S. C. Jones (author of this book) and wife, Eunice W. Jones, and granddaughter, Maggie Jones
THE

HAMRICK GENERATIONS

BEING A GENEALOGY OF THE
HAMRICK FAMILY

BY
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DEDICATION

To the memory of my loving mother, who departed this life on March 1, 1887, at whose knees I sat as a child and listened to many a recountal of the heroic struggles and vicissitudes of her early Hamrick ancestors whose exploits and undertakings account, in a large measure, for the sterling citizenship and well-founded progress of this immediate section, this book is respectfully and lovingly dedicated.
PREFACE

The author wishes to thus assure the readers of this work that he has made no effort to invite fame nor has he undertaken the furtherance of the art of authorship—rather it has been his in the compilation of data, facts and figures to give the direct and diverse ramifications of the several Hamrick generations and to show the honest strivings of them as early settlers and hardy pioneers.

No attempt has been made to perpetuate the fame of this great family in song and story rather the author has written, in plain and unpolished words, their rugged history. After all what could be more eloquent than the simple and hardy annals of the forebears of an honest and prosperous commonwealth whose efforts at building a sturdy citizenship have prevailed.

Then too, no community is greater than the noble traditions and sentiments which it cherishes; so likewise is it with the individual. Wherefore, the writer prays the reader's leniency only as to grammatical construction for no apology is needed and none is offered for the record of achievements of the several generations herein enumerated.

Pardon is requested at this juncture for a personal allusion to the author: The author is by no means a finished scholar having attended the old field schools but a few months all told and going only at rare intervals, but in those rugged log temples—really monuments to the early efforts of each community's foremost educators—he at least learned the value of an education and was inspired to continue his eager search of knowledge. Those facts being true the author has made no pretension at preëmpting the field of the rhetorician nor has he given his personal opinions; he has given the facts and the word-history as handed down. With these prefatory facts ever before you it is asked of you that you read the book with an eye single to acquisition of historical fact rather than grammatical precision.

S. C. Jones.
HAMRICK GENERATIONS

The purpose of this book is to show the future generations the genealogy of the Hamrick Family. The Hamricks are of German descent yet in their veins today flows the blood of the Irish, Scotch-Irish, English and French. So it is hard to tell what are the leading characteristics of this people; whether the stubbornness of the Scotch, the quick temper of the Irish or the lack of humor of the English. The spirit of the Hamrick of today has given him traits which characterize him as a law abiding, peace loving citizen. The Hamricks are like the children of Israel, they too cannot be numbered by multitudes. The Children of Israel were like the sands of the sea, they could not be numbered by multitudes, just so with the Hamricks. In almost every state in the union the Hamricks are found; some are farmers, some are lawyers, doctors, manufacturers, merchants, jewelers, school teachers both in public and private schools, electricians, magistrates, legislators, congressmen, judges, preachers, and in fact in every pursuit you find the Hamricks engaged.

The Hamricks came to America in 1731. George Hamrick left Germany on account of his religion as he was not allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, none daring to molest or make him afraid. He was a predestinarian Baptist or what we call the Primitive or Hard Shell Baptist and I have it from the lips of Old Uncle Berry Hamrick that all of the old set of Hamricks were Primitive Baptists and but few of them ever joined the church but all of them were ready and able to give a good reason for their hope of a better world beyond this vale of tears. The Hamricks are generally fond of out door life and are among the best farmers of the land today. Some are poor and some are good livers while others are rich, or what we call rich people in the South. Physically they are strong and hearty; mentally they are among the highest order
of the land. It has been repeatedly published that if you marry kinpeople that your offspring will be deaf, dumb, lame and blind, also mentally weak. If this be true then I make the assertion that there is not a Hamrick in all the land who would have sense enough to go to the mill and back by himself. Eighty per cent of the Hamrick generation have married their kin from the time they crossed the water. In olden times when a man went to look out a bride for himself the Lord told him plainly to go among his own kin, even his first cousins and we have the same God today that we had thousands of years ago. I have searched all the court records and I have only found six of this large generation ever indicted in the criminal court. They are honest, law abiding people. Old David Webb once said that he was not afraid to sell goods to a Hamrick on credit and so instructed his son Hatcher to sell anything to the Hamricks on time and without mortgage. I have found some Hamricks who say they are not related to the other set of Hamricks "just across the river." I have searched the records and they show that only one Hamrick ever crossed the water. He left Germany in the year 1730 and landed at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1781, being seven months on the waters. He sailed from Rotterdam, Holland. The original name was Homrick, but today we spell it Hamrick. Now the Hamricks include and contemplate the Greens, the Blantons, the Bridges, Harrells, McSwains, Champions, Washburns, Wryes, Suttles, Bosticks, Ledbetters, Doggetts, Conners, Hughes, Magnesses, McBrayers, Webbs, Lovelaces and Williamsonson. I don't think you will find any better people than found in this large generation of people. It has been in my mind for many years to write a history of the Hamrick generations or family, but I did not think then that they covered the land as water covers the sea. When I was young my dear mother would sit and tell all about her kin people and my grandmother, Peggy Hamrick, as she was called, would sit till midnight and tell all about her relatives. Neither of them had much education but very retentive minds and could tell one all about their family history. I have sat and heard them talk till I thought everybody was related to them but I never experienced it till I began getting up this record.
I have a small book in which I began to take notes as long ago as 1870 and I had kept getting up a few more facts here and there until 1910. I went to work at this book with the intention of getting up this record of the Hamrick family but if I had known then what I do now I would never have undertaken the task. This has been one of the most stupendous jobs I have ever undertaken. I have made two trips to Washington and four trips to Raleigh and have searched all records to find out this family and I am just now to "baker."

Old Aunt "Sookie" Hamrick, as she was called, gave me a great deal of information about the Hamricks. Her name was Susanna Hamrick but they called her "Sookie" as a nickname. Leander Hamrick has been a great help to me in this work also his brothers, John and Sidney. James Y. Hamrick, now dead, was also of great benefit to me, as he had a fine memory which enabled him to tell all about his relatives. But I owe the greatest part of my help to one whom I dearly loved, to-wit, Old Uncle Berry Hamrick. I have sat for days at a time and asked him many questions about the Hamrick generations: He could sit and tell one something new about them all the time and all about whom they married and where they settled. He said he had visited every old Hamrick who had ever come to this part of the country and he could tell one just what kind of a house each lived in and all about how they farmed. Uncle Berry lived to be ninety-eight years old and had a splendid memory especially as to his kin-people. The early Hamrick houses were made of logs and daubed with mud with two doors and two windows. One window at the fire place and the other at the back end of the house. Some had what they called double cabins or two houses built together, with the chimneys reaching from one side of the house to the other or nearly so. They were generally from eight to ten feet wide and provided with what was called a pot rack, a pole up in the chimney to hang a pot on. Uncle Berry Hamrick said that many of their houses had no floors as there were no saw mills in this country at that time. A great many of their houses had no shutters and the doors were filled with logs and poles to keep out the wild animals of which there were
J. Y. Hamrick

DECEASED
a great many in those days. Some of them kept a fire all night in order to keep the wild animals from entering their houses.

When George Hamrick left Germany he was an officer under the Kaiser, something on the order of Examiner of Passports for those going or coming across the ocean. Dr. W. C. Hamrick, of Gaffney, S. C., has several letters stating that there is a large sum of money in Germany for the heirs of one George Hamrick who left there about the same time George Hamrick came to this country, but there is no credence to be to be put in such idle reports. This George Hamrick settled in what is now known as Germantown, Pa., and there is at that place a monument marking his last resting place. He was the father of twenty-four children but I have failed so far to get more than seventeen of them and this book contemplates only three of them. Now I will give some of their names which are as follows: George, David, William, Moses, Thomas, John, Elijah, Greenberry, James, Reuben, Jane, Susanna, Hannah, Rebecca, Mollie, Mary, Sarah and Benjamin. Three of his boys settled in Virginia their names were Moses Richard, George and Benjamin. They died and were buried in Virginia but most of their children came to North Carolina about the year 1765.

Benjamin's people all went on to Georgia and Alabama about the year 1830. Most all of Moses Richard's people went to Georgia and Alabama and some further West.

The Hamricks came here before there was any county as the records show that Tryon County was formed in 1769, four years after they arrived. A great many of the Hamricks left here about 1830, or later. The Hamricks, Blantons, Greens, Bridges, Champions, Washburns, Bowens, McSwains all came across the ocean with George Hamrick. The Blantons are of English descent. George Blanton was the first Blanton that ever crossed the ocean. Gabriel Washburn was from Germany, Henry Green came from England, Housand Harrell came also from England, William Champion was from France.

