



# NEWSLETTER

BRUNSWICK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
PO BOX 874, SHALLOTTE, NC 28459

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NUMBER 2

Organized June 21, 1956

## MISSION STATEMENT

To collect, preserve, study, evaluate and publicize the history of Brunswick County, NC. To devote meetings to presentation of materials about Brunswick County and the Lower Cape Fear through lectures, slices, and discussion. To publish a newsletter which contains news of the Society's activities, research papers and articles that pertain to genealogy.

## Society Officers

President: Unoccupied  
Vice-President: James Green  
Secretary: Roberta Brady  
Treasurer: Sandra Ward  
Directors: Don Hickman  
Jim Marlowe  
Dave Lewis  
Newsletter Editor: Dave Lewis

## BCHS Website

[www.bchs1764.org](http://www.bchs1764.org)  
Webmaster: Jimmy Green

## MAY MEETING TO BE HELD AT BEMC IN SUPPLY, NC MAY 10, 2010 7:30 P.M.

The next meeting of the *Brunswick County Historical Society* will be held on May 10th at the Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation Building, 795 Ocean Highway West, Supply, NC. The meeting begins at 7:30 P.M. We always meet the 2nd Monday in February, May, August and November.

The May, 2010 issue of the *NEWSLETTER* begins the 50th Volume. Volume I, Number 1 was printed September 1961. A complete set of the Newsletter from September 1961 to November 2009 can be found in the Wilson Library at UNC-Chapel Hill, NC and at the New Hanover County Public Library North Carolina Room in Wilmington, NC. There were no publications of Volume 17, #3 & 4 (1977) and Volume 18, #1 (1978).

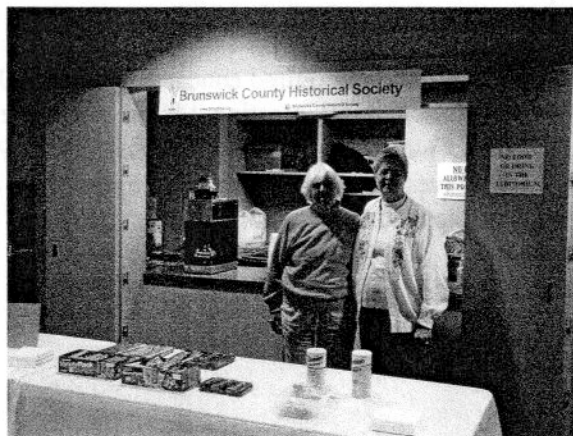
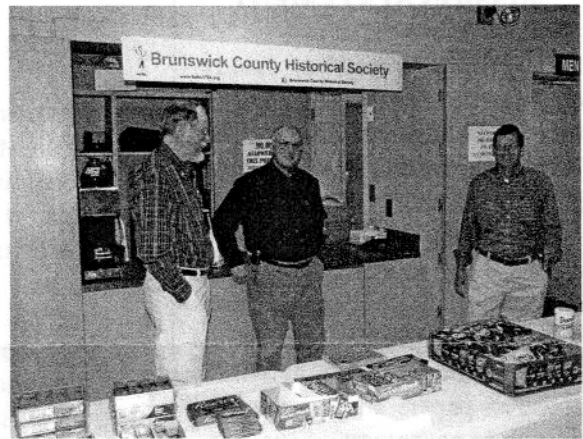
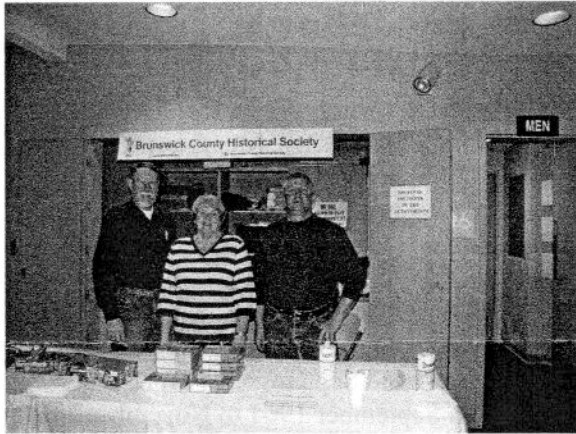
Local author and retired educator, J. Christy Judah, will be back with us at the May meeting. She will be reviewing her newest book "*The Two Faces of Dixie*". Dealing with Politicians, Plantations and Slaves, Christy has pinned the *real story* of our heritage. Make your plans to attend this program.

