Sunday morning, 7 May 1775. The news was brought to Col. Cray at his home near the mouth of Duck Creek. Within about an hour, he was forwarding the despatch to the next county's Committee of Safety. The despatch as it left Onslow contained the signatures of five members of the Onslow Committee of Safety--William Cray, Seth Ward, Joseph French, Edward Ward, and Robert Snead, all of whom were residents of the study area (Saunders 1886-1890:IX, 1237).

In the months to follow, messages frequently passed between the county Committees of Safety as they served as a communications network for the province. On 7 June 1775 the Wilmington-New Hanover Committee of Safety paid James Harper for carrying an express message to New River (McEachern and Williams 1974:28). On 3 July 1775 the New Bern Safety Committee sent a letter to the Wilmington Safety Committee informing them of the Battle of Bunker Hill and a proclamation for prayer and a day of fasting. The letter mentioned that the same information had already been sent to the Onslow Safety Committee. Subsequent express charges for messages from the Wilmington-New Hanover Safety Committee to Onslow were paid on 5 July and 13 July 1775 (Ibid.:37, 90).

The Onslow Committee of Safety was one of several county committees within the Wilmington District. On 20 June 1775 the Onslow committee met at Wilmington with committees from four other counties to draw up a reply to Gov. Martin's proclamation of four days earlier (Ibid.:32-34). At another meeting in Wilmington on 5 July 1775 two men from Onslow--George Mitchell and Edward Ward (both from the present study area)--took the oath of secrecy as members of the Onslow Committee of Safety (Ibid.:39). The growth

of committee activity was a clear sign that the Revolutionary movement was gaining momentum.

The Third Provincial Congress was called by Samuel Johnston of Edenton, whose father, Samuel, Sr., had been one of the original commissioners for the town of Johnston (Brown 1960:25). Onslow sent five delegates to the third congress, one of whom was Henry Rhodes (Cheney 1975:155). The group of delegates met at Hillsborough in late August, 1775, and on 9 September 1775 they appointed a 13-member Wilmington District Committee of Safety. Two of the 13 members were Col. William Cray and Henry Rhodes, both from the study area (Saunders 1886-1890:X, 214-215). At the same meeting Onslow was required to raise two companies of Minute Men, and field officers were appointed for them. William Cray was appointed colonel; Henry Rhodes, lieutenant colonel; Thomas Johnston, first major; and James Howard, second major (Ibid.:X, 207).

On 22 December 1775 Henry Rhodes was appointed to pay for and receive into his custody all of the powder in Onslow County and to keep it for the use of the public (Ibid.:357). The supply of powder must have come none too early, for in mid-February, 1776, Col. Cray led the Onslow Minute Men in the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge (Brown 1960:33; Lefler and Newsome 1963:200). In a letter from Wilmington dated 23 February 1776, Col. William Purviance acknowledged receiving help at Moore's Creek Bridge from Onslow in the form of a portion of the Onslow Militia under the command of Col. Cray (Saunders 1886-1890:X, 466). The significance of Moore's Creek was that it was the first battle of the Revolution in which the Patriots scored a decisive victory. Col. Cray and the minutemen of the study area had had an active part in the Moore's Creek victory.

Two months later the Fourth Provincial Congress met, and Onslow sent another five delegates to the congress. Two of the five delegates--George Mitchell and Benajah Doty--were residents of the study area (Saunders 1886-1890:X, 501). On 22 April 1776 the provincial congress reappointed the same four field officers for the Onslow militia who had been appointed in 1775 (Ibid.:X, 531). When James Howard resigned as second major, Benajah Doty was appointed in his place on 23 June 1776. The Fourth Provincial Congress was the last provincial congress to meet before the Declaration of Independence was signed, and it made serious preparations for the inevitable war. The congress resolved to raise five independent companies immediately for the protection of the seacoast. One of the companies was to patrol the area between Bogue Inlet and New River, and one was to patrol from New River south to Deep Inlet (Ibid.:X, 546). Onslow's delegates at the provincial congress were determined to protect the coast of their county.

By the end of the Fourth Provincial Congress, Onslow County was fully into the Revolutionary cause. In a matter of weeks, Colonial Onslow would become part of the new nation.

D. Part of the Young Nation: 1776-1815

1. The Revolution in Onslow

As a part of the preparations for war, the Fourth Provincial Congress had established five independent companies to patrol the coast. Selby Harney on 29 April 1776 was appointed captain of the company to patrol the area from Bogue Inlet to New River, but only four months after the Declaration of Independence Harney's company was disbanded and the Onslow portion of the coastline left unprotected (*Ibid.*:X, 546, 927-928).

In a few months the attention had shifted from protecting the coast to hunting Tories. On 9 July 1777 the Onslow court ordered all suspected persons or Tories to attend the next court in order to take the oath prescribed by law (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1777). The number of Tories in Onslow refusing the state's oath was extremely small, and the lack of Loyalists corroborates Paschal's observation that Tories were to be found in large numbers only in those regions where the Baptists had made no impression (Paschal 1930:468). The record shows only five Tories taken captive at New River and executed at Kinston (Clark 1895-1907:XV, vi; XXII, 1024).

Field returns of the Onslow militia in August, 1777, show one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, eight captains, eight lieutenants, eight ensigns, 16 sergeants, 16 corporals, 16 drummers, eight fifers, and 600 privates--a total of 684 militiamen (Military Collection--"A General Field Return of the Onslow Regiment of Militia in this state Commanded by Col. William Cray the 7th of August, 1777"--Archives and Records Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History). Four of the eight Onslow companies involved officers from the study area. George Hazard of Brown's Sound was ensign of Company No. 2. George Mitchell was captain of Company No. 4. Officers of Company No. 5 were James Gray, captain; James Foy, lieutenant; and Jeremiah Fonville, ensign. Officers of Company No. 7 were Moses Fox, captain; Solomon Ward, lieutenant; and William Jenkins, ensign (Military Collection--"Onslow Field Returns 1777"--Archives and Records Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History).

On 2 September 1777, William Cray, Jr., was appointed recruiting officer for Onslow County (Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 928). During the following month Cray was not only busy recruiting men,

but also picking up deserters. On 1 November 1777 Cray reported to Gov. Richard Caswell that he had picked up 11 deserters and delivered them to one of the military officers (Ibid.:XI, 795).

One of the interesting incidents of the Revolution in Onslow involved a French vessel named the Conquerant. The vessel had been captured by the British at sea and taken as a prize of war. A Frenchman, Anthony Pillas, had been left on board, while a crew of British sailors also were placed on board to hold the vessel for her captor. In a few days thereafter, the vessel was separated from the British fleet by a severe storm. After the storm subsided, the men of the Conquerant found themselves alone on the sea without adequate water and rations. In an effort to get food, the British sailors surrendered the vessel to Pillas, who headed her for the closest port. On 18 December 1778 the Conquerant and crew landed at Little Inlet and crossed in a small boat through Little Inlet to the mainland near the mouth of Gillett's Creek, where they found William Hadnot busy making salt from sea water. After several study area residents had assembled, the British soldiers were taken prisoners. A law suit followed at Swansboro (then called Bogue), where the court of admiralty attempted to decide ownership of the vessel and cargo. The case was appealed to the Continental Congress by William Gibbs, naval officer; but the Congressional committee to hear admiralty cases on 18 March 1779 confirmed the earlier decision of the local court of admiralty, and the vessel was returned to the possession of her French owner (U. S. Supreme Court 1778-1779).

Henry Rhodes succeeded William Cray, Sr., as colonel of the Onslow militia, and in a letter of 18 December 1779 General Alexander Lillington commended Col. Rhodes to Gov. Caswell. Rhodes succeeded remarkably well in guiding the Revolution in Onslow in the short time between the death of Cray in 1778 and late December, 1780, when Col. Rhodes died (Gwynn 1961:728).

George Mitchell succeeded Henry Rhodes as colonel of the Onslow militia and continued in that office till the end of the war. In February, 1781, 200 soldiers were to be raised from Onslow to help repel the enemy at and near Wilmington (Clark 1895-1907:XVII, 678). The activity which commenced in early 1781 brought the Revolutionary War closer home to Onslow. On 13 February 1781 the Assembly decided it was time to resume coastal defenses, and a company of militia was ordered to be raised to defend the seacoast of Onslow County and to be stationed at the mouth of the White Oak River (Ibid.:XVII, 709, 787, 789). On 29 June 1781 it was reported that British soldiers and Tories, amounting to 800, were advancing from Wilmington toward New River Chapel; but a couple days later it was reported that the number was only 200 British and 25 Tories (Ibid.:XXII, 537-539).

When Gen. William Caswell reached New River, he learned the British were at Rutherford's Mill on the Northeast Cape Fear and found Col. George Mitchell and his Onslow militia already posted and waiting for the enemy (Ibid.:XXII, 538-539). On 6 July 1781 Gen. Lillington reported the enemy again on the march and taking all the cattle between Holly Shelter and New River (Ibid.:XXII, 541). By 11 July 1781 the British had been to New River Chapel, plundered some of the inhabitants during their short stay, and returned to Rutherford's Mill (Ibid.:XXII, 544. XV, 569). For the residents of the study area, the British at New River Chapel had been uncomfortably close.

In a little over a month, the British were back at the "Rich Lands of New River," where they camped at Lewis Williams's place and put out the word that they were going down the road to the sound to destroy all the salt works (Ibid.:XV, 627). During the war the vessels which brought in the usual supply of salt had been severely hampered from making their regular voyages. As a result, the supply of salt became so critically short that some local residents had to begin manufacturing (boiling) salt from sea water. Fortunately for Onslow, the British did not follow through with their threat to march to the salt works and destroy them.

In September, 1781, Gen. Caswell was back at New River expecting a skirmish with the enemy, which never materialized there. He reported much confusion and contention in the command of the Onslow militia and the area in general. The troops, Caswell reported, had lost confidence in their officers. Fortunately for the study area residents, the war in North Carolina was virtually over (Ibid.:XV, 632). The last act of the Revolutionary War in Onslow was the drafting of 100 additional men from Onslow in early 1782 (Ibid.:XVI, 569).

2. Growth and Economy from 1776 to 1815

From an estimated population of 5,000 at the end of the Colonial period, the population of Onslow continued to grow until it must have been close to 7,000 by the year 1815 (see Appendix D). A comparison of Figure 7 with Figure 8 will show that the road system in the study area had expanded slightly since the Colonial period. Figures 9 and 10 appear to indicate little change in the road system as represented in Figure 8, from which it may be gathered that by the early 1800's road development had almost reached its maximum development prior to the Civil War. In most other respects, visible changes in the study area's growth and development were probably minimal.



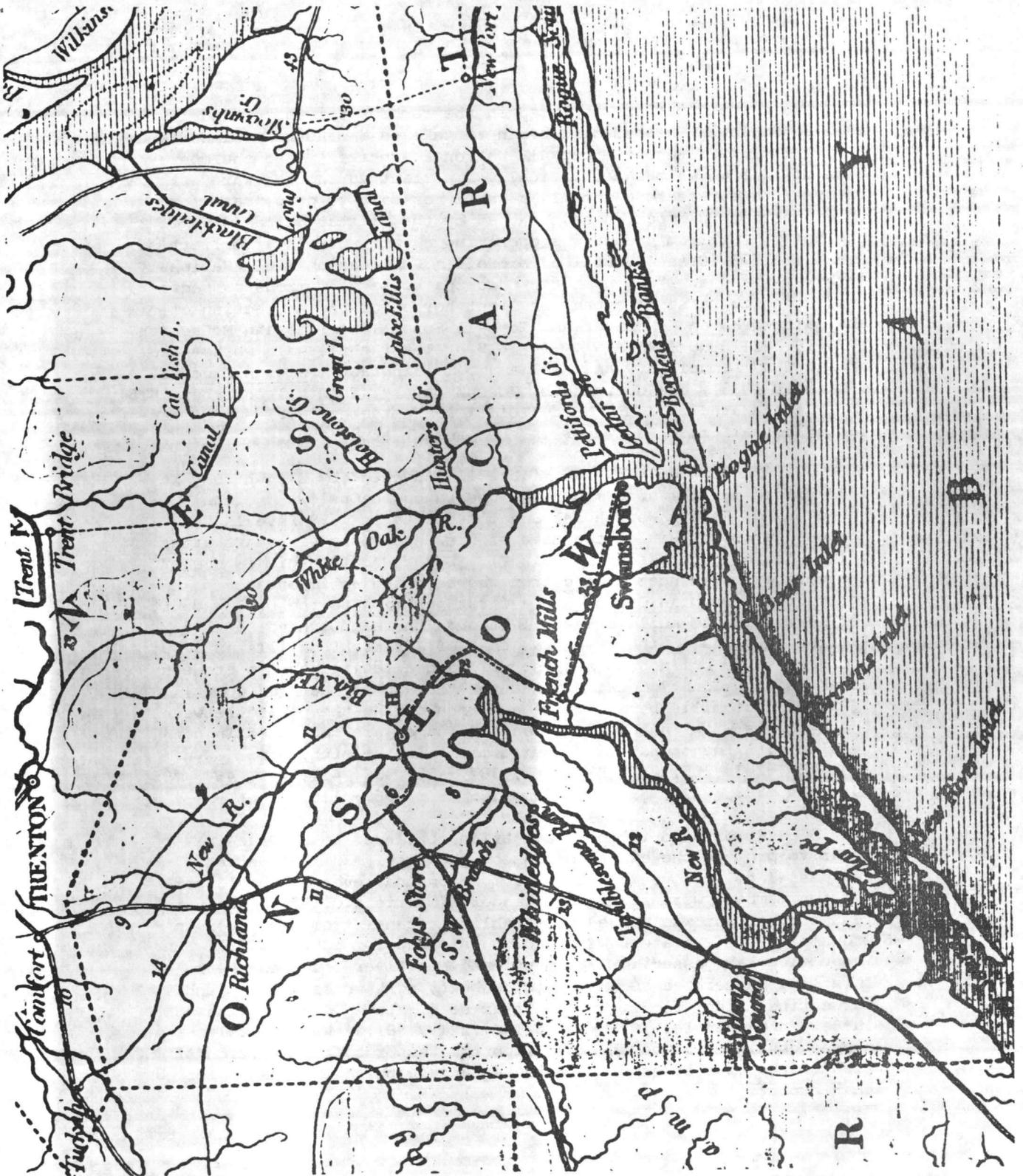
Price - Strother 1808

Figure 8.



Mac Rae - Brazier 1833

Figure 9



BURR 1839

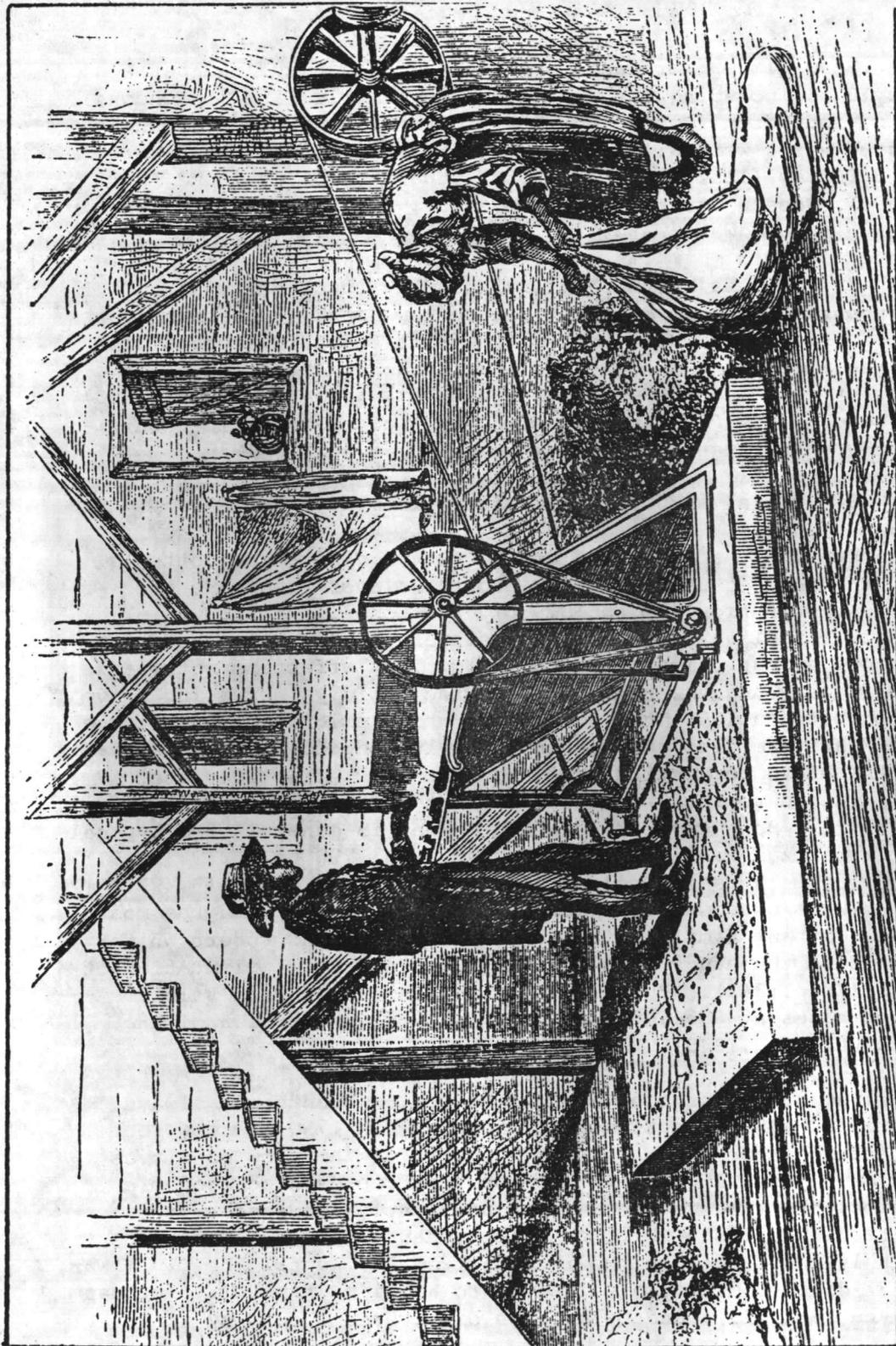
From copy in the North Carolina Collection, UNC, Chapel Hill

Figure 10

Two new occupations appeared in the records for the period 1776-1815 in Onslow. Shipbuilding began to take on a measure of importance (Gwynn 1961:428; Record Group 41, National Archives), and the operation of salt works became critically important during the war years in order to manufacture locally a supply of salt to compensate for the reduction in imported salt caused by the military blockading of the coast. William Hadnot was operating a salt works near Gillett's Creek in 1778 (Case 42, Roll 5, Microfilm Publication M162, National Archives), and in 1781 the North Carolina House of Commons passed a resolution to raise a company of light horse for the protection of the salt works on New River and Topsail Sound (Williams and McEachern 1973:18, Hilldrup 1945:416). In 1815 at least three salt works--one operated by Lemuel Doty and William T. Tillinghast (Raleigh Minerva, 6 October 1815), one operated by Joseph Quinby (Ibid., 1 December 1815), and one operated by a Mr. Ward (Ibid., 15 September 1815)--were manufacturing salt from sea water in the present study area.

The cotton gin (see Figure 11) invented by Eli Whitney in 1793 (Smith 1979:6) soon made its appearance in Onslow, and the inventory of Robert Whitehurst Snead's estate in 1799 reveals that he owned a cotton gin at the time of his death only six years after the gin's invention (see Appendix F). Snead's cotton gin is one of the earliest evidences that cotton was becoming an important agricultural crop in Onslow. The first petition to the Onslow court for permission to build a sawmill (though there must have been earlier sawmills in the area) was that of Jeremiah Fonville in 1779, who desired to build both a grist mill and a sawmill across Stone's Creek (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1779). Grist mills became quite numerous during the period between the two wars with England. At least 26 names are mentioned in connection with the operation of grist mills in the study area (Gwynn 1961:260, 263, 265, 275, 299, 369, 387, 417, 430, 431, 449, 464, 495, 545, 564, 582, 583, 759, 853, 881, 905, 913, 969, 1165).

Efforts to improve navigation continued to be made in order to promote the export of Onslow products. In 1791 an act was passed to improve New River navigation and seven of the 13 commission members were study area leaders (Morris n.d.:67). Again in 1800 another act was passed to establish a canal from New River to Brown's Inlet (Private Laws of North Carolina for 1800, p. 23). An inspection law passed in 1784 mentioned New River Inlet and Bear Inlet and enumerated such exports as beef, pork, rice, tar, pitch, turpentine, fish, flour, butter, flax seed, staves, heading, sawed lumber, and shingles (Clark 1895-1907:XXIV, 581). While naval stores continued to be the most important exports, the addition of fish to the list of exports indicates a developing importance for that export.



INTERIOR OF COTTON GIN
Reproduced from the Collections of the Library of Congress

Figure 11

Several new merchants appeared in the study area between 1776 and 1815, including the Wilmington mercantile firm of London, Dunbibbin, and Heron (Gwynn 1961:254). Other identified merchants in the study area were William Gibbs (*Ibid.*:279, 310), the firm of Snead and Dudley (*Ibid.*:328, 329, 338), the firm of Cray and Farr (*Ibid.*:394), Joseph Scott Cray (*Ibid.*:345), Robert and Thomas Snead (*Ibid.*:399), and Edward Ward, Sr. (*Ibid.*:543).

In 1786 the North Carolina Assembly enacted a bill to erect a separate customs district for Onslow County. Prior to that date, the Onslow area was a part of the Port Beaufort customs district. The 1786 act placed Bogue, Bear, and New River inlets in a new district called Port Swannsborough (Clark 1895-1907:XVIII, 153). Robert Snead of New River was elected judge of the Maritime Court for Port Swannsborough (*Ibid.*:XX, 456).

3. Social and Cultural History from 1776 to 1815

Because the invention of the cotton gin led to cotton's becoming the chief cash crop of the South, slavery became a more profitable institution (Smith 1979:6). Cotton plantations were tailor-made for slave labor and made slavery an economic necessity (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture 1976:9, 11). This effect is noticeable in Onslow County and the study area by the rapidly increasing slave population between 1800 and 1830, after which emigration of a large number of farm families and slaveholders introduced a brief reduction in the slave population (see Appendix D). After 1840 the slave population resumed its increase in the study area until the Civil War era. However, like the Southerner in general, the typical study area citizen was a non-slaveholder. In 1790 only 278 (14.9%) families owned slaves in Onslow, and by 1860 still only 313 (27.7%) Onslow families owned slaves (Bellamy 1977:341). In 1790 the most slaves held by any family in Onslow was only 50, and Robert Whitehurst Snead in the study area had only 27 slaves on a plantation of 580 acres (*Ibid.*:342). By 1815 the county's slaves were valued for tax purposes at \$556,185.00, which was only a portion of the market value (*Ibid.*:345).

The number of free Negroes in Onslow County was always small before the Emancipation Proclamation. In 1790 there were only 84 free Negroes in the county, and two of those owned slaves of their own (Brown 1960:65). Because they represented economic competition, the free Negroes were consistently resented by the poor whites (*Ibid.*:63). Problems with runaway slaves began to be increasingly manifested in the records from 1791 until the Civil War. William H. Hill sold a female runaway to William Cray, Jr., in that year (Gwynn 1961:411), and Owen Jones discovered a runaway slave

on Brown's Island in 1806 (Wilmington Gazette, 7 October 1806). Edward Ward, Jr., advertised a runaway slave in 1809 (New Bern Herald, 22 April 1809), and in 1814 a slave formerly owned by George Ward of Onslow had run away from his new master in South Carolina and returned to Onslow only to be there captured and detained in a New Bern jail until his owner could claim him (Federal Republican, 12 November 1814). Accompanying the increase in runaway slaves, a fear of slave insurrections began to characterize this period, and in 1809 Senator Christopher Dudley of Onslow presented a bill to the North Carolina Legislature to curb the danger of insurrections by preventing the meeting of Negroes on Sunday and at night (Johnson 1937:551-552).

There were equally great problems in health care in the study area. A tradition exists among former study area residents that plague and pestilence frequently ravaged the Onslow citizens of the 18th and 19th centuries and required the construction of a crude crematorium near the Snead's Ferry gate, where remains of victims of the epidemics were burned to curb the contagion (Onslow County Historical Society 1959:3). The reputed crematorium was called a "pest house" in those days, but in all the references to pest houses in the court minutes it is indicated that they were places designated for inoculation against smallpox. The designation of two such pest houses in January, 1782, suggests that smallpox was raging in the county at that time. One of the pest houses was to be at the house of John Hatch, who for a while lived in the general area of the reputed crematorium (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1782). It is very probable that the house of John Hatch used for the inoculation against smallpox is the pest house to which tradition was referring, but there is nothing in the written records which hints at cremation of the victims.

Medicine appears from most surviving records to have consisted of either homemade remedies or imported panaceas and cures of the "patent medicine" variety. In 1789 a Mr. Hopkins paid the widow Cason (apparently Mrs. James Cason, Sr.) for making some medicine for him (see Appendix E). Only two physicians--Dr. Nathaniel Loomis and Dr. William French--are known to have resided in the study area between 1776 and 1815. Dr. Loomis is mentioned as early as 1792 and as late as 1803 (Gwynn 1961:424, 511, 540), and he was elected vice president of the first North Carolina Medical Society in its meeting at Raleigh on 16 December 1799 (Long:I, 177). Dr. Loomis appears to have been respected by his profession since he was chosen one of the Medical Society's four essayists for its 1800 and 1801 meetings (Ibid.:I, 71). Dr. French was referred

to as a physician in 1796 (Gwynn 1961:759), but he resided in the study area as a practicing physician for most of his life. In general, however, health care in the study area was extremely primitive by modern standards and seriously deficient in qualified medical service.

Religion continued to be a powerful element in the life of the county. The New River Baptists by the time the 1800's arrived were totally of the Primitive Baptist order; and their elders [preachers] during this period included Robert Nixon, Moses Barfield, and Silas Carter, all of whom apparently preached at the old Southwest Church (Brown 1960:235236). Elder Robert Nixon enjoyed something of patriarchal status among the New River citizens, and in 1776 he was allowed the sum of 10 pounds by the North Carolina Assembly for his vigilant service as chaplain to the Onslow Detachment of Militia in the Revolutionary War (Saunders 1886-1890:X, 40). Nixon exercised a primacy among the Baptist ministers of eastern North Carolina and organized congregations at Muddy Creek in Duplin County, on White Oak River in Jones County, at Newport and on Hadnot's Creek in Carteret County, while continuing to pastor the earlier congregations established by Elder Ezekiel Hunter (Paschal 1930:320-321, 491, 501). Elder Nixon died at an advanced age on 4 December 1794 (Burkitt and Read 1803:293).

References to meetinghouses in the study area during this period include the Southwest Church in 1786 (Gwynn 1961:339), one near Wolf Pit Branch and the main road in 1794 (Ibid.:467), and the Trap Creek Meeting House in 1811 (Ibid.:920). Though the New River Circuit of the Methodist Church, including Onslow, Craven, Jones, and Carteret counties, was formed in 1785, the New River Methodists appear to have centered around the Richlands area (Brown 1960:271-272). Methodist bishop, Francis Asbury, seems to have preached only twice at the home of George Shepard, Sr., on Stone's Bay, though Asbury visited the Stone's Bay area overnight six times between 1796 and 1815. The first time he preached there (21 December 1796), Asbury noted only a few of Methodist persuasion present. Asbury preached his last time at Stone's Bay on 29 January 1813. At least on seven additional trips, Asbury passed through the Stone's Bay area without stopping to visit the few Methodists there (Asbury 1958:109, 186, 285, 326, 381, 425, 457, 494, 590, 628, 692, 722, 773). Thus the Methodists made no appreciable impact on the study area during this period.

Education was little changed in Onslow between 1776 and 1815. The poor continued to rely on the apprentice system, which during this period required all apprenticed children to be taught to read and write (Mathews 1976:55). Only the children of the wealthy had better educational opportunities. William Randall Cray, for instance, was taught by a French master in New Bern for a while, had lessons from an unidentified "singing master," was taught surveying by a Mr. Erwin, and appears to have attended the famous "Log College" of David Caldwell in Guilford County. The education of

young Cray appears to have occurred primarily during the years 1795 to 1797 (Gwynn 1961:1454).

Identified school teachers in the study area for this period include John Brown (Ibid.:271), Thomas Pitt (Ibid.:315), and Joseph Bray, Sr. (Onslow County Deed Book B-1:82). School houses, apparently "old field schools," appear in the records for such general areas as Two Pole Creek (Gwynn 1961:282) and Henry Rhodes's Mill Creek (Ibid.:290), the latter being referred to in deeds from 1779 to 1806 (Ibid.:290, 362, 366, 581, 591, 1473).

Taverns continued to function both as social centers and as travelers' accommodations. During this period at least three study area residents--Benajah Doty, Robert Snead, and William Cray, Jr.,--received licenses to operate taverns (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April terms of court, 1776, 1778, and 1783), though there is circumstantial evidence to suggest that others in the study area operated ordinaries or houses of entertainment.

In 1791 President George Washington made his "Southern Tour" through the study area and ate his noon meal at James Foy's on Hicks's Run on 23 April 1791 (Fitzpatrick 1925:IV, 166). Segments of the old Wilmington Road over which President Washington traveled are still in existence in the Stone's Bay area and are marked on Figure 2. Washington wrote in his diary that "the whole road from New Bern to Wilmington (except in a few places of small extent) passes through the most barren country I have ever beheld" (Carraway 1946:30).

The granting of land warrants to Revolutionary War veterans for land principally in Georgia and Tennessee as payment for military service initiated an emigration from North Carolina that greatly affected the study area. Other evidence suggests that emigration was much larger than the deed records would imply. Yet between 1788 and 1814 a number of study area appeared in the records as having moved to Georgia, Tennessee, and Florida (Gwynn 1961:367, 430, 884, 905, 988, 1018). For more details, see Appendix B.

4. Local Leadership During the Period

During the Revolution the citizens of the study area had been so fully involved in the war that it was sometimes difficult to separate civilian functions from military ones. In many instances, the political leaders and the military officers were the same people. The families which had produced the late Colonial leadership continued to dominate the county's political life.

Justices of the peace within the study area, appointed in 1776, included William Cray, Henry Rhodes, Seth Ward, Benajah

Doty, Richard Jarrott, and Shadrack Hall; and John Brinson and Robert Nixon may also have lived in the study area (Ibid.:XXIII, 995). On 11 June 1777 the new commission of the peace included William Cray, Henry Rhodes, Seth Ward, Benajah Doty, Robert Snead, Richard Jarrott, Shadrack Hall, Jeremiah Fonville, Moses Fox, and Hugh Thompson, as well as possible study area residents, John Brinson and Robert Nixon (Ibid.:XXII, 918).

Other political leaders included the following:

Fifth Provincial Congress (November, 1776)--delegates Benajah Doty and Henry Rhodes (Brown 1960:424).

Representatives in the North Carolina House of Commons--Benajah Doty (1778), George Mitchell (1778, 1780, 1782), Robert Whitehurst Snead (1789), Joseph Scott Cray (1797), William Russell (1800), George Warren Mitchell (1801-1803), George Ward (1801), William French (1804-1805), Lemuel Doty (1806), Edward Ward (1806), Edward Ward, Jr. (1810), William Mitchell (1815) (Cheney 1975:1218).

State Senators--William Cray (1777), Henry Rhodes (1778-1780), George Mitchell (1786-1787), Robert Whitehurst Snead (1790-1792, 1793-1794), George Ward (1802), William French (1806-1807), and Edward Ward, Jr. (1811, 1815) (Ibid.:1217).

Delegates to the North Carolina Conventions--Robert Whitehurst Snead (1788 and 1789), George Mitchell (1789), and Edward Ward (1789) (Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 3; Cheney 1975: 769, 792n).

Among the leading families, Col. William Cray retained his pre-eminence until his death. In addition to the offices of colonel, justice of the peace, and state senator, he was elected to the Council of State on 18 April 1777 (Clark 1895-1907:XII, 27). The governor and Council of State ran the state government during the Revolution, and Cray's election to the Council was a great honor for Onslow. When the Council met, the members elected Col. Cray president of the Council, a position which put him next to Gov. Caswell in power and influence (Ibid.:XXII, 917-935, 947-948; Cheney 1975:162). In 1778 Cray was again elected president of the Council (Cheney 1975:162) and remained president until his death on 29 November 1778 (Littleton 1979a).

Col. Cray's political sway over Onslow continued vicariously for approximately 20 years in the careers of his two sons, William Cray, Jr., and Joseph Scott Cray. William, Jr., served as Onslow's recruiting officer during the Revolution and functioned as county clerk of court from 1774 until July, 1794, when he was incapacitated by a violent illness (Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 928; Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1794).

His death was reported to the January term of court in 1795 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1795). Col. Cray's younger son, Joseph Scott Cray, ended the short Cray "dynasty" as a member of the North Carolina House of Commons from 1792 through 1797 (Cheney 1975:228, 230-231, 233, 236).

Benajah Doty, a neighbor of William Cray, Jr., served briefly in the North Carolina House of Commons and as first major of the Onslow regiment of militia. He resigned his post as first major on 11 February 1780, probably because of declining health, and apparently died early in 1781 (Ibid.:203; Clark 1895-1907: XXII, 966; Gwynn 1961:711). His political ambitions evidently influenced his son, Lemuel Doty, who served as county coroner in 1795 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1795), as Onslow County sheriff from 1797 to 1805 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1797; July terms of court, 1798; 1800; 1801; 1802; 1803; and Gwynn 1961:478, 482, 487, 510-511, 520, 534, 564), and as a member of the North Carolina House of Commons in 1806 (Cheney 1975:252).

James Foy was one of the new leaders to emerge about the beginning of the Revolutionary period. On 11 June 1776 he was appointed lieutenant of the Onslow Company in the Wilmington Brigade (Saunders 1886-1890:X, 626). In 1778 and 1779 the county court appointed Foy one of the county rangers or patrols (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1778, and the October term of court, 1779). In a few years some of Foy's descendants would enter higher public offices and become influential members of the Onslow ruling class.

William French, a local physician, entered the political arena as a member of the North Carolina House of Commons in 1804 and 1805, and ended his public career in the North Carolina Senate in 1806 and 1807 (Cheney 1975:248, 250-251, 253).

George Hazard occupied a couple of minor county offices as well as serving as an ensign in the Onslow militia. In 1778 and 1785 the records show that Hazard was the Onslow County coroner (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1778; Gwynn 1961:314, 347). In 1790 Hazard was appointed inspector for Bear Inlet (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1790).

Another local leader whose public career was limited to the period between the Revolution and the War of 1812 was Dr. Nathaniel Loomis, who represented Onslow County in the North Carolina House of Commons from 1796 through 1799 (Cheney

1975:235-236, 238, 240). Loomis appears to have served as the Onslow clerk of court for several years in the early 1800's and was clerk of the Onslow Superior Court when he died on 24 September 1814 (Gwynn 1961:505; Federal Republican, 13 October 1814).

Amos Love, Jr., in addition to serving as a justice of the peace, served briefly as a first lieutenant in 1776 and a captain in 1781 (Saunders 1886-1890:X, 518, 620; Clark 1895-1907: XVII, 915). Love's public service in Onslow ended soon after the Revolution when he moved to Georgia (see Appendix B).

One of the more important local leaders of the Revolution and the years immediately following was Col. George Mitchell, both in military and political affairs. Having represented Onslow at the Fourth Provincial Congress in 1776, Mitchell subsequently served in the North Carolina House of Commons from 1778 through 1782, in the North Carolina Senate from 1786 through 1787, and as an Onslow delegate to the North Carolina Convention of 1789 (Cheney 1975:157, 203, 206, 210, 217, 219, 769, 792n). In the military, Mitchell became second major of the Onslow militia in 1780; and in 1781, following the death of Col. Rhodes, Mitchell became colonel of the Onslow militia (Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 966; Brown 1960:38), serving in the latter office until 1787 (Clark 1895-1907:XX, 456). In 1784 Mitchell was appointed one of five commissioners of navigation for Bogue Inlet (Ibid.:XXIV, 593).

The county was severely jolted when Col. Mitchell was killed on 12 August 1791 by Robert Whitehurst Snead, another of the study area's leading citizens. Both Mitchell and Snead were competing for election to the North Carolina Senate, and much ill will had been created before the closing of the poll. Snead was declared the winner of the election, and after the closing of the poll he called Col. Mitchell from among the people gathered at the courthouse. Shortly thereafter, the crowd heard a pistol shot. When the people reached the spot from which the sound came, they found Col. Mitchell lying dead and Snead standing over him. Mitchell was found to have two wounds: a shot had passed through his shoulder and out below his ribs, and on his skull was a wound from a heavy blow with the butt of the pistol. Snead was arrested but allowed to post bail (City Gazette and Daily Advertiser, 8 September 1791). At his trial in the Superior Court for the District of Wilmington, Snead was charged with murder. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter on 15 September 1791 (Ibid., 12 October 1791). When Snead reappeared for sentencing at the March, 1792, term of superior court, he produced a pardon from Governor Alexander Martin, dated 6 December 1791 (Morris n.d.:70).

Col. Mitchell's son, George Warren Mitchell, continued in his father's political footsteps. In the three sessions of the North Carolina House of Commons from 1801 through 1803, George Warren Mitchell represented Onslow County (Cheney 1975:243, 245, 247). In 1806 he was elected sheriff of Onslow (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1806) and was re-elected in 1808 (Gwynn 1961:901).

William Montfort began his public career in 1790, when he was appointed inspector for New River (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1790). In 1795 he was a justice of the peace (Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1795), and in October of that year Montfort was appointed treasurer of Onslow County (Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1795). In 1797 Montfort was appointed Onslow County coroner (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1797). He was continued in office as a county trustee of public buildings in 1798 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1798), and he appears again as county coroner as late as 1808 (Gwynn 1961:1041). Another member of the prominent Montfort family, James Montfort, was listed as county surveyor in 1800 (Ibid.:509).

In addition to the offices of justice of the peace and colonel of the militia, Col. Henry Rhodes occupied the positions of Onslow delegate to the Fifth Provincial Congress (November, 1776), representative in the North Carolina House of Commons (1777), and North Carolina Senator from 1777 till his death at the end of December, 1780 (Brown 1960:424-425; Cheney 1975:202, 206). On 1 December 1778, while in the Senate, Rhodes was appointed Superintendent of the Press for the printing of the state's paper money (Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 941).

Robert Snead in 1778 was appointed clerk to the North Carolina House of Commons (Ibid.:665). Because North Carolina was not yet in the Union in 1787, the state still exercised the right to appoint its own port officers. Therefore, the North Carolina House and Senate jointly elected Robert Snead as the Judge of Admiralty for Port Swannborough on 21 December 1787 (Morris n.d.: 64).

The elder Snead was followed in public office by his three sons, Charles, Thomas, and Robert Whitehurst Snead. Thomas Snead was appointed inspector of New River Inlet in 1788 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1788), and Charles Snead served as inspector of naval stores on lower New River from June, 1807, until July, 1810, when he resigned (Onslow

County Court Minutes for the June term of court, 1807, and the July term of court, 1810).

Of all the Sneads, Robert Whitehurst Snead was the most prominent politically. He served as Deputy Naval Officer for the port of New River (Onslow County Miscellaneous Records, CR 072.928.5, folder 23, Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History), and very briefly in 1781 he was Onslow County entry taker (Onslow County Court Minutes for the January and April terms of court, 1781). Robert Whitehurst Snead's most important public offices included election as delegate to the North Carolina Conventions of 1788 and 1789 (Cheney 1975:767, 769, 791-792n), as a representative in the North Carolina House of Commons for 1789 (Ibid.:223), and as a member of the North Carolina Senate from 1790 through 1794 (Ibid.:224, 226, 229). In 1792 he was elected sheriff of Onslow County and served at least through 1793 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1792; Gwynn 1961:424). When William Cray, Jr., became incapacitated as clerk, Snead was chosen Onslow clerk of court pro tem in July, 1794, and was elected clerk in his own right in January, 1795 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1794, and the January term of court, 1795). Snead died in an epidemic in New Bern in November, 1799 (Raleigh Register, 19 November 1799).

Members of the Ward family continued to fill roles of leadership in varying degrees of importance during the period 1776 to 1815. Richard Ward, apparently the son of Richard Ward, Sr., was appointed inspector of naval stores for the landings in the fork of New River in 1796 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1796). George Ward served in the North Carolina House of Commons in 1801, in the North Carolina Senate in 1802 (Cheney 1975:243-244), and was a major in the Onslow militia when he died on 1 August 1803 (Wilmington Gazette, 9 August 1803).

The most prominent Wards of the period were father and son, Edward Ward, Sr., and Jr. In 1776 Edward, Sr., was a first lieutenant in the militia company stationed between New River Inlet and Deep Inlet (Saunders 1886-1890:X, 546). In 1779 Edward, Sr., was appointed a patrol for the lower North East District (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1779), and 10 years later he was an Onslow delegate to the North Carolina Convention of 1789 (Cheney 1975:769, 792n). In 1798 he was Chairman of the Onslow County Court (Brown 1960:339), and in 1806 he ended his political career as Onslow's representative in the North Carolina House of Commons (Cheney 1975:252).

As his father was ending his political career, Edward Ward, Jr., who was popularly known later as General Ward, began his own career, serving in 1810 in the North Carolina House of Commons and in 1811 in the North Carolina Senate (*Ibid.*:259-260). After giving himself fully to the patriot cause in the War of 1812, he returned to the North Carolina Senate in 1815 (*Ibid.*:267). In retrospect, it can be seen that the late Colonial period gave rise to the ruling class who would provide the leaders of the young nation after 1776.

5. The War of 1812

The war sometimes called the Second War for Independence began in 1812 and was not concluded until 1815. One study area resident, General Edward Ward, probably took part in the organization for local and state defense in the War of 1812 (Morris 1928). The legislative session of December, 1812, specified that 96 stand of arms were to go to Onslow (Lemmon 1973:87-88). Troops were raised in Onslow, and Fort Hampton near Beaufort was garrisoned by troops from Onslow and three other counties (*Ibid.*:123). In January, 1813, the county sent a petition to the governor of North Carolina asking for protection (Lemmons 1971:36). A letter of 12 October 1813 from Edward B. Dudley identified Lt. Col. Edward Williams as commandant of the infantry of Onslow County, noted that the county had still not received its promised 96 stand of arms, that the county was very vulnerable, and that the coast was then blockaded (Militia Records, volume 2, p. 249, North Carolina Division of Archives and History). The governor responded to Dudley's letter by granting 100 stand of arms (*Ibid.*:252). No significant action occurred, however, in the county during the war. The county's greatest contribution to the War of 1812 was the famous privateer hero, Captain Otway Burns, Jr., whose grandfather on moving to North Carolina had first settled on Northeast Creek in the present study area.

E. The Antebellum Period (1816-1860)

1. Growth and Economy in the Antebellum Period

A study of Onslow population statistics (see Appendix D) will show that from 1820 to 1860 the county had a net gain in population of only 1,840 residents. Apparently due to heavy emigration, the decade from 1830 to 1840 showed a loss of 287 in population. By the end of the antebellum period, the county's population stood at only 8,856. In all probability, the present study area experienced much the same degree of population changes as did the county in general.

Agriculture and naval stores remained the foundation of the study area's economy. The planter class, defined in the antebellum period as those owning at least 20 slaves (Bellamy 1977:342),

remained small but influential. Onslow County was never one of North Carolina's large plantation counties (Ibid.:347), probably because cotton as a crop never became king in Onslow (Ibid.:348). Plantations of over 1000 acres were few, and one of the largest in the study area was the Sound Plantation of 2,698 acres belonging in 1816 to Alice Loomis, widow of Dr. Nathaniel Loomis (Gwynn 1961: 972). Another large plantation in 1860 was that of Owen Huggins, who had 1,200 acres planted in corn, 120 acres in cotton, 23 acres in sweet potatoes, and an undisclosed number of acres in peas (Wilmington Journal, 26 July 1860).

Some idea of the relative importance of Onslow's crops and other products may be gained from an 1840 account. That year the county produced 47,281 barrels of turpentine; 3,200 bushels of salt; 228,759 bushels of corn; 8,126 bushels of oats; 2,117 bushels of wheat; 218,104 pounds of cotton; and 6,981 pounds of wool (Wheeler 1851:298). Dr. E. W. Ward, owner of the Cedar Point Plantation, in 1860 was growing the two leading crops of Onslow--corn and cotton. One acre of Ward's corn yielded over 160 bushels, and one acre of his cotton yielded 2,743 pounds of seed cotton (Wilmington Journal, 6 December 1860).

The late antebellum period also witnessed an interest in agricultural improvements. In 1852 the farmers of Onslow were asked to meet in Jacksonville for the purpose of forming an agricultural society (Wilmington Journal, 10 September 1852), and in 1857 a newspaper report noted that there was a "general spirit of improvement" observed in Onslow agriculture--particularly in the agricultural use of the local marl (Ibid., 8 May 1857). On 22-24 November 1860 the Onslow Agricultural Society held an agricultural fair, the first so far documented for Onslow County (Ibid., 8 December 1860). The study area's prominent planter, Dr. E. W. Ward, was one of the managers of the fair.

The use of the cotton gin, which had been introduced to the study area by Robert Whitehurst Snead about 1799, continued to spread slowly during the antebellum period. At least four other study area planters--William Starkey Hill and Edward Ward in 1827, George W. Howard in 1828, and John Pollock in 1836--are reflected in the records as owning cotton gins (Gwynn 1961:1168, 1296; New Bern Spectator, 16 August 1828). The names of at least 22 study area residents appear in the records as owners/operators of grist mills during the period 1816 to 1860 (Gwynn 1961:988, 1036, 1118, 1144, 1155, 1161, 1168, 1181, 1296, 1298, 1320; 1820 Federal Census of Manufactures for Onslow County; Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1839). Another half dozen study area residents owned sawmills during the same period (1820 Federal Census of Manufactures for Onslow County; Onslow County Deed Book

16:150, 27:187, 192-193, 422-423; Wilmington Journal, 23 December 1853). In 1850 Christopher J. Coney erected a steam sawmill on Gray's Point, which appears to have been the first of its kind in the study area (Onslow County Deed Book 27:187).

Study area residents remained deeply involved in the naval stores trade. With an annual production of 47,281 barrels of turpentine in 1840, naval stores manufacture was the most profitable of all occupations in antebellum Onslow County. In 1860, \$30,000.00 was invested in making crude turpentine in Onslow and \$50,000.00 in producing distilled turpentine. Labor for producing crude turpentine was set at \$40,800.00, and labor for distilled turpentine cost \$24,000.00 in 1860. The annual value of all naval stores operations in Onslow in 1860 amounted to \$386,681.00. When one considers that the total annual value of all county products in 1860 was \$455,891.00, one can easily see the economic importance of naval stores to the county. The value of the county's total product was only \$69,210.00 more than the value of its naval stores alone. Obviously, turpentine was Onslow's major non-agricultural economic enterprise, and the study area was one of the most productive naval stores sections of the county (Bellamy 1977:343-344).

Study area residents during the antebellum period included those in such additional occupations as coopers, blacksmiths, fishermen, laborers, mechanics, oystermen, physicians, shipbuilders, and storekeepers. Nine residents of the study area operated taverns: Lewis Pollock, 1817-1820; John Whitledge, 1826-1846; John G. Hadnot, 1831; [Joseph] French, 1833; Stephen Dixon, 1839; John B. Pollock, 1845-1847; Arnold B. Foy, 1846; Jesse Aman, 1851-1859; and William Scott, 1853 (see Appendix E).

Another aspect of the area's economic growth continued to evidence itself in the form of increasing interest in internal improvements. In 1816 the General Assembly incorporated a company "for the purpose of cutting a canal and improving the navigation of New River" (Private Laws of North Carolina for 1816, Chapter XXII), but nothing seems to have come of the move to improve the river's navigation in 1816 or shortly thereafter. In 1820 it was reported that Hamilton Fulton would inspect the mouth of New River and report on the possibilities of effecting improvements there (Edenton Gazette, 7 March 1820). Also in 1820 the New River Navigation Company came into being with the appointment of 18 commissioners, over half of whom were from the present study area (Morris n.d.:67). In addition, Congress made appropriations in 1836, 1837, and 1838 for "removing the oyster shoal in New River

by means of the dredging machine..." (House Document No. 1775, pp.6-7). And in 1843 a "sea-coast light" (lighthouse) with first-order lens was proposed for New River Inlet but was apparently never constructed (U. S. Light-House Establishment 1871:712).

The North Carolina legislative session of 1846-1847 incorporated the New River and Bear Creek Canal Company, but there is no evidence that the company ever existed except on paper (Private Laws of North Carolina for 1846-47, pp. 42-51; Hinshaw 1948:8). Another company for the improvement of New River was incorporated by the same session of the North Carolina General Assembly (Private Laws of North Carolina for 1846-47, pp. 156-157) but was apparently equally unsuccessful. In 1851 the River and Harbor Bill appropriated Congressional funds for a resurvey of the lower New River (Wilmington Journal, 28 February 1851), and later that year the surveyors reported that the sole obstruction which they had found at the mouth of the river was an oyster bed 600 yards long which they believed could be removed by a single engineer, a dredge boat, and two laborers working three months (Ibid., 5 December 1851).

In 1852 the North Carolina General Assembly incorporated the New River Canal Company and the Jacksonville and Trent River Plank Road Company, both including prominent residents of the study area (Private Laws of North Carolina for 1852, pp. 52, 293-301). But once again there is no evidence of activity by either company other than a report in 1854 by W. Beverhout Thompson, civil engineer, to the canal company commissioners (The Atlantic, 21 February 1854). In 1855 the North Carolina General Assembly incorporated the New River Navigation Company, the second by that name (Private Laws of North Carolina for 1854-55, pp. 171-172). This time the state purchased stock in the company (Lefler and Newsome 1963:362), and its first annual meeting was held on 23 May 1856 with Dr. E. W. Ward chairman (Wilmington Journal, 30 May 1856). The company reported that civil engineer, S. Thayer Abert, had completed his survey and a Capt. William Weaver had been hired to do the dredging (Ibid.). A year later the company reported the work progressing satisfactorily, with a depth of five feet already obtained at New River Inlet and an objective of seven feet in the planned project (Ibid., 8 May 1857). There was strong interest reported in the establishment of a regular steamboat route (Ibid.). In 1859, however, the work was reported stopped on New River, and the dredge and dumping boats had been laid aside and allowed to sink. The state reacted to the fiasco by donating the boats to the town of Beaufort (Private Laws of North Carolina for 1858-59, p. 404).

One remaining aspect of local growth to be considered is the establishment of post offices in the study area during the antebellum period. The first post office in the history of the study area was French's Mills, established in 1823 (see Appendix K). The name of French's Mills was changed to Piny Green in 1849 and continued by that name until 1866. In 1830 the study area's second post office was established as Foy's Store and discontinued in 1852. Figure 10 shows both French's Mills and Foy's Store. The third study area post office was Stone Bay (1844-1848), re-established as Stones Bay (1855-1873). Aman's Store, established in 1854, appears to have occupied practically the same site as the Foy's Store Post Office. The last study area post office established before the Civil War was Wolf Pit (1856-1891). Details on area post offices are given in Appendix K.

2. Social and Cultural History in the Antebellum Period

The most evident aspect of the social history of antebellum Onslow was slavery. However, a study of slavery in Onslow reveals that the institution was not totally uniform throughout the South, and though located in the "eastern plantation regime" Onslow was not even typical of slavery in North Carolina. There were a few large antebellum plantations in the county and study area, but cotton was very low on the scale of staple crops before the 1840's (Bellamy 1977:339). The ratio of slaves to total population in Onslow changed very little from 1790 to 1860. In 1790, 32% of the whole population were slaves; in 1830, 40% were slaves; and in 1860, 39.5% were slaves. By the 1830's, as in the South generally, slavery in Onslow had "assumed the rigidity of an entrenched institution" (*Ibid.*:340). The number of slaves per slaveowner also increased during the antebellum period. In 1790 only one man in Onslow owned as many as 50 slaves, whereas by 1860 there were 11 slaveowners who had 50 or more slaves. Of the 11 slaveowners, five owned 100 or more slaves (*Ibid.*:342).

One of the things which made slavery in the study area slightly different from the South in general was the percentage of slaves employed in non-agricultural occupations. Like the rest of the South, Onslow planters found slavery very economical in the physical operations of general farming. Slaves who displayed considerable skill were entrusted with the care of livestock and the operation of the turpentine orchards. In 1820, for example, 2,217 of the county's 3,604 slaves were engaged in agriculture; 22 in commerce; and 1,365 in manufacture. While slaves probably performed different tasks from season to season, the 1820 statistics reveal that 40% of the slaves in Onslow were employed in non-agricultural

pursuits whereas in the South as a whole only 5% were employed in non-agricultural tasks (Ibid.:343). Evidently a large percent of the slaves worked at naval stores manufacture or a related trade such as a cooper.

Problems caused by slavery conditions were not as frequent or as drastic in Onslow as in many Southern counties. While there arose a multitude of frightful rumors, actual conspiracies were very few and the county experienced no violent insurrections (Ibid.:346). In comparison with many other areas, Onslow's slavery-related problems seemed mild. Among study area residents, George Hazard had three runaway slaves in 1818 (Gwynn 1961:1063). But in August, 1821, it was reported that 80 runaway slaves were hiding in the swamps of Onslow County, causing fear of a general uprising. On 7 August 1821 two Onslow justices of the peace unlawfully called out two detachments of militia, 200 men who remained under arms for 26 days. By mid-September, 1821, the band of runaways had been dispersed and the whites had returned to their everyday life (Johnson 1937:514-515).

By 1830 slave problems were brewing again. In November, 1830, Onslow sheriff, Brice Fonville, was fined for allowing John Ward--on trial for "Negro trading"--to escape from before the bar. The same court also ordered the county patrol to tighten the reins on slaves and free blacks. The patrols were instructed to kill all dogs belonging to Negroes, take all stock belonging to Negroes, and reject all passes which did not specify the place where any traveling Negro was being allowed to visit. Negroes were to be prevented from gathering except on funeral occasions, their houses were to be searched for papers, and any arms or weapons they might possess were to be confiscated (Onslow County Court Minutes for the November term of court, 1830).

The tensions continued to mount, and in 1831 the Nat Turner Insurrection in Virginia and an alleged slave plot in North Carolina led to the hanging of two Negroes in Onslow County and the killing of about 15 others, some by mob action (Lefler and Newsome 1963:354). The New Bern Sentinel for 28 September 1831, however, reported three Onslow slaves tried, convicted, and executed.

In 1854 John R. Young of Brown's Sound was arrested and charged with murder for killing an elderly male slave belonging to him (New Bern Republican), 26 September 1854). Young escaped from jail and fled the state, whereupon Governor David S. Reid offered a \$250.00 reward for Young's capture (Wilmington Journal, 8 December 1854). As late as 1858 Onslow citizens were petitioning the North Carolina Legislature to pass a law to prevent free Negroes

from selling liquor to slaves, thus causing problems in controlling the slaves (Johnson 1937:558).

The plight of the free Negro in antebellum Onslow grew steadily worse. Free Negroes sometimes owned valuable farms, and in 1830 there were at least 5 free Negroes who owned slaves (Brown 1960:65). Prior to 1835 the free Negro could vote in general elections, but in 1835 the free Negro lost his suffrage (Ibid.:63). By 1858 the free Negro's situation had become critical. The Humphrey-Walser Bill, passed in 1858, gave all free Negroes two years to remove themselves from North Carolina, and if they tried to return to North Carolina the free Negroes would be arrested and sold into slavery (Ibid.:65-66).

While slavery-related problems worsened in the antebellum period, there were signs of improvement in the field of education. The system of "old field schools" continued to prevail in Onslow until 1841 and shortly thereafter (Ibid.:145). In 1832 an old field school was mentioned as being near Capps's Mill, Old Town Road, and Henderson's Creek (Gwynn 1961:1228). That same year C. C. Powers advertised that he was teaching school on Brown's Sound near the residence of David Ward. Tuition was \$4.00 per session of 80 days for spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and \$6.00 for bookkeeping and surveying (New Bern Centinel, 20 March 1832).

But with the public school system initiated by the state in 1839-1840 (Lefler and Newsome 1963:350-351), some of the old field schools were converted into the "common schools," as the public schools were called, and some new schools established. The first superintendents of public schools in Onslow were appointed in November, 1839 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the November term of court, 1839) and included two study area residents. By 1853 the county had been divided into 23 common school districts with 16 schools operated during the year. The average length of the school in 1853 was 3.6 months (Brown 1960:146). In 1858 the common schools in Onslow had 18 teachers, and the average length of school was 4.8 months. E. W. Fonville, of the Wolf Pit/Ward's Mill area was chairman of the county superintendents of public schools (Ibid.).

The antebellum period was marked by repeated efforts to establish academies (or seminaries, as sometimes called) in Onslow County--especially at Swansboro, Richlands, and Jacksonville. In most of the efforts to start academies, study area residents were on the boards of trustees. In 1852 the Jacksonville Male and Female Seminary announced an impressive curriculum and listed among

its trustees several leaders of the study area (Wilmington Journal, 24 December 1852).

As religion continued its important role in the social history of the study area, a new congregation among the Primitive Baptists appeared in the heart of the area now encompassed by the Camp Lejeune Military Reservation. Reputedly organized in 1832, the congregation came eventually to be called Ward's Will Church because of an event in 1834 (Brown 1960:248). Gen. Edward Ward provided \$500.00 in his will for the erection of a building to serve the dual purpose of school house and/or church building. Gen. Ward stipulated that half the money was to be used for constructing the building, and the other half was to be used to earn interest which could in turn be applied toward the minister's salary who preached there. The building was to be used by any Christian denomination in the area desiring to hold services there. Following Ward's death in 1834, the building was erected and was used by any denomination as Ward had directed. Since the building resulted from a provision of Gen. Ward's will, it soon became popularly known as Ward's Will Church (Gwynn 1961:1383-1384; Brown 1960:248). In due time the building came to be used exclusively by the Primitive Baptists, who at some later date built a new meetinghouse at a different location. In 1928 F. L. Morris recorded that the original meetinghouse was still standing but had been abandoned. A new meetinghouse had been built near a section of the old King's Road about a mile or so from the Marines Post Office. The Ward's Will Primitive Baptist Church exerted a major influence in the lives of the study area residents on the east side of New River from 1834 to 1941, when the church ceased because of military acquisition of the property (Morris 1928; Brown 1960:248).

In 1820 there was a reference to Shepard's Meeting House, where Methodist Bishop McKendree preached on Sunday, December 3rd, of that year (New Bern Sentinel, 25 November 1820). The meetinghouse appears to have been in the Stone's Bay area and was probably near the home of George Shepard, Sr., whom Bishop Asbury had earlier identified as one of the few Methodists then living on Stone's Bay (Asbury 1958:628, 692, 722, 773). Quite interestingly, there is mention of the Bay Meeting House in 1846 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the August term of court, 1846), although the minutes of the Stone's Bay Primitive Baptist Church indicate it was not organized until 1867. Shepard's Meeting House, following the death of George Shepard, Sr., may have been known as the Bay Meeting House. At some unknown date the Methodist congregation seems to have ceased at Stone's Bay, and the Primitive Baptists became dominant there.

3. The Great Exodus

One phenomenon with both social and economic impacts was the great southward and westward migration of the antebellum period. Between 1816 and 1830, the records reveal only three study-area families emigrating to another state, and all three--Nathan Gornto, Daniel Burnett, and John Shepard--had moved to Georgia (Gwynn 1961:968, 1037, 1133). Eli W. Ward had announced in 1819 his intention to move to the West (New Bern Sentinel, 13 November 1819), but it is evident that as late as the summer of 1825 Eli Ward was still a citizen of Onslow (Raleigh Register, 22 July 1825).

However, the records from 1830 to the beginning of 1840 contain the names of 31 white residents and one slave from the study area who had relocated in other states. During this decade, 12 former white residents of the study area and one slave were living in Mississippi, and two whose destination is not given were probably also in Mississippi. Six former residents (and evidently their families) had moved to Georgia, five to Alabama, three to Tennessee, and three to Florida. Two of the above who moved from the study area ventured later into Arkansas (see Appendix B for details on emigration).