Now I will give as nearly as possible the places where these people
settled, and where they were buried. I think it would be a good thing to have a meeting some time in the future and pay some respect to our beloved dead, as they were the pioneers and founders of this great section. I have visited all of the old graves of all these people mentioned above. There have been from seven to ten generations counting those that have passed away and those still living.

Samuel Hamrick entered land in 1797, one-half mile from Mt. Sinai Church and settled about two hundred yards from the old McSwain grave yard. In 1814 he entered land one-half mile east of Boiling Springs Church, just where George Robertson Hamrick lives. He was buried at what is known as the Katie Hamrick old place, two miles east of Boiling Springs Church.

James Hamrick, his brother, entered land at what is known as the Katie Hamrick old place in the year 1795, also in 1800.

Jones Hamrick entered lands at what is known as the Dr. Miller old place on the west side of First Broad river. He was brother to James and Samuel Hamrick. Jones went West about the year 1830.

Frederick Hamrick entered land in 1800 near the present Patterson Station. He went West about the year 1830. He was a brother to James and Samuel Hamrick.

Price Hamrick entered land in 1797, five miles west of Selby on what is now known as the Dock F. McSwain old place and was buried at the same place. His brother, Enoch Hamrick, entered land in 1800 on the west side of First Board river where Esley Davis once lived. He was buried down the river not far from William Lattimore's.

Nathaniel Hamrick entered land in 1797 on the waters of Hickory creek and First Broad river. This land is now owned by Major Sam Green. Nathaniel was buried at Old Buffalo Church, York, S. C. He was a brother to Price Hamrick.

Jeremiah Hamrick entered land just below the mouth of Hickory
creek on the east side of First Broad river. He went to Alabama about the year 1830. He was also a brother to Price Hamrick.

Henry Hamrick entered land on what is known as Bowen's river, just on the east side of the stream and now owned by John Crawford. He was buried at Buffalo Church, York, S. C.

Yelverton Hamrick entered land near Patterson Station and went West about the year 1830. He was also a brother to Price Hamrick.

David McSwain came from Scotland and settled near the McSwain old grave yard on the east side of First Broad river at what is now known as the Buck McSwain old place. He was the first white person buried in this part of the country. He was buried at the McSwain old grave yard.

Next I shall tell how Bowen's river got its name. The Hamricks and Bowens camped on the river the first night they came into this country and Minor Bowen gave this creek the name of Bowen's river. He gave nicknames to all people and places. This river heads in Earl Station and runs south and empties into Main Broad river just below Buffalo Church, York, S. C.

Minor Bowen settled on the west side of this river and just opposite where Henry Hamrick settled.

George Blanton entered land on the west side of Sandy Run creek, two and one-half miles southeast of Boiling Springs church. He married Elvira Lee and was buried at his old place. He was the first Justice of Peace in Tryon county appointed by King George of England on November 10th, 1769, the year the county was formed. Tryon county reached from the Virginia line and ran southwest to about where Charlotte is now located. It struck the main Broad river where the two states now join. All of this western country was Tryon county.

Gabriel Washburn entered land in Burke county but later moved to Rutherford county in 1820. He married Priscilla McSwain and was buried on the Berryman McSwain old farm.
Isaac Robertson entered land on the west side of Grogg creek near the Dock Rollins old place. He married Rebecca House and she made a trip every year to Virginia to see her people, walking there and back. At one time her sister came home with her and while here took sick and died and was buried at the Isaac Robertson old place. The heirs of Isaac Robertson raised money to put up a monument at his grave. Isaac Robertson was a Revolutionary soldier and belonged to Sharp’s Company.

All of the Elijah Hamrick and wife Margaret McSwain children are eligible to join the Daughters of the Revolution through Isaac Robertson lineage. Margaret Hamrick’s mother was Catherine Robertson, daughter of Isaac Robertson.

All of Moses Hamrick’s people can join the Daughters of the Revolution through Isaac Robertson, as Moses Hamrick married Sarah Robertson, Isaac’s daughter.

Henry Green came here with the Hamricks and married Nancy Reaves. He settled not far from Boiling Springs. Hundred Harrell settled on the east side of Beaver Dam creek, one mile northwest of Beaver Dam church, on the north side of the Rutherford and Shelby road just below the Bill Bowen place and was buried at the Aletha Green place, near Ellenboro. He was elected to the Legislature from Rutherford county in 1804 and rode horseback to Raleigh and there bought his first saddle. He married Delphia Street.

William Champion settled on the east side of Main Broad river just below the mouth of Sandy Run creek. He married Mollie Hamrick and was buried at his old home place.

James Bridges settled one mile North of Mount Sinai church at what is now known as the Rufus Hamrick old place and was buried three hundred yards north of his old place. He was one of the first deacons of Buffalo Church. He married Rebecca Hamrick.

William McSwain married Susanna Hamrick and settled near his
father, David, on the east side of First Broad river. He was buried at the McSwain old grave yard. His son, William, married Juda Moore. He served in the Revolutionary War in Brevard’s Company. All of his descendants can join the Daughters of the Revolution through him. I do hope his descendants will erect a monument to his memory. What a nice thing it would be if the people would erect some monument to the last resting place of all these old settlers who first came into this country. Parenthetically I remind that I have traveled several thousand miles, mostly a foot, from house to house, spending several hundred dollars in getting up this work, but if I never profit further than that of having the satisfaction of having written the history of this great family’s achievements I shall be content.

Now we have nineteen of the different families of this and Rutherford county. These people are among the very best in both counties. You may search the world over and you will not find any better people and as few backward ones in all the land. I have searched the court records and found but few of all these people who had any trouble with the courts.

Next I will write of the Blantons. They are good law abiding citizens and are among the very best people of this country. It is seldom you see their names in any court proceedings except when prescribed by business ends. They are good farmers and very thrifty in all their business affairs and undertakings.

The McSwains who are very numerous are very good farmers and law abiding citizens. One never sees their names in court unless per chance it is to obtain some right prescribed by law. They practice attending to their own affairs as much so as any family of people in the land.

Then there are the Greens. They are good honest people. Good farmers and law abiding and peace loving citizens. We should not look on the faults of one or two persons and judge the others by their
conduct but I am speaking of all these people as a whole, their record as a family is inspiring.

Next the Bridges. They are good people, good farmers and law abiding citizens, honest in all their dealings with mankind. I only found one or two by the name who have figured in the courts.

Then we take up the Champions. They, too, are good people and it is seldom you see their names in the court records. They are good farmers, honest and upright in their dealings with their fellowman. Some of the old set were of very decided temperaments, but as a whole they are good people, doing well their parts.

The Wrays are also very good people and are among the best people in the country. I don't think I found a single Wray who had had any trouble in the courts. They are honest, sober and good farmers.

Then we take up the Suttles and we find them to be very fine people, honest in all their dealings, peace loving and law abiding citizens. They are among the best people of this country.

Then here is the Bostic family. They are very good people although there are not many farmers among them, nevertheless they seem to be inclined towards serving the public. They are honest and upright in their dealings, law abiding and peace loving citizens.

The Harrells are also very good people and I never found any of them in court trouble. Some of them are very good farmers but taken as a whole they like public service and business life.

Then we take up the Washburn family. They are all very good people and have among them some very good farmers, but they, too, are inclined to be public men. They are honest and one seldom finds their names on the criminal docket.

Then come the Conners. Most of these people are inclined to be farmers and are among our very best people. They give the courts very little trouble. This speaks well for any family.
Next we take up the Magness family. These are good, law abiding, people, honest and thrifty and boasting but few farmers.

Then we take up the Mathenys and we find them to be among the very best people of the land, honest in all their dealings and good farmers. This history covers every Matheny that ever came to this country. They are of Irish descent.

Next we speak of the Hughes. We find them good people and I never found but one of this name who ever gave the courts any trouble. They are mostly farmers yet we find some of them engaged in public works.

Then we take up the McBryer family. We find them to be among the best people of this country. They are law abiding and peace loving people. They seem to be inclined as a whole to public life rather than to the farm, though some of them are successful farmers.

Next comes the Webbs. We find them among our very best people. They also seem to be inclined to public service rather than to the farm. I have never found any of their names on the criminal docket, although the name boasts some of the state's leading jurists.

Then we take up the Lovelaces. These people are mostly inclined to farming and yet we see some of them in public life. They are good people, honest in all their dealings, and I never found but a few of them on the criminal docket.