## NEW OFFICERS

Officers for the new term were elected at the February meeting. See sidebar on page one. VP James Green will assume the roll of President until someone steps forward and is elected to the office of President. Anyone interested please contact Jim Marlowe or any of the other officers.

## BRUNSWICK COUNTY LITTLE THEATER

The BCHS handled the concessions for the Little Theater Production "*A Funny Thing Happen On The Way To The Forum*" at the Odell Williamson Auditorium on February 18-21. This was a big fun raiser for the Society by raising \$318.00. Many thanks to Jimmy Green and all the volunteers for their assistants.



## HOW TO CLEAN A MONUMENT

The following **do's** and **don'ts** should help you clean your monuments. Always keep this in mind that once a monument is damaged... it is damaged and there are no do-overs.

1. Determine the **type of stone** to be cleaned—Marble, granite, slate or sandstone.
2. Evaluate the **condition of the stone**—look for cracks, see if the surface is eroding and appears to be sugary. If these symptoms are visible, **DO NOT CLEAN THE STONE**, it will cause more harm than good.
3. What type of soiling or staining is visible. The most common types are:
  - \*Dirt
  - \*Lichen ( green leafy growth)
  - \*Algae (green or black staining)
  - \*Moss
4. To start cleaning always moisten the monument well with water. It is best to clean a monument After a good rain. **Never apply any products or remove growth from a dry stone.**
5. If a layer of moss or lichen is on the stone, it can be removed gently with a plastic or wooden spatula or paint scraper (**NEVER USE METAL !!!**).
6. Always consider the gentlest method possible to clean a stone. A soft natural bristle brush and toothbrushes for smaller areas are acceptable to use. **DO NOT USE WIRE BRUSHES. STEEL WOOL OR ABRASIVE SPONGES.**
7. Gently brush the areas to be cleaned and flush with water constantly to remove stains and soil. Clean from the **bottom up** to prevent streak staining.
8. If a cleaning agent is to be used, proceed with caution and **NEVER USE FULL STRENGTH**. Here Are some products that are recommended:
  - \***Ammonia** (household variety) with no additives, mixed at one cup ammonia and on cup water. This will help remove some staining on light colored stones.
  - \***D2** (antimicrobial cleaner) can be ordered from [www.cathedralstone.com](http://www.cathedralstone.com). This is the best and safest product on the market now. They will even give you a free trial size.
9. **DO NOT USE BLEACH, ORANGE CLEANERS, COMET, OR ANY OTHER HOUSEHOLD CLEANERS. DO NOT USE MURATIC ACID FOR MASONRY CLEANING.** All of these products may result in ferrous staining (rust) and all result in the deposition of soluble salts.

If you have any questions or concerns about your monument please contact Mr. Eric Kozen, at (910) 762-5682.



## ***Confederate Soldiers Buried in Prospect Baptist Church Cemetery, Supply, NC***

*Compiled by Gwen Clemmons Causey  
November 11, 2009*

There are 4 Confederate soldiers buried in the Prospect Baptist Church Cemetery, Supply, NC.

**Lemuel Phelps** (August 5, 1841-March 28, 1919) was born in Brunswick County, NC the son of Dorcas Phelps. He married Mary Eliza Lewis and they had 7 children.

He enlisted in Capt. John W. Galloway's Company, Coast Guards, North Carolina Volunteers on September 5, 1862. He received pay for Sept & Oct 1862 for enrollment, Nov & Dec 1862, July & Aug 1863, Sept & Oct 1863, Mar & Apr 1864, and May & Jun 1864. All pay was given by Capt. Whiting.

After the war he became a member of the Brunswick Camp, United Confederate Veterans. He appears in the picture of the annual meeting in 1908 in Supply, NC.

