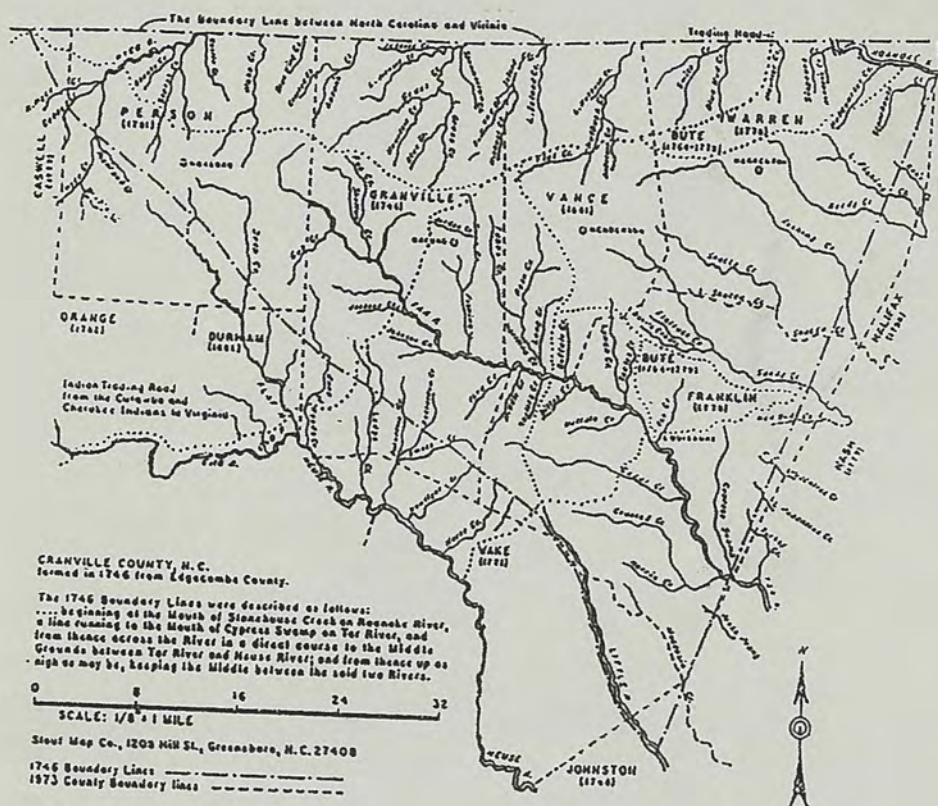


# GRANVILLE CONNECTIONS



Journal of the Granville County Genealogical Society 1746, Inc.

Volume 11, Number 1

Winter 2005

**Granville County Genealogical Society 1746, Inc.**  
**www.gcgs.org**

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|   |  |
|---|--|
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Membership is open to anyone with an interest in the genealogical research and preservation of materials that might aid in family research in Granville County or elsewhere. Memberships include Individual Memberships - \$15.00 and Family Memberships (receiving one publication) - \$20.00.

Membership in the Society, with renewal due one year from joining, include copies of *The Society Messenger* and *Granville Connections*. Members are also entitled to one query per quarter to appear in *Granville Connections*. New members joining after November 1 may request their membership be activated for the following year, with publication commencing in that year.

**Editorial Policy**

*Granville Connections* places its emphasis on material concerning persons or activities in that area known as Granville County. It includes those areas of present day Vance, Warren and Franklin Counties before they became independent counties. Members are encouraged to submit material for consideration for publication. The editorial staff will judge the material on relevance to area, interest, usefulness and informative content. Members are encouraged to submit queries for each journal. Submissions *must* be fully documented, citing sources, or they will not be printed. Submissions will not be returned, but will be placed in the North Carolina Room at the Richard H. Thornton library, the repository for the Society. The Society, its publication committee or the Editor cannot assume responsibility for errors in submissions for publication. Every effort will be made to minimize these types of errors as well as typographical errors made by the staff. Corrections will be noted in subsequent issues.

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# *Granville Connections*

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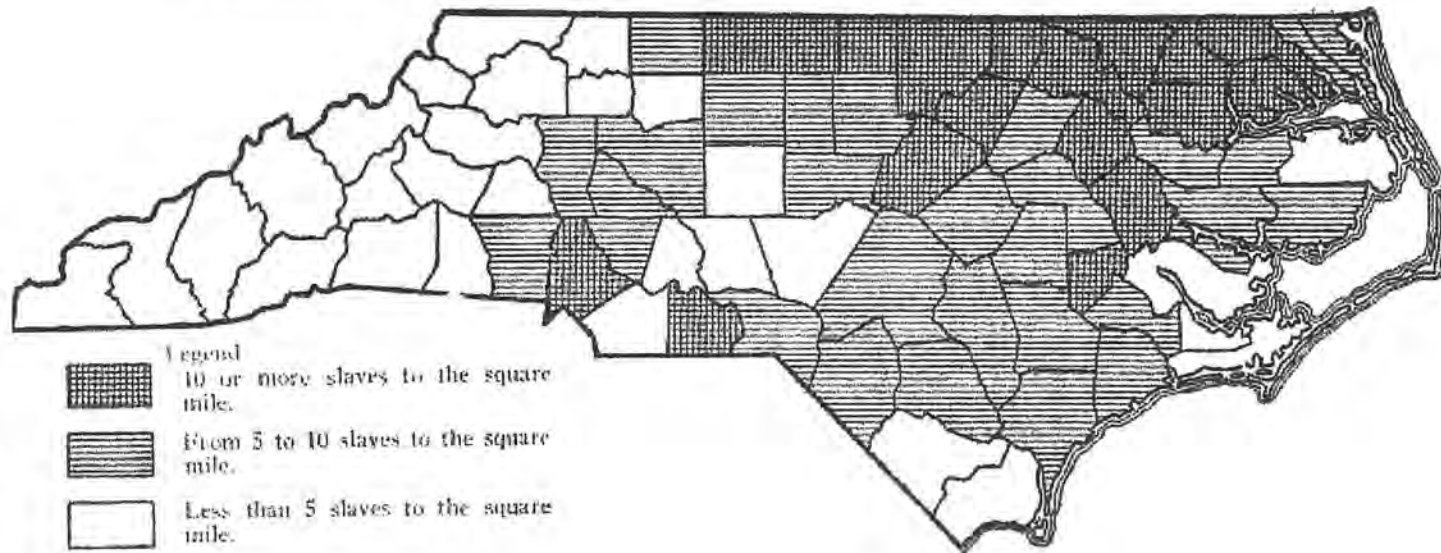
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Editor: Bonnie Breedlove

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MAP SHOWING THE DENSITY OF SLAVE POPULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA IN 1860



Copied from the New York Public Library Digital Gallery

## Charlotte Hawkins Brown: Example of Resilience

Long before Rosa **PARKS**' stand allowed other blacks to call openly for equality, black America quietly was asking for respect.

Charlotte Hawkins **BROWN**, born in the Mobile section of Henderson in 1883, was a "shining example of the ingenuity, painful humility and resilience that enable black citizens to triumph in adversity," George T. **BLACKBURN** II wrote of the founder of Palmer Memorial Institute.

In her quest to improve race relations, **BROWN** would befriend national leaders and raise unheard-of sums of money.

**BROWN** was a superior student and musician in the Cambridge, Mass., public school system after moving to Boston as a child.

It was on the streets of that city that she met Alice Freeman **PAINTER**.

The president of Wellesley College saw the babysitter **BROWN** rolling a carriage with one hand and studying a book in the other.

**PAINTER** assumed responsibility for **BROWN'S** expenses at the state normal school.

In October 1901, **BROWN** arrived at McLeansville (later Sedalia) near Greensboro to serve the American Missionary Association in bring education to Southern blacks.

She found a crude building with 50 barefoot children, A.M. **BURNS** III recounts in *Vance County Heritage*.

She returned to Massachusetts to raise money for the school, naming it Palmer Memorial Institute for her friend.

The first class met in a remodeled blacksmith's shed, but **BROWN** soon got the support of Boston philanthropists and influential Southern whites in Greensboro.

In 1925, **BROWN** raised \$350,000. She was the first black woman to be elected to the National Board of the YWCA by Southern white women.

**BROWN** lectured at Wellesley, Smith and Radcliffe colleges and at Tuskegee Institute.

**BURNS** said that though **BROWN** was a life-long Republican, she nevertheless was a strong supporter of FDR's New Deal, largely through her association with first lady Eleanor **ROOSEVELT**.

**BROWN** married Edward S. **BROWN** in 1911. She died in 1961. *Tammy Stanford*

*Sesquicentennial ... 1841 - 1991, roads well traveled, pg 16C, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC*

## Charlotte Hawkins Brown Defied Barriers

*The Daily Dispatch, July 5, 1998*

Charlotte Hawkins **BROWN** (1883-1961) exemplified the premise that a strong sense of self, brains and determination can lever one over a variety of social barriers.

**HAWKINS**, the granddaughter of a slave, was born on a farm in Henderson. She moved with her family to Massachusetts where she attended public school and showed herself to be a brilliant student.

When she was a senior in high school, **HAWKINS** attracted the notice of Alice Freeman **PALMER**, the second president of Wellesley College. The teen-ager was pushing the baby carriage of a child she was tending and holding a book of Virgil. **PALMER** was struck by the incongruity of a young black servant reading the works of a Latin poet and began a conversation that would profoundly affect both their lives.

When **PALMER** learned that the girl wanted to attend the State Normal School in Salem but was considering returning home to help out on the family farm, **PALMER** urged the girl to continue her education and insisted on paying for her to do so.

