



# NEWSLETTER

**BRUNSWICK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
**5152 NEW BRITTON LP NW. ASH, NC 28420**  
**brunswickcountyhistoricalsociety.org**

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## 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, slides, and discussion. To publish a newsletter which contains news of the Society's activities, research papers and articles that pertain to genealogy.

## Society Officers For the 2019 - 2024 Term

President: James Green  
Vice-President: Gwen Causey  
Acting Secretary: Gwen Causey  
Treasurer: Bob Armour  
Directors:  
Dave Lewis

Newsletter Editor: Dave Lewis  
Webmaster: Charles Clemmons  
brunswickcountyhistoricalsociety.org



## FEBRUARY MEETING TO BE HELD AT BEMC IN SUPPLY, NC FEBRUARY 9, 2025 at 7:30 P.M.

The next meeting of the *Brunswick County Historical Society* will be held on Monday, February 9th, 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.

Publication of the *NEWSLETTER* began with Volume I, Number 1, printed September 1961. A complete set of the Newsletters from September 1961 to current dates may be viewed on the BCHS website by selecting "Newsletters" in the right navigation panel. The collection also 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).

***DUES for the year 2026 are now payable unless you are a Life Member.*** The annual dues are \$15.00 for an active member or \$150.00 to become a Life Member. Checks may be mailed to the **BCHS** in care of Bob Armour or bring check or cash to the February meeting. Use the membership application found on page 7 for contact changes. Make checks payable to the **Brunswick County Historical Society**. Please address questions of your membership status thru our website.

***PROGRAM*** speaker for the February meeting will be Mr. Brett Riggs. Mr. Riggs will talk to us about ***"The Good Old Days"***... when nothing was cool, easy, or convenient. In this entertaining, story-driven talk, Brett walks us through Brunswick County's early history as a place people avoided, fled to, passed by, or survived despite best efforts otherwise.

Brett Riggs is the librarian at West Brunswick High School and a North Carolina native with family roots in the coastal Carolinas dating back to 1685 in Carteret County. He has a long-standing interest in local and regional history, particularly the local history of coastal NC. He spends his days working with teens and young adults, doing his part to help them grow into productive-and hopefully-happy adults. He has deep ties to education in the Shallotte community through his mother and uncle.

## **A Message to the Membership**

It has been brought to the attention of the officers that we need to address the idea that we are no longer functioning as a viable organization.

Has the time arrived for us to no longer hold quarterly meetings? Has the Society outlived its original purpose? Has people's interest in local history declined? Is it time for us to dissolve the organization?

It's never easy to do this. There will always be some that want to continue holding meetings. However, with the decline in membership and interest, and after repeated request by the President, no one will step up to serve as officers. The current officers have served well over ten years without a replacement coming forth to fill the position. The Vice President has been serving in two positions (VP and Secretary) for many years. The enthusiasm of the officers has dwindled away and it has become a burden rather than a pleasure to serve.

## **National Airlines Flight 2511**

In the early morning hours of January 6, 1960 young MacArthur Randolph found a large object in the middle of a field on his family's farm located 1.5 miles northwest of Bolivia in Brunswick County. After telling his dad, Richard Randolph, none of the family was thinking a plane crash when they contacted the authorities. This was soon confirmed to indeed be a plane crash, and by the next day authorities had set up an office in the Randolph house. According to MacArthur's sister, Jordan, this was a stressful event for the Randolph family, and "it took a long time to grow anything" in the field at the crash site which was located off Galloway Road between Okey Trail and Tobes Road.

Airlines have a theory that accidents rarely stem from one isolated incident but rather from a series of interconnected failures. These failures are often human-factor related combined with technical or environmental issues where each link in the chain (such as a momentary distraction, a checklist, or a faulty sensor) allows the accident to progress until disaster strikes. Accident investigators use this "error chain" concept to identify all contributing factors, believing that breaking any single link could prevent an accident. Sequential failures unfold as a sequence where an initiation event leads to a subsequent error, then another until culminating in a critical failure.

