

GOLDSBORO'S GREATEST GALA DAY

(Continued from page one.)

A. C. Davis, of the city bar, as their spokesman, and in eloquent words and forceful gesture and in a fitting climax, as he performed the duty assigned him amid great enthusiasm and applause, the Junior Order being in attendance in full numbers and regalia.

Judge D. H. Bland, of the County Court, had been selected by the committee to receive this flag, and he, in his own always graceful manner of speech, accepted it in the following words:

JUDGE BLAND'S ACCEPTANCE.

In accepting the U. S. flag, Judge D. H. Bland, of our County Court, said: "On behalf of the Board of County Commissioners who are the custodians of this beautiful building, as well as the guardians of our county affairs generally, it gives me much pleasure to accept from you this flag of our country, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, as the name suggests, is distinctly an American Society. In the history of fraternity it will be noted above all others, that for its teaching a genuine patriotism, too often neglected among a free people, and for its constant display and reverence for the emblems of our Nationality. The fear of God and love of country are the two great stones upon which the society has erected a splendid structure and it is determined that no effort shall be spared to impress these great principles, so essential to the welfare of our Republic, upon the citizens of our State and Country."

This beautiful Court House is in a very real sense, the property of the citizens of Wayne county, and yet it also belongs to our State, of which our county is an important part, and also to our Nation, of which our State is a distinct and important unit. With no blush or apology to make for our past history, we feel a just pride in the great influence our State has wielded in the Nation's development today, and we are looking forward with confident anticipation to a yet more brilliant future. It seems to me, therefore, to be eminently fitting that this stately building, the emblem of the county of Wayne, should be adorned with the flag of our Nation, along with the flag of our State, which has just been presented. This flag represents those principles of government which our fathers obtained through blood and tears, and of which we are the inheritors without effort and without price—those principles which are proclaimed in our National and State Constitutions and which guarantee to every man the right to personal liberty, private property and equality before the law. Our system of government is founded upon a recognition of the rights of the individual. It seeks its authority in those inalienable rights which God has given to every man. Its stability rests upon that sound discretion, innate honesty and natural sense of justice which exists, in varying degree, in every man. This is the temple of justice, the rights are asserted and maintained, or forfeited, according as the law framed by our countrymen, applicable to the facts as found by our countrymen may direct.

Is it not, therefore, fitting and proper that this new and stately Court House should be adorned with the flag of our great Nation? Its inspiring colors should be a constant call to every county officer to render in every instance the best service of which he is capable that our system of government may attain its most successful end. It should be a constant reminder to every Judge and juror that the duty which his country demands of him, within these portals at least, that degree of honesty and integrity upon which only a government such as ours can be successfully maintained, and which will insure to our people a nearly perfect justice as can be administered by human hands.

Gentlemen of the Fraternity, in the name of our Commissioners and the citizens of our county, I thank you.

Following Mr. Bland, Mrs. C. F. Taylor, of the David Williams Chapter Daughters of American Revolution of this city, was introduced, and in the following eloquent words presented the Bible provided by her Chapter:

PRESENTATION OF BIBLE BY MRS. CHAS. F. TAYLOR, FOR DAVID WILLIAMS CHAPTER D. A. R.

Mr. Chairman and Board of Commissioners of Wayne County, N. C. Gentlemen: On behalf of the David Williams Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Goldsboro, North Carolina, we present this token of our interest in and love for the Institution and the characteristic features and color frequently observed in the descendants of former slaves. The names of the heads of families are for the most part those best known to this generation.