Between 1840 and 1860 only nine new names appear in the records for people having moved from the study area to another state, and the information suggests that perhaps over half of those nine had actually relocated during the decade from 1830 to 1840. The evidence, therefore, points to the fourth decade of the nineteenth century (1830-1840) as the period of heaviest emigration from the study area. In all probability the number of known emigrants should be multiplied several times in order to reflect the actual volume of emigration. In 1835, Joseph M. French, postmaster at French's Mills, wrote to his mother that he was "depressed in consequence of many of my neighbors removing from this county to the West" (letter of Joseph M. French to Mrs. Mary French, 8 March 1835, Joseph M. French Papers, ECU Manuscript Collection). Appendix D shows that Onslow County's most substantial pre-Civil War loss of population occurred between 1830 and 1840. Also in 1840 the percentage of black population to white population declined about 4%, whereas it had steadily increased during the four preceding censuses. The implications are that many of those emigrating from the county and study area were fairly large slaveowners who took their slaves with them and thus considerably reduced the county's slave population between 1830 and 1840.

The principal reasons for the great migration were economic, while the effects were both social and economic. Briefly summarized, there seem to have been five reasons why the Onslow families moved west and south: (1) Many of the families who moved to Georgia and Tennessee went there to take up military land granted them or their parents for service in the Revolution and/or the War of 1812; (2) in the Deep South and the West large tracts of land were available at cheap prices; (3) the states to the south and west were excellent cotton-farming areas; (4) slaves in the Gulf states could be hired out at much higher rates than in North Carolina; and (5) in North Carolina, due to poor agricultural practices, the farms had declined in productivity. A letter from Robert Montford to Joseph M. French, dated 13 May 1850 (Joseph M. French Papers, ECU Manuscript Collection), declared that slaves hired out in Mississippi could earn for their owners in one year more than they could earn in Onslow in five years. The great migration clearly had an economic motive.

But the social effects were very significant. The county lost some of its largest and wealthiest planters because of the migration. Many of the area's best educated, most public-spirited citizens followed the path south and west. Those who remained were often the poorer class, the less venturesome and aggressive, the more conservative politically and economically, the less progressive who were blissfully satisfied with maintaining the status quo. Consequently, the county was left with goals of mediocrity which largely account for the backwardness which held sway throughout the balance of the study area's civilian history.

4. Leadership in the Antebellum Period

Whereas for most of the Colonial period the study area had produced the majority of the county's leadership, the decline in the area's political influence in Onslow County became especially noticeable during the antebellum period. The lists of justices of the peace and county wardens (see Appendix H) began to reflect new surnames, and the old aristocratic family names began to fade out of the picture. Only the Wards, of all the earlier leading families of the study area, retained any semblance of their former political power.

Eli W. Ward served in the North Carolina House of Commons from 1816-1818 and again from 1823-1824, with one term in the North Carolina Senate in 1819 (Cheney 1975:270-271, 273-274, 280, 282). From 1820-1822 Daniel M. Dulaney represented Onslow in the North Carolina House of Commons (Ibid.:277, 279-280). General Edward Ward was Onslow's senator from 1822-1831 (Ibid.:279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291-292, 294), and Frederick Foy represented

Onslow in the House of Commons from 1824-1831 (*Ibid.*:284, 286, 290-291, 295). Joseph Ward was in the House of Commons in 1832 and in 1833 announced himself a candidate for Congress but later withdrew (*People's Press and Wilmington Advertiser*, 27 March 1833, 3 April 1833, 15 May 1833). Nathaniel L. Mitchell served in the House of Commons in 1834-1835, and thereafter he promptly moved to Mississippi (Cheney 1975:303). John B. Pollock served Onslow in the House of Commons in 1838-1839 and in the North Carolina Senate in 1840-1841 (*Ibid.*:309-310). Edward W. Fonville represented Onslow in the House of Commons from 1850-1852 and in the North Carolina Senate from 1854-1857 (*Ibid.*:319, 321-322, 324). Of the eight antebellum legislators from the study area, three bore the Ward surname and two--Foy and Fonville--were Ward descendants.

Though he never aspired to state office, one other member of the Ward family should be mentioned for his civic and cultural leadership role during the antebellum period. Dr. E. W. Ward (1827-1902) was born in New Bern, though his parents were from Onslow. The family soon joined the migration to Mississippi, where Dr. Ward resided until he was 17. At that age, he returned to North Carolina and in 1847 entered the University of North Carolina, remaining one year. He then went to Philadelphia, where he received his degree in medicine in 1850. Returning to the study area, where his ancestors had lived, Dr. Ward in due time held the offices of magistrate, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chairman of the County Medical Board, captain in the Confederate cavalry, and Onslow delegate to the Southern Rights Convention. While a prominent county physician, he also was a very successful farmer, owning the large Cedar Point Plantation. Dr. Ward spent his last few years as a resident of Pollocksville, North Carolina (McCormick 1900:86-87). He was probably the last Ward to occupy a prominent position of leadership in the study area.

5. Prelude to War

The last two decades of the antebellum period began to show increasing signs of tension between the slave states and the anti-slavery forces. As time went on, the atmosphere became more strained, and near the end of the antebellum period war began to appear inevitable. In 1848 a Democratic meeting had condemned the Wilmot Proviso, which prohibited the introduction of slavery into new territory (Sitterson 1939:40). In 1850 at a Southern Rights Convention held in Wilmington, Onslow County was one of nine North Carolina counties with delegates attending (*Ibid.*:60). Thus it early became evident what course Onslow would follow when secession became an issue. In January, 1860, the Democrats of Onslow

County made it clear that if the South could not attain its rights and peace in the Union it should secede (Ibid.:158. Wilmington Journal, 26 January 1860).

The last few years before the commencement of the Civil War saw North Carolina counties organizing local cavalries, military companies, or cadets. As early as 23 January 1860, E. W. Ward had been sent arms for his use as Captain of Company B of the 41st Regiment of North Carolina Cavalry (Tolbert 1964:II, 358). The Wilmington Journal for 22 March 1860 reported that "a fine military company" had been recently organized in Onslow County with Dr. E. W. Ward as captain. The company was reported to have about 60 members. The same newspaper for 14 July 1860 reported seeing the Onslow cavalry on parade in Kenansville at a 4th of July celebration and commented on their excellent preparedness for martial service.

On 30 November 1860 the Wilmington Journal announced that both political parties in Onslow would hold a joint meeting on 1 December 1860 to discuss their feelings about the state of the government, the state of the county, North Carolina policies, and the matter of withdrawing from the Union. There was a mood of anticipation of hostilities throughout 1860, and the secession of North Carolina in 1861 had already become virtually certain so far as the study area was concerned. The stage was clearly set for war. The year 1861 arrived with Dr. E. W. Ward elected as Onslow's Southern Rights candidate to the Secession Convention (Wilmington Journal, 7 March 1861; McCormick 1900).

F. The Civil War Era: 1861-1865

Pro-slavery sentiment in Onslow and the study area had caused the Southern Rights candidate, Dr. Edward W. Ward to be elected in 1861 over the Union Party candidate by a landslide. Ward represented Onslow at the Secession Convention of 1861-1862 until his resignation in January, 1862 (Wilmington Journal, 7 March 1861; Cheney 1975:387, 401n). Secession had been favored in Onslow by a vote of 631 to 89 (Bellamy 1977:347). The secessionist leanings in Onslow were shared statewide after Lincoln issued his call for troops to be used against the South and proclaimed a blockade of all Southern ports, and on 20 May 1861 the state of North Carolina officially seceded from the Union (Lefler and Newsome 1963:423-424). Thus by early 1861 the study area had become a part of the Confederate States of America and was prepared to enter the War for Southern Independence.

Capt. Solomon Gornto, whose home was located just a few miles south of present-day Piney Green, entered the Confederate service in May, 1861, and became one of the study area's distinguished Confederate officers. Originally made first lieutenant of Company G, Gornto became captain of the company when Capt. Edwin H. Rhodes, another study area Confederate officer, was killed at the Battle of Sharpsburg. Gornto survived the war and returned to his home which was still standing when the military acquired the land for Camp Lejeune (Brown 1960:87).

The Confederate Military and Naval Branch in 1861 created two departments of coastal defense for North Carolina, and New River served as the dividing line. The northern department extended from Norfolk, Va., to New River; and the southern department extended from New River to the South Carolina line (Barrett 1963:32).

The several local companies of cavalry that had been organized in the county as early as 1860 were already prepared to enter the war, and some Onslow men actually entered Confederate service shortly before North Carolina seceded. To assist others who were still enlisting, the Onslow court in June, 1861, ordered that \$5.00 be paid to each volunteer from the county upon his leaving for actual service, the sum to be a bounty to provide the soldiers with "pocket money" (Onslow County Court Minutes for the June term of court, 1861). One of the early companies to leave Onslow was the Onslow Light Infantry (Company G), numbering about 90 men who left on 19 July 1861 to join the Third Regiment of North Carolina Troops (Wilmington Journal, 20 July 1861). Many of the officers and men of Company G were residents of the study area and saw service at Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg (Brown 1960:402-405). Other study area residents were included in Company E of the Third North Carolina Regiment, Company B of the Twenty-Fourth North Carolina Regiment, Company A of the Thirty-Fifth North Carolina Regiment, Companies B and H of the Forty-First North Carolina Regiment, and Company K of the Sixty-First North Carolina Regiment (Brown 1960:398-417).

In addition, there was very early concern about coastal defenses in Onslow. Records show that sometime between 1 May and 18 May 1861, under orders from Governor John W. Ellis, the state had sunk several vessels in Bear Inlet as a means of deterring Union penetration of that inlet (Governor's Papers--Henry T. Clark--1861--G.P. 154, folder 1). A letter from E. L. Perkins to Governor Clark, dated 30 September 1861, requested the governor's attention to the unprotected coast of Onslow, pointing out that Bogue, Bear, and New River inlets were entirely defenseless and could easily admit vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet of water (Ibid.).

The warnings from the coast were none too early, and by the end of 1861 the Onslow coast was seeing military action. On 17 December 1861 a boatload of men from the Federal barque Gemsbok landed on the banks just north of the mouth of New River and remained there all day. It was thought their purpose was to kill cattle since the banks were used for pasture at that time of the year. The Union men reportedly got one beef and possibly more. Later the Union men were seen on the south side of the inlet. A small schooner lying just inside the mouth of New River was boarded by the men from the Gemsbok, and the captain of the schooner was examined on December 20th by some Confederate troops. The captain's excuse was that he was boiling salt near the inlet, but the report indicated strong suspicions (Wilmington Journal, 26 December 1861).

At a meeting of "Gatlin's Dragoons" at their camp in Swansboro on 26 February 1862, Dr. E. W. Ward was present and chaired the meeting, which included other study area residents (Ibid., 13 March 1862). In the meantime, the Union blockade had created an acute shortage of salt by 1862, and salt works were appearing all along Onslow's coast. On 1 September 1862 the Onslow court appointed John Shepard salt commissioner for the county (Onslow County Court Minutes for the September term of court, 1862). The presence of the Union blockade kept the citizens in fear of attack by sea, and most of the companies raised in Onslow--unlike the Gatlin's Dragoons--had been promptly sent into service far away from Onslow, leaving most of the county without armed protection.

As a result, a public meeting held in Jacksonville on 27 September 1862 adopted a resolution requesting from 8,000 to 10,000 troops to protect the coast. Governor Vance relayed the resolution to President Jefferson Davis, who responded on 17 October 1862, assuring Vance that the Confederate States government would do everything in its power to defend the citizens of Onslow against the depredations of the enemy and ordered Gen. S. G. French to Onslow with a force to prevent marauding expeditions and afford protection to private property (Johnston 1963:268-269). On 22 October 1862 Gen. French wrote Gov. Vance that he had received complaints regarding the withdrawal of forces from Onslow County but that--with the exception of two companies of Partisan Rangers--the same cavalry force was still in Onslow that had been there since the fall of New Bern in March, 1862 (Ibid.:275).

Considerable salt was being produced in Onslow County during the early years of the Civil War, and these private salt works became a chief target of repeated Union military raids. In a

Federal raid on New River in 1862 and raids on Bear Inlet and Swansboro in December, 1863, several salt works were reported destroyed. In the latter raid, salt works belonging to Col. Mumford [Montfort], Col. Hawkins, and a Mr. Mills were destroyed (Williams and McEachern 1973:71-72).

The New River raid of 23-25 November 1862, under command of Lt. William Barker Cushing aboard the Gunboat Ellis, had as its main objective the destruction of any salt works encountered. Cushing entered New River Inlet on 23 November 1862 and proceeded up the river. Five miles from the inlet Cushing came upon a vessel loaded with cotton and turpentine worth about \$30,000.00, which the Confederates burned to prevent her capture. At Jacksonville, Cushing captured two small schooners and occupied the town for about an hour and a half, during which time he captured the Wilmington mail. On his way back downstream with his two prizes, Cushing shelled a Confederate camp on the banks of New River; and about five miles from New River Inlet on 24 November 1862 the Ellis came under fire from Rebel forces located, according to one report, about eight miles below Jacksonville. About two or three miles before reaching the inlet, the Ellis went aground and came under attack from a powerful battery of four 24-pounders only 400 yards distant from the spot where the Ellis lay aground. The battery, pouring in a destructive fire of grape and shell, continued its bombardment for almost 24 hours. Cushing in his account of the raid tells of going ashore where the battery had been (the battery evidently having been removed when the firing ceased) and taking possession of the enemy's ground, where he destroyed a salt works and 10 boats which the Confederates had intended to use for boarding the Ellis.

Still aground, the Ellis came under renewed attack on the morning of 25 November 1862, when the Confederates opened fire on Cushing from four different points, using heavy rifled guns including one Whitworth. In a short while the engine of the Ellis was disabled, and at 9:00 a.m. on the 25th the Ellis was blown to pieces by the explosion of her magazine. Cushing had earlier sent most of his crew out of the inlet in one of the prizes. When the situation became hopeless, he had set fire to the Ellis and escaped on the other prize to join his crewmen waiting for him outside the inlet. The hull of the sunken Ellis was recovered in 1867 and towed to Wilmington to be salvaged and refitted (Cushing 1912:941-991; Williams and McEachern 1973:121; Roske and Van Doren 1957:134-139; Barrett 1963:134-135; [New Bern] Daily Progress, 29 November 1862; [Wilmington] Morning Star, 22 October 1867).

On 17 December 1863 the schooner G. A. Bigelow, apparently a blockade runner under a Capt. Sabiston, was burned at Bear Inlet by the Union forces. The schooner had run into Bear Inlet several days earlier and had safely landed her cargo before she was discovered by the Yankees (Wilmington Journal, 26 December 1863). When Maj. Gen. Peck learned that the schooner had been destroyed but not her cargo, he sent an expedition aboard the U.S.S. Daylight and the U.S.S. Howquah to Bear Inlet to find and destroy the Bigelow's cargo and any salt works encountered. Over 500 sacks of salt were destroyed, as well as four extensive salt works found in full operation along the coast and near the inlet. The supplies brought in earlier on the Bigelow were destroyed and some prisoners reportedly taken (North Carolina Times [New Bern], 2 January 1864; Pohoresky 1978:27, 145).

On 4 February 1864 another blockade runner, the Nutfield, under pursuit by Union gunboats, was deliberately stranded and burned at New River Inlet to prevent her capture by the Union forces (Stick 1952:64). Such accounts of blockade-running vessels during the three years 1862-1864 make it certain that a significant volume of blockade running was carried on in the study area during the Civil War.

One of the last important raids affecting the study area occurred 24-26 March 1864. A Union expedition of joint army and navy forces left Beaufort, North Carolina, on 24 March 1864 and arrived at Bogue Inlet at 10:30 that night. Personnel of the U.S.S. Britannia and the U. S. steamers Cambridge, Keystone State, and Florida were employed in an effort to destroy two blockade runners reported to be at Swansboro--one a schooner loaded with cotton for export and one a schooner just recently arrived from Bermuda. About 7:00 a.m. on March 25th one Union vessel crossed Bogue Bar and headed toward Swansboro while another vessel with a party of soldiers under Lt. T. F. King, Jr., and a party of sailors under Acting Ensign Edward A. Small headed for Bear Inlet. The force sent against Swansboro returned to the U.S.S. Britannia outside Bogue Inlet with little accomplished after about three hours, having been fired upon by the Confederate cavalry at Swansboro. But the force sent into Bear Inlet was a bit more successful.

One report credited the Bear Inlet expedition with burning a vessel loaded with salt and leather and capturing 43 contrabands [Union term for slaves]. Commander Benjamin M. Dove's report stated that 40 soldiers and 20 sailors entered Bear Inlet and proceeded up Bear Creek, where they burned a schooner and carried off 20 or more contrabands [slaves]. All of the reports contain

conflicting details, and Acting Ensign Small's report claims that a flat with 56 soldiers and 20 seamen under Lt. King went up Bear Creek, where the aforementioned vessel was burned because the presence of the Confederates in the area reportedly would not permit the Union men to take her safely out. Small's men returned from Bear Creek to Morehead City via Bogue Sound and reported a large number of contrabands and one Rebel prisoner on board. Many of the Negroes, according to Small had to be left at the landing back in Onslow because the Union boat was overcrowded. Col. James Jourdan reported capturing 20 contrabands, but three of his boats were swamped in trying to get out of the inlet and one of the contrabands was drowned. Commander Dove reported one flat, one launch, and two boats lost, along with all their ammunition. On 27 March 1864 Confederate Major General W. H. C. Whiting sent a telegram to Col. Jackson at Magnolia, North Carolina, reporting that a Union gunboat had sent a party into Bear Creek and carried off some 60 or 70 Negroes and asking for some of Col. Jackson's men to be sent to help the defense of the Onslow coast (U. S. Navy Department 1899:IX, 562-566; Series I, Vol. XXXIII, 257; North Carolina Times [New Bern], 16 April 1864).

The U. S. Coast Survey map of 1865 (see Figure 12) locates the roads and settlements of the study area during the Civil War years. On the west side of New River are shown the post offices at Aman's Store and Stones Bay. On the east side of the river, the map shows Piney Green, "Montforts" at Montfort's Point, and "Simmons" at Paradise Point. Most of the Civil War activity in the study area focused on lower New River and Bear Creek. With the surrender of Gen. Lee on 9 April 1865, Gen. Johnston on 26 April 1865, and Gen. Kirby-Smith on 26 May 1865, the Confederate war effort was terminated. Even before the last Confederate defeat in North Carolina, Union Gen. John McA. Schofield had been made military commander of North Carolina and the forces of military occupation assumed control of the state (Lefler and Newsome 1963:429, 433).

But military matters had not been the sole concern in Onslow. From the beginning of the war, considerable attention was paid to the welfare of the soldiers' families, care for the poor and indigent whose lot was steadily worsened by the war, and provisions from home for the area's Confederate troops fighting on distant battlefields. In 1861 Onslow County appointed committees in all the districts in the county to look after the welfare of the soldiers' families. Among known residents of the study area, Jarrott Gornto was on the committee for Stump Sound District; H. H. Sandlin and John Shepard were on the committee for the Lower Southwest District; and George Ward, Benjamin Pollard, and N. B. Hancock comprised the committee for the Wolf Pit District (Brown 1960:68).



U. S. Coast Survey 1865

Figure 12

Residents of the study area frequently showed tender concern for their "men in grey." A letter of 5 October 1861 from M. L. F. Redd to Mrs. A. A. Freeman of Brown's Sound thanked her for "a lot of wool socks" which she had sent to the Onslow men at Camp Howe in Virginia (Wilmington Journal, 17 October 1861). Capt. Redd of the "Onslow Greys," then Co. E, 3rd NC Troops, urged the relatives, friends, and neighbors of soldiers serving in his company to send them such items as "good stout blankets, undershirts, and drawers, comfort being the greatest object" (Ibid.).

Because salt was such a necessary and costly item, the county regularly made salt allowances to the families of the Onslow soldiers. On 1 December 1862 the county specified an allowance of 1/3 bushel of salt per month for each soldier's family (Onslow County Court Minutes for the December term of court, 1862). In September, 1864, as the effects of the Union blockade had become more severe, the county increased the salt allowance to one peck of salt per month for each member of a soldier's family, and the chairman of the county court was authorized to issue bonds for the purchase of the required salt (Onslow County Court Minutes for the September term of court, 1864).

But the war and the blockade had created a critical shortage of all supplies, and on 2 March 1863 the county court appointed Harvey Cox the commissioner to purchase and store such provisions as corn, bacon, pork, and lard for the support of the soldiers' wives and children (Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1863). At a meeting in Wolf Pit on 18 November 1863 Solomon Gornto offered a resolution to take up money to help the needy people in that district (Wilmington Journal, 28 November 1863).

As local conditions grew more severe and virtually no clothes or cloth came in by boat, all cloth had to be homemade. In March, 1864, the county court provided cotton cards to the relief committees of the various districts to be supplied to their neediest families. Stump Sound District received 10 pairs of cotton cards, the Lower Southwest District was provided seven pairs, the Upper Southwest District eight pairs, and all other districts in the county seven pairs each (Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1864). The same session of the county court noted that there was a scarcity of provisions in Onslow and mentioned a severe lack of bread. A. J. Murrill was ordered to try to buy sufficient provisions to relieve the then present shortage (Ibid.).

The scarcity of supplies fueled an extreme inflation in the prices of everything. The virtual worthlessness of Confederate

currency added to the problem. On 17 March 1864 the seven physicians in the county jointly issued an announcement of the fees which they were being forced to charge because of the war-spawned inflation. Mileage charges by day were \$3.00 per mile and by night \$6.00 per mile. If the distance was under three miles, the rate was \$5.00 per mile, or \$10.00 if only one mile or less. Each doctor's visit was \$10.00 and each prescription \$10.00. All families of soldiers, however, would be charged only half price (Wilmington Journal, 17 March 1864).

On 15 September 1864 an anonymous wounded soldier of Onslow published a letter in the Wilmington Journal thanking the ladies of Wolf Pit and Swansboro for a donation of \$360.00 which they had given for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of Onslow County. By 5 December 1864, Dr. E. W. Ward was chairing a public meeting in Onslow called to deal with the distressing conditions in the county. The meeting ended in a resolution requesting state aid (Wilmington Journal, 15 December 1864). The last relief measure reflected in the records was the appointment of H. H. Sandlin in 1865 as the county's agent to purchase provisions for the soldiers' families (Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court 1865).

The tragic effects of the war on the quality of life in the study area were never more evident than when the surviving soldiers returned. Many of those returning came back physically handicapped for life, weakened in health, reduced to poverty and want, doomed to eke out a meager existence with the labor of their own hands, suffering the loss of property and farm equipment, incurring the severe loss of the enormous capital invested in slaves, burdened with the great tax debt of the war and the care for its local victims, fearing the breakdown of law and order and the specter of racial troubles, and left without cash or credit. The war had ruined the South and the study area economically, socially, and culturally. The antebellum plantation system was destroyed and would have to be replaced by the system of share-cropping. Not only did many of the study area's soldiers lie buried in distant battlefields, but the hopes and dreams of those who physically survived were figuratively dead and buried, too (Lefler and Newsome 1963:448-449).

Some of the feared racial trouble occurred in the study area shortly after the close of the war at a site indicated by symbol #22 on Figure 2. The war had ended the old institution of slavery more certainly than had Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, but neither had given the freed slaves any means of surviving as a free person. It was sometimes complained that the Negro's freedom

was only the "freedom of locomotion"--to go where he wanted to go. Without those provisions formerly supplied by their masters, most former slaves were in a worse economic plight than ever before. Poor and frustrated, often resentful and confused, the new freedmen found survival especially hard. Those freedmen who resorted to thievery and pillaging created great peril for themselves and fostered racial tensions which contributed to the pejorating racial relations of the times.

In late 1865 a band of former slaves began roaming the countryside, pillaging and demanding food, clothing, and anything else of value they could get. In the course of their pillaging, the blacks came to the house known as the Summersill Place, where--finding the lady of the house alone--they made demands for food and other possessions. The lady quickly grabbed a conch shell which had been used in former years for calling the hands from the field, and she blew a loud alarm on the conch. The Negroes fled to a nearby thicket, where they hid in fear of a reprisal if the alarm should be answered. In a short time, the neighbors gathered from the adjoining farms to see what the alarm was about, and learning of the incident the crowd went to the thicket where the Negroes were hiding. Seven of the blacks were killed, and the massacre site has since then gone locally by the name of Nigger Head (K. B. Hurst, 1980, personal interview). Such were the dire times with which the Civil War ended and the South approached the turmoil of Reconstruction.

G. Reconstruction to 1900

1. Political Reconstruction

From the end of the Civil War there had been talk of reconstructing the South, but for a while political reconstruction was delayed until it could be decided whose plan of reconstruction would be followed. After the Congressional plan was adopted, North Carolina, like all the other former Rebel states, was forced to adopt a new state constitution. The new constitution abolished the old county court with the justices running the county and substituted county government by a board of county commissioners (Brown 1960:98). Other tight restrictions and changes were imposed by Congress, and general turmoil and chaos characterized the Reconstruction period which extended in North Carolina from 1868-1877.

At the end of the war, the South had been left economically, socially, and physically decimated. The great antebellum mansions were in ashes, and once fertile fields grew only crops of worthless

weeds. It had been a sad homecoming for the Southern farmboys (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture 1976:11). In Onslow the war had brought a virtual end to the landed aristocracy (Brown 1960:98), and Reconstruction added only insult to injury. Throughout the county, there was no money with which to rent farm land or hire farm help and no slaves to work the fields. Out of this crisis of labor shortage and lack of money evolved the "share crop system," which lasted into modern times. In addition, many who borrowed money to operate their farms were unable to pay off their crop liens and lost by foreclosure what little land they had. The result was a descending social and economic scale, a growing number of farmer grievances which eventually gave rise to the Farmers Alliance throughout the South and the Populist Party in North Carolina (Ibid.:105-108).

With reference to the political upheaval of the times, Onslow fared better than some of her neighboring counties during Reconstruction. In local government, the Democrats retained control in Onslow throughout the Reconstruction period (Ibid.:98), and the county seems to have escaped the meddlesome tactics of the carpetbaggers more so than most of the state. Unlike some of her neighbors, Onslow County never elected a Negro legislator during Reconstruction (Balanoff 1972:55).

But the social and cultural effects of the war and Reconstruction were unmitigated in Onslow. The public schools were disbanded (Brown 1960:150) and had to be reorganized later. Poverty was unbelievably severe. Scarcity of food and dilapidated houses plagued the lives of the poor masses. At a spot indicated by Symbol #13 on Figure 2, two elderly widows in their great poverty shared a one-room log cabin during this period. The two widows, Mrs. Charlotte Arthur and Mrs. Penelope Thompson, were barely existing; and their dire circumstances drove them to actions which they, like many of their contemporaries, might never have done if the economic situation had been different. When the Onslow sheriff came by to collect their back taxes, Mrs. Arthur told the sheriff that she was penniless and ran him away at gunpoint. Realizing the desperate ends to which poverty had driven the elderly widow, the sheriff left and never returned (K. B. Hurst, 1980, personal interview).

2. Economic History of the Study Area, 1866-1900

A study of the population statistics for Onslow during this period will show that in the decade from 1860 to 1870 Onslow lost 1,287 in population, evidently the combined result of war casualties and blacks moving to the North. But the population began to rise again after 1870, and by 1900 was numbering only 60 short of 12,000 people. (For further details, see Appendix D.).

The study area began the post-war years with both a greatly reduced labor force and a debilitated economy.

By the end of the Civil War, the term planter had virtually dropped from the local vocabulary. Farming and naval stores were still the basis of the local economy, but most of the small farmers had to turn to share-cropping and a steadily declining income. In many respects slavery continued in effect, expanding to include both blacks and poor whites.

Dr. E. W. Ward continued to be one of the largest farmers still operating in the study area, and in 1867-1868 his two main crops appear to have been corn and "ground peas" [peanuts] (Wilmington Journal, 19 February 1868). About the same time the Onslow staples were reported to be cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, livestock, naval stores, and fish (Branson [1868?]:123). In 1870 Thomas Henderson was still growing rice as a crop (Onslow County Will Book), and as late as 1885 F. S. Coburn and E. H. Fonville of Duck Creek announced their intention to erect a rice mill and to grow rice just outside the study area (Weekly Star, 4 September 1885).

The old antebellum Onslow Agricultural Society had apparently fallen a victim to the war, and the Morning Star for 4 October 1872 announced that an agricultural society for Onslow had been organized a few weeks previously.

For the period 1872-1896, Onslow's staples were reported as follows:

- Cotton, 1872-1900
- Corn, 1872-1900
- Sweet potatoes, 1872-1900
- Livestock, 1872-1896
- Naval Stores, 1872-1896
- Fish, 1872-1896
- Peanuts, 1883-1896
- Oats, 1883
- Rice, 1883
- Rye, 1883
- Tobacco, 1883-1900
- Fruits (apples, peaches, scuppernong grapes), 1883-1896
- Timber (Pine, Oak, Hickory, Ash, Juniper, Cypress),
1883-1896
- Hay, 1889
- Peas, 1896

(Branson 1872:178; 1878:229; 1884:500; 1889:495; 1896:464; State Board of Agriculture 1896:377; Jurney et al. 1923:104).

In 1875 Dr. Edward W. Ward was reported to be still operating a large cotton plantation (Bishop 1878:209), but by 1887 it was being reported that the previous five years had seen serious crop failures in cotton in Onslow County. Yet the number of cotton gins operating in the area in the early 20th century certainly indicates that cotton continued to be an important Onslow crop for at least three or four more decades (see Appendix F).

Perhaps the most famous study area farm during the late 19th century was the Glenoe Stock Farm near Town Point. Belonging to the wealthy New York financier, Thomas A. McIntyre, the farm was described in 1896 by the State Board of Agriculture (1896:165, 177) as a "model farm" which grew all farm products and truck successfully. In addition to the usual livestock--cattle, sheep, and swine, the McIntyre farm had a large poultry division which included ducks, geese, and turkeys.

If the homestead exemptions of 1869 are a reliable indicator, virtually every farmer in the study area raised livestock also. All study area residents recording homestead exemptions had at least some kind of livestock, and most of them had cattle, sheep, and hogs. Quite a few also had bee hives (Onslow County Record of Homestead Exemptions 1:70, 75, 77, 78, 81, 85, 88, 89, 103-104).

During this period commercial fishing seems to have gained in importance, and fisheries operated within the study area included the Brown's Inlet Fishery, the Plank Landing Fishery, and the Stand-Back Fishery on Brown's Sound (Weekly Star, 13 September 1895; Weekly Record, 27 January 1887; Littleton 1980).

The period from 1866 to 1900 also saw considerable interest in marketing New River oysters. In 1869 it was noted in a Wilmington newspaper that "the fine luscious New River oysters are making their appearance in our markets..." (Morning Star, 23 September 1869). Two months later the oysters were being advertised as available for balls, parties, and festivals in the Wilmington area by placing advance orders with a local agent (Ibid., 21 November 1869). In January, 1870, a Wilmington dealer was packing New River oysters for shipment, including some shipments are far away as Columbia, South Carolina (Ibid., 18 January 1870).

With the increasing fame of the New River oysters and the growing market for them, the General Assembly in 1881 passed an act to promote the growth of oysters in New River (Laws of North Carolina for 1881, p. 95). In 1883 the celebrated New River oysters were entered at the Boston Exposition (Weekly Star, 28 September 1883). The largest Boston dealer in oysters, R. R. Higgins and Company, proclaimed the New River oysters excellent and remarked that Norfolk dealers should take an active interest in such North Carolina oyster grounds (Ibid., 2 November 1883). In 1887 it was stated that one of the main objectives of the proposed Wilmington and Onslow Railroad would be to accommodate the commerce of New River with its excellent "oyster farms" and rich agricultural produce, estimated to have an annual value of \$400,000.00 (Ibid., 21 January 1887).

Sometime prior to March 1891 the New River Oyster Company was formed, and at its meeting on 12 March 1891 the company announced it was ready to begin immediate operations. Well-to-do citizens of Wilmington, Onslow, and Raleigh were directors of the company, which already owned 350 acres of oyster ground in Stone's Bay and had a capital stock of \$75,000.00. The company was planning to erect a canning factory at Stone's Bay to can, in addition to oysters, fruits and vegetables locally produced (Ibid., 13 March 1891). At a meeting of the New River Oyster Company's directors, Mr. Leander Landen was appointed manager of the company's plant at Stone's Bay (Morning Star, 18 March 1891).

At the annual meeting of the stockholders held on 10 March 1892, the president of the New River Oyster Company reported that early in its first year (1891) the company had built tugs and barges and commenced planting oysters. By the time of the report, the president indicated that over 107,000 bushels of oysters had already been planted and that plans were under way to market from 10,000 to 20,000 bushels of oysters in the coming winter. The planted oysters were reported to be propagating so well that in a year or two there would be no need to continue planting them (Weekly Star, 11 March 1892). Expansion of the company's oyster grounds is reflected by the acquisition of 22 additional tracts of river bottom land recorded with the Onslow County Register of Deeds between 27 September 1892 and 1 October 1892.

By 1897 another oyster company, the East Carolina Piscatorial Association, had appeared on the New River scene. The association had purchased a large acreage of oyster grounds and expected to begin shipping large quantities of oysters during the 1897-1898 winter season. The association reported owning three boats and a large, well equipped sharpie; an oyster house, with

ample storage facilities; and a large supply of oyster tongs and other necessary equipment. In addition, the association owned a large farm bordering New River, where there was a truck farming operation in progress. The association announced plans to ship each season at least 10,000 packages of such truck items as peas, beans, corn, canteloupes, watermelons, and strawberries, in addition to shipments of oysters (Ibid., 17 September 1897). The same issue of the Weekly Star commented on the excellent undeveloped resources of New River, particularly for truck farming, growing of fruits, and development of commercial fishing.

Unfortunately for the study area residents, most of the signs of economic prosperity resulted from the capital investment of a few wealthy outsiders, and the beneficial impact on the local economy was short-lived and minimal. In the case of the two oyster companies, bad news came in the fall of 1899. A severe hurricane which struck the North Carolina coast on 30-31 October 1899 did considerable damage in Onslow. In addition to sweeping away the New River Inn and a dozen of its cottages, the hurricane was reported to have covered up the oyster beds in New River and ruined the prospects for the oystermen in the study area (Kinston Daily Free Press, 18 November 1899).

Naval stores manufacture continued to be an important source of income in the study area. Even as late as 1870 North Carolina was reported to be still supplying the largest proportion of the world's turpentine production (Colton 1870:186). In 1882 there were reports that turpentine was booming in the study area, and Wiley N. Marine was reported to have just put up a turpentine distillery with a daily capacity of 20 barrels (New Bern Daily Journal, 1 June 1882). Marine's distillery was listed in Branson's North Carolina Business Directory (1896:465) as one of the area's industries 14 years later and apparently continued well into the 20th century.

Both grist mills and sawmills continued to operate in the study area and to contribute somewhat to maintenance of the local economy. In 1884 two grist mills were operating in the Ward's Mill area and five in the Duck Creek area (Branson 1884:503). The same seven grist mills were listed again in 1889 and most of them probably continued into the 20th century (Branson 1889:496). The principal sawmill in the area appears to have been that of Mr. Livius Hancock. On 18 May 1882 the New Bern Daily Journal published an article telling of Mr. Hancock's new steam sawmill, which he was then putting up at the landing of a Mr. Gornto on French's Creek. The mill, expected to be ready for operation in about two weeks, was said to be the first steam sawmill which had

been erected in that area since sometime before the Civil War. The sawmill was subsequently listed in the North Carolina Business Directory (Branson 1884:503; 1889:496) till the end of that decade. An 1891 map of New River shows the location of Marine's Sawmill but gives no indication when the mill first began operation (U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1891). There were probably other mills of both kinds which are not reflected in the extant records for the study area.

Between 1867 and 1900 there were 14 general stores (merchants), two livestock dealers, two lumber dealers, four taverns or liquor retail stores, one tobacco retail store, and two wholesale fish and oyster dealers listed for the study area (Branson 1867:96; [1868?]:122; 1872:176; 1878:228; 1884:502; 1896:465-466; Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for October 1882, September 1883, November 1883, and July 1884; the J. T. Bartley Papers, Swansboro Historical Association Collection, N. C. Division of Archives and History; Weekly Star, 25 September and 13 November 1891). For the same period the tradesmen listed for the study area included blacksmiths, wheelwrights, mechanics, a building contractor, carpenters, coopers, and shipwrights (Branson 1884:501-502; Onslow County Record of Homestead Exemptions 1:51-92 [passim]; List of Merchant Vessels of the U. S. 1896:69). Occupational diversity had narrowed somewhat after the Civil War, and the total number of tradesmen appearing in the record, at least, had decreased considerably.

Other aspects of the local economy near the end of the 19th century will be treated in a later section entitled "Signs of Gradual Recovery."

3. Social and Cultural History of the Study Area, 1866-1900

Some of the most important aspects of post-Civil War social history have already been touched upon in the section on "Political Reconstruction," including the end of the old aristocracy, the rise and spread of the share-cropping system, the agrarian movement in the South, the Farmers' Alliance, and the Populist Party in North Carolina.

With the suspension of the old pre-war public school system, the early years of the Reconstruction period saw a return to the old type of "field school" approach to the local need for education. Teachers were privately secured to teach small schools, mostly where several families had merged resources to finance the school. Such schools were carefully scheduled so as to avoid conflict

with the planting and harvesting seasons (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture 1976:14). One such study area school was held in 1866 near the home of Col. Edward W. Fonville at Wolf Pit. The school, taught by Miss O. J. Ireland, concluded eight months of study with an elaborate graduation exercise on 19 July 1866. The morning exercise included speeches, dialogues, compositions, and vocal and instrumental music, in addition to the usual textbook examination. At noon the exercise recessed for a meal furnished by local residents. The evening exercise included the valedictory speech by a Miss Fonville and an address by Dr. E. W. Ward on the subject of education. The newspaper account referred to the occasion as the first of its kind since the war had interrupted the schools of the area (Wilmington Journal, 2 August 1866).

The Freedmen's Bureau, a Federal agency which operated from the summer of 1865 to 1869, concerned itself with the education of Southern blacks (Lefler and Newsome 1963:451). By 1869 the Union Commission and the American Missionary Society were reporting three schools for blacks (Freedmen's schools) on New River, but precise locations and the number of pupils were not given (Brown 1960:161).

By the late 1870's the public school system was geared up again, and efforts were initiated to reclaim some of the old school houses still standing in the county. In 1877 the county directed George P. Young, John A. Coston, and W. E. Market to value and condemn a school house site for the use of a public school at Piney Green (Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for April, 1877). The old Farnell School House (see Symbol #15 on Figure 2), reportedly operated during the 1880's may have been the school established as a result of the 1877 county effort. Another public school was ordered established by the county in 1884, this time to be laid off by John A. Freshwater, John D. Hawkins, and Solomon Gornto in the Bear Creek area near the residence of D. L. Russell. An old public school house was already standing on the property to be claimed (Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for June, 1884).

Other schools in the study area, mentioned for this period, include an academy at Ward's Mill taught in 1883 by one E. Hyman (Branson 1884:503); the Marines School House, where C. B. Frazell was teaching in April, 1887 (Weekly Record, 21 April 1887); a school at Piney Green taught by Mr. Frazelle in August, 1887 (Ibid., 27 August 1887); a school at a Mr. Hurst's on Brown's Sound, taught by Mr. Frazelle in 1888 (Ibid., 10 February 1888); the Inverness School at Pollard, consisting of 16 pupils being taught in 1891 by a Miss S. Crump (N. C. Public Documents 1891:

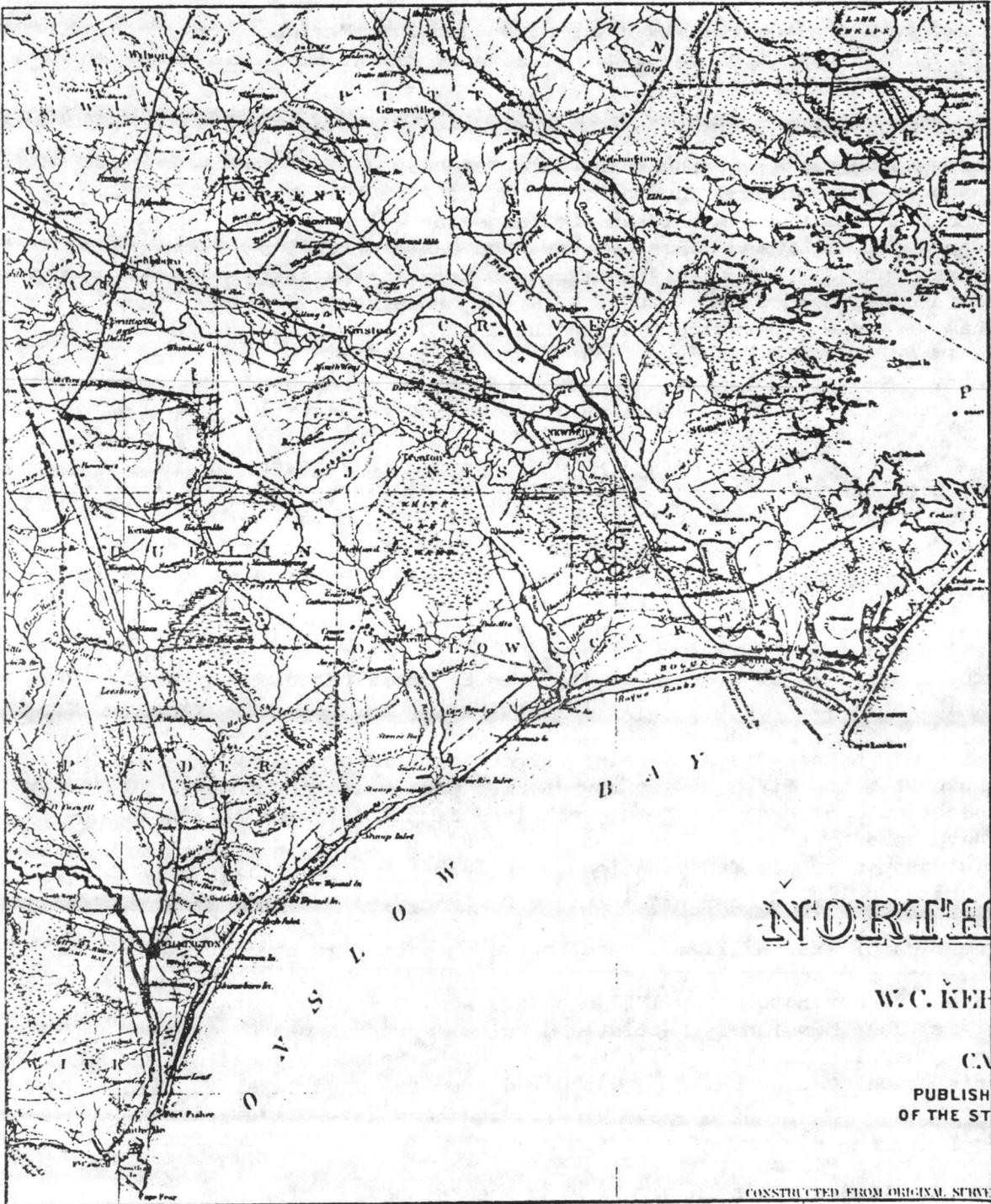
Doc. 3, p. 101); and the New River High School at Marines, consisting of 48 pupils being taught in 1893 by Mr. E. M. Koonce (Ibid. 1893:Doc. 3, p. 72).

In the interest of improving the quality of education in eastern North Carolina, the state held Teachers' Institutes in Johnston, Pitt, Wilson, and Onslow counties in 1893. The Onslow Teachers' Institute was held at Richlands for all the school teachers of Onslow and Jones counties and was described as one of the most successful and interesting ever held in the state. The institute was held by Professors M. C. S. Noble and Alexander Graham with over 80 teachers attending during one week in August, 1893 (Weekly Star, 25 August 1893). The desire for better public education was present, but the human and economic resources required to bring about the desired improvements were still inadequate.

Religion as a part of the socio-cultural history of the study area continued to be dominated by the Baptists. The Stone's Bay Primitive Baptist Church appears to have been organized on 14 September 1867 (Minutes of the Stone's Bay Primitive Baptist Church) with Elder John W. Brown chosen its first pastor. Elder Brown and Elder Asa Sidbury served as the presbytery constituting the church. The Ward's Will Church, though nominally open to use by all denominations, was being used only by the Primitive Baptists pastored by Elder B. J. Pollard (1803-1870) until his death in 1870 (Branson 1867:96; [1868?]:122; Pittman 1909:215).

The Enon Chapel Baptist Church, organized in 1872, appears to have been the first Missionary Baptist Church in the study area. Originally located at Cow Head Creek (see Figure 13), the church appears to have gone by the name Cow Head Church and at first to have used a building open to all denominations. In 1898 the group built their own church building at a new location at Ward's Mill. The new name of Enon's Chapel Baptist Church was taken by the church at the suggestion of Mrs. William J. Montfort about the time the church moved into the new building. The first pastor of Enon's Chapel was Elder B. J. Covington. In 1887 a native son, Ben Ward, entered the ministry as a Missionary Baptist and twice served as pastor of Enon's Chapel. In 1942, while the Rev. A. L. Benton was pastor, the Enon's Chapel Church building was moved from the study area to the north side of N. C. 24 and the Piney Green Road (Brown 1960:259; Weekly Record, 21 October 1887).

If Branson's information may be trusted, it appears that as early as 1872 and as late as 1878 a Methodist congregation of unknown name may have been using the church building at Cow



Kerr - Cain 1882

Figure 13

Head Creek as well as the Baptist. The Methodist ministers, J. T. Gibbs and G. W. Hardison, were listed as pastors of the church at Cow Head (Branson 1872:176; 1878:227). In 1889 Branson listed the Cow Head Church as Baptist, and in 1896 he listed it under the name "Enon" as Baptist and reflected its new location as Duck Creek (Branson 1884:501; 1889:495; 1896:465).

Two other new congregations appeared in the study area before 1900. Capps's Chapel, begun in 1889 as a black congregation, was later renamed Jenkins's Chapel in honor of J. B. Jenkins, who gave the land for the church's new location to which it was moved about 1899. The first pastor of Capps's Chapel was Sol Henderson. In 1909 the church was moved to its present location just outside the study area. Its original location had been in the area just north of Stone's Bay (Brown 1960:306, 308). The last new congregation founded before 1900 was the Atlantic Missionary Baptist Church at Marines, N. C., organized about 1897 as a white congregation. When the establishment of the Marine Corps Base in 1941 forced the removal of all its members, the Atlantic Missionary Baptist Church went out of existence (Ibid.:266).

A couple of significant developments in the religious life of the study area between the Civil War and 1900 should be pointed out. Before the Reconstruction period some of the area churches had both black and white members, but afterwards blacks feared to enter white churches and eventually started their own all-black congregations. In addition, the theretofore Primitive Baptist stronghold in the study area began to yield ground to the Missionary Baptists with the establishment of Enon's Chapel congregation in 1872.

Recreational and social activities of the period were simple, homemade, and inexpensive. School graduations were some of the most popular social events, and recreation included the usual square dances, fish fries, oyster roasts, and "Banks Parties" (Weekly Record, 14 July 1887; Weekly Star, 19 April 1893). Hunting and fishing were the standard recreational activities, and in the study area the hunting of alligators was a special sport. In 1882 Nathan Gornto reported killing two alligators in one day, topped by G. W. Ward, who a day later killed five alligators (New Bern Daily Journal, 12 April 1882). With the drudgery imposed by the extreme poverty of the times, the least diversion from hard work probably seemed like recreation.

For the period 1867 through 1896, Branson lists only four physicians serving the study area (Branson 1867:96; [1868?]:123; 1884:503; 1889:496; 1896:466). There is the suggestion that

midwifery was still important in the study area and served a real need among the impoverished society of the late 19th century study area (Death Certificate for Mary Frances Winberry, Carteret County Register of Deeds Office).

4. Local Leadership During the Period

Except for Thomas E. Gilman, who lived for a while at Montfort's Point and who served in the North Carolina House of Representatives in 1889 and the North Carolina Senate in 1891 (Cheney 1975:1218-1219), the immediate study area produced no state politicians and very few of any significance in local politics during the period 1866-1900. Whereas former residents of the study area before the Civil War had dominated the county's political life, the post-war period saw the study area lose its former political pre-eminence. Among the justices of the peace and the county commissioners, the old family names of Montfort, Fonville, and Gornto reappeared along with the new names of Farnell, Shepard, and Marine (Wheeler 1874:299; Branson 1884:501; 1889:495; 1896:464; Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for December, 1884; Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for December, 1884; Onslow County Miscellaneous Papers (C.R. 072.928.1), N. C. Division of Archives and History).

Dr. E. W. Ward was County Examiner of Schools in 1877 and County Superintendent of Public Instruction beginning on 1 January 1883 (Brown 1960:151; Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for January, 1883). Lewis O. Fonville was appointed County Coroner in 1879 (Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for January, 1879). John W. Freeman was appointed Fish Inspector in 1881 (Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for October 1881), and W. H. Fonville was made Inspector of Timber in 1892 (Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for April, 1892). Lesser local offices were held by George P. Young, E. W. Fonville, and Jarrott Gornto in late 1865; Gornto and H. H. Sandlin in 1866; and Young, John Shepard, and J. A. Provow in 1869 (Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1865; September term of court, 1865; March term of court, 1866; June term of court, 1867; and Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for February, 1869). Prosperity, pride, and power had departed the study area, and the reign of mediocrity had followed on the heels of war.

5. Signs of Gradual Recovery

The first signs of recovery were mere promises with little real accomplishment. The first attempts at progress were directed at establishing rail service to New River. The General Assembly

in 1870 incorporated the Planters' Railroad Company for the purpose of connecting New River with New Bern and Kinston (Public Laws of North Carolina for 1869-1870, pp. 103-111), and in 1871 the Assembly consolidated the Planters' Railroad Company and the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad Company under the name of the Wilmington and Planters' Railroad Company (Public Laws of North Carolina for 1871-1872, pp. 14-17). But effective railroad service to Onslow did not become a reality until the 1890's, when Thomas A. McIntyre built the Wilmington, Onslow, and East Carolina Railroad, completed in 1893 (Daily Wilmington Messenger, 23 February 1893). The Wilmington, New Bern, and Norfolk Railroad, organized in 1895, seems to have existed only two years before being taken over by McIntyre by receivership (Brown 1960:196). In 1897 New River residents at Bay View and Marines were still anxiously waiting for rail service to reach the study area. The steamer George D. Purdy had just been taken off its route in New River, making the need for rail service more urgent. A mass meeting was planned to petition the Wilmington and New Bern Railroad to build the desired railroad connection into the lower New River area (Weekly Star, 17 September 1897).

While the hopes for rail service repeatedly rose and fell, the old subject of navigational improvements resurfaced. In 1872 the General Assembly passed an act to incorporate yet another New River Canal Company, this time to connect the Northeast Cape Fear River with the waters of New River by a canal (Public Laws of North Carolina for 1871-72, pp. 237-241). In 1875 the company was still trying to organize a subscription campaign (Wilmington Journal, 17 September 1875), but the plans evidently failed. By 1878 the approach had changed, and Senate Document No. 39 of the Second Session of the 45th Congress urged the Federal government to purchase the free use of an inland canal from Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, to Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.

By 1884 the situation was beginning to look more promising. During the summer and fall of 1883 the New Bern, Beaufort, and Onslow Inland Coasting Company had been organized and a steamer put on the route from New River to Morehead City. In May, 1884, it was proposed to extend the steamboat route from New River to Wrightsville Beach and Wilmington, and the route was set to begin operations within three months. In addition, Congressman W. J. Green had obtained an appropriation of \$5,000.00 for the improvement of New River and an order for surveys from New River to Beaufort. Again the evidence suggests that any benefit coming from these efforts was temporary (Weekly Star, 23 May 1884).

In late 1875 it was reported that a Signal Service party employed in constructing a military telegraph line along the coast had erected the lines as far north as New River Inlet, where rough winds and tides had slowed down the work. Three or four stations were expected to be established along the line for hoisting cautionary signals, reporting wrecks, and giving notice of important maritime news (Weekly Journal, 26 November 1875). The telegraphic camp was established at New River in May, 1876, under the supervision of Charles C. Corbin. The men stationed at the camp were to watch the wires until a regular telegraphic office could be established at New River (Weekly Star, 2 June 1876). However, on 17 September 1876 the military telegraph camp at New River was destroyed by a hurricane, and two men stationed there were drowned (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-10; Carney and Hardy 1967:12). In 1887 it was reported that Corbin, who had married a daughter of Dr. E. W. Ward, was operating the New River Signal Office atop the dwelling of Dr. Ward (Daily Journal, 1 June 1882). Five years later the New River Signal Office was permanently closed and all the instruments and furniture sent to Wilmington (Weekly Record, 17 March 1887).

The first enduring signs of recovery may possibly be identified with the growth of new communities and the resumption of the increasing establishment of post offices in the study area. At least five new post offices were established in the area between 1874 and 1895. Duck Creek Post Office, established in 1874, continued until 1938. The original Marines Post Office existed only from 1885 to 1886. The Pollard Post Office, established in 1885, had its name changed to Marines in 1890 and was the Marines Post Office which continued by that name until 1941. The Shackelford Post Office lasted from 1886 to 1888, and Bayview Post Office lasted from 1895 to 1902. For further details, see Appendix K. A few of the older post offices were discontinued during this period.

The village of Marines is reported to have been begun about 1885. It had on the average about 15 families and four stores and was located where the Marine Corps Engineer School is now located on Courthouse Bay. The village had frequent square dances, and on every second Saturday in May the residents of Marines and New River annually loaded up their boats and went to New River Inlet and spent the day. The village had a doctor, a sawmill, two cotton gins, and a man who made bricks. The village was destroyed by the government in 1941 and was the last village in the study area to go out of existence (Holsomback 1975).

Bay View, another late 19th century town, was located on Stone's Bay and New River on a 20-foot bluff. It was developed by the Eastern Carolina Piscatorial Association and in 1892 boasted the Bay View Railroad as a spur connecting the town with the Wilmington, Onslow, and East Carolina Railroad (Weekly Star, 2 September 1892).

Another good sign of recovery was the gradual return of the lumber industry to economic importance. The Onslow Lumber Company, which had been sold to Landen and Edwards in 1888 (Onslow County Deed Book 47B:179), was incorporated in 1889 by Thomas A. McIntyre, Ewen McIntyre, and Richard Lamb (Onslow County Miscellaneous Papers (C.R.072.928.1), N. C. Division of Archives and History). Under the new ownership, the company began expanding and assumed great economic importance to the area. Between 1890 and 1914, the Onslow Lumber Company obtained 22 deeds for additional timber land (see Onslow County Register of Deeds). The growing lumber industry throughout Onslow and North Carolina caused the General Assembly to pass an act creating the Office of Lumber Inspector for Onslow County, as well as the same office for other counties where lumber was booming (Laws of North Carolina for 1891, pp. 129-130). That same year the Onslow Lumber Company shipped its first shipment of lumber--a cargo of 225,000 feet of lumber (Weekly Star, 7 August 1891). In 1893 the Onslow Lumber Company became the sole property of Thomas A. McIntyre (Onslow County Deed Book 54:82, 221).

It was McIntyre who created the greatest showplace in the history of the study area. In 1892 the New York financier built his 27-room mansion on the 2600-acre Town Point Plantation, where he had trotting stables and a model stock farm called Glencoe [sometimes appearing as Glencoe or Glen Oaks] Stock Farm. After McIntyre sold the mansion, which he named Onslow Hall, the new owners renamed it Coddington; but for at least three decades it was a showplace for the whole state (Onslow County Historical Society 1959:2). The McIntyres spent only part of the year (winter) at Onslow Hall, but when they came they brought a group of servants and numbers of guests from up North and other parts of the country (Weekly Star, 18 February 1898).

Other involvement of Northern capitalists is recorded for the French's Creek area, where some Onslow contractors were busy in 1893 building a "fine house" for a Mr. Lamb and Company from "up North" (New Bern Journal, 2 February 1893). Mr. Lamb may have been the Richard Lamb who was one of the original associates of Thomas A. McIntyre in the Onslow Lumber Company.

By 1896 E. M. Koonce and Company had built the New River Inn near the mouth of New River (Branson 1896:465). The inn

was the first major tourist accommodation to appear in the study area, and by 1899 it, too, was owned by men from the state of New York. With a capacity for accommodating 50 people, the New River Inn was blown down by the storm of 7 March 1899 (Kinston Daily Free Press, 13 March 1899). Repairs to the storm damage might as well have been delayed, for on 30-31 October 1899 a severe hurricane swept away the inn and 12 of its cottages (Ibid., 18 November 1899).

Again by the end of the 19th century, it is evident that a gradual recovery was being made, but the money being invested was outside capital doing little good for the general economy and the typically poor residents of the study area.

H. The Study Area in the Twentieth Century: 1900-1941

1. Growth and Economy in the Twentieth Century

An examination of Appendix D will show that from 1900 to 1940, when the last decennial census was taken prior to military acquisition of the study area, the population of Onslow grew from just under 12,000 to just under 18,000. However, the study area likely did not experience as high a rate of growth as some other areas in the county, but the signs of growth were present.

During the period 1900 to 1941, the once all-important naval stores industry in Onslow County came to an end, and cotton eventually ceased to be an important crop in the study area. In the place of cotton and naval stores, tobacco farming and the lumber industry helped to offset to some extent the economic impact of the demise of cotton growing and naval stores manufacture. Nevertheless, agriculture was still a main source of local income. A report in 1923 listed tobacco, cotton, corn, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and cured meat as the principal agricultural products of Onslow County (Jurney et al. 1923:102). By 1941 the county was producing \$4,000,000.00 from tobacco, corn, peanuts, and ham (Arthur 1955:16). During this period the ratio of farmers to other occupations in the area appears to have reached its largest percentage.

Cotton evidently remained a valuable crop during the first couple decades of the 20th century, since at least five study area residents are identified as owners of cotton gins between 1900 and 1915 (News and Observer Pub. Co. 1902:395; 1903:418; 1904:427; 1905:436; 1906:440; 1907:432; 1910:352; 1911:359-360; 1912:393-394; 1913:322; 1914:330; 1915:347). As late as 1916 there were still two cotton buyers listed at Jacksonville (Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:49, 212). When the warehouse of W. D. and W. E. Sabiston burned in Jacksonville in 1919, a cotton gin belonging

to the Sabistons, who were cotton dealers, was also burned along with 25 bales of cotton. Of the 25 bales of cotton, 13 bales belonged to Lemuel Covil of Marines, N. C. (Morning Star, 29 May 1919). The fact that the Sabistons planned to rebuild their cotton gin suggests that successful cotton growing in the study area probably continued a few years past 1919.

While there is conflicting information regarding the introduction of tobacco growing in the county, it remains certain that it did not become an economically important crop until sometime after 1900. Bellamy (1977:339) says tobacco did not become an important commercial crop until near the end of the 1800's, but that date is too early. Two other sources claim that tobacco became important in Onslow in 1901, the year Henry A. Jarman reportedly built the first three tobacco barns in Onslow County (Jurney et al. 1923:103; Morning Star, 1 March 1940). Since, however, there is a record of the first small quantity of tobacco having been sold in Onslow during the late 1800's, it may be that Mr. Jarman was not entirely correct about the builder and the date of construction of the county's first tobacco barn. Despite its late introduction into the area, tobacco rapidly became an important money crop.

Many of the area's farmers also engaged in fishing in the fall and winter seasons of the year. At a hearing held on 22 July 1909, the state fisheries personnel inquired into the matter of commercial fishing in New River. As expected, it was pointed out that while fish were taken the year round for local consumption, commercial fishing for marketable fish was seasonal and principally included the catching of mullets and trout. While fishing was a good, seasonal "side business," it was not the life's business of anyone in the New River area in 1909 (Pratt 1912[?]:208). In the testimonies given, it became evident that efforts to enhance the economic importance of New River's commercial fishing industry in the early 1900's had generally failed.

