

Our Yesteryears

History — Biography — Genealogy
(By A. T. OULAW)

DICKSON-BRYAN-SLOAN, etc.

Colonel JOHN DICKSON, born in Ireland, came to America about the year 1756 and located in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he lived for a few years. He then lived for a short time in Maryland and located permanently in Duplin (then New Hanover) County, North Carolina, about the year 1764. His home place was on Cedar, a branch of Maxwell creek, and was purchased by him in two or more tracts from Captain Archibald Douglas, of the Kingdom of Great Britain, and others. His land on Cedar, where he had lived for a short time, was sold to Captain Joseph Grimes. Colonel Dickson was a merchant. He was well educated. His handwriting among the old records is a model of excellence. When the County of Duplin was formed from New Hanover in the year 1766 Colonel John Simpson became the first Register (now Register of Deeds) but on account of the excellence of Colonel Dickson's handwriting the duties of that office were performed by him as the deputy Register. During the year 1781 he became Clerk of the County Court and served through the year 1798. At the same time he served as County Register from 1788 to 1798. He was a member of the Colonial Assembly in the year 1768 and a militia officer for many years.

Colonel Dickson died at his home on Cedar, Christmas Day, 1774, leaving a large and prominent family. The maiden name of his wife, or wives, cannot now be given. Apparently he was married twice. Two children were born in Ireland and the third child was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, several years later than the first and second. Evidently two children, born in Ireland, were by a first wife, and all others by a second wife. The names of the children were as follows: (1) Major MICHAEL DICKSON, born 1750-1, was five years of age when he came to America. When about thirty-five years of age he moved from Duplin County to Fendleton District, South Carolina, but did not dispose of all of his property in this County until about the year 1796. He was an outstanding patriot during the Revolutionary war and served as an officer in South Carolina and Georgia. He was also a prominent church leader and served as an elder in his church for a period of sixty years. Major Dickson died at Fendleton, August 19, 1826, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. No definite record of his family can be given. However, it is said that he was the father of Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson who was, perhaps, one among the most widely known physicians in this country during his time. (2) JOHN DICKSON, born about 1731-2, was about four years of age when he came to America. His name appears in Duplin County records as a witness, when about twenty-five years of age, but no conveyance to or from him has been found. However, his name appears in his father's Will, dated 1774, at which time he was about forty-two years of age. Possibly he had moved with his brother Michael to South Carolina. (3) Colonel WILLIAM DICKSON, born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1739, moved with his parents to Duplin County when about five years of age. He was a surveyor, Colonial assemblyman, Revolutionary officer, and Clerk of the County Court for a period of forty-four years. He died in Duplin County, June 23, 1820. His wife was Mary Williams, daughter of Mary (Hicks) and Captain Joseph Williams. Their children were: (a) Anne Dickson, married William Lanier. They died in Alabama. (b) Dr. William Dickson, married Polly Gray. They moved to Tennessee and Dr. Dickson became a prominent physician and politician of that State. He was Speaker of the State House of Representatives and a member of the U. S. Congress. (c) James Dickson, married and moved to Greene County, Alabama. (d) Joseph Dickson, married Lucy Gillespie and Mildred Ann Gillespie, daughters of Dorcas (Mumford) and Major James Gillespie. (e) Mary Dickson, married Isaac Lanier of Anson County and moved to Alabama. (f) Lewis Dickson, married Catherine Hill. One daughter married Rev. Lemuel D. Hatch and moved to Greene County, Alabama, and another daughter married Moses T. Abernathy of Lincoln County. (g) Frances Dickson, married William E. Fickett, a native of Anson County, and moved to Alabama. (h) Susannah Dickson, married Joseph Gillespie, son of Dorcas (Mumford) and Major James Gillespie. Several of this family moved to Henderson County, Tennessee. (i) Elizabeth Dickson, married Colonel Edward Ward of Onslow County and died without issue. (4) Major ROBERT DICKSON, married 1st Catherine Pearson and 2nd Mrs. Barbara Sheffield, widow of Captain Ishaam Sheffield. It is said that her maiden name was Barbara Boney. After the death of Robert Dickson she married John Wilkinson. Major Dickson's children by the first marriage were: (a) Colonel John Dickson, moved to Cumberland County, married Sarah Blocker, and had a large family. Among them was a daughter Martha who married Alexander Torrens Stanford, of Duplin, son of Margaret (Torrens) and Rev. Samuel Stanford. Colonel John Dickson was a very wealthy and influential citizen of Cumberland County. He was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville and served as an elder for many years. He was also a legislator and militia officer. (b) Ann Dickson, fourth wife of Captain Kedar Bryan, son of Nancy (Smith) and Needham Bryan. They left a large family, including Needham Bryan who married Sallie Hinton; Robert Bryan, Kedar Bryan, Jr., who married Mary Evans; Ann Bryan who married John Stallings; Catherine Bryan who married Dickson Sloan, and Elizabeth Bryan who married Rev. George Fennell. (c) Fennell Dickson, moved to Tennessee. (d) Edward Dickson, moved to Tennessee. (e) Catherine Dickson, second wife of Charles Hooks, State Senator, Congressman, etc. They moved to Alabama. (f) Mary Dickson. (g) Elizabeth Dickson. Children by the second marriage (Mrs. Sheffield) were: (h) Susanna Dickson, married Colonel David Hooks and they had a son named Robert Dickson Hooks, probably others. (i) Robert Dickson, died without issue. (j) William Dickson, married 1st Margaret Sloan and 2nd Margaret Chapman and left a large family. Most of them moved to South Carolina, Florida and Alabama. (5) JOSEPH DICKSON. He was a surveyor, legislator and Chairman of the County Court for many years. His wife was Jane Mollen, daughter of Sarah (Norris) and Captain Abraham Mollen. Their children were all born in Duplin County and most of this family moved to Tennessee during the seven-ten-nineties. The children were as follows: (a) Anne Dickson, third wife of Captain James Fearall. (b) Michael Dickson, married Sene Williams and they left a large family. (c) Hugh Dickson, married Hannah Hicks in Tennessee. (d) David Dickson, served for some years as Clerk of the County Court in Dickson County, Tennessee. That County was named for the Dickson family. (e) Mellen Dickson, served as County Surveyor and as a State Senator for Dickson County. (f) Joseph Dickson, Jr., lived in Montgomery County, Tennessee. (g) Abner Dickson, disabled for life in the battle of New Orleans. (h) Robert Dickson. (i) William Dickson. 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UPRIGHTS, GRANDS, SPINETTS
\$180 up. TERMS
\$3.00 for name of piano Buyer.
Factory to home. Write for particulars and consultation with
out expense. I have no store. Expert tuning.
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MY WORRIES ARE OVER!
NOW WE ALL USE FOM-OL AND OUR HAIR TROUBLES ARE ENDED!

