



# NEWSLETTER

BRUNSWICK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
BOX 874, SHALLOTTE, NC 28459

VOLUME XLV

MAY 2005

NUMBER 2

**MAY MEETING TO BE HELD AT BEMC IN SUPPLY, N. C.  
MAY 9, 2005 7:30 P. M.**

**The next meeting** of the Brunswick County Historical Society will be held at the Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation Building, 795 Ocean Highway, West, Supply, NC. The meeting begins at 7:30 P.M. Refreshments will be served at 7:15 P.M.

**The speaker will be Frank Galloway**, Brunswick County native, farmer, local historian, and genealogist. He will make a presentation on the plants of the Green Swamp. Tony Avent, on his web page, calls Frank "an endemic plant nut." Another web page on carnivorous plants tells of a personal tour he gave through the area. The author refers to Frank as "the perfect kind of guide for the trip...he knows the natural history of plants and animals...he knows the cultural history of the land."

Frank gives talks, slide presentations and conducts workshops for various plant organizations. He will be a presenter at the 2005 Floriculture Field Day sponsored by the Florida Nursery Growers and Landscape Association on May 18-19, 2005 in Gainesville, Florida. His topic will be "When the Going Gets Wet...Bogs and Marginal Plants." Currently, Frank is collaborating on a history of the Green Swamp.

On Tuesday, May 10, Frank will lead a field trip into the Nature Conservancy for Society members. The group will meet at Hardee's in Supply at 11:00 AM and will carpool to the site. Wear sturdy shoes and bring bug spray and water. Be prepared to get wet. Don't forget your camera.

**DUES!! DUES!! DUES!!** Just a reminder that 2005 dues are now payable to the Treasurer. Please send a check to the Treasurer, PO Box 874, Shallotte, NC 28459. Several members have already paid. If your address label has a red star beside it your subscription has run out and you need to renew to continuing receiving the NEWSLETTER.

**Mark your calendar...**May is Confederate History Month. Several events are being planned for the Lower Cape Fear Area. Throughout the month **Brunswicktown/Fort Anderson** has a new exhibit gallery that features artifacts from Colonial to the Civil War periods, including one of the best displays of Torpedo Warfare during the Civil War. On May 10 at 7PM **Fort Fisher State Historic Site** has a program, English Arms in Tarheel Hands. It focuses on British rifles:

**...CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE**

## MEMBERSHIP LIST 2005

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Johnsie Holden, Life Member          | 31. Larry Maisel             |
| 2. Judy Holden, Life Member             | 32. Pat Kirkman              |
| 3. Sheldon & Janice Pigott, Life Member | 33. Harvard & Hulaine Holden |
| 4. Tammi Cooke, Life Member             | 34. Grover Holden & 2006     |
| 5. Mary Mintz, Life Member              | 35. Jarvis Ballargeon        |
| 6. Sherry Cornwell, Life Member         | 36. Helen Taylor             |
| 7. Albert Parker, Life Member           | 37. Edwin Taylor             |
| 8. Joe & Clara Carter, Life Member      | 38. Floyd Phelps             |
| 9. Bobby V. Inman, Life Member          | 39. Mildred Mercer           |
| 10. Donald Hickman, Life Member         | 40. Ernestine Mercer         |
| 11. Brunswicktown State Historic Site   | 41. Doreen Holtz             |
| 12. Brunswick Community College Library | 42. Janie Parker             |
| 13. New Hanover County Library          | 43. Tammy Sellers            |
| 14. NC Collection, UNC                  | 44. James Green              |
| 15. Columbus County Library             | 45. Ouida Hewett             |
| 16. Ft. Wayne Public Library            | 46. Crystal Meares           |
| 17. Southport Historical Society        | 47. Elmer Sellers            |
| 18. Anne Neroni                         | 48. Wanda Porter             |
| 19. Warren Phelps & 2006                | 49. Beverly Pearson          |
| 20. Roberta Brady                       | 50. Don Sellers              |
| 21. Carl E. Swain                       | 51. Teresa Anderson          |
| 22. Liljan Batson                       | 52. Susan Hughes             |
| 23. Connie Schutte                      | 53. Randy Jones              |
| 24. Glenn & Kay Kye & 2006              | 54. James D. Green           |
| 25. M. L. Sellers                       | 55. Earleen Shorey           |
| 26. Barbara Wilson                      | 56. Alex Moskowitz           |
| 27. Muzette Stack                       | 57. Donald Jenrette          |
| 28. Dorothy West                        | 58. Rose Hadnot              |
| 29. Susie Carson & 2006                 | 59. Dave Lewis               |
| 30. Sarah McNeil                        |                              |

