

## Josephus Daniels, Jr.

Josephus Daniels, Jr., business manager of the News and Observer, will be one of the most prominent participants in the State Legion convention at Fayetteville next week. Though comparatively little has been done before the eyes of the general public to forward his candidacy for the position of State Commander, one can readily believe that the campaign has made most satisfactory progress among the veterans.

### His Military Career

Mr. Daniels left the army with the rank of captain, which rank it is evident he had well won. He enlisted as a private. He served a year overseas with the 13th Marines and was aide to General Smedley Butler.

### Long Active in the Legion

Active in the American Legion from its formation period, Mr. Daniels is a past commander of Raleigh Post No. 1 and for several years was chairman of the Legion's luncheon club in the State Capital. He is past Grande Chef de Gare of the Grand Voiture of North Carolina of the 40 and 8, and also is past Chef de Gare of the Raleigh Voiture of 40 and 8. He has attended several national conventions as a delegate from this State. Mr. Daniels has also been a delegate from the Raleigh Post to several State conventions.

Forty-one years of age, Mr. Daniels is business manager of the News and Observer.

Mrs. Daniels was Miss Evelina Foster McCauley of Nashville, Tenn. She is a member of the Raleigh Unit of the American Legion Auxiliary. They have one son, Edgar Foster, a charter member of the Raleigh Chapter of Sons of the Legion.

## Governor Ehringhaus Firm

It is evident that no bunch of people is going to persuade Governor Ehringhaus to call a special session of the legislature. The liquor business should wait till the supreme court has determined the legal status of the mess we now have. The old-age pension matter can wait longer, though the million dollars that has been going to Confederate veterans could well go to all citizens born before or during the war of the sixties. They suffered more than any of the surviving Confederate veterans. Those who did suffer are dead long ago.

The news from Georgiaward as to tobacco prices is very encouraging. Still the wonder is how the U. S. factories, with no rise in cigarette prices, can pay present and last-year prices unless they were deliberately starving tobacco growers for several years.

A lot of poor folk ought to be able to get a chance at the seabreezes if all those hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent in tying down the sea shore sands.—Wonder if that is the way to spell *tying*, or is it *tieing*?

By the time of our next issue, several things ought to have taken form. Two weeks hence, the world should know whether Italy will persist in her war course. And somewhere some fellow should have begun one of those \$19-a-month jobs.

## NECROLOGICAL

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metal and mettle too.

The list of notable dead includes, besides Messrs. Page and Pou, Representative Dean Swift, farmer and teacher of Watauga county, John D. Berry, fraternal and church worker of Raleigh. C. M. Vanstory, prominent as merchant and real estate man in Greensboro for a half century, Sheriff Spivey of Franklin county, a victim of an automobile accident, and Romulus R. Ross, patriarch of Randolph county and father of several stalwart sons who are prominent in state affairs.

In one of the February or March issues of this paper was an appreciation of Dean Swift, then serving in the legislature at Raleigh. John D. Berry was a man who probably did more as a Sunday school and church worker without pecuniary reward than in any private task of his own. Mr. Ross had also been a great church worker. He was the father of our countyman, Charles Ross, attorney for the N. C. Highway Commission.

Many others of more or less prominence have also been called away, but our personal interest was chiefly in the six mentioned.

## NORTH CAROLINA AS A NATIONAL SEED BED

I have recently been in correspondence with Mrs. Julian C. Lane of Statesboro, Ga., who is gathering material for a history of Bullock county, of which Statesboro is the county-seat. Now, just ponder these words of Mrs. Lane's: "Near seventy-five percent of our county's first settlers came here from your section of North Carolina." In another letter Mrs. Lane mentions as among the early settlers, Blands, Aldermans' Brinsons, Lees, McGees, Powells, Petersons, McNatts, and McRaes.

Mrs. Lane's immediate quest is to discover the lineage of Malcolm Peterson and his wife, Flora McNeill. But she is concerned with the lineage of all the families named above as well as with McAllisters, McQueens and McLeods, who went to Georgia directly from upper South Carolina but seem to have been of North Carolina descent.

It seems evident that Malcolm Peterson moved to Georgia from Sampson county, but that he was of the Cape Fear Scotch stock, originally McPetersons, as the late Hamilton McMillan, whose grandmother was one of them, stated. Data furnished by Mrs. Lane from the census of 1920 shows, Malcolm, Archibald, and Duncan Peterson living in Sampson, and the names in the census grouped together, indicating, probably, that they lived in the same neighborhood. And if those three names do not bear the Scotch stamp it is hard to find three that do. The Malcolm Peterson who married Flora McNeill was the son of the Malcolm mentioned above, and his wife was a McPhail. Now I am interested to know if any remnant of this family was left in Sampson or Cumberland.

This correspondence with Mrs. Lane is about to give me the needed hunch as to the coming of the writer's ancestor. Mrs. Lane quotes a number of applications for Revolutionary War Pensions. Among them is that of John Peterson in 1833. John Peterson was then 83 years old and states that he was born in 1750 and thinks he was born at Goshen in Duplin county, then and now. He was living in Sampson when the pension application was made, and David Underwood, aged 83 also, attests that he was with John Peterson on a six-weeks expedition to Wilmington in 1775 in the regiment commanded by Col. Thomas Rutledge and in Capt. John Treadwell's company.