The largest slave owner was Joseph Green, who had 70. The Whitfields, Needham, William, William, Jr., and Lewis owned about 30 each; Alice Base, Jr.; 24; Edward Base, 10; Richard Base, 26; Charles Holmes, 16; David Jernigan, 26; Stephen Jernigan, 24; Richard McKinnin, 16; Mary McKinnin, 16; John Adkinson, 10; William Rhodes, 15; Elsiea Pipkin, 14; David Cogdell, 21; Thomas Carraway, 12; James Tinsley, 10; Burwell Moorings, 16; Jehu Lane, 6; William Howell, Sr., 13; James Hanley, 8; Ethelred Howell, 10; William Sherman, 24; James Edmundson, 19; William Fort, 10; John Sherman, 16; John Minshew, 10; Isaac Woodard, 19; Ephraim Hanley, 11; William Aycock, 3; Shadrach Dickinson, 14; Bridget Cobb, 15; James Cobb, 14; Nathan Cobb, 21; John Barefoot, 25; William Hooks, 14; Charles Hopkins, 10; John Herron, Sr., 20; Sarah Ward, 17; Sarah Pope, 16; John Hanley, 11; William Aycock, 11; Robert Hood, 11; John Copeland, 11; Moses Stanley, 12; and Ezekiel Slocumb—(an officer in the Continental Army), 1.

In the foregoing list may be found the names of many of our citizens of today. There were many other slave owners whose descendants still live among us who owned from one to twelve slaves. The principal business of the country was hog and cattle raising, and the principal crop was corn, though a small quantity of cotton and tobacco was grown and the turpentine industry was beginning. A great epidemic in 1760 destroyed seven-eighths of the cattle of the

State. The cleared areas were small, except in a few instances. The oldest clearing in the county, and probably at the time the largest, was the farm of Josiah Sasser, upon which the first court was held, which is now owned by Messrs. I. F. Ormond and E. B. Borden, and which has been, according to the established tradition, in continuous cultivation since 1775, and probably prior to that date.

ADDRESS BY JUDGE FRANK A. DANIELS.

Delivered at the Opening of the New Court House in Wayne County, Goldsboro, N. C. November 30th, 1914.

On this the 134th Anniversary of the holding of a Court of Justice in Wayne County, I regard it appropriate to refer briefly to the history of the county from its establishment in 1779 by virtue of an act of the General Assembly held at Halifax during the administration of Richard Caswell, then Governor of the State of North Carolina.

This act provided that Dobbs County (named after one of the Royal Governors) "should be divided by a line run through the middle part from north to south the western part of the county to be called Wayne county" in honor of General Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer in the Continental Army, and that the first session of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions should be held on the second Monday of January, 1780, at the home of Josiah Sasser on Little River. Commissioners were appointed by said act to select a site and have built a court house, prison and stocks.

A traveler, writing just before the Revolution, says: "There is but little specie in circulation, there being no occasion for it; for a planter raises his own meats, beef and bacon, his own corn and bread, his drinks, cider and brandy, his wool, leather, tanned skins and furs of wild animals being utilized for the purpose."

In 1790 there were only four post offices in the State—Edenton, New Bern, Wilmington and Metter. Letters were carried by travelers from plantation to plantation and forwarded as promptly as practicable, but the means of communication were inadequate and unsatisfactory. Office was carried by messengers or special carriers on horse back and at great expense. In 1755, upon the recommendation of Gov. Bobbs, James Davis, Printer, was employed for the sum of one hundred dollars to furnish a monthly meeting, to carry all public letters, expresses and dispatches relating to this province to any port thereof, and every fifteen days send a messenger to Suffolk, in Virginia, and to Wilmington."

There were four or five newspapers published in North Carolina at the beginning of the Revolution, at New Bern, Wilmington, Halifax, Edenton and Hillsboro. The publication of the North Carolina Gazette was begun in New Bern by James Davis about 1751 or 1752. It contained according to its announcement "The freshest advices, foreign and domestic," and was published weekly. To James Davis belongs the honor of having set up the first printing press in the State in the year 1749, and of having printed the first book in 1751, a "Revisal of the Acts of the General Assembly," known as the "Yellow Jacket." He was appointed postmaster at New Bern by another act of the same year. His name was Benjamin Franklin. James Davis was a Virginian by birth and the ancestor of Mrs. Thomas W. Slocumb, Col. Adam C. Davis and Jefferson Davis, Esq., of Goldsboro, and James Davis, deceased, of Wayne. Among his descendants living in other communities, I have known James W. and Thomas C. Davis and their sister, Mrs. James Murray of Wilson. All of these have exhibited the high character, fine intelligence and public and private worth which characterized the first Editor and Newspaper and Law Publisher of the State.