National Airlines flight 2511 was originally flight 601, and was a January 5, 1960 scheduled non-stop flight using a Boeing 707 jet from New York-Idlewild airport to Miami. The 707 jet suffered a maintenance issue, and after a delay of several hours the flight was substituted by two older propeller driven aircraft. Passengers were boarded on these two replacement planes on a first-come, first-served basis. Seventy-six passengers were boarded on a Lockheed L-188 Electra and flew to Miami and arrived safely. The remaining 29 passengers plus 5 crew members boarded a Douglas DC-6B aircraft and departed Idlewild Airport at 11:34 PM for Miami as Flight 2511 and scheduled to arrive at 4:36 AM on January 6.

Flight 2511's flight plan called for flying south from New York to Wilmington, North Carolina and continue south over the Atlantic Ocean to Palm Beach, Florida before arriving in Miami. The crew maintained radio contact with National Airlines radio controllers and air traffic control, reporting clouds and instrument flying conditions. The crew checked in with Wilmington Airport at 2:07 AM and later reported flying over the Carolina Beach radio beacon at 2:31 AM transmitting a routine progress report. This was the last radio contact with the aircraft.

Shortly after the completion of this radio contact a dynamite explosion occurred in the passenger cabin. This explosion severely impaired the structural integrity of the aircraft and after making a wide descending right turn trying for a return to the Wilmington airport, the aircraft experienced an in-flight disintegration and crashed 1.5 miles northeast of Bolivia at 2:38 AM some 16 miles west of its intended flight path.

After losing contact with the DC-6 aircraft, National Airlines, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the U.S. Navy began an intensive search along the southeastern coast of the United States. The search was called off the following day when National Airlines received word that there was a plane down in North Carolina.

At about 2:45 AM Richard Randolph heard the sound of an engine cutting in and out, followed by tearing metal and an explosion. Later that morning his teenage son McArthur Randolph, found the aircraft wreckage in one of his father's fields. Richard Randolph drove to Bolivia which had the nearest phone and contacted the authorities. When the

patrol officers responded, he led them to the crash site. The wreckage was scattered over an area of 20 acres covering farm fields, marshland, and pine forest. During the first day of search and rescue, investigators located 32 bodies of the 34 persons on board. One of the missing bodies was later found at the main crash site. The remaining body was found at Snow's Marsh, approximately 16 miles from the main site and near Kure Beach along with a piece of the aircraft's skin found on Kure Beach.

The Civil Aeronautics Board (now the FAA) was the primary investigator in the crash. The wreckage was taken to a hangar at the nearby Wilmington Airport where the fuselage was reassembled after recovering approximately 90% of the wreckage. The remains were taken to the local high school gymnasium to await autopsy and identification by a FBI fingerprinting team while the Brunswick County coroner ordered autopsies of the passengers and crew to determine the specific cause of death for each.

Over the following six months federal agencies determined the crash had been caused by an explosion inside the cabin near the right wing between rows six and seven, most likely from dynamite. But even after extensive investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, no charges were filed, and the case remains unsolved. However, investigators did have one primary theory they explored in a more than 550 page file. Flight 2511 may have been brought down due to the suicide of one of its passengers, Julian Andrew Frank, a man with "unscrupulous" business dealings, nearly a million dollars in life insurance policies, and a reportedly disturbed state of mind in the weeks and months leading up to the tragedy. Frank was a New York attorney and lived in Westport, Connecticut.

Frank's body was found some 16 miles away in Snow's Marsh along the bank of the Cape Fear River. He had sustained significantly worse and different injuries than the other victims in the crash. Investigators concluded these injuries were consistent with Frank having been in extremely close proximity to the explosion.

In the weeks following the crash local and national news outlets reported extensively on Frank and his possible connection to the fate of the flight. The FBI files further addressed Frank's dealings in the months leading up to the tragedy and the lawyer's mental state as he boarded the plane. The file

says associates described Frank as "a supreme egoist and braggart who had big, get-rich-quick ideas." A majority of these individuals expressed the opinion that Julian Frank was an "intelligent but unscrupulous operator who invariably failed to deliver on his business commitments." The primary motives the FBI established pointing to Frank having committed suicide was a growing list of unsatisfied mortgage commitments, lawsuits, and other financial and legal problems.