**continued from Page 1...**

The Cape Fear Museum Startab planetarium will investigate the Civil War sky to learn how blockade runners, soldiers, and citizens used the stars to navigate. The program, **Southern Skies**, will be on May 13 at 7PM. The **136<sup>th</sup> Confederate Memorial Day Service** will be held on Sunday, May 15 at 4:30 PM at the Confederate Mound, Oakdale Cemetery. On Sunday, May 22 at 3PM Robert Cook will lead **Tour through the Past**, a guided tour of graves of Confederate soldiers in Oakdale Cemetery who had major influence on the Confederacy during the war. **The Lives and Fashions of Wilmington Ladies during the War Between the States** will be at the Bellamy Mansion Museum of History and Design Arts on May 28 from 1 until 4:30 PM. You will view an Antebellum period fashion show and learn the history of Southern ladies. Throughout the month of May **Antebellum History Tours** will be available at the Bellamy Mansion. **An Exhibit at Cape Fear Museum—Focus on Collecting**—honors the founding Mothers that developed the Confederate Relic Room in 1898. The case features objects from the original collection of Cape Fear Chapter No. 3, United Daughters of the Confederacy. The exhibit will be on view during the month of May.

**\*\*\* A fee will be charged for Southern Skies, Tour through the Past, Antebellum History Tours and An Exhibit at Cape Fear Museum. Contact the museum , 814 Market Street for more information.**

Wilbur D. Jones, Jr. Author/Military Historian, announces a late-April release for his next book, **The Journey Continues: The World War II Home Front**. It is the natural sequel to the award-winning **A Sentimental Journey: Memoirs of a Wartime Boomtown**. Book signings will be held on May 11 and May 17 from 5-8PM at the Historic USO/Community Arts Center at 2<sup>nd</sup> & Orange Streets, Wilmington. Complimentary refreshments, World War II Music and the author's complete WWII books will be available.

## **A HISTORY SHAPED BY A LOVE FOR THE SEA**

### **CLIMATE, LOCATION AND NATURE'S BOUNTY BROUGHT THE EARLIEST SETTLERS**

Brunswick County has been a river and coastal county since the early days of our country, when roads were scarce and transportation by water essential. Except for her waterways, the area known now as Brunswick County was relatively undisturbed before the first settlers arrived in the middle of the Seventeenth Century. Coming mostly from settlements in the Massachusetts Bay area, they sought a mild climate and were impressed with the area's fertile soil and abundant wildlife.

Life was peaceful then. The county's forests, mostly pine, provided valuable derivatives. Principal around these were naval stores—pitch for caulking, tar for a rope preservative and turpentine as a paint ingredient. All these were of great importance to the wooden sailing vessels of that time. So important, in fact, that when England began to impose restrictions upon her colonists, North Carolina, and particularly the area now Brunswick County, was exempted from the Restraining Acts passed by Parliament in 1775.

Rice, too, was important to the economy of early Brunswick County, and was grown in limited quantities prior to the Revolution. The tidal waters permitted control of the flow of water on and off the rice fields. Orton Plantation stands as a reminder of the days of the rich rice planters.

The center of activities in the area then was Brunswick Town along the Cape Fear River. Begun in 1726 it was an important port for the exportation of naval stores and lumber to Europe and the West Indies. It was here that in 1765 colonists first rallied against the Stamp Act, in one of the first instances of armed resistance to British Rule.

Even though her bounty of naval stores kept the area from feeling the tightening of the British grip, residents held fast to the common cause during the American Revolution. The then almost-deserted Brunswick Town was burned by the British and although there were several shore raids, the people of Brunswick County were spared actual conflict during the war. But its shadow was ever present.

At the close of the war there were no towns in Brunswick County. There was some limited shipping activity at Brunswick Town, and a community existed around Fort Johnson. It had been built in 1754 by order of the Colonial Assembly and still provided some protection to upriver settlements and dispatched pilots to assist vessels entering the river.

The sea and the river were still shaping the history of the area. In 1817 a lighthouse was commissioned to be built on Smith Island. (Old Baldy still stands on Bald Head Island.)

In 1826 construction of a new defensive installation was begun at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Fort Caswell was an impressive pentagonal fortification with a moat.

