

The Warren Record

Published Every Thursday By
Record Printing Company

P. O. Box 70 - Warrenton, N. C. 27589

BIGNALL JONES, Editor

Member North Carolina Press Association

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE
IN WARRENTON, NORTH CAROLINA, UNDER THE LAWS OF CONGRESS.

Second Class Postage Paid At Warrenton, N. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: ONE YEAR, \$5.00; SIX MONTHS, \$3.00
OUT-OF-STATE: ONE YEAR, \$7.00
SIX MONTHS, \$4.00

A Way To Grow Richer

California has grown rich on the production of figs and grapes and the manufacturing of wine from grapes. As part of its grape expansion a year or more ago California grape producers sent to North Carolina for scuppernong vines in appreciation of the fine flavor of this favorite North Carolina grape, now ripening.

"Any land good for tobacco is good for grapes," said Glenn Creech, manager of a 21-acre vineyard at Hinant Farms, just north of Pine Level in Johnston County, according to a feature article in The Smithfield Herald, produced elsewhere in this newspaper.

Jim Laughter, writer of the Herald article, also quoted Bruce Woodard, Johnston County Extension chairman:

"Eastern North Carolina's soil is well suited for the scuppernong and muscadine type grapes. Grapes are a good way to diversify under certain circumstances." Woodard also said that a large part of the profits from grapes comes from "Pick your own" customers, and access is one prime condition.

"Eastern North Carolina, particularly coastal North Carolina,

seems to be a natural for the production of figs. We base this conclusion on the large quantity of figs we saw growing wild near the beaches of certain North Carolina resorts we have visited over the past several years.

With a constant decreasing number of persons in Warren County and the state producing tobacco, it might be well for our farmers to consider grapes as a substitute and subsidizing crop use for the good land of Warren County.

When the producers of cantaloupes in the Ridgeway section of the county fund their northern markets non-profitable because of labor and shopping costs, they began to sell their cantaloupes and some watermelons from the roadside along route 1, with reasonable success. One wonders if this roadside business could not be increased by the sale of grapes and other fruits, as well as more "pick your own" crops.

Whether or not our farmers find the idea attractive, we feel certain that many of them, as well as other readers, will find Jim Laughter's article interesting and thought-provoking.

Mostly Personal

Turner Search Called Off

By BIGNALL JONES

There is considerable evidence that when Thomas Turner, father of Governor James Turner, came to Bute County in 1770 from Southampton County, Va., that he may have settled on what was near the Duke Plantation in Fork Township, and that his son, James, grew up in this neighborhood. That would explain why, although he died at Bloomsbury, near Manson, he wished to be buried at his boyhood home. James Turner died on Jan. 15, 1924, which is the heart of winter. Alton Pridgen said that his father (or grandfather) told him that due to bad weather it took two days to bring the body from Bloomsbury to Creek.

Governor James Turner may have been buried at Bloomsbury, as the Congressional Biographical Director says, but it is going to take a lot of convincing to persuade the descendants of Peter Davis, whose second wife was a Turner, that the Governor was not buried near Creek.

While I have spent considerable time in research, so far I have found nothing that is absolutely convincing, and will end my search, for the time being, with this issue of my column, in the hope that more evidence may come in the months ahead.

The theme of Governor Turner's grave, has aroused an unexpected amount of interest, and brought me a number of interesting bits of information. Mrs. W. R. Baskerville (Cousin Sallie) said that she enjoyed the piece and remarked that Governor Turner was her husband's grandfather (probably great-grandfather). Stover Vaughan sent word that Governor Turner was buried near Marmaduke, and that he would be in to tell me more

about it, but so far has failed to appear.

In addition, I received an interesting letter from Mrs. Emma Duke Bouknight, 1320 Whitaker Drive, Columbia, S. C. (29206) supporting the Marmaduke claim, as well as an interesting letter from Dr. William S. Price, Jr., of Raleigh, assistant director of the N. C. Department of Archives and History, with an enclosure of a brief sketch of Governor James Turner:

Mrs. Bouknight's letter reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Jones:

"I have been interested in the search for Governor Turner's grave.

"I think that you will find that Governor Turner was buried on the old Duke property near Marmaduke, which I recall was located on the old Creek Road passing near old Marmaduke Church. This is not the property of the late Matthew or Steven Duke, but was the old Duke home, which comprised some 425 acres. It was owned by William Myrick Duke in the late 1700's and in the Duke family until some time in the 1840's when it passed to children: Matthew, Steven, Parmela (wife of John Martin), Henry, M. C., Elizabeth (wife of Robert N. Harris), Myrick and George A. Duke.

"Mark Clanton (M. C.) was my grandfather, and as a child I remember that my late father, James Walter Duke of Arcola, told me that a Governor Turner was buried on his old farm. He said the grave was near the old Duke home and that it was marked by a pile of brick and old stone. He never told me why the Governor was buried there. The property passed from my father in the early 1890's and I don't know to whom. I think it was a Mr. White of

Warrenton.