In their final report the Civil Aeronautics Board indicated they had investigated a variety of alternative theories, but each one was ruled out during the course of their investigation. The CAB concluded Flight 2511 was brought down by a dynamite explosion in the passenger cabin. The explosive charge was located "beneath the extreme right seat of row 7." The report also pointed out that Julian Frank was close to the explosion, though it assigned no blame to him.

No reference is made in this report about the person or persons responsible for this explosion. The malicious destruction of an aircraft is a Federal crime. After the CAB determination that such was involved, the criminal aspects of this accident were referred to the Department of Justice through its Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI assumed control of the investigation on January 20, 1960 and the case remains open and unsolved.

Through the efforts of Linda Silver Bufano, the daughter of passengers Laura and Martin Silver killed in the accident, a memorial plaque is now outside the Bolivia Volunteer Fire Department dedicated to the passengers and crew of National Airlines flight 2511. The plaque was unveiled on January 6, 2026 which was the 66<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the crash to recognize the crash and honor its victims and to bring awareness to the people of Brunswick County.

Linda Bufano has also filed an application with the state of North Carolina for a roadside historical marker. Her first application was rejected, but she is in the process of revising the application with support from state representatives and is being submitted for reconsideration.

*Sources: National Airlines Flight 2511 – Wikipedia Final Flight: A look at the investigation into what brought down National Airlines By Emily Featherston WECT News 6, January 6, 2020. Remembering Flight 2511: By Dylan Phillips, Brunswick Beacon Editor, February 13, 2025, April 21, 2025, October 16, 2025. Unlawful Interference Douglas DC-*

6B N8225H: Aviation Safety Network, aviation-safety.net. National Airlines Flight 2511 Part 01: Federal Bureau of Investigation vault fbi.gov. Terror Over the Tarheel State: By Steven Jacobs. Application for North Carolina Highway Historical Marker: Completed by Linda Silver Bufano, March 14, 2025.

## Lilliput Lost

By Margaret S. Howell

In Cape Fear history, “Lilliput” was more than the name of the imaginary country in Gulliver’s Travels. One man, Eleazer Allen, liked the name so much that he named the Cape Fear River plantation lands granted him in 1725, *Lilliput*.

The story of Lilliput has more twist and turns than the two-lane blacktop road, State Highway 133, which runs by its former site. As with many of the 18<sup>th</sup> century home sites and rice plantations in this region, Lilliput no longer exists outside the few colonial recollections of some of its many owners and in New Hanover and Brunswick County deed books. Even those references leave a broken trail to the plantation’s history.

The clues along the 150-year trail of Lilliput, however incomplete and murky, are jeweled with the lives and fortunes of early Cape Fear settlers. It is this story of a plantation lost that brings the place once again to life. It is this story that, perhaps as much as Jonathan Swift’s little people, excites the imagination and fuels curiosity about Lilliput.

Governor George Burrington, during his proprietary administration of North Carolina in 1725, began making large land grants in the lower Cape Fear to encourage its settlement. Records show that Eleazer Allen was the beneficiary of such a grant on November 6, 1725. The land granted Allen was about one mile north of Orton on the Cape Fear River.

At the time, Eleazer Allen was active in South Carolina politics, serving as a South Carolina Member of the Assembly and later, as Speaker of the South Carolina Commons House of Assembly. It would be another nine years before Allen built on the property and permanently settled into his new home, which he named for the imaginary country depicted in Jonathan Swift’s Gulliver’s Travels. The book, published in 1727, was a best seller of the times.

Eleazer Allen was born in Massachusetts in 1692, the son of the former Mary Anna Bendall

and Daniel Allen, librarian at Harvard. Eleazer’s sister Catherine was born in 1685 in Boston.

The records of W. B. McKoy at the Lower Cape Fear Historical Society archives document Allen’s interesting genealogy: Daniel Allen was the son of Rev. John Allen, Sr., who was born in Colby, Norfolk, England in May 1597. Rev. Allen’s second wife was Mrs. Katherine Dighton Dudley, the widow of governor Thomas Dudley of Massachusetts, Eleazer Allen’s mother, Mary Anna Bendall, was the granddaughter of Edward Bendall, who came to America with John Winthrop in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. Edward Bendall married a woman known only as Anna and, of their eight children, Freegrace, born July 30, 1636, married Mary Lyall. Freegrace and Mary Lyall Bendall were Mary Anna’s parents.

