

COLONEL JAMES MOORE KING

CLAUDE H. MOORE, Turkey, N. C.

This information concerning James M. King's life was sent to me by my cousin, Miss Jeannette Moore King, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, who has made a careful study of the great grandfather's life. This is only an abstract of her manuscript.

Colonel James Moore King was the son of Henry King and Jeannette Moore King, and the maternal grandson of James Moore and Ann Thomson Moore. He was born on November 18, 1792, near Clinton, Sampson County, North Carolina. His father, Henry King, was born in North Carolina, on September 30, 1758, and died near Clinton, about 1796. His mother, Jeannette Moore, was born in Turkey Township, Sampson County, on January 18, 1771. James M. King had only one brother, Henry King, two years younger than he, who died with pneumonia at the Battle of New Orleans on January 5, 1815.

In the year 1807, Jeannette Moore King, with her two sons, some Negro slaves, cattle, horses, and household luggage, went to Rutherford County, Tennessee, and settled on her estate, six miles west of Murfreesboro. James and Henry King attended a school, north of Murfreesboro, taught by a Mr. Black.

The Adjutant General's Office of the United States War Department gives the following facts: "James M. King served in the War of 1812 as a corporal of Captain Jones' company, First Regiment of Mounted Tennessee Gunmen, from September 28, 1814, to May 2, 1815. Henry King served in the same organization as a private until his death. James and Henry King were with General Andrew Jackson in the Florida Campaign, and at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. James M. King was in the Seminole War, 1818, with General Jackson.

"In the later years of the 1820's, James M. King was elected Colonel of Militia which he disciplined to efficiency in a marked degree in military regulations. He declined announcing himself for the brigadier-generalship, but recommended his adjutant, W. H. Smith."

In 1811, Mrs. Jeannette Moore King married Captain Isaac Butler, who first married Maria Overton, a daughter of Thomas Quinton. Jeannette Moore King Butler had a daughter, Jane, who married her first cousin, Walter O. Moore, the son of James Moore and Jane Overton Moore, of Sampson County, N. C. Walter O. Moore had two children, Jane Wordson and Major James B. Moore.

On the 29th of November, 1821, James Moore King, was married to Martha Batey, the daughter of Captain William Batey and Ann B. Batey. To this marriage the following children were born, namely:

1. Henry A. Jackson King was born in 1823 and died in 1839.
2. Julia Anne King (born in 1825 and died in 1902), married her cousin, Charles W. Moore, the son of Ezekial Moore and Mary King Moore, of Sampson County, N. C. They had the following children: James, Pattie, Thomas, Hardy, Caroline, William, Bertha, and Charles W. Moore.
3. William Rufus King was born in 1826 and died in 1846.
4. Helen Jane King was born in 1829 and died in 1887. She married Captain John Lytle, a distinguished Confederate soldier.
5. Washington L. King was born in 1830 and died in 1833.
6. James Moore King. No information given.
7. Charles Hays King was born in 1830 and died in 1910. He had the following children: George Wood King, planter near Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Dr. James Moore King, who died in 1926, was a distinguished physician and a specialist in clinical dermatology, at Nashville, Tennessee; Dr. Joseph E. J. King, of New York City, is one of the most successful surgeons in the United States in brain and spinal cord surgery; Pattie B. King, is a teacher, and Jeannette Moore King, who graduated from Columbia University, is now teaching in Nashville, Tennessee. There are several other children, but their names are unknown at present.
8. Sarah Elizabeth King (born in 1837 and died in 1906) married Lieutenant S. H. Ransom and had one child, Samuel H. After Lieutenant Ransom's death, she married Colonel Thomas G. Mosely.
9. Thomas Moore King. No information given.
10. Marion DeKalb King. No information given.
11. John Hicks King. No information given.
12. William Henry King married and had

two daughters and a son. He moved to Harlington, Texas, in 1909, and died on December 15, 1932.

In 1831, Colonel James Moore King erected a large brick mansion of sixteen rooms on his plantation near Murfreesboro, called "Rural Rest." At "Rural Rest" in the course of time there was a great variety of assembling and gatherings together, and, in each, Colonel King's hospitality and kindness were commensurate with the occasion, and purpose of the assembly. It was a place of social and unrestrained liberty and enjoyment, with plain, unfeigned, whole-hearted friendship, courtesy, and hospitality. Colonel King greeted and entertained all his guests . . . in a practicable, democratic spirit and manner. The aged had the most careful and best attention and consideration; the young children were generally kindly, cheerfully, and sweetly received, and caressed and petted; the young folk were met cheerfully and in social merriment; and, all ages welcomed and greeted with pleasure and cordial salutation, and with the free-hearted hospitality which was always characteristic of Colonel King's home."

When the War Between the States broke out, three of Colonel King's sons enlisted in the Confederate Army. Before leaving for the army, Colonel King said to them, "My sons, you are soldiers. A soldier is not his own man and can not do as he pleases. He is under discipline and army regulations; you must obey orders and discharge your duty honorably and faithfully; you will face danger and hardships at all times; the battle will call you, face it with the determination to do your duty as a good and honorable soldier; and, remember, if you are killed in battle, you will not die of sickness at home. Never shirk your duty and make it harder on others for double duty. A soldier must obey orders; military laws are rigid."