As the first settlers came into upper Duplin only 15 years before the birth of John Peterson, it is evident that the Petersons probably came among McCulloch's early settlers, who were Scotch or Scotch Irish, and thus it seems possible that my old friend Hamilton McMillan was right when he used to insist that I was Scotch. Yet it is hard to believe that any Scotch folk lost that tradition.

It is interesting to note that David Underwood, probably the son of the patriarch of 1833, was an old man in our community when I was growing up and that a son, David Underwood, born when his father was probably sixty-five or seventy, is living in Clinton today.

## Gabriel Holmes

Gabriel Holmes was born near Clinton, Sampson county, North Carolina, in 1769, and was the son of Gabriel and Mary Carson Holmes. He received his preparatory education at Parnassus Academy in Rowan county and later attended Harvard College at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He later returned to Raleigh and studied law under John L. Taylor, later Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar in 1790.

Gabriel Holmes represented Sampson county in the North Carolina House of Commons in 1794 and 1795 and served in the State Senate from 1797 to 1802. After his term had expired, he returned to Clinton and continued to practice law. He was elected in 1812 and 1813 to represent Sampson county in the State Senate.

Gabriel Holmes was elected governor of North Carolina on December 6, 1821, as a Jeffersonian Democrat and served in that capacity until his term expired on December 7, 1824. Governor Holmes had planned to entertain LaFayette at the executive mansion, but his term expired before the great Frenchman reached North Carolina. Governor Holmes was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina from 1801 to 1804 and again from 1817 to 1829.

Governor Holmes was elected to congress on December 3, 1825 and served until his death.

Governor Holmes married Mary Hunter, a daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Theophilus Hun-

If that is the genealogy, David Underwood is one of few men living today in his prime whose grandfather was one of the earliest soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Uncle Sam is, after all, quite a youth. For instance, my father and I have lived under all the presidents except Washington, John Adams, Jefferson and Madison.

But this is not writing about North Carolina as a national seed bed. Those first quoted words of Mrs. Lane's are suggestive. North Carolina received many immigrants from Pennsylvania and other states, the former particularly. The Pennsylvania Dutch settled in the foothills where the soil is deeper than in the east, and there they seemed to stay. But settlers on the sandy soils very soon discovered how easily they wore out and moved on, out into other states. The area from Dunn to Southport, at the mouth of the Cape Fear was one of the latest areas in the state east of the Blue Ridge to be settled; yet it soon began to send forth streams of settlers to the south and west. Old Rowan church, the oldest Baptist church in the area mentioned, lost most of its members in the 8th decade of the 18th century by removals. That Cape Fear bunch of Scotch Petersons over near the Cumberland line seems to have gone almost to a man to Georgia; while the Petersons who settled first over on the North East in Duplin county moved only over to Coharie in central Sampson and there have abode, yet sending out scores of sons to the south particularly.

When I was living in Louisiana it was easy to spot the Carolina family names. I recall stopping at a central Louisiana town. The first man I met was the chief of police. When he told me his name was Pittman I asked him whether he or his father or grandfather had come from Robeson county. He bit at once. It developed that his father was the Robeson emigrant, but he himself knew the Robeson traditions. He asked me if I knew "Uncle Evander," and it is a fact that I could inform him truthfully that I not only knew "Uncle Evander" but had been a guest in his home.

A glance over the names in the 1790 census shows that many names in any county whose present day names one knows has disappeared altogether. Of course, some of them simply dwindled out, but many families of that date later, left the state as a whole and left nobody to carry on their names. If one could gather all the people in the United States beyond the borders of North Carolina whose family had its early setting in this state we should see such a crowd of folk as would convince every one that North Carolina has been a National seed bed. But the latter years are seeing a much greater percentage of its people remaining at home—at least till the new deal began to collect them in Washington City—and the consequence is the population of the state is rapidly climbing. At this late date, North Carolinians have found that they have at home as fair opportunities as the whole country can afford.

ter of Wake county. They had several children, the most distinguished of whom was General Theophilus Holmes of the Confederate army. Governor Holmes died on September 26, 1829, and was buried in the family cemetery on his plantation near Clinton.

"In public life Governor Holmes was distinguished for pure, disinterested love of country; in private life, for sincere friendship and the strictest integrity; as a neighbor he was kind and benevolent; as a husband and father, affectionate and indulgent. He lived esteemed by his friends for his many virtues, and died regretted by all who knew him."

General Theophilus Holmes was born in Sampson county in 1804. He married Laura Wetmore and had four children. General Holmes graduated from West Point in the same class with Jefferson Davis. He served with distinction in the Seminole War in Florida and in the Mexican War. In 1861, he followed the example of Lee, by resigning his position in the United States army and tendering his services to his native State.

Theophilus Holmes was appointed Brigadier-General by President Davis and later rose to the rank of Major-General and Lieutenant-General. He served in the Trans-Mississippi Department in 1864 and 1865, where he commanded 40,000 soldiers. After the war, General Holmes returned to his home in Cumberland county and remained there until his death in June, 1880.

CLAUDE H. MOORE.