It's mother's lot to watch and worry over the health of the family. But mother's worries about the family's hair problems are ended, now that Fom-ol is here to help. Fom-ol is a remarkable foaming oil shampoo, supple and non-irritating to the most tender skin. Fom-ol takes dandruff, itchy hair and leaves it thoroughly clean and glowing with vibrant health. Through its amazing 2-fold power to clean and revitalize, Fom-ol takes young hair and keeps it young; takes old folk's hair and makes it look young. Fom-ol is so economical, a little goes a long way. Ask your druggist for the regular 30c size. Or, write for a generous trial bottle, enclosing 10c to cover packing and postage.

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The first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress is now a matter of history. During the next few weeks there will be many reviews of the legislation enacted and its effect on the daily life of our people. Economists will figure new laws in the light of the cost to business and industry. Emphasis will be laid on total appropriations as compared with Federal income. And organizations and groups will begin to form their lines to press for more legislation when the Congress again convenes in January.

Few will contend that, from the standpoint of new legislative accomplishments, the session just ended was worthy of great significance. But it can be stated accurately that the session was adjusted to the needs of our people, with the exception of the failure to enact farm legislation, which is the first order of business for the next session.

It can also be said that the Congress met at a crucial time in national affairs. Our people had hardly absorbed the great mass of new laws enacted during the period of the depression. Recovery was on the way and is gaining daily. Thus it was for the best interest of the country that the Congress adopt the trial and error method of considering legislation. This was done, and it has helped lay the foundation for the things that contribute much to the permanent stability of the country.

Adjournment found virtually all members of Congress in agreement that farm legislation is needed. And the failure of Congress to put through quickly some law of a temporary character will work out for the best interest of the farm population. It means that members will come back with a fresh view of farm needs, with talks with "dirt" farmers clearly in their minds, and with first-hand information on the actual condition of the farm.

Members of Congress are in agreement that the President's insistence that farm legislation be taken up as the first thing in January is assurance to the farm population that the condition of agriculture is of extreme importance to the Administration. There is every reason to believe that this will meet the demands of farm spokesmen.