Then we take up the Williamsons and we find most of them farmers. They are among the very best people of the land. I never found many of the name on the criminal docket; they are kind and neighborly.

Then we take up the Doggetts and we find them good, law abiding and peace loving people, yet we find very few farmers among them, though they seem possessed lovers of stock and stock-trading.

Then we take up the Byers family, for nearly all of them are in this history. They are good people, law abiding and peace loving, yet
there are few farmers among them. Some have been public office holders.

I have been very brief in speaking of all these different families as they are all kindred characters and families. All are good people—just as good as one finds in all the land. I have expended my best efforts in compiling a complete history of the Hamrick generations, yet it is not as complete as I should wish it to be. Then, too, I know that mortal man is not perfect, so if you see a mistake in this work do not make mockery of that which is intended to be good. Then, too, think that the one who has labored so faithfully never went to school six months in all his life. It was said that the writer could not get up this history, but God being my helper, I am about completing it. About ninety per cent of the present generations are Baptists and Democrats. We were about to omit mentioning the Turners who are concerned in this work. They, too, are among the very best people in this country. They are mostly farmers, honest and upright in all their dealings with their fellowman.

Now we come to speak of the condition of the country at the time that these pioneer families came here. There were no white people here at that time. Vast tribes of Indians inhabited this section. One tribe six miles south of Shelby, near the Frank Young old place, one south of Boiling Springs, one near Grassy Pond and one tribe near Forest City. So you can see that the future looked very dark for these people. Some of the early settlers herein mentioned were killed by savages, some carried off and were never heard of again.

When the Hamricks came here they nearly all came in what is known as a slide or sled, as such vehicles are called. When they came to a river canoes were made of large trees and all of their possessions put in these and taken across. Uncle Berry Hamrick said that he saw many years afterward some of the sleds that brought them here at his grandfather’s, Samuel Hamrick’s. When these pioneers came here they cleared up their lands by cutting out the younger growth. This was done with a mattock. They killed the large trees. After being
History of the Hamrick Generations

cleared the land was dug up with a mattock. Afterward they made a crude plow stock out of a crooked tree, as nearly the shape of our plow stocks of today as they could make them. Then they had what was called a mold board which they fastened to the plow stock and made tight with a wedge. With this they plowed their lands. Their traces and lines were made of bark as there were no shops of iron in this country at that time. Most of them used oxen as the only means of draft animals for cultivating their lands. They took a piece of crooked wood and hewed it out so as to form a yoke, the traces were fastened thereto. They worked their oxen from early in the morning until late at night, then they turned them out to graze. They brought a little corn with them when they came to this country. Some they planted and some they saved for bread. Most of the corn gave out before they could make a crop and there were two or three months in which they had to go without bread. Naturally they suffered many hardships which to this present generation would seem to be unbearable. They killed wild game which they ate. They went to work early in the morning and worked until about nine o'clock, then ate, then back to their work where they remained until about four in the afternoon at which time they would eat again. They ate twice a day and only sparingly at that. It was about ten years after they came into this country before they sowed any wheat as they brought none with them. But about this time some people came from Virginia into this section who brought wheat. Governed by the Golden Rule, they divided this wheat, giving nearly every one a portion. Now they threshed their wheat by digging the ground down to the hard clay then took a maul and beat the ground until it was very hard. Then they drove a post in the middle of this hole and put a shaft in the post, then hitched an ox or oxen to the shaft. Then the wheat was strowed all around and as the oxen went around they trod out the wheat. Uncle Berry Hamrick said the oxen which were used in treading out the wheat were never muzzled. Then they put the wheat into a vessel, two men got hold of a sheet and they raised a wind by warping the sheet so as to fan the chaff away. They then ground the wheat in what is called a hominy mill.
and sifted it through a single slade cloth. Then the flour was made into bread without any soda or shortening.

The mill was made by taking a large tree and digging out a hopper in it about a foot deep and lined it with large headed nails. Then they took a large piece of wood and shaped it like a maul. With it they beat up the corn. Also they took another maul very much like the first one and fastened a large piece of wood to it, then tied a large rock to the other end of the pole, two men pulled up the beater and the rock pulled it back down. In this way the corn was ground. They also made another sort of mill: This they fastened to limb on a tree and the limb helped them to manage the mill. They also used still another sort: They took a large tree and dug a trough in one end and had a piece about four feet long under the other end. Then they turned the water into the trough and when the trough was filled with water the other end went downed and poured out the water. This made the heavier end come down so hard that it beat up the corn. The corn which was finely ground they used for meal and the coarser was used for hominy. A picture showing this old hominy mill is reproduced in this work.

FIRST CHURCH

A period of twenty-one years elapsed after they came into this country before there were any church buildings. Buffalo Church in York county, South Carolina, was the first church organized in this part of the country. It was organized in the year 1786. So you see these old settlers had no place to go to church but nothing daunted them. They had meetings in private homes. Joseph Camp was the first pastor of Buffalo church and James Bridges was the first named deacon. His name is mentioned in this book. Now I will come as near as I can in describing the old church building. It was about forty feet long, twenty-five feet wide and about twelve feet high. The cracks were from four to six inches wide and were not daubed with mud like their dwelling houses, but were left open. It had two doors
OLD BUFFALO CHURCH HOUSE IN YORK COUNTY, S. C.—THE FIRST CHURCH IN WESTERN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA (BAPTIST).
DEDICATED IN THE YEAR 1786
in it and one window. A door was at each end and the window was in the middle just over the "stand." The house was covered with four foot boards which were fastened on with wooden pins and then hung over the rib poles. Three feet of the boards were exposed. The end logs went to the top of the building. The building had a partition in the back end and this space was reserved for colored people. The doors and windows were hung on wooden hinges and the doors were fastened with wooden latches. I show in this book an illustration of this old building. When the people went to church in those days they walked back and forth. They usually went to church on Saturday and then walked back on Sunday. The women wore home spun dresses made of materials which they had carded and spun by hand. Their shoes were made of home made leather over a very course last. The heels were as large as the shoe was wide. When they went to church the women went bare footed and carried their shoes with them. When nearing the meeting place they sat down and put on their shoes. The church had no chimney so they were kept warm by the fiery discourse and arguments of the preacher who warmed up the whole congregation, and the fire burned the chaff, for it was salvation by grace alone and this always burns the chaff. The people walked from eight to ten miles to hear the Gospel in those days and never seemed to get tired. The benches in the church were logs split open, one log making two benches. In 1789 Sandy Run church was built very much on the same style as the Buffalo church. The deeds of both these old churches were made to the Predestinarian Baptists as one can see by the records.

SLEDS

Almost everybody knows something about a slide or sled. They were made from eight to ten feet long with two runners. The front ends were curved so as to run over rough places and stumps. Most of the slides had standards. The slides, or sleds, were boxed up and a whole family could get into one slide, or sled, and go to "preachin'" or move from one place to another in them. Old Uncle James Ham-
rick, "Jeems," as he was called, would put his wife and five or six children in one of these slides, or sleds, and go to visit "Aunt Polly's" father, miles away.

THE TREAD MILL

In later years they made a pen of rails about four feet high and covered it over with rails. When their wheat got ripe they cut it and laid it into these pens, then took a hickory pole and beat out the wheat and cleaned it in the same manner as before stated. Later they invented a thresher which had wooden teeth in it. This thresher was run by confining a horse in a certain position and the horse kept tramping with his fore feet, one foot upon one paddle and one foot upon another. By this process they operated the thresher which threshed out the wheat. I have seen this done, and still in some places they clean the wheat in the manner above stated, that is known as the treadmill.

SAW MILL

Now in those days they had what they called a whip saw. It was the only kind of saw mill the people had in those days with which to saw plank. This saw mill was mounted on a hill side with a scaffold built about 10 feet high. They hewed one side of the log and then lined it off with a blacking line, the lines just as far apart as they wanted the planks sawed. One man stood on the ground and another upon the top of the log in order that he might see the lines. The man pulled up and another pulled down and in this way the planks were sawed. One person sat on the top of the log and drove a wedge in behind the saw so as to keep the saw from pinching. I have a finger now missing that was cut off by one of these saw mills while tightening the wedge. I show a cut of the old whip saw mill in this book. Two good men could saw from four to five hundred feet of lumber in a day, but it was hard work.
FURNITURE OF THE SETTLERS

Uncle Berry Hamrick said that many of these old settlers had no beds when they came to this country. They got some oak leaves and made a bed in one corner of the house. Some had what they called a bedstead. It had only one leg or post and it stood out in the middle of the room. A hole bored in one side of the house and a hole in the bed post and a railing put into these holes; the other was made the same way and slats were laid across the railings, then the bed clothes were put on. I have seen many of these old bedsteads in Mitchell and Yancey counties in this state. Bed curtains were hung on these beds, the curtains hung from the bed to the floor.