J. W. Brinson stated that the small number of fish being caught was not due to the greater scarcity of the fish, but was due to the increased number of fishermen who were vying for their part of the take (Ibid.:234-235). Brinson estimated that in 1909 there were 20 times more fishermen in New River than there had been 30 years earlier (Ibid.). Senator Burton mentioned that the Federal government had tried two or three times in the decade preceding 1909 to plant shad fry in New River, but had not produced any noticeable increase of shad (Ibid.:227-229). L. M. Landen, formerly connected with the New River Oyster Company, declared that he had been a fish dealer on New River for 15 years prior to

1909 (Ibid.:235-238). A Capt. John Moore reported that he had the only clam garden on New River at that time and had been raising clams since 1904 (Ibid.:224-227). Basically, the hearings indicated a general state of decline in the Onslow fishing industry. Senator Burton referred to the disastrous effects of the sanding up of the New River oyster beds caused by the 1899 hurricane, and the once profitable market for New River oysters in Wilmington was reported closed as Wilmington restaurants began buying Norfolk oysters (Ibid.:227-229).

The general decline in both farming and fishing was not the only cause of problems in the local economy. Gristmilling, once so extensive in the study area, was greatly reduced by the early 20th century. The only grist mill listed for the study area in the early 1900's was that of Dr. William J. Montfort, Sr., at Ward's Mill (News and Observer Pub. Co. 1902:395; 1903:418; 1904:428; 1905:436; 1906:440). The principal sawmills of the area were located at Marines and appear to have belonged to Lewis and Wiley N. Marine and L. H. Harrison (News and Observer Pub. Co. 1905:436; 1906:440; 1907:432; 1910:352; 1911:360; 1912:394; 1913:322; 1914:330; 1915:347). The sawmill belonging to the Marine brothers may have been the same one which was indicated on the 1891 map of New River.

During the first two decades of the 20th century, only 10 names of merchants were associated with the study area (see Appendix E). One brickmaker (Holsomback 1975) and a few boat-builders just about complete the list of documented trades in the study area from 1900 to 1941. Walter Marine built a 2-masted schooner named the Roamer in 1902 on Harvey's Point (Mrs. Mary S. Marine, 1975, personal interview). Mr. Nanza Covil in the early 1900's built a boat for a Mr. Hurst, but mostly just built skiffs. Luther Harrison at Marines built a houseboat for a certain Billy Cleve and a sailboat for a Mr. Hanes in the early 1900's. Ollie Marine built several small boats, a gasoline boat called the Melba, and two other boats called the Mary M. and the Mary (Ibid.).

The general economy of the study area began declining long before the Great Depression, and the only outward sign of economic prosperity during the last 25 years of the civilian history of the study area was the appearance of recreational facilities and resort developments.

In 1897 a Mr. Joy from St. Louis had visited New River looking for prospective winter homes for a colony of Missourians who wanted to move east. The gentleman, pleased with the climate, natural scenery, and abundant resources of New River, considered the development potential for New River very great (Weekly Star,

17 September 1897), but the colony apparently never came to New River. By the early 1900's, others were perceiving the area's attractiveness for development, and small real estate developments got underway as early as 1919. Dr. E. L. Cox and Sam Starling started a development in 1919 on Montfort's Point called "The Col. Montford Place." There were 27 tracts set off to be sold, except for Lot #17, which contained a large graveyard (Onslow County Map Book 1:63). Also in 1919 the "Hadnot Point Farm" was subdivided by the Atlantic Coast Realty Company, and the 22 tracts totaling 679.5 acres were offered for sale. Existing unidentified structures were located on Tracts #4, 6, and 7. Tract #12 contained an old home place, and Tract #22 contained a Negro school house (Ibid.:47). By 1926 the Hadnot Point Farm had fallen into the hands of the Southern Sales Corporation, which was also dividing and selling the adjoining "Kellum Farm" (Ibid.:51).

Another development begun in 1926 was the fabulous Paradise Point Resort Development containing golf courses, park areas, four tennis courts, the country club dock, and the Simmons Point Country Club, surrounded by 362 lots. The High Point Land Company was the developer, and Mr. Walter Simpson ran the country club and hotel (Ibid.:58-58A; Mr. Carson Kellum, 1980, personal interview).

In 1927 John R. and Ollie Marine began a development on Harvey's Point which they named Marine Heights. The development contained six streets and 85 lots. One lot was occupied by a large cemetery, and two more lots were reserved for the developers (Onslow County Plat Book 1:3).

By 1935 beach resorts were beginning to boom. The Onslow Beach development was surveyed in 1935, Hurst Beach in 1937, and Henderson Beach in 1939 (Ibid.:17, 21, 119). Onslow and Hurst Beaches were reported to be rapidly developing as a resort and summer home area when the government took the land in 1941 (Arthur 1955:16).

In addition to the new developments, three new post offices were established in the study area between 1902 and 1916. The Haycraft [or Hacraft] Post Office lasted only from 1902 to 1904. The Gillett Post Office, however, was established in 1905 and continued until the military base was begun in 1941. Nerrissa Post Office, near Bear Creek, was the last begun in the study area and endured from 1916 to 1925 (see Appendix K for details and Figure 14 for locations).

During the period 1900 to 1941 large farm tracts had generally disappeared, and with a few exceptions the owners of large acreage tracts were the lumber companies. Between early 1906 and mid-1909, the New River Land Company acquired 13 deeds for timber land, some of which was in the study area, but most of it was sold by 1937 (Onslow County Deed Book 102:1; 176:503). At the time the government began acquiring the land for the Marine Base, seven of the largest landholders in the study area were timber companies. The Pine Land Company held over 5000 acres, the John L. Roper Lumber Company over 3000 acres, and the Weeks brothers over 1000 acres. Other large lumber companies included the North Carolina Pulp Company, the Southern Kraft Corporation, the Southern Land Sales Corporation, and the Swansboro Land and Lumber Company (see Appendix L for details).

House Document Number 1775, published in 1916, gives some interesting insight into the commerce of New River by water. The dollar value of New River commerce from 1905 through 1914 showed considerable fluctuation, but overall there was a steady decrease in the value of commerce. This decrease, however, may have been due to an increasing use of land transportation. The statistics are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Value</u>
1905	15,798	\$410,595
1906	13,660	500,500
1907	24,803	477,278
1908	4,487	189,360
1909	44,320	379,667
1910	31,301	310,890
1911	36,257	332,110
1912	37,868	290,760
1913	42,687	301,084
1914	37,198	191,128

(House Doc. No. 1775, p. 8).

In 1914 the commerce of New River by water was 77% timber (Ibid.:14). The lists of commodities being shipped by water reveal that such freight items as bricks, fertilizer, furniture, dry goods, gasoline, groceries, hardware, ice, kerosene, lime, and salt were still being carried to the small communities along New River by boat (Ibid.:12). The primary exports were cattle, cotton, cotton seed (hulls and meal), grain, hay, clams, eggs, fish (salted and fresh), hogs, oysters, poultry, Irish potatoes, timber, and watermelons. The largest single item was, as previously indicated, timber--over 11.5 million board feet of timber valued at \$86,425.00. The next most valuable export by

water was fresh fish, valued at \$32,000.00 (Ibid.:11-12). Comparative figures for rail shipments are not presently available, but commerce over the dirt roads must have been extremely small in 1914.

The dirt roads through the study area in the early 1900's were essentially the same as shown in Figures 12 and 13. A few early automobiles gradually appeared in the area; and by the second and third decades of this century a few of the old-fashioned "filling stations," as they were then called, began to appear. Photographs in the custody of the Public Works Office, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, show some of the area's gasoline stations photographed about 1941 as apparently old enough to date from the decade or two preceding. The New River area, like most of the extreme coast, continued to receive most of its groceries and other supplies by boat right on up till almost the end of the area's civilian history.

Because Onslow County had no heavy centers of population, many of the improvements associated with modern times were very slow in arriving. Probably the most progressive community in the study area from 1900 to 1941 was the village of Marines and its environs. Yet Marines did not receive electricity until a little over a year before the government acquired the land for Camp Lejeune (Mrs. Nona M. Marine, 1980, personal interview; Brown 1960:203).

From all indications, the study area during the last 40 years of its civilian history was, when compared to earlier times, in a period of economic decline. Agriculture, fishing, and the lumber industry were the main sources of income. But during this period the worst effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction began to diminish, and the native citizenry--by then adjusted to a reduced material prosperity--was at least well fed and contented, happy with their peaceful and quiet rural lifestyle.

2. Social and Cultural History in the Twentieth Century

Perhaps the most visible social changes of the period were associated with the late and slow introduction of the automobile, the gradual replacement of the mule by the tractor, and the appearance of the first hardsurfaced roads skirting the study area-- Highway 17 in 1924 and Highway 24 in 1934 (Brown 1960:206). These changes certainly increased mobility, but they occurred too late for profound social impacts to result before 1941, when the study area was emptied of its civilian population.

However, some significant changes in the field of education occurred during this period. In 1900 the county had 426 white males over 21 and 300 Negro males over 21 who were illiterate,

as compared with 1,618 white males over 21 and 404 Negro males over 21 who were literate (Edmonds 1951:229). The dream of an effective public education program was still far from reality, as there was great disparity in the quality of education within the various sections of the county and educational advantages varied greatly for the two races and even from school district to school district (Brown 1960:161-162).

As an example of the differences between school districts, it may be noted that the Bearhead District purchased for its school the first school bus in the county's history. While the first school bus purchased by the county was not bought until 1925 (Ibid.: 162), the Bearhead School received its first bus in the fall of 1921 because it was bought with the local district's funds (Lemuel Aman, 1980, personal interview).

Then came the Great Depression with its disastrous effect on both the social and economic life of the study area. Because of the Depression, the state took over the operation of all public schools in 1933, with the result that much of the disparity in educational advantage was gradually reduced (Ibid.:168), the curriculum was standardized, and other improvements began to be made. During the last few years of the study area's civilian history, the schools began to take on the quality of modern public education. The "old field schools" were long gone, and the war on illiteracy was seriously being waged. A partial list of area schools and school teachers for the period may be found in Appendix I.

In matters of religion, the years 1900 to 1941 saw a marked growth in the number of black congregations and the appearance of organized Methodist and Missionary Baptist churches in the study area. When the government acquired the land in 1941, about a dozen congregations either went out of existence or had to relocate. Churches of the study area during the period 1900-1941 include the following:

- Atlantic Missionary Baptist Church
- *Baptist Church of Brown's Sound
- *Capps's Chapel (Jenkins's Chapel)
- *Dixon Chapel Missionary Baptist Church
- Enon Chapel Missionary Baptist Church
- *Foy's Chapel [Primitive Baptist] Church
- *Hazel Chapel [African Methodist Episcopal Zion] Church
- *Mill Branch Missionary Baptist Church

*Black congregations. There is some evidence to suggest that Dixon's Chapel and the Town Creek Missionary Baptist Church may have been two names for the same congregation. It is also possible that Symbols 41 and 42 on Figure 2 may both represent Hazel Chapel. The two locations possibly resulted from discrepancies in the sources.

- *Town Creek Missionary Baptist Church
- *Truesdale [African Methodist Episcopal Zion] Church
- *Washington Chapel Missionary Methodist Church

At least two of the churches in the preceding list were organized in the early years of the 20th century. Dixon's Chapel, a black congregation, was organized in 1903 with the Rev. A. J. Jones as its first pastor. The building was erected and given (along with the land on which it sat) by Thomas A. McIntyre to the black employees who worked on his plantation at Town Point. The church had to be moved when the government acquired the land for Camp Lejeune, and in 1942 the new site was selected and the congregation merged with that of the Mill Run Missionary Baptist Church to form the New Dixon Chapel about a half mile west of Walton's Crossroads (Ibid.:305-306).

Washington Chapel Missionary Baptist Church, another black congregation, was organized in 1913 and its building begun in 1914. The first services were conducted by the Rev. N. A. Sandlin. The original location of the church was in the area between the mouth of French's Creek and Hadnot's Point. The new location near Lejeune Boulevard was selected in 1942 (Brown 1960:305).

Ministers and churches of the period are listed in Appendix J.

In the first decade of the 1900's Dr. William J. Montfort, Sr., was the only physician listed for the study area in the various editions of the North Carolina Year Book (News and Observer Pub. Co. 1902:394; 1903:418; 1904:427; 1905:436; 1906:439), and midwives appear to have been still widely employed in the study area. As late as the 1930's at least three midwives (all black) were still practicing in that part of the study area on the east side of New River (Mrs. Ruby P. Gillette, 1980, personal interview). In 1912 there is a reference to the Onslow Medical Society and to other physicians who lived near the study area and who probably served some of the residents inside the study area (Morning Star, 27 January 1912). Health care, however, evidently remained fairly primitive by today's standards.

As the 20th century wore on and the resort areas developed, recreational activities became more important in the social life of the study area. At the village of Gillett, Joe Wilson had a store and across the road from it a dance hall to which people came from great distances to attend the weekly Saturday night dances (Carson Kellum, 1980, personal interview).

Another scene of recreation was the McIntyre estate on Town Point, which was sold to C. C. Coddington in 1919. Though primarily intended for the use of the owner and private guests, the recreational facilities of the Town Point Farm were used by the more than 100 people who lived and worked on the farm, as well as prominent citizens of Onslow who were occasionally the guests of McIntyre and subsequent owners. Recreational facilities included bowling alleys, tennis courts, and swimming pools-- things unheard of before in the study area. The estate was described as "probably the finest winter resort on the South Atlantic coast" and "probably the finest furnished home in the state." Beautiful driveways passed throughout the estate, which had lovely flower gardens and courts and a 27-room mansion (Morning Star, 21 June 1919, 10 July 1919).

About 1926 the Paradise Point Development began under the ownership of the High Point Land Company. Among its recreational facilities, the Paradise Point Development boasted the county's first golf course and country club, where lavish parties and dances drew people from all over the county (Onslow County Map Book 1:58-58A; Miss Hathaway G. Price, 1980, personal interview).

About 1927 or 1928 the Montfort Point Recreation Center was begun and was operated from then until 1941 by Z. Ennis Murrill. The center had bathing facilities, a picnic area, two or three summer homes, a pier, and other recreational accommodations. It became in its day the leading resort spot in the county (K. B. Hurst, 1980, personal interview).

In addition, a number of private hunting and fishing clubs bought property on New River and, though their members were generally from outside the county, they made extensive recreational use of the area's fishing and hunting opportunities. One of the earliest such groups was the Onslow Rod and Gun Club, to which the noted pioneer brain surgeon, Dr. William Sharpe, is said to have belonged as early as 1914 (Brown 1960:327). One of its most famous members was the well-known naturalist, H. H. Brimley (Onslow Rod and Gun Club 1920).

In 1938 the New River Hunting Club sold its property on French's Creek (Onslow County Deed Book 186:158-159), having bought the land in 1916. Near the mouth of French's Creek was also located the Weil Lodge, a hunting lodge whose owners gave their name to Weil Point (K. B. Hurst, 1980, personal interview). Other similar groups owning land in the study area in 1941 included the Jenny Hall [or Hole?] Fishing Club, the Guilford Fishing Club, and the Charlotte Gun and Reel Club (see Appendix L). Once again, the signs of progress resulted from the investment of outsiders.

3. Local Leadership in the Twentieth Century

As indicated for the period 1866-1900, the study area continued to lose influence in the role of political and civic leadership during the 20th century as well. Elijah M. Koonce, who in the very late 1800's had taught school at Marines and had been connected with the New River Inn, served in the North Carolina House of Representatives in 1901 and from 1905 to 1913 (Cheney 1975:1218-1219). But Koonce was a native of the Richlands area and was longer and more closely connected with other sections of Onslow County than with the study area (K. B. Hurst, 1980, personal interview).

The study area's political leadership was, therefore, basically limited to various county offices. E. S. Smith and O. L. Covil, both of Marines, were county commissioners at different times (News and Observer Pub. Co. 1911:359; 1912:393; 1928:62). A. T. Redd, of Marines, and L[emuel?] Marshburn, of Bayview, were constables for several years (Ibid. 1902:394; 1903:417; 1904:427; 1905:435; 1906:439; 1907:431). Dr. W. J. Montfort, Sr., and Solomon J. Hewitt, both of Ward's Mill; B. J. Pollard, E. T. Provow, and J. A. Cox, all of Marines; William C. Allen, of Verona [Hacraft area]; and Ralph D. Provost, of Duck Creek, served at various times as justices of the peace (Ibid. 1902:394; 1903:417; 1904:427; 1911:359; 1912:393; 1913:322; 1914:330; 1915:347).

In civic affairs and community progress, E. B. Smith of Marines was a leader in the drive for rural electrification and served as the first president of the Jones-Onslow Electric Membership Corporation in 1939 (Brown 1960:203).

From the War of 1812 to 1900, the study area had been involved in and significantly affected by only one war--the catastrophic Civil War. The Mexican War of 1846-1848 and the Spanish-American War of 1898 had gone almost without notice in the study area. The former war was too far away to arouse much ado in Onslow, and the latter war was over before the few state troops raised could see military action (Lefler and Newsome 1963: 521).

But the 20th century saw the study area again deeply affected by war--the First World War, which involved the United States from 1917-1918, and the Second World War, which involved the United States from 1941-1945 (Ibid.:678-679). In World War I Onslow had 503 men to serve, and in World War II Onslow sent

1,914 men into military service (Brown 1960:344). But the only native Onslow leader of military prominence was Col. George Gillette, who actually featured in both wars.

Col. Gillette's birthplace was located on the east side of what is now the Courthouse Bay Road about half way between NC 172 and the present Marines Road (K. B. Hurst, 1980, personal interview; Brown 1960:367). Born in 1888, Gillette attended North Carolina State College [now University], from which he was graduated as an electrical engineer. In 1916 during the Mexican trouble, Gillette went to the border with Company A (Engineers) as captain. During World War I he held the rank of major in the 105th Regiment (Engineers), winning the Silver Star for heroism in France; and except for a period of about a year following World War I, Gillette remained in the military until 1946.

Just before the United States entered World War II, Gillette--then a colonel--mapped the coastline of the Carolinas, which he called the "Unguarded Front Line of National Defense." The survey pointed up the vulnerability of the North Carolina coast, and its detail interested both the U. S. Army and Navy. Gillette's map is generally considered the means by which the military's interest in the North Carolina coast was aroused, and it led to the establishing of Camp Davis and Camp Lejeune as defense installations designed to remedy the unguarded condition of the coast which Gillette had first pointed out.

Upon leaving the military, Col. Gillette became division engineer for the South Atlantic Division in 1946. In 1948 he was made executive director of the [N. C.] State Ports Authority. In addition, he served posts with the United Nations in the Republic of Congo and Thailand and with the World Bank (Ashe 1925: 1252, 1267; Brown 1960:367; Arthur 1955:17). Col. Gillette died in Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1971, (Death Certificate, New Hanover County Register of Deeds Office), and was the last leader of more than local significance to have come from the study area before the end of its civilian history.

4. Military Acquisition of the Study Area: The End of Its Civilian History

Prompted by Col. Gillette's map and the certainty that the United States would enter World War II, the military authorities began making plans for the study area in 1940-1941. When plans were made final that the area would be acquired for a military installation, U. S. senators and congressmen made patriotic appeals to the residents, urging them to cooperate with the Federal government and sell their land. But emotions ran high and sentimental

attachments to the land were strong. As a result, most of the land was taken through condemnation procedures, and the forced removal of the residents was begun.

The distressed and shocked individuals found their plight complicated by their lack of funds to buy new homes and farms and to finance the task of removal and relocation. The government payment for the land averaged only \$12.00 per acre, which the Federal authorities unconvincingly argued was a fair price. No allowance was made for the costs of moving or for the inflated price of real estate when such an enormous market for land was instantly created. In all, it was estimated that about 720 families (or about 2,400 persons) were displaced by the military acquisition. The land transferred to the government totaled 173.8 square miles or 111,155 acres, of which there were 85,155 land acres and about 26,000 acres under water. In the mass eviction, Onslow lost many valuable citizens to the counties of Duplin, Pender, New Hanover, and Brunswick (Brown 1960:188-189; Anonymous n.d.:7). Appendix L contains the names of all who sold land to the government for Camp Lejeune.

The result of the 1941 land acquisition was the establishment of the Camp Lejeune military complex, and that chapter in the study area's history deserves its own volume.

V. EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Evaluations

The virtual eradication of all standing structures in the study area immediately following military acquisition of the land makes it certain that the only surviving evidences of historic utilization in the area are archaeological in nature. Therefore, this evaluation section addresses the archaeological components associated with the more significant historic sites in the study area. The significance and potential eligibility of such archaeological components for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places will be discussed individually in the following paragraphs. Difficulties associated with pinpointing locations of the historic sites have been discussed in Chapter I. The following evaluations, therefore, are contingent upon a successful effort to locate physically the archaeological components and are based upon the assumption that those components have not been impacted to the point of destroying the scientific data accumulated in the ground.

1. Sites Associated with Important Leaders

a. Edward Marshburn

If Marshburn's homesite can be pinpointed, there should be archaeological materials dating from as early as 1730-1740. Because of Marshburn's distinction as the second known teacher in the history of North Carolina, his role as deputy clerk of the North Carolina Court under Chief Justice Christopher Gale, and his prominence in the early affairs of Onslow County, his plantation building sites should be eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the state and local levels of significance. In addition, any recovered data would greatly improve the present knowledge of the material possessions and living standards of a man of his social status in the first years of the county's existence. Specifically, archaeological investigation of Marshburn's dwelling site could potentially shed much light on the circumstances of a prominent, cultured gentleman in a Colonial pioneer setting.

b. Col. Edward Ward, Sr.

If the site of Col. Ward's plantation home can be identified, there should be cultural materials present from the period 1735-1765. Because of the large and prominent family descended from Col. Ward, the long dynasty of county and state

political leaders founded by him, and his considerable wealth and prominence in the naval stores industry, the archaeological component associated with Col. Ward's plantation should be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance. Archaeological investigation could potentially yield valuable information about the quality of life among Onslow planters in the late Colonial period.

c. Col. William Cray, Sr.

As a merchant, brickmaker, naval stores manufacturer, and long-term military and public official, Col. Cray should have left important archaeological clues shedding much light on many aspects of local history between 1749 and 1778. Because of his prominence in Colonial and state government, his leadership role in the War of the Regulators and the Revolutionary War, and his position as president of the Council of State, Col. Cray's homesite should be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the state and local levels of significance. Archaeological investigation of Cray's homeplace should reveal valuable information on Colonial and early Revolutionary life and the lifestyle of a public official of the times.

d. Col. Henry Rhodes

As a prosperous planter, keeper of an ordinary, grist mill owner, and a state and county leader, Col. Rhodes also should have left valuable archaeological data associated with his residence and mill site. Like Marshburn, Col. Rhodes appears to have been buried on his plantation in a private graveyard that became "lost" and was therefore not moved when the land was acquired by the government. If it can be located, the archaeological component dating to Col. Rhodes's time should produce very useful data relating to the late Colonial and Revolutionary periods. Because of his prominence in the Revolution and in early state government, Col. Rhodes's homesite should be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance.

e. Col. George Mitchell

As a military and political leader and a planter and mill owner, Col. Mitchell probably possessed the material culture typical of his social class in Onslow County at the time. Because he lived until 1791, Col. Mitchell may have left archaeological evidence that would enlighten the study of Revolutionary and early Federal period history. Because the several leaders

discussed in this chapter lived overlapping life spans, yet gradually moved closer to the present, a comparison of their recovered material culture could conceivably offer a continuum of data reflecting the various changes in the social and economic history of the study area over time. In view of Col. Mitchell's military and political prominence, any archaeological component associated with him would be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance.

f. Robert Whitehurst Snead

Snead's role as a wealthy and cultured planter, a fairly large slaveowner, a merchant, a naval stores manufacturer, a political leader, and the owner of the first cotton gin in the county's history combine to give significance to any archaeological component associated with him. Such a site should be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance.

g. Gen. Edward Ward

Typical of Onslow's antebellum aristocracy, Gen. Ward was a large planter and slaveholder, an influential politician, a mill owner, and a prominent military official. Unlike most of the other leaders, Gen. Ward left some archaeological sites identified with him and having their locations pinpointed. The ruins of the brick walls to his cemetery, though in a plundered state, are still evident; and his residence is reported to have been located between the cemetery and the riverbank--perhaps nearer the river than the cemetery. Because of his connection with early defense plans for the War of 1812 in North Carolina, his long political career, and his generalcy in the North Carolina Militia, any sites associated with Gen. Ward should be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance.

h. Dr. Edward W. Ward

As a large cotton planter, an advocate of Southern Rights and Secession, a local cultural leader, a prominent physician, organizer of a Civil War company from Onslow, and a promoter of public school education, Dr. Ward's life spans the antebellum period, the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the closing years of the 19th century. Archaeological investigation of his plantation should yield considerable information regarding life in Onslow for most of the 1800's. His pre-eminence in the cultural life of the study area should make any sites identified with him potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance.

2. Sites Associated with Wealthy Planters

a. Joseph French, Sr.

French died during the late Colonial period, having been a successful planter and naval stores manufacturer. He also operated an early ordinary. His house site, which was evidently the site of his ordinary, should contain valuable archaeological data and should be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance.

b. Robert Snead, Sr.

Snead lived through most of the 18th century, dying in 1802. He operated the best known ferry and ordinary in the study area. In addition, he was one of nine people in the colony authorized to forward the mail when the first post road was established. He appears to have been buried in a family cemetery that has been "lost" and therefore was not moved when the military purchased the land. Because of Snead's varied and important activities, any site associated with him should be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance. His ordinary site, if located and excavated, could reveal much about Colonial ordinaries in North Carolina.

c. William Starkey Hill

Because of his large cotton plantation, grist mill, and cotton gin on Holmes's Point, Hill's house site and industrial sites could produce considerable information about the early antebellum period. His descent from some of the wealthiest and most highly educated families in the White Oak River area suggests that archaeological materials on sites associated with Hill could provide an excellent commentary on the lifestyle and material possessions characteristic of the county's most successful planters. Archaeological sites identified with Hill should be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance.

d. David Ward Simmons, Sr.

Simmons is identified with the Federal, antebellum, and Civil War periods in Onslow. His large plantation on Paradise Point was the source of his considerable wealth. Because he was representative of the large slaveholding planters in Onslow and prominent in local affairs, Simmons's plantation could possibly produce sites potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance.

e. Col. William Montfort

Member of one of Onslow's most prominent families, Col. Montfort was active in the Civil War and was likely the owner of a salt works during the Civil War. His plantation on Montfort's Point was owned by William Cray, Jr., in the late 1700's. Montfort's prominence and prosperity should have left rich archaeological resources on his homesite. If so and if found, the site may be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance.

f. Thomas A. McIntyre

"Onslow Hall," the 27-room mansion built near Town Point by McIntyre in 1892, was described as one of the South's outstanding showplaces. His farm was described as a "model farm" where all kinds of livestock and many varieties of vegetable crops were raised. As a New York financier and builder of the railroad between Wilmington and Jacksonville, McIntyre had a tremendous impact on the economic development of Onslow in the late 1800's and early 1900's. His farm contained a cotton gin, stables, living quarters for the better than 100 people who worked on the farm, elaborate recreational facilities, and other signs of opulence. At first a part owner, McIntyre later became sole owner of the Onslow Lumber Company. Driveways lined with magnolia trees and archaeological evidence of structures may still be seen on McIntyre's former 2600-acre estate. From 1919 to 1941 the Town Creek Farm was owned by C. C. Coddington. Because the estate was unique in the area and because of McIntyre's economic impact on Onslow County, the archaeological component of McIntyre's Town Creek estate should be eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level, and possibly the state level, of significance.

3. Sites Associated with Industrial Activities

a. The Ratliff Grist Mill

Built by Charles Ratliff in the 1730's, this mill was later owned by Christian Heidelberg and others. Its location on what later came to be called Rhodes's Mill Creek suggests that it eventually was owned by Col. Henry Rhodes. Because the mill was one of the earliest in the county, an archaeological investigation of the site could potentially reveal very interesting details about the design and operation of early mills in the area. If found and identified, the mill site should be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance.

b. The Mitchell-Ward-Montford Grist Mill

Built by Col. George Mitchell in the late 1700's, the mill was subsequently owned by Gen. Edward Ward and Dr. William J. Montfort, Sr., and operated into the 20th century. Archaeological remains of the mill can still be seen in Wallace's Creek. Because of its long operation and association with prominent citizens, the mill site should be examined archaeologically. It has potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance.

c. French's Mill

This grist mill on French's Creek was erected by Dr. William French and was the source of the name for French's Mill Post Office when it was established in 1823. The site retains archaeological evidence of the mill and deserves further investigation. This mill, too, had a long operation and should be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance.

d. Tar Kiln Beds

Because of its extensive naval stores industry, the study area should have abounded with tar kiln beds. However, they are especially susceptible to destruction by subsequent farming, land-clearing operations, and--at Camp Lejeune--by military training exercises. Due to the vital importance of naval stores to England and to Onslow's Colonial economy and North Carolina's pre-eminence in that industry, representative tar kiln beds should be considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance. In addition, a well-preserved and properly interpreted tar kiln bed would make an interesting educational display for the military and their dependents.

4. Sites Associated with the Poorer Class

As occasion may permit, it would be desirable to examine archaeologically some homesites representative of the poorer class among the early settlers, antebellum and Reconstruction period residents, and especially some slave cabin sites. For the most part, the lifestyle, social history, and material culture of the poorer class and average citizen are mostly poorly understood. The written records shed little light on the subject, and archaeology holds the greatest promise of eventually filling in the gaps in the present knowledge of the circumstances of Onslow's

poor. Such sites when found and investigated should, when taken as representative examples, hold potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance.

5. Onslow's First Courthouse and County Seat Town

a. First Onslow Courthouse

Located on Jarrott's Point and Courthouse Bay, the first Onslow courthouse was a building owned by John Williams and lent to the county. If the site could be found intact and investigated, it should reveal interesting information about the people attending the early court sessions. Such a site should be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance.

b. The County Seat Town of Johnston

Incorporated in 1741, Johnston was the first incorporated town in Onslow and one of the earliest in the province. It was the first county seat town for Onslow also. In 1752 the town was destroyed by a hurricane. Because of its narrow focus on the period from 1741 to 1752, the town site should yield very specifically dated information. Since the town was abandoned after its total destruction by the hurricane, any potential archaeological materials should have good temporal separation. If the precise location of the town is ever to be known, it must now be determined archaeologically. Such investigation should produce data regarding the configuration and dimensions of the town, location of key structures, and types of activities which occurred there. The town site should be eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the local level of significance.

B. Recommendations

1. Further Investigation of Potentially Eligible Sites

In view of the number of historic sites in the study area which are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National register, it is recommended that a follow-up phase to the present reconnaissance be initiated with the following goals and purposes:

a. By proper archaeological investigative techniques to seek to locate and pinpoint the archaeological components discussed under "Evaluations" earlier in this chapter.

b. By careful assessment of the archaeological research potential and historic significance of the potentially

eligible sites, to seek to determine whether they have been destructively impacted or whether there is justification for pursuing nomination to the National Register.

c. By compiling adequate supporting data, both scientific (i.e., archaeological) and historical, to provide documentation for nomination to the National Register for all study area sites determined to warrant nomination.

d. To prepare and submit nomination forms for those sites for which adequate documentation has been compiled.

2. Further Historical Research on the Study Area

Areas of deficiency have been pointed out in the detailed historical research portion of this present report--deficiencies which are the consequence of inadequate budgeted time and funds. Several of the areas needing further historical research include the following:

a. In-depth research on specific historic archaeological sites found by the field reconnaissance and at present still not identified with the historic persons who created those sites. This phase should also include further in-depth research on the property (chain of title, land-use practices, biographical details on the various owners, etc.) containing those sites discussed under "Evaluations" earlier in this chapter. Such research would be an essential part of the documentation required to substantiate nominations to the National Register.

b. Additional research on the initial settlement of the study area. As pointed out in the text of this report, the state of the early Onslow records contributes more to confusion than to an understanding of the initial settlement of the Camp Lejeune area. It was also noted earlier that budgeted time did not permit adequate research in the early records of Craven, Carteret, and New Hanover counties, as well as the Land Grant Office in Raleigh. This type of research is slow and tedious, but research into the aforementioned records is going to be necessary if the questions still remaining about the earliest settlement of the study area are ever to be answered. Early settlement is an aspect of local history very inadequately researched for Onslow County as a whole.

c. Additional research on the 18th century. Despite the productivity of the present research, many potential sources of

data which are likely to yield valuable information remain unexamined. The time and funds allowed for the present research did not permit many of the private collections in the Southern Historical Collection and the State Archives to be examined. In addition, there are many groups of official records in the State Archives and the National Archives which will require painstaking research. Much more work is needed in the records at the Onslow County Courthouse in Jacksonville. Admittedly, the records already researched offered the best rate of data return and subsequent phases are likely to have a noticeably slower rate of useful discovery, but the end results would certainly justify the time spent.

d. Additional research on the 19th and early 20th centuries. The main sources needing to be researched for these periods are the Onslow deed records and the newspapers in eastern North Carolina.

e. This additional research phase should also address itself to the possible discovery of "lost" graveyards still remaining on government property. Tightening legislation dealing with the disposition of human burials could conceivably cause problems in the future. Some of these "lost" graveyards are mentioned in the old deeds and by the combined techniques of archaeology and historical research could conceivably be located and legally moved before accidental intrusion occurs with some of the associated delays and inconveniences which could result from the application of present and proposed legislation.

3. Survey of Underwater Archaeological Resources

Appendix G lists known shipwrecks in the study area's waters, and Appendix M lists the known historic landings for the area. However, it can be safely assumed that there are far more shipwrecks and landings in the study area than reflected in Appendices G and M. Virtually every plantation with waterfrontage had its own landing, and through the years the old landing was sometimes discontinued and use of a new landing begun. For that reason, many large waterfront farms or plantations will have more than one landing associated with them. Such landings often have associated underwater archaeological sites containing well-preserved artifacts that reveal what kinds of household items were imported and what local products were exported. The archaeological value of shipwrecks is obvious. Both the vessel and any preserved evidence of its cargo constitute valuable sources of information about such subjects as ship design and construction, local commerce, and the material culture associated with the various periods of local history. These extremely valuable sources of information should be

surveyed and an effort made to correlate the underwater archaeological sites with their related terrestrial sites and the pertinent historical data.

4. Oral History Project with Former Residents

The few personal interviews conducted in the course of the research for this report have proved beyond question that much valuable historical information obtainable from no other source could be gathered by an oral history project conducted with the participation of former residents of the study area. These former residents can identify precise locations, fill in details which illuminate the sketchy historical record, and relate events, customs, and personal recollections that put the historical data in a new perspective. But the knowledge contained only in the memories of those who witnessed history is a very perishable knowledge. Already it has been 40 years since the former residents vacated the study area, and those then in their 20's are now in their 60's. Many of these knowledgeable people have already passed on, and an irreplaceable source of information has been lost. In view of the brevity of human life, this proposed project should be given immediate, serious consideration. If this opportunity is lost, it will never return and the knowledge that might have been gained will be lost forever. Great urgency, therefore, attaches itself to this recommendation.

5. Study of the Area's Historical Architectural Heritage

Inasmuch as the government obliterated the study area's standing structures, the proper source for a historical architectural study has been lost. However, the Public Works Office at Camp Lejeune has in its custody photographs of the old houses, barns, outbuildings, fences, and other structures and landscape scenes which were taken when the land was acquired and which constitute the only remaining clues to the study area's architectural heritage. Before more of these photographs gradually disappear, as some regrettably have, the Marine Corps should contract a professional architectural historian to examine the photographs and compile a professional report setting forth whatever architectural information can be salvaged from the remaining photographs. In addition, as an extra security measure, it is strongly recommended that the military authorities permit the North Carolina Division of Archives and History to copy the photographs for preservation purposes. Some of the documents filed with these photographs are already beginning to be damaged by a type of fungus or similar growth and should be treated to prevent further harm. The North Carolina Archives can recommend remedial measures for the documents and would be willing

to copy the photographs at no expense to the military. Such documentary photographs constitute a cultural resource worthy of preservation. It is, therefore, urged that prompt consideration be given to this recommendation.

VI. SUMMARY AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Located along the middle shore of Onslow Bay, the Camp Lejeune study area is basically bordered by N. C. 24, the lower half of Bear Creek, the Atlantic Ocean, lower New River, Everett's Creek, N. C. 210, and U. S. 17. The military complex encompasses some of Onslow County's earliest settled areas and some of its most historic sites.

Much confusion exists about the earliest settlement in the area, but those claims to settlement occurring prior to 1710 have been shown to be groundless. It is generally accepted that the New River area began to be settled about 1713, and there is also good evidence that the portion of the study area bordering Bear Creek was settled as early as 1713. Those moving into the area in the early 18th century were primarily English and Scotch in descent and secondarily Negro, followed by Welsh, and French. Most of the earliest settlers came from New England, Maryland, Virginia, and northeastern North Carolina.

Increasing numbers of settlers began moving into the area in the 1720's, and in 1730-1731 a sizeable colony of families from Bertie Precinct relocated on New River. Gov. George Burrington issued an order creating the new precinct named Onslow on 23 November 1731 (Old Style), but the precinct for political reasons was not confirmed until 19 February 1734 (Old Style; 2 March 1735, New Style).

By the late 1720's New River was showing the first signs of a developing commerce, the lower ferry over New River was established, and agriculture and the naval stores industry were becoming the basis of the county's economy. By the beginning of 1732, the county was holding court in a building owned by John Williams on Jarrott's Point and Courthouse Bay. Williams's building became in essence the county's first courthouse and gave Courthouse Bay its name.

As the early years of the county's history passed, a few more roads were laid out, other ferries begun, and increasing numbers of homes were built along the major streams. In 1741 the town of Johnston was incorporated as Onslow's first county seat town and was located on Mittam's Point (now Town Point). When the town was destroyed by a hurricane in 1752, most of the town lots were still unimproved (not occupied), and construction of the new courthouse had never been completed.

Large farms (plantations) and the extensive naval stores industry made slavery very economically profitable for the planter class, and the institution of slavery existed as an important social and economic influence for over a century in the study area's history.

In the 18th century, corn seems to have been the most economically important crop, along with the raising of livestock. Naval stores manufacture probably represented the greatest single source of income for the area, but grist milling became one of the most significant economic activities also. A good diversity of occupational skills and trades existed in the study area in Colonial times.

One of the most numerous and prominent study area families that came to power during the early to mid-1700's was the Ward family, founded in Onslow by Col. Edward Ward (1694-1766). The Wards, Crays, Rhodeses, and Sneads were probably the study area's most prosperous and influential Colonial families and continued so till the end of the 18th century, except for the Ward family, whose local influence did not significantly wane till the late 19th century.

Three Colonial wars affected the study area residents to varying degrees. The War of Jenkins's Ear (1739-1744) and King George's War (1744-1748) in Europe merged into one war so far as North Carolina was concerned. The study area was affected only by Spanish privateers preying on coastal shipping and by the penetration of Bear Inlet in 1747 by a mongrel band of armed men from the Spanish stronghold at St. Augustine, Florida. As a result of the Spanish activity, the Colonial Assembly in 1748 decreed the building of a small fort at Bear Inlet, which was probably soon abandoned when the enemy failed to return.

The French and Indian War (1754-1763) had slightly more impact on the study area inasmuch as local forces were raised and readied for combat. The organization of the Onslow militia owes its origin to the French and Indian War, though little else resulted.

The last Colonial war affecting the study area was the War of the Regulators. Unlike the earlier wars, the War of the Regulators drew troops from Onslow who took a very active part in the Battle of Alamance. Col. William Cray, Sr., of New River, was one of the principal military officers on whom Gov. Tryon heavily relied in this last war of the Colonial period. No Onslow men, however, were lost in the 1771 campaign against the Regulators.

The two dominant social aspects of the study area's Colonial history were the spreading dependence on slave labor and the rise of a landed aristocracy dominating the political and cultural life of the county as a whole. The first slavery-related problems emerged in the study area during the very late Colonial period.

Education in the Colonial period was relegated to the apprentice system and the "old field schools." Only the wealthy planter class could provide their children with education beyond "reading, writing, and ciphering." Consequently, the planter class became the source of county and state leadership and the producer of the area's professional men.

One important figure of the Colonial period in the study area was Edward Marshburn (d. circa 1740), who was identified as a school teacher as early as 1712 near Sarum on the North Carolina-Virginia line. Marshburn, who moved to New River about 1730-1731, is the second person identified as a teacher in the history of North Carolina.

Another dominant influence in the social history of the study area was religion. Because so many of those included in the colony from northeastern North Carolina who moved to New River were dissenters, the established Anglican church had little support in Onslow. Sometime in the 1750's the Baptists began to experience their own "Great Awakening" in the New River area, resulting in the phenomenal growth of the Baptists until they virtually monopolized the local religious scene. Elder Ezekiel Hunter and Elder Robert Nixon were the foremost Colonial leaders among New River Baptists. The Baptist support of the Revolution throughout the original colonies probably had much to do with the prominent involvement of New River residents in the fight for liberty in North Carolina. The only Methodist influence during the period 1776-1815 seems to have been a few brief visits by the circuit rider bishop, Francis Asbury, at the home of George Shepard, Sr., on Stone's Bay, where Asbury preached twice during visits made en route from Wilmington to Richlands.

In the closing days of the Colonial period, New River men dominated the county's delegates to the provincial congresses, the county's choices for the Colonial Assembly, and the membership on the Onslow Committee of Safety.

With the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the study area entered fully into the Revolution. Col. Cray, as colonel of the Onslow militia, and his son, William Cray, Jr., as Onslow's recruiting officer, spearheaded the effort to raise and train the county's troops. Onslow had very few Tories and equally few deserters. Though military action came close, no Revolutionary engagement occurred in the study area. The elder Cray retained a prominent leadership role in the original state legislature and upon the death of Cornelius Harnett succeeded to the presidency of the Council of State.

The military control of Onslow's Revolutionary activities and the militia remained in the hands of study area residents throughout the Revolution. Col. William Cray, Sr., of Duck Creek, was the ranking officer until his death in late 1778. Cray was followed by Col. Henry Rhodes, of the Stone's Bay area, who was in command from late 1778 until his death near the end of December, 1780. Rhodes was then succeeded by Col. George Mitchell of the Paradise Point area, who retained command of the Onslow militia until his resignation in 1787.

The end of the 1790's saw Robert Whitehurst Snead introduce the county's first cotton gin into the study area. The cotton gin did much in the South to increase the spread of slavery, and in the study area it must have been greatly responsible for the increased ratio of the number of slaves to the total population after 1800. Cotton as a crop gradually gained importance in Onslow after 1800, but it never became king as in the South generally.

As slavery increased in Onslow, the early 19th century saw a concomitant increase in problems with runaway slaves, small slave uprisings, and rumored threats of insurrections. It was an especially difficult time for the area's few free Negroes.

In 1791 President George Washington on his Southern Tour passed through the study area on the old Wilmington Road. Sections of that road still exist on the edge of Camp Lejeune near U. S. 17 and N. C. 210; and at the home of Capt. James Foy, near Verona, President Washington stopped to dine.

The granting of out-of-state land warrants to Revolutionary War veterans or their heirs in the close of the 1700's as payment for military service initiated an increased emigration which gradually reached its peak in the years 1830 to 1840. In the migration, Onslow and the study area lost some of the wealthiest, most industrious, and most intelligent families in the county.

Nevertheless, the members of the planter class who stayed in Onslow remained influential despite their small number. Agriculture and naval stores remained the economic backbone of the study area for the entire 19th century.

The War of 1812 witnessed the raising of troops from Onslow, the provision of arms for the defense of the county's coastline, and the emergence of Gen. Edward Ward as one of the study area's foremost military and political leaders of the Federal and early antebellum periods.

The antebellum period from 1816 to 1860 saw little, if any, change in the area's social and economic history. Naval stores

continued to dominate the local economy, and reliance on slave labor steadily increased. The growing problem with slave uprisings reached a peak in 1821 and again in 1831.

The apprentice system and the "old field schools" remained the area's educational program, except for a few short-lived academies, until the common schools were created as a result of legislation in 1839. The drive for a public school system did not begin to affect the Onslow scene, however, until about 1841 and remained very slow in getting established.

The New River Baptists organized another congregation (Ward's Will Church) in the study area during the antebellum period, and all Baptist churches in the county during this period were of the Primitive Baptist order.

During the antebellum period the study area experienced a large exodus of citizens joining the southward and westward migration. The decade from 1830 to 1840 witnessed the heaviest antebellum emigration from Onslow County and the study area.

Southern Rights sentiment began to be evidenced near the end of the antebellum period, and by 1860 the county was overwhelmingly expressing secessionist tendencies. The study area produced the county's delegate to the Secession Convention of 1861-1862, Dr. E. W. Ward. In addition, the year 1860 saw several military companies organized in Onslow County in anticipation of the Civil War.

The antebellum period also witnessed the establishment of the study area's first three post offices--French's Mills in 1823, Foy's Store in 1830, and Stone Bay in 1844. Numerous attempts at internal improvements ended in failure, and the study area slowly began to decline in influence.

The area's decline in importance was most noticeable with respect to political leadership. Only the Ward family and a few intermarried families continued to wield political influence in the study area, and the county's leadership gradually began to be supplied by other sections of the county.

The devastating Civil War (1861-1865) virtually ended the study area's importance in the county. Most Civil War activity in the study area centered around lower New River and Bear Inlet. Raids aimed at maiming the blockade runners and destroying the salt works in the area occurred throughout the years 1862 through 1864. The most famous and substantial raid was that of Lt. William B. Cushing in November, 1862, when his vessel, the Ellis, was destroyed near the mouth of New River.

The study area supplied many of the county's Confederate troops and felt the severe drain on manpower and resources. Extreme shortage of such essentials as food and clothing subjected study area residents to great poverty and occasioned pitiful local attempts at public relief. The war left the study area ruined socially, culturally, and economically. The old plantation system with its ruling planter class was terminated by the war, and a new citizen class was created by an emancipation which theoretically freed the former slaves but gave them no preparation for maintaining that freedom or achieving the real essence of freedom. Thus increased racial tensions resulted from the Civil War and introduced the dark days of Reconstruction.

While political reconstruction of the state was confined to the period 1868-1877, the economic and social aspects of reconstruction lasted much longer and spilled over into the 20th century. Reconstruction years initiated changes in state and local government, replaced the old plantation system with that of share-cropping, and saw tremendous political, social, and economic struggles. The post-Civil War decades were a time of extreme poverty for Onslow County, and the study area's lost political and cultural leadership in the county was never regained.

Farming and naval stores continued to dominate the local economy during the period 1866-1900. Two of the study area's most important citizens of the period were Dr. E. W. Ward and Thomas A. McIntyre. Ward, owner of the Cedar Point Plantation, was deeply involved in the civic and cultural life of the study area. McIntyre, owner of the 27-room mansion, "Onslow Hall," and the 2600-acre Glencoe Stock Farm at Town Point, was a wealthy New Yorker who invested heavily in the study area's lumber industry and built the railroad from Wilmington to Jacksonville.

Considerable effort was made during the latter years of this period to develop New River oysters as a major export, but the hurricane of 1899 sanded up the oyster grounds and ruined the industry's prospects. The East Carolina Piscatorial Association became involved in both oyster production and truck farming. But virtually all the outward signs of economic recovery resulted from the investments of outside concerns, wealthy Northerners or businessmen from other sections of the state. Consequently, the new businesses yielded minimal economic benefits for the study area residents themselves other than the creation of a slightly larger job market and increasing sales for the local timber and seafood products.

The effort to secure rail service for the study area during the late 1800's received a measure of success, but except for the briefly operated railroad spur to Bayview the railroad service came no closer than the edge of the study area at Verona and Jacksonville. Several efforts at improvements to navigation proved ineffective. About 1885 the community named Marines (for the family by that surname) was established, and between 1874 and 1895 the U. S. Post Office Department established five new post offices in the study area. Another late 19th-century town was Bay View on Stone's Bay and New River, but it did not become one of the study area's more important communities.

In the end of the 1800's, following political reconstruction, the public school system made slow and feeble progress at re-establishment. In matters of religion, the period 1866-1900 saw the establishment of the area's first all-black congregations and the study area's first Missionary Baptist churches. In addition, the Primitive Baptists added a new congregation of their denomination at Stone's Bay in 1867.

The gradual, very slight economic recovery made in the late 1800's was doomed to be short-lived, however. In the early decades of the twentieth century, the demise of the naval stores industry in Onslow County had fully come to pass, leaving agriculture and lumbering as the only main supports of the local, reduced economy. In addition, the Great Depression added to the already depressed state of the study area's economy, and World War I brought its own distresses. On the brighter side, the introduction of tobacco farming in the area gradually resulted in a new important commodity to offset, in part, the economic impact created by the closing of the local naval stores industry.

The early 20th century was also marked by several resort and residential developments in the study area--developments such as Hurst Beach, Henderson Beach, Onslow Beach, "The Col. Montfort Place," the Paradise Point Development, Marine Heights, and other residential developments. The Montfort Point Recreation Center and the country club and golf course at Paradise Point became well known and widely patronized recreational facilities. In addition, the recreational facilities of the Town Creek Farm (Glenn Stock Farm of McIntyre's time) became famous for their lavish accommodations and recreational opportunities especially provided for the better than 100 employees, plus the frequent numerous guests.

The period 1900-1941 saw the introduction of the automobile, the first paved roads, and the coming of electricity to the study area. Great progress was made in the area of public school education.

The disparity in quality of education between the various sections of the county was gradually reduced. Several additional black congregations were organized in the study area.

Not only was the study area in a period of economic decline during the early 20th century, but it also continued to lose political and cultural influence. The only leader of real consequence to come upon the scene in the study area during the period 1900-1941 was Col. George William Gillette, who served in both World Wars I and II and is generally credited with drawing the attention of the military to the need for a defense installation in the study area.

In 1941 the government began the acquisition of the land for Camp Lejeune, and approximately 720 families had to be relocated. With the mass exodus, the civilian history of the study area came to a close.

In the section on "Evaluations," the following sites (archaeological components) are deemed to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, provided those archaeological components can be pinpointed and identified:

- Home of Edward Marshburn
- Home of Col. Edward War, Sr.
- Home of Col. William Cray, Sr.
- Home and mill site of Col. Henry Rhodes
- Home and mill site of Col. George Mitchell
- Home and industrial sites associated with Robert Whitehurst Snead
- Home and cemetery of Gen. Edward Ward
- Home of Dr. Edward W. Ward
- Home (ordinary) of Joseph French, Sr.
- Home (ordinary) and ferry site of Robert Snead, Sr.
- Plantation complex (home, mill, cotton gin) associated with William Starkey Hill
- Home of David Ward Simmons, Sr.
- Home of Col. William Montfort
- "Onslow Hall," mansion and plantation complex associated with Thomas A. McIntyre
- The Ratliff Grist Mill
- The Mitchell-Ward-Montfort Grist Mill
- French's Mill
- Tar Kiln Beds (selected)
- Selected Dwelling Sites Associated with Poorer Classes
- Onslow's First Courthouse (Jarrott's Point)
- Site of Town of Johnston

Recommendations for further study include the following:

Further Investigation of the Potentially Eligible Sites
Further Historical Research on the Study Area (targeted
problems in present knowledge of the area's past)
Survey of Underwater Archaeological Resources
An Oral History Project (interviewing former residents)
Historical Architectural Study (utilizing old photographs
in the custody of the Public Works Office)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aman, Lemuel. 1980. Personal interview.
- Andrews, Evangeline Walker, and Charles McLean Andrews, editors. 1939. Journal of a Lady of Quality. Yale University Press, New Haven.
- Anonymous. 1974. Onslow County Militia Lists, 1754. The Quarterly Review of the Eastern North Carolina Genealogical Society 1: 122-129.
- Anonymous. n.d. Camp Lejeune Marines. [Marine Corps Base], Camp Lejeune.
- Arthur, Billy. 1955. "Old Days in Onslow." The State 22(22):16-17.
- Asbury, Francis. 1958. The Journal and Letters of Francis Asbury. Edited by Elmer T. Clark, J. Manning Potts, and Jacob S. Payton. Volume II. Abingdon Press, Nashville.
- (The) Atlantic, 21 February 1854.
- Balanoff, Elizabeth. 1972. Negro Legislators in the North Carolina General Assembly, July, 1868-February, 1872. The North Carolina Historical Review 49(1):22-55.
- Barrett, John G. 1963. The Civil War in North Carolina. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- Bartley, J. T., Papers. Swansboro Historical Association Collection, Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Bearden, James H., and Jimmie R. Grimsley. 1969. An Exploratory Study of the Relationship Between Hurricanes and Structural Property Damage in Dare County, North Carolina. [The East Carolina University Regional Development Institute, Greenville(?)]
- Bell, Mary Best. 1977. Colonial Bertie County, North Carolina, Deed Books A-H, 1720-1757. Second Edition. Southern Historical Press, Easley, S. C.
- Bellamy, Donnie D. 1977. Slavery in Microcosm: Onslow County, North Carolina. The Journal of Negro History 62(4):339-350.
- Bertie County Deeds. Office of the Register of Deeds, Bertie County Courthouse, Windsor.

- Bertie County Register of Stock Marks. Archives and Records Section,
N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Bishop, Nathaniel H. 1878. Voyage of the Paper Canoe: A
Geographical Journey of 2500 Miles, from Quebec to the Gulf
of Mexico, During the Years 1874-5. Lee and Shepard, Boston.
- Blunt, Joseph. 1848. The Shipmaster's Assistant and Commercial
Digest. Harper & Brothers, New York.
- Boston Gazette and Weekly Journal, 26 September 1752.
- Branson, Levi. 1866. Branson and Farrar's North Carolina Business
Directory for 1866-'67. Branson and Farrar, Publishers, Raleigh.
- Branson, Levi. 1867. Branson's North Carolina Business Directory
for 1867-8. Branson & Jones, Publishers, Raleigh.
- Branson, Levi. [1868?]. North Carolina Business Directory for 1869.
J. A. Jones, Publisher, Raleigh.
- Branson, Levi. 1872. The North Carolina Business Directory [for 1872].
J. A. Jones, Raleigh.
- Branson, Levi. 1878. The North Carolina Business Directory [for]
1877 and 1878. Levi Branson, Raleigh.
- Branson, Levi. 1884. Branson's North Carolina Business Directory
for 1884. Levi Branson, Raleigh.
- Branson, Levi. 1889. Branson's North Carolina Business Directory
[for] 1890. Levi Branson, Raleigh.
- Branson, Levi. 1896. Branson's North Carolina Business Directory
[for] 1896. Levi Branson, Raleigh.
- Breen, William J. 1978. Southern Women in the War: The North
Carolina Woman's Committee, 1917-1919. The North Carolina
Historical Review 55(3):251-283.
- Brinson, Rev. James, File. Baptist Historical Collection. WFU
Library, Winston-Salem.
- Brown, Joseph Parsons. 1960. The Commonwealth of Onslow: A History.
The Owen G. Dunn Co., New Bern.
- Brown, Norman D. 1966. A Union Election in Civil War North Carolina.
The North Carolina Historical Review 43(4):381-400.

- Brown, Roy M. 1928. Public Poor Relief in North Carolina. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- Burkitt, Lemuel, and Jesse Read. 1803. A Concise History of the Kehukee Baptist Association. A. Hodge, Halifax.
- Burr, D. H. 1839. Map of North and South Carolina. Copy in the North Carolina Collection, UNC Library, Chapel Hill.
- Camp, Cordelia. 1963. The Influence of Geography Upon Early North Carolina. The Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission, Raleigh.
- Carney, Charles B., and Albert V. Hardy. 1967. North Carolina Hurricanes: A Listing and Description of Tropical Cyclones Which Have Affected the State. U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Environmental Science Services Administration, Weather Bureau, Raleigh.
- Carraway, Gertrude S. 1946. Camp Lejeune Leathernecks. Owen G. Dunn Company, New Bern.
- Carteret County Court Minutes. Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Carteret County Deeds. Office of the Register of Deeds, Carteret County Courthouse, Beaufort.
- Cashion, Jerry C., editor. 1979. Guide to the North Carolina Highway Historical Markers. N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Cathey, Cornelius O. 1974. Agriculture in North Carolina Before the Civil War. N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Cheney, John L., editor. 1975. North Carolina Government, 1858-1974: A Narrative and Statistical History. N. C. Dept. of the Secretary of State, Raleigh.
- City Gazette and Daily Advertiser (Charleston, S.C.), 8 September 1791, 12 October 1791.
- Clark, Walter, editor. 1895-1907. The State Records of North Carolina XI-XXVI. State of North Carolina, Winston and Goldsboro.
- Clark, William, Papers. East Carolina Manuscript Collection, ECU Library, Greenville.
- Clement, D. A. 1971. Caroline Pearson. Sneads Ferry Shrimp Festival, 1971. [Festival Committee, n.p.p.]

- Collet, John. 1770. A Compleat Map of North Carolina. Copy in the North Carolina Collection, UNC Library, Chapel Hill.
- Colton, Henry E. 1870. Products of the Pine Forest. Scientific American 12(12):186-187.
- Connor, Robert D. W. 1919. The History of North Carolina. Volume I. Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago.
- Corbitt, David Leroy. 1950. The Formation of the North Carolina Counties, 1663-1943. State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Corbitt, David Leroy, editor. 1953. Explorations, Descriptions, and Attempted Settlements of Carolina, 1584-1590. State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Crabtree, Beth G. 1974. North Carolina Governors, 1585-1974. N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Craig, James H. 1965. The Arts and Crafts in North Carolina, 1699-1840. The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, Old Salem, Inc., Winston-Salem.
- Craven County Deeds. Office of the Register of Deeds, Craven County Courthouse, New Bern.
- Craven County Miscellaneous Records. "Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of Robert W. Snead." Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Crittenden, Charles C. 1930. The Seacoast in North Carolina History, 1763-1789. North Carolina Historical Review 7(4):433-442.
- Cumming, William P. 1969. Captain James Wimble, His Maps, and the Colonial Cartography of the North Carolina Coast. N. C. State Dept. of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Cumming, William P. 1980. Personal interview.
- Cumming, William P., S. E. Hillier, D. B. Quinn, and Glyndwr Williams. 1974. The Exploration of North America, 1630-1776. Pp. 107-108. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.
- Cushing, William Baker. 1912. Outline Story of the War Experiences of William B. Cushing as Told by Himself. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 38(3):941-991.

Daily Journal (New Bern), 12 April 1882, 18 May 1882, 1 June 1882.

Daily Progress [New Bern, N. C.], 29 November 1862.

Daily Wilmington Messenger, 23 February 1893.

The Downeaster, 3 December 1975.

Dunbar, Gary S. 1958. Historical Geography of the North Carolina Outer Banks. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge.

Edenton Gazette, 7 March 1820.

Edmonds, Helen G. 1951. The Negro and Fusion Politics in North Carolina, 1894-1901. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Federal Republican, 13 October 1814, 12 November 1814.

Fisher, P. W. 1958. One Dozen Pre-Revolutionary War Families of Eastern North Carolina and Some of Their Descendants. New Bern Historical Society Foundation, Inc., New Bern.

Foote, William H. 1846. Sketches of North Carolina. Robert Carter, New York.

French, Joseph M., Collection. East Carolina Manuscript Collection, ECU Library, Greenville.

Gillette, Ruby P. 1980. Personal interview.

Governor's Office. Appointments of Justices of the Peace and Military Officers, 1784-1806 [Onslow County, pp. 143-145]. Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Governor's Papers. 1861. Letters of Gov. Henry T. Clark (G.P. 154, folder 1), N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Grimes, J. Bryan. 1910. Abstract of North Carolina Wills. E. M. Uzzell & Co., Raleigh.

Grimes, J. Bryan. 1912. North Carolina Wills and Inventories. E. M. Uzzell & Co., Raleigh.

Gwynn, Zae Hargett. 1961. Abstracts of the Records of Onslow County, North Carolina. 2 vols. (continuous pagination). Privately printed, n.p.p.