**Anthony Badger Clemmons, Sr.** (June 12, 1825-April 3, 1904) was born in Brunswick County, NC the son of Anthony Clemmons and Rebecca Godwin. He married Catherine A. Hewett and they had 6 children.

He enlisted in Capt. John W. Galloway's Company, Coast Guards, North Carolina Volunteers.

He enlisted on February 5, 1864 and appears on two Company Muster Rolls-March & April, 1864 and May & June, 1864. On the first roll he was due pay from enrollment and was listed as present but sick. On the second roll he was listed as present and was paid by Capt. Whiting.

**George Washington Clemmons** (September 1, 1925-November 13, 1898) was born in Brunswick County the son of Timothy Carroll Clemmons and Mary Caison. He married Catherine Ida Gause and they had 11 children.

He enlisted in Capt. John W. Galloway's Company, Coast Guards, North Carolina Volunteers.

He enlisted on January 29, 1862 at Fort Johnston. He was paid for Enrollment and received pay for May & June 1862, July & Aug 1862, Sept & Oct 1862, Jan & Feb 1863, July & Aug 1863, Sept & Oct 1863, and May & Jun 1864. All pay was given by Capt. Whiting. His wife filed a Widows Application for Pension on July 1, 1901.

**Asberry Simmons** (March, 1828-August 8, 1907) was born in Brunswick County the son of Benjamin Simmons and Margaret Holden. He married Lydia A. Green and they had 8 children.

He enlisted in the 36<sup>th</sup> N. C. Regiment Company G on May 13, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through August 1864. He was captured at Fort Fisher January 15, 1865 and confined at Elmira, NY until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 23, 1865.

He was one of 11 children—6 boys and 5 girls. Asberry and 4 brothers (Lewis, Moses, William, Samuel J.) enlisted in the Civil War. Of the 5 only 2 (Asberry and Lewis) survived. The other 3 died as a result of battle.

Lewis Simmons enlisted at Camp Holmes on September 5, 1863. He was a member of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Company C known as "Brunswick Double Quicks." Present or accounted for until captured at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864. Confined at Point Lookout, Maryland October 25, 1864 and released on June 20, 1865 after taking the Oath of Allegiance.

Moses Simmons resided as a farmer until he enlisted on May 25, 1861. Present or accounted for until wounded at Gaines' Mill, Virginia, June 27, 1862. Returned to duty and was present or accounted for until captured at Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 12, 1864. Confined at Point Lookout, Maryland, until transferred to Elmira, NY August 10, 1864. Died at Elmira, NY on September 14, 1864, of pneumonia.

Samuel J. Simmons resided as a farmer and enlisted on May 25, 1861. Present or accounted for killed at Gaines' Mill, Virginia on June 27, 1862.

William Simmons was a farmer until he enlisted on May 25, 1861. Present or accounted for until wounded at Gaines' Mill, Virginia. Returned to duty and was present or accounted for until hospitalized at Petersburg, Virginia on June 2, 1864, with a gunshot wound of the breast. Returned to duty prior to June 19, 1864, when he was killed at Liberty, Virginia.

### ***Capt. John Wesley Galloway's Company, Coast Guards, North Carolina Volunteers***

Capt. John Wesley Galloway's Company, Coast Guards, North Carolina Volunteers, was 130 in number and deployed along Oak Island from the Cape Fear to Little River, South Carolina. Its volunteers were "to be employed as Coast Guards in the District of the Cape Fear except in case of invasion when they will be required to fight in the Forts or in the Field."\* This meant that the men could use their passes to help with the spring planting and the summer and fall harvests. With luck, they could serve out the war without being dispatched to far-flung battlefields.\*\*

The Galloway Company for the duration, and until the closing months of the war, served as intended as local Coast Guards, working in tandem with black slaves to build and reinforce the Cape Fear fortifications, and doing picket on Oak Island. Company Muster Rolls show that from August 14, 1861 to June 1864, they were stationed on the beach at Fort Campbell, about a mile west of Fort Caswell. After then, it would be a different matter.\*\*

Capt. Galloway's Company was an unattached company, mustered in for the defense of the coastline from Cape Fear to Little River, SC. They were very serviceable to blockade runners. To protect blockade runners close to the shore the Coast Guard patrolled the coast with a horse drawn Whitworth gun, a cannon of long range and great accuracy. The company was located at Fort Campbell which was seized by two Union vessels on January 17, 1865, two days after it was abandoned by the Confederates.