FLAX

Now I will tell you something about raising flax and the manner of preparing it for cloth. The settlers planted the flax in a low wet place and when ripe it was cut and soaked in water for several days. Then it was dried and beaten with poles. Next it was put into a "break"; which was made with four slats on the bottom about three inches apart and about five feet long with three pieces on top as long as the bottom pieces. The top pieces went down through the bottom pieces and the flax was laid between them and when they came down together they broke up the flax into smaller workable bits. Then a paddle about three feet long and four inches wide and about one inch thick, sharp on both edges like an old fashioned butcher knife was used. Next the flax was taken in one hand and the singling knife in the other and the flax was beaten to pieces. Then what was called a hackle was used. This hackle was made as follows: A piece of plank was used about four feet long and six inches wide, two inches thick and about one hundred sharp spikes made out of steel were driven into it. These spikes were about six inches long and about two inches apart with about four inches exposed. The flax was taken and slashed with these sharp spikes until it was cut very fine, following that it was spun on what is called a flax wheel. An illustration of this
old fashioned flax wheel is shown in this book. Then the flax was woven in a loom and finally made into clothing, both for men and women. The flax was never colored, being manufactured in the original color. I have seen many dresses made of the flax cloth, which was durable and lasting.

COTTON CULTURE

In the year 1815 the people began to raise cotton. They planted it like corn, covering it with a plow. In a few days they knocked the top soil off with a board. When the cotton came up a hoe was used and one person on one side and another on the other scraped the row from one end to the other. They never thought of cutting up a single stalk. They were very careful about cutting cotton up. When the cotton came up it was about six inches wide across the row. They made from two to three hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre. They never used any manure or any kind of fertilizer in those days. After the cotton was gathered they picked off every particle of trash and picked out the seed with their fingers. Next they washed the lint as clean as they could. Then it was dried, carded and spun. They used a reel, what was called a cracking reel: Some of these reels took one hundred and twenty threads to make a cut and five cuts made a yard. Some had one hundred threads to the cut and it took six threads to make a cut. These reels did their own counting and when they got a cut they cracked off. This thread was taken and put upon a pair of winding blades and it was wound off on spools. Then it was warped on a pair of warping bars. Next the thread was put on the beam of the loom, then through the harness and through the sleigh and around the small beams of the loom. Then the thread was woven into cloth. The cloth was colored and afterward made into clothing. A cut is shown of an old loom also the old cracking reel and winding blades in this book.

Some time later what was called a wooden cotton gin was invented. This gin was made with two wooden rollers, one on top of the other, and as close as they could be. These rollers had a crank on one side
which was turned and one roller turned them both. So the rollers ran together and the cotton was fed in between these rollers. The seed came out on the same side.

I have it from Uncle Berry Hamrick that Samuel Hamrick invented the first wooden roller cotton gin in this country. I will also show a cut of the old wooden cotton gin in this book, similar to the one exhibited at the museum at Washington.

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WOOLEN CLOTH

Afterward sheep raising was undertaken and woolen goods were then made in very much the same way as the cotton goods. The woolen goods were always colored with dye flowers or walnut bark or some kind of coloring. Indigo was raised in those days and the people colored much of their cloth with it. A good spinner could card and spin a yard of thread a day, which was great speed for those days.

The raising of cotton entailed the use of what was called a hogshead. This was a large tree cut down and burned or cut out as thin as one could make it. A head was put in one end, the hogshead filled with cotton and packed with a press, on the style of an old fashioned cider press. Then the other end was planked up and a shaft put through the hogshead and shafts to the hogshead. Then a horse or oxen was hitched to it and the cargo carried to market at Columbia or Charleston, S. C. The tobacco was also carried to market in the same manner. Charleston and Columbia were the only markets in those days.

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WAGONS

The wheels of the first wagons were made of two pieces of wood, about eight inches wide and three inches thick and five feet long. They were put across one another. The axle tree was put into the middle of these pieces and a wooden rim as thick as a large spoke and
the rim was fastened to the spokes with wooden pins. I have seen many of these old fashioned wagons in the mountains of this state.

I tell you that the people had a hard time in those days. Just think for a moment of leaving father and mother, brother and sister and loved ones and going off into a strange unsettled land where no white people lived and where you expected to never see your loved ones again or hear any more from them in this life, for they never had a postoffice away back in those days. The first mail ever carried in the United States was in 1804, and the first stamps were used in the year 1847. So you see they never heard from home or loved ones any more after leaving them. They had no knives or forks, for the first ones manufactured in America were made in 1814. So they had to make good use of their hands in those days. A lot of them made wooden knives, forks, spoons and bowls. They also had wooden plates and wooden cups and saucers. Some time later they made all these things out of pewter and soapstone.

OTHER INVENTIONS

The first steamship crossed the Atlantic in 1819. It made its trip in about forty days. The first printing press made in America was in 1814. The first newspaper was published in Boston, Mass., in 1704. It was the Boston News, April 24th, 1704. This newspaper which was very small was printed by hand. The first railroad in the United States was in 1828. The first telegraph in 1835. The first sewing machine in 1846 was invented by Elias Howe. The first clock in 1836 was invented by Eli Terry. First electric lights in 1844. The first leather ever tanned in the United States was in 1795. The first matches were made in 1805 and cost ten cents for sixty matches. The first saw mill was in England in 1770. The first spinning jenny in 1767. It had only eight spindles. So you see that all these first settlers were deprived of every new invention that we are now enjoying.

Back in those early days almost all of the settlers made and used whiskey in some way or form. You seldom heard of any one getting
drunk. The preachers made and used it, also the deacons and church members. No one ever thought of slighting his brother in the church for drinking. I have it from the records that one of the best preachers in those days had a still and if he did not make whiskey himself he had it done. One Baptist preacher would still till meeting time, then go and preach, then back to the still that evening. That has not been more than sixty years ago.

Yes, they had fiddling in those days and one of the best preachers would go to church and preach and then go back home to play his fiddle. He never played such vulgar tunes as they do in these days. The fiddle was considered very creditable in those days.

They had no mourners' bench in those days at the church as the first mourners' bench was erected in 1835 by Lorenzo Dow. I have his book and he tells just how he got the mourners' bench started. Also the first protracted meeting. He went through this country in the year 1835. My mother said that she had heard him preach several times. He tried with all his might to get a stir among the people but failed. As he was going along one day near the state line in South Carolina he saw a little negro boy blowing an old tin bugle. His name was Gabriel. He said that he had never heard the like in all his days, that it almost made the hair rise on his head. He asked the little negro if he would go with him and blow the bugle for him. He finally persuaded the little negro to go with him. They both went on together before time for preaching. He got the negro Gabriel to climb the tree in the church yard and stay up in the tree until the crowd gathered, and when he heard the preacher come over the name "Gabriel" for him to blow the bugle with all his might. When the preacher began preaching that night he tried with all his might to get the people's hearts astir but failed. Then Lorenzo Dow, the preacher, came down with his fist on the book board as hard as he could and at the same time uttered these words: "And what if you were to hear Gabriel sound his mighty trumpet tonight. What would you do?" Then the negro Gabriel in the tree sounded his trumpet with all his might. They came tumbling over each other, both men
and women, both old and young. The like was never seen. Lorenzo Dowe had no trouble the next night in getting people to the mourners' bench.

THE OLD SETTLERS' COURTSHIPS

Well I will give a few courtships of some of the old Hamricks. There was one Moses Hamrick who was going to see Sarah Robertson. I suppose they had the match made up. However, one day Moses was ploughing along when all of a sudden he decided that it was as good a time for him to get married as he would ever have. He stopped his plow, took out his horse and rode him off the field with his old clothes on and rode about ten miles over to Isaac Robertson's, the father of Sarah. When he got there Sarah was down at the wash place and he went on down there. When he got there he said, "Sarah this is as good a time to marry as we will ever have." "Yes," said Sarah, "But where are your clothes?" Moses says, "I have them on." "Well," said Sarah, "If you are ready I am too. Where is the preacher?" Then Moses said, "He is up here." They were both married in their every day clothes. This is no joke, it is the plain truth for there are many witnesses to prove this statement.