- Hariot, Thomas. 1972. A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia. Dover Publications, New York.
- Hathaway, J. R. B., editor. 1900. Abstract of Land Grants. North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register 1(1):3-25.
- Haun, Weynette Parks. 1976. Bertie County, North Carolina, County Minutes, 1724 thru [sic] 1739. Book I. Author, Durham.
- Higginbotham, Don, editor. 1976. The Papers of James Iredell. Volume II. N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Hilldrup, R. L. 1945. The Salt Supply of North Carolina During the American Revolution. The North Carolina Historical Review 22(4): 393-417.
- Hinshaw, Clifford Reginald. 1948. North Carolina Canals Before 1860. The North Carolina Historical Review 25(1):1-56.
- Hobbs, Samuel Huntington, Jr. 1930. North Carolina: Economic and Social. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- Hobbs, S. Huntington, Jr. 1958. North Carolina: An Economic and Social Profile. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- Hogg, Robert, Collection. Southern Historical Collection, UNC Library, Chapel Hill.
- Holdcamper, Forrest R., editor. 1952. Merchant Steam Vessels of the United States, 1807-1868. Compiled by William M. Lytle. The Steamship Historical Society of America, Mystic.
- Holloman, Charles R. 1975. Early Settlers in Neuse River Country, 1700 to 1720. The North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal 1(2):50-61.
- Holsomback, Jack A. 1975. 'Mr. Frank' Recalls Marines, N. C. The Onslow Herald, 12 March 1975.
- Hurst, Basil B. 1980. Personal Interview.
- Hurst, Edward. 1980. Personal Interview.
- Hurst, K. B. 1980. Personal Interview.
- Johnson, Guion Griffis. 1937. Ante-Bellum North Carolina: A Social History. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

- Johnston, Frontis W., editor. 1963. The Papers of Zebulon Baird Vance. Volume I. State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Johnston, Hugh Buckner, editor. 1959. The Journal of Ebenezer Hazzard in North Carolina, 1777 and 1778. The North Carolina Historical Review 36(3):358-381.
- Jurney, R. C., R. E. Devereux, E. H. Stevens, S. F. Davidson, and W. D. Lee. 1921. Soil Survey Map, Onslow County, North Carolina. Bureau of Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.
- Jurney, R. C., R. E. Devereux, E. H. Stevens, S. F. Davidson, and W. D. Lee. 1923. Soil Survey of Onslow County, North Carolina. Bureau of Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.
- Kellum, Carson. 1980. Personal Interview.
- Kenyon Company. 1915. Map of North Carolina. Copy in the North Carolina Collection, UNC Library, Chapel Hill.
- Kinston Daily Free Press, 13 March 1899, 2 November 1899, 18 November 1899.
- Leary, Helen F. M., and Maurice R. Stirewalt, editors. 1980. North Carolina Research: Genealogy and Local History. N. C. Genealogical Society, Raleigh.
- Lee, Lawrence. 1971. New Hanover County: A Brief History. N. C. Department of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Lee, Lawrence. 1980. The History of Brunswick County, North Carolina. Brunswick County American Revolution Bicentennial Committee, n.p.p.
- Leffers, Samuel. Letters to John Lefferts, Frank C. Salisbury Collection. East Carolina Manuscript Collection, ECU Library, Greenville.
- Lefler, Hugh Talmage, editor. 1965. North Carolina History Told by Contemporaries. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- Lefler, Hugh T., and Albert R. Newsome. 1963. North Carolina: The History of a Southern State. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- Lefler, Hugh T., and William S. Powell. 1973. Colonial North Carolina-- A History. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.
- Lemert, Ben Franklin. 1935. Geographic Influences in the History of North Carolina. The North Carolina Historical Review 12(4):297-319.

- Lemmon, Sarah McCulloh. 1971. North Carolina and the War of 1812. State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Lemmon, Sarah McCulloh. 1973. Frustrated Patriots: North Carolina and the War of 1812. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- Lennon, Donald R., and Ida Brooks Kellam, editors. 1973. The Wilmington Town Book, 1743-1778. N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Littauer, Robert C. 1975. A Branch of the Ward Family in the South from Earliest Colonial Days. The Quarterly Review of the Eastern North Carolina Genealogical Society (4):185-203.
- Littleton, Tucker R. 1961. Whaling on the Tar Heel Coast: A Major Industry for Two Centuries. The Tidewater Rambler 1(6):1-23.
- Littleton, Tucker Reed. 1979a. "Cray, William, Sr." Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, Volume I. Edited by William S. Powell. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- Littleton, Tucker R. 1979b. Strange Pasture. The State 47(4):10-13.
- Littleton, Tucker R. 1980a. "Mullet Fisheries." Tideland News 2(4):25.
- Littleton, Tucker R. 1980b. When Windmills Whirled on the Tar Heel Coast. The State 48(5):8-12.
- Long, Dorothy, editor. 1972. Medicine in North Carolina. 2 volumes. North Carolina Medical Society, Raleigh.
- MacRae, John, and Robert H. B. Brazier. 1833. A New Map of the State of North Carolina. John MacRae, Fayetteville. [Copy in the North Carolina Collection, UNC Lib., Chapel Hill.]
- McCormick, John Gilchrist. 1900. Personnel of the Convention of 1861. James Sprunt Historical Monographs No. 1. The University Press, Chapel Hill.
- McEachern, Leora H., and Isabel M. Williams, editors. 1974. Wilmington-New Hanover Safety Committee Minutes, 1774-1776. Wilmington-New Hanover County American Revolution Bi-centennial Association, Wilmington.
- Marine, Mary Smith. 1975. Personal interview.

- Marine, Nona Moore. 1980. Personal interview.
- Martin, Francois-Xavier. 1829. The History of North Carolina from the Earliest Period. Volume II. A. T. Penniman, New Orleans.
- Mathews, Alice Elaine. 1976. Society in Revolutionary North Carolina. N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Merchants Mercantile Agency. [1916.] The Credit Experience Guide. The Merchants Mercantile Agency, Pittsburgh.
- Merrens, Harry Roy. 1964. Colonial North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century: A Study in Historical Geography. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- Meyer, Duane. 1957. The Highland Scots of North Carolina, 1732-1776. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- Military Collection. Troop Returns, 1747-1859--Militia, 1774-1779--
"A General Field Return of the Onslow Regiment of Militia in this state Commanded by Col. William Cray the 7th of August, 1777." Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Military Collection. Troop Returns, 1747-1859--Militia, 1774-1779--
"1777 Onslow Field Return." Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Military Collection. Troop Returns, 1747-1859--Militia, 1774-1779--
"Return of William Cray junr. Recruiting Officer." Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Moore, Elizabeth. 1960. Records of Craven County, North Carolina. Genealogical Recorders, Bladensburg, Md.
- Moore, Elizabeth, Collection. East Carolina Manuscript Collection, ECU Library, Greenville.
- Morgan, David T., Jr. 1968. The Great Awakening in North Carolina, 1740-1775: The Baptist Phase. The North Carolina Historical Review 45(3):264-283.
- Morning Star, 22 October 1867, 23 September 1869, 21 November 1869, 18 January 1870, 4 October 1872, 29 August 1880, 28 February 1882, 18 March 1891, 22 January 1899, 29 May 1919, 10 July 1919, 1 March 1940.

- Morris, F. L. 1928. Colonel Edward Ward in Early Indian War; General of Same Name. Onslow Record, 2 August 1928.
- Morris, F. L. n.d. The First Christopher Dudley of Onslow County, North Carolina, and Some of His Descendants. Unpublished typescript in the Genealogy Section, State Library, Raleigh.
- Moseley, Edward. 1733. Map of North Carolina. Copy in the North Carolina Collection, UNC Library, Chapel Hill.
- National Archives and Records Service. 1954. The Revolutionary War Prize Cases: Records of the Court of Appeals in Cases of Capture, 1776-1787. General Services Administration, Washington.
- New Bern Herald, 22 April 1809.
- New Bern Journal, 2 February 1893.
- New Bern Republican, 26 September 1854.
- New Bern Sentinel, 18 November 1819, 25 November 1820, 28 September 1831, 20 March 1832.
- New Bern Spectator, 16 August 1828, 1 November 1828, 21 August 1830.
- News and Observer Publishing Company. 1900. The North Carolina Year Book, 1901. News and Observer, Raleigh.
- News and Observer Publishing Company. 1901. The North Carolina Year Book, 1902. News and Observer, Raleigh.
- News and Observer Publishing Company. 1902. The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1903. News and Observer, Raleigh.
- News and Observer Publishing Company. 1903. The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1904. News and Observer, Raleigh.
- News and Observer Publishing Company. 1904. The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1905. News and Observer, Raleigh.
- News and Observer Publishing Company. 1905. The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1906. News and Observer, Raleigh.
- News and Observer Publishing Company. 1906. The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1907. News and Observer, Raleigh.
- News and Observer Publishing Company. 1907. The North Carolina Year Book, 1908. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1908. The North Carolina Year Book, 1909. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1909. The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1910. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1910. The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1911. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1911. The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1912. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1912. The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1913. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1913. The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1914. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1914. The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1915. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1915. The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1916. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1921. The North Carolina Year Book, 1922. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1922. The North Carolina Year Book, 1923. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1923. The North Carolina Year Book, 1924. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1924. The North Carolina Year Book, 1925. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1925. The North Carolina Year Book, 1926. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1926. The North Carolina Year Book, 1927. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1927. The North Carolina Year Book, 1928. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1928. The North Carolina Year Book, 1929. News and Observer, Raleigh.

News and Observer Publishing Company. 1929. The North Carolina Year Book, 1930. News and Observer, Raleigh.

- News and Observer Publishing Company. 1930. The North Carolina Year Book, 1931. News and Observer, Raleigh.
- News and Observer Publishing Company. 1932. The North Carolina Year Book, 1933. News and Observer, Raleigh.
- News and Observer Publishing Company. 1934. The North Carolina Year Book, 1935. News and Observer, Raleigh.
- News and Observer Publishing Company. 1936. The North Carolina Year Book, 1937. News and Observer, Raleigh.
- News and Observer Publishing Company. 1940. The North Carolina Year Book, 1941. News and Observer, Raleigh.
- Newton, J. G., O. H. Pilkey, and J. O. Blanton. 1971. An Oceanographic Atlas of the Carolina Continental Margin. N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, Raleigh.
- Noble, M. C. S. 1930. A History of the Public Schools of North Carolina. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- N. C. Administrative Bonds. Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development. 1938. Industrial Directory and Reference Book of the State of North Carolina. [Christian, Durham].
- North Carolina Gazette, 15 November 1751.
- N. C. General Assembly. 1800. Private Laws of North Carolina for 1800. State of North Carolina, Raleigh.
- N. C. General Assembly. 1816. Private Laws of North Carolina for 1816. State of North Carolina, Raleigh.
- N. C. General Assembly. 1847. Private Laws of North Carolina, Session 1846-47. State of North Carolina, Raleigh.
- N. C. General Assembly. 1853. Private Laws of North Carolina, Session of 1852. Wesley Whitaker, Jr., Printer to the State, Raleigh.
- N. C. General Assembly. 1855. Private Laws of North Carolina, Session of 1854-55. State of North Carolina, Raleigh.
- N. C. General Assembly. 1859. Private Laws of North Carolina, Session of 1858-59. State of North Carolina, Raleigh.

- N. C. General Assembly. 1870. Private Laws of North Carolina, Session 1869-70. State of North Carolina, Raleigh.
- N. C. General Assembly. 1872. Private Laws of North Carolina, Session of 1871-72. State of North Carolina, Raleigh.
- N. C. General Assembly. 1881. Private Laws of North Carolina for 1881. State of North Carolina, Raleigh.
- N. C. General Assembly. 1891. Private Laws of North Carolina for 1891. State of North Carolina, Raleigh.
- N. C. Public Documents. 1891. Public Documents of the State of North Carolina, Session 1891. Josephus Daniels, State Printer and Binder, Raleigh.
- N. C. Public Documents. 1893. Public Documents of the State of North Carolina, Session 1893. Josephus Daniels, State Printer and Binder, Raleigh.
- N. C. State Board of Agriculture. 1896. North Carolina and Its Resources. M.I. and J.C. Stewart, Winston.

North Carolina Times [New Bern], 2 January 1864, 16 April 1864.

Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. 1976. The National Register of Historic Places. National Park Service, Dept. of the Interior, Washington.

Onslow County Apprentice Bonds. Archives and Records Section (CR 072.101.1, folder 1), N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Onslow County Commissioners' Minutes. Office of the Register of Deeds, Onslow County Courthouse, Jacksonville.

Onslow County Coroners' Reports. Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Onslow County Court Minutes. Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Onslow County Deeds (1765-1769). Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Onslow County Deeds. Office of the Register of Deeds, Onslow County Courthouse, Jacksonville.

Onslow County Grants. Office of the Register of Deeds, Onslow County Courthouse, Jacksonville.

- Onslow County Historical Society. 1959. Dedication of Historical Markers (mimeographed program). [Onslow Co. Historical Soc., Jacksonville].
- Onslow County Map Books. Office of the Register of Deeds, Onslow County Courthouse, Jacksonville.
- Onslow County Miscellaneous Papers. Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Onslow County Record, 2 August 1928.
- Onslow County Record of Homestead Exemptions. Office of the Register of Deeds, Onslow County Courthouse, Jacksonville.
- Onslow Rod and Gun Club, Inc. 1920. By-laws. Onslow Rod and Gun Club, Inc., n.p.p.
- Onslow County Special Decrees. Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Onslow County Courthouse, Jacksonville.
- Onslow County Wills, Office of the Clerk of Court, Onslow County Courthouse, Jacksonville.
- Parker, Coralie. 1928. The History of Taxation in North Carolina During the Colonial Period, 1663-1776. Columbia University Press, New York.
- Parker, Mattie Erma E. 1979. William Crawford (Crafford). Dictionary of North Carolina Biography. Edited by William S. Powell. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C.
- Paschal, George W. 1930. History of North Carolina Baptists. Volume I. Baptist State Convention, Raleigh.
- Pennsylvania Gazette, 25 August 1737, 2 November 1752, 24 January 1765, 6 February 1766, 11 July 1771.
- People's Press and Wilmington Advertiser, 27 March 1833, 3 April 1833, 15 May 1833, 30 October 1833, 6 May 1835.
- Phillips, Mrs. Jo. n.d. Colonial Carolina Sports. The Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission, Raleigh.
- Pittman, R. H. 1909. Biographical History of Primitive or Old School Baptist Ministers of the United States. Herald Publishing Co., Anderson, Ind.

- Pollard, J. B. 1980. Personal Interview.
- Powell, William S. 1962. Patrons of the Press: Subscription Book Purchases in North Carolina, 1733-1850. The North Carolina Historical Review 39(4):423-499.
- Powell, William S. 1968. The North Carolina Gazetteer. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- Powell, William S. 1977. North Carolina: A Bicentennial History. W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York; and American Association for State and Local History, Nashville.
- Powell, William S., editor. 1980. The Correspondence of William Tryon and Other Selected Papers. Volume I. N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Powell, William S., James K. Huhta, and Thomas J. Farnham, editors. 1971. The Regulators in North Carolina: A Documentary History, 1759-1776. State Dept. of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Pratt, Joseph Hyde. 1912[?]. Report of the Fisheries Convention Held at New Bern, North Carolina, December 13, 1911 [1912?]. N. C. Geological and Economic Survey, Economic Paper No. 29. Edwards & Broughton Printing Company, Raleigh.
- Price, Hathaway G. 1980. Personal interview.
- Price, Jonathan, and John Strother. 1808. This First Actual Survey of the State of North Carolina (map). Copy in the North Carolina Collection, UNC Lib., Chapel Hill.
- Providence Gazette and County Journal, 13 April 1765.
- Public Works Office. 1941. Survey Maps. Public Works Office, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.
- Purefoy, George W. 1859. A History of the Sandy Creek Baptist Association, 1758 to 1858. Sheldon & Company, New York.
- Quinn, David B., and Alison M. Quinn. 1973. Virginia Voyages from Hakluyt. Oxford University Press, London.
- Raleigh Minerva, 15 September 1815, 6 October 1815, 1 December 1815, 26 February 1819, 18 September 1840.
- Raleigh Register, 19 November 1799, 22 July 1825, 22 May 1827.

Raleigh Star, 9 October 1812.

Rankin, Hugh F. 1962. Upheaval in Albemarle: The Story of Culpeper's Rebellion, 1675-1689. The Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission, Raleigh.

Ribet, Julia. n.d. Carolina Colonists' Costumes. The Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission, Raleigh.

Roske, Ralph J., and Charles Van Doren. 1957. Lincoln's Commands: The Biography of Commander W. B. Cushing, U.S.N. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Saunders, William L., editor. 1886-1890. The Colonial Records of North Carolina I-X. State of North Carolina, Raleigh.

Shanks, Henry Thomas, editor. 1950. The Papers of Willie Person Mangum. Volume I. State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Sharpe, Bill. 1955a. From Manteo to Murphy. The State 22(22):35-36.

Sharpe, Bill. 1955b. Onslow...The Big Change. The State 22(22):18-26.

Silver, James Wesley. 1945. North Carolinians in Mississippi History. The North Carolina Historical Review 22(1):43-57.

Sitterson, Joseph Carlyle. 1939. The Secession Movement in North Carolina. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Smith, Maryanna S., compiler. 1979. Chronological Landmarks in American Agriculture. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.

Soil Conservation Service. 1977. Soil Survey of the Outer Banks, North Carolina: Onslow County. Part II, Soil Maps. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.

Stick, David. 1952. Graveyard of the Atlantic: Shipwrecks of the North Carolina Coast. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Stick, David. 1958. The Outer Banks of North Carolina, 1584-1958. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Stone's Bay Primitive Baptist Church. Minutes.

Tideland News, 3 December 1980.

- Tolbert, Noble J. 1964. The Papers of John Willis Ellis. 2 vols. (continuous pagination). State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Tryon, William. Letter Book of Governor William Tryon (photographic copy). Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. 1965. Bogue Inlet to Moore Inlet, North Carolina: Interim Survey Report of Hurricane Protection. Wilmington District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington.
- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. 1968. Flood Plain Information, New River--Chaney, Mill, and Blue Creeks--Jacksonville, North Carolina. Wilmington District, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Wilmington.
- U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1820. Census of Manufacturers. Microfilm copy in the National Archives, Washington.
- U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1860. Census Schedules for Onslow County, North Carolina. Microfilm copy in the Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. 1891. New River, N. C., Ocean to Jacksonville (map). Government Printing Office, Washington.
- U. S. Coast Survey. 1865. Map of North Carolina. Copy in the North Carolina Collection, UNC Library, Chapel Hill.
- U. S. Congress. 1915. House Document No. 1775. Government Printing Office, Washington.
- U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. 1976. American History Rooted in the Soil. Government Printing Office, Washington.
- U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1908. Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790--North Carolina. Government Printing Office, Washington.
- U. S. Geological Survey. 1952. Sneads Ferry Quadrangle, North Carolina. U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Washington.
- U. S. Life-Saving Service. 1881. Annual Report of the Operations of the U. S. Life-Saving Service for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1881. Government Printing Office, Washington.

- U. S. Life-Saving Service. 1885. Annual Report of the Operations of the U. S. Life-Saving Service for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1884. Government Printing Office, Washington.
- U. S. Life-Saving Service. 1892. Annual Report of the Operations of the U. S. Life-Saving Service for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1890. Government Printing Office, Washington.
- U. S. Life-Saving Service. 1893. Annual Report of the Operations of the U. S. Life-Saving Service for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1892. Government Printing Office, Washington.
- U. S. Life-Saving Service. 1902. Annual Report of the U. S. Life-Saving Service for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1901. Government Printing Office, Washington.
- U. S. Light-House Establishment. 1871. Documents Relating to Light Houses, 1789-1871. Government Printing Office, Washington.
- U. S. Naval History Division, Navy Department. 1963. Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships. Volume II. Government Printing Office, Washington.
- U. S. Naval History Division, Navy Department. 1971. Civil War Naval Chronology, 1861-1865. Volume VI. Government Printing Office, Washington.
- U. S. Navy Department. 1899. Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion. Series I, Volume 9. Government Printing Office, Washington.
- U. S. Navy Department. 1921. Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion. Series II, Volume I. Government Printing Office, Washington.
- U. S. Post Office Department. Record of Appointment of Postmasters. Record Group 28, National Archives, Washington.
- U. S. Post Office Department. Site Location Reports. Record Group 28, National Archives, Washington.
- U. S. Senate. 1878. Memorials of the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington, N.C., and New River Canal Company. Senate Misc. Doc. No. 89. Government Printing Office, Washington.
- United States Supreme Court. 1778-1779. Records of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Revolutionary War Prize Cases: Records of the Court of Appeals in Cases of Capture, 1776-1787. Record Group 267 (Microfilm Publication M162, Roll 5, Case 42). National Archives, Washington.

Virginia Gazette, 26 November 1767.

Vogtle, Alvin Ward. 1966. The Stringer Family and Kin: Early Americans and Pioneers of Lawrence County, Mississippi. [Privately published, Birmingham(?)].

Wager, Paul Woodford. 1928. County Government and Administration in North Carolina. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Watson, Alan D. 1968a. Ordinaries in Colonial Eastern North Carolina. The North Carolina Historical Review 45(1):67-83.

Watson, Alan D. 1968b. Regulation and Administration of Roads and Bridges in Colonial Eastern North Carolina. The North Carolina Historical Review 45(4):399-417.

Watson, Alan D. 1975. Society in Colonial North Carolina. N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Watson, Alan D. 1976. The Appointment of Sheriffs in Colonial North Carolina: A Reexamination. The North Carolina Historical Review 53(4):385-398.

Watson, Alan D. 1977. Public Poor Relief in Colonial North Carolina. The North Carolina Historical Review 54(4):347-366.

Watson, Alan D. 1978. County Fiscal Policy in Colonial North Carolina. The North Carolina Historical Review 55(3):284-305.

Watson, Alan D. 1979. Edgecombe County: A Brief History. N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Weekly Record, 27 January 1887, 17 March 1887, 21 April 1887, 14 July 1887, 27 August 1887, 21 October 1887, 10 February 1888.

Weekly Star, 2 June 1876, 5 July 1878, 28 September 1883, 2 November 1883, 23 May 1884, 4 September 1885, 21 January 1887, 29 November 1889, 13 March 1891, 18 March 1891, 7 August 1891, 25 September 1891, 13 November 1891, 11 March 1892, 2 September 1892, 19 April 1893, 23 August 1893, 13 September 1895, 17 September 1897, 18 February 1898, 9 March 1900.

Wheeler, John Hill. 1851. Historical Sketches of North Carolina from 1584 to 1851. Volume I. Lippincott, Grambo and Co., Philadelphia.

Wheeler, John H. 1874. The Legislative Manual and Political Register of the State of North Carolina for the Year 1874. Josiah Turner, Jr., Raleigh.

Williams, George W., editor. 1977. Letters to the Bishop of London from the Commissary in South Carolina. The South Carolina Historical Magazine 78(1):1-31.

Williams, Isabel M., and Leora H. McEachern. 1973. Salt--That Necessary Article. Authors, Wilmington.

Wilmington Gazette, 21 May 1801, 9 August 1803, 7 October 1806.

28 February 1851, 5 December 1851, 10 September 1852, 24

Wilmington Journal, 28 February 1851, 5 December 1851, 10 September

1852, 24 December 1852, 10 January 1853, 17 January 1853, 11

November 1853, 23 December 1853, 8 December 1854, 30 May 1856,

1 August 1856, 8 May 1857, 7 April 1858, 26 January 1860,

22 March 1860, 3 July 1860, 11 July 1860, 14 July 1860,

26 July 1860, 30 November 1860, 6 December 1860, 8 December 1860,

7 March 1861, 20 July 1861, 17 October 1861, 26 December 1861,

13 March 1862, 16 April 1863, 28 November 1863, 26 December

1863, 17 March 1864, 15 September 1864, 15 December 1864,

2 August 1866, 19 February 1868, 19 February 1875, 17 September

1875, 26 November 1875, 1 June 1882.

Wimble, James. 1738. Chart of His Majesty's Province of North Carolina. Copy in the North Carolina Collection, UNC Library, Chapel Hill.

An Archaeological and Historical Reconnaissance of
U.S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.

Part 2 The Historic Record

Appendices A-M

Thomas C. Loftfield

-Principal Investigator-

Tucker R. Littleton

-Compiler-

Conducted Under the Auspices of the Department of the Navy

Contract Number N62470-79-C-4273

August 1981

APPENDIX A

A LIST OF KNOWN HURRICANES OR SEVERE STORMS
LIKELY TO HAVE AFFECTED THE CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA

NOTE

The information contained in this appendix reflects the present state of knowledge and research. It is relatively certain that continued research into the primary sources would reveal additional hurricanes or severe storms that have occurred since the earliest European colonization efforts in the New World. Such large gaps in the record as occur between 1591 and 1667 are due to the absence of an observer in the area having the ability to commit the account to writing. The early Colonial period in North Carolina probably witnessed far more hurricanes than are reflected in the surviving documents. Depending on the location of the eye of the hurricane with relation to the North Carolina coast, the effect of the following listed storms on the immediate study area probably varied considerably--all the way from squally weather to devastation. Analysis of the hurricane data reveals that September was the worst month for storms. The distribution of the storms by month appears as follows:

<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
1	2	8	12	36	57	29	12	1

A LIST OF KNOWN HURRICANES OR SEVERE STORMS
LIKELY TO HAVE AFFECTED THE CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA

<u>Date of Storm</u> (Year-Month-Day)	<u>Source of Information</u>
1586 June 23-26	Carney and Hardy 1967:1.
1587 August 31	<u>Ibid.</u>
1591 ¹ August 26	<u>Ibid.</u>
1667 ² September 6	<u>Ibid.</u> :2
1669 ² August 18	<u>Ibid.</u>
1670 ³ August 6	<u>Ibid.</u>
1699 ?	<u>Ibid.</u>
1700 September 16	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1.
1713 September 16-17	Carney and Hardy 1967:2; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965: A-1.
1728 August 13	Carney and Hardy 1967:2; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965: A-1.
1728 September 14	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1.
1749 October 18-19	Carney and Hardy 1967:2.
1750 August 18	<u>Ibid.</u> :2-3.
1752 ⁴ September 15	<u>Ibid.</u> :3; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-5 through A-6.

¹Rankin (1962:18) refers to a hurricane on 27 August 1667, which is probably the same hurricane with the dates adjusted by Carney and Hardy (or their source) to allow for the difference between the Julian and Gregorian calendars.

²Rankin (Ibid.) refers to a hurricane on 2 August 1669, which is probably the same hurricane.

³Rankin (Ibid.) gives the same date for this hurricane.

⁴The report prepared by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (1965: A-5 through A-6) assumes that the hurricane of 15 September 1752 was the one that destroyed the Onslow County Court House and the town of Johnston and also appears not to know about the hurricane of 30 September-1 October 1752. On the other hand, the

Date of Storm
(Year-Month-Day)

Source of Information

1752 ⁵	September 30-October 1	Carney and Hardy 1967:3.
1753	September 15	<u>Ibid.</u> :3; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1.

Weather Bureau report (Carney and Hardy 1967:3) maintains it was the latter storm which did the damage in Onslow. Other accounts of the storm do not fully resolve the question of a precise date. Francois-Xavier Martin (1829:II, 61) records: "In the month of September, 1752, a hurricane ravaged the southern provinces...; the impetuosity of the wind was more severely felt in North Carolina; the court house of the county of Onslow, in the town of Johnston, with the dwelling house of Edward Black [His name was Thomas Black (Brown 1960:17)], the clerk, and almost every building, were blown down and destroyed;... the town was so materially injured that it was abandoned." The Pennsylvania Gazette of 2 November 1752 published a Boston account of the hurricane which had been written on 23 October 1752 and asserted that the storm occurred on 1 October 1752. According to the reprinted Boston account, the news of the storm was brought to Boston by a vessel from North Carolina. The report called it "a most violent storm of wind." Great damage was reportedly done in divers places. At Johnston, the court house was blown to pieces and most of the public records lost. Several other houses were reported blown down, many trees torn up by the roots, the corn thrown down with much of it destroyed, and 7 or 8 persons killed. There is, of course, the possibility that the vessel's captain or crew may have confused the two 1752 storms since they occurred so close together. It is especially possible that the Boston newspaper, hearing of the later storm, may have assumed that it was the one the ship captain was reporting from North Carolina. It has been common practice among the more history-minded citizens of Onslow to refer to the storm as "the Great September Storm of 1752." To date, therefore, no information, has surfaced to prove conclusively whether Johnston was destroyed by the storm which struck on September 15 or September 30 and October 1. A special bill passed by the Colonial Assembly in 1753 sought to remedy some of the problems created in Onslow by what it called "a violent storm or whirlwind in September last past" (Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 387-388).

⁵If this was the date of the storm which destroyed Johnston, the greatest damage must have occurred on 30 September 1752 in order for it to acquire the popular name of "the Great September Storm."

<u>Date of Storm</u> (Year-Month-Day)	<u>Source of Information</u>
1757 October ?	<u>Ibid.</u>
1758 August 23	<u>Ibid.</u>
1761 May 4	Carney and Hardy 1967:3.
1761 June 1	<u>Ibid.</u> ; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1.
1761 September 20-23	Carney and Hardy 1967:3; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965: A-1, A-6.
1767 ⁶ October 17-18	<u>Virginia Gazette</u> , 26 November 1767.
1769 ⁷ September 6-7	Carney and Hardy 1967:4.

However, the 1753 law (referred to above), evidently prepared by Onslow County's representative in the Colonial Assembly and mentioning only the month of September, lends great weight to the argument that it was the earlier September hurricane that destroyed the town of Johnston.

⁶ Though not much is known about this storm at present, it appears to merit inclusion in this appendix--especially since it can be documented as affecting the immediate study area. A report of the storm appeared in the Virginia Gazette for 26 November 1767 and mentioned that the sloop of a certain Captain John Evans arrived at Bear Inlet just after the gale of 17-18 October 1767, having sustained considerable damage as a result of the cargo being shifted by the storm and heavy seas. So far, this is the only known account of this storm in North Carolina.

⁷ Vivid accounts of this hurricane were recorded in letters written from Brunswick and New Bern. Because the extensive damage caused by this violent storm affected the region of the Neuse north of the study area and the region of the Cape Fear south of the study area, it is certain that similar ravages of the storm must have occurred in the New River section.

The Brunswick account (taken from photographic copies of the Letter Book of Governor William Tryon, p. 265, in the Tryon Papers, Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh) calls the 1769 hurricane a "terrible gale of wind." It began about 10:00 a.m. on 7 September 1769 and blew and rained hard until the end of that evening, when both wind and rain greatly increased. After the wind shifted just before

Date of Storm
(Year-Month-Day)

1770 June 6

Source of Information

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
1965:A-1.

midnight, "the gale became a perfect hurricane" between midnight and 2:00 a.m. on 8 September 1769. The writer from Brunswick reported thousands--even hundreds of thousands--of the most vigorous trees thrown down by the violence. Many houses were blown down, along with the Brunswick County Court House. All Indian corn and rice were leveled to the ground, and fences were thrown down. Over 20 sawmill dams were washed away, as well as many of the timber works of the mills. It was stated that there was scarcely a ship in the Cape Fear River that was not driven from her anchor. Many of the ships were badly damaged or destroyed. The account covered reported damages for only about a 50-mile range, and the writer was expecting the whole coast of the province to have fared as badly or worse.

All acorns, still unripe at the time, were said to be blown off the oak trees. Since hogs were usually fattened on acorns in the winter, there was great concern for their source of food since corn, so heavily damaged by the hurricane, would be in extremely short supply. The hurricane was by some attributed to a "blazing planet or star" reported to have been seen both from New Bern and from Brunswick. The flaming body rose in the east for several nights between 26-31 August 1769. It had a very long stream which stretched upward from the southwest.

An even more graphic account was written from New Bern by Thomas Clifford Howe (Letter Book of Governor William Tryon, pp. 267-269, from photographic copies at the N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh).

Howe's account calls the hurricane "so fatal to Newbern." A store full of goods belonging to John Smith was undermined by the washing of the waves so that it tumbled down and broke to pieces, and all the goods washed away. Smith's wharf and a large warehouse that stood upon it broke to pieces and scattered along the shore. The cellars of Smith's dwelling house, being well stored with wine, rum, sugar, etc., were undermined and destroyed. The floor of [Samuel] Cornell's house fell in and his furniture washed away. Smith's two sloops were also lost, one stove to pieces at the wharf and the other driven up near the edifice [church building] so high "that she never will be got off," wrote Howe. Smith's losses were estimated to be no less than 3000 pounds.

Cornell's cellar under his dwelling house was undermined and his wall destroyed. His piazza [front porch] was "thrown down and carried away." Out of Cornell's cellar floated away almost 200 hogsheads of molasses, 80 of rum, and several pipes of wine, plus many other articles of value. Two storehouses standing on Cornell's wharf, well filled with very valuable goods, were beaten down and carried away, along with the wharf. Cornell's brig was driven over the large marsh to the southwestward of New Bern quite a distance into the woods and entirely lost. Two large sloops belonging to strangers were driven up and lost near Cornell's brig. His "ready-money store" kept by a Mr. Partridge was destroyed with all the goods and money, and the storekeeper was so bruised that it was thought he could not live.

All houses on "the lefthand side of the street [not named in the account] from the corner up as far as Mr. Cogdell's" were washed down and floated away. Two women--a Mrs. Johnston and a Mrs. Pape--with their two children and two Negroes were either drowned or killed in the ruins of the buildings. A Mr. Ellis's wharf and storehouse with all its goods were washed away and entirely lost. The cellar of Ellis's store near his dwelling house was undermined and all contents destroyed. Three buildings belonging to a Mr. Clitherall, where a Mr. Neale kept the public ferry, plus the long houses of a Mr. Wilton adjoining the ferry, were totally demolished. Part of a still house [distillery] was beaten down and the still works almost irreparably damaged. Dr. [Thomas] Haslen's tan house [tannery], stores, and yard [tanyard] were entirely destroyed, his herb garden torn up, and his chimney blown over on top his dwelling house.

The house of James Davis [state printer] was wrecked and his printing office broken to pieces. His papers were destroyed and his printing type buried in the sand. The paling fence where Governor Tryon stayed when in New Bern was blown down and the front of the lot washed away up to the gates. Mr. [James] Coor's store and the storehouse on the wharf with all the goods therein were destroyed, and Col. [Joseph] Leech lost his tan house and 13 other little houses situated about it.

Many people, reported Howe, lost all they had in the world. A Mr. Sitgreaves, who had a large family of small children, was said to have no "second shirt to his back." Mr. Cornell's losses were moderately estimated as not less than 4000 to 5000 pounds. New Bern, wrote Howe, was left a spectacle. The streets were full of the tops of houses, timber, shingles, ruined dry goods, barrels, hogsheads, and rubbish. Passage along the streets was almost impossible.

Date of Storm
(Year-Month-Day)

Source of Information

1775 ⁸	September 2	Carney and Hardy 1967:4.
1777	August 10	<u>Ibid.</u>
1778	August 11	<u>Ibid.</u>
1781	August 10	<u>Ibid.</u> ; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1.
1783	October 7-8	Carney and Hardy 1967:5; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965: A-1.
1785	September 22-24	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1.
1788	July 23-24	Carney and Hardy 1967:5.
1789 ⁹	April 10	<u>Ibid.</u>
1795 ⁹	August 2	<u>Ibid.</u>

General sympathy for the victims of the hurricane appears to have prevailed in the colony. On 6 November 1769, William Cray of New River presented to the Colonial Assembly the petition of Mrs. Jane Wilton, a widow (presumably, of the Mr. Wilton whose property near the public ferry was destroyed), setting forth that in the late storm Mrs. Wilton had 19 pounds proclamation money [bills] totally destroyed (Saunders 1886-1890:VIII, 135). The relief prayed for by Mrs. Wilton was granted by a sympathetic assembly. It is only reasonable to assume that similar effects of the storm occurred in Onslow County and made Col. Cray an understanding and willing advocate in the matter of Mrs. Wilton's petition.

⁸There is documentary proof that this hurricane affected the study area vicinity, for on 7 December 1775 William Gibbs of New River applied to the Wilmington Committee of Safety for permission to charter a vessel to load with naval stores which he had at Cape Lookout and at Bogue [the predominant name for Swansboro during the Revolution]. Gibbs wanted to bring to the Cape Fear area his naval stores that had been "cast away last September 2nd" (Saunders 1886-1890:X, 345).

⁹The presence of the 1795 hurricane in Onslow County is attested by a note found in the Onslow County Miscellaneous Papers (CR 072.928.6, folder 1) in the Archives and Records Section of the N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh. The note is dated 8 October 1795 and records that the Queens Creek road and bridge were swept away by the hurricane [earlier that year].

Date of Storm
(Year-Month-Day)

Source of Information

1797 September 5

Ibid.; U. S. Army Corps of
Engineers 1965:A-1.

1803¹⁰ August 30-31

Samuel Leffers to John Lefferts,
3 September 1803. Frank C.
Salisbury Collection, East
Carolina Manuscript Collection.

¹⁰The information regarding this hurricane derives from two letters written by Samuel Leffers, then living in Beaufort, N. C., to his brother, John Lefferts [note consistent difference in their spelling of their surname], of Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y. The first of the two abovementioned letters was written on 3 September 1803 and reported details of a storm which occurred on 30-31 August 1803. Leffers described rising wind and falling rain commencing on the morning of August 30. The violence progressed increasingly for the next 36 hours, and at 12 noon on August 31 the storm raged with a violence of which Leffers stated that he could not remember having seen the like before. He described fruit trees torn up by the root, forest trees leveled to the ground, stately pines racked and tortured and torn up by the roots. Leffers reported fences blown down, many houses demolished, and many chimneys blown down. At the beginning of the storm, there were in the port a ship of 350 tons, a brig of 200 tons, two schooners of 120 tons each, 3 small schooners, and one sloop, all of which were driven from their anchors by the storm. After the storm had subsided, Leffers noted that the ship, the brig, and one of the large schooners were over-set and likely to be lost. Capt. Elijah Bell's loaded schooner was driven on shore, much damaged, and part of her cargo lost. Leffers indicated that he had heard of three more vessels stranded on the sea beach within a distance of 20 miles. Leffers remarked that some of his neighbors lost their dwelling places in the storm (Frank C. Salisbury Collection, East Carolina Manuscript Collection, East Carolina University, Greenville). The second of the abovementioned letters was written by Samuel Leffers to John Lefferts on 16 April 1804, in which Leffers stated that he thought he had written his brother earlier about the 1803 storm but added in passing that at least "half of what was growing was destroyed by the storm last summer" (Ibid.). The proximity and violence of the storm in Carteret County make it very likely that similar effects were felt in the Camp Lejeune study area.

<u>Date of Storm</u> (Year-Month-Day)	<u>Source of Information</u>
1803 ¹¹ November 8-13	Samuel Leffers to John Lefferts, 16 November 1803. Frank C. Salisbury Collection, East Carolina Manuscript Collection.
1804 September 7-8	Carney and Hardy 1967:5-6; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965: A-1, A-6.
1806 September 28	Carney and Hardy 1967:6.
1811 September 10	<u>Ibid.</u> ; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1.
1813 August 27-28	<u>Ibid.</u>
1814 July 1	<u>Ibid.</u>

¹¹ Sometime after the August, 1803, storm, Leffers made a trip to Hempstead, N.Y., to visit his brother, John Lefferts, and to take on cargo. Leffers departed from Sandy Hook, N.Y., on Sunday evening, 6 November 1803, on his return trip to Beaufort, N.C., where he arrived about 8 o'clock (apparently 8 a.m.) on 15 November 1803. Shortly after his arrival, Samuel Leffers wrote to John Lefferts a letter dated 16 November 1803 at Beaufort, N.C. In the letter, Leffers reported that he encountered stormy weather on November 8 through 13 (which Leffers mistakenly called October 8 through October 13). On Sunday afternoon, November 13, the storm briefly subsided, allowing Leffers to leave his mooring on Monday evening and enter inside the barrier islands, where he anchored for the night. At sunrise on November 15, Leffers started on the final stretch to Beaufort, arriving there at 8 a.m. the same morning. Most of the ten-day voyage from Sandy Hook, N.Y., to Beaufort, N.C., had been spent riding out the storm in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout. Almost immediately after landing in Beaufort on November 15, Leffers was again overtaken by the storm, which became so violent at Beaufort that Leffers had still not been able to unload his cargo by the time his letter was written on November 16 (Samuel Leffers to John Lefferts, 16 November 1803. Frank C. Salisbury Collection, East Carolina Manuscript Collection). While Leffers does not call it a hurricane, the storm must have had some effect on the Onslow County area.

Date of Storm
(Year-Month-Day)

Source of Information

1815¹² September 3-4

Carney and Hardy 1967:6; Raleigh Minerva, 15 September 1815; Samuel Leffers to John Lefferts, 10 September 1815, Frank C. Salisbury Collection, East Carolina Manuscript Collection.

¹² Carney and Hardy (1967:6) call this a "major storm in its own right" and comment that it is often confused with the historic New England hurricane of later in the same month. Further details of the storm of 3-4 September 1815 are found in a letter from Samuel Leffers, by that date living at Straits, N. C., to his brother, John Lefferts, of Hemptstead, N. Y., dated 10 September 1815 (Frank C. Salisbury Collection, East Carolina Manuscript Collection). Leffers called it a hurricane, reporting tides "raised to tremendous heights." Houses in the area, Leffers noted, were usually at least two feet off the ground, yet there were very few houses that did not have "the tide on their floors" during this storm. The sea made a breach over the land, washing away fences and everything that would float. Water-borne material floated over the corn fields, laying everything waste. Great numbers of livestock were drowned. Leffers added that it was the greatest inundation he had ever seen during his stay in Carteret County. The storm as it moved up the coast from the vicinity of Wilmington must certainly have caused damage in Onslow County.

On 10 November 1815, Edward Ward gave Edmund Wilson a deed for land on Courthouse Bay in the New River area, noting that it was the second deed that Ward had given Wilson for the same land, the earlier deed having been lost in a storm that year (Gwynn 1961: 975). More information on the hurricane of 3-4 September 1815 is contained in an account published in the Raleigh Minerva on 15 September 1815. According to the Minerva, the storm caused very heavy loss of property and human lives in Onslow. At Swansboro, where the storm raged with great violence, two schooners were lost on the bar and two driven ashore. A ship belonging to a Mr. Burns [Otway?] and a Mr. Piggott and a schooner belonging to a Mr. Jones were taken off the stocks in Swansboro and driven some distance into the woods. At the sound below Swansboro [apparently Brown's Sound], Ward's salt works were completely demolished. On Brown's

<u>Date of Storm</u> (Year-Month-Day)	<u>Source of Information</u>
1815 September 28	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1.
1820 September 10-11	Carney and Hardy 1967:6.
1821 September 2-3	<u>Ibid.</u> :6-7; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-6 through A-7.
1822 August ?	Carney and Hardy 1967:7; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-7.
1822 September 27-28	<u>Ibid.</u>
1825 June 3-4	Carney and Hardy 1967:7.
1825 November 17-18	<u>Ibid.</u>
1827 ¹³ May 8	<u>Raleigh Register</u> , 22 May 1827.
1827 July 30	Carney and Hardy 1967:7; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965: A-1, A-7.
1827 August 24-25	<u>Ibid.</u>

Banks [Island], a house occupied by a Mr. Nelson and family was washed away. Three of Nelson's children and an orphan child living with him were drowned. Nelson and one son escaped death by floating on part of the wreck of their house and were driven a distance of 10 or 12 miles from their former residence, floating as far as Stone's Bay. Another house belonging to a Mr. Evans was also washed away, and two white women and a black man and woman perished in it. At the mouth of New River after the storm, there was found the wreck of a schooner which was supposed to have been from the northward, based on a quantity of cheese being discovered near the wreck.

¹³ No details of this storm are presently known. Only a brief mention of it has been found in the Raleigh Register, published 22 May 1827. The Register reported that a damaging storm had occurred on 8 May 1827 and that accounts had been received from Onslow County "representing that the gust extended its ravages into New River."

<u>Date of Storm</u> <u>(Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source of Information</u>
1830 ¹⁴ August 15-17	Carney and Hardy 1967:8, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965: A-1, A-7.
1834 September 4	Carney and Hardy 1967:8.
1837 August 1	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-7.
1837 August 18-20	Carney and Hardy 1967:8. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965: A-1, A-7.
1837 October 9	<u>Ibid.</u>
1837 October 29	Carney and Hardy 1967:9.
1838 November 26-28	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1.
1839 August 28-30	Carney and Hardy 1967:9.
1842 July 12-15	<u>Ibid.</u>
1842 August 24	<u>Ibid.</u> ; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-8.
1844 September 14	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1.
1846 August 16	<u>Ibid.</u>
1846 September 7-8	Carney and Hardy 1967:9.
1846 October 12	<u>Ibid.</u> :10.
1850 July 18	<u>Ibid.</u>
1850 August 24	<u>Ibid.</u>
1851 August 23-27	<u>Ibid.</u>
1853 September 7-8	<u>Ibid.</u> ; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-8.
1854 September 7-9	<u>Ibid.</u>
1856 September 4-5	Carney and Hardy 1967:10-11.
1857 September 9-12	<u>Ibid.</u> :11; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-8.

¹⁴ Additional information on this storm has been found in the New Bern Spectator of 21 August 1830. The Spectator reported the storm--a "bad storm"--occurred on 15-16 August 1830. In the words of the Spectator: "From Swansboro we hear that several chimneys were blown down." No particulars were available, but the storm was compared to a tornado. The documented presence of the storm in the Swansboro area makes it likely that some effects were also felt along New River.

<u>Date of Storm</u> (Year-Month-Day)	<u>Source of Information</u>
1860 ¹⁵ July 11	<u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 26 July 1860.
1861 October ?	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-8.
1861 November 1-?	Carney and Hardy 1967:11.
1871 November 14	<u>Ibid.</u> ; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-8.
1872 October 25	Carney and Hardy 1967:11.
1873 September 19-20	<u>Ibid.</u> :11-12.
1873 September 23-24	<u>Ibid.</u> ; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1.
1873 October 6-8	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-9.
1873 November 17	<u>Ibid.</u>
1874 September 28	Carney and Hardy 1967:12; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-9 through A-10.
1874 November 22	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-10.
1875 October 13	<u>Ibid.</u>
1875 November 10	Carney and Hardy 1967:12.

¹⁵ This storm is presently known only from an account published in the Wilmington Journal of 26 July 1860. The account, which focused on the misfortunes of one Onslow County resident, Owen Huggins, reveals that the month of July was marked by very unsettled weather. On 3 July 1860, Owen Huggins's plantation was struck by a "terrible whirlwind" which did him vast damage, felled his long and heavy stable valued at \$3,000.00, blew down his 30-foot-by-10-foot poultry house in his yard, and damaged his corn crop. The Journal added that on 11 July 1860 "we had a hurricane" which blew down Mr. Huggins's corn and 5000 panels of fence. As if that were not enough, on 17 July 1860 at sunset "a mean cloud sprang up from the west" and rained and hailed for an hour, ruining the rest of Mr. Huggins's crops, which included 1200 acres in corn, 120 acres in cotton, 23 acres in sweet potatoes, and 400 bushels of peas planted. Total damage was estimated at \$14,360.00. Surely, there were others in the county who shared with Owen Huggins some of the wrath of these July storms.

<u>Date of Storm</u> (Year-Month-Day)	<u>Source of Information</u>
1876 ¹⁶ September 17	<u>Ibid.</u> ; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-10.
1877 September 29	Carney and Hardy 1967:13.
1877 October 3-4	<u>Ibid.</u>
1877 November 2	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-10.
1878 September 12	Carney and Hardy 1967:13; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-10.
1878 October 22-23	Carney and Hardy 1967:13, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-11.

¹⁶Carney and Hardy (1967:12) report that this storm destroyed "the military camp at New River...and two men [were] drowned." Since the United States was not involved in war in 1876, the presence of a military camp on New River at first raised some questions. However, in 1876 a military telegraph line was completed along the North Carolina coast, extending all the way from Norfolk, Virginia, to Smithville [now Southport], N. C. (Bearden and Grimsley 1969:25). The Wilmington Journal of 26 November 1875 reported that the Signal Service party constructing the new signal telegraph line between Wilmington and Hatteras had erected the lines as far as New River Inlet. The movements of the party were reported as being hindered by contrary winds and tides which were preventing the speedy delivery of poles and wires. The contractor, the newspaper reported, hoped to complete installation of the telegraph line by the middle of January, 1876. On the basis of the foregoing, it appears certain that the military camp on New River destroyed by the 1876 hurricane was a group of military personnel whose presence on the barrier islands at New River Inlet was associated with either the operation of a telegraph station or the maintenance of the military telegraph line.

Date of Storm
(Year-Month-Day)

Source of Information

1879 ¹⁷	August 18-19	Carney and Hardy 1967:13-14; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-11 through A-12.
1880	August 15	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1.
1881 ¹⁸	August 27	<u>Ibid.</u> :A-1, A-12; Carney and Hardy 1967:14; <u>Morning Star</u> , 28 February 1882.
1881	September 9	Carney and Hardy 1967:14; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-12.
1883	September 11	Carney and Hardy 1967:15; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965: A-1, A-13.
1885	August 24-25	<u>Ibid.</u>
1885	October 11-12	<u>Ibid.</u>

¹⁷The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers report (1965:A-11) reveals that this hurricane by 6:30 a.m. on 18 August 1879 was recorded as blowing 138 miles per hour at Cape Lookout. By 7:30 a.m. Cape Lookout was reporting an estimated velocity of 165 miles per hour. The Corps's report indicates that the hurricane "apparently struck the coast between Cape Lookout and Cape Fear, probably in the Swansboro vicinity." If a hurricane of such proportions came ashore anywhere near Swansboro, it must have had an impact on the Camp Lejeune study area.

¹⁸A report in the [Wilmington] Morning Star of 28 February 1882 gives some belated information on the hurricane of 27 August 1881 in Onslow County. The Morning Star disclosed that the Signal Service observer at New River had just reported that the wreck of the 2-masted schooner, N. W. Drew, of Belfast, Maine, with a cargo of lumber, had washed ashore about three miles south of New River Inlet. The vessel, the newspaper explained, had capsized about four miles off New River during the storm of August, 1881, and had been held by her anchors until 18 February 1882, when the vessel broke loose and began drifting ashore. Though the vessel was reported a total wreck, the cargo was said to be in good condition and salvageable.

<u>Date of Storm</u> <u>(Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source of Information</u>
1886 June 19-20	Carney and Hardy 1967:16.
1886 June 30-July 1	<u>Ibid.</u>
1887 August 20	<u>Ibid.</u>
1887 October 20	<u>Ibid.</u>
1887 October 31	<u>Ibid.</u> :16-17.
1888 October 11	<u>Ibid.</u> :17; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-13.
1888 November 25	Carney and Hardy 1967:17.
1889 September 9-12	<u>Ibid.</u>
1889 September 24	<u>Ibid.</u>
1893 June 16	<u>Ibid.</u> :18.
1893 August 23	<u>Ibid.</u>
1893 August 27-29	<u>Ibid.</u> ; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-1, A-13 through A-14.
1893 October 13	Carney and Hardy 1967:18; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-2, A-14 through A-15.
1893 October 22	Carney and Hardy 1967:19.
1894 September 27-28	<u>Ibid.</u> ; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-2, A-15.
1894 October 9-10	<u>Ibid.</u>
1896 September 20	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-2.
1897 September 21-24	Carney and Hardy 1967:19.
1897 October 20	<u>Ibid.</u>
1897 October 24-26	<u>Ibid.</u> :19-20.
1897 November 7	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-2.
1898 October 2	Carney and Hardy 1967:20; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-2, A-15.
1899 ¹⁹ August 16-18	Carney and Hardy 1967:20.
1899 ¹⁹ October 30-31	<u>Ibid.</u> :20-21; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-2, A-15 through A-16; <u>Kinston Daily Free Press</u> , 2 and 18 November 1899.

¹⁹ At Bogue Inlet on 30 October 1899 two 3-masted schooners with cargoes of lumber were totally wrecked by this hurricane. Capt. John W. Adams was in charge of the Charles S. Davis of Somerspoint, N. J., and a Capt. Pierce was in charge of the Thomas L.

<u>Date of Storm</u> <u>(Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source of Information</u>
1900 October 13	Carney and Hardy 1967:21.
1901 July 10-11	<u>Ibid.</u> ; Bearden and Grimsley 1969:23.
1901 September 18	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-4.
1902 June 16	<u>Ibid.</u>
1903 September 15-16	<u>Ibid.</u> ; Carney and Hardy 1967:21.
1904 September 14	Carney and Hardy 1967:22; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-2, A-16.
1904 November 13	<u>Ibid.</u>
1906 September 17	<u>Ibid.</u>
1908 July 30-31	Carney and Hardy 1967:22-23; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-2, A-17; Bearden and Grimsley 1969:23.
1908 August 31-September 1	Carney and Hardy 1967:23; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965: A-4, A-17 through A-18.
1910 October 19-20	Carney and Hardy 1967:23; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965: A-2, A-18; Bearden and Grimsley 1969:23.
1913 September 2-3	<u>Ibid.</u>
1916 July 14-16	Carney and Hardy 1967:23-24; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-4, A-18.
1916 July 19 20	Carney and Hardy 1967:23; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965: A-2.

James of Keyport, N. J. Both schooners were en route from Savannah, Ga., to Philadelphia, Pa. (Kinston Daily Free Press, 2 November 1899). Both crews were rescued. With the usual superlatives, Capt. Pierce described this as "the worst storm ever seen on this coast." While his account leaves no doubt that the hurricane affected the study area, more immediate proof may be found in the Kinston Daily Free Press for 18 November 1899, which reported that Frank Thompson's New River Inn and its dozen cottages were entirely swept away and the oysters in New River had been covered up with sand. In addition, the old Stump Inlet which had been closed for more than a generation was reported as reopened by this storm and had 12 feet of water on its bar.

Date of Storm
(Year-Month-Day)

Source of Information

1918 ²⁰	August 24	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-2, A-18 through A-19; Onslow Rod and Gun Club, Inc., 1920.
1920	September 22-23	Carney and Hardy 1967:24; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-4.
1920	September 30	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-4.
1923	October 23	<u>Ibid.</u>
1924	August 25	Carney and Hardy 1967:24; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965: A-2, A-19.
1924 ²¹	September 16-17	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-4.
1924 ²¹	September 30	<u>Ibid.</u> :A-4, A-19.
1925	December 2	<u>Ibid.</u> :A-2, A-19; Carney and Hardy 1967:24.
1928	September 18-19	Carney and Hardy 1967:25; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-4, A-20.
1929	October 1-2	Carney and Hardy 1967:25.
1930	September 12	<u>Ibid.</u> ; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-3, A-20.
1933	August 22-23	Carney and Hardy 1967:25.

²⁰The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers report (1965:A-18) calls this a "small tropical hurricane" that moved inland just north of New River Inlet, N. C. Further evidence of this hurricane in the Camp Lejeune study area is found in the by-laws of the Onslow Rod and Gun Club, Inc. (1920). The club's by-laws mention a storm of 24 August 1918 which caused "an enormous loss of trees" on the club's property on New River.

²¹The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers report (1965:A-4) lists hurricanes occurring on 16-17 September 1924 and again on 30 September 1924. However, the same report in its detailed discussion of the hurricanes (Ibid.:A-19) omits reference to hurricanes on either of the above dates and instead gives details on a hurricane under the date of 20 September 1924. Evidently, there is some confusion, probably resulting from a typographical error involving the first digit of the dates 20 and 30 September 1924.

Date of Storm
(Year-Month-Day)

Source of Information

1933	September 15-16	<u>Ibid.</u> :26; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-3, A-20.
1934	July 21-25	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-3, A-20.
1934	September 7-8	<u>Ibid.</u> :A-4; Carney and Hardy 1967:26.
1935	September 5-6	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-4, A-20.
1936	September 18	Carney and Hardy 1967:26.
1938	September 21	<u>Ibid.</u> :26-27; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-4.
1940	August 11-17	Carney and Hardy 1967:27; U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965:A-4.

APPENDIX B
MIGRATION STATISTICS FOR FORMER RESIDENTS
OF THE CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA

NOTE

The following migration statistics are arranged under two headings: IMMIGRATION and EMIGRATION. Under their respective headings, all persons are listed chronologically by the date of migration or, as is true in most cases, by the date of the document reflecting migration. Since most records do not reveal the actual date of migration, it must be assumed in most cases that actual relocation occurred earlier--perhaps by a few years--than the date associated with the document.

This appendix, which concentrates on the almost century and a half immediately preceding the Civil War, is understandably inadequate. First of all, it is evident that migration statistics are available on only a mere fraction of the migrating former residents of the study area. Most deeds or wills neglect to tell whence the new resident came or whither the departing resident is going. The reader should, therefore, bear in mind two things: (1) the conclusions herein stated should be understood as derived from very incomplete migration records which do not give a reliably representative statistical base, and (2) migration trends revealed in the documents consistently lag temporally behind the migration trends set by the actual movements of the people themselves.

As a brief analysis, it may be noted that the following data pertaining to the study area show most immigrants from the 1720's to the 1760's coming to the study area from elsewhere in North Carolina, with about a third coming from out of state--three families from Massachusetts, three from Maryland, and two from Virginia. Emigration was a mere trickle before the 1800's and reached its peak in the 1830's. Overall, the largest movement was to elsewhere in North Carolina, followed by emigration to Mississippi and Georgia. Lesser numbers from the study area appear to have moved to Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, and Illinois in descending order. In two instances, emigrants are known to have later moved on to Louisiana and Arkansas. The study area was clearly participating in the great westward and southwestward migrations.

MIGRATION STATISTICS FOR FORMER RESIDENTS OF THE CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA

IMMIGRATION¹

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Moved from</u>	<u>Date of Record (Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Dexter, Ebenezar	Massachusetts	ca. 1714	Gwynn 1961:64, 80.
Dexter, Phillip	Massachusetts	ca. 1714	<u>Ibid.</u>
Dexter, Hope	Massachusetts	ca. 1726 ²	<u>Ibid.</u> :80, 125.
Wallace, John ³	Chowan Co., N. C.	Between 1723 and 1733	Cf. Clark 1895-1907:XXV, 185- 186 and Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1732, Old Style (1733, New Style).

B-2

¹See also Appendix C.

²Though he did not acquire land on New River until 1726, Hope Dexter appears to have moved to Onslow County about the time his brothers Ebenezar and Phillip did.

³Via Bertie County?

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Moved from</u>	<u>Date of Record (Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Marshburn, Edward	Bertie Co., N. C.	ca. 1730-1731	Cf. Bertie County Register of Stock Marks (entries for 1730), N. C. Division of Archives and History; and Saunders 1886-1890: III, 256-257.
Mainer, William	Bertie Co., N. C.	1730-11-08	Bell 1977:5.
Williams, John	Bertie Co., N. C.	1732-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1732.
[Rhodes] Roads, Henry	Bertie Co., N. C.	1732 (N.S.)	Bell 1977:148.
James, Samuel	Pasquotank Co., N. C.	Between 1733 and 1741	Cf. Grimes 1910:183 and Gwynn 1961:840.
Williams, William	Chowan Co., but later in Bertie Co., N. C.	1741	Gwynn 1961:18; Grimes 1910:408.
Williams, Anthony	Chowan Co., but later in Bertie Co., N. C.	1742	Gwynn 1961:21; Grimes 1910:408.
Field, Alexander	Virginia	1742-06-07	Gwynn 1961:20.
Williams, Theophilus	Bertie Co., N. C.	1742-07-10	<u>Ibid.</u> :21.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Moved from</u>	<u>Date of Record (Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source</u>
King, John	Bertie Co., N. C.	Prior to 1744	Cf. Grimes 1910:203 and 204.
Jarrott, John, Jr.	Carteret Co., N. C.	After 1744	Fisher 1958:376.
Hibbs, Jonathan	Pasquotank Co., N. C.	Sometime between 1745 and 1787	Cf. Grimes 1910:163 and 1961:348.
Huggins, Ann and James	Maryland	Prior to 1746	Grimes 1910:175.
Keeling, Adam	Princess Anne Co., Va.	1753-01-20	Gwynn 1961:70.
Snead, Robert	Craven Co., N. C.	ca. 1755	Cf. Craven County Deed Book 6:422 and Gwynn 1961:90-91.
Gray, James	Maryland	1755-07-10	Gwynn 1961:81.
Bond, Luke	Perquimans Co., N. C.	1756-09-23	<u>Ibid.</u> :95.
Hatch, Lemuel	Craven Co., N. C.	1760?-09-29	<u>Ibid.</u> :118.
[Hughes] Hugues, Edward	Dorsett Co., Maryland	1770-03-03	<u>Ibid.</u> :195.
Pike, Benjamin	Pasquotank Co., N. C.	1774-1777	Cf. Grimes 1910:289 and Gwynn 1961:230, 232, 235, 249, 253, 255.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Moved from</u>	<u>Date of Record (Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Simmons, ⁴ Haskel F.	Georgia [Moved <u>back</u> to Onslow Co. by this date.]	1831-05-02	<u>Ibid.</u> :1196.