In 1901, Hawkins **BROWN** was convinced by a member of the American Missionary Association to delay her graduation and return to North Carolina and help their efforts to educate Southern black children.

According to *The Heritage of Vance County North Carolina, Vol. I*, a publication of the Vance County Historical Society: "Four and a half miles from McLeansville, at what would later be called Sedalia, Miss **HAWKINS** found the school, a crude building that served as a combination church and school, peopled with fifty barefoot children."

The association decided to close the school after a year, but nineteen-year-old **HAWKINS** had seen the desperate need in that dilapidated setting and was determined to duplicate for others the quality secondary education she had gotten in Massachusetts.

Soliciting the help of influential people she had met through **PALMER**, who died in 1902, **HAWKINS** set out on a whirlwind fund-raising effort that kept the school in operation. Giving public readings, singing solos and having her students perform Negro spirituals, she attracted support in both Boston and Greensboro, from whites as well as blacks.

She named the resurrected school Palmer Memorial Institute, in honor of her patroness.

**HAWKINS'** public-relations skills were extraordinary and by 1917, when the original wooden building was destroyed by fire, she was able to replace it with more substantial brick buildings.

She had married Harvard graduate Edward S. **BROWN** in 1911, but the marriage was not successful and the couple eventually lived apart.

Her reputation as an innovative educator grew and she became a popular guest lecturer at top-ranked women's colleges as well as at black institutions such as Howard University and Tuskegee Institute.

She was also an active proponent of racial understanding, participating in the Southern Commission for Interracial Cooperation, the Urban League, the Negro Business League and similar organizations.

**HAWKINS-BROWN** died in 1961. The school survived her by 10 years.

The site of the school, 10 miles east of Greensboro, has been declared a state historic site, the first to so honor a black North Carolinian.

Henderson resident Gladys **HAWKINS** is Charlotte **HAWKINS**' second cousin. Her mother attended Palmer Institute and she herself attended for two weeks of seventh grade. Despite Charlotte Hawkins **BROWN'S** willingness to pay for Gladys' education and the added inducement of a diamond ring offered by an uncle for her attendance, Gladys was too homesick to stay.

She said her mother remembered **HAWKINS-BROWN** as a stern teacher.

"She'd say her school was a Christian school and if the kids didn't mind, she'd give them a slap," Mrs. **HAWKINS** recalled.

Not that there wasn't a bit of mischief anyway. Mrs. **HAWKINS** said her mother told her that she and her friends punched a hole in the wall separating their rooms so they could tell each other good night. A picture was hung over the hole in both rooms.

**HAWKINS-BROWN** probably would not have been pleased. But if her stringency is legendary in her family, so is her generosity.

She reared several young relatives and educated even more.

*Brown, Charlotte Hawkins, Vertical Files, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC*

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### **How to Tell the Sex of a Fly**

A woman walked into the kitchen to find her husband stalking around with a fly swatter.

"What are you doing?" she asked.

"Hunting flies" he responded.

"Oh. Killing any?" she asked.

"Yep, 3 males, 2 females," he replied.

Intrigued, she asked. "How can you tell them apart?"

He responded, "3 were on a beer can, 2 were on the phone."

## The Old Tavern of By-Gone Days

April 18, 1933

*Tally Ho, A Country Village of Last Century, by W.J. Webb*

Few people who have lived in Granville county have not at some time in their life been to Tally Ho. Once a place where stores and factories were busy it is now but a deserted village. Except for the Baptist church, all public buildings are gone.

I know very little of the early history of Tally Ho. Some of the families who might be classed as early settlers of that community were the **GREENS**, the **HASKINSES**, the **FARABOWS**, the **HORNERS**, the **STEMS** and the **MOORES**. These names and others appear on the old Granville records as landowners in and before the early days of last century. I do not know when it first came to be a place of trade. The road from Franklinton passing through the village and on towards Shoofly and probably from there to Shakerag was called the **JEFFREYS** tract road, mentioned usually as the tract (or track) road. The road from Oxford to Hillsboro crossed here, leading on by Knapp of Reeds.

Tradition has it that there was a wayside inn here in the stagecoach days. The old, tall house that stood where Mr. J.M. **MINOR'S** home now stands was supposed to have been the inn. This was burned when I was a child.

Tradition also has two origins for the name. One from Tallyho coach, the other from tallyho, the cry of foxhunters in the chase. The first mention I find of the name on public records is 1853, when Jefferson **HORNER** made deed to J.L. **JONES** for a tract of 200 acres (known as Tally Ho), Jefferson **HORNER** seemed to be the owner of a tract of land in and around Tally Ho as early as 1843. In 1851, W.V. **PASCHALL** sold a store lot here to A.H. **COOK**, who in the same year sold one-half interest to H. **MCADDEN & Son**.

In 1855 the firm became **COOK, MEADOWS** and **FLEMING**. This firm as shown in Book 18, page 411, consisting of A.H. **COOK**, J.J. **MEADOWS** (father of Loge and Dee **MEADOWS**), and Alex **FLEMING**, the father of Sam and Dutch **FLEMING**, entered into a partnership as merchants and manufacturers of tobacco. **COOK** was to devote all his time to the store and **MEADOWS** all his time to the factory.

Jackson and Fate **JONES** also manufactured tobacco at Tally Ho, as did E.L. **FLEMING**, father of the late Will **FLEMING** of Oxford. Loge **MEADOWS** had a factory one mile down the road on the present old John **BRAGG** place. This factory is still standing. The **JONES** factory was burned. This was on the lot later owned by James T. **HUNT** and R.H. **WRIGHT**. After the factory was burned a large store was built on the lot. Dee **MEADOWS** lived where Mrs. P.L. **THOMASSON** now lives, and his factory was nearby on the **WEB** lot. There was another factory right in the village across the road from the stores.

Only plug tobacco was manufactured at Tally Ho. The tobacco was grown in this and adjoining counties and the factories sold to men who peddled it off "down east," loading their covered



wagons and retailing it along the roads. No tobacco was then grown in eastern counties. This was in the days before flue-curing came into custom – all of it air cured and coal cured.

Farmers sold their crops to local manufacturers or rolled it to Petersburg and Richmond. Granville tobacco has always held the lead in quality. Mr. Dutch **FLEMING** says there was a dealer in Richmond who claimed he could tell Granville tobacco if he were blindfolded – just let him get a feel of it and a smell.

Before the civil war, Tally Ho was probably making more pounds of tobacco than Durham. The railroad did not get to Durham until 1854. If **SHERMAN'S** army had only come this way instead of by Durham, probably the soldiers would have given Tally Ho a big advertisement and maybe we would now have a **MEADOWS** University and a **FLEMING** Bull brand of tobacco.

Some of the other early merchants of Tally Ho in addition to those mentioned, were R.L. **HEFLIN**, R.G. **RUSSELL**, a Mr. **FERRELL**, John H. **WEBB** and perhaps others. James H. **WEBB** came there a few years after war and continued business there until about 1890. Joe **WEBB**, Joe **GOOCH**, W.S. **GOOCH** and J.C. **PITTARD** served their apprenticeship as merchants there.

The Academy was a few hundred yards down the Oxford road. This was the neighborhood school for 3 generations. Just west of the Academy and nearer the road was the original site of Tally Ho Baptist church. It was moved to the present location soon after the war, I think.

From about 1850 to 1890 Tally Ho was a center of trade for a large section of the county with the post office, the voting place, a Masonic lodge and the only school in a radius of five miles. I remember it in the eighties, and it was sure a typical country burg. Campaign debates, election fights, wrestling matches, marble playing and many other things that made a country boy's life worth living in those days. Saturday afternoon was court week when we always had several magistrate trials. We got mail three times a week, people seldom went to town, and a meeting place like Tally Ho meant more than a village does now. The stores had long porches for summertime loafing and in winter, the red hot stove was nearly always surrounded by visitors, whittling the soft pine of "goods boxes," listening to the tales and jokes of the drummer from Richmond or Baltimore.

The mail route was from Oxford to Knapp of Reeds and back. Baldy **KEARSEY** (old man Baldy) had the contract. One of his boys came along on horse back, the mail pouch, a two-end leather sack thrown across the saddle. The postmaster only had a key. The mail was emptied into a dishpan and sorted out into the pigeon holes on the wall marked A, B, etc. Seldom was there more than a peck or half bushel of this tri-weekly mail.

I will write more of the schools, the political speeches, the dog fights, and other big times back yonder when life was life, and depression didn't come down with such a bang.

*Microfilm, Oxford Public Ledger, OxPL-49, January 3, 1933 – June 30, 1933, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC*

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Just when I was getting used to yesterday, along came today.

## Cheatham Goes To Congress

Slavery in old Granville County never reached the massive proportions of Clayton County in *Gone With The Wind*, but there were a few plantations near Henderson where slavery was common.

Such was the large farm where Henry Plummer **CHEATHAM** was born in 1857. His mother was a housemaid, and although the slave's life was not an easy one, **CHEATHAM** as a result suffered few of the hardships of slavery, according to *The Negro in Congress, 1870-1901*.

**CHEATHAM** attended preparatory school and college at Shaw University, graduating in 1883. He returned to Henderson and read law for a year, though he never practiced, then taught at a local school.

His political career started in 1884, when he was elected register of deeds for Vance County. He was re-elected in 1886 for another two-year term.

**CHEATHAM** felt life had more to offer than that, though, and in 1888 became the local congressional candidate. He proved to be a good campaigner and knew he could count on many local Democrats to support his candidacy.