I wish you best wishes and good luck in your search.

"Sincerely,

"Emma D. Bouknight."

The letter from Bill Price is as follows:

"Dear Bignall:

"Thanks for your letter and column regarding Governor James Turner. Unfortunately, the earliest copy of the Warrenton Reporter in existence is dated October 22, 1824. By that time Turner's death was not news anymore.

"I am enclosing for your information the sketch of Turner which appears in Crabtree's North Carolina Governors perhaps the reference in it will be helpful to you.

"best wishes and warm regards to all my friends in Warren County.

"Yours truly,

"Bill."

The enclosure was helpful, but is omitted because of length.

Mrs. Panthea Twitty called me last week to inform me that there were two James Turners in Warren County, and I am also indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Skillman for lending me a copy of a History of the Davis family.

Macon Seaman

Is In Exercise

Navy Boiler Technician Third Class Darnell K. Bullock, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bullock of Route 2, Macon, recently participated in Exercise "Comptuex 5-77" in the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea.

He is serving as a crew-member aboard the guided missile destroyer USS Richard E. Byrd, out of Norfolk, Va. He joined the navy in September 1974.



HOME FOLKS gone, an abandoned house keeps company with dairy cattle in Penobscot County, Maine. As early as the start of the 19th century, Maine lost farmers to

"Ohio fever" — the Midwest's longer growing season and fewer rocks. Now the population decline has been reversed. Maine last year welcomed 10,000 new settlers.

Maine Is Reversing Trend

Kittery, Maine's southern-most town, serves as the major gateway for a recent upsurge in new settlers, but some oldtimers wish they'd use the nearest exit.

Two local sages musing over the situation put it this way: "Papers say we got more problems in Maine than we rightly need."

"Have a darn sight fewer if they'd blow up that bridge at Kittery."

Net in-migration, about 10,000 last year, has helped boost the state's population over the million mark. From its army of new admirers, plus a number of homegrown critics, comes considerable pressure on Maine to mend her ways.

Crusade For Conservation

"Concern for natural resources has led to strenuous efforts to control timber cutting and offshore fishing, prevent additional power projects, and prohibit any development potentially detrimental to the environment," reports Ethel A. Starbird in the June

National Geographic.

As a mill hand in Millinocket puts it: "That sure don't leave us much to work with."

In such a tight economic situation, a lot of Mainers are a little touchy about being told, especially by those with "outside" incomes, that they must improve their management of forests and fisheries or face a worse fate in the future.

Certain facts lend credence to the warning. Annual hauls of some highly marketable fin and shellfish have been diminishing for a decade. With many consumer favorites such as cod, flounder, scallops, and haddock becoming harder to find, state officials are encouraging interest in less popular catches.

"No serious shortages yet," says one expert, "but there may be soon if we don't start dipping into ignored species like elvers, sea urchins, and fresh bluefin tuna, all in great demand abroad."

Maine's original forest wealth reached all the way to her Atlantic shores; the line receded as coastal pines were transformed into ships and homes along the Eastern Seaboard. So woodsmen bundled themselves into mackinaws and started chopping their way toward Canada.

The state still has plenty of trees, but supplies of good-size fir and spruce are shrinking. Now, more acres of smaller growth must fall to feed Maine's \$1.2-billion-a-year pulp and paper industry.

Manufacturing still forms the mainstay of Maine's economy. Few towns function without one or more mills, symbols of the state's long-standing expertise with loom, lathe, and leather.

Perhaps because so many visitors arrive in campers, trailers, vans, or buses, tourism accounts for less than 7 percent of Maine's wages and income; nonresidents spend only about \$200 million a year on Maine holidays.

Tracing A Path On Energy

By CLAUDE SITTON
In The News & Observer

The Arab oil embargo sounded the alarm almost four years ago. Yet, Americans are still indulging a thirst for oil akin to that of the lush who staggers into the corner pawnshop to hock his wife's wedding ring for a bottle of booze. This gluttony is draining the nation of its assets and its freedom of action as well. But most citizens still refuse to see the energy crisis as a reality.

The Federal Energy Administration (FEA) took the measure of U. S. profligacy last Tuesday. Americans are consuming about one-third of the world's entire oil production, the FEA reported. Our automobiles alone burn enough petroleum to supply almost the total needs of the Soviet Union and substantially more than those of Japan.

Foreign oil imports account for 50 percent of U. S. consumption — up from 37 percent before the embargo. The cost is running at \$3.8 billion a month—five and a half times the 1973 expenditure. And the Arab countries that mounted the embargo now provide one-fifth of America's total oil supply.