EMIGRATION

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Moved to</u>	<u>Date of Record (Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Howard, Stephen	Bladen Co., N. C.	1750-08-02	Gwynn 1961:57.
Williams, Anthony	Duplin Co., N. C.	1751/1752	Grimes 1910:408.
Howard, Josiah	Bladen Co., N. C.	1752-05-06	<u>Ibid.</u> :63.
Williamson, John	New Hanover Co., N. C.	1753-12-15	<u>Ibid.</u> :76.
Howard, Joseph Jr.	Perquimans Co., N. C.	1755-07-15	<u>Ibid.</u> :82.
Markland, Charles	Lenoir Co., N. C.	ca. 1760	Paschal 1930:316.

B-5

⁴Hardly a valid inclusion since he appears to have been out of Onslow for only about a year.
See his name under the Emigration section of this appendix.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Moved to</u>	<u>Date of Record (Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Coward, Benjamin	Granville Co., N. C.	1762-11-25	Gwynn 1961:135.
[Rowley] Rowly, Job	Beaufort Co., S. C.	1775-01-10	Gwynn 1961:234.
Howard, Edward	Cumberland Co., N. C.	1787-01-15	<u>Ibid.</u> :340, 341.
Melton, Joseph	Jones Co., N. C.	1788-01-14	<u>Ibid.</u> :359.
Keeling, Adam	Moore Co., N. C.	1788-06-26	<u>Ibid.</u> :443.
Brinson, John	Georgia	1788-09-12	<u>Ibid.</u> :367.
Jarrott, Richard, Sr.	Fayetteville, N. C.	ca. 1790	Elizabeth Moore Collection, East Carolina Manuscript Collection.
Brinson, Isaac	Burke Co., Ga.	1791-09-03	Gwynn 1961:430.
[Nichols] Nicolds, Mrs. Elizabeth	New Hanover Co., N. C.	1792-09-04	<u>Ibid.</u> :422.
Padgett, Joab	Duplin Co., N. C.	1794-01-04	<u>Ibid.</u> :449.
Hardison, Charles, Sr.	Craven Co., N. C.	1806-02-10	<u>Ibid.</u> :585.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Moved to</u>	<u>Date of Record (Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Love, Amos, Jr.	Laurens Co., Ga.	1809-01-14	<u>Ibid.</u> :884.
Love, John	Georgia	1809-01-14	<u>Ibid.</u> :885-886.
Gray, Benejah	Davidson Co., Tenn.	1811	<u>Ibid.</u> :905.
Gray, James	Williamson Co., Tenn.	1811	<u>Ibid.</u>
[Montfort] Mumford, Edward	Jones Co., N. C.	1812-11-24	<u>Ibid.</u> :928.
Hall, Benjamin	Brunswick, Co., N. C.	1814-09-21	<u>Ibid.</u> :947.
Love, Charles	East Florida	1814-11-07	<u>Ibid.</u> :988.
Thompson, Frederick	Davidson Co., Tenn.	1815-10-26	<u>Ibid.</u> :1018.
Burnett, Daniel and Hannah	Bullock Co., Ga.	1816-01-02	<u>Ibid.</u> :968.
Gornto, Nathan	Bullock Co., Ga.	1816-01-02	<u>Ibid.</u>
Shepard, John	Jefferson Co., Ga.	1817-07-15	<u>Ibid.</u> :1037, 1133.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Moved to</u>	<u>Date of Record (Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Ward, Col. Eli W.	Tennessee [Planned to move to Arkansas in 1833, when he died.]	1819?-1833 ⁵	<u>New Bern Sentinel</u> , 13 November 1819; <u>People's Press and Wilmington Advertiser</u> , 30 October 1833.
Rhodes, Henry (son of Woodhouse Rhodes)	Jones Co., N. C.	1825-01-08	Gwynn 1961:1106.
Ferguson, John, Jr.	New Bern, N. C.	1829-04-20	<u>Ibid.</u> :1300.
Woodley, Mrs. James [nee Ferguson]	New Bern, N. C.	1829-04-20	<u>Ibid.</u>
Simmons, Daniel	Alachua Co., Territory of Florida	1830-04-16	<u>Ibid.</u> :1190-1191.
Simmons, Ivy	Lowndes Co., Ga.	1830-05-27	<u>Ibid.</u>
Holt, Mary [nee Redd]	Alabama	1830-08-15	<u>Ibid.</u> :1238.
Simmons, Haskel	Bullock Co., Ga. [had left Onslow Co. by this date]	1830-10-12	<u>Ibid.</u> :1192.

⁵ Though he advertised in 1819 that he was preparing to move west, he appears not to have moved earlier than 1824 or 1825. An Eli W. Ward is listed as serving in the N. C. House of Commons from Onslow County, 1822-1824 (see Appendix H).

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Moved to</u>	<u>Date of Record (Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Simmons, Henry	Montgomery Co., Ga.	1830-10-12	<u>Ibid.</u>
[Tilghman] Tillman, Henry	Montgomery Co., Ga.	1830-10-12	<u>Ibid.</u>
Tillman, Henry	Telfair Co., Ga.	1833-09-21	<u>Ibid.</u> :1248.
Hazard, George, [Jr.]	Jones Co., N. C.	1830-11-25	<u>Ibid.</u> :1217-1218.
Ward, Joseph Dudley	Washington, D. C.	1831-1856 ⁶	<u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 1 August 1856.
Hancock, Anson	Gadsden Co., Fla.	1832-05-?	Gwynn 1961.:1220.
Dulany, D. M.	[had left N. C., but destination not known]	1832-11-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :1222.
Ferguson, Anthony	New Bern, N. C.	1833-02-25	<u>Ibid.</u> :1301.
Ferguson, Elijah	New Bern, N. C.	1833-02-25	<u>Ibid.</u>
Ferguson, Ramsey	New Bern, N. C.	1833-02-25	<u>Ibid.</u>
Hazard, Thomas	Jones Co., N. C.	1833-08-17	<u>Ibid.</u> :1247.
Simmons, Henry, Sr. and Jr.	Telfair Co., Ga.	1833-09-21	<u>Ibid.</u>
French, William C.	Craven Co., N. C.	1833-10-18	<u>Ibid.</u>

6 The date 1831 is inaccurate since there is evidence he was still living in Onslow County as late as 1833.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Moved to</u>	<u>Date of Record (Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Shepard, Elijah S.	Florida	1833-11-05	<u>Ibid.</u> :1249.
Dulany, Thomas W.	Holmes Co., Miss.	1834-01-15	<u>Ibid.</u> :1250.
Capps, Cason	Roan [?] Co., Tenn.	1834-11-02	<u>Ibid.</u> :1289.
Mitchell, Mrs. _____	Probably Miss. (left Onslow on this date)	1835-02-10	Letter of Joseph M. French to Mary French, 15 February 1835. Joseph M. French Papers, East Carolina Manuscript Collection.
Sanders, Dr. Benjamin W.	[had left N. C., no destination revealed.]	1835-05-06	<u>People's Press and Wilmington Advertiser</u> , 6 May 1835.
Mitchell, Ann Mariah	Lowndes Co., Miss.	1835-09-11	Gwynn 1961:1293.
Mitchell, David	Lowndes Co., Miss.	1835-09-11	<u>Ibid.</u>
Mitchell, James	Lowndes Co., Miss.	1835-09-11	<u>Ibid.</u>
Mitchell, William S.	Lowndes Co., Miss.	1835-09-11	<u>Ibid.</u>
Mitchell, Elizabeth	Lowndes Co., Miss.	1835-09-16	<u>Ibid.</u> :1334.
Rhodes, Henry	Baldwin Co., Ga.	1835-11-04	<u>Ibid.</u> :1291.
Brinson, Sabra Heidleburg	Georgia	d. there after 1835	Vogtle 1966:9.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Moved to</u>	<u>Date of Record (Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Hancock, Enoch	Giles Co., Tenn.	1836-01-11	Gwynn 1961:1306.
Hancock, Enoch		1837-02-02	<u>Ibid.</u>
Lipsey, Lemuel G.	Holmes Co., Miss.	1836-12-05	<u>Ibid.</u> :1322.
Lipsey, Leonard	Holmes Co., Miss.	1836-12-05	<u>Ibid.</u>
Hill, William Starkey	Dallas Co. & Green Co., Ala.	1837-01-27	<u>Ibid.</u> :1354
Hancock, Noah	Limestone Co., Ala.	1837-02-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :1321.
Mitchell Nathaniel E. [L?]	Lowndes Co., M.	1837-03-17	<u>Ibid.</u> :1325.
Marshall, Purnell D.	Coosa Co., Ala.	1837-08-30	<u>Ibid.</u> :1339.
Roberts, George L.	Holmes Co., Miss	1837-11-27	<u>Ibid.</u> :1350.
Roberts, Richard	Holmes Co., Miss.	1837-11-27	<u>Ibid.</u>
Foy, Edward W.	Livingston [?], Sumter Co., Ala.	1838-03-01	<u>Ibid.</u> :1352.
Charlescraft, S. F.	First to Mississippi, then to Little Rock, Ark.	1838-04-01	Letter of S. F. Charlescraft to Joseph M. French. Joseph M. French Papers, East Carolina Manuscript Collection.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Moved to</u>	<u>Date of Record (Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source</u>
<u> ?</u> , Dave ⁷	Mississippi	1838-11-01	Gwynn 1961:1335.
Hutchens, Margaret [Mrs. John]	Colbert, Miss. [died at above address]	1840-07-21	<u>Raleigh Minerva</u> , 18 September 1840.
Montfort [Mont- ford], H. G.	Chester, Ill.	1841-02-25	Letter of H. G. Montfort to Joseph M. French, 25 February 1841. Joseph M. French Papers, East Carolina Manuscript Collection.
Cray, Scott	Macon, Ga.	1842-12-27	Letter of Scott Cray to Joseph M. French, 27 December 1842. Joseph M. French Papers, East Carolina Manuscript Collection.
Mitchells, the	Mississippi	1843-06-25	Letter of Robert Montfort to Joseph M. French, 25 June 1843. Joseph M. French Papers, East Carolina Manuscript Collection.
Montfort, Robert	Mississippi	1843-06-25	<u>Ibid.</u>
Montfort, Robert	Colbert, Miss.	1844-08-01	Letter of Robert Montfort to Joseph M. French, 1 August 1844. Joseph M. French Papers, East Carolina Manuscript Collection.

B-12

⁷ A slave formerly belonging to Edward Ward (apparently Gen. Edward Ward, who died in 1834). This, of course, represents a case of involuntary relocation/emigration.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Moved to</u>	<u>Date of Record (Year-Month-Day)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Montfort, Robert (cont'd.)	Cotile, La.	1848-1850	Letters of Robert Montfort to Joseph M. French, 1848-1850. Joseph M. French Papers, East Carolina Manuscript Collection.
Gornto, Benjamin L. ⁸	Lowndes Co., Miss.	1843-09-03	Letter of Benjamin L. Gornto to Joseph M. French, 3 September 1843. Joseph M. French Papers, East Carolina Manuscript Collection.
Bell, Fanny W.	Lowndes Co., Miss.	1849-02-02	Gwynn 1961:1407.

B-13

⁸In 1846 he was back in Onslow County (see Appendix E).

APPENDIX C

A LIST OF RESIDENTS OF BERTIE COUNTY, N. C.,
WHOSE NAMES APPEAR AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS OF
ONslow COUNTY, N. C.

NOTE

As indicated by the title of the appendix, the names which follow are not restricted to residents of the immediate study area. The list is by no means complete and concentrates on the period up to 1750. The intention is to underscore the extent to which early Onslow County was settled by people from one relatively small area of North Carolina, a fact which may help to explain the comparative homogeneity of Colonial Onslow and the study area in cultural traits, occupational pursuits, political solidarity, and religious preference. Documentary sources for the following list may be found in Grimes (1910), Bell (1977), and Gwynn (1961).

A LIST OF RESIDENTS OF BERTIE COUNTY, N. C., WHOSE NAMES
 APPEAR AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS IN ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C.

Averitt, John	Johnston [Johnson], Thomas
Barfield, John	Jones, David
Barnes, Jeremiah	Jones, John
Barnes, Joseph	Jones, Samuel
Beasley [Beasley or Beezley], Thomas	Jones, William
Brooks, Job	Keel [or Keele], Samuel
Butler, John	King, Charles
Cheaston [Cheason], Richard	King, John
Clark, Francis	Law, William
Clark, Thomas	Leary, Darby
Collins, William	Lewis, Anthony
Cox, Charles	Lewis, Jacob
Cox, John	Lewis, John
Crawford [Crofford or Cranford], William	Lewis, William
Crosby, John	McDaniel [Mack Daniel], John
Edwards, John	Mainor [Maner or Mayner], Jacob
Evans, Thomas	Mainor [Maner or Mayner], William
Evans, William	Marshborne [Mashborn], Edward
Foyle, James	Marshborne [Mashborn], Jethro
Frazier [or Frazure], Andrew ¹	Marshborne [Mashborn], Matthew
Godby [Godbey or Godbe], Carey ¹	Melton (Milton), John
Gray, William	Melton, Richard
Hall, Joseph	Melton, William
Harris, Robert	Mixon, John
Heidleburg, Christian	Murray [Murry], Andrew
Hicks, David	Murray [Murry], James
Hicks, John	Parker, Francis
Howard, Edward	Parker, Peter
Howard, Joseph	Perry, Joseph
Howard, Stephen	Phillips, John
Hunter, Elisha	Price, John
Hunter, Nicholas	Rhodes [Roads], Henry [Sr.]
Jenkins, Lewis	Rhodes [Roads], Thomas
Jenkins, Thomas	Ricketts, Charles
Johnston, John	

¹Via Carteret County.

Rogers, John
Royall, Charles
Shepard, Thomas
Simpson, John
Steel, Alexander
Sumner, Francis
Thomas, Lazarus
Turner, Benjamin
Wallace [Wallis], John
Warburton, John
Webb, Samuel
Webb, Thomas
Webb, William
Whitfield, Matthew
Whitfield, William
Williams, John
Williams, Stephen
Williams, Theophilus
Williams, William
Williamson, Richard
Wilson, John
Wood, Edward
Woodall, Jonathan
Wright, John
Wright, William

APPENDIX D

POPULATION STATISTICS FOR ONSLOW COUNTY

NOTE

From a nucleus of approximately 200 families in the early 1730's, the population of Onslow increased to about 5,000 just before the Revolution. The early Federal censuses show a fairly steady growth until the time of the 1840 census. Between 1830 and 1840, Onslow lost about 300 of its citizens. A comparison of the 1830 and 1840 statistics with the migration statistics (see Appendix B) will show that this loss of population was primarily due to the exodus of Onslow farmers moving into Tennessee and the Gulf Coast states. The heaviest migration in Appendix B occurred during the same decennium for which the census recorded Onslow's greatest population loss before the Civil War.

The greatest loss in Onslow population for all times occurred between 1860 and 1870 and reflects two contributing factors. The heavy loss of men as Civil War casualties and the large number of blacks moving to the North account for the reduction of Onslow's population by almost 1,300 between 1860 and 1870. During the same decennium Onslow lost about one fourth of its black population.

Population Statistics for Onslow County

A. Lists of Tithables/Taxables¹

<u>Year</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Source</u>
1742 ²	-	-	502	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1746 (O.S.).
1754	448	247 ³	695	Bellamy 1977:340; Parker 1928:121.

¹Population statistics for the Colonial period are not derived from true censuses of the population but from what were called lists of taxables or tithables, i.e., people who were liable to pay tax. For whites, the taxables were men 18 years old or older, minus the few exempted from taxation because of old age, physical infirmity, or abject poverty. Thus white women of all ages and white children under 18 were not included in the totals. For blacks, liability for taxes began at age 16 and included both men and women. Mulattoes, for tax purposes, were listed as blacks. Because of the normal exclusions, lists of taxables or tithables usually approximated only half or less of the actual population.

²This total of tithables was reported to the Onslow Court at the January session which, under the old Julian calendar then in use, was considered to be in the year 1746. Under the modern Gregorian calendar, it would be called January, 1747. Despite the problem of the calendar, however, the list was compiled during the main part of the year 1746 and reflects the number of taxpayers in the county then and at the beginning of 1747.

³The total of 247 blacks included 151 males and 96 females, 16 years old or older.

A. Lists of Tithables/Taxables (continued)

<u>Year</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Source</u>
1765	678	451	1,129	Bellamy 1977:340; Powell 1980:537.
1766	-	-	1,192	Powell 1980:538.
1767	716	500	1,216	Saunders 1886-1890:VII, 284.
1769	716	500	1,216	Bellamy 1977:340.

B. Federal Decennial Censuses⁴

<u>Year</u>	<u>% White</u>	<u>% Black</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Source</u>
1790	66.0	34.0	5,387	Cheney 1975:1219.
1800	67.7	32.3	5,263	<u>Ibid.</u>
1810	64.9	35.1	6,669	<u>Ibid.</u>
1820	59.6	40.4	7,016	<u>Ibid.</u>
1830	58.5	41.5	7,814	<u>Ibid.</u>
1840	62.1	37.9	7,527	<u>Ibid.</u>
1850	60.4	39.6	8,283	<u>Ibid.</u>
1860	58.7	41.3	8,856	<u>Ibid.</u>
1870	68.3	31.7	7,569	<u>Ibid.</u>
1880	67.1	32.9	9,829	<u>Ibid.</u>
1890	71.7	28.3	10,303	<u>Ibid.</u>
1900	69.8	30.2	11,940	<u>Ibid.</u>
1910	70.0	30.0	14,125	<u>Ibid.</u>
1920	69.8	30.2	14,703	<u>Ibid.</u>
1930	73.3	26.7	15,289	<u>Ibid.</u>
1940	72.9	27.1	17,939	<u>Ibid.</u>

⁴The first Federal census was taken in 1790, with a new census taken each decennium thereafter. In this appendix, the census figures terminate with the 1940 census, since that was the last Federal census taken before the military acquisition of the study area and the end of its civilian history.

C. Special Statistics

1. Free Black and Slave Statistics

<u>Year</u>	<u>Free Black</u>	<u>Slave</u>	<u>Total Black</u>	<u>Source</u>
1790	84	1,748	1,832	Bellamy 1977:341.
1830	101	3,144	3,245	<u>Ibid.</u>
1850 ⁵	172	3,108	3,280	<u>Ibid.</u>
1860 ⁵	162	3,499	3,661	<u>Ibid.</u>

2. Estimated Population of Study Area Communities, 1890

<u>Community</u> ⁶	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Source</u>
Bayview	50	Branson 1896:464.
Duck Creek	25	<u>Ibid.</u>
Marines	50	<u>Ibid.</u>
Verona	25	<u>Ibid.</u>
Ward's Mill	40	<u>Ibid.</u>

D-5

⁵The 1860 census, since it was the last Federal census before the Emancipation Proclamation, was the last to give separate figures for free blacks and slaves. Between 1790 and 1830 the free black population had increased by only 17. In the next 20 years (1830-1850) the free black population increased by 71. But 10 years later (1860), due to severe laws aimed at forcing the free blacks to leave the state, the population of free blacks in Onslow had decreased by 10.

⁶Because Onslow was so rural, the few recognized communities were extremely small. These estimates were based on the 1890 census.

APPENDIX E

A LIST OF PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND OCCUPATIONS

PRACTICED BY THE FORMER RESIDENTS OF

THE CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA

NOTE

In this appendix, plus Appendices F, I, J, and K, a total of 46 different occupations is reflected. Of all occupations, that of planter/farmer far outnumbered all the rest. Thus, while the dominant character of the economy was agrarian, a healthy diversity of economic roles existed in the study area.

In the following pages, the appendix gives information in two orders: (1) alphabetically by the name of the individual and (2) chronologically for each person having more than one documented reference to his occupation(s).

It should be noted that this appendix (except where indicated) includes only the names of those who could be verified as having at one time resided within the study area. Residency varies from very brief (just a few years) to lifelong. The list is very fragmentary at best. Except for Edward DeBruhl, those whose residency could not be verified were omitted--even when the circumstantial evidence was strong. On the other hand, many known former residents of the study area had no occupation indicated in the records. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the custom of giving one's occupation in legal documents remained fairly common. Some, however, appear not to have followed that custom, which rapidly disappeared after the arrival of the nineteenth century. For that reason, occupational statistics are generally better for the eighteenth-century residents of the study area.

A LIST OF PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS PRACTICED
BY THE FORMER RESIDENTS OF THE CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA¹

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>(YR) (MO) (DAY)</u>	<u>Source</u>
_____ ²	Cooper	1774-10-31	Account Book 4, p. 419, Robert Hogg Collection, Southern Historical Collection, UNC-Chapel Hill.
_____ ³	Cooper	1774-10-31	<u>Ibid.</u>
_____, Anthony ⁴	Probably either a cooper or a turpen- tine dis- tiller	Prior to 1844	Letter of Robert Montford to Joseph M. French, 2 November 1844. Joseph M. French Papers, East Carolina Manuscript Collection.

¹For a list of residents who were millers, see Appendix F. For a list of residents who were teachers, see Appendix I. For a list of residents who were ministers, see Appendix J. For a list of residents who were postmasters, see Appendix K.

²One of two unnamed slaves hired by Robert Hogg at New River.

³One of two unnamed slaves hired by Robert Hogg at New River.

⁴A Ward slave.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
_____, Tom ⁵	Cooper	1774-08-?	Account Book 4, pp. 402, 426. Robert Hogg Collection, Southern Historical Collec- tion, UNC-Chapel Hill.
_____, Tony ⁶	Probably either a cooper or a turpentine distiller	Prior to 1844	Letter of Robert Montford to Joseph M. French, 2 November 1844. Joseph M. French Papers, East Carolina Manu- script Collection.
Ahair, William ⁷ Albertson, Thomas ⁷	Planter Saddler	1773-03-11 Between 1756 and 1760	Onslow County Deed Book B-1:244. Gwynn 1961:92.
Albritton, Thomas ⁷ Alexander, William ⁷	Saddler Cooper	1757-04-25 1771-03-04	<u>Ibid</u> :98. <u>Ibid</u> .:201.
Johnston Aman, Jesse	Tavern Keeper	1851-1858	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March terms of court, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857; and September term of court, 1858.
Armstrong, Frank and George	Superintendents of Glenoe [Glencoe] Stock Farm (Town Creek)	Early 1900's	<u>Morning Star</u> , 10 July 1919.

⁵ A slave hired by Robert Hogg at New River.

⁶ A Foy slave.

⁷ May be the same person.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Arthur, J.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
Arthur, T.	Storekeeper	ca. 1883	<u>Ibid.</u> :502.
Avery, Thomas	Laborer	1777-12-20	Gwynn 1961:260.
[Baggett] Baggatt, J. A.	Storekeeper	ca. 1904	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1905:436.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:440.
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:432.
Bailey, Abraham	Planter	1772-10-13	Gwynn 1961:228.
Barber, Hinton	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :654
Barlow, E. F.	Storekeeper	ca. 1901	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:394.
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:418.
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.
		ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:440.
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:432.
Barnes, Bennett	Cooper	1850	Gwynn 1961:654.
Barnes, David	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.
Barnes, Daniel	Cooper	1850	Gwynn 1961:654.
Barnes, James	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.
Bell, James	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:29.
Bender, Robert H.	Farmer	1871	Branson 1872:177.
Bender, R. H.	Farmer	1883	<u>Ibid.</u> 1884:504.
Bennett, Timothy	Mariner	1745-03-13(O.S.)	Gwynn 1961:38.
Berryman, Robert	Planter	1740-04-07	Onslow County Deed Book A:9.
Black, Thomas	Ferryman	1751-07-? to 1752-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1752.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Blase (?), Jordan A.	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:653.
Bond, Hannah	Weaver	1772-11-28	<u>Ibid.</u> :211.
Brinson, John	Wheelwright	1774-10-11	<u>Ibid.</u> :232.
[Brittain?]	Planter	1803-05-09	<u>Ibid.</u> :554.
Britain, John	Planter	1741-07-17	Onslow County Deed Book A:71-74.
Brooks, Job	Shoemaker	1754-10-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1754.
Brown, James	Laborer	1850	Gwynn 1961:654.
Brown, John A.	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :648.
Brown, Louis C.	Shipwright	1906-01-17	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR.072.928.3, folder 3), Archives and Records Sec- tion, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
Capps, Cason	Mariner	1810-07-10	Gwynn 1961:898.
Carney, Burris [Burrus?]	Fisherman	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :651.
Carney, David	Laborer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u>
Carney, John	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :653.
Carney, Robert	Farmer	1860	1860 Census of Onslow County.
Carney, Washington	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:653.
Carter [Coston?], John A.	Farmer	1871	Branson 1872:177.
Cary, Mathew, [Jr.]	Planter	1793-10-30	Gwynn 1961:708.
Cary, Thomas	Turner	1807-01-?	Craig 1965:168.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Case, W.	Assistant Signal Service Operator	1876-05-?	<u>Weekly Star</u> , 2 June 1876.
Cason, Mrs. Elizabeth (Mrs. James, Sr.)	Medicine Maker	1789-07-10	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928), Archives and Records Sec- tion, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
Cason, James	Planter	1787-12-12	Gwynn 1961:708.
Clifton, Ezekiel	Blacksmith	1772-10-13	<u>Ibid.</u> :228.
[Cole?] Coul, Martin	Laborer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :653.
Collins, Benjamin	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :655.
Cooper, George	Planter	1741-10-13	Onslow County Deed Book A: 55-59.
Corbin, Charles C.	Signal Service Telegraph Operator	1876-05-? 1882-06-01	<u>Weekly Star</u> , 2 June 1876. <u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 1 June 1882.
Costen, A.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.
Coston, Gideon	Cooper	1850	Gwynn 1961:655.
Covil, Lemuel	Farmer	1919-05-27	<u>Morning Star</u> , 29 May 1919.
Cox, J. A.	Storekeeper	ca. 1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:83.
Cox, John [Crawford] Craford, Thomas	Farmer Planter	1883 1742-10-06	Branson 1884:504. Onslow County Deed Book A:116- 117.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Cray and Farr (mercantile firm)	Merchants ⁸	1784	Gwynn 1961:394.
Cray, Joseph Scott	Merchant	1786-12-31	Ibid.:345.
Cray, William, Jr.	Tavern Keeper	1778-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1778.
		1783-04-17	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1783.
Cray, William, [Sr.]	Merchant	1753-10-26 ⁹	Gwynn 1961:79.
		1774-12-?	Account Book 4, p. 438. Robert Hogg Collection, Southern Historical Collection, UNC- Chapel Hill.
		1775-02-? ⁹	<u>Ibid.</u> :459.

⁸ While their store was probably just a short distance outside the study area, at least one of the co-partners (William Cray, Jr.) lived inside the study area.

⁹ Apparently a partner in the mercantile firm operating under the style of French and Cray.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
[DeBruhl] Debrule, Edward Cornwallace [Cornwallis] ¹⁰	Silversmith	1784-04-24	Gwynn 1961:445.
[Deval or Duval] Devall, George	Planter	1777-09-02	<u>Ibid.</u> :260-261.
[Deval] Devaul, William	Planter	1772-08-07	<u>Ibid.</u> :710.
Dolly, John	Farm hand (laborer)	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:134.
Doty, Benejah	Tavern Keeper	1771-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1771.
		1772-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1772.
		1774-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1774.
	Planter	1774-06-16	Gwynn 1961:225.
	Tavern Keeper	1775-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1775.
		1776-04-09	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1776.

E-9

¹⁰ Though he probably never resided in Onslow County, DeBruhl did own land within the study area. He is listed because he is the only silversmith appearing so far in the county's records.

6-E

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date (YR) (MO) (DAY)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Doty, Benajah	Tavern Keeper	1778-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1778.
Doty, Lemuel	Saltmaker	1815-09-23	<u>Raleigh Minerva</u> , 6 October 1815.
	Merchant	1818-03-20	Records of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation (1818), Wilmington (N. C.) District.
Elekson [Erickson or Erexon?], George	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:65.
Ellis, Arnold	Cooper	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :649.
[Erickson] Erixon, Andrew	Cooper	1784-08-24	<u>Ibid.</u> :308.
[Erickson] Erexon, John	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :652.
Evans, Edward	Laborer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u>
Farnell, Aaron, Jr.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.
Farnell, Aaron, Sr.	Farmer	1883	<u>Ibid.</u>
Farnell, A. F.	Storekeeper	ca. 1883	<u>Ibid.</u> :502.
Farnell, M.	Farmer	1883	<u>Ibid.</u> :504.
Ferguson, Robert	Mariner	1767-03-13	Gwynn 1961:178.
Field, Zachariah	Blacksmith	1744-07-04	<u>Ibid.</u> :31.
Fonville, Brice	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :649.
Fonville, B. W.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
Fonville, E. B.	Farmer	1883	<u>Ibid.</u>
Fonville, Ed	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:134.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Fonville, Edward F. [W.]	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:653.
Fonville, E. H. [W.?] Fonville, E. W.	Farmer Farmer	1883 1867 1883	Branson 1884:503. <u>Ibid.</u> [1868?]:123. <u>Ibid.</u> 1884:503.
Fonville, James Fonville, J. E.	Farmer Farmer	1850 1883 1915	Gwynn 1961:649. Branson 1884:503. Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:134.
Fonville, Jeremiah Fonville, J. M. Fonville, Lewis O. Fonville, L. O.	Planter Farmer Farmer Farmer	1798-03-14 1883 1850 1883 1915	Gwynn 1961:482. Branson 1884:503. Gwynn 1961:650. Branson 1884:503. Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:134.
	Superintendent of Town Creek Farm	1919-07-10	<u>Morning Star</u> , 10 July 1919.
Fonville, S. O. [should be L. O.]	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
Foy, Arnold.	Merchant (Store- keeper)	1846-08-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the August term of court, 1846.
Foy, Arnold B.	Tavern Keeper	1846-08-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the August term of court, 1846.
Frazell, J. A. Frazell, F. O. Freeman, John L. Freeman, J. W.	Farmer Storekeeper Farmer Farmer	1883 ca. 1883 1850 1883	Branson 1884:504. <u>Ibid.</u> :502. Gwynn 1961:649. Branson 1884:503.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
French, Joseph, [Sr.]	Tavern Keeper	1757-01-03	Onslow County Court Minutes for January term of court, 1757.
French, Joseph, [Sr.]	Naval Stores Manufacturer	1758-04-04	Gwynn 1961:99.
French, Joseph, [Sr.]	Tavern Keeper	1763-03-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1763.
French, [Joseph, Sr.]	Ordinary [Inn] Keeper	1770	Collet's Map of 1770.
French, [Joseph, Jr.? ¹¹]	Merchant	1774-12-?	Account Book 4, p. 438. Robert Hogg Collection, Southern Historical Collection, UNC- Chapel Hill.
		1775-02-?	<u>Ibid.</u> ;459.
French, Joseph [Jr.]	Tavern Keeper	1775-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1775.
French, [Joseph M.?)	Ordinary [Inn] Keeper	1833	MacRae-Brazier Map of 1833.
French, Dr. William	Physician	1796-04-12 1799-12-16	Gwynn 1961:759. Long 1972:I, 172, 174.
Freshwaters, John	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.
Freshwater, John A.	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:648.
Garner, David	Lumber Dealer	ca. 1883	Branson 1884:502.

¹¹ Apparently a partner in the mercantile firm operating under the style of French and Cray.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date (YR) (MO) (DAY)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Gibbs, William	Naval Stores Manufacturer	1774-10-21	Account Book 4, p. 417. Robert Hogg Collection, Southern Historical Collec- tion, UNC-Chapel Hill.
Gillett, Anderson	Merchant Carpenter/ joiner	1774-12-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :428.
		1778-05-09	Gwynn 1961:279, 310.
		1784-09-18	Craig 1965:285.
Gillett, Arthur, & Co.	Tavern Keeper	1883-09-31	Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for 31 September 1883.
Gillett, J. A.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.
Gillett, John	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:648.
Gillett, John A.	Farmer	1860	1860 Federal Census [Onslow County].
Gillette, Dan	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:152.
		1915	<u>Ibid.</u>
Gillette, Hermus	Farmer	1915	<u>Ibid.</u>
Gillette, Jay	Farmer	1915	Branson 1884:502.
Gilman, Thomas	Storekeeper	ca. 1883	Gwynn 1961:79.
Godbe, Henry	Cooper	1753-12-23	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1743 (O.S.).
Goold [Gold or Gould], Severus	Tavern Keeper	1743-01-03 (O.S.)	Onslow County Court Minutes for the August term of court, 1846.
Gornto, Benjamin L.	Peddler	1846-08-?	Craig 1965:150.
Gornto, David	Wheelwright	1794-01-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :164.
		1804-10-02	

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>(YR) (MO) (DAY)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Gornto, David	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:655.
Gornto, Jarrett	Blacksmith	1869-03-25	Onslow County Record of Homestead Exemptions 1:89.
	Mechanic	1869-03-25	<u>Ibid.</u>
Gornto, John	Wheelwright	1803-04-12	Craig 1965:161.
Gornto, John B.	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:654.
Gornto, Nathan	Wheelwright	1794-01-?	Craig 1965:150.
Gornto, Solomon	Carpenter	No date	Brown 1960:87.
	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.
Gornto, Solomon J.	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:654.
[Gourley] Gourly, John	Planter	1744-03-19 (O.S.)	Onslow County Deed Book A: 369-371.
Grant, Solomon E.	Naval Stores Manufacturer	1813-06-18	Gwynn 1961:939.
Gray, Jack	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency, 1916:159.
Gray, James	Planter	1757-10-21	Grimes 1910:140-141.
Gray, William	Shoemaker	1766-04-27	Gwynn 1961:715.
Green, Archibald	Cooper	1860	1860 Federal Census [Onslow County].
Gurganus, Nicholas	Planter	1740-12-09	Onslow County Deed Book A: 42-43.
Guy, L. A.	Manager, McIntyre's Glencoe [Glencoe] Stock Farm	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:466.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Hadnot, John G.	Tavern Keeper	1831-08-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the August term of court, 1831.
Hadnot, Whitehurst	Naval Stores Manufacturer	Sometime between 1800 and 1802	Gwynn 1961:514.
Hadnot, William	Planter Saltmaker	1761-10-22 1778-12-18	<u>Ibid.</u> :716. Revolutionary War Prize Cases, Roll 5, Case 42, National Archives Microfilm Publica- tion M162.
Haines, James	Carpenter	1733-04-03	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1733.
Hall, Shadrick [Shadrack]	Whaler? Mariner	1735 1774-03-08	Onslow County Deed Book A:3. Gwynn 1961:223.
Hancock, L. D.	Lumber Dealer	ca. 1883	Branson 1884:502.
Hancock, N. B.	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:648.
Haney, James H.	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :650.
Harrison, L. H.	Storekeeper	ca. 1914	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1915:347.
	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:181.
Hart, Abram	Carpenter	1803-04-12	Gwynn 1961:541.
Haskins, Levi	Cooper	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :655.
Hatch, John	Planter	1788-02-13	<u>Ibid.</u> :372.
Hatsell, B(ryant)	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.
Hawkins, John	Farmer	1883	<u>Ibid.</u>
Hawkins, Samuel	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:649.
Hawkins, William	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.
Haycroft, Mark	Cooper	1772-04-?	Gwynn 1961:208.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Hazard, George	Mariner	1771-01-29	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.5), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
		1779-01-13	Revolutionary War Prize Cases, Roll 5, Case 42, National Archives Microfilm Publication M162.
Heidleberg, Christian	Developer (Georgetown)	1786-04-25	Gwynn 1961:337, 365.
	Ferryman	1732-10-03	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1732.
Heidleberg, John	Blacksmith Planter	1733	Moseley map of 1733.
		1735	Clark 1895-1907:XXV, 218.
		1755-10-07	Gwynn 1961:81.
		1768-11-28	<u>Ibid.</u> :193.
		1788-10-21	<u>Ibid.</u> :717.
[Hemby?] Hernby, Joseph	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.
Henderson, D.	Farmer	1867	<u>Ibid.</u> [1868?]:123.
Henderson, Isaac	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:649.
Henderson, R. A.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
Henderson, Thomas B.	Livestock Dealer	ca. 1883	<u>Ibid.</u> :502.
Henderson, W. D.	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:191.
Henderson, William	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:649.
Hewett, Solomon	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:193.
Hicks, Daniel	Planter Cordwainer	1761-01-05	Gwynn 1961:128.
		1761-06-29	<u>Ibid.</u> :127.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Hicks, Daniel	Planter	1762-01-03	<u>Ibid.</u> :718.
Hicks, John	Cordwainer	1741-04-08	Onslow County Deed Book A: 24-25.
Hill, John W.	Physician	ca. 1866 ca. 1867	Branson 1867:86. <u>Ibid.</u> [1868]:123.
Hill, Thomas	Saddler	1756-01-07	Gwynn 1961:82.
Hogeland, Isaac	Manager, Glenoe [Glencoe] Stock Farm	Prior to March, 1900	<u>Weekly Star</u> , 9 March 1900.
Hogg, Robert ¹²	Proprietor of "the New River Store" [Merchant]	1774-09-? 1775-04-? 1759-10-17	Account Book 4, p. 409, Robert Hogg Collection, Southern Historical Col- lection, UNC-Chapel Hill. <u>Ibid.</u> :477. Gwynn 1961:116.
Holmes, John	Mariner	1793-01-01	<u>Ibid.</u> :430.
Hopkins, Neal	Bricklayer	ca. 1741	Onslow County Deed Book A:23-24; Gwynn 1961:18.
Howard, Edward	Shoemaker		Gwynn 1961:652.
Howard, Elijah	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :123.
Howard, James	Merchant	1761-05-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :22.
Howard, Joseph	Planter	1742-12-07	<u>Ibid.</u> :655.
Howard, Titus	Cooper	1850	

E-16

¹² Though a resident of Wilmington, N. C., Hogg, as a member of the prominent mercantile firm of Hogg and Campbell, operated branch stores at both Swansboro and New River.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Huggins, Jacob	Tavern Keeper	1774-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1774.
		1775-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1775.
[Hughes] Huges Edward	Cordwainer	1770-03-03	Gwynn 1961:195.
Humphrey, W. D. F.	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :652.
Hunter, William	Cooper	1753?-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1753?
Hurst, A. J.	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:653.
	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
Hurst, Herbert	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:213.
Hurst, John I.	Farmer	1915	<u>Ibid.</u>
Hurst, W. H.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
James, Horatio	Naval Stores Manufacturer	1754-02-19	Gwynn 1961:81.
James, Horatio	Planter	1771-01-04	<u>Ibid.</u> :204,
James, Jacob	Joiner	1757-03-29	<u>Ibid.</u> :96.
James, Joshua	Mariner	1749-04-04	<u>Ibid.</u> :51.
[Jarrett?] Garrett, Benjamin	Laborer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :650.
Jarrott, Abraham	Cooper	1754-10-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1754.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>(YR) (MO) (DAY)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Jarrott, Isaac	Cooper	1754-10-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1754.
Jenkins, Benjamin W.	Oysterman	1850	Gwynn 1961:653.
Jenkins, George	Cooper	1755-10-07	<u>Ibid.</u> :81.
Jenkins, Jonathan	Planter	1779-10-06	<u>Ibid.</u> :290.
Jenkins, William	Cooper	1772-03-16	<u>Ibid.</u> :226.
Jennings, Gibbin	Merchant	1741-01-? (O.S.)	<u>Ibid.</u> :20.
[Gibbon]		1752-04-08 (O.S.)	<u>Ibid.</u> :62.
Jennings, Solomon	Mariner	1741-10-03	Onslow County Deed Book A:55-59.
Johnson, Joseph	Cooper	1755-04-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1755.
Jones, Demsey	Naval Stores	1805-12-31	Gwynn 1961:582.
(Dempsey)	Manufacturer		
Jones, Javis [Jarvis]	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :651.
Jones, J. P.	Storekeeper	ca. 1883	Branson 1884:502.
	Farmer	1883	<u>Ibid.</u> :503.
Keeling, Adam	Planter	1753-01-20	Gwynn 1961:70.
Kellum, Abner	Cooper	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :654.
King, William	Shoemaker	1756-06-04	<u>Ibid.</u> :93.
[Kinsey] Kincy,	Cooper	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :650.
John			
Koonce, A. F.	Merchant	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:466.
Lambert, John	Planter	1770-03-28	Gwynn 1961:198.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
[Landen] Landon, Leander	Manager, oyster plant at Stone's Bay	1891-03-18	<u>Morning Star</u> , 18 March 1891.
Landen, L. M.	Wholesale Fish and Oyster Dealer	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:466.
	Storekeeper	ca. 1913	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1914:330.
[Leary] Lary, Mary	Ferryman	1750 to 1751-07-02	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1751.
Lee, Henry	Wheelwright	1803-04-12	Craig 1965:161.
Lewis, Jacob	Naval Stores Manufacturer	ca. 1734	Gwynn 1961:7.
Linguist, Benjamin W.	Overseer (Farm)	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :653.
Littleton, Isaac D.	Mechanic	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :654.
Littleton, J. O.	Storekeeper	ca. 1901	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:395.
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:418.
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.
		ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:440.
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:432.
Littleton, Thomas	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:649.
[Lloyd or Loyd] Loyed, James	Wheelwright	1804-10-02	Craig 1965:164.
London, Dunbibbin, and Heron	Merchants (New River branch of Wilmington mercantile firm)	1776-08-10	Gwynn 1961:254.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Loomis, Dr. Nathaniel	Physician	1792-02-? 1795-07-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :424. Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1795.
Love, Amos	Wheelwright	1799-11-22 1803-01-10 1784-10-21	Gwynn 1961:511. <u>Ibid.</u> :540. <u>Ibid.</u> :311.
[McAdamson] M. Adamson, George	Shipwright	1793-01-14	<u>Ibid.</u> :428.
McDaniel, John	Carpenter	1744-06-16	<u>Ibid.</u> :31.
[McGinnis] Maginnis, James	Planter	1749-12-20	<u>Ibid.</u> :55.
[McGinnis], McGinis, John	Laborer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :651.
McIntyre, Thomas A.	Proprietor, store at Town Creek	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:466.
McKinney, John	Ferryman	1768-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1768.
Marcy, Dr. Edward	Physician	1764-03-22	Morris 1928.
Marcy, Zadoc	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:648.
Marine, Babel [Zorobable or Zerubbabel]	Mechanic	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :652.
Marine, John	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:272.
Marine, Lewis	Merchant	1891-09-25	<u>Weekly Star</u> , 25 September 1891

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Marine, Lewis	Farmer	1891-09-25	<u>Ibid.</u>
	Storekeeper	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:466.
	Wholesale Fish and Oyster Dealer	ca. 1895	<u>Ibid.</u>
	Storekeeper	ca. 1901	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:394.
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:418.
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.
		ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:440.
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:432.
		ca. 1909	<u>Ibid.</u> 1910:352.
		ca. 1910	<u>Ibid.</u> 1911:359.
		ca. 1911	<u>Ibid.</u> 1912:393.
		ca. 1912	<u>Ibid.</u> 1913:322.
		ca. 1913	<u>Ibid.</u> 1914:330.
	ca. 1914	<u>Ibid.</u> 1915:347.	
Marine, W(iley) N.	Farmer	1878-07-05	<u>Weekly Star</u> , 5 July 1878.
	Naval Stores Manufacturer	1882-06-01	<u>New Bern Daily Journal</u> , 1 June 1882.
Marine, W(iley) N. & Bros.	Storekeepers	1882-10-02	Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for October, 1882.
	Tavern Keepers	1882-10-02	<u>Ibid.</u>
Marine, W. N.	Storekeeper	ca. 1883	Branson 1884:502.
		ca. 1895	<u>Ibid.</u> 1896:466.
	Naval Stores Manufacturer	1895-04-20	J. T. Bartley Papers, Swansboro Historical Association Collec- tion, N. C. Division of Archives and History.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Marine, W. N.	Storekeeper	ca. 1901	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:394.
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:418.
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.
		ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:440.
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:432.
		ca. 1909	<u>Ibid.</u> 1910:352.
		ca. 1910	<u>Ibid.</u> 1911:359.
		ca. 1911	<u>Ibid.</u> 1912:393.
		ca. 1912	<u>Ibid.</u> 1913:322.
		ca. 1913	<u>Ibid.</u> 1914:330.
Market (?), Edward	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.
Marshall, Henry	Cooper	1883	<u>Ibid.</u> :502.
	Farmer	1883	<u>Ibid.</u> :504.
Marshall, Joseph	Laborer	1850	Gwynn 1961:654.
Marshall, Zephaniah	Cooper	1869-02-16	Onslow County Record of Homestead Exemptions 1:75.
	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.
Mattocks, Paul	Manager, Glencoe [Glencoe] Stock Farm	ca. March, 1900	<u>Weekly Star</u> , 9 March 1900.
Meadows, Louis	Laborer	1850	Gwynn 1961:652.
Medates, Manuel	Fisherman	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :676.
Melton, William, Sr.	Planter	1740-04-07	Onslow County Deed Book A:9.
Millis, Benjamin	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:647.
Millis, J. H.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
Millis, John A.	Sailor	1850	Gwynn 1961:648.
Millis, J. A.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
Millis, William	Farmer	1883	<u>Ibid.</u>

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Mixon, John	Cooper	1734-04-02	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1734.
[Montfort] Mumford, Col.	Saltmaker	1863-12-?	Williams and McEachern 1973:71-72.
Montford, James Montford, Robert	Surveyor Naval Stores Manufacturer	1800-04-26 prior to 1844	Gwynn 1961:509. Letter of Robert Montford to Joseph M. French, 2 November 1844. Joseph M. French Papers, East Carolina Manuscript Collection.
Montford, W. J., [Sr.]	Physician	1864-03-17	<u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 17 March 1864.
		ca. 1866	Branson 1867:86.
	Farmer	1872	<u>Ibid.</u> 1872:177.
	Physician	1875-01-31	<u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 19 February 1875.
	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.
	Physician	ca. 1889	<u>Ibid.</u> 1889:496.
		ca. 1895	<u>Ibid.</u> 1896:466.
		ca. 1901	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:394.
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:418.
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.
	ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436.	
	ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:439.	
	ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:432.	
	ca. 1907	<u>Ibid.</u> 1908:109.	
	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:288.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Moore, Samuel	Planter	1750-1751	Grimes 1910:254.
Moor[e], William	Planter	1740-12-22	Onslow County Deed Book A:11-13.
Morgan, James	Cooper	1734-04-02	Onslow County Court Minutes for April term of court, 1734.
Morgan, Joseph	Cooper	1754-05-10	Gwynn 1961:92.
[Morton?] Norton, Asa	Fisherman	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :652.
Morton, Durant A.	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :648.
Moseley, John	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.
Murray, Andrew	Naval Stores Manufacturer	1743-06-25	Gwynn 1961:25.
Murrill, E. W.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
Newbold, L(evi?)	Farmer	1871	<u>Ibid.</u> 1872:177.
Newton, Benjamin	Tailor	1793-10-14	Gwynn 1961:445.
Norris, Henry	Cooper	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :655.
[Oliver?] Olive, J. B.	Builder/ Contractor	1883	Branson 1884:501.
Overton, Aaron	Cordwainer	1741-04-08	Gwynn 1961:18.
Overton, David	Shoemaker	ca. 1741	Onslow County Deed Book A:23- 24; Gwynn 1961:18.
Overton, Jeffrey	Cordwainer	1741-04-08	Onslow County Deed Book A:24-25.
Owens, Elijah	Turner	1807-01-?	Craig 1965:168.
Owens, Nathaniel L.	Fisherman	1850	Gwynn 1961:650.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
[Padgett] Packett, James	Cooper	1744-08-09	<u>Ibid.</u> :40.
Padrick, Aaron	Cooper	1803-05-09	<u>Ibid.</u> :554.
Parker, John	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :650.
Pearson, Caroline	Ferryman	1875-1894	Clement 1971:6-7.
[Pearson] Pierson, John	Hatter	1784-09-10	Gwynn 1961:307.
	Naval Stores Manufacturer	1809-01-07	<u>Ibid.</u> :877.
Pearson, John C.	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :652.
Pearson, Samuel	Tailor	1795-12-17	<u>Ibid.</u> :467.
Pearson, William C.	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :652.
Peppers, Elijah	Laborer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :651.
Pollard, Ben	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:330.
Pollard, Benjamin J.	Blacksmith	1850	Gwynn 1961:652.
Pollock, Elijah	Planter	1805-12-16	<u>Ibid.</u> :583.
Pollock, James C.	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :652.
Pollock, John	Planter	1756-01-07	<u>Ibid.</u> :82.
Pollock, John B.	Tavern Keeper	1845-02-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the February term of court, 1845.
	Storekeeper	1846	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.2, folder 6), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Pollock, John B.	Tavern Keeper	1846-05-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1846.
		1847-05-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1847.
	Storekeeper	1847-05-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1847.
	Tavern Keeper	1847-12-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the December term of court, 1847.
Pollock, Louis	Ordinary (Inn) Keeper	1817-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1817.
		1818-05-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1818.
	Tavern Keeper	1819-08-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the August term of court, 1819.
	Ordinary (Inn) Keeper	1820-08-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the August term of court, 1820.
Pridgen, Matthew	Laborer	1742-03-16 (O.S.)	Onslow County Deed Book A:150- 152.
Provost, R. D.	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:335.
Provow, B. F.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
Provow, E. J.	Farmer	1883	<u>Ibid.</u>
Provow, Isaiah N.	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:649.
Provow, J. A.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Provow, William	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:649.
	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
Quinby, Joseph	Saltmaker	1815-11-17	<u>Raleigh Minerva</u> , 1 December 1815.
Ramsey, William	Tavern Keeper	1771-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1771.
Ratliff, Charles	Naval Stores Manufacturer	1734-01-17 (O.S.)	Gwynn 1961:14.
Rhodes, Elzie [Elzy or Elza?]	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:342.
Rhodes, Henry	Tavern Keeper	1743-01-03 (O.S.)	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1743 (Old Style).
	Planter	1745-01-09 (O.S.)	Gwynn 1961:38.
	Ordinary (Inn) Keeper	1755-10-07	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1755.
	Planter	1744-10-01	Gwynn 1961:231.
		1779-10-06	<u>Ibid.</u> :290.
		1757-08-01	<u>Ibid.</u> :102.
Rhodes, Solomon	Planter	1784-09-25	<u>Ibid.</u> :307.
		1751-04-03	<u>Ibid.</u> :60.
Rhodes, Thomas	Planter	1759-04-04	<u>Ibid.</u> :103.
		1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :648.
Riggs, Isaac	Laborer	1749-12-20	<u>Ibid.</u> :55.
Riggs, John	Cooper		

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>(YR) (MO) (DAY)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Robertson, Peter	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :653.
Robinson, Frank	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:348.
Robinson, N. R.	Farmer	1915	<u>Ibid.</u> :349.
Roper [Rhodes?], Thomas	Carpenter	1759-01-15	Gwynn 1961:104.
Royall, Charles	Planter	1741-07-17	Onslow County Deed Book A:71-74.
Russell, Mrs. Beulah	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:354.
Russell, Daniel L.	Naval Stores Manufacturer	1837-11-08	Gwynn 1961:1344.
Russell, Daniel W.	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :649.
Russell, D. W.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.
Sallier, John	Cooper	1753-10-26	Gwynn 1961:79.
Sammons, Azriah [Azariah?]	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:357.
Sammons, J. J.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
Sammons, L.	Farmer	1883	<u>Ibid.</u>
Sanders, Dr. Benjamin W.	Physician	1828-06-02	Gwynn 1961:1389.
		1834-08-13	<u>Ibid.</u> :1384.
		1634-08-13	<u>Ibid.</u> :1384.
		1835-03-30	<u>Ibid.</u> :1349.
		1835-05-06	<u>People's Press and Wilmington Advertiser</u> , 6 May 1835.
Sanders, D. W.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:504.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Sanders, John	Cooper	1752?-01-? (O.S.)	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1752? (O.S.)
Scott, William	Tavern Keeper	1853-03-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1853.
Shepard, George, Sr.	Blacksmith	1822-08-29	Onslow County Will Book A: 122-123.
Shepard, H. N.	Merchant	ca. 1871 ca. 1877	Branson 1872:176. <u>Ibid.</u> 1878:228.
Shepard, Hosea	Wheelwright and Chairmaker Blacksmith	1801-04-? 1822-08-29	Craig 1965:159. Onslow County Will Book A:122- 123.
Simmons, Benjamin	Naval Stores Manufacturer	1836-07-20	Gwynn 1961:1320-1321.
Simmons, David W.	Naval Stores Manufacturer	1836-07-20	<u>Ibid.</u>
[Simmons] Serriniom, D. W.	Farmer Farmer	1850 1871	<u>Ibid.</u> :652. Branson 1872:177.
Simmons, Edward	Cooper	1763-04-23	Gwynn 1961:295.
Simmons, Elzy	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :652.
Simmons, Henry	Cooper Cooper Tavern Keeper	1765-03-13 1772-10-07 1773-01-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :159. <u>Ibid.</u> :208-209. Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1773.
Simmons, James	Cooper	1774(?) -12-16	Gwynn 1961:230.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Simmons, Samuel	Farmer	1777-11-29	<u>Ibid.</u> :261.
Simpson, G.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
Simpson, L.	Farmer	1883	<u>Ibid.</u>
Simpson, L. F.	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:368.
Simpson, Samuel	Mechanic	1850	Gwynn 1961:650.
Simpson, S. C.	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
Simpson, Woody	Hotel Keeper	1941	Arthur 1955:16.
Skibbow, Lewis	Blacksmith	1774-12-30	Gwynn 1961:237.
Smith and Roberson (mercantile firm)	Merchants	1884-07-07	Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for July, 1884.
Smith, E. B.	Storekeeper	ca. 1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:373.
Smith, E. S., & Co.	Storekeeper Tavern Keeper	1883-11-04	Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for November, 1883.
Smith, E. S.	Storekeeper Merchant	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:466.
	(Storekeeper) Storekeeper	1899-01-22	<u>Morning Star</u> , 22 January 1899.
		ca. 1901	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:394
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:418.
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.
		ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:440.
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:432.
		ca. 1909	<u>Ibid.</u> 1910:352.
		ca. 1910	<u>Ibid.</u> 1911:359.
		ca. 1911	<u>Ibid.</u> 1912:393.
		ca. 1912	<u>Ibid.</u> 1913:322.
		ca. 1913	<u>Ibid.</u> 1914:330.
		ca. 1914	<u>Ibid.</u> 1915:347.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Smith, E. S.	Farmer	1915	Merchants Mercantile Agency 1916:373.
	Storekeeper	ca. 1915 1918-04-30 (date of death)	<u>Ibid.</u> <u>Morning Star</u> , 1 May 1918.
Smith, John Snead and Dudley (mercantile firm)	Cooper	1850	Gwynn 1961:653.
	Merchants	1784-08-27 1786-01-11	<u>Ibid.</u> :328. <u>Ibid.</u> :329.
Snead, Charles	Ferryman	1820-08-? (resignation)	Onslow County Court Minutes for the August term of court, 1820.
Snead, Robert	Lawyer	1758-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1758.
		1758-10-03	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1758.
	1760-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1760.	
	1770-01-10	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1770.	
	1771-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1771.	
	1772-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1772.	
	1775-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1775.	

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Snead, Robert	Ordinary (Inn) Keeper	1778-01-09 1778-04-?	Johnston 1959:377-378. Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1778.
Snead, Thomas	Merchant	1791-06-29	Gwynn 1961:399.
	Merchant	1791-06-29	<u>Ibid.</u>
	Naval Stores Manufacturer	1793-11-16	<u>Ibid.</u> :447.
Spinks, Nicholas	Ordinary (Inn) Keeper ¹³	1807-03-20	<u>Ibid.</u> :856.
		1749-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1749.
Stout, Charles	Planter	1740-12-09	Onslow County Deed Book A:42-43.
Stout, Jacob	Carpenter	1754-10-03	Gwynn 1961:102.
	Carpenter	1754-10-03	<u>Ibid.</u>
Stringfellow, John [Summersill] Summerville, Noble	Laborer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :653.
	Livestock Dealer	ca. 1883	Branson 1884:502.
Taylor, Ishmael	Tavern Keeper	1742-10-05	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1742.
		1743-01-03 (O.S.)	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1743 (O.S.).

¹³At Johnston Town.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Thompson, Hugh	Blacksmith	1774-07-04	Gwynn 1961:231.
	Gunsmith	1780-03-20	<u>Ibid.</u> :297.
Thompson, John W.	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :648.
Tillinghast, William T.	Saltmaker	1815-09-23	<u>Raleigh Minerva</u> , 6 October 1815.
Wallace, Warren	Blacksmith	1883	Branson 1884:501.
Wallace, Warren	Wheelwright	1883	<u>Ibid.</u>
Ward, _____	Saltmaker	1815-09-15	<u>Raleigh Minerva</u> , 15 September 1815.
Ward, Benjamin	Whaler?	1767-07-15	Onslow County Will Book 4:41, Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
	Planter	1783-09-06	Onslow County Deed Book B-1:238.
	Carpenter?	1801	Gwynn 1961:518.
Ward, Dr. David G. W.	Physician	1834-08-13	<u>Ibid.</u> :1384.
Ward, Edward, Jr.	Merchant	1748-12-24	<u>Ibid.</u> :54.
	Ordinary (Inn) Keeper	1751-04-02	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1751.
Ward, Edward, Sr.	Naval Stores Manufacturer	1743-04-03	Gwynn 1961:25.
Ward, Edward, Sr. ¹⁴	Merchant	1750-01-03-(O.S.) 1802-07-13	<u>Ibid.</u> :54. <u>Ibid.</u> :543.

E-33

¹⁴Probably father of Gen. Edward Ward [Jr.].

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Ward, Dr. E. W.	Farmer	1860-12-06	<u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 6 December 1860.
	Physician	1864-03-17	<u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 17 March 1864.
		ca. 1865	Branson 1866:63.
		ca. 1866	<u>Ibid.</u> 1867:86.
		ca. 1867	<u>Ibid.</u> [1868]:123.
		1867	<u>Ibid.</u>
	Farmer	ca. 1871	<u>Ibid.</u> 1872:177.
	Physician	1875-01-?	Bishop 1878:209.
	Farmer	ca. 1883	Branson 1884:502.
	Storekeeper	ca. 1883	<u>Ibid.</u> :503.
Ward, George	Farmer	ca. 1889	<u>Ibid.</u> 1889:496.
	Physician	1850	Gwynn 1961:654.
	Farmer	1863-04-08	<u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 16 April 1863.
		(date of death)	
	Planter	1816-04-?	Gwynn 1961:967.
	Planter	1785-09-?	Carteret County Deed Book K:175.
	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
	Cooper	1755-04-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1755.
		1763-03-08	Gwynn 1961:132-133.
	Merchant	1783-09-06	Onslow County Deed Book B-1:238.
Ward, R. W.	Tailor	1795-03-19	Gwynn 1961:460.
	Naval Stores		
	Manufacturer		
	Physician	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:466.

¹⁵ Though the deed is recorded in Carteret County, Ward identifies himself as being "of Onslow County."