The publication of these newspapers was frequently interrupted and resumed from time to time as great events stirred the minds of the people. Their intermittent appearances seem the result of scarcity of subscribers, who could read them, and the small and scattered character of the settlements.

The settlers of North Carolina were in large part as illiterate as the barons, who wrested "Magna-Carta" from King John and could not read it, nor sign their names to that immortal instrument which they adorned with their seals. It is probable that at the time of the Revolution not one in thirty of the white citizens of the colony above the age of twenty-one could read or write; as late as 1850 only one in seven could boast of those accomplishments.

There were no public schools, though as early as 1746 John Starkey, a minister of the established Church of England, introduced and procured the enactment by the General Assembly

of a bill making an appropriation of 8,000 pounds for the establishment of free schools, but the money was spent for other purposes.

Another appropriation of the same amount was made in 1754, but met the veto of England.

At the time of the establishment of Wayne County, there were, so far as our records show, only two schools in this State where there was any semblance of public education. The characters of the Academies of New Bern and of the University of the South were such that free tuition should be given to ten poor children. Not until 1839 was there any Act of the General Assembly creating a public school system, and no poll or property tax was levied for the support of the schools until after 1850. It was provided that they should be sustained out of what was called the Literary Fund, consisting of the proceeds of the Swamp Lands, dividends upon the stocks of certain corporations held by the State, and the license tax on retailers, tavern keepers and auctioneers, all of which for the year 1850 amounted to less than \$125,000.

After careful examinations of our histories and records, I am able to find that the oldest school existing in Johnston, Dobbs, or Wayne prior to 1790, or that any was taught in Wayne until after the passage of the Act of 1839, under which the public school system began.

Governor Martin wrote in 1778 "Little was hardly known there were two in the province but two schools, those at New Bern and Edenton," but as to the latter part of this statement he was evidently in error.

The establishment of schools had been rendered difficult by the policy of the English Government.

Governor Burrington was instructed to permit to come from England to North Carolina to teach school without the license of the bishop of London, and this instruction was given to all subsequent Governors.

The General Assembly passed by the direction of Moore's Creek, about 100 miles, until she came within hearing of the cannon announcing the beginning of a battle, when quickening her pace she soon arrived at a clump of woods near the Creek and found here the wounded of her husband's command. She was greatly distressed at the sight of an apparently lifeless body covered with her husband's blood, upon removing the cloak, discovered that, instead of her husband, the wounded man was Frank Cogdell. Her husband soon appeared and remonstrated with her for her daring conduct. She remained a short time nursing the wounded, and then returned to her home. At one time a British colonel had quartered his troops on her plantation and remarked in her presence that it would make a fine estate after the war for some British officer; to which she replied that he would never get her plantation would measure only two by six feet. Captain Slocumb was present as a Continental officer at the surrender of Yorktown by the British. He and his wife, who was a sister of Charles Hooks, the Representative in Congress from the Wilmington District, lived far into the 19th century, honored and respected; the husband serving in the House of Commons from Wayne in the years 1812, 1814, 1815, 1816 and 1818. They owned a large tract of land south of Wayne, and the County of Wayne, C. L. Railroad, and lie buried in the family burying ground between Goldsboro and the town of Dudley.

But even before the Battle of Moore's Creek, the inhabitants of Dobbs were called upon to furnish soldiers to the Royal Governor Tryon for the subjugation of the Regulators. There is no evidence, however, that they responded to the call, or that any part of this section took part in the battle of Alamance. It seems that they resolutely refused. I am unable to ascertain whether they refrained, because they did not understand the quarrel, or because they were unwilling to take part against the persecuted and rebel Regulators.

I find in the Colonial Records a copy of a letter written at the time the inhabitants of Dobbs were ordered to muster for service in that campaign, in which it is stated that only seven men in all the county responded. I find also that after the battle two of the Regulators escaped to Dobbs and upon resisting arrest, one was killed by the Sheriff and the other captured. I am sure the failure of our people to furnish soldiers against their fellow citizens was not due to their reluctance to fight. They furnished their full quota to the Continental Army, a number of them were wounded, and after the close of the war some of these were punished by Congress.