According to *The Negro in Congress 1870-1901*, **CHEATHAM** was a convincing public speaker with a large, impressive vocabulary. He possessed a "forceful expression" and the ability to appeal to the white constituency as a man who always identified himself with the better people of his race. He also had the knack of adapting his skills to reach the blacks as well. His ease in public situations and his communication skills gave him the edge in the race over incumbent F.D. **SIMMONS**, and he won a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives with 16,704 votes to 16,051.

When the 51<sup>st</sup> Congress convened in 1889, **CHEATHAM** was the only black until two others won seats in 1890. Thus, for a year, he was the sole spokesman for the 7 million freed blacks in the country.

**CHEATHAM** was a moderate and restrained congressman on the floor, concerned more for the public at large than his own race. He reluctantly voted for the Force Bill, and told Congress, "I have both races in my district. I want to cast my vote for that law which will be best not for one race or the other but for both equally."

By 1890 the old party lines were breaking up, and farmers in the district wanted a more agriculturally minded representative. They nominated J.M. **MEWBORNE**, an attorney, but the *Raleigh News and Observer* ran a letter from a "delegate" that expressed doubts about **MEWBORNE'S** being a good Democrat. Such uncertainty aided **CHEATHAM** greatly, and he won the election by 1,200 votes.

Again, **CHEATHAM** was the only black in Congress in December 1890.

He also introduced a bill to prepare statistics on blacks in America, this too coming as an outgrowth of his singular stature in Congress. Although the House was Democratic, **CHEATHAM** denied any political motive in the bill, as he pointed out to his fellow congressmen, "I have taken but little of your time; I have said but little this session." The bill did not pass.

**CHEATHAM** fell ill not long afterward and was absent the rest of the session.

**CHEATHAM** ran for Congress again in 1892 and 1894, losing to F.A. **WOODARD** both times. He remained in Washington, though, and served as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia from 1897 until 1901.

He returned to Oxford and served as president of the black orphanage there. During his tenure at the orphanage he turned it into an excellent institution, according to an account in *Vance County Heritage*. **CHEATHAM** died Nov. 29, 1935, and many state dignitaries attended his funeral.

Tammy Stanford

*Sesquicentennial ... 1841 – 1991, roads well traveled pg 12C, 16C, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC*

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### **Personally – Mentioned**

*Public Ledger, January 27, 1915*

*Some you know and some you do not know. Personal items about folks and their friends who travel here and there.*

Mr. Amstead **BURWELL**, of Route 4, as in Oxford Tuesday.

Mr. J.F. **MANGUM**, of Route 6, was in Oxford Friday.

Lieut. James **STEGALL** is visiting at Goldsboro on military business.

Gen. B.S. **ROYSTER** is in Raleigh on business.

Mr. S.M. **GREEN** of Route 5 was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Eugene **CANNON**, of Durham, is visiting friends in Oxford.

Mr. **HUTCHINS** returned Monday from a visit to Durham.

Mr. Geo. **SHERMAN**, of Berea section, was among the Oxford visitors Saturday.

Mr. J.W. **CAWTHORN**, of Rougemont, was among the Oxford visitors Saturday.

Mr. Yancey **OAKLEY**, of Culbreth section, was on the tobacco market Tuesday.

Judge **DEVIN** is spending a few days in Oxford and his host of friends are glad to see him.

Mr. Willie **HUNDLEY** and son, of Durham, were Oxford visitors Saturday.

*Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC*

*A miser isn't any fun to live with, but he makes a wonderful ancestor.*

## Granville County Marriages 1878

Abstracted by Mildred C. Goss

Part 1 of 4

Abbott, Phillip - son of Warren Abbott and Martha Abbott & Ann E. Hedgepeth daughter of and Mary Hedgepeth on 30 December 1878 by S.S. Cooper, J.P.

Adcock, William - colored - son of      and Sabina Adcock & Rebecca Jane Tabon daughter of Anderson Tabon and Polly Anderson on 17 October 1878 by Lewis C. Ragland, M.G.

Allen, Caleb - son of Caswell Allen and Fanny Allen & Margaret Mason daughter of Fuller Bailey and Dunky Mason on 14 December 1878 by W.E. Allen, J.P.

Allen, Glaudius L.- son of Wm. D. Allen and Melvina Allen & Emma C. Bragg daughter of W.W. Bragg and Caroline Bragg on 11 December 1878 by J.E. Thompson, M.G.

Allen, Junius - colored - son of Wm. Allen and Lila Allen & Millie Daniel daughter of Billy Daniel and Little Daniel on 25 January 1878 by W.A. Pattillo, M.G.

Allen, Samuel H. - son of David Allen and Sarah Allen & Ella R. Reavis daughter of Geo. B. Reavis and Sarah Jane Reavis on 4 December 1878 by Robt. Burton, M.G.

Allen, William M. - colored - son of Joe Winstead and Sarah Allen & Lufracia Street daughter of Joe Thorp and Julia Allen on 17 April 1878 by L.C. Ragland, M.G.

Allen, Willis - colored - son of Daniel Allen and Maria Allen & Amanda Husketh daughter of Benjamin Husketh and Caroline Husketh on 5 May 1878 by E.E. Lyon, J.P.

Allgood, David - colored - son of James Allgood and Betsy Allgood & Mary Douglas daughter of unknown and Catherine Douglas on 8 May 1878 by W.M. Sneed, J.P.

Amis, Warren - colored - son of Lovelace Puryear and Emily Amis & Pattie Blanks daughter of and Rachael Blanks on 27 December 1878 by Richard D. Jones, J.P.

Amis, William - colored - son of Lovelace Puryear and Emily Amis & Dolly Gooch daughter of Silas Amis and Lucinda Gooch on 20 December 1878 by Nathl. A. Gregory, J.P.

Bass, James - colored - son of Mastin Glenn and Fannie Glenn & Ellen Dalby daughter of Silas Dalby and Eadie Dalby on 18 December 1878 by John B. Green, J.P.

Betts, Edmon - colored - son of Washington Betts and Emily Betts & Louisa Downey daughter of Sam Downey and Bellar Downey on 23 March 1878 by Richard D. Jones, J.P.

Biggs, Joseph W. - son of Wm. N. Biggs and Lucy R. Biggs & Catharine Bledsoe daughter of Jordan Bledsoe and Adaline Bledsoe on 31 October 1878 by T.J. Ogburn, M.G.

Blackwell, Maurice - son of James Blackwell and Polly Ann Blackwell & Emly Ann Currin daughter of Lemuel and Emly Currin on 18 May 1878 by John W. Royster, J.P.

Blackwell, Powel - colored - son of James Overbey and Silvia Blackwell & Sarah Lassiter daughter of not known and Tama Lassiter on 19 August 1878 by R. Amis, J.P.

Blackwell, Robert M. - son of Jno. P. Blackwell and Mary A. Blackwell & Sallie G. Strum daughter of Wm. H. Strum and Mary A. Strum on 11 September 1878 by A.C. Harris, M.G.

Bobbitt, Patrick A. - son of Patrick Bobbitt and Lucy Bobbitt & Geneva Davis daughter of J.H. Davis and Fannie W. Davis on 24 January 1878 by J.T. Gibbs, M.G.

Bolling, Winfrey - son of Allen Bolling and Parthenia Bolling & Elizabeth F. Ellington daughter of Wm. Ellington and Elizabeth Ellington on 8 December 1878 by E.F. Beachum, M.G.

Booth, James T. - son of Patrick Booth and Mary S. Booth & Hattie P. Russell daughter of James A. Russell and Lucy A. Russell on 24 January 1878 by R.H. Marsh, M.G.

Booth, Patrick - son of John W. Booth and Martha A. Booth & Belle E. Daniel daughter of Wm. Daniel and Bettie Daniel on 17 July 1878 by J.A. Stradley, M.G.

Bowden, Franklin P. - son of Wm. Bowden and Parthenia Bowden & Maria F. Barnes daughter of John M. Barnes and Parthenia Barnes on 20 April 1878 by J.R. Griffith, M.G.

Bowden, June - colored - son of John Bowden and Sarah Bowden & Nancy Day daughter of Ben Day and Jennie Day on 16 August 1878 by Wm. E. Bullock, J.P.

Bowen, James - son of Ned Bowen and Martha Bowen & Rozella Thomas daughter of Howell Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas on 8 February 1878 by Richard D. Jones, J.P.

Boyed, Thos. F. - son of Anderson Boyed and Selina Boyed & Elisabeth C. Gordan daughter of Francis H. Gordan and Elisabeth Gordan on 15 January 1878 by Wilkins Stovall, J.P.

Bradford, Johnson - colored - son of Andrew Bradford and Cinderilla Bradford & Martha Smith daughter of unknown and Cassander Smith on 30 November 1878 by J.B. Floyd, M.G.

Briggs, Richard - son of Alex Briggs and Betsy Briggs & Saphronia Bowling daughter of unknown and Jinsie Bowling on 10 November 1878 by A.A. Carrington, J.P.

Bullock, David - colored - son of Isham Bullock and Peggy Bullock & Christianna Overbey daughter of Mark Overbey and Minerva Ann Overbey on 6 November 1878 by Dennis Anderson, M.G.

Bullock, Edmond - colored - son of Edmond Bullock and Mary J. Bullock & Cary A. Webb daughter of Madison Webb and Joannah Webb on 7 April 1878 by Wm. Daniel, J.P.

Bullock, Henry - colored - son of Talton Haskins and Sarah Bullock & Mary Green daughter of Abram Green and Caroline Green on 12 February 1878 by Jas H. Webb, J.P.