During the last half of the war, Colonel King, at the age of about seventy-one, joined the Confederate Army and was away from home for two and one-half years. During the war, the Federal Army confiscated Colonel King's property which exceeded \$200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars). The Federals seized 20,000 bushels of corn, 35,000 pounds of pork, 6,000 pounds of meat from the smokehouse, 100 head of cattle, between 60 and 70 head of horses and mules, and the Government freed 150 Negro slaves.

In March, 1877, Colonel King was taken sick and on April 5th he died, and was buried in the family cemetery.

Turkey, N. C. CLAUDE H. MOORE.

An Ideal School

In an ideal school all aims and effects center on the child. The ideal school exists for him. He is a dynamic, purpose organism who seeks expression. He is guided in a kindly helpful and understanding, yet firm manner to the end that he may become a happy, free and independent thinker, a growing, versatile, social human being.

His teachers aim at attitudes of optimism, independence, social responsibility, unselfishness, perseverance, critical evaluation, open-mindedness, honesty, co-operation and enthusiasm. With these attitudes his educational achievement includes information and facts which are our precious heritage, an heritage born out of the successes and disappointments of the past.

In the school approaching perfection, emphasis is in on the positive side instead of the negative. The freedom of the child is paramount. Just as his physical energy requires that he have an outlet and drive with minimum restraint so must his thinking be allowed full play. Freedom and enriched experience through an active program which respects his interests and his need for creative achievement exercise to the limit the originality and ingenuity of a well-trained teaching staff.

The staff from the head executive to the youngest teacher is composed of specialists in their various fields who are also well grounded in education psychology, history of education, and sociology, teachers who are themselves, vigorous, intelligent, open-minded individuals.

These teachers realize that example is greater than precept, that authoritative commands in the class room likewise beget autocratic habits of thinking on the part of the children.

Drill is conducted in a manner to be meaningful and interesting to the child. Learning occurs by meeting problems as is done in actual living, discipline is simply the self-imposed restraint of

POET AND CRITIC

I.

The Poet, rambling thro' a wood,
Looked on earth and found it good;
Drank of beauty, fed his soul,
Then breathed it out—no niggard dole.
The radiant, quivering, happy thing
Soon floated far, on gorgeous wing.

II.

The Critic, eager, smart, alert,
Looked too on earth—saw merely dirt.
He made his morning walk a race
Quickly to reach his business place;
But with him took a close-meshed net
To trap such victims as he met.
The Poet's soul came in his way
And fell at once—an easy prey.
"These fluttering wings bedazzle my sight;
"We'll pin them down and curb their flight.
"Perhaps there's thought in this little head—
"To see, we'll vivisect," he said.
So he went to work in cheerful guise,
And slaughtered the soul before our eyes.

—Henrietta R. Smedes.

Some Hot Anti-Liquor Shots From the Biblical Recorder

The 1934 football season exhibited more drinking and more drunkenness in one year than ever seen in America. There seems to be a number of idiotic football fans who purchase liquor and go to the games to display their liquor and their lack of sense and decency.—Christian Science Monitor.

New Wonders Of Science

The world leaps through physical science achievement into an awe-inspiring era, with new standards of living. The Monitor's survey, recorded in a current series of articles, shows that new industries, new methods are springing up in the wake of chemists, engineers, physicists and inventors. The worker shouts that these jeopardize his job; Marconi replies that to discard the machine would make civilization walk backward. Dr. Harlow Shapley says matter dies that light may live. He sees a new idea breaking in through the laboratory window—That it is God who really created the world.—Christian Science Monitor.

There is considerable waste throughout the country of relief funds. Many people who are on the dole take their little money, hasten to the saloon and spend it for liquor. Others, taking the provisions furnished them by public charity, sell them for a small amount of cash and spend the cash for liquor. And one of these fellows on the dole has the same vote at the ballot box as the President of the United States or the man who pays the taxes.—Christian Science Monitor.

socially minded children. Co-operative enterprise takes the place of cruel competition.

There is a whole hearted spirit of democracy between the superintendent, teachers, supervising teachers, and principals. The question of who is in authority is never thought of. Honest and straightforward exchange of ideas occurs to the point of even plain-speaking but personalities play no part. All parts of the household are recognized as vital factors in the growth of the children.

The academic and industrial departments are closely integrated. Properly constructed buildings, spacious grounds, athletic fields, and equipment which is both useful and artistic are all contributing factors to growth of each pupil to the end he may become a well-integrated personality, a positive factor toward the advancement of his own well-being and to the welfare of his fellow man. In the ideal school the realization is general that education is life and those who have the responsibility for the care and guidance of children like to remember occasionally the words of One Who said, "I am come that they might have life and they might have it more abundantly."—R. F. N. in Ohio Chronicle.

JAMES DONAHOE McQUEEN, LONE WOLF.

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Prison walls do not a prison make, but the people of Robeson county would unmake any prison walls that held within them their liberator, James Donahoe McQueen, and not one brick would rest upon another in their jail or any other jail in North Carolina that attempted to hold Donahoe McQueen for killing any Croatan that had struck him when on duty preserving law and order. The judge virtually apologized the next day for his outburst of the previous day, having learned much over night that he did not know before.