

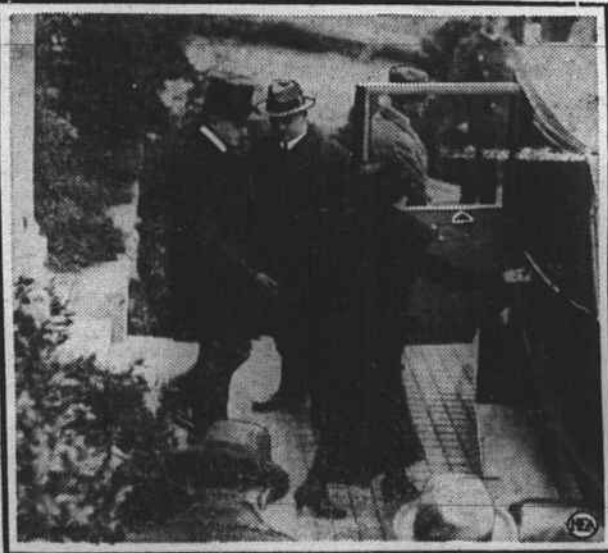
Crowd Kneels in Prayer When Word of End Comes



A woman led prayer opposite the Wilson house, when word reached those on the outside that the war president had died. Men and women made no effort to keep back tears.



Tears were in the eyes of Dr. Cary T. Grayson as he announced to newspapermen that Mr. Wilson had passed away.



President and Mrs. Coolidge, attending church services when told of the death of the former president, went to the Wilson house immediately. Photo shows them departing after leaving cards.

County Of Warren Once Part of Bute

That Name Discontinued When Stamp Act Aroused Ire of Early Americans

Raleigh, February 7 — The County of Warren that was previously known as Bute has had one of the most spectacular experiences as a county and a community of any in the State, according to Fred A. Olds, head of the State Historical Commission, who personally compiled the history of Warren County.

"This county was erected in 1779 when the General Assembly did away with Bute County, which had been named during the Provisional Days, in honor of the Earl of Bute, who had become very odious to the Patriots because of his pressure of the Stamp Act. The Assembly split Bute and made of it Franklin and Warren, the latter being the northern end of it. The name was given in honor of General Joseph Warren of Massachusetts, who died in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

"The Assembly named as commissioners to divide Bute equally into Franklin and Warren, Julius Nichols, William Duke, John Fallon, John Norwood, and Matthew Thomas. It was ordered that the first county court of Warren should be held at the court house of Bute on the second Monday in February, 1779, but the justices were authorized to meet afterwards at any convenient place until the court house should be built, as nearly as possible in the center of the county, but where there was good drinking water. The commissioners were empowered to buy one hundred acres of land for the court house and jail and to agree with proper

workmen to erect the building.

"The county was active in the Revolutionary War, Bute, which was its mother county, had no titles within its borders. General Jethro Sumner, of Bute Old Court House, in Warren was prominent in the war. He was in Warren in August 1779, pushing the work of filling the ranks of the Continental troops, to march to the defense of South Carolina. In 1780 the sick soldiers of Halifax were removed to Col. Hawkins place in Warren, by the Board of War for North Carolina. The board found Warren was raising much provisions and supplies for the army. William Christmas, commissioner, having this business in hand, Col. Johnson commanding the county militia. A specific grain tax (that is, it was paid in grain), was levied and a warehouse or granary built to contain the grain. In 1781 General Sumner was again busy in the county and was offered the command of the militia of the State in case Governor Caswell became ill. That year Commissioner Christmas impressed tobacco, to be shipped abroad in order to pay for arms and other warlike necessities.