Bullock, Ross - colored - son of Beverly Bullock and Sallie Bullock & Martha Daniel daughter of unknown and Luvenia Daniel on 10 July 1878 by William Daniel, J.P.

Bullock, William R. - son of Wm. Bullock and Frances Bullock & Melissa D. Mangum daughter of D. Mangum and Mary T. Mangum on 25 August 1878 by Jas. H. Webb, J.P.

Burton, Rufus - colored - son of Eaton Burton and Emeline Burton & Nancy Paulette daughter of unknown and Julia Burton on 3 November 1878 by Madison Harvey, M.G.

Burwell, Philip - colored - son of Harry Burwell and Rachael Burwell & Julia Alston daughter of Major Hicks and Caroline Alston on 31 December 1878 by P.W. Allen, M.G.

Burwell, Willie - colored - son of John Burwell and Frances Burwell & Polly Bullock daughter of Daniel Bullock and Sally Bullock on 22 September 1878 by J.K. Howell, M.G.

Byrd, James - colored - son of Martin Harris and Mary Byrd & Hannah Bailey daughter of unknown and Notice Bailey on 5 December 1878 by W.D. Allen, J.P.

Byrd, William F. - son of Alexr. Byrd and Lucy H. Byrd & Mary E. Weathers daughter of R.O. Weathers and Mary J. Weathers on 28 November 1878 by W.A. Barrett, M.G.

Carey, Simeon H. - son of Moses Carey and Brittie A. Carey & Jennie A. Walters daughter of A.J. Walters and Eliza Walters on 9 January 1878 by G.W. Ferrill, M.G.

Carrington, Lewis - colored - son of Patrick Carrington and Dolly Carrington & Milly Pool daughter of Giles Wimbush and Martha Pool on 27 June 1878 by T. M. Faucette, M.G.

Carroll, Andrew W. - son of Henry Carroll and Elizabeth Carroll & Maggie Livingstone daughter of John Livingstone and Catherine Livingstone on 11 April 1878 by D.E. Jordan, M.G.

Cash, Henry - colored - son of unknown and Hannah Cash & Caroline Thorp daughter of Samuel Cozart and Rose Cozart on 8 December 1878 by H.H. Gibbons, M.G.

Cash, Moses - son of Green Cash and Ann Cash & Louisa Vaughan daughter of Dow Vaughan and Ann Vaughan on 4 July 1878 by G.W. Ferrill, M.G.

Cash, William - son of Washington Cash and Jinsey Cash & Jane Harris daughter of John Harris and Caroline Harris on 16 January 1878 by W. A. Barrett, M.G.

Chandler, Dock - colored - son of Spotswood Chandler and Fannie Chandler & Avana Royster daughter of Henry Royster and Bittie Royster on 24 October 1878 by W.H. Wilkerson, J.P.

Chandler, William T. - son of William Chandler and Rowan Stovall & Mollie R. Royster daughter of Fabian A. Royster and Elizabeth Royster on 1 December 1878 by J.A. Stradley, M.G.

Cheatham, Charles G. - colored - son of James Cheatham and Sarah Cheatham & Fanny Eaton daughter of Henry Eaton and Minea Eaton on 14 February 1878 by A.C. Parham, J.P.

Cheatham, William Ashberry - colored - son of John Cheatham and Margaret Cheatham & Jennie Cannady daughter of Tom Cannady and Ann Cannady on 7 April 1878 by Jefferson Burwell, M.G.

Clarke, Abalon F. - son of Durelle Clarke and Martha Clarke & Emma Bulter daughter of George Butler and Mary Butler on 28 August 1878 by Wilkins Stovall, J.P.

Clark, Zachariah R. - son of Joseph Clark and Mary Clark & Mary F. Falkner daughter of Turner Falkner and Elizabeth Falkner on 18 December 1878 by J.T. Gibbs, M.G.

Cogwell, Abram C. - colored - son of Vincent Cogwell and Mary Ann Cogwell & Della Ridley daughter of                      and Isabella Ridley on 18 December 1878 by A. Shepard, M.G.

Coley, Capers - colored - son of                      and Jinsey Coley & Neily Hobgood daughter of Aaron Hobgood and Adeline Hobgood on 3 January 1878 by Jno. B. Green, J.P.

Coley, James L. - son of Edmond Coley and Rosa Coley & Margaret Cash daughter of Joseph Cash and Polly Cash on 19 November 1878 by John B. Green, J.P.

Coley, Jesse H. - son of Isham Coley and Edna Coley & Annie Daniel daughter of Simeon Daniel and Lucy Daniel on 2 January 1878 by Wm. M. Blackwell, J.P.

Collins, Albert - son of Wiley Collins and Ann Collins & Pazade Francis Coley daughter of Isham Coley and Edna Coley on 6 January 1878 by Wm. M. Blackwell, J.P.

Cooper, Stephen - colored - son of Ben Cooper and Sisily Cooper & Lizzie Norwood daughter of                      and                      on 24 December 1878 by L.C. Ragland, M.G.

Cozart, Brodie - son of Pink Cozart and Lively Cozart & Adeline Cash daughter of Jack Bowling and Mary Tadlock on 2 November 1878 by A.S. Carrington, J.P.

Cozart, James T. - son of Allen Cozart and Sarah Cozart & Kate E. Lyon daughter of Wm. Lyon and Sarah A. Lyon on 29 May 1878 by J.E. Thompson, M.G.

Crawley, Alexander - colored - son of John Crawley and Hannah Crawley & Matilda Frances Floyd daughter of America Floyd and Jane Floyd on 24 April 1878 by M.V. Marable, M.G.

Critcher, Robt. O. - son of Anson Critcher and Tobitha Critcher & Lucy H. Fowler daughter of Richd. Fowler and Charity Fowler on 11 December 1878 by J.E. Thompson, M.G.

## WPA Outhouses

*Submitted by Mary McGhee, Oxford, NC*

WPA Outhouses. During the Depression there were no jobs to be had. The Government designed this program as part of the "New Deal" where men could work on public projects and get paid. It was to give men some dignity rather than accept a handout - they also learned some things. They built parks for towns, tore down old dilapidated houses - if the building was brick, they would clean the bricks to use for something else. This program also paid the workers around \$30 a month of which \$25 was sent to the family and the worker was to keep \$5 for his own use.

One of the projects given these WPA workers was to build outhouses. The outhouse was constructed over a large cement pit and a cement base for the toilet was set in the corner. At the back of the toilet was a square pipe constructed of wood coming from the pit leading to a cross pipe which opened out on two sides of the outhouse. On the top of the cement toilet base was a toilet seat just as we have on toilets in our bathrooms today.

A brief description of a WPA outhouse taken from an article written by Mrs. Rita **TURNWALD** of Ottoville, Ohio in the above book mentioned. "All of the Outhouses I knew about was the kind with sawed out holes of size - beginning with the largest near the door and at the other end were small holes for children. Sometimes the door to the Outhouse (especially School Outhouses) was located on one end of a long building and I wondered why the child's hole was at the dark end of the Outhouse? The following is an excerpt from one of the articles of the above book". "It is not easy being an outhouse at a public school. The kids come in, slam my covers, urinate all over my seat and when they are exiting, they leave the door ajar at the mercy of the wind. There was only a panel that separated the girls from the boys in which a boy trying to make a hole through that panel - and there was the guy that stuck his head down the hole in hopes of getting a better view - It took the caretaker half an hour to free him."

They are called by all sorts of names - The Outhouse, that is: Water Closets, Latrines, Johns, Commodes, Outside Toilets - take your pick - they all mean the same. The Sears Catalog made good reading and if you sat there long enough, someone else would have to do the dishes. It was a good place to hide to have a smoke of a homemade cornsilk cigarette - you would never be able to tell of the smell either.

My memory of outhouses began at home from the day I was born until I was 15 years old when my family moved to town. The Outhouse had two seats and no lid cover like many others. The Sears Catalog and any other scrap paper (which was hard to come by) served our needs. There were 9 in my family so that made the Outhouse a popular place.

The outhouses at school in Southern Virginia were long with one door near the largest seat. I was a little child in the first grade there and the larger girls would hold the door so I couldn't get out. This scared me very much. The boys had a similar outhouse on the opposite side of the school building. One time just about time to go home, I had a need to go but was afraid the big girls would hold the door and not let me out and the school bus would leave me at school. On the way home, I had an accident - T'was very embarrassing.



The second grade gave me a better outlook on school because I was able to go to school in North Carolina. The school had only 7 grades and those 6 years I attended there were the most enjoyable of my life. The outhouses were on the back side of the schoolhouse. The boys' was on one side and the girls had one on the opposite side. The seats were graduated in size but the door was at the center and nobody ever tried to keep me shut up in there in the dark.

By the time I got to 8th grade, the school was elementary and high school all in one and the building had inside toilets!! I attended school here for 3 years and then my family moved to TOWN. We had bathrooms in our house in town (a luxury I had never known before). Like a Dream Come True. Of course the schools had indoor toilets. It was soon after we moved to town that the REA came and put electricity in our farmhouse.

Here I take an excerpt from the aforementioned book by Mr. **JONES** entitled "WPA" (Work Progress Administration) that Franklin D. **ROOSEVELT** formed in 1933 shortly after taking Administrative Office as President of the United States, giving jobs to many unemployed people. One of the projects was building outhouses. They had one single stool and a concrete floor enclosed by wall - painted white. Farmers in Colorado were required to purchase one for \$25. The writer of this article continues to say - Our Government Issue is just as good today as it was when purchased, though a little worn around the edges. The paint has peeled a little, but the outhouse is used even today. The only plumbing problem is the three to four foot snowdrifts we have in the winter between our house and the outhouse. Friends from Connecticut visiting this past summer were so impressed with our outhouse, they took pictures home to show there was such a thing and still is in use in Cikiradi.