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Ward, Dr. E. W.	Farmer	1860-12-06	<u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 6 December 1860.
	Physician	1864-03-17	<u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 17 March 1864.
	Physician	ca. 1865	Branson 1866:63.
		ca. 1866	<u>Ibid.</u> 1867:86.
		ca. 1867	<u>Ibid.</u> [1868]:123.
		1867	<u>Ibid.</u>
		Physician	ca. 1871
Ward, George	Farmer	1875-01-?	Bishop 1878:209.
	Storekeeper	ca. 1883	Branson 1884:502.
	Farmer	ca. 1883	<u>Ibid.</u> :503.
	Physician	ca. 1889	<u>Ibid.</u> 1889:496.
	Farmer	1850	Gwynn 1961:654.
		1863-04-08 (date of death)	<u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 16 April 1863.
	Planter	1816-04-?	Gwynn 1961:967.
	Planter	1785-09-?	Carteret County Deed Book K:175.
	Farmer	1884	Branson 1884:503.
	Farmer	1755-04-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1755.
Ward, Richard, [Sr.]	Merchant	1763-03-08	Gwynn 1961:132-133.
	Tailor	1783-09-06	Onslow County Deed Book B-1:238.
	Naval Stores	1795-03-19	Gwynn 1961:460.
	Manufacturer		
	Physician	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:466.
Ward, R. W.			

¹⁵ Though the deed is recorded in Carteret County, Ward identifies himself as being "of Onslow County."

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Ward, Seth	Planter	1774-12-21	Gwynn 1961:225.
	Naval Stores Manufacturer	1795-03-19	<u>Ibid.</u> :460.
Ward, Seth, [Jr.]	Planter	1805-07-31	<u>Ibid.</u> :588.
Ward, Solomon	Planter	1801-03-25	<u>Ibid.</u> :562.
Weeks, Daniel	Carpenter	1779-07-08	<u>Ibid.</u> :282.
Wells, John	Laborer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :651.
Wells, Nathaniel	Carpenter	1869-02-15	Onslow County Record of Homestead Exemptions 1:78.
Wells, Needham	Cooper	1869-02-15	Onslow County Record of Homestead Exemptions 1:78.
Westbrook, Gibbons	Engineer (student)	1892-09-02	<u>Weekly Star</u> , 2 September 1892.
Westbrook, J. S., & Co.	Merchants	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:465.
Whitehead, Willis	Millwright	1761-01-14	Gwynn 1961:122.
	Wheelwright	1762-11-24	<u>Ibid.</u> :133.
Whitledge, John	Ordinary and Tavern Keeper	1826-11-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the November term of court, 1826.
		1827-08-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the August term of court, 1827.
	Tavern Keeper	1828-08-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the August term of court, 1828.
		1832-11-05	Onslow County Court Minutes for the November term of court, 1832.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date (YR) (MO) (DAY)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Whitledge, John	Tavern Keeper	1833-11-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the November term of court, 1833.
		1834-11-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the November term of court, 1834.
		1836-02-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the February term of court, 1836.
		1836-11-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the November term of court, 1836.
		1838-05-07	Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1838.
	Tavern Keeper and Storekeeper	1839-02-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the February term of court, 1839.
		1842-02-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the February term of court, 1842.
		1842-11-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the November term of court, 1842.
		1845-02-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the February term of court, 1845.
		Tavern Keeper	1846-02-?
Wilkins, Edward	Fisherman	1850	Gwynn 1961:651.
Wilkins, John S.	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u>

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> (YR) (MO) (DAY)	<u>Source</u>
Wilkins, John S.	Merchant	ca. 1866 ca. 1867	Branson 1867:86. <u>Ibid.</u> [1868]:122.
Wilkins, J. S.	Farmer	1883	<u>Ibid.</u> 1884:503.
Wilkins, W. L. [S.?)	Farmer	1894-02-20	Letter of W. L. Wilkins, 20 February 1894. William Clark Papers, East Carolina Manuscript Collection.
Wilkins, W. S. [L.?)	Farmer	1883	Branson 1884:503.
Williams, Benjamin	Shoemaker	1754-10-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1754.
Williams, John	Carpenter	1731-11-11	Onslow County Court Minutes for April term of court, 1732.
	Planter	1732-01-02 (O.S.)	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1732 (O.S.).
		1742-10-06	Onslow County Deed Book A:116-117.
		1744-07-04	Gwynn 1961:31.
Williams, John	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :650.
Williams, Stephen	Planter	1771-02-09	<u>Ibid.</u> :204.
Williams, Tully	Planter	1803-04-12	<u>Ibid.</u> :541.
Wilson, Asa	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :650.
Wilson, Urban	Mechanic	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :651.
Wilson, William	Fisherman	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :650.
Wilson, W. W.	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :651.
Winberry, George W.	Farmer and Oysterman	1889-11-23	<u>Weekly Star</u> , 29 November 1889.
[Winberry] Windberry, William	Cooper	1850	Gwynn 1961:651.
Wood, James M.	Farmer	1850	<u>Ibid.</u> :649.
Woodhouse, Horatio	Merchant	1753-01-20	<u>Ibid.</u> :70.

<u>Individual's Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>(YR) (MO) (DAY)</u>	<u>Source</u>
Wynne, Minnie J. (admr. of W. S. Wynne)	Storekeeper	ca. 1903	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1904:427.
Wynn[e], W. S. Wynne, W. S.	Storekeeper	ca. 1895 ca. 1901 ca. 1902	Branson 1896:466. News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:395. <u>Ibid.</u> 1903:418.
Young, George P.	Farmer	1871 1883	Branson 1872:177. <u>Ibid.</u> 1884:504.
Young, George R.	Farmer	1871 1883	<u>Ibid.</u> 1872:177. <u>Ibid.</u> 1884:504.

APPENDIX F

A LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATED BY
FORMER RESIDENTS OF THE CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA

NOTE

This appendix lists a dozen types of industrial establishments/activities located within the study area. Both the variety of industries and the total number of industrial establishments should probably be much greater than presently indicated herein.

The establishments are listed in this appendix alphabetically according to the name of the type of industry. Under each type of industry, the individual establishments are listed secondarily in chronological order. Because of the large number of grist mills in the study area, it is felt that all of the establishments listed simply as mills were probably water-powered grist mills.

The industrial sites associated with the manufacture of naval stores were not often reflected in the deed or will records. Therefore, the naval stores industry in actuality was vastly more important than indicated by this appendix. On the other hand, the tendency of mills to become a part of the land conveyance records is evident in this appendix and corroborates the claim that gristmilling was the second most important industrial activity in Onslow County in the 1700's and 1800's.

A LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATED BY
 BY FORMER RESIDENTS OF THE CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Boatworks	Louis C. Brown	1906-01-17	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.3, folder 3).
Brick Kiln	William Cray, Sr.?	1753-10-26	Gwynn 1961:79.
	Unknown	1920-02-12 [but apparently operated at some earlier date]	Onslow County Map Book 1:68.
Cotton Gin	A. F. Farnell	ca. 1901	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:395.
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:418.
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.
		ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:440.
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:432.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Cotton Gin	L. H. Harrison	ca. 1911	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1912:394.
		ca. 1912	<u>Ibid.</u> 1913:322.
		ca. 1913	<u>Ibid.</u> 1914:330.
		ca. 1914	<u>Ibid.</u> 1915:347.
Cotton Gin	William Starkey Hill	1827-11-30 (sold)	Onslow County Deed Book 17:196.
Cotton Gin	George W. Howard	1828-08-16	<u>New Bern Spectator</u> , 16 August 1828.
Cotton Gin	[T. A. McIntyre] L. A. Guy, mgr., McIntyre's Stock Farm	ca. 1895	<u>Branson</u> 1896:465, 466.
Cotton Gin	T. A. McIntyre ¹	ca. 1901	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:395.
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:418.
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.
		ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:440.
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:432.
		ca. 1909	<u>Ibid.</u> 1910:352.
Cotton Gin	W. N. Marine	ca. 1910	<u>Ibid.</u> 1911:360.
Cotton Gin	W. J. Montford, Sr.	ca. 1901	<u>Ibid.</u> 1902:395.
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:418.
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.
		ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:440.

¹For later listings, see Town Point Farm.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Cotton Gin	John Pollock, Sr.	1836-01-26	Gwynn 1961:1296.
Cotton Gin	Robert Whitehead Snead (deceased 1799)	ca. 1799	Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of Robert Whitehurst Snead, de- ceased. Craven County Miscella- neous Records, Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
Cotton Gin	Town Point Farm	ca. 1909	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1910:352.
		ca. 1910	<u>Ibid.</u> 1911:359.
		ca. 1911	<u>Ibid.</u> 1912:393.
		ca. 1912	<u>Ibid.</u> 1913:322.
		ca. 1914	<u>Ibid.</u> 1915:347.
Cotton Gin	Edward Ward	1827-11-30 (acquired)	Onslow County Deed Book 17:196.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	Cornelius Bumpus	Sometime after 1746-09-05	Grimes 1910:54.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	Job Bumpas	1746-09-05 (willed to son)	<u>Ibid.</u>
Grist Mill (water- powered)	Cason Capps	1811-08-11	Gwynn 1961:905.
Grist Mill (probably water- powered)	A. F. Farnell	ca. 1883 ca. 1888	Branson 1884:503. <u>Ibid.</u> 1889:496.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Grist Mill (probably water- powered)	E. W. [N.?] Farnell E. N. [W.?] Farnell	ca. 1883 ca. 1888	<u>Ibid.</u> 1884:503. <u>Ibid.</u> 1889:496.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	Jeremiah Fonville	1779-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1779.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	William French	1820	1820 Census of Manufactures
Grist Mill (water- powered)	Hawkins & Marshall	1820	<u>Ibid.</u>
Grist Mill (water powered)	Christian Heidleberg	after: 1736-01- 26 (O.S.)	Gwynn 1961:14.
Grist Mill (water powered)	James Kibble	1778-01-14	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1778.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	James Kibble, de- ceased, or Amos Love?	1789-04-12	Gwynn 1961:369.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	Amos Love	1795-10-15	<u>Ibid.</u> :464.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	George [Mc] Adamson	1811-08-11 (acquired)	<u>Ibid.</u> :905.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Grist Mill (probably water- powered)	W. N. Marine	ca. 1883 ca. 1888	Branson 1884:503. <u>Ibid.</u> 1889:496.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	Abraham Mitchell	1744-10-05 (acquired)	Gwynn 1961:35.
		1745-04-04 (sold)	<u>Ibid.</u>
Grist Mill (water powered)	Capt. George Mitchell (Wallace's Creek)	1779-10-? (permission to build)	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1779.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	George W. Mitchell and Capt. William Jones (Bear Creek)	prior to 1800- 01-14	Gwynn 1961:495.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	W. J. Montfort, [Sr.]	ca. 1883 ca. 1888 ca. 1895	Branson 1884:503. <u>Ibid.</u> 1889:496. <u>Ibid.</u> 1896:466.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	W. J. Montford, Sr.	ca. 1901 ca. 1902 ca. 1903 ca. 1904 ca. 1905	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:395. <u>Ibid.</u> 1903:418. <u>Ibid.</u> 1904:428. <u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436. <u>Ibid.</u> 1906:440.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Grist Mill (probably water- powered)	Provow & Wilkins	ca. 1883 ca. 1888	Branson 1884:503. <u>Ibid.</u> 1889:496.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	Charles Ratliff	1733-07-03 (permission to build)	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1733.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	Charles Ratliff	1737-01-26 (N.S.) (sold)	Gwynn 1961:14.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	Henry Rhodes	1745-04-04 (acquired)	<u>Ibid.</u> :35.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	William Russell, Sr.	after 1800-01-14	<u>Ibid.</u> :495.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	William J. Russell	1820	1820 Census of Manufactures.
Grist Mill (water- powered)	Alfred Shepard	1821-05-22 (acquired)	Gwynn 1961:1058.
[Grist] Mills (water- powered)	Alfred Shepard ²	1826-12-20 (acquired)	<u>Ibid.</u> :1144.

² Shepard acquired from his father in 1821 one of the four mills then belonging to his father. Here Alfred Shepard acquired from his brother, George, Jr., 1/4 interest in the "mills and sawmills" of their deceased father, which George, Jr., had inherited at his father's death.

F-8

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
[Grist?] (water-powered)	George Shepard, [Jr.] ³	1826-12-20 (conveyed)	<u>Ibid.</u> :1144.
Grist Mill (2 mills, water-powered)	George Shepard [Sr.]	1820	1820 Census of Manufactures
Grist Mill (water-powered)	George Shepard [Sr.]	1821-05-22 (sold)	Gwynn 1961:1058.
Grist Mill (water-powered)	O. [D.] W. Simmons	1820	1820 Census of Manufactures
Grist Mill (water-powered)	E. W. Ward	ca. 1883 ca. 1888	Branson 1884:503. <u>Ibid.</u> 1889:496.
Grist Mill (probably water-powered)	R. G. Ward	ca. 1883 ca. 1888	<u>Ibid.</u> 1884:503. <u>Ibid.</u> 1889:496.
Mill (water-powered, half interest)	Cason Capps	1823 (inherited) 1834-11-02 (sold)	Onslow County Will Book A:21. Gwynn 1961:1289.

³ Shepard conveyed to his brother, Alfred Shepard, his 1/4 interest in "the mills and sawmills" inherited from his father, George, Sr.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Mill (water-powered, half interest)	Gideon Capps	1834-11-02 (acquired)	<u>Ibid.</u> :1289.
Mill (water-powered)	Thomas Capps ⁴	1823-10-26 (devised in will)	Onslow County Will Book A:21.
Mills (more than one, but probably only two; water-powered)	Joseph Scott Cray	1789-11-09	Gwynn 1961:387.
Mill (water-powered)	William Devall	1751-05-23 (lessor, 99-year lease)	<u>Ibid.</u> :62
	William Deval (Devaul)	1772-08-07 (devised in will but had been leased out)	<u>Ibid.</u> :710-711.
Mill (water-powered)	Christopher Dudley	1812-02-06 (lessee--buys remainder of a 99-year lease. 40 years remaining)	<u>Ibid.</u> :1165.
	Christopher Dudley	Sold lease sometime between 1812 and 1817	<u>Ibid.</u> 1961:988.

⁴There is a reference to Capps's Mill in an 1818 deed (Gwynn 1961:1036).

F-10

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Mill (water-powered)	Jeremiah Fonville	1791-12-03 (lessee, sub-lease)	<u>Ibid.</u> :417.
Mill (water-powered)	Jeremiah Fonville	1804-11-26 (lessor, sub-lease)	<u>Ibid.</u> :853.
Mill (water-powered)	William Foscue	1811-01-28 (acquired)	<u>Ibid.</u> :913.
		1812-01-? (sold)	<u>Ibid.</u>
Mill (water-powered)	[William] French	1793-02-08	<u>Ibid.</u> :449.
Mill (water-powered)	William French	1811-01-28 (sold)	<u>Ibid.</u> :913.
Mill (water-powered)	William Hadnot	1744-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1744. Gwynn 1961:487.
Mill (water ⁵ -powered)	Benjamin Hall	1798-01-16 (acquired)	
Mill (water-powered)	William Starkey Hill	1827-11-30 (sold)	Onslow County Deed Book 17:196.
Mill (water-powered)	Jacob Johnston	1804-11-26 (lessee, sub-lease)	Gwynn 1961:853.

⁵This was 1.5 acres for a new mill on the opposite side of the branch from the old mill which formerly belonged to Col. Henry Rhodes, deceased.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Mill (water-powered)	Jacob Johnston's estate (Lemuel Doty, executor)	1812-02-06 (sells remainder of lease--40 years of a 99-year lease, beginning with Horatio Woodhouse in 1751.)	<u>Ibid.</u> :1165.
Mills (probably 2 water-powered mills; half interest)	Dempsey Jones ⁶	1805-12-31 (sold)	<u>Ibid.</u> :582.
Mill (water-powered)	John McDaniel	1777-12-20 (abandoned before above date)	<u>Ibid.</u> :260.

F-11

⁶Jones originally bought half interest in these mills, and Joseph Montford bought the other half. Jones is here selling his half to Montford, giving the latter full possession. These were mills formerly owned by Joseph Scott Cray, deceased.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Mills (probably 2 water- powered mills)	Joseph Montford ⁷	1805-12-31	<u>Ibid.</u> :582.
Mills (probably 2 or 3 water- powered mills)	Suckey Montfort ⁸ (widow of Joseph Montfort)	1809-01-04 (sold)	<u>Ibid.</u> :881.
Mill (water- powered, half interest)	Luke John Morgan	1770-09-12 (sold)	<u>Ibid.</u> :228.
Mill (probably water- powered)	John Pollock, Sr.	1836-01-26	<u>Ibid.</u> :1296.

⁷ In this deed Montford is buying the half interest of Dempsey Jones, since Montford already owned the other half interest. These were mills formerly owned by Joseph Scott Cray, deceased.

⁸ She is selling to Edward Ward, Jr. (later General Ward) the mills which first belonged to George Mitchell, deceased, and Joseph Scott Cray (deceased), then acquired by Dempsey Jones and Joseph Montfort jointly, and finally became the sole property of Joseph Montfort, her deceased husband. Ward's acquisition of these mills was the origin of the place name, Ward's Mill(s).

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Mill (water-powered)	Sigley Redd	1817-10-? (acquired balance of a 99-year lease which began in 1751)	<u>Ibid.</u> :988.
Mill (water-powered)	William Redd	Acquired lease between 1812 and 1817 Gave balance of lease to his son on 1817-10-?	<u>Ibid.</u> (cf. <u>Ibid</u> :1165)
Mill (water-powered)	Woodhouse Rhodes (heir of Horatio Woodhouse, q.v.)	1791-12-03 (lessor, sub- ease)	<u>Ibid.</u> :417.
Mill (water-powered)	Woodhouse Rhodes	1798-01-16 (sold)	<u>Ibid.</u> :487.
Mill (water-powered)	Elijah Shepard ¹⁰	1827-02-09	<u>Ibid.</u> :1155.

⁹ This was 1.5 acres for a new mill on the opposite side of the branch from the old mill which formerly belonged to Col. Henry Rhodes.

¹⁰ Shepard received from his mother, Betsy Shepard, her part interest in a mill formerly belonging to George Shepard, Sr., deceased. Elijah Shepard had probably inherited a part interest directly from his father, George Shepard, Sr.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Mill (water-powered), part interest	[Elizabeth] ¹¹ Betsy Shepard (widow of George Shepard, Sr.)	1827-02-09	<u>Ibid.</u>
Mill (water-powered)	David W. Simmons	1825-05-08 (acquired)	<u>Ibid.</u> :1181.
Mill (water-powered), half interest	Edward Simmons	1778-03-27 (acquired)	<u>Ibid.</u> :263.
Mill (water-powered) half interest	Henry Simmons	1770-09-12 (acquired)	<u>Ibid.</u> :228.
Mill (water-powered), half interest	Henry Simmons	1778-03-27 (sold)	<u>Ibid.</u> :263.
Mill (water-powered)	John Simpson?	1778-01-16 1778-06-05	<u>Ibid.</u> :265. <u>Ibid.</u> :275.

E-14

¹¹ Mrs. Shepard conveyed her part interest in the mill of her deceased husband to her son, Elijah Shepard.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Mill (water-powered)	Charles Thompson	1828-08-17 ¹² (acquired)	<u>Ibid.</u> :1161.
		1825-05-08 ¹² (sold)	<u>Ibid.</u> :1181.
Mills (probably 2 or 3 water- powered mills)	Edward Ward, Jr. (Wallace's Creek)	1809-01-04 (acquired)	<u>Ibid.</u> :881.
Mill (water-powered)	Edward Ward (Holmes's Point)	1827-11-30 (acquired)	Onslow County Deed Book 17:196.
Mills (probably water- powered)	John Ward ¹³	1839-05-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1839.
Mill (water-powered)	James Wilson (on Trap's Creek)	Sometime prior to 1803-07-27	Gwynn 1961:545.

¹²There is an obvious error in the recorded dates. Is it possible that the year 1828 was mistakenly recorded for 1823?

¹³The minutes make only a passing reference to John Ward's Mills in the Lower Southwest District.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Mill (water-powered)	Frederick Wood	1812-01-? (acquired)	<u>Ibid.</u> :913.
	Frederick Wood, heirs of	1828-08-17 ¹⁴ (sold)	<u>Ibid.</u> :1161.
Mill (water-powered)	Horatio Woodhouse	1751-05-23 (lessee, 99- lease)	<u>Ibid.</u> :62.
Rice Mill ¹⁵	F. S. Coburn and E. H. [W.?] Fonville	1885-09-?	<u>Weekly Star</u> , 4 September 1885.
Salt Works	Lemuel Doty and William T. Tillinghast	1815-09-23	<u>Raleigh Minerva</u> , 6 October 1815.
Salt Works	William Hadnot	1778-12-18	Revolutionary War Prize Cases, Roll 5, Case 42, National Archives Microfilm Publication M162.
Salt Works	Col. ? Mumford [Montfort]	1863-12-?	Williams and McEachern 1973:71-72.

¹⁴See mill listed in the name of Charles Thompson for possible error in dates.

¹⁵The newspaper article announced Coburn and Fonville's plans to build a rice mill in the spring of 1886, but it is not known whether or where the mill was built.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Salt Works	Joseph Quinby	1815-11-17	<u>Raleigh Minerva</u> , 1 December 1815.
Salt Works	Unknown	1861-12-23	Williams and McEachern 1973:100.
Salt Works	? Ward	1815-09-15	<u>Raleigh Minerva</u> , 15 September 1815.
Sawmill (Steam-powered)	Christopher J. Coney	1850-06-28 (newly built) 1853-11-11 1854-01-17 (sold)	Onslow County Deed Book 27:187. <u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 11 November 1853. Onslow County Deed Book 27:192-193.
Sawmill (steam-powered)	Miles H. Eure	1854-01-17 (acquired)	<u>Ibid.</u>
Sawmill (water-powered)	Jeremiah Fonville	1779-01-? (permission to build)	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1779.
Sawmill (water-powered)	William French	1820	1820 Census of Manufactures
Sawmill (steam-powered)	Livius Hancock	1882-05-18 (being built)	<u>New Bern Daily Journal</u> , 18 May 1882.
	L. D. Hancock	1882-06-01	<u>Ibid.</u> , 1 June 1882.
	S. [should be L.] Hancock	ca. 1883	Branson 1884:503.
	S. [should be L.] Hancock	ca. 1888	<u>Ibid.</u> 1889:496.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Sawmill	L. H. Harrison	ca. 1909	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1910:352.
		ca. 1910	<u>Ibid.</u> 1911:360.
		ca. 1911	<u>Ibid.</u> 1912:394.
		ca. 1913	<u>Ibid.</u> 1914:330.
		ca. 1914	<u>Ibid.</u> 1915:347.
Sawmill (water- powered)	Joshua James	1744-05-16	Gwynn 1961:32.
Sawmill	Marine's ¹⁶	1891	U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1891.
Sawmill	Lewis Marine	ca. 1904	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1905:436.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:440.
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:432.
Sawmill	W. N. Marine	ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:440.
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:432.
Sawmill (water- powered)	George W. Mitchell and Capt. William Jones (Bear Creek)	1800-01-14 (sold)	Gwynn 1961:495.
Sawmill	Onslow Lumber Co., Inc. ¹⁷	1889-03-19 (date in- corporated)	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.1), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
		1891-08-06 (first shipment of lumber)	<u>Weekly Star</u> , 7 August 1891.

¹⁶ Probably jointly owned by Lewis and Wiley N. Marine.

¹⁷ Thomas A. McIntyre, one of original three owners, became sole owner in 1893.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Sawmill	Onslow Lumber Co., Inc.	1893-03-04 (sold to McIntyre)	Onslow County Deed Book 54:82, 221.
Sawmill (water- powered)	William Russell, Sr.	1800-01-14 (acquired)	Gwynn 1961:495.
Sawmills (water- powered)	Alfred Shepard ¹⁸	1826-12-20	<u>Ibid.</u> :1144.
Sawmill (water- powered)	George Shepard, [Sr.]	1820 1826-12-20	1820 Census of Manufactures. Onslow County Deed Book 16:150.
Sawmills (water- powered)	George Shepard, [Jr.] ¹⁹	1826-12-20	Gwynn 1961:1144.

F-19

¹⁸ Shepard apparently inherited 1/4 interest in his deceased father's "mills and sawmills" and received another 1/4 interest from his brother, George Shepard, Jr., giving him at least a half interest.

¹⁹ Shepard conveyed to his brother, Alfred Shepard, his 1/4 interest in "the mills and sawmills" inherited from his father, George, Sr.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Tannery ²⁰	Unknown	Unknown	Survey maps, Public Works Office, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C.
Tar Kiln ²¹	Unknown	1786-02-11	Gwynn 1961:329.
Tar Kiln ²²	Uncertain	1814-02-04	<u>Ibid.</u> :950.
Tar Kiln ²³	Uncertain	1817-11-06	<u>Ibid.</u> :1038.
Tar Kiln ²⁴	Unknown	1821-09-14	<u>Ibid.</u> :1058.

F-20

²⁰The occurrence of the name Tan Trough Branch as a tributary of Wallace's Creek indicates that it is the location of a former tannery site.

²¹The deed record implies a tar kiln in the vicinity of Troublesome Run (another name for Marshburn's Great Branch or, more recently, Hicks's Run).

²²The deed mentions a nearby tar kiln but does not disclose the owner.

²³The former existence of a tar kiln is indicated by the place name, Tar Kiln Neck, on Wallace's Creek. Though Whitehurst Hadnot owned the land in 1817, the tar kiln likely predated his ownership.

²⁴The occurrence of Tarkiln Branch as a place name near Alligator Branch on Stone's Bay suggests there was a tar kiln located there sometime before 1821.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Tar Kiln ²⁵	Unknown	1833-12-24	<u>Ibid.</u> :1291.
Turpentine Distillery	W. N. Marine	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:465.
Turpentine Dis- tilleries (2)	Robert Whitehurst Snead (deceased 1799)	ca. 1799	Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of Robert Whitehurst Snead, de- ceased. Craven County Miscella- neous Records, Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
Wagon Works (Buggies and Carts)	R. W. Sandlin	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:465.
Windmill (at Cedar Point)	Nathaniel B. Hancock (originally) [Later, Dr. Richard Ward]	mid-1800's	<u>Tideland News</u> , 3 December 1980.

F-21

²⁵The deed mentions "an old tar kiln" near Whitehurst's Creek in 1833. The implications are that the tar kiln was used and abandoned long before 1833.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
[Windmill?]	Edward Williams ²⁶	sometime after 1825-08-02	Gwynn 1961:1118.
Windmill (at Hadnot's Point)	Unknown	19th century	<u>Tideland News</u> , 3 December 1980.

F-22

²⁶ Williams reserved one acre out of the tract which he was selling and mentioned that he planned to build a mill there on the point of land. Since watermills usually required about two acres straddling a stream and usually only windmills were built out on a point, it is very possible that Williams was planning to build a windmill for grinding corn. There is nothing indicating whether the plans were carried out.

APPENDIX G

A LIST OF SHIPWRECKS KNOWN TO HAVE OCCURRED
OFF THE COAST OR IN THE ESTUARIES OF THE
CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA

NOTE

Though this appendix lists more wrecked vessels in the study area than any known previously compiled list, it certainly remains very incomplete. In addition to the many small wrecks which may not have become a matter of record, there are probably many more wrecks whose records have not yet been found. The diversity of sources needing to be examined and the small amount of time available for this phase of the research have seriously hampered the effort to compile this appendix. The actual number of wrecks or derelicts is probably much greater than indicated herein.

A LIST OF SHIPWRECKS KNOWN TO HAVE OCCURRED OFF THE COAST OR IN THE
ESTUARIES OF THE CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA¹

<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Date of Wreck</u>	<u>Place of Wreck</u>	<u>Loss/Casualties</u>	<u>Source</u>
Schooner <u>Albion</u>	1858-03-31	Inside New River Bar	Loss not stated	<u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 7 April 1858.
U.S.S. Gunboat <u>Ellis</u>	1862-11-25	Near mouth of New River	Vessel destroyed	Cushing 1912:941-991; Newton <u>et al.</u> 1971:20.
	Salvaged 1867-10-?			<u>Morning Star</u> , 22 October 1867.
Schooner <u>G. O. Bigelow</u>	1864-12-16/17	Bear Inlet	Schooner destroyed by Union forces	<u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 26 December 1863
Sloop <u>Henrietta</u>	Prior to 1764-12-19	Bear Inlet	Most of cargo lost	<u>Pennsylvania Gazette</u> , 24 January 1765.

G-2

¹Arranged alphabetically by name of vessel. Includes some stranded vessels later salvaged.

<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Date of Wreck</u>	<u>Place of Wreck</u>	<u>Loss/Casualties</u>	<u>Source</u>
Schooner ² <u>Lorenzo</u>	1880-08-28	New River Bar	Vessel badly damaged. Cargo only slightly damaged. Report does not tell whether vessel was salvaged.	<u>Morning Star</u> , 29 August 1880.
Ship <u>Marchioness of Bute</u>	Prior to 1853-01-07	Near Bear Inlet	Vessel and cargo sold at Vendue	<u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 10 January 1853 and 17 January 1853.
Schooner <u>Morris and Cliff</u>	1926-01-16	ca. 1 mile west of Brown's Inlet ³	Vessel lost	Basil B. Hurst, personal interview, 3 January 1981.
Blockade Runner <u>Nutfield</u>	1864-02-04	New River Inlet	Vessel burned	Newton <u>et al.</u> 1971:20; Stick 1952:64.

G-3

²This could be the same as the "unknown vessel" listed for 1880 later in this appendix.

³Compare Newton et al. 1971:20, which says the wreck occurred at Bogue Inlet. The wreck was reported by the Bogue Inlet Coast Guard Station (Swansboro), and the association of the wreck report with that station may account for the incorrect assumption that the wreck of the vessel occurred nearby. Mr. Basil B. Hurst, as a youth, visited the wreck and recalls the actual location near Brown's Inlet.

<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Date of Wreck</u>	<u>Place of Wreck</u>	<u>Loss/Casualties</u>	<u>Source</u>
Schooner <u>N. W. Drew</u>	1881-08-? ⁴	4 miles off New River	Vessel totally lost. Cargo salvaged.	<u>Morning Star</u> , 28 February 1882.
Steamboat <u>Pulaski</u>	1838-06-14	New River Inlet	Vessel and 141 lives lost	Holdcamper 1952:220.
Schooner <u>Sally</u>	1799-03-?	East side of New River Bar	Extent of loss not stated.	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records-- Shipping Records, N.D., 1733-1909-- Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
Sloop <u>Sarah</u>	1747-12-28	Bear Inlet	3 men drowned	Colonial Coroners' Reports (Onslow County), 30 December 1747. N. C. Division of Archives and History.
Unknown boat	1737-07-?	Mouth of New River	Vessel destroyed, 10 lives lost.	<u>Pennsylvania Gazette</u> , 25 August 1737.

⁴This vessel capsized during the hurricane of August, 1881, but was held fast by her anchors about 4 miles off New River until 18 February 1882, when the vessel came loose from her anchors and started drifting toward the beach. She came ashore about 3 miles southwest of New River Inlet.

<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Date of Wreck</u>	<u>Place of Wreck</u>	<u>Loss/Casualties</u>	<u>Source</u>
Unknown schooner	Prior to 1765-04-04	Just below Bear Inlet	Vessel and crew (all except one) lost	<u>Providence Gazette and County Journal</u> , 13 April 1765.
Unknown schooner	1815-09-03/94	Mouth of New River	Vessel, crew?, and cargo lost.	<u>Raleigh Minerva</u> , 15 September 1815.
Unknown schooner	1864-03-25	Bear Creek	Schooner and cargo of cotton burned by Union ⁵ forces	U. S. Navy Department 1899: Series I, Vol. 9, pp. 565- 566.
Unknown sloop	1752-07-?	Bear Inlet	Vessel and cargo of 600 barrels tar entirely lost.	<u>Boston Gazette and Weekly Journal</u> , 26 September 1752.
Unknown sloop	Prior to 1765-12-18	Near New River	Vessel and cargo lost.	<u>Pennsylvania Gazette</u> , 6 February 1766.
Unknown vessels	1861-09-17/18	Bear Inlet	Sunk by State of N. C. as protec- tion against Union pene- tration of Bear Inlet.	Governor's Papers--Henry T. Clark--1861 (G.P. 154, folder 1), N. C. Division of Archives and History.

⁵ There is an indication that two vessels may have been burned on this occasion. The North Carolina Times (New Bern) for 16 April 1864 identified the cargo of one vessel as salt and leather, whereas the Official Records mention a vessel with a cargo of cotton.

<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Date of Wreck</u>	<u>Place of Wreck</u>	<u>Loss/Casualties</u>	<u>Source</u>
Unknown vessel	1880	Mouth of New River	Stranded, not known whether lost.	U. S. Life-Saving Service 1881:318.
Unknown vessel	1881	Mouth of New River	Stranded; not known whether lost.	<u>Ibid.</u>
Unknown vessel	1884	Mouth of New River	Stranded; not known whether lost.	<u>Ibid.</u> 1885:Table 65.
Unknown vessel	1890	Bear Inlet	Stranded; not known whether lost.	<u>Ibid.</u> 1893:313.
Unknown vessel	1890	New River Inlet	Stranded; not known whether lost.	<u>Ibid.</u> 1902:392.
Unknown vessel	1894	New River Inlet	Stranded; not known whether lost.	<u>Ibid.</u> 1902:392.

APPENDIX H

A LIST OF FORMER RESIDENTS OF THE CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA
WHO OCCUPIED VARIOUS APPOINTIVE AND ELECTIVE PUBLIC OFFICES

NOTE

This appendix is arranged alphabetically by the name of the office holders. An examination of this appendix will show that the dominant study area families in politics and public office were the Crays, Fonvilles, Foys, Mitchells, Montfords, Rhodeses, Sneads, and Wards--all of whom belonged to the ruling planter class.

A LIST OF FORMER RESIDENTS OF THE CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA¹
 WHO OCCUPIED VARIOUS APPOINTIVE AND ELECTIVE PUBLIC OFFICES¹

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Ahair, William	Constable	1760-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1760.
Allen, W. C.	Justice of the Peace	ca. 1901	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:394.
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:417.
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.
		ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:435.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:439.
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:431.
		ca. 1911	<u>Ibid.</u> 1912:393.
		ca. 1914	<u>Ibid.</u> 1915:347.

H-2

¹In a few instances, this list includes individuals residing outside the area but having their place of office within the area. For a list of residents who were postmasters, see Appendix K.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Black, Thomas	Clerk of Court	1747-12-10	Gwynn 1961:49.
		1748-01-? (NS)	Grimes 1910:249.
		1751-04-02	<u>Ibid.</u> :43, 254.
		1752-09-?	Clark 1895-1907:XXV, 329-330.
Chatwin, Joseph	Inspector (of exports) for New River	1771-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1771.
Clegg, Samuel	Inspector of New River	1785-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1785.
Clopton, George	Clerk of Court	1746-04-01 1746-04-02	Grimes 1910:170. <u>Ibid.</u> :261.
Covil, J. R.	County Commissioner	ca. 1934	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1935:62.
Covil, O. L.	County Commissioner	ca. 1927	<u>Ibid.</u> 1928:62.
Cox, Charles, Sr. ²	Overseer (of Roads)	1734-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1734.
Cox, J. A.	Justice of the Peace	ca. 1910	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1911:359.
		ca. 1911	<u>Ibid.</u> 1912:393.
		ca. 1912	<u>Ibid.</u> 1913:322.
		ca. 1913	<u>Ibid.</u> 1914:330.

²Both Cox and William Shubridge were on the same date made overseer of the road from New River Ferry to Bear Creek. Since at this time only one man was usually appointed for each district, there may be an error here.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
[Crawford] Cranford, William	Clerk of Court	1733-04-03	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1733; Grimes 1910:325.
		1733-07-03	<u>Ibid.</u> :25.
		1737-10-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :156.
		1738-07-01	Gwynn 1961:390.
		1739-07-04	Grimes 1910:275.
		1740-01-18 (N.S.)	Gwynn 1961:390.
		1743-07-05	Onslow County Deed Book A:156.
Cray, Joseph Scott	Commissioner to build jail Representative (N. C. House of Commons)	1789-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1789. Cheney 1975:228.
		1792-1793	<u>Ibid.</u> :230.
		1793-1794	<u>Ibid.</u> :231.
		1794-1795	<u>Ibid.</u> :233.
		1795	<u>Ibid.</u> :236.
		1797	Saunders 1886-1890:IX, 981.
Cray, William, Jr.	Clerk of Court	1774-04-12	Gwynn 1961:239.
		1775-10-10	Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 928.
	Recruiting officer (during Revolution)	1777-09-02	<u>Ibid.</u> :XI, 795.
		1777-11-01	

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Cray, William [Jr.]	Clerk of Court	1779-01-12	Gwynn 1961:276.
		1779-08-13	<u>Ibid.</u> :288.
	Money Inspector for Onslow County	1780-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1780.
	Clerk of Court	1791 [Incapacitated, replaced] 1794-07-?	Powell 1962:460. Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1794.
Cray, William, [Sr.]	Clerk of Court	1753-01-?	Grimes 1910:240.
		1753-07-03	Craven County Deed Book 5:307- 309.
		1754-07-?	Grimes 1910:247.
	Justice of the Peace	1755-04-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1755.
		1755-07-?	Grimes 1910:140, 421.
		1757-10-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :411.
		1758-01-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :140-141.
		1758-04-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :31, 249.
		1758-07-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :118.
		1758-10-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :274.
		1759-04-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :415.
		1759-08-07	Gwynn 1961:106.
		1760-01-?	Grimes 1910:183.
		1760-01-06	Gwynn 1961:106.
	1760-02-22	<u>Ibid.</u>	
Commissioner to promote the navigation of New River	1761-04-?	Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 542-544.	
Clerk of Court County Registrar		1762-04-05	Gwynn 1961:129.
		1762-05-06	<u>Ibid.</u> :135.
		No date	Saunders 1886-1890:IX, 298.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Cray, William, Sr.	Representative, N. C. House of Commons	1764-1765 1766-1768	Cheney 1975:51. <u>Ibid.</u> :52.
	Committee of Public Accounts (General Assembly)	1766-11-04 1767-12-18 1768-11-07	Saunders 1886-1890:VII, 297. 345. <u>Ibid.</u> :VII, 576. <u>Ibid.</u> :VII, 897-898.
	Representative N.C. House of Commons	1769	Cheney 1975:53.
	Committee of Public Accounts (General Assembly)	1769-10-26	Saunders 1886-1890:VIII, 110.
	Clerk of Court	1770-07-25	Grimes 1910:64.
	Coroner	1770-11-13	Gwynn 1961:213.
	Committee of Public Accounts (General Assembly)	1770-12-08	Saunders 1886-1890:VIII, 308.
	Committee of Privileges and Elections (General Assembly)	1770-12-08	<u>Ibid.</u> :VIII, 309.
	Clerk of Court	1770-12-11	Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 856.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Cray, William, Sr.	Representative, N.C. House of Commons	1771	Cheney 1975:54.
	Clerk of Court	1771-1772	Powell 1962:460.
	Colonel of the Onslow Regiment of Militia (War of the Regula- tors)	1771-02-07 1771-05-03	Powell <u>et al.</u> 1971:343, 389. Clark 1895-1907:XIX, 838.
	Committee of Public Accounts (General Assembly)	1771-11-22	Saunders 1886-1890:IX, 141.
	Representative, N.C. House of Commons	1773-1774	Cheney 1975:56.
	Clerk of Court	1773-08-24	Gwynn 1961:227.
	Committee of Public Accounts (General Assembly)	1773-12-08	Saunders 1886-1907:IX, 711, 739.
	Delegate to First Provincial Congress	1774-08-?	Cheney 1975:153; Brown 1960:424.
	Delegate to Second Pro- vincial Congress	1775-04-?	Cheney 1975:154; Brown 1960:424.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Cray, William, Sr.	Representative, N.C. House of Commons	1775	Cheney 1975:57.
	Committee of Public Claims (General Assembly)	1775-04-06	Saunders 1886-1890:IX, 1197.
	Onslow County Committee of Safety	1775-05-07	<u>Ibid.</u> :IX, 1237; Brown 1960:32.
	Colonel of the Onslow County Minute Men	1775-09-09	Saunders 1886-1890:X, 206.
	Wilmington District Committee of Safety	1775-09-09	<u>Ibid.</u> :X, 214-215.
	Justice of the Peace	1776	Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 995.
	Colonel of the Onslow Militia	1776-04-22	Saunders 1886-1890:X, 531.
	State Senator	1777	Cheney 1975:201.
	Committee to Draw Up Rules and Orders for the Senate	1777-04-08	Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 3-4.
	Committee of Public Accounts (General Assembly)	1777-04-12	<u>Ibid.</u> :XII, 11.
	Councillor of State	1777-04-18	Cheney 1975:162.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Cray, William, Sr.	President of the Council of State	1777-06-11 (until his death)	Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 917-935, 947-948.
	Justice of the Peace	1777-06-11	<u>Ibid.</u> :XXII, 918.
	Councillor of State	1778-04-18 (until his death on 29 November 1778)	Cheney 1975:162.
Doty, Benajah	Justice of the Peace	1776	Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 995.
	Delegate, 4th Provincial Congress	1776-04-?	Brown 1960:424.
	Delegate, 5th Provincial Congress	1776-11-?	<u>Ibid.</u>
	Justice of the Peace	1777-06-11	Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 918.
	Tax Gatherer	1777-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1777.
		1778-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1778.
	Representative N.C. House of Commons	1778-1779	Cheney 1975:203.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Doty, Lemuel	Coroner	1795-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1795.
	Sheriff	1797-01-? (appointed)	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1797.
		1797-1799	Gwynn 1961:971.
		1800-07-05	<u>Ibid.</u> :543.
		1801-02-21	<u>Ibid.</u> :533.
		1802-02-16	<u>Ibid.</u> :534.
Representative, N.C. House of Commons	1803-07-12	<u>Ibid.</u> :560.	
	1806	Cheney 1975:252.	
Dudley, Creed	Inspector of Naval Stores (New River)	1804-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1804.
Dulany, Daniel M.	Representative, N.C. House of Commons	1820	Cheney 1975:277.
		1821-1822	<u>Ibid.</u> :279.
		1822	<u>Ibid.</u> :280.
Dulany, Thomas	Entry Taker	1781-04-10	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1781.
Edwards, John	Inspector of New River	1785-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1785.

H-10

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Farnell, E. W.	Justice of the Peace	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:464.
Fonville, Brice	Sheriff	1823-05-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1823.
		1827-05-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1827.
		1830-11-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the November term of court, 1830.
		1831-11-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the November term of court, 1831.
Fonville, Edward W.	Representative, N.C. House of Commons	1850-1851 1852	Cheney 1975:319. <u>Ibid.</u> :321.
	N.C. Senator	1854-1855 1856-1857	<u>Ibid.</u> :322. <u>Ibid.</u> :324.
	Chairman, Onslow County Superintendents of Common Schools	1858	Brown 1960:146.
	County Warden	1859-03-07	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1859.
	Finance Committee [Onslow County]	1861?	Brown 1960:67.
	Justice of the Peace	1861	<u>Ibid.</u>
	County Warden	1865-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1865.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Fonville, Edward W.	County Commissioner	ca. 1868	Branson [1868]:122.
Fonville, Jeremiah	Justice of the Peace Tax Gatherer	1777-06-11 1782-07-?	Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 918. Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1782. Wheeler 1874:299.
Fonville, Louis [Lewis] O.	Justice of the Peace Coroner	1873-08-25 1879-01-06	Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for January, 1879. Branson 1884:501.
Fonville, L. G. [L.O.]	Justice of the Peace	ca. 1883	Branson 1884:501.
Fonville, L. O., Sr.	Justice of the Peace	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:464.
Fonville, Stephen	Constable	1771-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1771.
Fonville, W. H.	Inspector of Timber [Swansboro Township]	1892-04-11	Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for April, 1892.
Fox, Moses	Justice of the Peace	1777-06-11	Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 918.
Foy, Arnold B.	Justice of the Peace	1857-01-24	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.1) Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Foy, Frederick	Representative, N.C. House of Commons	1824-1825	Cheney 1975:284.
		1825-1826	<u>Ibid.</u> :286.
		1827-1828	<u>Ibid.</u> :290.
		1828-1829	<u>Ibid.</u> :291.
		1830-1831	<u>Ibid.</u> :295.
Chairman, Public Ferry Committee	1831-02-09	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.3, folder 3), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.	
	Committee to build jail	1832	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.2, folder 5), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Divi- sion of Archives and History.
H-13 Foy, James	County Patrol	1776-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1776. Saunders 1886-1890:X, 626.
	Lieutenant of the Wilmington Brigade	1776-06-11	
	County Ranger	1778-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1778.
	County Patrol	1779-10-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1779: Gwynn 1961:935.
Foy, Joshua	Justice of the Peace	1813-01-?	
	Superintendent of Public School	1841-02-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the February term of court, 1841.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Freeman, John W.	Fish Inspector (Bogue and Bear Inlets)	1881-10-03	Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for October, 1881.
French, Joseph [Sr.]	Constable	1755-04-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1755.
	Patrol Master (NE District)	1758-07-04	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1758.
	Inspector (New River)	1764-12-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the December term of court, 1764.
French, Joseph [Jr.]	Committee of Safety, Onslow County	1775-05-07	Saunders 1886-1890:IX, 1237.
French, William	Representative, N.C. House of Commons	1804 1805	Cheney 1975:248. <u>Ibid.</u> :250.
	N.C. Senate	1806 1807	<u>Ibid.</u> :251. <u>Ibid.</u> :253.
	Inspector of Naval Stores, Port Swans- borough (Bogue Inlet to New River Inlet)	1814-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1814.
Freshwater, James			
Gibbs, William	Naval Officer	1778	Revolutionary War Prize Cases, Roll 5, Case 42 (National Archives Microfilm Publication M162).

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Gornto, David	Justice of the Peace	1800-12-15	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.1), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
		1811-02-15	Gwynn 1961:1362.
Gornto, Jarrott	Justice of the Peace	1857-01-24	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.1), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
		1861	Brown 1960:68.
	Commissioner to look after welfare of soldier's families (Stump Sound District)		
Gornto, Solomon	Commissioner of Wrecks, District #2	1865-09-04	Onslow County Court Minutes for the September term of court, 1865.
	County Warden	1866-03-05	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1866.
	County Patrol (Wolf Pit District)	1855-03-05	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1855.
	Justice of the Peace	1863-07-10	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.1), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Gornto, Solomon	Justice of the Peace County Commissioner	ca. 1883 1884-12-01	Branson 1884:501 Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for December, 1884.
Gray, Gabriel	County Warden County Warden	1835-05-04 1852-03-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1835. Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1852.
[Gurganus] Gerganius, James	Constable Commissioner (of Road.)	1736-07-06 1736-07-06	Gwynn 1961:13. <u>Ibid.</u>
Hadnot, Whitehurst	County Patrol	1776-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1776.
Hall, Benjamin	Coroner	1786-10-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1786.
Hall, Shadrack	Registrar Justice of the Peace	1793 1776 1777-06-11	Gwynn 1961:440. Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 995. Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 918.
Hancock, N. B.	Commissioner to look after welfare of soldiers' families (Wolf Pit) County Warden	1861 1863-03-02	Brown 1960:68. Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1863.

H-17

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Harrison, Charles	Assemblyman Justice of the Peace	1735 1735-03-25 (N.S.)	Cheney 1975:1217. Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 46.
Hart, John	Inspector of Naval Stores (Bear Inlet)	1797-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1797.
Harvey, Benjamin	Delegate, 1st Provincial Congress	1774-08-?	Cheney 1975:153.
Harvey, James	Inspector of Naval Stores (New River)	1855-03-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1855.
Harvey, John	Delegate, 1st Provincial Congress	1774-08-?	Cheney 1975:153; Brown 1960:424.
Harvey, John	Inspector of Naval Stores (Port Swans- borough)	1839-02-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the February term of court, 1839.
Hatch, John	County Patrol	1779-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1779.
Hatch, Richard P. [should be B.]	Representative, N. C. House of Commons	1829-1830	Cheney 1975:293.
Hazard, George	Coroner	1778-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1778.
		1785-03-20	Gwynn 1961:314.
		1785-10-08	<u>Ibid.</u> :347.
	Inspector (of exports) for Bear Inlet	1790-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1790.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Hedges, William	Clerk of Court	1746-10-?	Grimes 1910:3, 54.
Heidleberg, Christian	Justice of the Peace	1735-03-23 (N.S.)	Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 46.
	Commissioner (of Roads)	1738-07-?	Gwynn 1961:16.
Hewitt, Solomon J.	Justice of the Peace	ca. 1901	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:394.
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:417.
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.
		ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:435.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:439.
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:431.
Howard, Edward	Justice of the Peace	1740-03-06 (N.S.)	Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 346.
Howard, George W.	Justice of the Peace	1834-12-23	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.1), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
Howard, John	Commissioner of Roads	1737-07-05	Gwynn 1961:15.
	Justice of the Peace	1740-03-06 (N.S.)	Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 346.
		1751-03-27	<u>Ibid.</u> :IV, 1239.
	Justice of the Peace	1758-12-08	<u>Ibid.</u> :V, 996.
Huggins, Luke B.	Inspector of Naval Stores (New River)	1839-05-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1839.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Humphrey, W. Lee	Member, County Board of Education	ca. 1927 ca. 1932	News and Observer Publishing <u>Ibid.</u> 1933:62.
Hurst, A. J.	County Patrol	1855-03-05	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1855.
James, Horatio	Constable	1752-01-? (N.S.) 1752-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1752 (N.S.). Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1752. Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 346.
H-19 [James] Jones, Samuel	Justice of the Peace	1740-03-06 (N.S.)	
James, Samuel	Registrar Commissioner, Town of Johnston	1741-01-07 (N.S.) 1741 1743-07-04	Onslow County Deed Book A:30-31. Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 170-171. Onslow County Deed Book A:352-353.
Jarman, Henry ³	Commissioner of Wrecks (Bogue Inlet to New River Inlet)	1858-06-07	Onslow County Court Minutes for the June term of court, 1858.
Jarrott, Abraham	Constable	1753?-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1753.

³ May have resided outside study area.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Jarrott, Abraham	Constable	1754-04-02	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1754.
		1754-07-02	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1754.
Jarrott, Richard	Constable	1771-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1771.
	County Patrol	1774-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1774.
	Justice of the Peace	1776	Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 995.
Jenkins, Lewis	Justice of the Peace	1777-06-11	<u>Ibid.</u> :XXII, 918.
	Justice of the Peace	1744-12-04	Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 711-713.
	Registrar	1745-07-02	Gwynn 1961:35.
		1747-12-10	<u>Ibid.</u> :49.
		1749-03-21 (N.S.)	<u>Ibid.</u> :52.
	Justice of the Peace	1751-03-27	Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 1239.
	Registrar	1760-01-06	Gwynn 1961:106.
Jenkins, Lewis	Justice of the Peace	1861	Brown 1960:67.
Lewis, Jacob	Constable	1732-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1732.
		1735-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1735.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Loomis, Nathaniel	Representative, N. C. House of Commons	1796	Cheney 1975:235.
		1797	<u>Ibid.</u> :236.
		1798	<u>Ibid.</u> :238.
		1799	<u>Ibid.</u> :240.
	Clerk of Court	1800 [1806?]- 07-02	Gwynn 1961:505.
	Clerk, Super.or Court	1814-09-24	<u>Federal Republican</u> , 13 October 1814.
[Marchmant] Marchment, William	Constable	1735-10-07	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1735; Gwynn 1961:9.
Marine, Lewis	Justice of the Peace	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:464.
Marine, Wiley N.	County Treasurer	ca. 1888	<u>Ibid.</u> 1889:495.
Marshall, John	Inspector (of exports) for New River and Northeast Landings	1807-06-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the June term of court, 1807.
		Inspector of naval stores for landings on NE side of New River	1809-10-?

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Ma[r]shborne, Edward ⁴	Deputy Clerk of Court	1725-1729	Bell 1977 [<u>passim</u>].
	Justice of the Peace	1731-11-23	Saunders 1886-1890:III, 256-257.
	Commissioner (of Roads)	1735-03-23 (N.S.)	<u>Ibid.</u> :IV, 46.
		1737-07-05	Gwynn 1961:15.
	Justice of the Peace	1740-03-06 (N.S.)	Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 346.
Marshburn, L(emuel)	Constable	ca. 1901	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:394.
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:417.
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.
		ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:435.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:439.
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:431.
Melton, William, Sr.	Overseer (of Roads)	1735-01-? (N.S.)	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1735 (N.S.).
Melton, William	Constable	1742-10-05	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1742.
Mitchell, Abraham	Powder Receiver for Bear Inlet	1739-03-02	Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 374.
Mitchell, George	Delegate, 4th Provincial Congress	1776-04-?	Brown 1960:424.

⁴Marshburn served as Deputy Clerk of the North Carolina General Court, under Chief Justice Christopher Gale, the several years just prior to Marshburn's moving to Onslow County.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Mitchell, George	Representative, N. C. House of Commons	1778-1779	Cheney 1975:203.
	Money Inspector for Onslow County	1780-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1780.
	Representative, N. C. House of Commons	1780-1781	Cheney 1975:206.
		1782-1783	<u>Ibid.</u> :210.
	Commissioner for the Navigation of Bogue Inlet	1784	Clark 1895-1907:XXIV, 593.
	State Senator	1786-1787	Cheney 1975:217.
Mitchell, George W(arren)	Delegate to the N. C. Conven- tion of 1789	1787	<u>Ibid.</u> :219.
		1789	<u>Ibid.</u> :769.
		1801	<u>Ibid.</u> :243.
	Representative, N. C. House of Commons	1802	<u>Ibid.</u> :245.
		1803	<u>Ibid.</u> :247.
	Sheriff	1806-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1806.
Mitchell, Nathaniel L.	Representative, N. C. House of Commons	1808-08-10	Gwynn 1961:901.
		1834-1835	Cheney 1975:303.

H-24

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Montfort, Edward W.	County Warden	1848-03-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1848. Brown 1960:67.
	Justice of the Peace	1861	
	Finance Committee, Onslow County	1861?	
Montfort, William	Inspector (of exports) for New River	1790-04-?	<u>Ibid.</u> Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1790.
	Justice of the Peace	1795-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1795.
	Treasurer of Onslow County	1795-10-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1795.
	Coroner	1797-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1797.
	County Trustee of Public Buildings	1798-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1798.
	Coroner	1808-07-26 1822-05-?	Gwynn 1961:1041. Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1822.
			1824-05-? Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1824.
Montfort, William J.	Justice of the Peace	1873	Wheeler 1874:299.
	Chairman, County Commissioners	ca. 1883	Branson 1884:501.
		ca. 1889	<u>Ibid.</u> 1889:495.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>	
Montfort, Dr. W. J.	Special Coroner	1889-11-23	Onslow County Special Decrees, Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Onslow County Court House.	
	Justice of the Peace	1893-08-23	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.1), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.	
Morgan, Jos[eph]	Chairman, County Board of Education	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:464.	
		ca. 1901	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:394.	
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:417.	
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.	
		ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:435.	
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:439.	
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u>	
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:431.	
		Justice of the Peace	1735-03-23 (N.S.)	Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 46.
		Murray, Andrew	Clerk of Court	1744-04-?
Murray, James	Justice of the Peace	1745-01-? (N.S.)	Onslow County Deed Book A:154; Grimes 1910:56.	
		1745-04-?	Grimes 1910:86.	
		1731-11-23	Saunders 1886-1890:III, 256-257.	

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Nixon, Robert ⁵	Chaplain to the Onslow Militia (in the Revolutionary War)	1776-06-11	<u>Ibid.</u> :X, 40, 625.
Phillips, John	Overseer (of Roads)	1732-07-04	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1732.
Pilcher, Edward	Constable	1779-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1779.
Pollard, Benjamin J.	County Warden	1848-03-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1848.
	Commissioner to look after welfare of soldiers' families (Wolf Pit)	1861	Brown 1960:68.
Pollard, B. J.	Justice of the Peace	ca. 1901	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:394.
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:417.
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.

H-26

⁵ While the precise location of Nixon's residence has not been determined, he pastored the Southwest Church, whose original location was inside the present study area.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Pollard, Benjamin, J.	Justice of the Oyster Commissioner	ca. 1904 ca. 1905 ca. 1906 ca. 1909 1909-07-22	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:435. <u>Ibid.</u> 1906:439. <u>Ibid.</u> 1907:431. <u>Ibid.</u> 1910:352. Pratt 1912[?]:229-231.
[Pollock] Pollick, John B.	Representative, N. C. House of Commons	1838-1839	Cheney 1975:309.
Pollock, John B.	Superintendent of Public School	1839-11-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the November term of court, 1839.
	State Senator	1840-1841	Cheney 1975:310.
	County Warden	1848-03-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1848.
Provost, Ralph D.	Justice of the Peace	ca. 1914	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1915:347.
Provow, E. T.	Justice of the Peace	ca. 1909	<u>Ibid.</u> 1910:352.
Provow, J. A.	County Warden	1869-02-01	Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for February, 1869.
Redd, A. T.	Constable	ca. 1901 ca. 1902 ca. 1903 ca. 1904 ca. 1905 ca. 1906	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:394. <u>Ibid.</u> 1903:417. <u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427. <u>Ibid.</u> 1905:435. <u>Ibid.</u> 1906:439. <u>Ibid.</u> 1907:431.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Rhodes, Durant H[atch]	County Warden	1852-03-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1852.
		1855-03-05	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1855.
Rhodes, D(urant) H[atch], Sr.	County Warden	1863-03-02	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1863.
[Rhodes] Rodes, Henry	Commisioner (of Roads)	1736-04-06	Gwynn 1961:12
Rhodes, Henry, Sr.	Commissioner (of Roads?)	1751-04-02	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1751.
[Rhodes] Roads, [Henry] Stewry	Justice of the Peace	1758-12-08	Saunders 1886-1890:V, 996.
Rhodes, Henry	Sheriff	1759-07-?	Fisher 1958:337.
		1759-12-01	Gwynn 1961:115.
		1760-02-22	<u>Ibid.</u> :114.
	Commissioner to promote the navigation of New River	1761-04-?	Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 542-544.
	Sheriff	1762-11-02	Gwynn 1961:132.
		1763-03-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1763.
		1763-12-13	Onslow Court Court Minutes for the December term of court, 1763.
		1764	Watson 1976:392.
		1765-06-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the June term of court, 1765.
		1766-11-06	Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 842.
		1767	Gwynn 1961:172-173.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Rhodes, Henry	Sheriff	1768-07-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :181.
		1773	McEachern and Williams 1974:131.
	Assemblyman	1775	Cheney 1975:57, 1217.
	Delegate, 2nd Provincial Congress	1775-04-?	Brown 1960:424.
	Delegate, 3rd Provincial Congress	1775-08-?	<u>Ibid.</u>
	Committee of Safety, Wilmington District	1775-09-09	Saunders 1886-1890:X, 214-215.
	Lieutenant Colonel of the Onslow County Minute Men	1775-09-09	<u>Ibid.</u> :X, 206.
	Justice of the Peace	1776	Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 995.
	Lieutenant Colonel of the Onslow Militia	1776-04-22	Saunders 1886-1890:X, 531.
	Delegate, 5th Provincial Congress	1776-11-?	Brown 1960:424.
	Representative, N. C. House of Commons	1777	Cheney 1975:202.
	Justice of the Peace	1777-06-11	Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 918.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Rhodes, Henry	Superintendent of the Press ⁶	1778-12-01 (date appointed)	<u>Ibid.</u> :XXII, 941.
	State Senator	1778-1779	Cheney 1975:202.
	Money Inspector for Onslow County	1780-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1780.
Roten, Starkey	State Senator	1780-1781	Cheney 1975:206.
	Overseer (Roads)	1869-04-05	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1869.
Russell, D. W.	Constable	1864-09-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the September term of court, 1864.
Russell, D. W.	Inspector of Bridges	1873-11-03	Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for November, 1873.
Russell, Thomas	Inspector of Naval Stores (Bear Creek to lower New River)	1804-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1804.
Russell, William	Commissioner for establishing canal (New River to Brown's Inlet)	1800	N. C. General Assembly, <u>Private Laws of North Carolina for 1800</u> , p. 23.

H-30

⁶For the printing of state money (paper currency).