Organization of the County. In the midst of the stirring scenes of the Revolutionary War the County of Wayne was organized, and court was held, as the records show, on the first Monday of January, 1780, at Josiah Sasser's farm, where the following Justices were present: Robert Simms, Ethelred Ruffin, Jesse Jernigan, John Handley, Thomas Williams, Stephen Cobb, Joseph Sanderson and John Sheppard. Little business was transacted.

On January, 1781, the Court appointed Thomas Grey, Stephen Cobb, Joseph Sanderson, and Needham Whitfield, inspectors of paper money. During the same session, having elected Robert Simms as first Sheriff of the County, and James Cobb, Clerk of the Court, it was ordered that Thomas Grey, Stephen Cobb and John Handley, Esqs., be appointed commissioners of concealed property for the county, and their bonds were fixed at 200,000 pounds each (which is equal to \$1,000,000 each of our money) from which it may be seen that paper money was abundant but cheap, and that the few Tories in the county were in great danger of losing their property.

Jurors were drawn to attend the Superior Court to be held at New Bern, and this entry appears of record: "Court adjourns in-course to Mr.

little better than an asylum for fugitives—such was the unpleasant incident, which occupies the story of an inconsiderable settlement that gradually filled with people as the law afforded protection to the vagabond, as everyone lived without control and enjoyed in security what a trivial labor had gained. On the other hand, the impartial historian, Bancroft, writes of them: "They were men who had been led to the choice of their residence from a hatred of restraint and had lost themselves among the woods in search of independence. Are there any who doubt man's capacity for self-government, let them study the history of North Carolina, its inhabitants were restless and turbulent in their imperfect submission to a government imposed on them from abroad. The administration of the Colony was firm, humane and tranquil, when they were left to take care of themselves. Any government, but the only institution, was oppressive. North Carolina was settled by the freest of the free, by men to whom the restraints of other colonies were too severe; but the settlers were gentle in their tempers, of serene minds, unexcitable to violence and bloodshed."

Freedom, entire freedom, was enjoyed without anxiety as without guarantees; the charities of life were scattered at their feet like the flowers in their meadows, and the spirit of humanity maintained its influence in the Arcadia of the Quakers.

It must be remembered that the county was born in the throes of the Revolutionary War. Before its formation and while it was a part of the County of Dobbs, a company of eighty of its citizen soldiers under the leadership of Ezekiel Slocumb marched from his home, at the call of Col. "Carroll," to join the Continental forces in their attack upon the Tories and British at Moore's Creek, and, according to our historians, were a part of the division that made the final charge across the Creek, and through the swamps, that completed the rout of the enemy and gained the first victory for American Arms in that great contest.

It was at this time that one of the most interesting incidents connected with our Revolutionary struggle took place, when Mary Slocumb, the wife of Capt. Ezekiel Slocumb, being left at home with an infant child, fearful of the fate of her husband and his comrades, was unable to sleep and rising in the night, saddled a fine mare and rode from near the present site of Goldsboro, through the forest in the direction of Moore's Creek, about 100 miles, until she came within hearing of the cannon announcing the beginning of a battle, when quickening her pace she soon arrived at a clump of woods near the Creek and found here the wounded of her husband's command. She was greatly distressed at the sight of an apparently lifeless body covered with her husband's blood, upon removing the cloak, discovered that, instead of her husband, the wounded man was Frank Cogdell. Her husband soon appeared and remonstrated with her for her daring conduct. She remained a short time nursing the wounded, and then returned to her home. At one time a British colonel had quartered his troops on her plantation and remarked in her presence that it would make a fine estate after the war for some British officer; to which she replied that he would never get her plantation would measure only two by six feet. Captain Slocumb was present as a Continental officer at the surrender of Yorktown by the British. He and his wife, who was a sister of Charles Hooks, the Representative in Congress from the Wilmington District, lived far into the 19th century, honored and respected; the husband serving in the House of Commons from Wayne in the years 1812, 1814, 1815, 1816 and 1818. They owned a large tract of land south of Wayne, and the County of Wayne, C. L. Railroad, and lie buried in the family burying ground between Goldsboro and the town of Dudley.