Now I will give you the courtship of Old Uncle "Jeames" Hamrick, as he was called. This he told me from his own lips. He was going to his Uncle Billy McSwains' to see Aunt "Polly" and he said they talked of marrying but he was like Ben Purdle, he could not get his "blame" mouth off. So he went on in that way for months and every time that he would go to Uncle Billy's he would try to get his mouth to go off but it would not. So one Saturday evening he went again to Uncle Billy's and when he got there there was no one at the house but Aunt "Polly." He shook hands with her and as he took hold of her hand he says "Polly would you have a body?" "Why yes, Jeames you know I would." This was all of their courtship for they were married the next Sunday. I suppose it does not make so much difference as to the amount of words used as it does the love you have for one another. I think if there ever was a couple who loved one
another it was Uncle "Jeames" and Aunt Polly. I once knew a man who went to see a woman twenty years and married her, then killed her. A hundred years ago you never heard of any divorces. They married in those days for love, but today they seem to marry for the fun of it. It has been recently published that forty per cent of the people that marry today get a divorce.

In the old days if a person made a debt the account was put on the books and it was good. You can't say that today, for some people will sit in the Amen corner, sign a mortgage and then lie awake that night planning how to beat the other fellow out of the money.

The people back in those days were very poor farmers. They ran their rows up and down the hills. You can see some sign of their poor farming today. In a few years they had to clear up another field as the other land was washed away. They never valued timber as worth anything. There has been enough of good forest timber burnt up and destroyed in the field which if we had it today it would build almost every house in America. They cut the large pines down and burned them up on the ground and let some of them lie and rot. They never studied about riches as do the people of today. When you struck them on religious matters they were up-to-date. Oh! what a change has taken place since forty years ago.

CáPTAIN MAGNESS

All of Benjamin Magness' descendants can join the Daughters of the Revolution through him. He was a captain in the Revolutionary army. He first married Elizabeth Mauney and then later married Sarah Walker. Almost all of the Hamricks were in favor of the freedom of this country but there were only a few who took any active part, nor were they called upon to do so owing to the sparsely settled community.

Now I will give a little episode and I suppose it was true. I have if from some of the younger set of Hamricks. On one occasion one of the old Hamricks took on a little too much booze and went to his
brother Billy's and asked him to get up and give him some more booze. Billy told him plainly that he would not give him any more. "You go home you have too much now," said Billy. Asa says, "If you don't give me some whiskey I will jump into the well." "Go ahead," says Billy. In a few minutes they heard Asa hit the bottom of the well. The well was ninety-four feet deep. Billy jumped out to see and sure enough Asa was in the well. Then Billy had to tear down the beadstead to get ropes to pull Asa out. As they rolled him out he said "Roll, Billy Roll," and about every ten feet "Roll, Billy Roll." So this became a by-word at log rollings, "Roll, Billy roll." At another time Asa and one of his sons were going along one night. Asa had on a little too much booze again. He stepped off into a new well about twenty feet deep. His son told him "to stay there" until he went home and got some one to help him out. Asa turned a new leaf after that and professed a hope in Jesus. I truly hope he is at rest.

Old Uncle Berry McDaniel and my father were working at Elder Drury Dobbins.' He set some whiskey on the table and said "Brethren, if any of you want a little whisky here it is, but don't drink too much." Now this is not mentioned to slander Elder Dobbins but only to show the use of whisky in those days. I am sure that no one esteemed Elder Dobbins any higher than myself.

The first person buried at Buffalo Church was a foreigner. He was passing the church yard with his gun when he saw a squirrel up one of the trees. He shot the squirrel and killed it. It lodged in the tree and he climbed up the tree and fell out and he himself was killed. They buried him at Buffalo Church in 1787, one year after the church was founded. No one ever found out the name of this man. I have this from old Uncle William Gaston, a member of the Buffalo Church. The first person buried at Boiling Springs was Sarah Hamrick, a daughter of Reuben Hamrick and wife, Hannah McSwain. She was buried in 1806. She was only two years old. The first person buried at Bethel was George Hamrick, son of Reuben Hamrick and Hannah McSwain. He was buried the 9th of May, 1882. The first person buried at Double Springs was Elijah Hamrick, son of William Ham-
rick and wife, Jane McSwain, on October 10th, 1881. The first person buried at Beaver Dam was Hosey Harrell, son of John Harrell and wife Susanna Washburn. He was buried April 10th, 1871. The first person buried at Wall’s Church was Octavia Bridges, daughter of Samuel Bridges and wife, Mary Winbrown, May 1st, 1877. So you see the Hamricks were the first in this country and the first to be buried at a number of the churches. Warren Hoyle, son of Mr. F. L. Hoyle and wife was the first person killed in the European war from this county. He is a descendant of George Hamrick, who crossed the Atlantic in the year 1731. The Hamrick generations lost many people both in the Civil and European War. I had eight first cousins killed in one battle in the Civil War.

In 1881 a day’s work brought fifty cents. Today it is worth from three to five dollars. Flour in 1881 was five dollars and fifty cents a sack. Home killed meat twenty cents a pound; shoes from two to three dollars per pair; a suit of clothes eight to twelve dollars a suit.

Now I will give an example of the high cost of living. Consider the automobile and look at the enormous amount of money spent every day and night. If we only could keep an account of all the money spent for the above and say nothing about fruit stands and vaudeville shows and the like, then we would begin to see where the high cost of living comes in. I cut cross ties in 1886 for $8.00 a month and ate two meals a day. That was only thirty one cents a day, which would amount to fifty cents a day with two meals added. Now I have a son making thirty two dollars for four and one-half nights’ work. So I don’t see any use of complaining about the high cost of living. It all comes from extravagant living. Cotton in 1881 was nine cents per pound. In 1919 it was forty cents per pound, over four times as much as it was in 1881. Guano was twenty-one dollars per ton; in 1919 it was sixty-five dollars per ton.

PUZZLING CONNECTIONS

Now I will give the readers of this book a few puzzles to work out. Since I have been getting up the Hamrick History I have found five
families that had three great grandfathers and all three of them were brothers. I have found five families that had three great grandmothers and all three of them were sisters. I have found three men whose grandfather and great-grandfather were brothers. I have found one man who had a first cousin and he and his first cousin's children were first cousins. I found one man who was his grandchildren's own uncle. I have found three people whose father was their uncle. Now can you find out these riddles? They are all in the Hamrick generations. I have found three sons, they and their father were brothers-in-law and yet they have sense enough to go to mill and back by themselves.

Now if you see any families that are not represented in this book you may know that they left here many years ago. Elijah Hamrick married Milly McSwain and went West about seventy-five years ago. Hood Jolley and Richard Hughes both married Hamricks and went to Missouri many years ago. Some of the Bridges went West as did some of the Harrells. Also some of the Blantons, McSwains and Washburns journeyed westward.

Now I have made an estimate of George Hamrick's descendants coming here from Virginia, and if the twenty-one other children multiplied like the three who figure in this book there would be at least three hundred and fifteen thousand of these people in one hundred and ninety years. So you see that they are as the sands of the sea. Those three who are mentioned in this book have at least fifteen thousand descendants in one hundred and ninety-one years. Records of twenty-one children I was unable to get into this work. That looks like they are of Abraham's descendants.

There has been a great change in the last fifty years. Back then when passing a home you could hear the roar of the wheels and the cards and if you should go in would hear them talking about grandfather and grandmother, or some of their relatives. Today you will find one-fourth of the people talking politics and worldly matters. When you ask these people who was your grandfather or grandmother they can't tell you. I have asked many people since
I began this work who was your grandfather or grandmother and they could not say. I asked one grown boy who his mother was before she married and he could not tell. Back in those days the people used to visit one another and sit and tell their experiences and how they passed from law to grace. Today they are busy telling all about their corn and cotton and worldly affairs. You do not hear much said about religion, only what “they are doing for the Lord.” The Bible says that many shall come in that day saying, “Lord, Lord, we have prophesied in thy name and in thy name done many wonderful works, and in thy name cast out devils,” and the Lord shall say, “Depart from me for I never knew you.” I will let the readers of this book judge between now and fifty years ago as to religious matters. Back in those days they would sit and tell what great things the Lord had done for their souls. I have heard my father and mother tell their experiences and then old people would come in and they would sit up until midnight telling their experiences. Some telling of their loved ones gone on before to a better land than this.

FIRST STORE

Now the first store in all this part of the country was near Gaffney, S. C., and was owned by Mike Gaffney and another man by the name of McCosten. This store was running in 1800. Only a very few articles were kept in this small store.