Some Quotes of Sayings or Verses tacked to Outhouses --

Our aim is to keep this place clean, How about it? Your aim will help!!

This is the only place, where I know for sure what I'm doing!

No job is complete until the paperwork is done.

Among the many physical accomplishments of the WPA between 1933 and 1945 was the actual building - by Federally trained and funded "Specialists" of 2,309,239 "Sanitary Privies". The government had crews of wood butchers going out all over the countryside rebuilding any outhouses which were worth the effort and erecting brand new ones where existing models did not measure up to Federal standards. The new improved sanitary models had concrete bases, airtight seat lids and screened ventilators - thereby forcing the flies to detour to the barn before they lit on the dinner table. The South was the greatest beneficiary of this construction boom because it had the highest rate of unemployment and was the largest source of white pine lumber. Citizens who could afford it paid five dollars cash for a ready-to-paint privy, safely set on a new concrete base. Those who had no funds filled out a Federal form and got a free donnicker.

Most production was used locally; however in some lumber towns the new CWA (Civil Works Administration) manufactured one-holers and were stacked as far as the eye could see, awaiting shipment on government-subsidized railway cars to less forested locales.

Eventually many of these slash-pine stool-closets were burned, just like surplus agricultural commodities. But the national benefits derived from improved sanitation and regular weekly paychecks for thirty five thousand carpenter-trainees can never be adequately measured.

These Depression Years over fifteen million able-bodied men and women lived the nightmare of total unemployment, with absolutely no prospect for the future. World War I veterans numbering several hundred thousand out of work young men roamed aimlessly by foot or boxcar - looking for work- they worked for a dollar and a half a day. In the Mid West, drought, dust storms, and overdue bank loans put many a farmer in a state of almost panic. Cash crops could no longer be sold for even their cost of production.

My own father (Abner COBB) worked to help build the Steel Bridge across the Roanoke River in Southern Virginia for \$.50 a day. He was uneducated and couldn't read or write so he was not able to qualify for anything but a common laborer.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bright Boys and Girls

February 7, 1914

*Honor Roll of Oxford Graded School – See if Your Name is Among Those who Study Hard*

**First Grade:** Lucy Taylor BAIRD, Betsy BAIRD, Mary BLAND, Lizzie BLACKWELL, Ronald BOWDEN, Dallas BOYD, Joe BREEDLOVE, Mable CLARK, Matt CURRIN, Lillie DENT, Charlotte EASTON, Laura FRAZIER, Virginia HART, Inez HOBGOOD, James LEIGH, Raymond NEWTON, John Ray WATKINS.

**Second Grade:** Endo BUCHANAN, Tom BOOTH, Thomas CANNADY, Alice HALL, Elizabeth HOBGOOD, Kilway HOWARD, Mollie LEAVISTER, Alfred MCFARLAND, Alma MCFARLAND, Minnie MUNICH, Thomas ROYSTER, Parker Leigh TIGNOR, Madison USRY, James WEBB, Dora WOLF, John WILLIAMS, Henry COVINGTON.

**Third Grade:** Joe FLOYD, Janie FRAZIER, Pattie May GREEN, Inez PATTERSON, Mary POWELL, Gertrude POYTHRESS, Louise EVANS, Willie SNEED.

**Fourth Grade:** Augusta CARROLL, Travis CHAMBLEE, Sarah COVINGTON, Billy DEVIN, Hugh EASTON, Charles EASTON, Zulene EVANS, Effie LEE, Minnie MURRAY, Mabel SIZEMORE, Sarah WOLF, Bernice USRY.

**Fifth Grade:** Bransford BALLOU, Lillian CHEATHAM, Eva Moore FAGAN, Thelma HESTER, Viola HESTER, Ruth HOWARD, Fritz HALL, Elizabeth HUNT, Heathie LINDER, Annie LANDIS, Rives TAYLOR, Idie Kerr TAYLOR, Annie May WATKINS, Olive WEBB.

**Sixth Grade:** Louise CURRIN, Sam HALL, Zela NEWTON, Ruth PARHAM.

**Seventh Grade:** George HUNT, Marion SNEED, Joe TAYLOR.

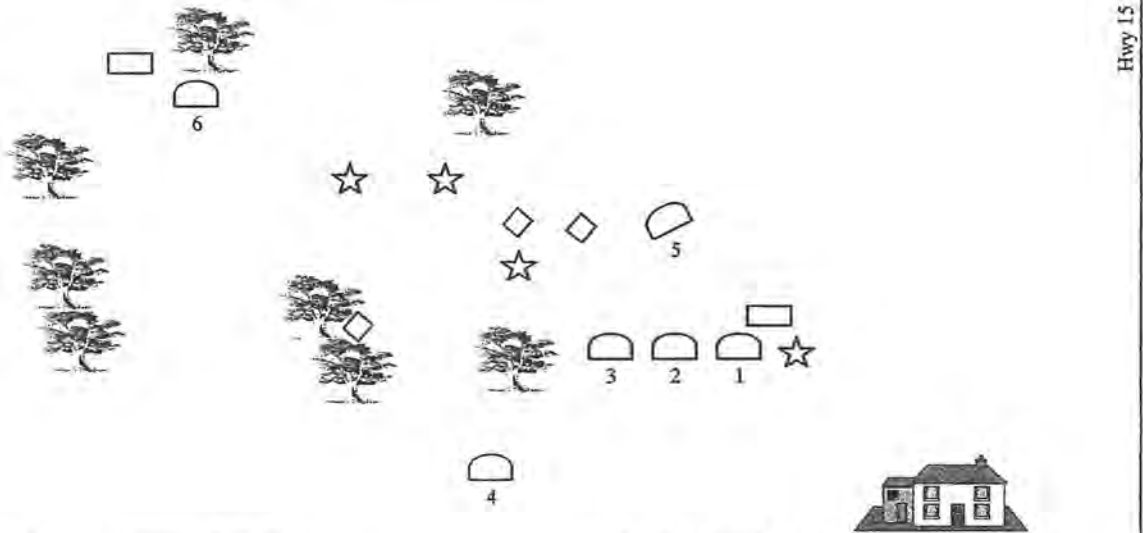
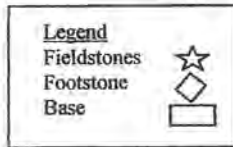
**Eighth Grade:** Elizabeth FLOYD, Irene PEIRSON.

**Ninth Grade:** Muzette DANIEL, Buxton TAYLOR.

**Tenth Grade:** Alva Lee CURRIN, Helen PARIS, Ruth SHAW.

## Crews Cemetery

# Diggin' Up Bones



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Crews, Wm B.<br/>             Born – 14 March 1819<br/>             Died – 26 Aug 1893</p> <p>2. Crews, Rebecca A.H.<br/>             Born – 20 July 1824<br/>             Died – 18 Feb 1889<br/>             Consort of Wm B. Crews<br/>             Aged 65 years</p> <p>3. Crews, (Mary) Consta(nce)<br/>             Born – 25 Sep 1852<br/>             Died – ?<br/>             d/o Wm &amp; Rebecca A.H. Crews<br/>             (WPA records death date as 29 Mar 1856)<br/>             (broken headstone (4 pcs) lying on ground)</p> <p>4. Aged 3 ys, 6 ms, 5 ds<br/>             (may be part of #3. Broken and lying on ground)</p> | <p>5. Maynard, Sally P.<br/>             Born – 6 March 1821<br/>             Died – 4 April 1882<br/>             Aged 61 years<br/>             (WPA records sis/o Annie H. Gay, Wm B. Crews; ½ sis/o James A. Crews)<br/>             (broken; lying flat on ground with broken parts of footstones &amp; headstones. One piece of a headstone has the date 1882 on it.)</p> <p>6. Crews, James A.<br/>             Born – 28 April 1835<br/>             Died – 14 Feb 1900<br/>             (WPA records CSA 2<sup>nd</sup> Sgt., Mar 7, 1862 – Dec 4, 1862, Co. E, 46 Reg.<br/>             ½ bro. Of Wm Crews, Sallie Maynard, Annie Gay)</p> |
|---|--|

Drive toward Creedmoor from Oxford on Hwy 15 for \_\_\_\_\_ miles. Turn right into driveway and park at the house (short distance from the highway). The cemetery is located just below the house in a grove of trees. Several rocks which could have been fieldstones are piled between two trees on the left. WPA records **Gay, Abner W.**, b.26 Aug 1856, d. 19 Jul 1882, s/o Dr. A.W. & Annie H. Gay; **Gay, Annie H.**, b. 20 Feb 1817, d. 9 Feb 1883, w/o Dr. A.W. Gay; and **Gay, Dr. A.W.**, b. 23 Dec 1800, d. 2 Jun 1882. Permission is needed. It has been well maintained since the present owners bought the property. Canvassed by Bonnie Breedlove, March 2005.

## Warren County

### Part 3

#### *Nathaniel Macon*

Nathaniel **MACON** was born, lived, and died in Warren County. His long and successful career in public life has rendered his name known in the annals of the State and nation; and his peculiar course of policy has been stamped upon her history.

His ancestors were from Virginia. He was born in this county in 1757.

His early youth was marked by diligence; a generous frankness of character; an inquiring mind for information; and a sturdy independence in thought and action.

He was sent to Princeton College to complete his education; the troubles of the Revolution closed the halls of science; he returned home, and volunteered as a *private*, in the service of his country, in a company commanded by his brother.