But even before the Battle of Moore's Creek, the inhabitants of Dobbs were called upon to furnish soldiers to the Royal Governor Tryon for the subjugation of the Regulators. There is no evidence, however, that they responded to the call, or that any part of this section took part in the battle of Alamance. It seems that they resolutely refused. I am unable to ascertain whether they refrained, because they did not understand the quarrel, or because they were unwilling to take part against the persecuted and rebel Regulators.

I find in the Colonial Records a copy of a letter written at the time the inhabitants of Dobbs were ordered to muster for service in that campaign, in which it is stated that only seven men in all the county responded. I find also that after the battle two of the Regulators escaped to Dobbs and upon resisting arrest, one was killed by the Sheriff and the other captured. I am sure the failure of our people to furnish soldiers against their fellow citizens was not due to their reluctance to fight. They furnished their full quota to the Continental Army, a number of them were wounded, and after the close of the war some of these were punished by Congress.

Organization of the County. In the midst of the stirring scenes of the Revolutionary War the County of Wayne was organized, and court was held, as the records show, on the first Monday of January, 1780, at Josiah Sasser's farm, where the following Justices were present: Robert Simms, Ethelred Ruffin, Jesse Jernigan, John Handley, Thomas Williams, Stephen Cobb, Joseph Sanderson and John Sheppard. Little business was transacted.

On January, 1781, the Court appointed Thomas Grey, Stephen Cobb, Joseph Sanderson, and Needham Whitfield, inspectors of paper money. During the same session, having elected Robert Simms as first Sheriff of the County, and James Cobb, Clerk of the Court, it was ordered that Thomas Grey, Stephen Cobb and John Handley, Esqs., be appointed commissioners of concealed property for the county, and their bonds were fixed at 200,000 pounds each (which is equal to \$1,000,000 each of our money) from which it may be seen that paper money was abundant but cheap, and that the few Tories in the county were in great danger of losing their property.

Jurors were drawn to attend the Superior Court to be held at New Bern, and this entry appears of record: "Court adjourns in-course to Mr.

principal campaigns decided upon the question whether live stock should run at large upon the streets. Our records show a number of conveyances made by the Commissioners to settlers. Among others, to Richard Washington, John Wright, Francis Castex, D. G. W. Ward, Charles J. Neirel and Arnold Borden. Richard Washington, a leading merchant of Wayneboro and Goldsboro, was the father of the late Col. James A. Washington, so well known and highly esteemed throughout the county, and the grandfather of Commander Thomas M. Washington, Lieut. Pope Washington, of the United States Navy; Mrs. James M. Allen and Miss Daisy Washington. John Wright was the father of Mrs. Lou M. Jones, Mrs. J. D. Brooks, and the grandfather of Mrs. J. W. Nash, and Mrs. Nellie Beizer of Washington, D. C. Francis Castex was the father of C. H. Castex, F. L. Castex and Mrs. Winslow. D. G. W. Ward, a physician, was the father of Judge D. L. Ward, Charles J. Nelson, a Baptist minister and prominent citizen, left no descendants living in this county. Arnold Borden died in 1846, leaving his widow, Maria Borden, and his children, Mrs. Harriet Dewey, wife of Dr. Charles Dewey, James C. Borden, E. B. Borden, Mrs. Lou Korngay, wife of W. F. Korngay; Mrs. John F. Miller and William H. Borden. He was one of the leading business men of Wayneboro and Goldsboro, and built the store upon West Centre Street upon which the business houses of the Goldsboro Drug Company, Royall & Borden and Dewey Brothers and others now stand. This hotel was the stopping place for the traveling stage road from the West and East before the North Carolina Railroad was built, and from the North and South on the old W. & W. Railroad. After the death of her husband, it was conducted by Mrs. Maria Borden for many years.