### ***36<sup>th</sup> Regiment N. C. Troops***

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Company G Battery, known as "Lamb Artillery, " enlisted in Brunswick County in April 1862 and was mustered in at Fort St. Philip on May 5, 1862 as "Captain Francis W. Potter's Company of the Cape Fear Artillery Regiment N. C. Volunteers." When Capt. Potter was promoted on February 27, 1863, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Daniel L. Russell became Captain and the battery became known as "Russell's Bat-

tery." It was later officially designated Company G, 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment N. C. Troops (2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment N. C. Artillery.)

The battery remained at Fort St. Philip until August 22, 1862 when it was transferred to Fort Caswell, Brunswick County. Here it remained until it was transferred to Fort Fisher in June 1864. On November 22, 1864 it was sent with four other batteries of the regiment to Augusta, Georgia. Here in December 1864 they were engaged at Harrison's Old Field, fourteen miles from Savannah. Returning to Fort Fisher on January 2, 1865, the battery was captured when the fort fell on January 15, 1865. The men were sent to Point Lookout, Maryland, and Elmira, New York, while the officers were sent to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. All were confined until patrolled for exchange or released after the war.

Those who were not captured were united with the men from other batteries to form a detachment of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment N. C. Troops (2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment N. C. Artillery.) This detachment was ordered to unite with the remnants of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment N. C. Troops (3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment N. C. Artillery) on January 21, 1865, and they were ordered to Fort Anderson, Brunswick County. After evacuating Fort Anderson on February 20, 1865 the units were engaged near Kinston on March 8 and at Bentonville on March 19, 1865. Army returns dated March 31, 1865 carried them in General Johnson Hagood's Brigade, General Robert F. Hoke's Division, General William J. Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee. On April 9 they were reported in General Thomas L. Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division. Those who remained with the army were surrendered on April 26, 1865. \*\*\*

\* Walter Clark, ed. *Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War 1861-'65*, Vol. V, p. 678.

\*\* Lewis J. Hardee, Jr., *Of Home and the River Southport Stories From the Civil War to the Present*, 2008.

\*\*\*Louis H. Manarin, compiler, *North Carolina Troops 1861-1865 A Roster, Vol. 1, Artillery*, 1966.

## ***St. Philips Church Brunswick Town State Historic Site***

By Stanley South, Archaeologist

The first minister at Brunswick Town was John Lapierre who came in 1728, only two years after the founding of the town. The next year an act was passed directing that the church of New Hanover County be built in Brunswick. By 1736 the church was built, and James Murray attended services there. Five years later an act provided for the creation of St. Philips Parish and the building of a new church to be financed by a pole tax. In 1745 James Moir was the minister at Brunswick and was living in the garret of the chapel, eating his meals in the taverns and public houses of the town, very much against his inclination.

By 1754 St. Philips Church was under construction and the brick work was completed above the

window level. Five years later the church was still not finished, and a lottery was authorized to provide money to complete it. Reverend John McDowell tells us that in 1760 several gentlemen of Brunswick were interested in the completion of the Church. These were Colonel William Dry, Collector of Port Brunswick; Captain Richard Quince, a prominent merchant in Brunswick; and Governor Arthur Dobbs, who proposed to make St. Philips the King's Chapel in North Carolina. It was probably through the influence of these men that a second lottery was held, and the proceeds from the slaves and other effects taken from the Spaniards who attacked Brunswick in 1748 was applied to the church fund.

By July 1760 the Church was almost completed when lightning struck the roof and it collapsed. By 1762 the old chapel in use since the 1730's was repaired. Thomas Dick, a Brunswick carpenter, was placed in charge of repairing the roof and belfry of the new Church. Reverend McDowell died during this year and was buried in the graveyard at St. Philips Church. Three years later the church was still not completed when Governor Dobbs died and was buried inside.