The young Eleazer left his studies at Harvard sometime before 1720 and became a merchant in Charleston, returning to Massachusetts only briefly in 1726, when he was graduated from Harvard. Around 1722, Eleazer Allen married Sarah Rhett, the oldest daughter of Col. William Rhett of South Carolina. Another of Rhett’s daughters, according to the Directory of North Carolina Biographies, married Roger Moore, and it was through this family connection that Allen became interested in the lower Cape Fear region.

The Allens moved to the Cape Fear and Lilliput in 1734. During his life there, Eleazer Allen was highly visible in his politics and leadership of the young Cape Fear settlement. He was member of the North Carolina Council, receiver general of quit-rents for the colony, justice of the peace for New Hanover County, and he served on the commission that settled the boundary between North and South Carolina. He was also precinct treasurer of New Hanover and a judge of the court of oyer and terminer (similar to the modern Superior Court). By the close of his life, he had been named public treasurer for the southern colonies and Chief Justice of North Carolina.

Eleazer Allen died on January 7, 1749 and was buried at his beloved Lilliput. His grave, worn and torn by ravages of time and vandals, is located in Brunswick County north of Lilliput Creek on what is now Orton Plantation property. Buried beside him is his wife, Sarah. The brick graves are covered with broken concrete slabs bearing their names. The inscription of Sarah Allen’s grave

reads:

*Mrs. SARAH Allen,  
Relic of the honorable ELEAZER ALLEN, ESQUIRE.  
Formerly Chief Justice of NORTH CAROLINA  
After a life spent  
In continued acts of piety & every female virtue,  
She departed this life,  
FEB.26, 1761 – Aged 64 years  
This stone is here placed by her greatly obliged niece  
MARY JANE DRY, as a final tribute of  
Affection and gratitude.  
To one of the best of Aunts & friends.*

The inscription on the concrete monument at Eleazer Allen's grave reads:

*Here lies the Body of ELEAZER ALLEN ESQ.  
Who was the best of Christians, Husband, Friends,  
God had endowed him with an admirable  
Understanding, His parents with a liberal educa-  
tion, of both which he made the most excellent use. In  
public and private life, steady, and sincere. True to  
his trust and faithful to his friend. As his life was a  
constant course of Piety and Virtue. His death was  
no less Exemplary. For after a painful illness, which  
he endured with the utmost Fortitude and Patience.  
He cheerfully resigned his Soul into the Hands of  
God, who gave it.*

*JANUARY the 7<sup>th</sup>, 1749, Aged 57 years*

The Dictionary of North Carolina Biographies reports that Allen died a wealthy man "who owned 1285 acres of land and 50 slaves. The inventory of his estate showed sizeable holdings of silver and china, but most impressive was a library containing more than two hundred English and fifty French titles."

However, the writings of W. B. McKoy, made in the late 1890's, present a different picture of the Allen's' fortunes:

*"Mr. (Eleazer) Allen's will dated January 1, 1742 – leaves all to his wife with the request that at her death she would remember and bequeath to his two nephews and niece, William, Daniel and Catherine Willard, children of Josiah Willard of Boston by his sister Catherine Willard that part of her estate acquired through him, which she may then possess.*

*From the will of Mrs. Sarah Allen we discover that the estate was so encumbered by a mortgage made by her late husband to Sir Thomas Frankland who had married Sarah Rhett, niece of Mrs. Allen, that she directs her personal estate to be sold to make up the difference, only leaving to her own nieces and nephews certain pieces of plate*

*and jewelry. She mentions that the tomb of her late husband was bestowed on him by her beloved niece, Mrs. Sarah Frankland. Mr. Allen and his wife left no issue."*

Following the death of Sarah Allen on February 26, 1761, Lilliput passed by Sarah Allen's bequest or by estate sale, into the hands of John Davis, Esq., the younger on April 18, 1765. Records are not clear as to when Sir Thomas Frankland might have owned the plantation, but a reference in James Sprunt's "A Colonial Apparition" states: "I have heard...that this old rice plantation (Lilliput) was really owned by Sir Thomas Frankland, in 1750. Perhaps you know that he was great grandson of Oliver Cromwell, and that he also held the high distinction of an Admiral of the White."