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Russell, William	Justice of the Peace	1800-12-15	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.1), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
Sanders, John	Inspector (of exports) for for Bear Inlet and nearby landings.	1798-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1798.
	Inspector for Bear Inlet and New River County Warden	1804-07-? [resignation]	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1804.
Sandlin, Henry [H.]	Justice of the Peace	1855-03-05 1857-01-24	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1855. Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.1), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
	Commissioner to look after welfare of soldiers' families (Lower South-west)	1861 1861	Brown 1960:67. <u>Ibid.</u> :68.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Sandlin, H. H.	Commissioner to purchase provisions for soldiers' families	1865-03-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1865.
	County Warden	1866-03-05	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1866.
	Commissioner of Public Buildings	1867-06-03	Onslow County Court Minutes for the June term of court, 1867.
	County Commissioner	ca. 1868	Branson [1868]:122.
Shepard, Daniel	County Patrol	1779-10-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1779.
	Justice of the Peace	1800-12-15	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.1), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History. Brown 1960:67.
Shepard, John	Justice of the Peace	1861	Brown 1960:67.
	Salt Commissioner for Onslow County	1862-09-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the September term of court, 1862.
	County Warden	1869-02-01	Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for February, 1869.
	Justice of the Peace	1877-03-08	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.1), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
Shubridge, William	Overseer (of Roads)	1734-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1734.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Shubridge, [William]	Justice of the Peace	1735-03-23 (N.S.)	Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 46.
	Commissioner (of Roads)	1738-07-?	Gwynn 1961:16.
	Commissioner (of Roads)	1745	Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 221.
	County Warden	1834-05-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1834.
Simmons, David W.	State Senator	1835	Cheney 1975:304.
	Superintendent of Public School	1841-02-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the February term of court, 1841.
		1845-08-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the August term of court, 1845.
		1846-08-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the August term of court, 1846.
	County Warden	1852-03-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1852.
Simmons, Henry		1855-03-05	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1855.
		1863-03-02	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1863.
	County Patrol	1776-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1776.
		ca. 1910	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1911:359.
Smith, E. A.	County Commissioner	ca. 1911	<u>Ibid.</u> 1912:393.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Snead, Charles	Inspector (of exports) at his own landing and mouth of New River	1807-06-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the June term of court, 1807.
	Inspector [of Naval Stores]	1810-07-? (resignation)	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1810. Gwynn 1961:49.
Snead, John	Clerk of Court	1747-07-25	
Snead, Robert, [Sr.]	Inspector (of exports), New River Inlet	1766-03-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1766.
	Committee of Safety, Onslow County	1775-05-07	Saunders 1886-1890:IX, 1237.
	Clerk of the Committee of [Public] Claims	1775-09-13	Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 863.
	Overseer (of Roads)	1776-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1776.
	Justice of the Peace	1777-06-11	Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 918.
	Admiralty Judge of Port Swannsborough	1787-12-21	<u>Ibid.</u> :XX, 279.
Snead, Robert W.	Money Inspector for Onslow County	1780-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1780.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Snead, Robert W.	Entry Taker	appointed 1781-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1781.
		resigned 1781-04-10	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1781.
	Delegate to the N. C. Conven- tion of 1788	1788	Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 3.
	Delegate to the N. C. Conven- tion of 1789	1789	Cheney 1975:769.
	Commissioner to build jail	1789-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1789.
	Representative, N. C. House of Commons	1789	Cheney 1975:223.
	State Senator	1790	<u>Ibid.</u> :224.
		1791-1792	<u>Ibid.</u> :226.
	Sheriff	1792-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1792.
		1793-01-17	Gwynn 1961:424.
	State Senator	1793-1794	Cheney 1975:229.
	Clerk of Court	1794-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1794.
		1795-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1795.
Commissioner to appoint pilots for New River and Bear Inlets	1797	Morris n.d.:67.	

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Snead, Robert Whitehurst	Deputy Naval Officer (New River)	No date	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.5, folder 23), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
Snead, Thomas	Inspector (of exports), New River Inlet	1788-10-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1788.
		1790-04	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1790.
	Commissioner to appoint pilots for New River and Bear Inlets	1797	Morris n.d.:67.
Spooner, John ⁷	Inspector (of exports) for all inlets in Onslow County	1752-03-31	Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 381.
	County Inspector and Impost Officer	1752-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1752.
	Inspector (of exports) for Bogue and Bear Inlets	1756-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1756.

H-36

⁷Lived outside the study area but exercised his office within the study area.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
[Stephens] Stevens, Richard	Inspector of naval stores between Hadnot's Point and Quiffles Point (New River)	1811-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1811.
Strange, Malatiah	Inspector (of exports) Bear Inlet	1768-03-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1768.
		1769-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1769.
		1771-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1771.
[Summersill] Summerville, Noble	Justice of the Peace (Magistrate)	ca. 1883	Branson 1884:501.
Thompson, Hugh	Justice of the Peace	1777-06-11	Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 918.
Ward, Benjamin	Inspector (of exports) for Bear and New River Inlets	1759-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1759.

H-38

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Ward, Benjamin	Inspector (of exports) for Bear Inlet	1764-12-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the December term of court, 1764.
		1766-03-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1766.
		1767-03-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the March term of court, 1767.
Ward, Benjamin	Constable	1777-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1777.
	Commissioner for establishing canal (New River to Brown's Inlet)	1800	N. C. General Assembly, <u>Private Laws of North Carolina for 1800</u> , p. 23.
Ward, Benjamin	County Warden	1839-05-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the May term of court, 1839.
	Superintendent of Public School	1841-02-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the February term of court, 1841.
Ward, Edward, Jr.	Commissioner for erecting Bear Inlet Fort	1748-04-06	Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 293.
	Justice of the Peace	1751-03-27 1755-04-01	Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 1239. Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1755.
Ward, Edward, Sr.	Justice of the Peace	1744-12-04	Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 711-713.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Ward, Edward [Sr.?)	Commisioner (of Roads)	1745	Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 220-221.
	Sheriff	1749-04-13	Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 953.
		1749-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1749.
	Justice of the Peace	1751-03-27	Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 1239.
		1753-07-03	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1753.
		1755-04-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1755.
Ward, Edward	County Patrol	1774-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1774.
	Committee of Safety, Onslow County	1775-05-07	Saunders 1886-1890:IX, 1237.
	County Patrol	1779-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1779.
	Delegate, N. C. Convention of 1789	1789	
	Chairman of County Court	1798	Brown 1960:339.
	Commissioner for establishing canal (New River to Brown's Inlet)	1800	N. C. General Assembly, <u>Private Laws of North Carolina for 1800</u> , p. 23.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Ward, Edward ⁸	Representative, N. C. House of Commons	1806	Cheney 1975:252.
Ward, Edward, Jr. ⁹	Representative, N. C. House of Commons	1810	<u>Ibid.</u> :259.
Ward, Edward ¹⁰	State Senator	1811	<u>Ibid.</u> :260.
	State Senator	1815	<u>Ibid.</u> :267.
		1822	<u>Ibid.</u> :279.
		1823-1824	<u>Ibid.</u> :281.
		1824-1825	<u>Ibid.</u> :283.
		1825-1826	<u>Ibid.</u> :285.
		1826-1827	<u>Ibid.</u> :287.
		1827-1828	<u>Ibid.</u> :289.
		1828-1829	<u>Ibid.</u> :291.
		1829-1830	<u>Ibid.</u> :292.
	1830-1831	<u>Ibid.</u> :294.	

H-40

⁸ Probably Edward Ward, Sr., father of Gen. Edward Ward.

⁹ Later called General Edward Ward, he would have added "Jr." to his name at this time, since his father did not die until 1812.

¹⁰ This was Gen. Edward Ward. Since his father had died in 1812, the younger Edward had dropped "Junior" from his name.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Ward, Dr. Edward W.	Onslow Representative ¹¹ at the Secession Convention	1861-1862	<u>Ibid.</u> :387, 40ln.
	Inspector of Bridges	1873-11-03	Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for November, 1873.
	County Examiner (of Schools)	1877	Brown 1960:151.
	Superintendent of Public Instruction ¹²	1883-01-01	Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for January, 1883.
	Superintendent of Public Schools ¹²	ca. 1883	Branson 1884:500.
	Chairman, County Board of Education	ca. 1888	Branson 1889:495.
	Chairman, County Medical Board	No date	McCormick 1900:86-87.

H-41

¹¹Elected as the candidate of the Southern Rights Party. Resigned in January, 1862.

¹²Variations in titles for the same office.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Ward, Eli W.	Representative,	1816	Cheney 1975:270.
	N. C. House of	1817	<u>Ibid.</u> :271.
	Commons	1818	<u>Ibid.</u> :273.
	State Senator	1819	<u>Ibid.</u> :274.
	Representative,	1822	<u>Ibid.</u> :280.
	N. C. House of	1823-1824	<u>Ibid.</u> :282.
Ward, Enoch	Commons		
	Constable	1752-01-? (N.S.)	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1752 (N.S.).
		1752-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1752.
		1754-10-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1754.
	Sheriff	1763-04-14 (appointed)	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1763.
		1763-09-08 (removed from office)	Saunders 1886-1890:VI, 1013.
Ward, George	Representative,	1801	Cheney 1975:243.
	N. C. House of Commons State Senator	1802	<u>Ibid.</u> :244.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Ward, George	Commissioner to look after welfare of soldiers' families (Wolf Pit)	1861	Brown 1960:68.
Ward, Joseph D.	Representative, N. C. House of Commons	1832-1833	Cheney 1975:299.
Ward, Richard	Justice of the Peace	1755-04-01	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1755.
	Inspector (of exports) for Bear Inlet	1757-04-05	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1757.
	Commissioner to amend and im- prove the navigation in New River	1760-04-24	Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 510-511.
	Commissioner to promote the navigation of New River	1761-04-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :XXIII, 542-544.
	Representative, Colonial Assembly	1766-1768	Cheney 1975:52.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Ward, Richard	Chairman, Onslow County Inferior Court	1768-04-14	Onslow County Apprentice Bonds (CR 072.101.1, folder 1), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
	Representative, Colonial Assembly	1769 1771	Cheney 1975:53. <u>Ibid.</u> :54.
Ward, Richard	Inspector of Naval Stores	1796-10-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1796.
Ward, Seth	Patrol Master	1758-07-04	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1758.
	Committee of Safety, Onslow County	1775-05-07	Saunders 1886-1890:IX, 1237.
	Justice of the Peace	1776	Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 995.
	County Patrol	1776-04-? 1776-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1776. Onslow County Court Minutes for July term of court, 1776.
	Justice of the Peace	1777-06-11	Clark 1895-1907:XXII, 918.

<u>Incumbent's Name</u>	<u>Title of Office</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Ward, Seth	Tax Gatherer	1777-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1777.
		1778-04-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the April term of court, 1778.
	Money Inspector for Onslow County	1780-07-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the July term of court, 1780.
Ward, Zephaniah	Justice of the Peace	1799-01-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1799.
Whitehurst, Richard	Commissioner (of Roads)	1745	Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 220-221.
Whitledge, John	Justice of the Peace	1834-12-23	Onslow County Miscellaneous Records (CR 072.928.1), Archives and Records Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History.
	Superintendent of Public School	1845-08-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the August term of court, 1845.
		1846-08-?	Onslow County Court Minutes for the August term of court, 1846.
Williams, John	Assemblyman	1734	Cheney 1975:1217.
	Commissioner (of Roads)	1738-07-?	Gwynn 1961:16.
Williams, Theophilus	Justice of the Peace	1744-12-04	Saunders 1886-1890:IV, 711-713.
Woodhouse, Horatio	Overseer (of Roads)	1752-01-? (N.S.)	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1752 (N.S.).

Incumbent's Name

Title of Office

Date of Record

Source

Young, George P.

County Warden

1865-07-?

Onslow County Court Minutes for
the July term of court, 1865.

H-46

APPENDIX I

A LIST OF SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS OF THE

CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA

A LIST OF SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS OF THE
CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA, 1712-1941

Schools

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Bear Head School	Near Bearhead Creek and Holcomb Blvd.	1919	Lemuel Aman, personal interview, 1980.
Duck Creek School	South side of NC 172 and ca. 200-300 ft. NE of its jct. with Sneads Ferry Road.	No date	K. B. Hurst, personal interview, 1980.
Farnell School House	E side of Sneads Ferry Road near northernmost corner of the loop road N of Cowhead Creek.	1880's	<u>Ibid.</u>
Inverness School	Pollard, N. C.	1891	N. C. Public Documents 1891: Doc. 3, p. 101.
Marines School House	Marines, N. C.?	1887-04-?	<u>Weekly Record</u> , 21 April 1887.
New River High School	Marines, N. C.	1893	N. C. Public Documents 1893: Doc. 3, p. 72.
Piney Green School ¹	Piney Green area (Ward's Mill)	1887-08-27	<u>Weekly Record</u> , 27 August 1887.
		1921	Jurney <u>et al.</u> 1921:map.

I-I

¹Record in 1887 does not indicate whether this is the formal name or merely a locational name.

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Unnamed Academy	Ward's Mill	ca. 1883	Branson 1884:503.
Unnamed ² School House	School House Branch (on former Edward Marshburn plantation)	1755-09-05	Gwynn 1961:89.
Unnamed School House	On the Main Road near Two Pole Creek.	1779-07-08	<u>Ibid.</u> :282.
Unnamed School House	Near mouth of Henry Rhodes's Mill Creek (old Heidleberg land)	1779-10-06 ³ 1785-02-12 ³ 1805-11-23 1806-03-23	<u>Ibid.</u> :290. <u>Ibid.</u> :362. <u>Ibid.</u> :581. <u>Ibid.</u> :591.
Unnamed School House	Near Mathew Cary's corner	1810-02-17	<u>Ibid.</u> :895.
Unnamed School House	Near David Ward's on Brown's Sound	1832-03-20	<u>New Bern Sentinel</u> , 20 March 1832.
Unnamed School House	Near Capps's Mill on Old Town Road	1832-07-25	Gwynn 1961:228.
Unnamed School House	At Wolf Pit near Col. E. W. Fonville's	1866-07-25	<u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 2 August 1866.
Unnamed ⁴ School House	Near D. L. Russell's (Bear Creek?)	1884-06-02	Onslow County Commissioners Minutes for June, 1884.

1-1
2

² See discussion in text.

³ Called an "old school house" in 1785.

⁴ This was a public school located in School District #4. It may have been the same location as that later occupied by the West Bear Creek School (q.v.).

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
West Bear Creek School	Near Triangle Outpost	1921	Jurney <u>et al.</u> 1921:map.

Teachers

<u>Teacher's Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Blake, J. F.	Uncertain	1789-06-07 ⁵ 1792-04-10 ⁵	Gwynn 1961:1473. <u>Ibid.</u>
Bray, Joseph, Sr.	Uncertain ⁶	1782-09-01	Onslow County Deed Book B-1:82.
Brown, John	Holmes's Point	1778-07-14	Gwynn 1961:271.

⁵Taught Henry Rhodes (son of Col. Henry Rhodes) bookkeeping.

⁶Although living in Duplin County in 1782, he had lived in the Brown's Sound area of Onslow County as late as 1778-1779.

<u>Teacher's Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Brown, Kate	Duck Creek	ca. 1913	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1914:331.
Buffkin, Lovin [Levin?]	East side of mouth of New River.	1751-04-02 1751-06-20	Gwynn 1961:58. <u>Ibid.</u> :63.
Cheaplin [Chaplin?], Alexander	Northeast Creek	1743-06-20	<u>Ibid.</u> :23.
Coston, Zadock [Zadoc] M.	Northeast District	1860	1860 Federal Census [Onslow County]
[Covil] Coville, Lila	Marines, N. C.	ca. 1913	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1914:331.
Crump, Miss S.	Pollard, N. C.	1891	N. C. Public Documents 1891:Doc. 3, p. 101.
Darden, Charles	Mittum's [Town] Creek	1766-02-?	Gwynn 1961:165.
Farnell, Miss Mary L.	Marines School	ca. 1910	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1911:360.
Frazelle, C. B.	Marines School House	1887-04-?	<u>Weekly Record</u> , 21 April 1887.
	Piney Green	1887-08-27	<u>Ibid.</u> , 27 August 1887.
	Hurst's, Brown's Sound	1888-02-?	<u>Ibid.</u> , 10 February 1888.
Freeman, Miss Etta	Duck Creek School	ca. 1909	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1910:353.
Freeman, Viola	Duck Creek School	ca. 1911	<u>Ibid.</u> 1912:394.
Gray, Miss Fannie	Duck Creek School	ca. 1910	<u>Ibid.</u> 1911:360.
Hyman, E.	Ward's Mill	ca. 1883	Branson 1884:503.

<u>Teacher's Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Ireland, Miss O. J. ⁷	Wolf Pit	1866-07-25	<u>Wilmington Journal</u> , 2 August 1866.
Koonce, E. M.	Marines, N. C.	1893	N. C. Public Documents 1893: Doc. 3, p. 72.
Lanier, Jesse	Lower Southwest District	1860	1860 Federal Census [Onslow County]
Marine, Felicia	Marines School	ca. 1911	News and Observer Publish- ing Co. 1912:394.
Marine, Pearl	Marines School	ca. 1912	<u>Ibid.</u> 1913:322.
Marshall, Nora	Marines School	ca. 1911	<u>Ibid.</u> 1912:394.
		ca. 1911	<u>Ibid.</u>
		ca. 1912	<u>Ibid.</u> 1913:322.
Ma[r]sh- burn, Edward ⁸	[See discussion in text]	1712	Conner 1919:201; Saunders 1886-1890:I, 859; Noble 1930:8-9; Watson 1975:35.
Pitt, Thomas	Near Mill Run, Southwest Creek	1779-07-07	Gwynn 1961:315.
		1784-09-11	<u>Ibid.</u> :329.
Pollard, Miss Katie M.	[Ward's Mill School]	ca. 1907	News and Observer Publish- ing Co. 1908:174.
		ca. 1909	<u>Ibid.</u> 1910:353.
		ca. 1910	<u>Ibid.</u> 1911:360.

1-5

⁷Of Duplin Co., but teaching at Wolf Pit.

⁸He was a teacher before moving to Onslow County. He has the distinction of being the second person in the history of North Carolina identified as a professional teacher.

<u>Teacher's Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Powers, C. C.	Near David Ward's on Brown's Sound	1832-03-20	<u>New Bern Sentinel</u> , 20 March 1832.
Shivar, Miss Sibyl [Sybil]	Bay View	ca. 1902	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1903:418.
	Dixon	ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:439.
Simmons, Alfred E.	Northeast District	ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:431.
		1850	Gwynn 1961:617.
Simpson, Miss Callie	Marines School	ca. 1907	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1908:174.
		ca. 1910	<u>Ibid.</u> 1911:360.
		ca. 1911	<u>Ibid.</u> 1912:394.
		ca. 1912	<u>Ibid.</u> 1913:322.
Simpson, Miss Effie	Marines School	ca. 1907	<u>Ibid.</u> 1908:174.
		ca. 1909	<u>Ibid.</u> 1910:353.
		ca. 1910	<u>Ibid.</u> 1911:360.
Taylor, Essie	[Ward's Mill School?]	ca. 1910	<u>Ibid.</u> 1915:348.
Taylor, J. M.	Duck Creek School	ca. 1914	<u>Ibid.</u>
Venters, Cathleen [Kathleen]	Marines School	ca. 1914	<u>Ibid.</u>
Ward, Maria[h]	Duck Creek School	ca. 1912	<u>Ibid.</u> 1913:322.
		ca. 1913	<u>Ibid.</u> 1914:331.
Weeks, Macy L.	Duck Creek School	ca. 1907	<u>Ibid.</u> 1908:174.

<u>Teacher's Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>	
Willis, Miss Sallie M.	[Ward's Mill School]	ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436.	
		ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436	
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:439.	
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:432.	
		ca. 1907	<u>Ibid.</u> 1908:174.	
		ca. 1909	<u>Ibid.</u> 1910:353.	
		ca. 1910	<u>Ibid.</u> 1911:360.	
		ca. 1911	<u>Ibid.</u> 1912:394.	
		ca. 1912	<u>Ibid.</u> 1913:322.	
		ca. 1913	<u>Ibid.</u> 1914:331.	
		Verona		

APPENDIX J

A LIST OF CHURCHES LOCATED WITHIN THE
CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA AND OF MINISTERS KNOWN
TO HAVE OFFICIATED THEREIN

NOTE

Both the churches and the preachers listed herein are arranged alphabetically. There were probably many more preachers officiating in the area than reflected by the available sources. The almost non-existence of Anglican records has created information gaps for that denomination between the 1740's and the Revolution. Serious information gaps regarding the early Baptists exist too.

It should be noted that the frequent turnover of pastors among the Missionary Baptists tends to create the impression that they outnumbered the Primitive Baptists in adherents. The fact is, however, that the Primitive Baptist pastors tended to pastor more than one study area congregation at the same time and certainly had much longer tenures than the Missionary Baptists. The data in this appendix, therefore, support the claim that in the study area the Primitive Baptists, as the lineal descendants of the early New River Baptists, outnumbered all other denominations and extended back in unbroken line farther than any other church group.

The Methodists did not begin to appear in the study area until near the end of the eighteenth century and never gained the following which the Baptists enjoyed. The Missionary Baptists did not appear in the area until after the Civil War.

A LIST OF CHURCHES LOCATED WITHIN THE CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA
AND OF MINISTERS KNOWN TO HAVE OFFICIATED THEREIN

Churches

7-2

<u>Name of Church</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Atlantic Missionary Baptist Church	Marines, N. C.	1897 (organized)	Brown 1960:266.
Atlantic Missionary Baptist Church of Onslow County	[Marines, N. C.]	1941-09-18 (ceased)	Onslow County Deed Book 194:317.
Baptist Church of Brown's Sound, The ¹	Near Gillett's Creek	1941	Survey Maps, Public Works Office, Camp Lejeune, N. C.
Bear Creek [Missionary Baptist] Church	[Head of Bear Creek]	1941-09-18 (removal date)	Onslow County Deed Book 194:317.
Capps's Chapel Church (Baptist) ²	North of Stone's Bay and East of Mill Creek	1889 (organized)	Brown 1960:306, 308.
Chapel, The ²	Near French's Mill Pond	Before 1796 (gone by this date)	Gwynn 1961:759. (Cf. also <u>Ibid.</u> :369.).

¹Black congregation.

²Possibly Anglican. See discussion in text.

<u>Name of Church</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Cow Head Methodist [Baptist?] Church ³	[Cow Head Branch] Duck Creek, N. C.	ca. 1871 or 1872 ca. 1877	Branson 1872:176. <u>Ibid.</u> 1878:227.
Cow Head Baptist [Methodist?] Church ³		ca. 1883 ca. 1888	<u>Ibid.</u> 1884:501. <u>Ibid.</u> 1889:495.
Dixon Chapel (Baptist) ¹	Near Town Point Farm	1903	Brown 1960:305-306.
Duck Creek Baptist Church	Uncertain of precise location.	1941-09-18	Onslow County Deed Book 194:317.
Enon Chapel Missionary Baptist Church ⁴	Cow Head Branch Duck Creek, N. C. Ward's Mill	1872 (organized) ca. 1895 1898 (new location) 1941-05-01	Brown 1960:259 Branson 1896:465. Brown 1960:259.
	[moved off Camp Lejeune]	1941-09-18 1942	Onslow County Deed Book 191:602. Onslow County Deed Book 194:317 Brown 1960:259.

1-3

³Some years it is listed as a Methodist church; others as a Baptist. The confusion probably resulted from the common practice of early church buildings being used by more than one congregation (on alternate Sundays). See: Enon Chapel Missionary Baptist Church.

⁴Originally located at Cow Head. Given new name of Enon's Chapel about the time the church was relocated at Ward's Mill.

<u>Name of Church</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Foy's Chapel (Primitive Baptist) ¹	[Stone's Bay area]	1941-08-02	Onslow County Deed Book 194:198.
Hazel Chapel ¹ [Methodist?]	Between NC 172 and Sallier's Bay	ca. 1921	Jurney <u>et al.</u> 1921: map.
Mill Branch Baptist Church ¹	[Mill Branch']	1941-05-01	Onslow County Deed Book 191:602.
New River Meeting House (Methodist?)	Uncertain	1820-11-25	<u>New Bern Sentinel</u> , 25 November 1820.
Shepard's Meeting House (Methodist)	Onslow County (possibly Stone's Bay area)	1820-11-25	<u>Ibid.</u>
Southwest Separate Baptist Church [later Primitive Baptist]	Plum Point, N/s mouth of SW Creek	Late 1700's	Paschal 1930; see discussion in text.
Stone's Bay Church	Stone's Bay area	1796 ⁷	Brown 1960:248.
Stone's Bay Primitive ⁸ Baptist Church	Stone's Bay area	1867	Minutes of the Stone's Bay Primitive Baptist Church for 1867.
Stone's Bay [Primitive Baptist] Church	Stone's Bay area (Aman's Store, N. C.)	ca. 1871 ca. 1877	Branson 1872:176. <u>Ibid.</u> 1878:228.

⁷ At this date the meetinghouse at Stone's Bay may have been open to use by all denominations since the Methodist bishop, Francis Asbury, preached there. It appears not to have been a Primitive Baptist congregation at this date (see footnote #8).

⁸ In some records it is referred to simply as the "Bay Church." Since removal from the study area, it goes by the name of New Bay Primitive Baptist Church. According to the church minutes, the church was organized in 1867 as a Primitive Baptist congregation.

<u>Name of Church</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Stone's Bay Primitive Baptist Church		1941 (removal date)	Brown 1960:248.
Town Creek Missionary Baptist Church ¹	Near Town Creek ¹⁰	ca. 1941	Survey maps, Public Works Office, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C. Gwynn 1961:920.
Trap's Creek Meetinghouse ¹	Trap's Creek area	1811-09-28	
Truesdale Church [Methodist]	[Across Holcomb Boulevard opposite the east end of Brewster Boulevard]	1921	Jurney <u>et al.</u> 1921: map.
		1941-05-01	Onslow County Deed Book 191:602.
Ward's Mill [should be <u>Will</u>] Primitive Baptist Church	[Last location: East of Duck Creek and Southwest of French's Mills]	ca. 1866 ca. 1867 ca. 1871	Branson 1867:86. <u>Ibid.</u> [1868]:122. <u>Ibid.</u> 1872:176.
Ward's Will Primitive Baptist Church		ca. 1877	<u>Ibid.</u> 1878:228.

⁹ For location in 1937, see Onslow County Map Book 1:88. The county holds two Onslow County map books identified as Book 1, one large and one small. This reference is found in the smaller map book.

¹⁰ There is circumstantial evidence to suggest that this is the same church as the one called Dixon Chapel.

<u>Name of Church</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Ward's Mill [should be <u>Will</u>] Church	Duck Creek	ca. 1883	<u>Ibid.</u> 1884:501.
		ca. 1888-1889	<u>Ibid.</u> 1889:495.
Washington Chapel Missionary Baptist Church ¹	Near Farnell Bay ¹¹	ca. 1895	<u>Ibid.</u> 1896:465.
		1913	Brown 1960:305.
		(congregation organized)	
		1914 (building begun)	<u>Ibid.</u>
		1941-05-07 (sold)	Onslow County Deed Book 191:623.

9-6

¹¹ See tract No. D-527 on the survey maps, Public Works Office, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Ministers

<u>Minister's Name</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Alderman, _____	Missionary Baptist	1880-1881	Brown 1960:259.
Aman, David	[Missionary] Baptist	ca. 1901	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:394.
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:418.
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.
		ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:439.
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:432.
Andrews, E. C.	Missionary Baptist	1904-1908	Brown 1960:260.
Andrews, W. O.	Missionary Baptist	ca. 1930?	<u>Ibid.</u>
Asbury, Francis	Methodist	1796, 1813	Asbury 1958:109, 722.
Baker, T. J.	Missionary Baptist	1886-1888	<u>Ibid.</u> :259.
Belch, Rev. I. E.	Missionary Baptist	?	<u>Ibid.</u> :260.
Benton, Rev. A. L.	Missionary Baptist	1937-1942 ¹²	<u>Ibid.</u>
Biggs, W. O.	Missionary Baptist	1909?	<u>Ibid.</u>

¹²The Enon Chapel Missionary Baptist Church building was removed from the study area in early 1942, thus disassociating this minister from the study area.

<u>Minister's Name</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Blackman, Rev. Dixie	Missionary Baptist	?	<u>Ibid.</u>
Brown, C. C.	Primitive Baptist	ca. 1901	News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:394.
		ca. 1902	<u>Ibid.</u> 1903:418.
		ca. 1903	<u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427.
		ca. 1904	<u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436.
		ca. 1905	<u>Ibid.</u> 1906:439.
		ca. 1906	<u>Ibid.</u> 1907:432.
		ca. 1909	<u>Ibid.</u> 1910:352.
		ca. 1910	<u>Ibid.</u> 1911:359.
		ca. 1911	<u>Ibid.</u> 1912:393.
		ca. 1912	<u>Ibid.</u> 1913:322.
		ca. 1913	<u>Ibid.</u> 1914:330.
		ca. 1914	<u>Ibid.</u> 1915:347.
		no date	Brown 1960:250.
Brown, Rev. James	Missionary Baptist	?	<u>Ibid.</u> :260.
Brown, John W.	Primitive Baptist	1867-1868	Minutes of the Stone's Bay Primitive Baptist Church for 1867 and 1868.
		ca. 1871	Branson 1872:176.
Burnett, George	Methodist?	1819	<u>Raleigh Minerva</u> , 26 February 1819.
Cashwell, C. S.	Missionary Baptist	1883-1886	Brown 1960:259.
		1917	<u>Ibid.</u> :260.
Cavanah, Russell (?) J.	Primitive Baptist	1876	Minutes of the Stone's Bay Primitive Baptist Church for 1876.
Clarke, F. A.	Missionary Baptist	?	Brown 1960:260.
		1914-1916	<u>Ibid.</u>
Copeland, J. E.	Missionary Baptist	1914-1916	<u>Ibid.</u>

<u>Minister's Name</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Covington, Elder B. J.	Missionary Baptist	ca. 1872	<u>Ibid.</u> :259.
Croom, <u>?</u>	Missionary Baptist	1874	<u>Ibid.</u>
Dobson, James	Missionary Baptist	1891	<u>Ibid.</u>
Edwards, _____	Missionary Baptist	1903?	<u>Ibid.</u>
Gibbs, J. T.	Methodist	ca. 1871	Branson 1872:176.
Gornito, John	Primitive Baptist	no date	Brown 1960:250.
Hardison, G. W.	Methodist	ca. 1877	Branson 1878:227.
Henderson, Sol(omon)	Baptist	ca. 1889	Brown 1960:306.
Hobbs, _____	Missionary Baptist	1902?	<u>Ibid.</u> :259.
Howe, A. T.	Missionary Baptist	1890-1891	<u>Ibid.</u>
Hunter, Ezekiel	Separate Baptist	1756-1773	Morgan 1968:276-277.
Jones, A. J.	Baptist	1903	Brown 1960:305-306.
Jones, Isaac	Primitive Baptist	1894	Minutes of the Stone's Bay Primitive Baptist Church for 1894.
Knight, W. B.	Missionary Baptist	1876-1877	Brown 1960:259.
Lambe, _____	Missionary Baptist	?	<u>Ibid.</u> :260.
LaPierre, John	Anglican	prior to 1734	Saunders 1886-1890:III, 624.
Leary, T. J.	Missionary Baptist	1881-1883	Brown 1960:259.
MacDowell, John	Anglican	before 1762- 06-15	Saunders 1886-1890:VI, 729.

<u>Minister's Name</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Markland, Charles	Separate Baptist	1756-10-08	Cf. Gwynn 1961:97 and Paschal 1930:316.
		1758-10-04	Cf. Gwynn 1961:101 and Paschal 1930:316.
		1759-01-03	Cf. Gwynn 1961:102 and Paschal 1930:316.
Marsden, Rev. Richard	Anglican	1732-05-10	Saunders 1886-1890:III, 342.
		1732-10-03	Onslow County Court Minutes for the October term of court, 1732.
Matthews, B. H.	Missionary Baptist	1897-1898?	Brown 1960:258.
Mintz, M. L.	Missionary Baptist	1930-1937	<u>Ibid.</u> :260.
Moir, Rev. James ¹³	Anglican	1742-1747	Paschal 1930:317-318.
Nixon, Robert ¹⁴	Separate Baptist [later Primitive Baptist]	1773-1794	Paschal 1930:318-321; Burkitt and Read 1803:293.
Nobles, J. W.	Missionary Baptist	1893-1897 1896	Brown 1960:259. Branson 1896:465.
Palmer, Paul ?	General Baptist	between 1731 and 1740's	Paschal 1930:153. See discussion in text.

¹³Of the Cape Fear area, he preached at New River only occasionally between 1742-1747.

¹⁴The precise location of Nixon's residence has not been determined. However, the original location of the Southwest Church, which Nixon pastored, was inside the present study area.

II-11

<u>Minister's Name</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Paul, Charles	Missionary Baptist?	1902	Brown 1960:259.
Pollard, Benjamin J.	Primitive Baptist	No date ca. 1866 ca. 1867 1870	<u>Ibid.</u> :250. Branson 1867:86. <u>Ibid.</u> [1868]:122, 123. Pittman 1909:215.
Pollard, Edward F.	Primitive Baptist	No date 1916 1941 ¹⁵	Brown 1960:250. Minutes of the Stone's Bay Primitive Baptist Church for 1916. Elder J. B. Pollard, personal interview, 28 December 1980.
Pridgen, _____	Missionary Baptist	1918 ?	Brown 1960:260.
Sandlin, _____	Missionary Baptist	1878	<u>Ibid.</u> :259.
Sandlin, Rev. N. A.	Missionary Baptist	1913-?	<u>Ibid.</u> :305.
Sidbury, Asa	Primitive Baptist	1867-1868	Minutes of the Stone's Bay Primitive Baptist Church for 1867 and 1868.
Smith, Job ¹⁶	Primitive Baptist	ca. 1895	Branson 1896:465.

¹⁵ Pastor of the Ward's Will Primitive Baptist Church when the government acquired the property and the church went out of existence.

¹⁶ Though he lived near the head of the White Oak River, Job Smith was pastoring the Ward's Will Church circa 1895.

<u>Minister's Name</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Stewart, Rev. Alexander ¹⁷	Anglican	ca. 1761	Paschal 1930:307.
Tritt, Rev. D. B.	Missionary Baptist	1925-1929	Brown 1960:260.
Utley, _____	Missionary Baptist	1879	<u>Ibid.</u> :259.
Ward, Ben[jamin]	Missionary Baptist	1887-10-21 1888-1889, 1891-1893 ca. 1895 ca. 1901 ca. 1902 ca. 1903 ca. 1904	<u>Weekly Record</u> , 21 October 1887. Brown 1960:259. Branson 1896:464-465. News and Observer Publishing Co. 1902:394. <u>Ibid.</u> 1903:418. <u>Ibid.</u> 1904:427. <u>Ibid.</u> 1905:436.
Wheeles[s], J. W.	[Missionary] Baptist		
White, J. D.	Baptist	?	Brown 1960:306.
Wooten, B. H.	Primitive Baptist	1879	Minutes of the Stone's Bay Primitive Baptist Church for 1879.

J-12

¹⁷ Minister at Bath, N. C., Stewart preached only twice at New River. He may have preached at "The Chapel" near French's Creek (see discussion in text).

APPENDIX K
A HISTORY OF THE POST OFFICES
HAVING SERVED THE AREA NOW WITHIN
THE CAMP LEJEUNE MILITARY RESERVATION
(1823-1941)

NOTE

Though the Colonial post road passed through the study area and crossed on Robert Snead's ferry, the area did not have a post office until 1823, when French's Mills Post Office was established. Beginning with the 1823 post office, all post offices (either situated within the study area or serving some of the residents therein) have been listed chronologically in the order of their dates of establishment. Postmasters are listed under the names of their post offices in the chronological order of appointment.

In all, 17 post offices operating under 21 different names served the study area between the years 1823 and 1941.

A. French's Mills

Established 18 February 1823

<u>Postmaster's Name</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Joseph M. French	18 February 1823 ¹
Edward W. Montford	3 April 1840 ²
Joseph M. French	14 October 1840
(Resigned, re-appointed)	9 December 1845
Philip Koonce	12 March 1846
John A. Freshwater	5 October 1847
Philip Koonce	19 January 1849
(Name changed to Piny Green	13 September 1849)
<u>Piny Green</u> (successor to French's Mills)	
Isaac Marshall	13 September 1849
Zeph(aniah) Marshall	26 March 1856
William C. French	7 June 1858
William J. Montfort	17 September 1859
(Name changed to Wardsville ³	5 February 1866)

¹See Record of Appointment of Postmasters 3:57, 4:76, 5:73, 6:120 (Record Group 28, National Archives).

²See Record of Appointment of Postmasters, Record Group 28, National Archives Microfilm Publication M841, Roll 94. Unless otherwise noted, all the information in this appendix is derived from this source.

³In the record where this name change is first mentioned, the name is clearly given as Wardsville. This, however, appears to be an error, for Wardsville never again appears in the postal records for Onslow County. When the new postmaster, Mrs. Emily Marshall, was appointed, the name of her post office was given as Ward's Mill. That name continued until the post office ceased operation on 30 November 1906. Nowhere do the postal records account for the discrepancy between Wardsville and Ward's Mill, but probably the similarity in sound caused the initial error to be made in the record.

Ward's Mill (successor to Piny Green)

<u>Postmaster's Name</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Mrs. Emily Marshall	5 February 1866
Zephaniah Marshall	17 December 1876
(Discontinued	19 April 1870)
(Re-established	26 January 1874)
William J. Montfort	26 January 1874 ⁴
Sallie Willis	2 September 1875 ⁴
Mrs. Sallie S. Willis	25 October 1875
William J. Montfort	29 February 1876
James O. Littleton	30 June 1897
James A. Paggett ⁵	24 August 1904
(Discontinued	9 November 1906,
effective	30 November 1906)

Former postal patrons of Ward's Mill Post Office to be served by the Hubert Post Office, effective 30 November 1906.

B. Foy's Store⁶

Established 14 May 1830

⁴ Sallie Willis and Mrs. Sallie S. Willis are evidently the same person. The earlier date is probably an appointment as acting postmaster (though not so listed in the postal records), while the later date is that of confirmed appointment.

⁵ The surname Paggett appears at first to be a misspelling for the name Padgett, common in Onslow County. However, it appears more likely that Paggett is a misspelling for Baggett or Baggatt, since one of the merchants listed for Ward's Mill in the early 1900's was one J. A. Baggett, sometimes spelled Baggatt.

⁶ It is likely that Foy's Store in 1835-1842 was at the same location as that shown on Burr's 1839 map as "Whitledge." When the 1839 map was made, John Whitledge was the postmaster of Foy's Store; and the settlement labeled "Whitledge" was within the area on the west side of New River acquired by the Federal government in 1941.

<u>Postmaster's Name</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Thomas Foy	14 May 1830 ⁷
John Whitley	1 January 1835
(Discontinued	March 1842)
[Re-established	1 October 1846] ⁸
Arnold B. Foy	1 October 1846
Jarrott Gornto	21 September 1847
Jesse Aman	6 December 1850
(Discontinued	7 April 1852)

[Probably succeeded by Aman's Store on 10 January 1854, though the record does not so state.]

C. Sneads Ferry⁹

Established 10 May 1842

Jarvis Marble	10 May 1842
John B. Pollock	11 February 1845
(Discontinued	7 June 1845)
(Re-established	5 November 1845)
James Grant	5 November 1845
(Discontinued	28 December 1846)
(Re-established	27 April 1847)
Jeremiah W. Yopp	27 April 1847
William F. Manson	9 June 1851
Burgess Williams	7 November 1855

⁷ See Record of Appointment of Postmasters 6:116 (Record Group 28, National Archives).

⁸ The records do not give a date of re-establishment for Foy's Store. However, when a post office was re-established, the new postmaster's date of appointment was always the same as the date of re-establishment. Therefore, the date of Arnold B. Foy's appointment is to be interpreted as the date of re-establishment.

⁹ While the Sneads Ferry Post Office was located outside the area acquired for Camp Lejeune, it is included in this appendix because it did serve some of the area later included in the military reservation.

Postmaster's Name

Date of Appointment

Elisha Porter	16 January 1858
A. J. Wilkins	10 March 1860
(Discontinued	8 November 1860)
(Re-established	15 January 1861)
George N. Ennett	15 January 1861
(Discontinued	11 December 1866)
(Re-established	29 June 1869)
Mary S. McCaleb ¹⁰	29 June 1869
Bryan Williams	28 October 1872
George N. Ennett	2 June 1873
Bryant Williams	15 March 1875
Joseph D. Congleton	1 September 1876
Owen F. Justice	6 September 1893
Susan E. Congleton	5 August 1897
William H. Sykes	23 April 1898
Susan E. Sykes	1 July 1907
Almon B. Yopp	10 April 1914
Susie Sykes (acting)	28 January 1919
Susie Sykes (confirmed appointment)	21 August 1919
Miss Helen I. Grant (acting)	17 August 1933
Miss Helen Irene Grant (confirmed appointment)	5 February 1934
Hubert L. Grant (acting)	2 October 1937
Mrs. Nettie M. Willis ¹¹	23 April 1938

D. Stone Bay

Established 18 July 1844

Harvey Cox	18 July 1844
Joseph Ennett, Jr.	2 September 1844
Green Canady	11 February 1845
Jesse H. Canady	26 May 1846
Gabriel Gray	26 November 1847
(Discontinued	15 June 1848)

¹⁰ Comparison of this line with the second line below will disclose the variation in the spelling of Mr. Williams's first name. From other sources, it is concluded that the correct spelling was Bryant.

¹¹ Still serving when the military reservation was established in 1941.

Postmaster's Name

Date of Appointment

[Apparently re-established as Stones Bay

21 September 1855]

Stones Bay (successor to Stone Bay)

Jarratt Gornto

21 September 1855

Green Canady

22 August 1857

Aaron Davis

30 September 1858

Jarratt Gornto

4 March 1859

Thomas Sanders

10 March 1860

George Shepard

1 January 1861

(Discontinued

11 December 1866)

(Re-established

29 June 1869)

S. H. Morton

29 June 1869

Mary C. Wilkins

19 August 1869

(Discontinued

27 November 1873)

E. Piny Green (see French's Mills)

F. Aman's Store

Established 10 June 1854

Jesse Aman

10 June 1854

Jesse Gray

17 February 1859

Edmond Shepard

5 January 1860

(Discontinued

6 December 1866)

(Re-established

3 August 1869)

Nancy Shepard

3 August 1869

(Discontinued

1 July 1870)

(Re-established

10 July 1874)

Robert C. Davis

10 July 1874

Andrew J. Shepard

17 November 1880

H. H. McMillan

10 October 1882

Nicholas N. McMillan

24 October 1882

Laura A. Shepard

26 September 1889

Abram N. Sandlin

25 November 1890

(Name changed to Verona on
but rescinded on

19 February 1894,
20 April 1894)

(Name again changed to Verona on

21 September 1894)

Verona (successor to Aman's Store)

Daniel E. Humphrey

19 February 1894

Postmaster's Name

Date of Appointment

<u>Postmaster's Name</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
(Appointment rescinded)	April 1894)
Daniel E. Humphrey	21 September 1894
Frank T. Yopp	28 September 1898
John E. Walton	26 May 1903
George W. Blake	19 December 1907
William T. Dixon	6 February 1914
Verona S. Beasley	27 May 1918 (rescinded)
Troy W. Humphrey	18 January 1922
John E. Ellis	9 February 1923
Mrs. Gussie Rawls (acting)	7 February 1927
Mrs. Gussie Rawls (confirmed)	20 June 1927
Mrs. Cora Gurganus	10 September 1927
(Deceased)	13 November 1959) ¹²

G. Stones Bay (see Stone Bay).

H. Wolf Pit

Established 4 June 1856

Edward W. Fonville	4 June 1856
Seth A. Huggins	4 October 1856
Edward W. Fonville	28 February 1857
(Discontinued	11 December 1866)
(Re-established	9 February 1874)
Wesley N. Marine ¹³	9 February 1874
(Discontinued	6 October 1874)
[Apparently re-established	4 February 1890]
Lydia A. Redd	4 February 1890
(Discontinued	15 September 1891)

Former postal patrons of the Wolf Pit Post Office subsequently served by the Marines Post Office.

¹² Still serving when the military reservaton was established in 1941.

¹³ The name is incorrect. It should have been Wiley N. Marine (see Marines in this appendix).

I. Palestine

Established 7 May 1860

<u>Postmaster's Name</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
O. B. Sanders	7 May 1860
John Shepard	29 May 1860
(Discontinued)	11 December 1866)

J. Ward's Mill (see French's Mills)

K. Duck Creek

Established 13 March 1874

Lewis O. Fonville	13 March 1874
William Russell	6 April 1892
(Appointment rescinded)	23 June 1892) ¹⁴
Lewis O. Fonville	13 March 1894
Edgar F. Barlowe	20 May 1898
Basil B. Hurst	20 May 1908
Hugh B. Hurst (acting)	24 June 1927
Hugh B. Hurst (confirmed)	8 July 1927
Miss Mildred Gillette (acting)	11 July 1929) ¹⁵
(Discontinued	5 October 1938,
effective	15 October 1938)

Former postal patrons of the Duck Creek Post Office subsequently served by the Marines Post Office.

¹⁴ Evidently, the Duck Creek Post Office was discontinued on 23 June 1892 when William Russell's appointment as postmaster was rescinded, and it was evidently re-established on 13 March 1894 when Lewis O. Fonville was appointed postmaster. However, the postal records mention nothing about discontinuation or re-establishment relating to this almost 2-year suspension of operation.

¹⁵ Another date of appointment was given as 2 July 1929, which may be the date when Miss Gillette assumed charge as acting postmaster.

L. Marines

Established 31 August 1885

<u>Postmaster's Name</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Wiley N. Marine	31 August 1885
[Apparently discontinued with mail forwarded to the Pollard Post Office]	27 December 1886

For later record, see Pollard.

M. Pollard

Established 21 October 1885

Edward S. Smith	21 October 1885
(Name changed to Marines	2 April 1890) ¹⁶

<u>Postmaster's Name</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
<u>Marines</u> (successor to Pollard)	
Edward S. Smith	2 April 1890
Lewis Marine	1 July 1897
Edward B. Smith	12 June 1914
Frank A. Smith (acting)	14 June 1928
Frank A. Smith (confirmed)	29 August 1928
(Discontinued	20 August 1941,
effective	30 September 1941)

All mail for the Marines Post Office was subsequently sent to Sneads Ferry.

¹⁶ When the post offices at Marines and at Pollard were established in 1885, they were at different locations. Then the original Marines Post Office was discontinued in late 1886. In 1890 the Pollard Post Office was renamed Marines, and at this time the post office may have also been relocated to the town of Marines, where that post office was located when it ceased operation in 1941. It is also possible that the original Marines, N. C., in 1885 was located at a different site from the Marines, N. C., of 1890. It is quite possible that both the Pollard, N. C., of 1885 and the Marines, N. C., of 1890 were associated with the village known as Marines when the government took over in 1941.

N. Shackelford

Established 23 June 1886

<u>Postmaster's Name</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Benjamin Ward	23 June 1886
(Discontinued)	24 March 1888)

All mail for the Shackelford Post Office was subsequently sent to Ward's Mill.

O. Hubert¹⁷

Established 20 July 1886

David J. Moore	20 July 1886
Dexter B. Morton	29 February 1888
Sampson A. Starling	11 January 1904
George G. Hatsell	30 August 1918
Mrs. Carrie Kellum (acting)	14 September 193
Mrs. Carrie Kellum (confirmed) ¹⁸	31 January 1933

P. Verona (see Aman's Store)

Q. Bayview

Established 12 February 1895

Samuel Marshburn ¹⁹	12 February 1895
(Discontinued effective	8 August 1902, 30 August 1902)

¹⁷ Although located outside the military reservation, the Hubert Post Office is included in this appendix because it served some residents of the area later acquired by the Federal government.

¹⁸ Still serving when the military reservation was established in 1941.

¹⁹ The name should apparently be Lemuel Marshburn since in most records his name and his actual signature appear as L. Marshburn. Lemuel was a common given name in Onslow County, and there are other references to a Lemuel Marshburn.

Former postal patrons of the Bayview Post Office were subsequently served by the Dixon Post Office.

R. Dixon²⁰

Established 12 February 1895

<u>Postmaster's Name</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Frank Dixon	12 February 1895
Andrew S. Rochelle	2 October 1902
Frank Dixon	18 October 1905
John E. Foy	19 August 1907
Mrs. H. Lizzie Foy ²¹	12 June 1914
Lester F. Dixon	12 April 1922
(Retired	30 April 1954)
(Post office discontinued effective	10 March 1954,
	30 April 1954)

Mail forwarded to Holly Ridge.

S. Hacraft

Established 22 March 1902

William C. Allen	22 March 1902
(Discontinued effective	15 August 1904,
	31 August 1904).

Former postal patrons of the Hacraft Post Office were subsequently served by the Verona Post Office.

T. Gillett

Established 10 November 1905

Christopher C. Brown	10 November 1905
----------------------	------------------

²⁰The Dixon Post Office would have served some patrons within the area later acquired by the Marine Corps.

²¹Still serving when the military reservation was established in 1941.

Postmaster's Name

Date of Appointment

Louis C. Brown	25 January 1908
William L. Kellum	5 December 1921
Alfonso H. Moore	10 January 1930
Mrs. Dale P. Kellum (acting)	5 August 1930
Mrs. Dale P. Kellum (confirmed)	5 January 1931
(Discontinued	20 August 1941,
effective	30 September 1941)

All mail for the Gillett Post Office was subsequently sent to Sneads Ferry.

With the closing of the post offices at Gillett and Marines on 30 September 1941, the last remaining post offices within the area acquired for the Camp Lejeune Military Complex passed out of existence.

U. Nerrissa²²

Established 13 July 1916

Beulah Russel	13 July 1916
James Hamilton (acting)	13 January 1921
James Hamilton (confirmed)	12 April 1921
(Discontinued	15 June 1925)

Former postal patrons of Nerrissa Post Office were subsequently served by the Duck Creek Post Office.

²²The initial Site Location Report for the proposed Nerrissa Post Office, submitted by Mrs. Russell on 29 May 1916, shows a location inside what is now Camp Lejeune property, about 400 yards south of Bear Creek. See Nerrissa Site Location Report, Records of the Post Office Department, Record Group 28, National Archives.

APPENDIX L

A COMPLETE LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS
FROM WHOM THE LAND WAS ACQUIRED
FOR THE CAMP LEJEUNE MILITARY RESERVATION

NOTE

This list has been compiled from the survey maps in the custody of the Public Works Office, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. Each tract was assigned an identifying number when the land was being acquired and surveyed. Deed records, photographs of standing structures, and map records have been keyed to the tract numbers for each parcel of land acquired.

Some of those listed in this appendix were nonresident landowners or only seasonal, part-time residents. On the other hand, there were those who resided in the study area but are not reflected in this appendix because they were not property owners. Approximately 720 families are reported to have been displaced by the government purchase of the Camp Lejeune land.

APPENDIX

A COMPLETE LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS FROM WHOM THE LAND
WAS ACQUIRED FOR THE CAMP LEJEUNE MILITARY RESERVATION

This list has been compiled from the survey maps in the custody of the Public Works Office, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. Each tract was assigned an identifying number when the land was being acquired and surveyed. Deed records, photographs of standing structures, and map records have been keyed to the tract numbers listed below for each parcel of land acquired.

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Allen, Polly	M-36	56.0
Allen, W. B., heirs of	M-84	11.4
Ambrose, S. S.	E-667	0.164
Aman, D. F., T. O. Fonville, Jr., and E. I. Provow, trustees of the Atlantic Missionary Baptist Church of Onslow	J-30	0.54
Aman, Durwood, and State of North Carolina	E-604	0.172
Aman, J. H., R. K. Herriage, J. D. Coston, D. N. Russell, and L. D. Bryan, constituting the Board of Education	I-13	1.43
Aman, John H., and State of North Carolina	B-239	0.2
Aman, Lemuel, Annie Lee Avery, and W. A. S. Aman (heirs of Annie E. Aman)	F-41	47.0
Andrews, B. F., F. J. Mickey, I. Ferol Green, and Jos. E. Bird	C-362	0.25
Andrews, C. L.	B-205	56.4
Andrews, Mary F.	B-212	146.0
Andrews, W. T.	K-57	0.37
Appell, J. V.	C-371	0.150
Arthar (Arthur?), L. Gatling	I-3	0.59
Arthur, J. G., and Elizabeth Arthur (wife)	I-17	98.0

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Atlantic Baptist Church (Marines, N. C.), Enon's Chapel, Bear Creek and Duck Creek Baptist Churches of Onslow County, N. C., the Deacons and their successors in office and the member- ship and successive membership of	J-58	0.38
Atlantic Christian College	B-213	557.6
Austin, W. F.	C-334	0.16
Avery, Annie Lee, and Lemuel Aman	F-40	206.0
Avery, Annie Lee, and Lemuel Aman	F-42	67.8
Avery, B. A.	C-406	178.0
Avery, B. A.	F-71	93.6
Bagott (Baggott?), Minie, heirs of	C-408	101.0
Baker, W. Prentiss, and Mary Finnell Baker	E-553	0.132
Barbre (Barber?), R. S., and J. E. Peterson	C-405	0.401
Barnhill, J. W.	C-324	0.18
Basden, E. J.	E-577	0.172
Bates, Elva	K-13	2.0
Bates, Elva	K-16	19.9
Bell, Ebin, and Ella Bell	G-14	79.0
Bell, E. M.	G-6	55.0
Bell, Ethel Ray Riggs, and Delores Ray Bell	G-43	2.0
Bell, Ethel Wray (Ray?) Riggs	G-8	48.7
Bell, Guy	G-47	111.0
Bell, N. P., and Lucy J. Bell	I-31	3.73
Bell, Ochara, heirs of	I-23	137.0
Bell, Victor	G-64	37.3
Bell, William	I-21	23.6
Bender, Julian W.	C-410	100.0
Bender, Kate L.	E-579	0.172
Bender, Robert H., heirs of	C-412	900.0
Bender, Robert H., heirs of	F-3	14.0
Betty, Lee I., and Anne Tyson Betty	L-33	1095.0

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Bilson, F. E.	C-356	0.434
Bizzelle, W. L., Jessie K. Bizzelle, and State of North Carolina	E-634	0.56
Blackman, R. M.	E-571	0.132
Blake, Mary Lilly C.	A-53	2.7
Blake, Mary Lilly C.	A-56	3.8
Blake, Mary Lilly C.	A-61	1.9
Boney, H. F., Jr., and W. E. McMillan	J-43	1.24
Boon, Calvin	M-30	96.0
Boon, Charlie	C-447	0.5
Bradley, Henry G.	C-413	42.0
Bradley, Josephine Bryant	D-519	3.0
Bradley, W. R.	D-525	17.0
Bradshaw, J. R., and Sallie Bradshaw	G-26	70.0
Bradshaw, J. R., and Sallie Bradshaw	G-40	52.0
Brinson, Martha M., heirs of	M-114	1.0
Broadhurst, Sallie, and Katie Provow, heirs	G-76	1.0
Brown, Eleanor	M-52	33.2
Brown, Hosea, D. F. Howard, and Owen F. Justice, members of the County Board of Education of Onslow County	C-414	0.5
Brown, Hosea, D. F. Howard, J. C. Mills, [members of the] County Board of Education	D-505	1.0
Brown, Lewis C., and Annie N. Brown	J-34	63.0
Brown, O. J.	L-20	23.8
Brown, O. J.	M-117	22.87
Brown, Oscar J.	L-8	46.3
Brown, Viola	G-27	72.0
Brown, Viola	G-39	76.0
Bryan, L. D.	J-25	43.8
Bullard, John B.	J-46	34.0
Burns, Mrs. D. B.	E-639	0.132

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Burton, J. W.	A-8	26.88
Burton, J. W.	C-407	174.0
Burton, J. W.	F-9	199.0
Burton, J. W., (Charles D. Fonville, claimant?)	C-432	6.0
Burton, Mrs. Martha C.	A-32	17.0
Burton, Mrs. Martha C.	A-41	381.0
Burton, Mrs. Martha C.	A-44	197.21
Burton, Mrs. Martha C., and State of North Carolina	E-632	0.28
Calvin, Margaret Jean	F-32	591.0
Capps, Crate	K-40	112.0
Capps, Letha, and Laura Mae Capps	M-65	3.56
Capps, L. C.	M-45	22.5
Capps, L. C.	M-60	8.0
Capps, L. C.	M-61	85.5
Carlson, C. I.	J-70	0.46
Carlson, C. I.	J-71	0.98
Carlson, C. I.	J-72	3.79
Carlson, C. I., and Laurinda R. Carlson	J-63	16.2
Carr, Ben	E-563	0.264
Carr, Sadie Hall	E-564	0.132
Cecil, A. Coke, and Louise B. Cecil	C-314	0.15
Chew, Lila	M-69	25.0
Chadwick, Augustus	C-420	1.6
Chadwick, James, heirs of (Jessie Chadwick)	C-449	4.0
Chadwick, John L., and Trixie Chadwick	C-421	9.9
Chadwick, S. J., and Sadie Marie Chadwick	F-19	38.0
Chadwick, William	C-419	7.2
Chapman, Hannah, heirs of	M-77	3.0
Chapman, Hannah, heirs of	M-91	27.0
Chapman, M. E., heirs of	M-78	35.6
Chapman, W. H., heirs of	M-13	23.7
Charlotte Gun and Reel Club	K-58	0.54

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Clinton, Bettie J.	M-107	5.3
Clinton, Frank, heirs of	M-106	6.07
Clinton, Thomas, heirs of	M-105	4.05
Coddington, C. C., heirs of	K-1	2439.0
Cole, Benford F., and Mary H. Cole	E-556	0.132
Collins, James C., Lucilla V. Collins, and State of North Carolina	E-629	0.216
Collins, Ruth, Letha Conway, Zennie Conway, and Borden Conway	F-82	41.3
Conway, Cora Lena	F-77	446.0
Conway, George B., heirs of	F-81	44.0
Conway, Ralph R.	F-20	88.0
Conway, R. R., heirs of	F-18	18.5
Conway, Mrs. R. R., and Ralph R. Conway	F-30	32.5
Conway, W. B., and Sadie Conway	F-17	86.0
Costin, Russell, C. Shepard, and C. C. Brown, trustees of the Primitive Baptist Religious Denomination of Stone's Bay Church	L-4	3.3
Covil, Blanche	H-23	39.7
Covil, John R.	J-24	81.0
Covil, John R.	L-50	65.0
Covil, J. R.	J-94	16.5
Covil, J. R.	L-35	105.0
Covil, J. R.	L-46	401.0
Covil, J. W.	L-59	54.0
Covil, J. W.	L-80	52.0
Covil, L. I.	K-35	80.0
Covil, L. I.	M-39	44.3
Covil, L. I.	M-49	67.0
Covil, O. L.	H-9	7.12
Covil, O. L.	J-8	90.0

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Covil, O. L.	J-15	49.9
Covil, O. L.	J-21	26.2
Covil, O. L.	J-51	25.1
Covil, O. L.	J-83	16.0
Covil, Wm. V.	J-57	18.6
Covil, W. V.	J-81	17.2
Covil, W. Vernanza	J-22	21.5
Cowell, M. A., H. L. Cowell, and E. W. Cowell (3/4ths interest), and A. Vernon Cowell (1/4 interest)	E-623	0.172
Cox, Earnest (Ernest?) Lee	A-52	3.0
Cox, Earnest (Ernest?) Lee	A-57	3.4
Cox, Earnest (Ernest?) Lee	A-60	1.9
Cox, E. L.	I-41	10.63
Cox, E. L.	I-46	18.9
Cox, E. L., heirs of	A-55	4.5
Cox, E. L., heirs of	C-401	142.8
Cox, Elwood, C. F. Tomlinson, R. R. Regan, and S. H. Parsons	C-364	0.207
Cox, Francis A.	A-51	2.6
Cox, Francis A.	A-62	2.1
Cox, Marlin	M-79	4.33
Cox, William	A-50	2.8
Cox, William	A-58	3.7
Cox, William	A-65	1.6
Cox, Zana H., and heirs of E. L. Cox	A-14	27.04
Cox, Zana H., and heirs of E. L. Cox	A-38	715.5
Cox, Zana H., and heirs of E. L. Cox	A-49	14.25
Cozart, T. A., S. M. Cozart, and N. M. Schaum	A-10	69.0
Craft, Haywood Lee	I-59	8.85
Crumpler, T. O.	F-2	60.0