Governor William Tryon moved into "Castle Dobbs" at Brunswick, and became interested in the completion of the Church. He paid for the sashes and glass, which brought from England. Reverend Barnett moved into "Castle Tryon" as a guest of the Governor and was the minister who dedicated the church, assisted by Reverend Mr. Wills of Wilmington, when it was finally completed in 1768.

When Brunswick Town was burned by the British in 1776, St. Philips Church was probably also destroyed at that time. When Fort Anderson was built across the ruins of Brunswick Town in 1862, the ruins of the Church were planned as a part of the fort. During the bombardment of Fort Anderson in February 1865, naval shells struck the Church but did little damage. The Confederate dead were placed inside the walls where they were found by the capturing Union troops.

When the ruin of St. Philips Church is excavated by the archaeologist, more information will be discovered in regard to this historic ruin. The State Department of Archives and History is undertaking the development of Brunswick Town State Historic Site in order that the story of this historic colonial town and its people can be told.

Editors Note: This article was found in an old family Bible in the possession of Henry S. Goodwin's family. Do not know the date the article was written.

### ***ALFRED MOORE***

By Willis P. Whichard, Former Associate Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court (1986-1998) and former Dean of Campbell University School of Law (1999-2006)

Alfred Moore was the second, and to date the last, North Carolinian to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court. One of the state's outstanding attorneys and a leading Federalist in North Carolina, he was appointed in fall 1799 to succeed Justice James Iredell after Iredell's death.

Born in Brunswick County, North Carolina on May 21, 1755, to one of the most respected families in the colony, Moore probably numbered among his ancestors or collateral kin, Roger Moore, a leader of the Irish Rebellion of 1641, and James Moore, governor of South Carolina in 1700 and 1719-21. Alfred's father, Maurice Moore, was one of the three colonial judges of North Carolina and the author of a famous essay denouncing the Stamp Act. The essay vigorously attacked the concept of "virtual representation" of the colonies in the British Parliament, the asserted basis for Parliament's power to tax

American colonies.

Following the death of his mother and his father's remarriage, a nine-year-old Moore was sent to Boston for a formal education. When he returned to North Carolina several years later, he studied law under his father and was admitted to the bar in April 1775. On September 1, 1775, Moore became a captain in the First North Carolina Continental Regiment, which his uncle, James Moore, commanded. He saw combat against the Scottish Highlanders in the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge and later against the British in the defense of Charleston, South Carolina.

During the war, Moore lost his brother Maurice in a skirmish at Brunswick, North Carolina, and according to legend, both his father and uncle died of disease on January 15, 1777. These deaths left Moore the owner of his family's considerable holdings, and on March 8, 1777, he resigned his commission in the regular army to care for the family plantation. He continued some military activity, however, as a colonel in the militia. When British troops entered his community in early 1781, North Carolina militiamen, under Moore's command, defended their homes and inflicted extensive damage among the British ranks and supply lines. In retaliation, British troops plundered Moore's plantation and seized his livestock and slaves. Moore spurned an offer for amnesty and restoration of his property, if he would return to the plantation and forego further military activity. Though after the war Moore found his plantation in disarray and his personal fortune considerably diminished, he rapidly rebounded and improved his financial circumstances.

In 1782, as a state senator from Brunswick County, Moore commenced a lengthy tenure in public service. After the resignation of James Iredell as the state's attorney general later that year, the General Assembly turned to Moore as a replacement. He served there with distinction for the next eight years. Large numbers of North Carolinians had been Tories during the Revolution, and post-independence legislative assemblies considered the punishment of significant political dissent important to the internal security of the new state. Much of Moore's work as attorney general thus involved the prosecution of "disloyalty" offenses. Moore was realistic about the prospect of jury nullification in these largely political prosecutions; he accordingly often pursued lesser charges and by doing so acquired a higher conviction rate than Iredell's.

The 1790 General Assembly created the office of solicitor general with the same power and allowances as the attorney general. Moore considered the new office an infringement upon his, and he resigned in January 1791. His absence from public service was short-lived, however, for in 1792 he was elected to represent Brunswick County in the North Carolina House of Commons. In the same year the North Carolina Senate nominated Moore for the U.S. Senate, but he withdrew his name, perhaps perceiving a conflict of interest because of his membership in the body that would elect the senators. In 1794, after leaving the House of Commons, he was the Federalist candidate to replace retiring U.S. Senator Benjamin Hawkins. Timothy Bloodworth, a Republican leader, defeated Moore by one vote.