There was one Charles McSwain who was father of a boy about five years old. This boy was the reddest haired boy you ever saw. His father and mother thought very much of him. One day he went out to get something to make a fire and while away the Indians stole him. This was about the year 1800. As they thought so much of their red haired George they named the next boy born George. This boy was black haired. In 1812 the Indian war broke out and they re-captured their son from the Indians. So you see they had two boys named George, one red haired and the other black haired. Uncle Berry Hamrick said that he had seen both those boys. Neither of them ever married. They had a sister named Margaret who married Thomas Moore.
You have heard a great deal said about red headed George McSwain, this is what gave rise to the name.

There was one of this generation shot at the stake in time of the Civil War. His name was George Washington McSwain. He was one of the best men in this part of the county and one of the best soldiers in the Civil War. He got a letter from home that his wife was in a bad state of affairs financially and that she wanted him to come home at once. He got a furlough for thirty days and when the time was up he failed to go back on account of the conditions at home. When they came after him he was tried by court-martial and condemned to be shot at the stake. I will give a copy of his last letter that he wrote to his dear wife and children. It is very pathetic. Charles J. Hamrick and William Jasper Jones were drawn to shoot him. Charles J. Hamrick got out by being related to the condemned man and McSwain was killed before Jones had fired. They both said that George McSwain was one of the best men in their company. Whereupon comes the following letter:

**Camp near Orange Court House, Virginia, January 3rd, 1864.**

_Hannah, Dear Wife and dear Children:_

It is with painful regret that I have to say to you in way of writing my last letter that I ever expect to write in this world to you, as my days are but few that I have to spend in this unfriendly world, as I expect to part this life next Saturday by sentence of a general court martial to be tied down to a stake on that day, the 9th of this month, and shot to death with muskets. But little thought I had of this when I volunteered in the service of my country to protect my home and family that my life would be taken by my own people simply from absenting myself from my post with the view of protecting my little helpless children and affectionate wife who are as near and dear to me as my own life. Hannah, I was in very good heart and didn't think they would shoot me until yesterday morning. My sentence was read to me that I had to be shot next Saturday. It washed against me like the raging billows against a lonely rock in a sweeping storm, and I carefully examined myself and I feel well assured that when I leave the world that I will be better off than here. But to my little children and affectionate wife may the Lord prepare and fit them to meet me in heaven, for there will be no more parting of husbands and wives and dear children, but be rest for ever. Hannah, dear wife, and dear little children, I never expect to see you any more in this life. My prayers are that you will meet me in heaven. Do the best you can, and may God in his mercy rest and remain with you.
forever. Dear wife, don't grieve nor trouble after me, for I feel that I am going to a better world and be at rest. Then I won't be here to be punished any longer. My afflictions have been severe, and I feel that I will be better off when I leave this world. Tell all my friends farewell for me, and farewell, dear wife, farewell, dear children. Prepare to meet me in heaven. I will close by saying, God bless my wife and little children. Farewell.

(Signed) GEORGE W. McSWAIN.

I will now give a list as nearly as possible of all members of the families herein mentioned who held public offices:

Housand Harrell served in the Legislature from Rutherford county in the year 1804, and rode a horse bare backed to Raleigh, and there bought his first saddle.

David Hamrick served in the Legislature from Rutherford county in 1834. As there were so many David Hamricks I will distinguish him from the others. His first wife was Rebecca Raney, his second wife Sarah McSwain.

William F. Jones served in the Legislature from Rutherford county in 1846.

Amos Harrell served in the Legisilature from Rutherford county in 1856.

Benjamin Washburn served in the Legislature from Rutherford county in 1858.

Charles Blanton was the first Sheriff for Cleveland county, elected in 1842 and served until 1852. He never carried a gun or pistol during his term of office.

George Green served as Deputy Sheriff under Charles Blanton from 1842 to 1852. He was then elected High Sheriff in 1852 and served until 1864. Then was elected again in 1864 and served until 1876. He served as County Treasurer for several years.

James Y. Hamrick was the first Legislator for Cleveland county. He was elected in 1844 and again in 1848 and died during his second term of office.
Richard Champion was the first Clerk of Court for Cleveland county. Elected in 1842 and served until 1866, 24 years. The court was held at the old Evans House near Zion Church in this county.

John Blanton served as Sheriff of Rutherford county from 1880 to 1890.

His brother, Burwell Blanton, was one of the first trustees of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts in the year 1889, and his name is on the cornerstone of the college at Raleigh.

Greenberry Pruett served in the Legislature from Rutherford county in 1883.

Dr. John B. Harrell served in the Legislature from Rutherford county in 1885.

Capt. Gold Griffin Holland served in the Legislature from Cleveland county in the year 1850.

William M. Blanton served in the Legislature from Cleveland county in the year 1856.

James Y. Hamrick, Jr., served in the Legislature from Cleveland county in the year 1881. Also in the Senate in 1895. He was elected by the Legislature of North Carolina as Statistician from 1897 to 1901.

James L. Webb served in the Legislature for Cleveland county in 1883 and was elected state solicitor and served for several years. He was then appointed judge of the 16th Judicial District. He was appointed to this office by the Honorable Charles B. Aycock, Governor of North Carolina. He was afterwards elected by the people, and is judge up to the present time.

Wiley C. Hamrick served in the Legislature from Cleveland county in the year 1889. Also in the Senate from South Carolina in 1910.

Landrum L. Smith served in the Legislature from Cleveland county in 1895.
Clyde R. Hoey served in the Legislature from Cleveland county in the year 1895. Also in 1901. Also in Senate in 1903. He was appointed Assistant District Attorney in 1915 and held that office till elected to Congress December 16th, 1919.

Edwin Y. Webb, served in the Senate in Cleveland county in 1901 and was elected to Congress in 1902 and served until 1919 when he was then appointed by the Hon. Woodrow Wilson as Federal Judge for the Western District of North Carolina.

Oliver Maxwell Gardner was elected to the Senate in 1911 and in 1915. In 1916 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina pro tem. He is now a candidate for Governor and I make the assertion that he will be our next governor.

Drury S. Lovelace served in the Legislature from Cleveland county in 1909 and has been county commissioner for several years and has served as Justice of Peace for No. 2 Township for many years.

William Hamrick was a Justice of the Peace for forty-five years and it was said of him that he married more people than any other person in his day. He was known as "Squire Billy." He got up a history of the Hamrick generation which he loaned to some of the deacons of Buffalo church and never got it back.

Asa Monroe Lovelace has been Justice of Peace and County Surveyor of Cleveland county for many years.

Marshall Newton Hamrick was elected Sheriff in 1884 and served until 1894.

Albert B. Suttle was elected Sheriff of Cleveland county in 1896 and served until 1908.

S. C. Jones was appointed by the County Commissioners as Deputy Sheriff to wind up A. B. Suttle's tax. He served two years. He was elected Coroner of Cleveland county in 1912.

Roy Blanton was elected Recorder of the Court of Rutherford county, served three years and resigned during 1917.
Willard Winslow Washburn served as Justice of the Peace for Cleveland county a number of years.

W. Posey Beam served as Captain in the Civil War; also served as County Surveyor for Cleveland county several years.

Dr. Lowson A. Harrell was Captain in the Civil War and made a good captain.

Gold Griffin Holland was also a Captain in the Civil War.

S. M. Beam served several years as a Justice of Peace for Rutherford county.

Leander Holland served as Justice of Peace for Rutherford county several years.

T. C. Eskridge has served as a Justice of Peace for Cleveland county and is now county coroner of this county.

J. H. Beam served as Justice of Peace for Cleveland county for many years.

James Beam served for many years as Justice of Peace for Cleveland county.

Joseph H. Jones served as Justice of Peace for Cleveland county.

Wilson W. Bridges served as Deputy Sheriff of Cleveland county for several years.

Thomas J. Holland served as Justice of Peace for Cleveland county.

John D. Putnam served as Deputy Sheriff for Cleveland county for several years. He is now Road Commissioner of No. 7 Township.

John L. McSwain served several years as Deputy Sheriff for Cleveland county.

William B. Harrell served as Deputy Sheriff for Cleveland county for several years.
Lester Hamrick served several years as Deputy Sheriff for Cleveland county.

Lawson A. Bridges served as Justice of the Peace for many years for Cleveland county.

Burwell Benson Byers served as Justice of the Peace several years in Rutherford county.

Junius T. Gardner served as Mayor of the town of Shelby for twenty-two years. He was captain of the Cleveland Guards in the Spanish-American War.