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Cummings, E. O. (3/4ths undivided interest), and Hugh Sockwell (1/4th undivided interest)	C-323	0.14
Daly, J. M., Annie Mae, and State of North Carolina	E-594	0.115
Davenport, T. D., and John Thompson Davenport	G-62	24.6
Davenport, T. D., and John Thompson Davenport	G-65	7.9
Davis, Annie	K-18	46.8
Davis, Annie, estate of	K-11	2.0
Davis, Mrs. Chessie	F-15	4.5
Davis, Grover C.	C-409	955.0
Davis, Leslie	L-64	1.01
Davis, Moulton H., heirs of	C-442	5.0
Davis, S. L.	C-381	0.172
Davis, Willie	K-42	246.0
Dawson, J. B., estate of	M-111	84.0
Day, Christine S. (Roby C. Day, claimant)	M-50	278.0
Day, N. E., and Roby Day	A-3	223.2
Dexter, J. G., and Hazel Dexter	O-4	17.9
Dexter, Joe, and Hazel Dexter	C-428	1.0
Dexter, Nina I. Pollard	H-33	19.3
Dixin (Dixon?), Lester (Leroy Dixon, claimant to 1/2 interest)	L-55	109.0
Dixon, Bessie	M-96	7.0
Dixon, D. M.	B-229	421.0
Dixon, E. B.	M-48	7.0
Dixon, Eli W.	L-79	0.01
Dixon, John, Brancy Dixon, B. W. Dixon, and Aliff Dixon, trustees of the Missionary Baptist Religious Society of Town Creek	M-109	1.2
Dixon, J. W., <u>et al</u> , Committeemen of School District No. 18 (colored race)	M-110	1.0
Dixon, Lester	L-58	1.43
Dixon, Lester F.	L-77	0.08

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Dixon, Lester F., and Lena R. Dixon	L-72	2.63
Dixon, L. F.	L-38	1.65
Dixon, L. F.	L-76	5.5
Dixon, Lorena, and Ebbo Dixon	M-43	172.0
Dixon, Mary H., and Lester Dixon	L-36	5.2
Dixon, Mary H., and Lester Dixon	L-73	5.64
Dixon, Mary Holland	L-37	58.0
Dixon, W. R., and Bessie Dixon	M-100	2.0
Dudley, Sam	B-217	17.0
Duffy, Lida P., Elizabeth Duffy, Francis Duffy, and Rodolph Duffy	G-16	1060.0
Duffy, Lida P., Elizabeth Duffy, Francis Duffy, and Rodolph Duffy	G-20	496.0
Durant, Carrie	G-11	156.0
Eden, Mitchell	B-228	18.7
Edens, Tressie	L-3	109.0
Edens, Tressie	L-26	65.0
Edens, Tressie, and dower interest of Emily Humphrey	L-82	8.0
Education, County Board of (District No. 8)	D-548	1.0
Education, County Board of	D-549	1.0
Education, Onslow County Board of	M-87	1.0
Edwards, Gardner	E-590	0.172
Elleby, George, Cal Jones, and Leeman Tyrance, trustees of Mill Branch Baptist Church	C-446	0.5
Ellis, Albert J.	D-502	225.0
Ellis, Albert J., and State of North Carolina	E-630	0.28
Ellis, B. T.	M-42	61.0
Ellis, W. T., Jr.	C-320	0.14
Evans, D. R.	L-5	240.0
Farnell, Katie Bell	F-33	502.0
Farnell, Mrs. L. B.	C-342	0.22
Farnell, Lula C., heirs of	G-59	115.0

L-10

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Farnell, Lula C., heirs of, and Pine Land Company (disputed area between)	G-69	35.0
Farnell, Narcie Clyde, heirs of	D-509	204.0
Ferguson, M. L., W. L. Ketchum, J. C. Petteway, and J. C. Thompson	O-2	5.85
Fisher, Clifton V., Lottie Fisher, and dower interest of Julia Wood	M-94	8.2
Fonville, Carrie	I-33	5.29
Fonville, James M.	I-76	8.3
Fonville, Katie L. (Tishie)	I-75	6.5
Fonville, Lewis O., Sr., heirs of	I-79	234.0
Fonville, Miss Sallie	I-52	84.0
Fonville, Miss Sallie	I-85	67.0
Fordham, J. M.	J-62	0.71
Fordham, P. T., J. M. Fordham, and A. J. Jenkins	J-99	1.01
Foscue, Fannie, heirs of	A-34	0.23
Foscue, J. C.	E-602	0.172
Foster, Zeta B.	E-583	0.115
Foushee, J. G., deceased, trustee of Guilford Fishing Club	C-376	0.172
Foy, Alonza, heirs of	M-76	73.0
Foy, Capias F., heirs of	L-22	22.2
Foy, Capias F., heirs of	M-73	14.8
Foy, Cater A.	L-23	24.5
Foy, Cater A.	M-68	10.5
Foy Chapel Church (see Hines, James, <u>et al.</u>)		
Foy, Charlie T.	L-21	27.4
Foy, Charlie T.	M-74	22.7
Foy, E. H.	L-11	20.0
Foy, Enoch	M-92	12.0
Foy, Enoch H.	L-19	22.6
Foy, George, and Etta J. Foy	M-41	69.0

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Foy, Hester Elizabeth	L-51	406.0
Foy, Hugh	L-16	17.2
Foy, Joe, and Laura Foy	C-430	5.0
Foy, John, heirs of	L-42	65.0
Foy, Laura	C-448	1.0
Foy, Lee	L-15	15.7
Foy, Leslie	M-8	31.5
Foy, Luther	L-24	31.0
Foy, Luther	M-86	8.35
Foy, Mary T., heirs of	L-81	91.0
Foy, Norman, and Annah (Anna?) Foy	M-53	70.0
Foy, Richard	L-13	26.3
Foy, Sara Elizabeth	L-14	28.3
Foy, Tom	L-17	15.8
Foy, Tom and Ruby Foy	L-18	22.0
Foy, W. H.	J-75	4.0
Foy, W. J.	L-12	41.4
Freeborn, S. R.	B-240	36.57
Freshwater, A. D.	G-4	280.0
Freshwater, D. W.	G-55	66.0
Freshwater, J. A.	J-18	6.66
Frizzelle, Mrs. Nina W.	E-568	0.132
Fussell, D. C., and Lena Lea Fussell	E-685	0.132
Gallagher, Joseph A.	L-30	738.0
Garner, N. L.	C-348	0.175
Gibbs, Adock	I-15	3.72
Gillett, I. Filmore	G-17B	45.4
Gillett, I. Filmore	G-17D	20.3
Gillett, I. Filmore	G-24	510.0
Gillette, Mrs. Carrie, heirs of	I-39	59.3
Gillette, Mrs. Carrie, heirs of	I-82	138.0
Gillette, D. L., and E. J. (Jay?) Gillette	D-506	361.0

Name of Property OwnerTract No.Acreage

Gillette, E. F.	F-47	330.0
Gillette, Hermus	F-43	343.0
Gillette, Jay	D-540	12.0
Gilman, Lena E. (F.?)	C-435	103.0
Gilman, Lena F. (E.?)	O-3	93.0
Gooding, Ella Naomi	E-552	0.132
Gooding, Ella Naomi	E-663	0.132
Gorham, Ailein Ross	E-559	0.132
Gornto, Katie	I-60	9.28
Gornto, Kitty May	J-107	19.4
Gornto, Walter, Rodney Soloman [Gornto?], and Freeman Gornto, heirs-at-law	J-76	1.53
Goss, John	L-6	1.01
Goss, John, heirs of	M-83	39.3
Goss, Phillip	M-71	33.0
Gouse (Goss or Gause?), Phillip, Nathan Sandlin, and Calvin Boon, trustees	M-81	0.07
Grady, R. A., Kathleen S. Grady, Dr. E. C. Grady, Junior Grady, and Ruth P. Grady	E-573	0.103
Graham, Joseph	I-9	25.7
Grainger, Mrs. Myrtle B.	E-566	0.132
Gray, Charlotte, heirs of	M-102	21.0
Gray, Garland, Vera Gray, and dower interest of Caroline Wilkins	L-49	473.0
Gray, George F., heirs of	I-50	5.06
Gray, Jourden, and S. P. Gray, heirs of	M-38	42.4
Gray, P. E.	M-108	91.0
Gray, Robert, and George Gray	M-58	23.0
Gray, Vernon	M-85	18.6
Gregory, James E.	J-13	60.0
Griffin, Nena Paderick	K-54	0.17
Groves, H. H.	M-57	5.2

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreeage</u>
Gurganus, Dennis	L-39	55.0
Gurganus, Dennis	L-57	0.41
Gurgonus (Gurganus), J. V.	B-200	170.4
Haines, Sarah E.	J-98	0.34
Haines, William A., Jr., Benjamin D. Haines, Jr., and Marion Haines	H-12	33.3
Hall, Johnson	F-64	75.0
Hall, Lola T.	M-4	392.0
Hamilton, Jay	O-6	10.1
Hamilton, Jay	(Unnumbered)	15.23
Hamilton, Rollo	F-5	25.0
Hamilton, W. S., and E. J. Hamilton	O-7	16.2
Hamilton, W. S., and Joanna Hamilton	D-500	36.0
Hargett, Leila Mae	A-39	9.76
Hargett, Leila Mae	A-40	98.0
Hargett, Leila May	RR-10	2.33
Hargett, W. L.	C-355	0.25
Harmon, B. C.	C-339	0.45
Harrison, Adella Marine	J-105	0.17
Harrison, Della (Adella?)	J-96	1.86
Harrison, L. H., Louis (Lewis?) Marine, Kitty Marine, and A. E. K. Marine	J-93	2.7
Harrison, L. H., and heirs of Sidie A. Marine	J-61	22.6
Harrison, Stephen J.	J-31	14.8
Harrison, Stephen J.	J-66	0.25
Hartell, Hannah E.	K-15	24.6
Hawkins, Linkfield, estate of	C-450	11.0
Hawkins, Norman	C-441	54.0
Hawkins, Norman, and Annie Hawkins	C-416	5.6
Hayden, Velva G.	C-352	0.209

Name of Property OwnerTract No.Acreeage

Heins (Hines?), E. C.	K-51	35.0
Heins (Hines?), E. C. (Hawley Griffin, claimant)	K-44	0.68
Hemby, Rosco (Roscoe?)	B-214	131.8
Hemby, S. C.	B-202	80.0
Henderson, Barclay B.	G-17	689.0
Henderson, Barclay B.	G-17A	1286.5
Henderson, Barclay B., and I. Filmore Gillette (disputed area between)	G-17C	90.8
Henderson, Barkley (Barclay?) Burgess	I-90	57.0
Henderson, Barkley (Barclay?) Burgess	I-91	10.4
Henderson, Barkley (Barclay?) Burgess	I-92	45.2
Henderson, B. B.	I-22	148.0
Henderson, C. R. (1/3), N. B. Henderson (1/3), N. B. Henderson and Rhoda Henderson (1/3), and/or State of North Carolina Board of Education	E-676	11.7
Henderson, Dera, and State of North Carolina	E-627	0.216
Henderson, Mrs. Dereaa	J-59	30.7
Henderson, Edward	J-33	13.1
Henderson, Ella	F-6	19.0
Henderson, I. F.	C-445	4.0
Henderson, J. L.	G-31	46.8
Henderson, J. L.	I-2	20.0
Henderson, John P.	A-46	2.5
Henderson, Junior	RR-12	0.00235
Henderson, Leon	I-16	422.0
Henderson, Leon	I-89	40.4
Henderson, Leon (Ephraim F. Arthur heirs, claimants)	I-66	0.83
Henderson, L. N.	E-670	65.0
Henderson, Lula	D-539	13.0
Henderson, M. S.	K-36	28.0
Henderson, N. B.	I-19	14.8

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Henderson, N. B.	I-67	8.28
Henderson, N. B. (2/3rd), C. R. Henderson (1/3), and/or State of North Carolina Board of Education	E-673	7.0
Henderson, N. B., J. L. Henderson, and C. R. Henderson	I-4	14.8
Henderson, N. B., J. L. Henderson, and C. R. Henderson	I-35	20.3
Henderson, N. B., J. L. Henderson, and C. R. Henderson	I-47	19.8
Henderson, N. B., J. L. Henderson, and C. R. Henderson	I-58	2.5
Henderson, N. B., and L. N. Henderson	E-633	7.0
Henderson, N. B., and wife	I-1	8.9
Henderson, N. B., and wife	I-25	32.9
Henderson, Phoebe Burnett	C-415	27.0
Henderson, Theodore, and Jasabel (Jezebel?) Henderson	D-517	3.4
Henderson, Theodore, and Jesabelle Henderson	D-503	29.0
Henderson, Thomas, estate of	E-671	42.5
Henderson, Thomas, estate of	I-93	3.3
Henderson, W. R.	G-25	16.0
Hendrix, Edward, and Margaret Hendrix	E-625	0.344
Henry Motor Sales Company	C-332	0.17
Hewett, Olive S.	H-15	10.68
Hewitt, Alan	F-24	20.5
Hewitt, Myrtle A.	F-22	23.4
Hewitt, Nannie (Gornito Burial Ground)	D-547	0.25
High Point Land Company (W. R. Burgess)	C-301	0.208
High Point Land Company (E. L. Bennet)	C-303	0.14
High Point Land Company (Kent and French)	C-306	0.15
High Point Land Company (G. W. Summersill)	C-308	0.14
High Point Land Company (O. V. Kester)	C-310	0.14
High Point Land Company (E. B. Riggs)	C-311	0.14
High Point Land Company (J. B. Gurganus)	C-312	0.14
High Point Land Company (N. R. Robinson)	C-315	0.17
High Point Land Company (S. I. Farnell)	C-317	0.16

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
High Point Land Company	C-319	0.14
High Point Land Company (J. L. McCollum)	C-325	0.197
High Point Land Company (J. A. Hart)	C-328	0.20
High Point Land Company (F. P. Ingram)	C-329	0.199
High Point Land Company (J. E. Kester)	C-330	0.199
High Point Land Company (E. Q. Bynum)	C-331	0.20
High Point Land Company (T. M. Stanton)	C-333	0.17
High Point Land Company (R. N. Mann)	C-337	0.175
High Point Land Company (Lee Andrews)	C-343	0.22
High Point Land Company	C-346	0.16
High Point Land Company (W. H. Foy)	C-351	0.219
High Point Land Company (R. C. Hubbard)	C-353	0.202
High Point Land Company (R. B. Parker)	C-361	0.367
High Point Land Company (Wade Marsh)	C-369	0.161
High Point Land Company	C-437	580.0
Hill, I. H. (Rebecca Jones heirs, claimants)	I-57	9.10
Hill, Isaiah	I-69	23.8
Hill, Isaiah, and Albert Hurst	G-34	120.0
Hill, Isaiah (Herbert Hurst heirs, claimants)	I-49	18.58
Hill, Nora, heirs of	I-77	11.6
Hines (see also Heins)		
Hines, James, Gold Pollock, and A. H. Humphrey, trustees of Foy Chapel Church	M-82	0.5
Hodges, Belle	K-22	33.7
Hodges, Belle, estate of	K-7	2.5
Holland, Bessie	G-49	49.0
Holloman, B. J., and Etnie M. Holloman	E-558	0.132
Holt, M. B., and State of North Carolina	E-595	0.115
Holton, A. H.	C-366	0.172
Home Mission Society (see also Montford, Cape, <u>et al.</u>)		
Home Mission Society, trustees of	M-67	1.01

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Hopkins, A. M.	C-354	0.247
Horne, Ada Sandlin	M-55	15.0
Horne, E. T.	M-6	76.0
Horne, Julia A., heirs of	J-26	142.0
Horne, H. L.	M-10	426.0
Horne, L. T., and Sarah Horne	L-44	78.0
Horton, William James, and Sara Carr Horton	E-574	0.132
Hoskins (Haskins?), Vernon	C-341	0.22
Houston, Emery	K-37	67.0
Howard, D. F., J. B. Petteway, and F. B. Pittman, County Board of Education of Onslow County, North Carolina	J-55	5.28
Howard, Lena E.	G-3	94.0
Huck, Uriah	K-33	4.0
Hucks, Agnes, Della Monroe, and Marinda Zea	M-70	9.5
Humphrey, Annie E.	L-43	14.5
Humphrey, Annie M.	M-63	35.2
Humphrey, Benjamin	A-24	16.9
Humphrey, Cyrus	A-13	69.0
Humphrey, Edgar H.	B-237	0.5
Humphrey, E. I.	A-6	67.84
Humphrey, Eugene	A-21	6.1
Humphrey, Eugene	A-23	17.3
Humphrey, Frank D.	RR-7	0.07
Humphrey, Frank Eddie, estate of	A-22	17.3
Humphrey, Henry L.	K-43	48.0
Humphrey, Henry W.	RR-6	3.88
Humphrey, I. H.	A-31	33.6
Humphrey, Ira. L., heirs of, and dower interest of Emily Humphrey	L-67	18.5
Humphrey, Ira L., heirs of, and dower interest of Ima Farrior	L-28	79.0

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Humphrey, Leander J.	K-48	253.0
Humphrey, Lott W., heirs of	M-95	19.0
Humphrey, S. C.	M-54	137.0
Humphrey, S. C.	M-104	41.0
Humphrey, Troy W.	L-2	113.0
Humphrey, Troy W.	L-48	1.48
Humphrey, Troy W., and dower interest of Emily Humphrey	L-29	45.0
Humphrey, Washington, heirs of	B-230	127.0
Humphrey, W. B.	K-39	124.0
Humphrey, W. B.	M-14	24.1
Humphrey, W. B. (Elias King, colored, claimant)	M-62	26.4
Humphrey, W. H.	A-12	18.9
Humphrey, W. L.	M-59	5.9
Humphroy, W. Lee	B-216	187.0
Humphrey, W. Lee	M-26	133.0
Humphrey, Woodis B.	M-12	693.0
Hunter, Allen	D-546	45.5
Hunter, Eugene	D-508	68.0
Hunter, Eugene	D-531	5.5
Hunter, Hugh	D-515	10.6
Hunter, Orin, heirs of	D-543	4.3
Hurst, A. D.	E-644	0.164
Hurst, A. D.	E-645	0.132
Hurst, A. D.	E-646	0.132
Hurst, A. D.	E-647	0.103
Hurst, A. D.	E-652	0.132
Hurst, Adrian D., and Lee Hurst	C-439	220.0
Hurst, Adrian D., and W. B. Hurst	C-411	94.0

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreege</u>
Hurst, A. J., heirs of	G-19	464.0
Hurst, A. J., heirs of	I-86	123.0
Hurst, A. J., heirs of (Miss Sallie Fonveille, claimant)	G-51	35.5
Hurst, A. J., heirs of, and E. B. Smith (disputed area between)	I-42	58.0
Hurst, A. J., heirs of, and Minnie Hurst	H-19	85.0
Hurst, Edward Lee	E-661	0.132
Hurst, Hogan	E-648	0.132
Hurst, Hogan H.	E-649	0.132
Hurst, Hogan H.	E-650	0.132
Hurst, Hogan H.	E-651	0.103
Hurst, Hogan H.	E-653	0.103
Hurst, Hogan, heirs of	C-422	436.0
Hurst, Hogan, Will Barry Hurst, and Adrian Dulaney Hurst	E-680	243.0
Hurst, Hogan, W. B. Hurst, and Mrs. Lorena Hurst	C-438	211.0
Hurst, Hugh B., and Tom F. Hurst	G-29	2.0
Hurst, J. B.	I-32	5.88
Hurst, John Lewis	G-21	33.5
Hurst, John Lewis	G-52	72.0
Hurst, K. B., and Velma Hurst	E-659	0.132
Hurst, Ken R., heirs of	G-38	161.0
Hurst, Ken R., and/or State of North Carolina Board of Education	E-677	39.7
Hurst, Lewis, and Rosetta Hurst, heirs of	G-74	5.0
Hurst, Lewis, Moses Marshall, and John White, trustees of the Baptist Church of Brown's Sound	I-7	0.52
Hurst, Mrs. Lorena, Rachel Hurst, and Burnay (Burnap) Hurst	C-436	123.7
Hurst, Minnie	G-33	565.0

Name of Property OwnerTract No.Acreage

Hurst, Minnie, and/or State of North Carolina Board of Education	E-674	4.0
Hurst, Rachel Lorena	E-660	0.132
Hurst, Thomas F., and Sallie G. Hurst	G-71	4.26
Hurst, W. B.	A-9	72.64
Hurst, W. B.	E-654	0.164
Hurst, W. B.	E-655	0.132
Hurst, W. B.	E-656	0.132
Hurst, W. B.	E-657	0.132
Hurst, W. B.	E-658	0.103
Ipok (Ipock?), C. E., and estate of T. A. Green	F-45	217.0
James, Bob, and Lillie Bell James	RR-2	3.6
James, D. T.	K-29	9.8
James, J. C., heirs of	M-101	31.6
James, J. D., estate of	K-28	6.0
James, John C., heirs of	M-34	65.0
James, J. T., estate of	K-27	22.7
James, Mary	K-50	90.0
James, Mary, heirs of	M-64	21.3
James, Thomas, heirs of	K-30	15.8
James, Willie	K-49	46.0
James, W. S.	K-32	8.25
Jarman, H. A., heirs of	M-25	84.0
Jarman, Henry A., estate of	E-672	53.0
Jarman, Mary E. Sandlin	M-11	2.0
Jarman, R. B., heirs of	M-7	152.0
Jarrell, W. M.	C-372	1.29
Jeffreys, George Collins	E-565	0.132
Jeffreys, James T.	E-562	0.132

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Jenkins, H. L.	K-47	27.8
Jenny Hall Fishing Club (J. M. Fowler, president; E. T. Horne, treasurer; W. C. Hull, secretary)	M-56	3.4
John L. Roper Lumber Company	C-402	1123.0
John L. Roper Lumber Company	F-37	539.0
John L. Roper Lumber Company	F-46	594.0
John L. Roper Lumber Company	F-49	142.0
John L. Roper Lumber Company	F-56	280.0
John L. Roper Lumber Company	F-73	60.0
John L. Roper Lumber Company	O-1	266.0
John L. Roper Lumber Company	(Unnumbered)	90.0
Johnson, Graham P.	E-557	0.132
Jones, Andrew, and Rosanna Jones	C-433	10.0
Jones, Cal	C-431	3.0
Jones, C. C.	F-70	0.13
Jones, Eula	I-71	5.8
Jones, Henry	J-1	4.43
Jones, Warren W., and Asa T. Jones, Jr.	I-53	9.16
Jones, Zula	J-2	4.02
Justice, Bertie H.	B-210	158.0
Justice, Lizzie	B-248	0.5
Justice, Lizzie, estate of	B-215	137.7
Justice, Roy	M-112	104.0
Kearns, B. Finch, J. N. McCrary, A. Coke Cecil, and Louise B. Cecil	C-347	0.19
Kellum, Mrs. Annie T., heirs of	J-40	15.2
Kellum, A. R., heirs of	F-61	37.0
Kellum, Claud	F-60	31.0
Kellum, Frank, estate of, and life interest of John Hamilton, Sr., and Maggie Hamilton	O-9	1.41

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Kellum, L. A.	F-60 1/2	17.0
Kellum, Lucy, and life interest of John Hamilton, Sr., and Maggie Hamilton	O-5	4.19
Kellum, R. N.	F-12	38.0
Kellum, R. N.	F-14	66.5
Kesler, B. B. C.	E-551	0.164
Ketchum, I. E., and Laura Dietrich	E-640	0.115
Ketchum, W. L., and Syble (Sybil?) Ketchum	E-588	0.143
Ketchum, Sybil H.	A-54	5.7
Ketchum, Sybil H.	A-59	1.6
Keziah, S. P.	C-302	0.14
Kilgo, John C.	K-59	0.34
King, Francis Cox	A-64	3.2
King, Isham E., and Katie H. King	H-14	6.2
Kinsey, Earl W.	E-575	0.132
Koonce, C. D.	B-206	40.4
Koonce, Dora, and Charles Duffy Koonce	F-36	52.5
Koonce, Mrs. Gertrude Provow	H-6	81.6
Koonce, Mrs. T. B.	E-554	0.132
Landen, L. M., heirs of (O. J. Brown, claimant)	L-20A	1.0
Landen, Sallie A.	L-74 ^A	1.0
Landen, Verter (?) May, and Vivian Landen Davis	L-25	171.0
Landen, Verton (?) May, and Vivian Landen Davis	M-15	78.0
Lane, Mrs. J. J.	E-638	0.164
Langston, W. Leslie	E-567	0.132
Lasater, Margaret, and Elva Bryan	K-65	0.45
Lee, Mrs. Carrie F.	E-570	0.132
Lewis, Kittie Mae	L-10	3.5
Lindsey, Walter, and Flossie Lindsey	C-418	8.5
Littleton, J. O.	J-85	0.48

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Lockamy, G. A.	E-626	13.2
Loftin, Alex	J-23	15.2
Long, Robert Staley	E-662	0.132
Long, Robert Staley	E-665	0.132
Loy, Eva Ward	K-26	214.0
Loy, Eva Ward	M-2	1000.0
Loy, Eva Ward	M-17	234.0
Loy, Eva Ward	M-24	65.0
Loy, Eva Ward	M-97	215.0
McAlister, G. R.	D-521	17.3
McAlister, G. R.	D-529	42.0
McAlister, Henry	D-513	19.0
McAlister, Henry	D-520	21.0
McAlister, Henry	D-538	42.5
McAlister, Robert	D-524	2.9
McAlister, William	D-522	8.0
McAllister, William, and Maggie McAllister	D-545	20.0
McArthur, C. N.	C-326	0.19
McCabe, B. B.	I-68	6.15
McCabe, F. A.	I-30	12.13
McClammy, Charles O., heirs of	L-52	205.0
McCullers, W. E.	F-50	40.4
McLean, Alice Grace	E-555	0.132
Mace, K. G., and J. C. Hatley	L-61	0.04
Maison, E. L.	M-75	34.6
Maready, Marie Onnie, and Caldonia Maready	D-542	705.0
Margolis, Max	C-345	0.174
Marine, A. E. K.	J-86	0.07
Marine, Clyde, and Pearl Marine Gillette	J-95	1.04
Marine, John, and life estate of Kitty Marine	J-39	46.0

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreeage</u>
Marine, John R., Nona Marine, and Seegar Townsend	J-5	0.67
Marine, John R., and Ollie Marine	J-53	19.8
Marine, J. R.	J-104	42.4
Marine, J. R., and Nona Marine	J-87	0.07
Marine, Katie	I-55	84.5
Marine, Kay	I-62	97.0
Marine, Kitty, and A. E. K. Marine	J-90	0.21
Marine, Lewis, estate of	I-20	501.0
Marine, Ollie	H-11	38.46
Marine, Ollie	J-65	0.28
Marine, Ollie	J-68	0.42
Marine, Ollie	J-89	0.30
Marine, Walter, and Vernanza Covil	J-97	0.08
Marine, Walter N.	H-10	142.0
Marine, Walter N., and Stephen J. Harrison	J-67	0.54
Marshall, Elijah	G-30	33.7
Marshall, F. S.	J-77	32.0
Marshall, John D., Henry Gibbs, and Amos Lovett, [trustees of] Truesdale Methodist Episcopal Church	C-429	1.0
Marshall, Solomon, heirs of	G-42	21.5
Marshall, Walter	I-61	0.89
Mattocks, A. B.	J-36	32.0
Mattocks, A. B.	J-78	1.08
Mattocks, A. B.	J-80	3.65
Mattocks, A. B., and Lina Mattocks	J-73	23.4
Mattocks, G. L., Isaac Margolis, and Maurice Margolis	E-601	0.172
Mattocks, Philip W.	J-7	18.5
Maxwell, Ethel Youngblood	K-60	0.32
Meadows, Lester	G-68	23.4
Meadows, Mollie	G-67	30.0
Meadows, T. P.	G-5	5.6

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Melton, Cyrus	D-512	164.0
Melville, G. L.	B-243	15.0
Melville, R.	B-211	50.0
Merritt, Carrie H.	I-56	5.36
Millis, Annie	I-45	30.6
Millis, Annie	I-73	27.0
Millis, Annie	I-78	91.0
Millis, J. B.	I-81	17.9
Millis, John Ball	I-51	7.59
Millis, L. H., heirs of	I-72	53.4
Millis, W. F., and L. T. Millis	I-40	100.0
Mills, Carrie W.	L-47	106.0
Mills, Carrie W.	L-78	6.0
Mills, Carrie W., and Vera Gray	L-66	16.7
Mohn, W. M.	M-66	15.1
Monk, John, Amos Goody, and Alonza Ward, Public School Committee of District No. 19	M-80	1.01
Montford (see also Montfort)		
Montford, Belford	I-26	12.79
Montford, Belford	I-34	5.75
Montford, Cape, <u>et al.</u> , trustees [of the] Home Mission Society	M-33	1.0
Montford, Nellie, heirs of	F-44	210.0
Montford, Nellie, heirs of	F-72	37.5
Montford, William, and Clara Montford	G-58	116.0
Montfort (see also Montford)		
Montfort, Cape	L-68	31.4
Montfort, Julia, heirs of	I-36	2.04
Montfort, Nellie, heirs of	D-501	570.0
Montfort, William	G-28	73.0

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Moore, A. H., and Mariah Moore	J-19	12.1
Moore, A. H., and Mariah Moore	J-32	18.8
Moore, A. H., and Mariah Moore	J-35	24.7
Moore, A. Wylie, and Esther Lewis Moore	H-4	759.0
Moore, Mrs. Maria Ward	G-54	39.8
Morton, C. M.	D-507	66.0
Morton, C. M.	F-35	26.0
Morton, C. M.	G-46	124.0
Morton, Dexter B., heirs of	F-29	58.0
Morton, Mrs. Euzella B.	F-74	116.0
Morton, T. J., Jr.	B-231	79.0
Morton, T. J., Sr.	B-208	276.0
Murphy, Bryant, heirs of	K-52	25.8
Murrill, Lilia	B-221	35.4
Murrill, R. E.	RR-3	11.78
Murrill, Z. E.	A-45	4.0
Myers, Wake, and Mary Louise Myers	E-683	0.115
Myers, W. H.	E-580	0.172
Nash, Pembroke	H-16	10.93
Newell, Fred, and Dora Hunter	D-504	32.0
Newell, Louise, heirs of	D-518	10.0
Newell, Thomas, and Bertha Newell	D-537	9.0
Newton, E. A.	E-664	0.132
North Carolina Pulp Co.	A-2	46.0
North Carolina Pulp Co.	A-5	21.44
North Carolina Pulp Company and Nannie Hewitt	D-544	2874.0
North Carolina State Board of Education	E-681	40.7
North Carolina State Board of Education	G-48	581.0
North Carolina State Board of Education	G-61	116.0

L-27

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
North Carolina State Board of Education	I-87	25.3
North Carolina State Board of Education	I-88	510.0
North Carolina State Board of Education	N-2A	321.0
North Carolina State Board of Education	N-2B	112.0
North Carolina, State of	B-204	0.2
North Carolina, State of	I-84	184.0
North Carolina, State of	N-4	250.0
North Carolina, State of (W. D. Aman, claimant)	E-591	0.115
North Carolina, State of (W. E. Sabiston, claimant)	E-597	0.115
North Carolina, State of (W. E. Wells, claimant)	E-598	0.115
North Carolina, State of (Henry Edwards, claimant)	E-599	0.115
North Carolina, State of (Mamie A. Murrill, claimant)	E-609	0.115
North Carolina, State of (J. B. Murrill, claimant)	E-610	0.115
North Carolina, State of (J. R. Sasser, claimant)	E-611	0.115
North Carolina, State of (J. T. Fisher, claimant)	E-612	0.115
North Carolina, State of (B. H. Croom, claimant)	E-613	0.115
North Carolina, State of (J. P. Henderson, claimant)	E-614	0.115
North Carolina, State of (Mamie Boggs, claimant)	E-615	0.115
North Carolina, State of (Beatrice Gresham, claimant)	E-616	0.115
North Carolina, State of (Wade J. Everette and Mollie Everette, claimants)	E-618	0.574
North Carolina, State of (J. C. Thompson and Margaret V. Thompson, claimants)	E-619	0.115
North Carolina, State of (Charles D. Koonce, claimant)	E-621	0.115
North Carolina, State of (C. R. Henderson, claimant)	E-628	1.08
North Carolina, State of (J. P. Harmon, claimant)	E-631	0.28
North Carolina, State of (Mary Louise Wells, claimant)	E-684	0.230
North Carolina, State of (G. A. Lockamy, claimant, disputed by C. R. Henderson, N. B. Henderson, and Rhoda Henderson)	E-687	16.0

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
North Carolina, State of (C. R. Henderson, claimant, disputed by G. L. Gillette, claimant)	E-688	0.81
North Carolina, State of (Henry A. Jarman, heirs of, claimants)	E-690	20.5
North Carolina, State of (Thomas Henderson, estate of, claimant)	E-691	26.5
North Carolina, State of (L. N. Henderson, claimant)	E-692	47.4
North Carolina, State of (G. L. Gillette, claimant)	E-693	30.5
North Carolina, State of (N. B. Henderson and L. N. Henderson, claimants)	E-694	21.7
North Carolina, State of (Elias Ward, heirs of, claimants)	E-695	1.7
North Carolina, State of (G. A. Lockamy, claimant)	E-696	13.5
North Carolina, State of (Albert Hurst and Isaiah Hill, claimants)	E-697	2.6
North Carolina, State of (Hogan Hurst, Will Barry Hurst, and Adrian Dulaney Hurst, claimants)	E-698	115.7
North Carolina, State of (Hogan Hurst, Will Barry Hurst, and Adrian Dulaney Hurst, claimants)	E-699	2.5
North Carolina, State of (Hogan Hurst, Will Barry Hurst, and Adrian Dulaney Hurst, claimants)	E-700	1.8
North Carolina, State of (E. B. Smith, Raymond Smith, F. A. Smith, and heirs of John Freeman, claimants)	E-701	13.0
North Carolina, State of, Department of Conservation and Development	L-63	1.3
O'Neal, Eliza	K-12	2.0
O'Neal, Eliza	K-17	25.9
O'Neal, J. C.	L-56	1.0

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Onslow County Board of Education (see also Education, Onslow County Board of)		
Onslow County Board of Education	G-41	1.7
Owens, James	J-20	21.8
Owens, John S.	J-56	14.3
Owens, Wm. H., heirs of (Mrs. Nathan Gornto, claimant)	H-24	20.5
Padgett, John P.	M-44	6.0
Pankey, E. W., and Julia B. Pankey	E-578	0.172
Parker, J. C.	M-17	0.5
Parker, Lila Ruth Foy	M-5	113.0
Parker, Mrs. Mamie Simpson	I-5	9.76
Parker, Washington W.	B-223	325.0
Parker, W. W., estate of	B-236	13.5
Patten, Willie	B-234	29.0
Patton, Ellen Ann	B-203	48.2
Peabody, Abbie E.	C-365	0.527
Pearsall, Eva	A-47	77.0
Pearsall, Mary Moore	I-80	731.0
Pearson, Cal	J-9	9.65
Pearson, Jasper	J-17	23.9
Pearson, Laura, heirs of	M-47	12.6
Pearson, Mattie	J-3	12.4
Pearson, W. R., estate of	C-316	0.14
Pearson, W. R., heirs of	J-38	62.0
Perry, E. R., Essie Liles Perry, and State of North Carolina	E-636	0.56
Petteway, J. B., J. D. Coston, F. B. Pittman, R. K. Herritage, and L. D. Bryan, County Board of Education of Onslow County	L-65	0.47
Phillips, G. F.	B-242	83.0
Phillips, Mary (Vergie Phillips, deceased)	B-209	143.7

L-30

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Pine Land Company	G-37	213.0
Pine Land Company	G-57	123.0
Pine Land Company	H-1	4220.7
Pine Land Company (disputed area between Pine Land Company and Annie Millis)	H-22	30.3
Pine Land Company (disputed area between Pine Land Company and Mrs. Mary Moore Pearsall)	H-27	22.6
Pine Land Company (disputed area between Pine Land Company and Leon Henderson)	H-28	300.0
Pine Land Company (disputed area between Pine Land Company and Mrs. Carrie Gillette heirs)	H-29	12.5
Pine Land Company (disputed area between Pine Land Company and A. J. Hurst heirs and Minnie Hurst)	H-30	21.0
Pine Land Company (disputed area between Pine Land Company and W. F. and L. T. Millis)	H-31	2.0
Pine Land Company (disputed area between Pine Land Company and E. B. Smith)	H-32	15.8
Pitt, Clarence, and Bernice S. Pitt	E-560	0.132
Pollard, B. J., heirs of	H-20	78.0
Pollock, Allen	A-7	23.48
Pollock, Allen	RR-5	4.9
Pollock, Allen, and Annie Price (area in dispute between)	RR-11	3.29
Pollock, Enoch H.	B-238	10.0
Pollock, James, heirs of	B-233	3.49
Pollock, Oscar	B-245	3.44
Prescott, Murray, and Bernard Prescott	I-37	60.0
Prevost (Provost?), Mamie Smith, heirs of	F-68	66.0
Price, Annie	RR-4	5.27
Primitive Baptist Church, The	I-11	2.91
Provow, Kate, heirs of	G-7	74.0

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Rawls, Gussie, and estate of Vann Foy	L-9	58.0
Rawls, Gussie Humphrey	M-3	192.0
Rhodes, Anthony	K-55	170.0
Rhodes, Durant H.	K-20	31.0
Rhodes, Frederick W.	K-10	2.0
Rhodes, Frederick W.	K-19	39.7
Rhodes, Ivey A.	K-4	216.0
Rhodes, Ivey Lee	K-6	2.3
Rhodes, Ivey Lee	K-23	34.0
Rhodes, Johnnie	K-14	20.5
Rhodes, Olen K.	K-5	32.7
Rhodes, Willie W.	K-8	2.74
Rhodes, Willie W.	K-21	30.0
Richardson, Clennie	J-82	19.64
Richardson, Emanuel M.	J-10	16.4
Riggs, Joseph K.	G-44	37.3
Riggs, Margaret R.	G-1	111.0
Robbins, C. C., deceased	C-318	0.216
Roberts, John G., and Mary Ethel Roberts	J-91	0.15
Roberts, John T., and Howard S. Hunt	J-92	0.23
Robinson, B. F.	K-2	191.0
Robinson, C. A.	K-46	37.2
Robinson, Elizabeth Jones	H-18	13.01
Robinson, Mrs. Etta J. Capps	K-41	7.6
Robinson, Frank L.	K-56	40.5
Robinson, G. Lavie (Louie?), and Julia F. Robinson	J-12	5.13
Robinson, G. Louie	H-7	15.5
Robinson, L. Kelly	I-28	33.3
Robinson, Mary Rhodes	K-3	30.0
Robinson, Mary Rhodes	K-45	106.0

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Robinson, Needham R., Jr.	J-6	82.0
Robinson, William J.	H-5	52.0
Robinson, William J.	H-8	9.01
Rochelle, Isaac	L-40	6.7
Roper Lumber Company (see John L. Roper Lumber Company)		
Rossor (Rosser?), Mrs. L. C., and Sam T. Ingram (2/3rds undivided interest), and J. C. Petteway and Leantine Petteway (1/3 undivided interest)	E-587	0.143
Russell, Daniel W.	G-13	340.0
Russell, D. W.	I-29	9.81
Russell, D. W., Jr.	G-32	0.4
Russell, D. W., Jr.	G-66	1.0
Russell, D. W., Jr., and Katie May Russell Gray	G-63	188.0
Russell, D. W., Jr., Katie Mae Russell Gray, and/or North Carolina State Board of Education	N-3	10.5
Russell, Daniel W., Jr., and/or North Carolina State Board of Education	G-56	247.0
Russell, Sallie M.	E-669	0.132
Russell, W. W.	G-9	90.0
Sabiston, Oleta	E-585	0.172
Sabiston, W. E.	C-309	0.14
Sales, V. D., Jr., R. O.?	C-321	0.14
Sammons, Lewis, heirs of, and Pine Land Company (disputed area between)	H-21	50.0
Samworth, Thomas G.	I-38	186.0
Sanders, D. J., David G. Ward, J. E. Fonville, B. J. Pollard, and W. R. (or M.?) Smith, Public School Committee of District No. 4, Swansboro Township, Onslow County	G-72	0.75

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Sanders, D. J., David G. Ward, J. E. Fonville, B. J. Pollard, and W. R. (or M.?) Smith, Public School Committee of District No. 4, Swansboro Township, Onslow County	G-73	0.72
Sanders, Wm. M.	H-2	251.0
Sandlin, A. N., John W. Brinson, and J. E. Warner, Public School Committee of District No. 32	M-99	1.02
Sandlin, H. A.	B-235	504.0
Sandlin, Henry A.	M-1	401.0
Sandlin, J. E., heirs of	M-89	18.8
Sandlin, Nora M.	B-249	4.9
Sandlin, Richard, and Alexander Gaylor	L-69	10.0
Savage, R. T. (Andrew Huck, claimant)	M-116	14.2
Sawyer, Florence E.	A-43	1.0
Scott, Christine, and State of North Carolina	E-593	0.115
Sellars, E. M., Sr., and Fannie M. Sellars	K-61	0.39
Sewell, A. G.	M-72	11.0
Sewell, Minnie	L-1	106.0
Sewell, Minnie	L-27	51.0
Sewell, Minnie P.	L-7	269.0
Sharpe, William	G-35	258.0
Sharpe, William, and/or State of North Carolina Board of Education	E-618	11.0
Sharpless, James	A-20	1.0
Sharpless, Nellie	RR-9	0.19
Sheffield, B. C., and Allie Sheffield	E-572	0.103
Shepard, David, and Easter Shepard (Joseph Shepard, agent)	M-31	11.2
Shepard, E. W.	C-425	42.0
Shepard, E. W., heirs of	M-88	112.0
Shepard, G. T.	M-9	112.0
Shepard, James	K-9	5.7

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Shepard, Joe, Charity Shepard, and David Shepard	M-28	79.0
Shepard, L. M.	C-424	14.25
Shepard, Lonon (?)	M-93	3.2
Shepard, Robert	J-69	6.69
Shepard, Sarrie (Sarah?), Lone Dorrie Jourden, and Laurence Jourden	K-38	27.1
Shepard, Wright, heirs of	C-403	17.0
Simmons, Abraham	J-101	9.68
Simmons, Asher D., Clara E. Simmons, S. I. Farnell, Mrs. Carrie Farnell, Mrs. Thalia Morton, D. J. Sanders estate, W. Alice Freshwater, Virginia F. Marshall heirs, and W. W. Russell	N-1	834.5
Simmons, Benjamin, Elias Henderson, and George Marinc, [School] Committee of District No. 3 (colored)	I-12	1.01
Simmons, Berry	J-108	32.0
Simmons, B. F.	L-75	1.01
Simmons, Fannie	J-64	9.25
Simmons, George E.	L-34	39.3
Simmons, James H.	L-70	1.35
Simmons, John	J-11	14.6
Simmons, Russell, and State of North Carolina	E-607	0.172
Simmons, W. D.	C-368	0.165
Simpson, Bessie V.	C-307	0.207
Simpson, Mrs. Bessie V.	C-335	0.16
Simpson, Bessie V.	C-427	355.0
Simpson, G. M.	I-74	59.6
Simpson, L. F.	I-18	64.0
Simmons, W. D.	C-300	0.206
Simpson, W. H.	C-357	0.217

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Simpson, W. L., estate of	C-400	105.0
Simpson, W. L., heirs of	C-338	0.18
Simpson, W. L., heirs of	C-360	0.929
Simpson, W. L., heirs of	C-379	0.117
Smith, Alex	F-8	9.0
Smith, A. R.	F-57	398.0
Smith, Craven	C-370	0.155
Smith, E. B.	I-8	3.06
Smith, E. B.	I-48	7.55
Smith, E. B.	I-83	1447.0
Smith, E. B.	J-84	24.32
Smith, E. B. (1/6), Frank A. Smith (1/12), R. B. Smith (1/12), heirs of J. W. Freeman (1/3), and heirs of D. G. Ward (1/3)	E-686	81.0
Smith, E. B. (3/14), Raymond Smith (1/7), and F. A. Smiths, heirs of John Freeman (1/2)	E-682	45.0
Smith, F. B. (E. B?)	C-327	0.199
Smith, Frank A.	J-50	27.83
Smith, Frank A.	J-88	0.11
Smith, G. C.	F-34	129.0
Smith, Guss, and C. G. Smith	F-54	73.5
Smith, Mrs. Jennie	F-13	312.0
Smith, John, heirs of	F-48	331.0
Smith, M. C.	L-62	8.57
Smith, Molly Foy	M-51	36.0
Smith, Nobe, and C. E. Smith	F-38	68.0
Smith, Raymond B.	J-48	81.0
Smith, Mrs. Rena	J-52	64.0
Smith, W. R., heirs of	F-80	177.0

L-36

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreege</u>
Southern Kraft Corporation	M-27	44.5
Southern Kraft Corporation	M-29	106.0
Southern Kraft Corporation (disputed area between Southern Kraft Corporation and Minnie Sewell)	M-32	20.0
Southern Kraft Corporation (disputed area between Southern Kraft Corporation and Troy W. Humphrey)	M-46	9.5
Southern Kraft Corporation (disputed area between Southern Kraft Corporation and Tressie Edens)	M-90	23.3
Southern Land Sales Corporation	D-541	113.0
Southern Land Sales Corporation	I-6	178.0
Southern Land Sales Corporation	I-24	5.02
Southern Land Sales Corporation and/or State of North Carolina Board of Education	E-675	19.8
Spanogle, Gretrude	D-511	137.0
Spicer, Jesse	RR-8	0.46
Spicer, Jessie (Jesse?)	B-219	39.8
Spicer, Lonnie	B-220	36.2
Standford, W. Grant, heirs of	M-98	32.7
Stanford, W. G.	K-25	134.0
Stanton, David	C-336	0.16
Starling, Jesse F.	F-52	113.0
Starling, John N.	F-78	263.0
Starling, S. A.	F-28	226.3
Starling, S. A.	F-31	17.0
Starling, S. A.	F-58	537.0
Starling, S. A.	F-67	126.0
Starling, S. A., J. C. Wynn, and W. J. Montfort, trustees of Enon Chapel Missionary Baptist Church	C-423	3.5

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Stroud, Carrie	A-1	289.0
Summersill, Estelle	RR-1	17.46
Sutton, Carl White, and Laura Koonce Sutton	G-12	139.0
Sutton, C. W.	G-10	135.0
Sutton, Dr. C. W., and T. B. Koonce	G-60	225.0
Swansboro Land and Lumber Company	F-16	89.4
Swansboro Land and Lumber Company	F-83	245.0
Swansboro Land and Lumber Company	F-86	17.7
Sylvester, L. H.	F-84	83.0
Sylvester, Nannie	F-66	113.0
Tankersley, J. W.	J-4	35.6
Taylor, Lina	J-44	41.5
Thomas, George G.	K-64	1.1
Thompson, Annie L.	A-42	1.0
Thompson, F. Paul, and Clara Thompson	E-569	0.132
Thompson, J. C., and Baxter Kirk	L-60	0.08
Thompson, J. C., and J. C. Petteway	E-642	1.3
Thompson, J. C., and Margaret V. Thompson	E-603	0.172
Thompson, J. C., and Margaret V. Thompson	E-643	0.172
Thompson, J. C., Margaret V. Thompson, and State of North Carolina	E-606	0.172
Thompson, J. C., Margaret Thompson, J. C. Petteway, and State of North Carolina	E-592	0.115
Tolson, Mrs. Henry	G-36	247.0
Tolson, Mrs. Henry, and/or State of North Carolina Board of Education	E-679	10.1
Town Creek Missionary Baptist Church (see Dixon, John, <u>et al.</u>)		
Turlington, W. T., and Chellie Turlington	E-668	0.132

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Tyndall, Albert, Katie H. Tyndall, and State of North Carolina	E-608	0.89
Tyrance, Moses	F-7	20.0
Tyrance, Robert, and Lessie Tyrance	C-404	2.0
Tyson, W. L.	B-201	377.3
Vinson, B. F.	F-4	29.0
Vinson, T. E., Jr.	F-11	71.0
Walton, E. H.	B-222	248.0
Walton, John, Jr.	C-344	0.225
Walton, Katie Lee	E-584	0.172
Walton, R. M., <u>et al.</u>	B-225	17.3
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (Madison Brown, claimant)	A-4	32.8
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (Ben Humphrey, claimant)	A-11	126.0
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (Capt Brown, claimant)	A-15	1.0
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (Pearl Bellamy, claimant)	A-16	2.0
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (Lillie Mae Evans, claimant)	A-18	1.0
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (J. H. White, claimant)	A-19	1.0
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (W. H. Humphrey, claimant)	A-25	12.2
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (I. H. Humphrey, claimant)	A-26	7.8
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (Emma Summons [Simmons?] estate, claimant)	A-27	3.3
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (R. C. and E. B. Lavender, claimants)	A-28	8.9
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (Madison Brown, claimant)	A-29	1.3
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (Alice Bryant, claimant)	A-30	42.4
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (W. H. Humphrey, claimant)	A-33	9.6
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (Alice Brown Bryant, claimant)	A-35	5.5
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (R. C. Lavender, claimant)	A-36	8.0
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (Alice Brown Bryant, claimant)	A-37	12.3
Ward, Caesar, heirs of (Willie Kellum, claimant)	A-63	1.0

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Ward, Clarence W.	I-14	22.9
Ward, C. M.	G-53	50.0
Ward, C. M., and Clyde M. Ward	D-510	104.0
Ward, Elias, heirs of	I-10	43.6
Ward, Elias, heirs of	I-27	15.02
Ward, Elias, heirs of	I-70	62.0
Ward, Elias, C. W. Ward, and Oliver White, trustees of the Methodist Church (colored) of Onslow County	I-43	0.5
Ward, E. B.	G-15	283.0
Ward, E. B.	G-50	24.0
Ward, J. M.	G-23	573.0
Ward, J. M., and/or North Carolina State Board of Education	N-5	10.5
Ward, Sam	J-47	9.16
Ward's Will Church	H-25	0.38
Ward's Will [Church] Cemetery	H-26	1.0
Warlick, John D.	B-207	127.2
Warlick, John D.	C-444	22.0
Warlick, John D.	M-35	52.0
Warlick, John D.	M-115	93.0
Warlick, John D., trustee	I-64	7.83
Warlick, John D., trustee, and Anna French Bryant	L-54	195.0
Warlick, John D., and Mattie Bell Warlick	E-576	0.172
Warlick, John D., Mattie Bell Warlick, and State of North Carolina	E-635	0.28
Warlick, Robert E.	A-48	4.8
Washington, B. R., heirs of	D-526	32.0
Washington Chapel Missionary Baptist Church, trustees of	D-527	0.25

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Washington, E. O., and Ethel Washington	D-536	7.2
Washington, Harrison	D-530	12.0
Way, J. A.	H-13	17.0
Way, J. A.	H-17	7.66
Weaver, Elizabeth N.	C-322	0.14
Weathers, J. W., and Ella St. George Weathers	K-53	2.3
Weeks, C. E.	F-75	799.0
Weeks, Orin, and C. E. Weeks	G-18	180.0
Weeks, Orin, and C. E. Weeks	G-22	588.0
Weil, Herman, and Emil Rosenthal, trustees	H-3	1024.0
Weil, Herman, and Emil Rosenthal, trustees	K-24	1132.0
Wells, Mary Louise, and State of North Carolina	E-617	0.172
Wells, W. E., and State of North Carolina	E-600	0.344
Whaley, Walter	M-40	42.0
Whitaker, R. L., L. G. Monroe, and J. G. Crawford, trustees	C-358	0.26
White, B. J.	J-60	11.3
White, B. J.	J-79	6.10
White, B. J.	J-102	2.27
White Citizens of Brown('s) Sound	I-54	0.69
White, Edward	J-16	5.06
White, E. H.	J-14	24.1
White, E. H., Thelma White Harrison, and Annie Sybil White	J-28	7.0
White, George	B-218	179.0
Whitfield, Hazard	I-65	6.2
Whittington, Dr. Claude T.	K-63	0.36
Whittington, R. J., and Bessie W. Whittington	K-62	0.38
Wilkins, Claude	J-41	15.7
Wilkins, E. L.	J-42	17.9
Wilkins, George W.	L-45	223.0

L-40

<u>Name of Property Owner</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Wilkins, James D.	L-41	123.0
Willey, Owen, heirs of	M-37	58.0
Williams, A. D., heirs of, and B. E. Williams	L-71	1.5
Williams, E. A.	B-241	1.0
Williams, Guy	B-226	2.0
Williams, Guy	B-227	105.0
Williams, Guy, and Mattie Melville (dower interest)	B-224	113.0
Williams, Mary, heirs of	B-247	0.5
Willis, Sallie, and Katie J. Willis (widow)	F-10	110.6
Willson (Wilson?), William, and Job Willson (Job Wilson?)	J-27	29.8
Wilson, Lonella	A-17	1.0
Wilson, W. J.	J-29	56.0
Wilson, W. Joseph	J-37	4.26
Winberry, Mrs. C. A.	F-85	39.8
Winberry, Clara E.	G-45	50.0
Winberry, E. M.	G-2	135.0
Winberry, James F.	F-65	95.0
Winberry, Nash D.	F-63	53.0
Winberry, Pearl, and Percy Winberry	F-76	3.5
Winberry, Wiley M., and Fannie Winberry	F-62	36.0
Winberry, William F., heirs of	F-79	168.0
Winston, Mrs. R. S., and State of North Carolina	E-605	0.172
Wood, George T.	C-305	0.14
Wood, George T., and Bessie M. Wood	C-304	0.14
Wood, Woodrow R.	M-21	34.8
Wood, Woodrow R., and dower interest of Julia Wood	M-103	34.5
Wrenn, M. J., and Louise Wrenn	C-367	0.172
Wynne, P. L.	F-1	71.0
Yopp, G. W., C. C. Yopp, and Everett Yopp	L-53	234.0
Yopp, M. C., Jr., and State of North Carolina	E-596	0.115

APPENDIX M

A LIST OF KNOWN HISTORIC LANDINGS IN THE
CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA

NOTE

Counting the six ferry landings, the total landings listed in this appendix are 34. All 34 landings, with the exception of the west terminus of Snead's ferry, lie within the study area. A detailed search of the deeds, wills, court minutes, and map books in the Onslow County records would probably multiply the number of presently known landings in the study area. Based on a general knowledge of North Carolina history, one would seem justified in assuming that every 18th or 19th century plantation with water frontage had a landing associated with it. In the light of that assumption, it may be estimated that an accurate count of the landings that have existed in the study area would probably be a three-digit number.

The landings in this appendix are listed in alphabetical order. In most cases, the landings will be older than the dates of the records in which they are mentioned or of the maps on which they appear. These landings constitute a very significant underwater archaeological resource.

Most of the landings listed in this appendix are actually much older than the documents from which the "Date of Record" was taken.

A LIST OF KNOWN HISTORIC LANDINGS IN THE CAMP LEJEUNE STUDY AREA

M-2

<u>Name of Landing</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Buck's Landing	Little Creek Point (W/s New River, N/s Stone's Bay)	1921	Jurney <u>et al.</u> 1921:map.
Burns's Landing	N/s Northeast Creek, E of mouth of Scales [or Seale's] Creek	1921	<u>Ibid.</u>
Charles Snead's Landing	Near Snead's Ferry, E/s New River	1807	Onslow County Court Minutes for the June term of court, 1807.
Corn Landing	E/s Trap's Bay	Recent	USGS Map.
Courthouse Landing	Paradise Point, Northeast Creek	1755	Gwynn 1961:82.
Ferry Landings (Lower Ferry)	Near NC 172 bridge ¹	1728-1939	See discussion in main text.
Ferry Landings	Northeast Creek	1733/4	Onslow County Court Minutes for the January term of court, 1733, Old Style (1734, New Style).

¹ See Site Symbols 46, Figure 2.

<u>Name of Landing</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Ferry Landings (Johnston Town Ferry)	Town Point and Hadnot Point ²	1741?-1752?	See discussion in main text.
Foy's Landing	N/s Stone's Bay, W. of mouth of Mill Creek	1921	Journey <u>et al.</u> 1921:map.
[Foy's] Boat Landing	[same location]	1930	Onslow ₃ County Map Book 1:7.
Foy's Landing	N/s Stone's Bay, just W of Gut Branch (different from above landing).	1930	Onslow ₃ County Map Book 1:2.
Freeman's Landing	NE of mouth of Freeman's Creek (alias Turpentine Creek), Brown's Sound area.	1921	Journey <u>et al.</u> 1921:map.
Gillette Landing	SW/s of mouth of Bearhead	1921	<u>Ibid.</u>

² See Site Symbols 72, Figure 2.

³ The Onslow County Register of Deeds Office has two map books labeled No. 1--a small map book and a large one. References in this appendix are to the smaller Map Book 1.

<u>Name of Location</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Hoop Pole ⁴ Landing	On Cowhead Creek (or Branch)	1768 1795	Gwynn 1961:182. <u>Ibid.</u> :460.
James Henderson's Landing	On Kisable [Everett's?] Creek, W/s New River	1738 1786 1792	<u>Ibid.</u> :390. <u>Ibid.</u> :330. <u>Ibid.</u> :422, 428-429.
Jarman's Landing	W/s of estuary of Southwest Creek, S of Plum Point	1921	Jurney <u>et al.</u> 1921:map.
John Wilson's Landing	Trap's Creek	1818	Gwynn 1961:1031.
Loop Hole Landing ⁵	Cowhead Creek (or Branch)	1774	<u>Ibid.</u> :230.
Montford's Landing	Near mouth of New River, E/s.	1790	<u>Ibid.</u> :746, 752, 754.
Mumford's [Montfort's] Landing	NW/s mouth of Northeast Creek, SW of the mouth of Scales [or Seale's] Creek.	1921	Jurney <u>et al.</u> 1921:map.
Murray's Landing	N/s Stone's Bay, E of mouth of Mill Creek and Alligator Gut (or Branch).	1921	<u>Ibid.</u>

⁴ See Loop Hole Landing, below.

⁵ Same as Hoop Pole Landing above (q.v.).

<u>Name of Location</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Odum's Landing	N/s Northeast Creek	1941?	Survey map, Public Works Office.
Peterfield Landing	W/s New River, S of mouth of of mouth of Stick Creek.	1921	Jurney <u>et al.</u> 1921:map.
Rhodes's Landing	N/s Rhodes's Creek, NW of jct. w/Gum Branch	1925	Onslow County Map Book 1:70. ³
Robertson's Landing	W/s New River, N of mouth of Southwest Creek, opposite Montfort's Point.	1921	Jurney <u>et al.</u> 1921:map.
M-5 Simmons's ₆ Landing	N/s Paradise Point, S/s Northeast Creek.	1921	<u>Ibid.</u>
Stile's Landing	E/s New River, S of Paradise Point	1891	USC&GS Map of New River, 1891.
Stone's Landing	W/s Stone's Bay, S/s of ⁷ mouth of Stone's Creek.	1921	Jurney <u>et al.</u> 1921:map.
Todd's Landing	W/s Bear Creek	1770	Clark 1895-1907:XXIII, 791.

⁶May be the same, or at least approximate, location as the early "Court House Landing."

⁷The current USGS quad map gives the location correctly. Jurney et al. (1921) on their map incorrectly show Stone's Landing on the N/s of the mouth of Stone's Creek.

<u>Name of Location</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Source</u>
Todd's Landing	W/s Bear Creek	1804	Gwynn 1961:586.
	W/s Bear Creek	1807	<u>Ibid.</u> :856.
Turner's Landing	W/s New River, S of Stick Creek	1921	Jurney <u>et al.</u> 1921:map.
Unnamed Landing	Just E of mouth of Sallier's Bay, on the sound.	1920	Onslow County Map Book 1:68. ³
Unnamed Public Landing	W/s of Montfort's Point	1919	Onslow County Map Book 1:63. ³
Westbrook Landing	W/s Stone's Bay, S of mouth of Stone's Creek.	1921	Jurney <u>et al.</u> 1921:map.