"Horses were impressed in the county by General Nathaniel Greene in August 1781, and Fussell's Race Paths. Major William Hunt had charge of this duty. The magistrates of Warren issued the impressment warrants. The county was made the place of rendezvous of Colonel Benjamin William's regiment, the officers' commissioners being given by Governor Burke. In January 1782, Governor Alexander Martin wrote General Sumner, warmly congratulating him, the head of North Carolina Arms on the 'Utaw' (by this was meant the Battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, September 8, 1781.) Many troops were at Warren Court House when this letter was written. These were State troops from the district of Halifax.

The Assembly made an order that

Sampson County Made From Duplin

Named For Colonel John Sampson of Revolutionary Army Fame

Raleigh, February 7.—The history of Sampson County is marked

James Biggleston, the private secretary of the last Royal Governor, Josiah Martin, who had refused to deliver the commissioners of the state Martin's private property, after the Governor had fled in June 1775, from the "Palace" at New Bern, and who had for four years been in close jail and then confined to certain limits including a farm he had hired, be given leave to reside in Warren until otherwise directed by lawful authority.

"In 1786 the Assembly chartered Warrenton Academy, and among the trustees named in the act were Rev. Henry Patillo, General William R. Davie, Benjamin Hawkins, Nathaniel Macon, Philemon Hawkins, Edward Jones, Thomas Person, Thomas Eaton, William Green, James Gloster Brehon, Nicholas Long, and Willie Jones. The act directed that money be raised by a lottery to the extent of 5,000 and that the chief prize should be 200 pounds.

"Then census of 1786, taken by the State, gave Warren 8,295 inhabitants.

"In 1825 General Lafayette, the beloved commander of the French troops in the United States during the Revolutionary War, visited Warrenton.

The county has furnished three governors for this State, James Turner, William Hawkins, and William Miller. It has furnished many members of the council of State, and quite a number of other State officials.

"The first State senator was Faulcon and the first representatives were John Macon and Joseph Hawkins.

by the trial of men charged with fraud in connection with the accounts of the Commissioners of Revolutionary Army records, according to the compilation made by Colonel Fred A. Olds, of the State Historical Commission.

"By reason of the largeness of Duplin County," Colonel Olds quotes the General Assembly of 1784 as saying, the county was divided and its western part made the County of Duplin.

"The act does not so state," writes the historian, "but the county was so named in honor of Colonel John Sampson of the Revolutionary Army and a member of the council of Governor Alexander Martin in 1783-85.

"The place chosen for the county seat was named Clinton in honor of Richard Clinton of the county, and the first court house and jail were built in 1785 on land given by a natural son of Colonel John Sampson for whom the county

was named. The Assembly December 29, 1785 granted a charter for a town to be named Lisbon on the lands of Jesse Peacock near the confluence of two streams, Colarie and Six Runs, area 100 acres.

"In December of 1786 the General Assembly held a noted trial of men who had forged accounts and vouchers and put these in the office of the Commissioners of Revolutionary Army accounts. Witnesses were cited to appear against these swindlers and forgers. Two of the witnesses were Thomas Jordan and David Dodd, both of Camden. That year Governor Caswell told Judge Ashe to go to Sampson and try "sundry and atrocious offenders, particularly in the business of stealin' horses."

"A state census was taken in 1786 by order of the Assembly. It gave Sampson a total population of 4,268 persons. In 1789 part of New Hanover was, on petition of its inhabitants, added to Sampson. In 1790 the county was put in the Congressional district called the Cape Fear. The United States census gave the county a population of 5000. There were but few slaves in the county. Richard Clinton, being the largest owner, he having 33.

"The first court house built in 1785 was removed in 1853 and the second built, on its present site, which is embraced in the Sampson gift.

In 1865 "Hummers" who followed the Federal Army, threw out many of the records of the clerk and register, but some of these were gathered and saved.

"Sampson County has furnished one Governor of North Carolina, Gabriel Holmes, (1821-24) who is buried a few miles from Clinton. Its first State Senator was Richard Clinton and its first representatives were David Dodd and John Hay in October 1784.

William R. Butler of this county, was vice president of the United States in 1853. He died in office.

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