Smithville (today's Southport) became the county seat in 1808 and prospered. Its healthful and pleasant climate made it a popular resort by the mid-nineteenth century.

But another war came and the resort activities ceased. Following the lead of other states, North Carolina left the Union in 1861 and the determination to hold the Port of Wilmington was evident. During the Civil War Fort Caswell secured the Main Bar at the entrance, and a new installation, Fort Holmes, on the other side of the inlet was erected. But soon the Union blocked the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Although blockade runners were active, one by one the ports along the coast fell to the Union.

Recovery was slow but steady. Smithville again became popular as a summer resort and within the next century the county thrived. And, most recently, tourism has become a major factor in the economic health of the area. The interest in beaches, which began to the north of Brunswick County, was contagious, and in time was directed along the southern edge of our county. The result has been the development of fine seaside communities incorporated since 1950, and most recently one island community, incorporated in 1985.

**(Editor's note: this article is loosely based on information found in Dr. Lawrence Lee's History of Brunswick County.)**

## MULLETS AND SWEET TATERS

By: Leslie Bright

From: FEDERAL POINT HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY NEWSLETTER  
December, 2004

I can think of no other naturally occurring and widely distributed food commodities, that have contributed to settlers' nourishment and survival along the coastal areas of North Carolina, as mullets and sweet potatoes. Known as Jumping Mullet, Popeye Mullet, and Sucking Mullet, this fish can be found plentiful in most parts of the world as they are at home in fresh, brackish, or salt water. Considered by some as trash fish, they have been commercially harvested for oil and fertilizer. To a few folks with unique taste buds, they are considered a delicacy, but to many more, this fish was something to eat when nothing else was available and could be transformed into an exotic dish when eaten with sweet potatoes. Less fortunate folks in eastern North Carolina often survived during these periods by eating a lot of mullet and sweet potatoes.

Mullets were caught in gill nets, haul seine nets, or snagged with treble fishing hooks. One method which sometimes worked was to wait for a school to swim by, frighten them, and pick them up when they jumped out of the water and landed on the shore, the marsh, or your boat. Plentiful as mullets were in the old days, one could usually venture to the nearest boat landing and buy all one wanted for pennies. Before electricity was provided in coastal areas, mullets were preserved for food by salting them. I, myself, recall helping to salt mullets as a youngster in the late 40s and 50s. This we did by first cleaning the fish and then rubbing them with salt and tightly packing them in a large open-ended wooden barrel. We added brine water, which we made by adding salt to water until a hen egg floated, level with the top of the fish. Salt was then poured over until it reached a thickness of approximately two inches. A muslin cloth was draped over the open barrel to keep insects from falling in. As the salt brine permeated the fish, the salt layer would become rigid to form a seal. A few fish, from time to time, could be removed through a plug hole cut out of the salt cap and put back to restore the seal. Fish removed from the brine were soaked in warm water to dilute and remove salt before cooking, especially with sweet potatoes.

Sweet potatoes were easily grown in small and large garden plots in practically any type of soil. Their abundance also made them available cheaply. In rural neighborhoods, one could usually get a "mess" from a neighbor if one ran out. Called spuds, yams, or sweet taters by coastal folks, preservation of this food was simple, "don't let them freeze." They would become "cold-hurt", and make you sick. Preservation was accomplished by preparing a "potato bank." In a depression on the sunny side of a hill, prepare a straw bed, place the sweet potatoes on the bed, leaving air spaces before placing straw over them, and then cover with soil deeper than the frost line. To get them out, make a small hole, take out a few, and replace the straw and soil.

I suspect that if you don't know what mullet and taters taste like prepared on an old wooden stove, you are not familiar with the outhouse privy.

## TURPENTINE PLANTATIONS

(Selected paragraphs from *ANTE-BELLUM NORTH CAROLINA, A SOCIAL HISTORY* by Guion Griffis Johnson and published by The University of North Carolina Press in 1937.)