Among other residents of the town were John H. Powell, Mrs. Keziah Wellons, Dr. Daniel Cogdell, Mrs. E. A. Churchill and William Crawford. The only living persons known to have lived in Wayneboro are L. H. Castex, E. Borden, E. Churchill, W. W. Crawford, Mrs. Rowena Powell, of Goldsboro, and Mrs. Sophia Hutton, of Washington, D. C.

Holding the First Court. The first Court was held at Wayneboro on July 9, 1787. The following Justices attended: Robert Simms, William Alford, Willis Bryan, John Beck, Absalom Williams, Richard McKinnin and Josiah Jernigan. Of the earliest settlers, we have little information, but as far back as the memory of living men reaches the town contained a population probably less than 100. Its principal merchants were John Wright, Richard Washington and Arnold Borden, whose stores stood upon the river. C. Nelson conducted a buggy and repair shop.

The home of Francis Castex, on the opposite side of the street, immediately upon the river bank, and the homes of Washington, Wright and Borden, were the principal residences of the town. The Borden residence was afterwards moved to Goldsboro and is now the property of James W. Bizzell on Ash street. The Washington residence was also moved to Goldsboro and is now owned by Mrs. Clara Jones and is situated on West Centre street. Richard Washington was the last resident to leave the abandoned town.

The Castex residence was also moved to Goldsboro, and is now a part of the residence of E. Churchill, a descendant of James Griswold. The only relic remaining of the old town is an ancient cedar tree standing on the bank of the Neuse River on the lot formerly owned by Francis Castex.

The site of the town is now the property of Major H. L. Grant and upon it is located the brick manufacturing plant of H. L. Grant & Son. The old cemetery is the plantation of Capt. E. B. Person.

A slight glimpse of the town of Wayneboro is found in a letter written December 28, 1827, by Dr. Elisha Mitchell to his wife, from which I quote the following: "I rode down to Bass' Ferry and paddled across the river in a while in an old crazy canoe, to see the limestone about the mouth of Falling Creek, and then passed on to Wayneboro and put up at Isaac Hill's. Found there a young lawyer from Orange, who knew much of the history of the town. Mrs. Andrews, formerly Miss Gunn, who was married in the meeting house in Washington the summer year were there. She lives just on the banks of the Neuse. On Sunday collected a litter of puppies and held them to them at the Tavern. Dr. Williams and Tippeco Henderson and Morris called upon me, and found them all very pleasant. Took my tea and spent the evening at Dr. Andrews'. He and I got my breakfast at Mr. Griswold's. Griswold is a Yankee boy who came from Rocky Hill to Carolina, as he married a girl of some property, failed, and now lives in rather a humble style in Wayne. He does not appear to be efficient, and I doubt his wife regrets her having married a Yankee."

The Dr. Andrews referred to kept a tavern at Wayneboro for many years and was practicing physician and one of the most influential founders of the present city of Goldsboro. One of his sons, Rev. S. G. Andrews, was a colonel in the Confederate States Army. Another, George P. Andrews, was a Colonel in the U. S. Army. Another, John N. Andrews, was a gifted Methodist preacher, and the fourth, B. Frank Andrews, a local Methodist preacher.

Descendants of Dr. Andrews in the persons of Mrs. M. T. Brazner, Mrs. B. W. Southern and Mrs. Fred Mintz, live in Mount Olive, Wayne county, and there are other descendants in this and adjoining counties. James Griswold, who was denominated a Yankee by Dr. Mitchell, who was himself a Connecticut Yankee, appears not to have deserved the censure of Dr. Mitchell. On the contrary, he was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county. He was chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions and for many years served as Clerk and Master in Equity. He was the founder of a numerous and highly respected family, several of whom still reside in Goldsboro.

Dr. Andrew Bass, the founder of Wayneboro, was a delegate to the Provincial Congress of 1775, and to

the Provincial Congress of 1775, and to

the Provincial Congress of 1775, and to

the Provincial Congress of 1775, and to

the Provincial Congress of 1775, and to

the Provincial Congress of 1775, and to

the Provincial Congress of 1775, and to

the Provincial Congress of 1775, and to

the Provincial Congress of 1775, and to

the Provincial Congress of 1775, and to

the Provincial Congress of 1775, and to