Now I will give every reader of the book something to study about when they have nothing to do but talk about one another. Read the Golden Rule and do unto others as you would that they do unto you. Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, pray for them that despitefully use and persecute you and say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake.
In speaking of a person's faults
Pray don't forget your own,
Remember those in homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone.

If we have nothing else to do
Than talk of those who sin,
'Tis better to commence at home,
And from that place begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Then should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide.

Some may have faults. Who has none?
The old as well as young.
Perhaps we may, for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

And though I sometimes hope to be
No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all when we begin
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
To those we little know.

Remember, curses sometimes, like
Our chickens, roost at home;
Then don't speak evil of others' faults
Until we have none of our own.

Oh! what a fine lesson is contained in the above piece of poetry if every one would heed it.
I've no mother now, I'm weeping,
    She has left me here alone;
She beneath the sod is sleeping;
    Oh! there is no joy at home.
Tears of sorrow now have parted
    Her bright smiles no more I see;
All the loved ones too have parted,
    Oh! there is no joy at home.

**Chorus.**

Weeping, lonely, she has left me here;
Weeping, lonely, for my mother dear.

She was all this world to father,
    And she loved her children so,
But she is now at rest with Jesus.
    Oh! I long, I long to go
Where my mother's singing glory
    And the angels hovering 'round,
All the saints of every nation,
    Oh! how sweet, how sweet the sound.—**Chorus.**

Since my mother left me lonely,
    Death, that awful fiend, has come,
And has taken from me my father,
    I'm an orphan child alone.
Oh! when will the storm pass over,
    And the sun shine out again?
Then I hope to meet my father
    And my mother once again.—**Chorus.**

One by one my brothers going
    To a world unknown to me;
And my sisters too have parted,
    Their bright faces no more I see.
Time will only tell the story
    When I too will meet them there;
But I hope and trust in Jesus
    All our troubles will be o'er.—**Chorus.**

I'm an orphan now I'm weeping,
    All my dear ones now are gone,
But I hope the time is coming
    When I'll meet them 'round the throne.
Won't that be a happy meeting?
    Glory, honor to His name;
There will be no more sad parting
    In the new Jerusalem.—**Chorus.**

The above was composed by S. C. Jones on January 15, 1915, for the Hamrick generation.
I hear the cold winds sweeping,
Through every vale and tree,
Where my dear father's sleeping
Away from home and me.

Tears from my eyes are falling,
Deep sorrow shades my brow;
Cold in the grave he is sleeping,
I have no father now.

He was a loving father,
A friend to all his foes;
He is now at rest with Jesus,
Where all good people go.

Kind friends will cease to greet him,
For death has paled his brow;
I want to go and meet him,
I have no father now.

I see the darkness hovering
Around my mother's grave;
But, oh! that lonesome cottage,
No mortal one can crave.

I've thought of my dear mother
With tears upon my brow;
For she has gone and left me,
I have no mother now.

Sad was the hour of parting;
She said in words so sweet:
"My loved ones, now I'm dying,
In glory we shall meet."

I hope to meet my parents
Upon the eternal shore;
And there we'll dwell together,
Where parting is no more.

I had a little brother,
The idol of my heart;
But he, too, now is sleeping;
How sad it is to part.

The resurrection morning,
When all the saints shall rise,
They all shall live with Jesus,
So far above the skies.

I had a loving sister,
To me she was so kind,
But now I am so lonely,
For I am left behind.

But God saw fit to call her;
Farewell, we all must part,
And meet dear ones in glory,
And there no more to part.

This was composed by S. C. Jones on March 31, 1916, for my dear cousin, Fannie Hamrick, Dothan, Ala. It is sung to the old tune of "Complainer."
One night, while I was all alone,
A dark and lonesome sigh,
My time on earth I thought had come,
And I was bound to die.
My sins all in a moment rose,
Like a tumult in the skies;
I tried the law and no mercy there
For rebels such as I.

My mother then began to sing;
But to a dying man,
I thought that in a moment I
Should surely with Him stand.
To hear my just and certain doom,
Like a criminal at the bar,
Pleading for mercy though death be just,
Lord save, was my desire.

That night has often come to me,
Although my mother's gone,
I still can hear her voice ascend
The great celestial throne.
I thought her prayers were then too late
For this poor sinful man,
Not knowing then that I had come
Where every poor sinner must come.

I don't believe one wants to be
In such a dreadful state;
Oh, brethren, sisters, one and all,
Oh, won't you here relate,
If it had then been left to you,
Let the bitter cup pass on,
And you had been as you were before,
That you had not been born.

Ye weary, heavy-laden souls,
Who are oppressed, sore;
Ye travelers through this wilderness
To Canaan's peaceful shore;
Come tell me is it thus with you,
And is my story true?
For if you are saved, it is by grace,
There is nothing you can do.

It was one night upon my bed
This burden rolled away;
It's brought my weary, hungry soul
Up to the present day.
Oh, what a happy thought is this,
To hear the sinner tell,
How Jesus in His mercy has
Saved his poor soul from hell.
I started out one summer day,
I thought a home to find;
I found a place they called the church,
It did not ease my mind.
My troubles then arose anew,
I then began to search;
I hoped that Jesus in His love
Showed me the only church.

We are often like the lonesome dove,
That mourns her absent mate;
From hill to hill, from grove to grove,
Her woes she doth relate.
But Canaan just before us lies,
Sweet spring is coming on;
A few more beating winds and rains,
And winter will be gone.

Oh, for a breeze of heavenly love,
To waft my soul away
To that celestial world above,
Where pleasures ne'er decay.
It's far beyond the glittering sun,
That blissful, heavenly dove,
I hope to dwell when time is done,
And praise my God above.

Oh, who can tell of a lonesome dove,
While mourning her love to know,
Her mate is taken away and gone,
And she is left alone;
Just so poor sinners sometimes are,
When Jesus hides His face,
But when His blessed voice they hear,
"My child you are saved by grace."

The above was composed by S. C. Jones, July 12, 1876, on his experience.
In slumbering sleep I lay
One night upon my bed,
A vision very strange
Or a thought came to my head;
I dreamed of the day of doom,
And doubtless it had come,
And Christ Himself was there
To summons old and young.

And I myself was called,
With trumpets loud and shrill,
Saying, "Every soul must rise,
Be their sentence good or ill."
With fear I trembling stood,
And little did I know,
But I knew Christ's mercy's great,
And I trusted and did go.

I had not been there long
Before old Satan came,
Dressed up in his filthy robe,
And my sins he brought along;
He laid them before the Lord,
And said I was his own,
My sins being full and great,
For 'twas many I had done.

Then said our blessed Lord,
"I soon will end the strife,
I'll see if the sinner's name
Is not in the book of life."
The book of life was brought,
And many leaves unfold,
And the sinner's name was there,
And the letters written in gold.

Then said our blessed Lord,
"Oh, stay, old Satan, stay,
For the sinner's name is here,
And his sins are washed away."
Then murmuring Satan stood
All in a dismal plight,
And said unto the Lord,
"Your indictments are not right."

Then said our blessed Lord,
"Oh, why, old Satan, why?
Satan, you know right well
For poor sinners I did die.
I died to redeem my bride,
Who once was lost by thee,
And to save all faithful souls
That do put their trust in me."
THE GOSPEL CHURCH

Well, wife, I've found the model church,
    And worshipped there today;
It made me think of good old times
    Before my hair was gray.
The meeting house was finer built
    Than they were years ago;
But then I found when I went in
    It was not built for show.

The sexton did not sit me down
    Away back by the door;
He knew that I was old and deaf,
    And saw that I was poor.
He must have been a Christian man,
    He led me boldly through
The crowded aisle of that grand church
    To find a pleasant pew.

You should have heard that singing, wife,
    It had the old-time ring;
The preacher said with trumpet voice,
    "Let all the people sing."
Old Coronation was the tune,
    The music upward rolled,
Until I thought the angel choir
    Struck all their harps of gold.

My deafness seemed to melt away,
    My spirit caught the fire,
I joined my feeble, trembling voice
    With that melodious choir;
And sang as in my youthful days,
    "Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
    And crown him Lord of all."

I tell you, wife, it did me good
    To sing that hymn once more;
I felt like some wrecked mariner
    Who gets a glimpse of shore.
I almost want to lay aside
    This weather-beaten form,
And anchor in the blessed port
    Forever from the storm.

"Twas not a flowery sermon, wife,
    But simple gospel truth;
It fitted humble men like me,
    It suited hopeful youth.
To win the sin-sick souls to Christ
    The earnest preacher tried,
He preached not of himself or creed,
    But Jesus crucified.