This position he preferred to that of an officer, which was tendered to him. This perversion from the ordinary ambition, so natural to men, was remarkable in his whole after life; he seemed as free from this, as from the thirst for gain; since for his services in the field, he refused and never received a cent from his suffering country. It would seem by his whole career, that neither the love of fame, nor the acquisition of wealth, had any influence upon his well-balanced mind. His country was in danger; her liberties in peril. This he knew, and to her services he devoted all the energies of his mind and body. He loved his country as a fond son loves his venerated mother; and what son would require any reward for defending this mother, in poverty and in distress, from injury or insult, beyond the consciousness of having done his duty?

While in the army, he was elected by the people, a member of the Legislature, without his knowledge or consent. Such was his patriotism, and his attachment to his companions in arms, that for a time he resisted all allurements to leave the army; but by the persuasions of his commanding officers, he left this for a different service: and here he was destined to a long and brilliant career. He served several years as a member of the General Assembly.

About this time, he married Miss Hannah **PLUMMER**, an accomplished lady, and of one of the most excellent families in the State. In this, he had opposition; for she was an object worthy of the richest affections. It is recorded, that while on a visit to her, he met one of her suitors at her house. With his characteristic frankness, he proposed to his rival, in the presence of Miss **PLUMMER**, that they should play a game of cards for her hand, as that was the shortest and an amicable way to decide the controversy. This was agreed to; and they played. **MACON** lost; upon which, raising his hands, with his eyes beaming with affection, he exclaimed, "*Hannah, I have lost you fairly, but love is superior to fortune! I cannot give you up; I love you yet.*"

This frank conduct, it is said, secured him the hand of the lady. A life of uninterrupted domestic felicity to her, proved the wisdom of her conduct. He was happy in the wife of his love, and she was proud of the husband of her choice.

The sublime idea of the Roman poet was more than realized:

“Felices ter et amplius  
Quos irrupta tenet copula; nee malis  
Divulsus querimoniis  
Supremá citius solvet amor die.”  
Horace.

He now devoted himself to the improvement of his farm and the happiness of his family. But fortune had not destined him to remain in retirement.

In 1791, he was elected a member of Congress from this District; so acceptable were his services, and so patriotic his efforts, that he was continued from the same district until 1815, when, without his solicitation or consent, he was transferred to the Senate of the United States, where he served until 1828.

In 1824 he received the vote of Virginia (twenty-four electoral votes), as Vice-President of the United States.

In 1825, '26 and '27, he was chosen President, *pro.tem.*, of the Senate.

Warned by the advances of age, in 1828, after a service of thirty-seven years in Congress, he voluntarily resigned all his public trusts to the General Assembly.

A longer period of continuous service in the public councils is not presented by any one individual in the annals of our republic.

From 1801 to 1806, he was the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the only individual from North Carolina who has ever enjoyed this distinguished honor.

His career (embracing the whole period of the war with Great Britain) was in the most excited times of the country. Yet with such acceptability did Mr. **MACON** pursue “the even tenor” of his way, uninfluenced by parties, and unmoved by persuasions from any quarter, that he was regarded as one of the safest depositaries of popular power. He was emphatically and radically a democrat. Early he was opposed to the Federal Constitution, organized upon the model of the English Government, adapted to our republican institutions, and in the language of one who was in Congress with him, and knew well his motives of action, **MACON** was willing to trust the people “further than **JEFFERSON** would have ventured, far beyond **WASHINGTON**, and to an extent that **HAMILTON** would have pronounced anarchical.”

He believed implicitly and cordially in the people, and the people knew it. This was the *sesame* which threw open the door of promotion. He never held any office but from them; and they, “the people, loved him because he first loved them.” He looked upon a seat in Congress, from the people, as the end of his desires; not to be used for his own aggrandizement, or that of his family or friends, but to serve them and their real interest, and true welfare. To him this was the goal, not the stepping-stone in his career – the penultimate of his political sentiments. Hence when a seat in

the Cabinet, and foreign missions, at different times, were offered to him, they were refused with a pertinacity hardly respectful.

To *the people*, and *the people* alone, he devoted all the faculties of his mind, and the warmest inspirations of his heart. Though the friend of the people, he was not their flatterer. He used no arts of the demagogue to secure his election, no undue means to ingratiate himself in their favor. In his intercourse, he was frank and sincere; and in his correspondence, rare and laconic.

The following is a copy of one of his circulars to every postmaster in his district.

“Washington, June 18<sup>th</sup>, 1812

Sir: *War was declared against Great Britain yesterday.*

Yours, &c.,  
NATHANIEL MACON.”

*In 1805, his speech to the House on his taking the chair, when elected Speaker, was: - -*

Gentlemen: Accept my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. *Permit me to assure you that my utmost endeavors will be exerted to discharge the duties of the Chair, with fidelity, impartiality, and industry, and that I rely with confidence on the liberal and candid support of the House.*

This is recorded as a model for our days, when the same ideas, and no more, are conveyed in a lengthy address, as to honors unexpected (which have been eagerly sought and desired), as to want of qualification (which may be too true), and protestations of impartiality and fairness (which are evinced by packing every Committee of a particular party).

His belief in politics was, that “the world is governed too much; that society in every state is a blessing; but government in its best state but a necessary evil, for when we suffer from the miseries of a government our calamity is heightened by the reflection that we furnish the means by which we suffer Government, like dress, is a badge of fallen innocence; the palaces of kings are built on the ruins of the bowers of paradise.” **MACON’S** course is marked throughout his whole career in Congress by this principle. His constant effort was to let the power remain with the people where it belonged, and for the government to protect the people in their rights, liberties, and lives, and do no more. Hence, during his service he was in much of the eight years of **WASHINGTON’S** administration, all of **John ADAMS’S**, in most of **JEFFERSON’S**, and part of **MADISON’S**, in the opposition. Although he voted during Mr. **MADISON’S** administration, for the war, yet many measures of this administration he did not support. “In the nearly forty years he served in Congress, no ten members gave as many negative votes.” He was told once in Congress, by an intimate friend, that “if Mr. **MACON** should happen to be drowned, he would not look down the current for his body, but *up the stream*.” No plan, however specious, no device however artfully contrived, no scheme however plausible, swerved his steady mind from its firm purpose. Yet this opposition was not ascetic, or his course factious; his opposition was open, his reasons plain, and his intercourse frank and pleasant. He often spoke in Congress, always agreeable and amiable, but firm and always opinionated.

He was the Father of a sect of politicians "strict, severe, and stringent," of which Cave **JOHNSON**, Henry W. **CONNER**, and James J. **Mckay** were disciples, and which, "in these pursy times of peace," are so much needed in our public councils. Viewed by the naked eye of truth, their principles will appear the more sound the more they are examined. They have been adopted as the landmarks of our government; and the more a government is administered upon these principles, the safer will be the honor of the nation and more secure the liberties of the people.

Such was Nathaniel **MACON**, in Congress. John **RANDOLPH** declares in his will, that "Mr. **MACON** was the wisest and best man he ever knew;" and Mr. **JEFFERSON** said, that when Nathaniel **MACON** died, that the "last of the Romans" of our Republic would have departed.

In 1828, he resigned to the General Assembly all his public trusts, then in his seventy-first year; feeling, like the wise captain of Charles V., that some period should intervene between the active duties of life and the time of leaving it. He resigned, in a short note to the Legislature, his office as Senator in Congress, as Trustee of the University, and as Justice of the Peace for Warren County.

But this did not terminate his public career. . . . (Nathaniel Macon to be continued)

*History of North Carolina, pg 423 – 442, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC*

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### Horse and Buggy Courting

With all of the outstandingly loud impediments, it is a miracle today that anyone has the opportunity to do sufficiently proper courting ever to get married. The parlor is a raucus rumpus room saturated with snidely diverting tricks, and above all looms the television set conjuring the love birds like a diabolical snake. The porch swing, when such a cromon exists, is no good except in warm weather, and even a true love potion becomes insufferable amid the ranting and raving of automobile traffic and the homicidal onslaughts of sadistic insects. And, one-armed courting in a speeding car is not at all the same thing that inspired Robert Burns to paeans about young love.

The Highway Patrol takes a dim view of parked cars unattended by meters. The movie is a slurping lunch counter, and the country club at night is a place where youngsters pledge allegiance to St. Vitus and oldsters match diatribes about tight money and loose bargains. Young lovers, or so it seems to some elders, have lost much. But once when wistfulness and wisteria were more pronounced, you could drop the reins on the splatter-board and old Bobbin took long enough to go five miles to permit you to run the poignant gamut all the way from Mrs. Browning to Carrie Jacobs Bond. The moon sat cross-leggedly on his yellow haunches and nodded approval while you plinked the mandolin and found in the tender, unruffled nearness of your lady love the singing miracle of the ages. The minutes lasted an hour and there was no sound but that of young love and the night and the music. As Ira Gershwin might have said: "Progress is a sometime thing, ain't it?"

*Scrapbook, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC*

## Some of Oxford's Possessions and Wants

*Torch Light*, October 26, 1887

Submitted by Harry Hobgood, Greensboro, NC

We venture to follow the example set by our most highly esteemed contemporary, the Durham Tobacco Plant, and enumerate some of the things Oxford has got and a few of what we would like to have.

Oxford has the best bright tobacco market in the United States.

Has twenty-five leaf tobacco factories.

Has five mammoth tobacco sales warehouses.

Has a large corps of as enterprising and liberal tobacconists – warehousemen, brokers and speculators – as “trend the globe.”

Has a smoking tobacco factory – young but wonderfully promising.