Also recorded in New Hanover County deed books on September 28, 1765 is this entry: "John Davis the younger to George Moore, a plantation called Lilliput." Perhaps the number of owners listed, and the incomplete records of the time, lend some credence to the idea that the Allen estate was indeed in financial arrears.

Brunswick County records also list a deed recorded on October 2, 1765 in which the following information is noted: "in a deed from John Davis to Gov. William Tryon the statement is made that the land he is selling said Gov. Tryon 'is part of the tract called Kendall and joining the tract His Excellency purchased of said John Davis Called Lilliput'."

The next mention of Lilliput comes in Alfred Moore Waddell's *A History of New Hanover County*. It too, mentions the adjacent plantation of Kendall, which was in the same general area as Orton and Lilliput. Waddell states, in part:

*"Kendall was owned at one point by the McRee family, Samuel McRee, who settled in Bladen County about 1740, came from Ireland. His son, Griffith John McRee, born in Bladen February 1, 1758, was a patriot at the beginning of the Revolution. He was commissioned on April 16, 1776 a captain in the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Continental Line of North Carolina and transferred in March 1779 to the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Continental Line. He was, by the Revolution's end, promoted to the rank of Major and Brevet Lt. Colonel. After the Revolution, in 1785, he married Miss Fergus, of Wilmington, and lived at Lilliput, nest adjoining Kendall."*

On May 18, 1811, George McKenzie made his

will and recorded it in Brunswick County. He was the owner of Lilliput at that time. His grave, along with that of his wife Susan, is found at the Lilliput cemetery near the Allen graves. The Wilmington Gazette of August 24, 1816 ran the following advertisement:

***For Sale***

***That valuable plantation called LILLIPUT, late the residence of G. McKensie, Esq. deceased. It contains 640 acres of land, about one hundred and twenty of which are Tide swamp and Marsh, admirable adapted for Rice or Cotton, about sixty acres are under a high state of cultivation for Rice. On the plantation is a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings, Houses for Negroes &c. Its situation is undoubtedly the handsomest on Cape Fear River and the Place is beautifully ornamented with live Oak groves of the natural growth. Its distance from Wilmington is about twelve miles, and from Brunswick three. A more particular description is unnecessary as those inclined to purchase will of course visit the premises. The price will be moderate and the terms accommodating, which will be made known upon application to: Maurice Moore, Brunswick County, or to M. Campbell, Wilmington.***

It is not known who answered the ad in The Wilmington Gazette, for the next mention of the plantation comes in a booklet called "Stories of Old Plantations" by Dr. John Hampden Hill. Dr. Hill writes that, following the death of his wife Louise Bunting Hill, "...the writer purchased Lilliput in Brunswick County in 1837, Where he planted rice until the close of the war."

Dr. John Hill is also mentioned in records concerning Orton as owning "Lilliput, the plantation of Eleazer Allen." The brother of Dr. Frederick Jones Hill who owned Orton during the first half of the 1800s, Dr. John Hill was buried at Orton in 1847 in King Roger Moore's graveyard.

At some point after the Civil War, Lilliput was purchased by Owen D. Holmes, according to a notice in the Wilmington Morning Star, which ran on November 14, 1874. The notice was not an especially happy one:

***"The house and kitchen on Mr. Owen D. Holmes' place at Lilliput, about 15 miles below the city, were totally destroyed by fire early today. The house was occupied at the time by a family named Harrison and they lost much of the furniture."***

After the house was destroyed, the Lilliput property was owned by Frederick Kidder. It was purchased, along with the adjoining Kendall property, by James Sprunt in 1920 from the estate of Mr. Kidder. Today, the Lilliput land is a part of the Orton Plantation property.

During its heyday, Lilliput hosted some of the Cape Fear area's earliest leaders. The graves still remaining in the Lilliput cemetery stand as the one last existing remnant of the plantation named after Swift's little people and home to some of Cape Fear's giants.