At the close of the ante-bellum period not many planters were engaged in making turpentine, for by this time most of the trees in Eastern Carolina had been used up by the industry or had died of a disease which attacked great numbers of North Carolina pines in the late forties. ("A North Carolina Farmer," *Carolina Cultivator*, April, 1855, p. 60.) A turpentine plantation usually lasted from eight to ten years, or, with careful working, from twelve to fourteen. ("Turpentine," *Arator*, March, 1856, p. 356.) After that the trees were cut and made into tar, a slightly less profitable industry. A plantation, to be profitable, had to be located near a distillery, for turpentine could not bear the cost of being hauled a long distance. If the distillery was on a river, as it most frequently was, the turpentine could be hauled two or three miles and rafted down forty or fifty miles at a cheaper rate than it would cost to haul to the still over six or seven miles. Frequently, planters had to wait for a winter freshet to be able to get their barrels of turpentine down the shallow creeks to Fayetteville or Wilmington. If a person lived on thin pine lands, turpentine was the most profitable staple he could make even though he had to haul it ten or twelve miles. Planters advantageously located frequently cleared \$500 to \$700 a hand.

In 1855 D. L. Russell of Brunswick County was the largest maker of turpentine in the Cape Fear region except the Green Swamp Company. He owned some 25,000 acres and had a force of 150 hands. He also had a thousand acres in cultivation half of which was in corn, the rest in other food crops, and in cotton, for he attempted to make his plantation self-sustaining. But turpentine was his chief concern and he usually cleared about \$25,000 a year.

The routine on a turpentine plantation was regulated by the task system. The task for a prime hand was from 450 to 500 boxes a week, or 75 to 80 a day. Expert hands could work faster than this and were usually encouraged to do so by being paid for extra boxes. A beginner would do well to cut fifty boxes a day, and the judicious planter did not assign him more work than this, for the most important part of the whole process was in having the boxes well and properly cut. ("Turpentine," *Arator*, March, 1856, p. 354; "Turpentine Making," *Carolina Cultivator*, January, 1856, p. 349.)

Cutting boxes began about the first of November and continued until the first or middle of March. A well-cut box was from eight to fifteen inches long with a smooth lower rim, having a slope inward of two or three inches in order to hold about a quart of "drip." As soon as the boxes were cut, each task was marked off by blazing a line of trees. The task was divided further by rows of stakes fifty yards apart, cutting the task into squares of about half an acre so that the hand could proceed without skipping any trees and the driver or overseer could inspect the work accurately. The hands were then set to work cutting corners to the boxes.

Dipping usually began about the first of April, and the number of dippings in a season varied from four to seven, depending upon the age of the plantation. As the plantation grew older and the chipping of the boxes extended higher up the trees, the number of dippings of "soft" turpentine decreased and the proportion of "hard" or "scrape" increased. A hand ordinarily got over his task in six or eight days, filling five or six barrels a day and dipping from 1,800 to 3,000 boxes a day.

While the dipping was being done, usually by women and inferior hands, expert hands were busy chipping the boxes. For instance, one hand could dip four tasks while three prime hands did the chipping, going over each box four or five times between each dipping. The scrape, or hard

turpentine which collected about the box; usually was not gathered until the second winter, but afterwards it was collected every winter, the bulk of scrape increasing with the age of the plantation. The scrape, like the soft turpentine, was emptied directly into barrels ready for market, but the scrape had to be trodden into the barrel.

On large establishments, barrels were made on the plantation. Every fifth man in a gang of hands might be a cooper, engaged the year through in collecting his materials and providing the others with barrels. When the planter hired a cooper, by the day or month, the slave's task was five barrels a day, and his wage was 25 cents a barrel when all materials were furnished him.

**"Strength Through Struggle"**  
The Chronological and Historical Record of the African-American Community  
in Wilmington, North Carolina 1865-1950

By: William M. Reaves  
Edited by Beverly Tetterton

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HENRY B. GREEN**

The application for a federal pension for the widow of Henry B. Green states that Green was born in Raleigh, NC c. 1841 and enlisted in the Union Army on October 9, 1866, at Washington, DC, in Company A, 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the U.S. Colored Troops. He was promoted from Private to Corporal, September 1, 1867. On April 28, 1869, he was discharged at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, by reason of having been rendered a supernumary non-commissioned officer by consolidation of regiments.

After his military service, he moved to Smithville (Southport), NC and lived there with his wife, Lizzie, and two children. A native of Brunswick County, Lizzie Green, age 36, died August 30, 1883, of malarial fever in Smithville, and is buried in Pine Forest Cemetery, Wilmington. Green's second wife was Anna Reddick, whom he married in 1888. The couple had four children—Marie; Octavia, born August 28, 1892; Rayyardener, born April 18, 1897; and Armella, born April 3, 1894. At the time of her pension application (1899-1901), Anna Green, 32, was living at 406 South Seventh Street and suffered from acute rheumatism.