Has a plug tobacco factory with an equally bright future.

Has the Horner School for boys, and the Oxford Female Seminary and Granville Institute for girls, superior schools.

Has the Oxford Orphan Asylum – an institution that is an honor to the State.

Has a bar composed of lawyers the peer of any in North Carolina.

Has a cultured, enterprising, prosperous people.

Has a solid bank, with another one in prospective.

Has go-ahead merchants.

Has fine brick business buildings, and residences that are architectural beauties.

Has a Y.M.C.A., Musical Association, Masonic, Odd Fellows and other secret and beneficial lodges and societies.

Has a first-class military company.

Has one railroad, another soon to be completed and two or three more likely to be built in the near future.

Has four churches for white and two for colored people.

Has a market house and opera house in course of construction.

Has a steam flouring mill.

Has two planing mills, and a large sash and blind factory soon to be started.

Has four newspapers.

Has eloquent preachers, eminent physicians, excellent dentists.

Has skillful mechanics and good laborers.

Has a wide reputation for pluck, thrift and progressiveness which she well deserves.



Oxford wants electric light, gas and water works (and will very probably get the three in a short time.)

Wants a spacious brick hotel, with all modern conveniences, (and this, too, will ere long be supplied.)

Wants paved streets.

Wants more tobacco factories and factories of all kinds.

Wants to know where the Oxford & Clarksville Railroad depot is going to be located.

Wants more people like those we have to come and help us build up a big city.

Wants capitalists, who desire safe and profitable investment of their money, to bring their "bar'ls" this way.

Wants 5,000 population in the next two years, and 10,000 in the next five years.

What Oxford has makes up quite a live little city. What Oxford wants is entirely reasonable, and likely to be gratified.

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### **Bullock Breezes**

*Oxford Public Ledger, September 11, 1891*

Our farmers are housing and curing tobacco but with very little success as there has been to much rain.

After a pleasant visit of several weeks to Mrs. Wm. DANIEL Rev. Paul BROWN and family bid farewell to friends at Bullock last week.

Mr. Thos. S. FAUCETTE and friend, Mr. CALDWELL, who have been taking the Summer medical course at Davidson College are guests of Mr. G.H. FAUCETTE.

The many friends of Miss Bessie WILSON will regret to hear that she left on Monday for Richmond where she will spend a few days and from there she will go to her home in Texas.

Mr. Willie CARRINGTON left this week for Winston, N.C., where he will attend the Davis Military School. It is a most excellent school and well worthy of the patronage of our people.

It is with mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret that we say farewell to our friend Mr. Harry WATKINS who goes to Hampden-Sidney College this week. We are glad to see that our young men are fitting themselves for the future duties of life still it is sad to part with the merry hearted lads.  
- Trump

*Microfilm OxPL-1, Oxford Public Ledger, May 24, 1889 – Dec 25, 1891, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC*

*My mind not only wanders, it sometimes leaves completely.*

## Granville County Deaths

December 1, 2004 – February 28, 2005

(Names and Ages of Residents Retrieved from Oxford Public Ledger/Butner-Creedmoor News Newspapers)

|                               |     |                                     |    |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|----|
| Alexander, Lucius 'AL'        | 73  | Culver, LaVerna 'Kay'               | 85 |
| Allen, Annette Boone          | 50  | Currin, Linda Dale                  | 60 |
| Allen, Gladys Bullock         | 81  | Daniel Jr., Rev. Jessie             | 77 |
| Allen, Lila Mae Moore         | 57  | Davis, Leslie J.                    |    |
| Allred, Lawrence Earl         |     | Davis, Michelle Chavis              | 33 |
| Anderson, Delia Overton       | 91  | Davis, Raymond                      | 72 |
| Arnold Jr., Adolph            | 91  | Dean, Lelia Estelle                 | 89 |
| Arnold, Geraldine Winston     | 72  | Dillard, Sadie Mae                  | 78 |
| Battle, Nellie Mae            | 19  | Downey, Ellis Toney                 | 49 |
| Blackwell, Marion Thornton    | 79  | Downey, Frank Edward                | 67 |
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| Blalock, Beulah Ray           | 75  | Durant Jr., Edward Marvin           | 89 |
| Blevins, Cora Clayton         | 73  | Edwards, Allie Cheatham             | 83 |
| Bradshaw, Aiden Cole          | Inf | Elliott, Garland Sylvester          | 81 |
| Brandon, James                | 55  | Elliott, Helen Currin               | 91 |
| Breedlove, Pauline Stephenson | 88  | Elliott, Wayne Columbus             | 67 |
| Brodie, Delorise Kittrell     | 70  | Evans, Joseph Joe                   | 66 |
| Brooks, Dr. Robert Charles    | 73  | Fields, William Thomas 'Buck'       | 93 |
| Brooks, M. Marshall           | 55  | Fleming, Nellie Haskins             | 85 |
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| Brown, Betty Haskins          | 76  | Garrett Jr., Thomas Edward          | 65 |
| Brummitt, Jasper M. 'Jack'    | 90  | Gaskins, Elizabeth Lassiter Fleming |    |
| Burwell, Louise Branch        | 72  | Gates, Janie Swan Meadows           | 95 |
| Byrd Sr., Jessie              |     | Gilliam, Christopher Mark           | 16 |
| Byrd, Marvin E.               | 78  | Glasscock, Evelyn Matthews          | 70 |
| Byrd, William Larry           | 73  | Gooch, Donald Mitchell 'Pa'         | 87 |
| Cash, Deacon Abraham          | 76  | Gooch, Leona Hicks                  | 96 |
| Cash, Morrison Estes          | 84  | Goode, Iva Gertrude                 | 68 |
| Castleberry, Fred L.          | 56  | Gordon, Audrey Gertrude Jolly       | 83 |
| Chavis Jr., Henry Eugene      | 57  | Goss, Joseph Thomas                 | 95 |
| Clark, Mary Eliza Powell      | 84  | Goss, Michael Wayne 'Hogman'        | 61 |
| Clark, Nancy Eileen           | 71  | Green, Haywood Walter               | 85 |
| Cooley, Martha E.             | 96  | Green, Lucille M.                   | 72 |
| Cordell, Penelope J.          | 47  | Green, Richard E.                   | 68 |
| Couch, William Henry          | 100 | Greene, Atlas Lieston               | 93 |
| Crews, Thomas Ellis           | 74  | Grissom Jr., George Ashborne 'Gus'  |    |
| Crowell, Eddie                | 58  | Guthrie, Mavis Boyd                 | 68 |

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| Hager, Rev. Roscoe F.        | 63  | Michael, CMDR Bernard Edward        | 87 |
| Harris, Artie C.             | 76  | Morris, Robin E.                    | 39 |
| Harris, Frances Veasey       | 91  | Moss, L. Henry                      | 57 |
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| Hawkins, Frank Briggs        | 58  | Munson, Richard 'Dick'              | 44 |
| Hawley, Joannette            | 38  | Murrill, Elouise Hobgood            | 87 |
| Herring, Margaret Revels     | 84  | Nance, Jeanette Clayton             | 79 |
| Higgins, Etheleene Wilson    | 68  | Nelms, Crayton G.                   | 44 |
| Hill, Willie Mae L.          | 65  | Newton, Michael S.                  | 29 |
| Hobgood, Charles             | 52  | Nutal, Leroy                        | 74 |
| Hobgood, Gloria Faye Waddell | 66  | Oakley, Franklin 'Dee'              | 72 |
| Hobgood, Lillie Jay          | 78  | Oakley, Lucille Puckett             | 88 |
| Hobson, Linda Adcock         | 57  | O'Brien, William Glenn              | 77 |
| Holloway, Verna Lee          | 68  | Overbey, Glenn Thomas               | 59 |
| Huffaker, Helen Clark        | 83  | Overby, Emma Jean                   | 56 |
| Hunt, Carrie Maxie           | 80  | Parham, Kendall Y.                  | 62 |
| Hunt, Mary Virginia Lindsey  | 63  | Parrot, Lucy Foley                  | 54 |
| Hunt, Nanthiel 'Bun'         | 85  | Peace, Lela Tippet                  | 90 |
| Hunt, William T.             | 81  | Perry, Lear G.                      | 87 |
| Ivey, Louise M.              | 60  | Person, Spencer                     | 65 |
| Jefferson, James T. 'Jimmy'  | 69  | Petty, Foye Daniel                  | 84 |
| Jenkins, Marie Murray        | 69  | Pruitt Jr., Joseph Keller           | 64 |
| Jennings, Rebekah W.         | 93  | Puckett, Julia Haskins              | 86 |
| Johnson Jr., Jimmie D.       | 61  | Ramsey, Thomas Wayne                | 43 |
| Johnson, James Richard       | 58  | Ray, Bessie Sue Beck                | 80 |
| Johnson, Mary                | 61  | Roach, Keith Edward                 | 41 |
| Jones, Mack R.               | 104 | Robbins, Larry Wayne                | 61 |
| Knott, Sidney R.             | 76  | Roberston, Charlie H.               | 88 |
| Lane, Arnold Frank 'Frankie' | 32  | Roberts, Nancy Allison              | 66 |
| Lester, Winfield             | 74  | Rogers, William Walter              | 70 |
| Lockett, Billy M.            | 54  | Royster Jr., Henry Earthy           | 69 |
| Longmire, Dena Brummitt      | 95  | Royster, Joseph Nathaniel           | 79 |
| Lunsford, William H. 'Bill'  | 91  | Royster, Willie                     | 79 |
| Mangum, Lyda Mangum          | 89  | Satterwhite, Nellie Haskins Fleming | 85 |
| Marcinko, Andrew G.          | 72  | Scott, Walter Daniel 'W.D.'         | 72 |
| Marrow, Annie Laura          | 68  | Sensabaugh, Nelle Corada            | 77 |
| Marrow, Rev. William M.      | 99  | Sergent, Yannick Raoul              | 43 |
| Massey, Betty Lou            | 64  | Shearin Jr., Jesse L. 'Dick'        | 74 |
| McCray, Annie Lee Jones      | 93  | Small, Deacon Theodore              | 65 |
| McNair, Lamia Taniya         | 1   | Smith, Helen E.                     | 89 |
| Meadows, Thomas R.           | 77  | Smith, Lucille                      | 91 |