***Editors Note: Research on Lilliput Plantation was contributed by Bill Faulk of Brunswick Town, Ruth Walker of the Lower Cape Fear Historical Society, Harry Warren of the New Hanover County Museum and Dot Schmidt of Southport, who is researching cemeteries at Smithville Township and various Brunswick County sites. First published in the "Tidewater Newsletter" on September 1984. Reprinted as written.***

***Editors Note: Cont. from page 2. At our February meeting there will be a discussion and a decision made on the future of the BCBS. All members, as able, are encouraged to attend.***

## **BCBS November Minutes**

BEMC Meeting Room, Supply, NC  
November 10, 2025

The Brunswick County Historical Society Meeting was called to order at 7:30 PM by the President, James Green. There were 11 members and 2 visitors in attendance.

The President led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

The President extended a welcome to all in attendance. He recognized all veterans in attendance and thanked them for their service. November 11 is Veterans Day.

The President thanked Dave Lewis for another excellent Newsletter.

The August 11, 2025 minutes were reviewed by the President.

The Treasure reported a bank balance of \$8,654.55. A new member is Cindy Holden Carter.

The President announced "A Light in the Darkest of Night" at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson on December 12, 2025. Also, "An 18th

**Century Christmas” at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson on December 14, 2025.**

There was no unfinished business. Under new business the President spoke about the Society needing new leadership and asked those present to be willing to server as an officer.

The program was given by Archie Cumbee who spoke on Crusoe Island in Columbus County. He lived in Crusoe during his childhood. Growing up next door to grandparents he recalled listening to stories about them and their neighbors and life in their earlier years. In 1976, Archie contributed a chapter on the origins of Crusoe Island that was published in “**Recollections and Records**”, a project of the Columbus County Bicentennial Commission. In 2015, he published “**A Genealogy of Crusoe Island.**” He stated that 4 families, Long, Register, Clewis, and Ethridge make up 90% of the descendants living in Crusoe. He showed pictures of some of the people and told experiences relating to them. Several of his videos will be available for viewing on our website.

Motion to adjourn.

Members Present: Jimmy Green Meg Shelton, Gwen Causey, Richard Hollenbeck, Dave Lewis, Ann Bokelman, Judy Holden, Harvard Holden, Ennis Swain, Hulaine Holden, David Holden.

Visitors Present: Archie Cumbee, Victor Guarino

Signed: Gwen Causey, Acting Secretary

**Area Events**

**February 21, 2026:** Travel back in time to February 1766 as tensions are growing in the Lower Cape Fear regarding the dreaded Stamp Act. **Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson.** Time: 4:00 PM. Event is free and open for all ages.

**February 26, 2026:** Join Moores Creek National Battlefield for the upcoming 250th anniversary of the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge. Time: 10:00 AM and event is scheduled for 6 hours. Free.

**March 4-7, 2026: Rice Festival.** Many activities are planned for the first week in March at locations in Leland, Navassa, and Brunswick Town-Fort Anderson. Search [northcarolinaricefestival.org](http://northcarolinaricefestival.org) for information including history/cultural presentation, tours, demonstrations, live entertainment, family fun, children’s stage, Gullah Geechee food vendors, and arts/crafts. Event details, times, and locations are included on the website.

**April 25, 2026: Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea: Sailors and Tar Workers in the 18th century.** A living history event that will provide a comprehensive view of maritime history within the region. **Brunswick Town-Fort Anderson.** Free event for all ages Time 10:00 AM-4:00 PM.

**May 2, 2026: Women of Brunswick.** A living history demonstration that focus on the women who worked and lived at the port of Brunswick. **Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson.** Free event for all ages. Time 10:00 AM-4:00 PM.

***Membership Application ... Invite a Friend to Join Brunswick County Historical Society***

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail \_\_\_\_\_

New: \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal \_\_\_\_\_ Amount Enclosed \_\_\_\_\_

Receive *Newsletter* by email:   **Note: Please include a \$10.00 fee for printing and USPS mailing**

Annual Dues: Individual \$15 Life Membership \$150

Mail this form with your check to: 5152 New Britton LP Rd., Ash, NC 28420

Please submit any articles or information for future newsletters to Dave Lewis.

Email: [davelewis@atmc.net](mailto:davelewis@atmc.net)

### CALENDER OF EVENTS

BCHS Meetings: February 9, 2026  
May 11, 2026  
August 10, 2026  
November 09, 2026



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