The WILMINGTON MESSENGER wrote on March 3, 1899, the following: "On the day of the race conflict in Wilmington, on the 10<sup>th</sup> of last November, Henry B. Green, the colored sergeant on Mayor S. P. Wright's police force, left here and went to Philadelphia. During the Civil War, he served in the federal army and contracted rheumatism, and since he has been in Philadelphia, he has been at death's door. The physicians there informed him that if he expected to save his life he must have one of his feet amputated. He decided that if he had to have the operation performed, he would come to Wilmington and have it done. He consequently left Philadelphia and arrived here yesterday morning. He is now lying very low at his home on Seventh Street, between Orange and Ann Streets, and is not expected to live. He longed to get back to Wilmington, saying he preferred to die here than among strangers in Philadelphia." Henry B. Green died May 26, 1899, of rheumatism and kidney disease in Wilmington.

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**THIRTY YEARS OF POLITICS:  
BLACK POLITICANS AND THE EARLY REPUBLICAN PARTY**

The Republican Party of North Carolina was created on March 27, 1867. Armed with their right to vote, black Wilmingtonians flocked to the Republican party, determined to make themselves heard and to hold office in a city and a state that had only recently ignored them. During the 1868 election, New Hanover County had 6,258 registered voters and 3,968 were Republicans.

The party began nominating black men for every possible office from state legislator to local assessor. One of three local delegates elected to the 1868 Constitutional Convention was black. He was Abraham H. Galloway, a runaway slave from Brunswick County, who returned to the area after the war.

Abraham H. Galloway was born c. 1836, a slave in Brunswick County. In the 1870's, Galloway was interviewed by William Still, who published his findings in a book entitled, THE UNDERGROUND RAIL ROAD. In the book, there is the following, a synopsis of which is given here: Abraham was owned by Milton Hawkins, a chief engineer on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, who lived in Wilmington. Even though, Hawkins was a kindly master, the young lad was not content and "felt that slavery was wrong and toiling all year for a master and not for himself was intolerable." In 1857, Abraham and his friend, Richard Eden, resolved to find a way to freedom and decided to try the Underground Railroad. They contacted a captain of a schooner, who was going to Philadelphia. The captain agreed to have the young men board his vessel and hide. Escaping on the ship, which was loaded with tar, rosin and turpentine, the young men were exhausted by the time they arrived in Philadelphia. They were quickly interviewed by the Vigilance Committee of the Philadelphia branch of the Underground Railroad. The Committee arranged for their care while in Philadelphia and made arrangements for their safe conduct to Canada. Later, Abraham made his way to Ohio.

While in the North, Galloway received an education and became an ardent abolitionist. In 1862, he came back to North Carolina, working as a spy in the secret service of the Union Army, under General Benjamin F. Butler. Returning to the north, he advocated the employment of black troops in the Federal Army at the National Convention of Colored Citizens in the U.S. in Syracuse, NY, in 1864, which established the National Equal Rights League to secure political and civil rights for blacks.

By 1867, he returned to Wilmington for good, and became active in political affairs of the day. He attended the Freeman's, which met in Raleigh in September and October of 1865, and represented New Hanover County at the North Carolina Constitutional Convention in 1868. In 1868-70, he served as a Republican Senator from New Hanover County, in the North Carolina Legislature.

On September 1, 1870, he died at his mother's residence in Wilmington before the new legislative session began. His funeral was attended by a very large crowd and was held from St. Paul's Episcopal Church. A wife and two children survived him.

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### COUNTY CEMETERIES

Prior to the emancipation, slaves were buried on the land of their owners. For example, at Orton Plantation one can still see the burial site of Orton slaves. After the war, folks who did not live in the city were buried at country church cemeteries or in family cemeteries, which were usually located on nearby family-owned land. These cemeteries dot the landscape of New Hanover and the surrounding counties. At the end of the twentieth century, they are in danger of being destroyed by development and need to be recorded and protected. In Brunswick County, the following unusual monument was erected for Daniel Rowell by his white friends: A slab of marble arrived in Wilmington, on June 14, 1876, at the store of Messrs. Adrian & Vollers. It was soon learned that it was to be carved and erected on the grave of a black citizen of Brunswick County by the name of Daniel Rowell. He died on February 19, 1876, aged 60 years and 9 days. The amazing about the stone was that it was a gift from his white friends, who admired Rowell's conduct and disposition, especially his role in politics as a member of the Democratic Conservative Party. (STAR, August 5, 1876) The following inscription was carved into the stone:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

DANIEL ROWELL

Born Feb. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1816

Died Feb. 19<sup>th</sup>, 1876

An affectionate Husband, an indulgent Parent,  
a kind Neighbor, and a useful patriotic citizen.  
He was a consistent Member of the Baptist Church.  
In politics, unlike the majority of Freeman,  
he refused to follow corrupt leaders,  
but took a strong stand for honest government.  
This tablet is erected by his white friends  
to commemorate his many virtues.