One of the most hopeful signs on the horizon for the taxpayers of the country is the keen interest being shown in an effort to simplify the national tax structure. Much "behind the scenes" work has been done by Congressional committees and by the Treasury. There is a growing belief that our present system of levying taxes is overburdened with inequities and taxes that are not justified by the revenue produced. There is also reason to believe that tobacco prices are greatly affected by the duplicate taxes imposed by the Federal and state governments. Some contend that the Federal Government collects unusually heavy taxes on the one hand and then attempts to aid the farmer on the other. Therefore, if new tax legislation comes at the next session there will be a strong fight for a complete overhauling of the whole tax structure. It would undoubtedly mean much to taxpayers, whether corporations or individuals.

Chinquapin Will Emphasize Building Character

The Chinquapin school opened on Monday morning, August 30, with an address by Rev. W. F. M. Currie, of Wallace.

B. B. Parrish, principal, stated that the entire faculty was looking forward to a good year, not only in the literary course, but in character education as well.

Character education with the right conception toward life, man and God, is to be emphasized by every teacher, Mr. Parrish stated.

A Breathing Spell

Curious custom has it that Americans look to Congress for legislative salvation yet breathe a sigh of relief when Congress adjourns. A glance over the record of the session just closed shows comparatively little to get excited about in the way of statutory enactment, though some of the measures may prove in the long run to have profound effects.

Such, for example, are the Wagner-Stegall Housing Act and the Haddock-Jones Farm Tenancy Act which make needed starts in important fields, the Neutrality Act of 1937 which fundamentally altered American foreign policy but is already showing signs of possible in adequacy, the Guffey-Vinson Act for control of the bituminous coal industry, the sugar quota act, railroad retirement act, the pension act liberalizing payments to widows and parents of World War veterans, the Tydings-Miller reals price maintenance bill, about-entirely adopted as a rider, and the judicial reform bill which was the vital remnant of President Roosevelt's ambitious court packing plan.

This last item, of course, is in large measure the explanation of why the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress did not accomplish much affirmative legislation. Yet negatively, the refusal to accept a method of influencing the judiciary, which many believed fraught with grave constitutional danger is in itself a constructive accomplishment. In this action Congress may be said to have found itself and to have reasserted its prerogatives as a branch of the government coequal with the Executive.

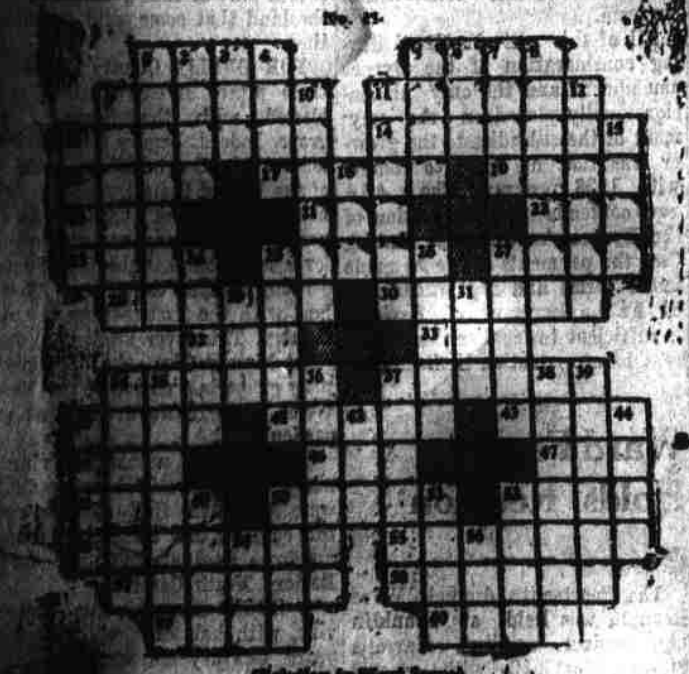
After all, if the accretion to the already voluminous Federal Code is less than some previous sessions of the legislative branch have left, is that a cause for sorrow? On the contrary, people have longed for a respite from piling up of laws and more laws, and here it is, even if only for a few months. If the file of the new statutes to be digested is relatively small, so much the better.

A breathing spell will simply aid in the assimilation of an already heavy diet of reform and reconstruction since 1933. Assuming naturally that the New Deal is interested in consolidating the changes it has wrought in the face of America, that consolidation now requires more than anything else sound administration of what has been enacted and more careful formulation of what, in its view, remains to be done.

Social security, for instance, has yet numerous kinks to be ironed out in application. Redress of the budget to taper off the relief load and otherwise bring expenditures within the compass of revenues is largely an administrative task. The unfinished legislative business of the recent session—farm legislation, the wages and hours bill and administrative reorganization—embraces subjects all of which will stand much study and refinement of detail. Little harm and much good can result from backing off and giving these matters some quiet thought.

Editorial from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



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