In 1798, when Alexander Martin left the U.S. Senate, Moore was again the Federalist candidate. He lost to the Republican, Jesse Franklin of Surry County, but received the consolation prize of election to a superior court judgeship. John Louis Taylor, the first chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, would later say of Moore's state judicial service that "the acuteness of [his] intellect and his experience in business enabled him to decide very complicated cases, with great promptitude and general satisfaction."

Like his state senate tenure, Moore's service in the state judiciary was brief. John Adams clearly knew of Moore; in January 1798, he appointed Moore - with Fisher Ames of Massachusetts and Bushrod Washington of Virginia - a commissioner to "conclude a treaty with the Cherokee Nation of Indians." The foremost criteria for federal judicial appointments at that time were service to the Revolutionary cause and loyalty to the Federalist administration. Moore possessed these in abundance. Geography was also a consideration, and it made Moore an obvious candidate for the Supreme Court when Justice James Iredell retired. Adams appears to have seriously considered only Moore and William R. Davie



whom Iredell had viewed as the state's two best lawyers. Adams had already appointed Davie as a special envoy to France, however, so the choice fell on Moore.

Moore's Supreme Court tenure (1799–1804) was undistinguished. He wrote only one published opinion, *Bas v. Tingy* (1800), which recognized that the U.S. participated in what historians call a "quasi-war" with France in 1798–99, and that France was therefore an enemy nation. The decision confirmed the position of his party, the Federalists, and it was bitterly attacked by the Jeffersonian press on the grounds that only Congress could declare a state of war.

Moore missed the arguments in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), the most famous case the Court decided during his tenure, and he reportedly remained silent when John Marshall read the opinion asserting the Court's power of judicial review. Moore's personal opinion is unclear. In an earlier North Carolina case, *Bayard v. Singleton* (1787), Moore had represented a party that was defeated by the North Carolina court's application of judicial review. It is therefore interesting to speculate what his opinion in *Marbury* might have been.

Plagued by ill health throughout his tenure, Moore resigned from the Supreme Court in March 1804. His remaining years were devoted to maintaining and enhancing his estate, which was considerable at the time of his death. He died on October 15, 1810, and is buried in St. Phillips Churchyard in his native county of Brunswick in North Carolina.

#### **Sources:**

Samuel A. Ashe, "Alfred Moore" in Samuel A. Ashe, ed., *Biographical History of North Carolina: From Colonial Times to the Present* (Greensboro, 1905); James M. Clifton, "Alfred Moore" in William S. Powell, ed., *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, Volume 4* (Chapel Hill, 1991); Richard C. Cortner, "Alfred Moore" in Kermit L. Hall, ed., *The Oxford Companion to the Supreme Court of the United States* (Oxford, 2nd ed., 2005); Clare Cushman, ed., *The Supreme Court Justices: Illustrated Biographies, 1789–1995* (Washington D.C., 1995); Leon Friedman and Fred L. Israel, *The Justices of the United States Supreme Court 1789–1969: Their Lives and Major Opinions, Volume I* (New York, 1969); Robert Mason, *Namesake: Alfred Moore 1755–1810, Soldier and Jurist* (Southern Pines, N.C., 1996); Bernard Schwartz, *A Book of Legal Lists: The Best and Worst in American Law* (Oxford, 1997); Willis P. Whichard, *Justice James Iredell* (Durham, 2000).

## ***Find Ancestors in Census Records***

Census records are important for locating the place where an ancestor lived. You will also learn family groups (names of children and spouses) plus ages, occupations and other genealogical information depending on the year and country of the census.

#### **American Census Records**

- Taken every 10 years beginning in 1790
- After 1840 census records can list age and place of birth, occupation, personal wealth, education, spouse, children, hired hands, and immigration & naturalization information.

To protect individual privacy, the government doesn't release census data for 72 years after they take it. The 1930 American census is the latest census available.