The ceremony for the erection of the monument took place on July 4, 1876, at the burial site, about a quarter of a mile from the Phoenix, NC post office. (STAR, March 21, 1876, March 30, 1876)

### 20<sup>th</sup> REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY

The 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment, formally the 10<sup>th</sup> Volunteers, was assembled at Smithfield and Fort Caswell, North Carolina, in July, 1861. Its members were drawn from the counties of Brunswick, Columbus, Cabarrus, Duplin, and Sampson. After serving in North Carolina, the unit moved to Virginia and was assigned to General Garland's, Iverson's, and R. D. Johnston's Brigade. It participated in the various campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles, 11 killed and 30 wounded in the Maryland Campaign, and 3 wounded at Fredericksburg. It reported 77 casualties at Chancellorsville, and of the 372 engaged at Gettysburg, more than seventy-five per cent were disabled. The unit surrendered with 4 officers and 71 men of which only 9 were armed. Its field officers were Colonels Alfred Iverson and Thomas F. Toon; Lieutenant Colonels John S. Brooks, Franklin J. Faison, Nelson Slough, and William H. Toon; and Major Duncan J. Devane.



**LISTING OF PROPERTY OWNERS  
BRUNSWICK TOWN, 1725 - 1819**

Eleazer Allen *	Rufus Marsden	
Lord George Anson	John and Hannah Marsh (heirs of Wm. Cain)	
Rachel Bradley	Sam Mason	
William Bradley	Ann Morton	
Hugh Blening	Edward Moseley (father)	
Thomas Brown (carpenter)	John Moseley (son)	
Christopher Cains* (Sheriff)	Richard Mullington	
John Cains (Sheriff)	Revell Munro	
William Cains	George Moore (gentleman- son of Roger Moore)	
Hugh Campbell	Maurice Moore, Sr. *	
William Carter	Nath Moore	
Jonathan Caulkins (carpenter)	Roger Moore (brother of Maurice Moore)	
John Chalkhill (purser, <i>Scorpion</i> )	William Moore*	
Nathan Chestie (Christie)	Margaret McCorkall (mother-in-law to J. Fergus)	
Duncan Cowen Crawford* (merchant)	John McDowell (minister)	
Thomas Dick (church carpenter)	James McIlheny	
Margaret Dry	Prudence McIlhenny	
William Dry, Jr.	Arthur McKay (planter)	
William Dry, Sr. (of S.C.)	Donald McKichland	
Daniel Dunbibbin	S. P. Newman	
Junius Dunbibbin	William Norton (block maker)	Margaret Marnan
Richard Dunn	John Payne	Thomas Marnan (mariner)
Darby Eagan	Thomas Payne, Jr. and Sr.	Nathaniel Wooten
James Espy (father)	J. Porter	John Wright*
Usher Espy (son)	Robert Potter	James Lyons
James Fergus	Richard Price (brickmaker)	Richard Wilson
John Fergus (surgeon)	Richard Quince, Jr.	Thomas Mace
Ann Fowler (mother)	Richard Quince, Sr.	(British mariner)
Ann Fowler (daughter)	George Richardson *	Christopher Wooten
Jane Fowler (daughter)	George Reonald (merchant)	(sailmaker)
Alex Gibson	George Roland	William Lord*
William Gibson	Edward Scott (mariner)	Thomas White*
William Goodman	Thomas Shubrick (merchant)	
John Grange*	James Smallwood	
Joseph Hamson	David Smeeth	
Cornelius Harnett (victualer)	Jonathan Swaine	
Richard Hellier	N. Taylor	
Charles Hepburn (merchant)	Gov. William Tryon	*Helped to defend
Henry Hoskins	Thomas Tyrer	Brunswick Town during
William Jeanes	John Walker	the Spanish attack, 1748.
Mich Jobson (of Pa.)	William Walker (Sheriff)	
Edward Jones (carpenter)	James Watts	
Jeames Leach	James White	