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| Smith, Thomas Ray             | 40 | Venerable, Odessie Terry    |     |
| Smith, Victor Thomas          | 41 | Ward, Estelle Yancey        | 101 |
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| Sparks, Nettie Woodlief       | 88 | Webb, Mary Morton           | 87  |
| Strong, Charles K.            | 51 | Williams, Emma Dillehay     | 90  |
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| Thomas, James T.              | 51 | Woody, Irene Morton         | 92  |
| Thompson, Genevieve Ramey     | 85 | Wyche, Mary Louise Anderson | 75  |
| Tilley, Henry Talley          | 78 | Wynne, Maria Hope           | 78  |
| Travis, Ralph L.              | 71 | Yancey, Alexander           |     |
| Veasey, Mary Nell             | 80 | Yancey, James L.            | 86  |

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### **Eight Year-Old Girl Is Now Her Own Aunt**

*Oxford Public Ledger, March 26, 1926*

*Submitted by Dr. Richard Taylor, Oxford, NC*

There was wedding the other day at the home of eight-year-old Flora Elizabeth Osborne.

"And now," she ruefully said, "I got more relatives than Rockefeller's got dimes. Ain't I even my own aunt?"

It all started when Flora's mother died a year ago and her grandmother – her father's mother-in-law – Mrs. Cora McNulty, came to take care of the house.

The other day, Flora's father Horace Osborne, thirty-two, married fifty-four-year-old Mrs. McNulty. Now the family line-up, so far as has been figured out to date stands like this:

Osborne, having married his mother-in-law, is now his own father-in-law; he's his own brother-in-law; and he's also his own daughter's grandfather.

The new Mrs. Osborn, by virtue of her marriage to her son-in-law, is now her own daughter-in-law, she's her granddaughter's step-mother, not to mention being her own sister-in-law.

But little Flora insists she's in the worst muddle, because she's now her grandmother's stepdaughter; she's her own father's grand-daughter; she's a half-sister to her dead mother; she's her father's sister-in-law, also her grandmother's sister-in-law. All of which makes Flora her own aunt.

Figure it out for yourself.

(Newcastle Times)

*Microfilm, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC*

## List of Granville County Patriots of The Revolution

Oxford Public Ledger, June 8, 1926

Part 1

*The Names Will Be Published in The Public Ledger.*

*Made Possible By the Untiring Research Work of Mrs. E.G. Moss, Chairman Of the Revolutionary Grave Committee, and Miss Jeannette Biggs, Chairman Of the Genealogical Research Committee of the John Penn Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution.*

A beautiful granite boulder with a handsome bronze tablet in memory of the soldiers and patriots of Granville County during the Revolution has been erected by the John Penn Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution on the parkway at Main and Spring streets. This Marker will be formally presented to the town in the fall at the District D.A.R. Meeting. The thirty five graves of the soldiers from Granville which have been located, will be marked during the summer with appropriate iron markers by the Chapter. Mrs. E.G. MOSS, Ch., Revolutionary Grave Committee and Miss Jeannette BIGGS, Ch., Genealogical Research Committee of the Chapter, have compiled a list of all Patriots and Soldiers in Granville during the Revolutionary War. This war list contains 626 names which have been compiled from North Carolina Colonial Records, Revolutionary Army Accounts and from private records. The copy with the names of the 36 members of the John Penn Chapter which created the Memorial were placed behind the bronze tablet, one copy has been placed in the Court House to be kept in the custody of the Clerk of the Court and one copy has been sent to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Memorial Continental Hall as the gift of the John Penn Chapter, a wonderful work in genealogical research work. This list will be published in the Public Ledger from issue to issue until the entire list of 626 names have been published, showing the families living in Granville County in olden days. The list is not arranged alphabetical but according to the Districts in which the men lived. The first installment of names follow:

### List of Officers from Granville Co.

|                          |                         |                          |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| John Penn                | Col. William Eaton      | Col. Joseph Taylor       |
| Memucan Hunt             | Col. Maurice Smith      | Capt. Leonard Bullock    |
| Gen. Thomas Person       | Col. Robert Harris      | Capt Cuthbert Hudson     |
| Major Jonathan Knight    | Col. Chas. R. Eaton     | Capt. Thomas Satterwhite |
| Major Pleasant Henderson | Col. Samuel Benton      | Capt. Jamieson,          |
| Major William Williams   | Capt. John Taylor       | Lt. Joseph Winston       |
| Major William Hunt       | Capt. Richard Taylor    | Lt. Philemon Bradford    |
| Major William Bullock    | Capt. William Williams  | Lt. Solomon Fuller       |
| Major Peyton Wood        | Capt. Sol Alston        | Lt. Jesse Sanders        |
| Col. Phil Taylor         | Capt. James Yancey      | Lt. John Cones Peck      |
| Col. Malmedy,            | Capt. William Bueford   | Lt. Samuel Kittrell      |
| Col. James Landis        | Capt. Jonathan Kittrell | Lt. Richard Wilkins      |
| Col. Thorton Yancey      | Capt. John Walker       | Lt. Robert Lanier        |
| Col. W.M. Henderson      | Capt. Lewis Taylor      | Lt. Thomas Harris        |
| Col. Richard Henderson   | Capt. Robert Hicks      | Lt. John Hampton         |
| Col. Samuel Smith        | Capt. Jesse Saunders    | Capt. Macajah Bullock    |

Lt. William Glover  
Lieut. John Kennon

Ensign Thomas Grant  
Ensign Solomon Walker

Lieut. William Clements  
Adj. Bennet Crafton

**Oxford Public Ledger, June 15, 1926**

Now Being Printed in the Public Ledger

The Names Of More Than Six Hundred Compiled From the North Carolina Colonial Records –  
Continued From Our Last Issue

Those taking the Oath of Allegiance in the Dutch District of the county were:

|                          |                      |                     |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Christian Peterson       | Richard Hamlet       | Charles Wergman Sr. |
| John Hatcher             | Thomas Leonard       | Benedict Stasee     |
| Robert Harris Jr.        | William Little       | William Wheeler     |
| William Clark            | R.L. Corke           | James McLemoore     |
| George Minor             | Nicholas Meryman     | Thomas Bonner Sr.   |
| Abraham Gilmesh          | Michael Redwine      | Joseph O. Hall      |
| Joseph Banter            | James Claxton        | Wm. Burford         |
| Frederick Beck           | Ben Bonner           | Francis West        |
| Thos. Welmon Culberhouse | David Harris         | Elijah Veasey       |
| Joseph Cash              | Michael Redwine      | John Beck           |
| Thomas Burford           | Nathan Oakley        | Charles Meryman Jr. |
| Cunrod Farmer            | John Hawkins         | William Meryman     |
| Edmond Carns             | Thos. Wilburn        | John Hargrove       |
| Thomas Bolloms           | John Potter          | Edward Davis        |
| Thos. Veasey             | Francis Ross         | George Byars        |
| Boling Adcock            | Robert Allison       | John MacLemore      |
| Ben Baylis               | John Stasse          | James Haskins       |
| Robert Harrell           | Andrew Jackson       | James Veasey        |
| Solomon Wearce           | Wm. Burford Jr.      | Micajah Bullock     |
| Charles Turner           | Daniel Burford       | Jacob Braselton     |
| Thomas Bonner            | Nathaniel Waller Sr. | Thomas Clement      |
| Howard Cash              | John Bailey          | Aaron Satin         |
| John Peak                | Joseph Landess       | Tyre Clements       |
| Leonard Peak             | James Fleming        | Cornelius Fogarty   |

*Microfilm, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC*

\*\*Editor's Note: Names are as they appear in the article, including duplications.

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**Happiest Man Living Has Been Found**

The happiest man in he world has been found by the Lincoln Journal. He lives in North Georgia and has six fiddles, ten children, thirteen hounds, a deaf and dumb wife and a moonshine still that has never been spotted by prohibition enforcement officers.

*Copied*

**GRANVILLE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY 1746, INC.**

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**Email:** [www.gcgs.org](http://www.gcgs.org)

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Please include your extended zip code available at your local post office

PHONE NUMBER (Include area code) \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail Address \_\_\_\_\_

LIST FAMILY NAMES BEING RESEARCHED OR HOPE TO RESEARCH \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

SPECIFY IF BEGINNER \_\_\_\_\_

Yes I am interested in joining, begin my membership \_\_\_\_\_

A (4) generation Pedigree Chart is requested on all new members. If you have a computer generated chart already, this will be accepted. These charts will be on file in the North Carolina Room at the Richard H. Thornton

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP \_\_\_\_\_ \$15.00 Individual

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Membership open to anyone who is interested in encouraging the study of genealogy through lectures, workshops and in preservation of family records. Special projects selected by the group will be promoted and worked on as a group.

Monthly meetings are scheduled on the first Thursday night of each month (excluding July) at the Richard H. Thornton Library at 6:30 - 8:00 PM.

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