This nation's spending on oil and its vulnerability to Arab pressure only suggest the extent of the problem. Thanks to the monthly tab from the filling station operated by the Arabs, their cartel collaborators in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and other producers abroad, America's overseas balance sheet shows the red ink of bankruptcy. U. S. purchases abroad were exceeding sales by an annual rate of \$24 billion at the end of May. That balance of payments deficit would have been a \$12 billion surplus had it not been for the oil bill.

The result is no mere paper pinch. The plight of North Carolina's tobacco growers offers a case in point. Increases in petroleum-related expenses—for gasoline, fuel oil, propane, chemicals and fertilizer—have contributed substantially to a cost price squeeze. Leaf receipts have risen, although not at the rate of costs, say the growers. Now, exporters warn that U. S. tobacco is pricing itself out of the world market, threatening another drop in the nation's balance of payments.

America is not alone in its failure to develop effective programs of energy conservation and additional resources. The same is true of other major petroleum consuming countries of the non-Communist world. Most of them are encountering economic difficulties.

The one possible bright spot is Britain, whose North Sea oil now provides half the island nation's supplies and the promise that British industry can be revitalized. The energy crisis overseas only adds to that at home.

The critical nature of the problem was underscored Wednesday by a full-page advertisement in 39 newspapers across the United States. Leading corporations ranging from the Aluminum Company of America and American Telephone & Telegraph to Prudential Insurance and United States Steel paid \$280,000 for the ad. "Energy is not a political issue," asserted the ad. "It's an issue of survival." While noting that the signers differed as to methods for solving the problem, the ad urged adoption of a national policy of conservation and development.

The energy problem is, of course, nothing if not political. The proof lies in the results of a poll released Wednesday night by The New York Times and CBS, which broadcast a three-hour documentary on the subject. Of 1,436 persons interviewed by telephone from coast to coast, 38 percent considered the problem real. Only 33 percent thought it as serious as President Carter has pictured it. An even smaller group showed much understanding of its extent and nature.

This lack of knowledge and concern comes as bad news for the President and the country. It catches Mr. Carter in the midst of an effort to push his energy package through the Congress. The House has passed his proposals, with the exceptions of a tax rebate for small cars and a standby tax on gasoline. The Senate, where the strongest opposition lies, takes them up later this month.

Thus, the President and his aides have little time for the political task they face. Like it or not, his is the only comprehensive energy plan before the nation. If it is to be adopted, he must awaken the public to the problem's urgency and generate the pressure necessary to overcome opposition in the Senate.

Neither the prospect for the Carter program's passage nor the energy outlook of the world is promising. Public apathy, ignorance and confusion seem likely to undo the first, while gluttony is finishing off the second. Global demand for oil is predicted to exceed available supplies in the 1980s. As the corporate advertisement said, energy IS "an issue of survival" and, as it concluded, "Time is running out."

New Paperback Bestseller!



Over 1,250,000 in print!

Suffer the Children by John Saul

A supernatural novel of passion and terror Dell \$1.95

WE ALSO HAVE IN STOCK

EACH OF THE

Paperback Best Sellers

COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES

- 1 STAR WARS, by George Lucas. (Ballantine/Del Rey, \$1.95.) The space fantasy film hit novelized by its director.
- 2 PASSAGES, by Gail Sheehy. (Bantam, \$2.50.) The crises of mid-life: nonfiction.
- 3 LOVE'S WILDEST FIRES, by Christina Savage. (Dell, \$1.95.) Hearty romance in Georgian London and on the Great Lakes frontier: fiction.
- 4 THE OTHER SIDE OF MIDNIGHT, by Sidney Sheldon. (Dell, \$1.75.) Two beauties vie for a glamorous pilot: basis of a current film.
- 5 THIS LOVING TORMENT, by Valerie Sherwood. (Warner, \$1.95.) Romantic adventures befall a girl adrift in colonial America: fiction.
- 6 TOUCH NOT THE CAT, by Mary Stewart. (Fawcett/Crest, \$1.95.) The riddle of an old English country house: romantic suspense.
- 7 THE USERS, by Joyce Haber. (Dell, \$2.25.) Hollywood celebrities living it up across two continents: fiction.
- 8 ORDINARY PEOPLE, by Judith Guest. (Ballantine, \$2.25.) A boy's return to sanity: an affecting novel.
- 9 WHY REALLY HAPPENED TO THE CLASS OF '67, by Michael Medved and David Wallachinsky. (Ballantine, \$2.25.) The senior class of a plushy suburban Los Angeles high school 10 years later.
- 10 BLIND AMBITION, by John Dean. (Pocket, \$2.50.) Megalomania and deception in Nixon's White House as described by a man who was there.

WE CARRY

THE LARGEST SELECTION of PAPER BACKS TO BE FOUND IN WARREN COUNTY!!

- MAGAZINES
- COMICS
- NEWSPAPERS

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW SELECTION of Greeting Cards

by Red Farm Studio

Complete Line of Office Supplies

The Warren Record

101 E. Franklin St., Warrenton