Dear wife, the toil will soon be o'er,
    The victory soon be won,
The shining land is just ahead,
    Our race is nearly run.
We are nearing Canaan's happy shore,
    Our home so bright and fair;
Thank God we'll never sin again,
    There'll be no sorrow there.
COUNTY HISTORIES

Alamance—Alamance County was formed in 1849 from Orange. The name is supposed to have been derived from an Indian word meaning blue clay. The County gets its name from Alamance Creek. On the banks of which were fought the battle between the Colonial Troops under Gov. Tryon and the Regulators, May the 16th, 1771. The county seat is Graham.

Alexander.—Alexander County was formed in 1847 from Iredell, Caldwell and Wilkes. Was named in honor of William J. Alexander, of Mecklenburg County, several times a member of the Legislature and speaker of the House of Commons. The county seat is Taylorsville.

Alleghany.—Alleghany County was formed in 1859 from Ashe. The name is derived from an Indian tribe in the limits of North Carolina. Sparta is the county seat. Alleghany voted with Ashe until 1866.

Anson—Anson County was formed in 1749 from Bladen. Was named in honor of Lord George Anson, a celebrated English Admiral who circum-navigated the globe. He lived for a while on the Pee Dee in South Carolina. In 1761 he was given the honor of bringing to her marriage with King George III, Charlotte, Princess of Mecklenburg, for whom Mecklenburg County is named. The county seat is Wadesboro.

Ashe.—Ashe County was formed in 1799 from Wilkes. Was named in honor of Samuel Ashe of New Hanover, brother of General John Ashe. Samuel Ashe was a Revolutionary patriot, one of the first judges of the State, and afterwards governor. The county seat is Jefferson.

Beaufort.—Beaufort County was formed in 1705 from Bath. Was first called Archdale and name changed to Beaufort about 1712. It was named in honor of Henry Sumerset, Duke of Beaufort, who in 1709 became one of the Lord proprietors of the Carolinas. He pur-
chased the share originally owned by the Duke of Albemarle. The county seat is Washington.

**Bertie.**—Bertie County was formed in 1722 from Bath. Was named in honor of James and Henry Bertie, Lord Proprietors, who in 1728 owned the shares of Lord Clarendon. The county seat is Windsor.

**Bladen.**—Bladen County was formed in 1734 from Bath. Was named in honor of Martin Bladen, one of the members of the Board of Trade which had charge of colonial affairs. The county seat is Elizabethtown.

**Brunswick.**—Brunswick was formed in 1764 from New Hanover and Bladen. Was named in honor of the famous house of Brunswick, of which the four Georges, kings of England, were members. The county seat is Southport.

**Buncombe.**—Buncombe County was formed in 1791 from Burke and Rutherford. Was named in honor of Col. Edward Buncombe, a Revolutionary soldier, who was wounded and captured at the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4th, 1777, and died a parole prisoner, May 1778, in Philadelphia. Col. Buncombe lived in Tyrrell County. He was noted for his hospitality. Over the door of his house were these lines: “Welcome all to Buncombe Hall.”

**Burke.**—Burke County was formed in 1777 from Rowan County. Was named in honor of Dr. Thomas Burke, member of the Continental Congress and Governor of North Carolina. The county seat is Morganton.

**Bute.**—Bute County was formed in 1764 from Grandville. Was named for John Stuart, Earl of Bute, one of the principal Secretaries of State, also first lord of the treasury under King George III, over which monarch he exercised a dominant influence. The Earl became very unpopular with the Americans, and in 1778 the General Assembly of North Carolina passed an act which wiped Bute County from the map, dividing its territory into new counties called Warren
OLD-FASHIONED WHIP SAW USED IN EARLY MANUFACTURE OF LUMBER.
(SEE PAGE 25)
and Franklin, after the Revolutionary patriots, Joseph Warren and Benjamin Franklin.

**Cabarrus.**—Cabarrus County was formed in 1792 from Mecklenburg. Was named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus, of Edenton, several times member of the Legislature and often speaker of the House of Commons. The county seat is Concord.

**Caldwell**—Caldwell County was formed in 1841 from Burke and Wilkes. Was named in honor of Joseph Caldwell, the first President of the University of North Carolina. He was one of the first and strongest advocates of the public school system, and of the railroad through the center of the state from Morehead City to Tennessee. Lenoir is the county seat.

**Camden.**—Camden County was formed in 1777 from Pasquotank. Was named in honor of the learned Englishman, Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden, who was one of the strongest friends of the Americans in the British Parliament. He took their side in a dispute over taxation without representation. The county seat is Camden Court House.

**Carteret.**—Carteret County was formed in 1722 from Bath. Was named in honor of Sir John Carteret, afterwards in 1744 Earl Granville, one of the Lord Proprietors, when the other Lord Proprietors sold their shares to the king in 1728, Cartaret was induced to sell. An immense tract of land in North Carolina was laid off as his share in 1744. It was called Granville District and was the cause of a great deal of trouble. He lost it by confiscation when the Revolution freed North Carolina from the British rule. Beaufort is the county seat.

**Caswell.**—Caswell County was formed in 1777 from Orange. Was named in honor of Richard Caswell, member of the First Continental Congress, first Governor of North Carolina after the Declaration of Independence. Six times re-elected Governor and Major-General in the Revolutionary Army. Yanceyville is the county seat.

**Catawba.**—Catawba County was formed in 1842 from Lincoln.
Was named after a tribe of Indians which dwelt in that section of the State. Newton is the county seat. Catawba County voted with Gaston and Lincoln until 1854.

Chatham.—Chatham County was formed in 1770 from Orange. Was named in honor of the great Englishman who won for England all of French America and was the most eloquent defendant of the American cause in the British Parliament during the Revolution, William Pitt, Earl of Graham. Pittsboro is the county seat.

Cherokee.—Cherokee County was formed in 1839 from Macon. Was named after an Indian tribe which still dwells in that section of the State. Murphy is the county seat.

Chowan.—Chowan County was formed in 1672 from Albemarle. Was named for an Indian tribe dwelling in the northeastern part of the State when the English first came to North Carolina. Edenton is the county seat.

Clay.—Clay County was formed in 1861 from Cherokee. Was named in honor of the great orator and statesman Henry Clay. Hayesville is the county seat. Prior to 1868 Clay voted with Cherokee.

Cleveland.—Cleveland County was formed in 1841 from Rutherford and Lincoln. Was named in honor of Col. Benjamin Cleveland, a noted partisan leader on the western North Carolina frontier in the Revolution, and one of the heroes of King’s Mountain. Shelby is the county seat.

Columbus.—Columbus County was formed in 1808 from Bladen and Brunswick. Was named in honor of the discoverer of the new world. Whiteville is the county seat.

Craven.—Craven County was formed in 1712 from Bath. Was named in honor of William, Lord Craven, one of the Lord Proprietors of Carolina. New Bern is the county seat.

Cumberland.—Cumberland County was formed in 1754 from
Bladen. Was named in honor of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, second son of King George II. Cumberland was commander of the English Army at the battle of Culloden, in which the Scotch Highlanders were so badly defeated. Many of them came to America and their principal settlement was at Cross Creek in Cumberland County. Fayetteville is the county seat.

Currituck.—Currituck County was formed in 1672 from Albemarle. Was named after an Indian tribe. Currituck Court House is the county seat.

Dare.—Dare County was formed in 1870 from Currituck, Tyrrell and Hyde. Was named in honor of Virginia Dare, the first English child born in America. Manteo is the county seat.

Davidson.—Davidson County was formed in 1822 from Rowan. Was named in honor of General William Lee Davidson, a soldier of the Revolution, who was killed at the battle of Cowan's Ford, when General Green retreated across North Carolina before Cornwallis in 1781. He stationed some troops under General Davidson at Cowan's Ford over the Catawba River to delay the British Army. The British attacked the Americans, killed General Davidson, and forced the passage. The United States has erected a monument in his honor on Guilford Battle Ground. Lexington is the county seat.

Davie.—Davie County was formed in 1836 from Rowan. Was named in honor of William R. Davie, distinguished as a soldier of the Revolution, member of the Federal Convention of 1787, Governor of North Carolina, Special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, father of the University of North Carolina. Mocksville is the county seat.

Dobbs.—Dobbs County abolished in 1791.

Duplin.—Duplin County was formed in 1749 from New Hanover. Was named in honor of George Henry Hay, Lord Duplin, an English nobleman. Kenansville is the county seat.

Durham.—Durham County was formed in 1881 from Orange and
Wake. Was named after the town of Durham, a thriving manufacturing city. Durham is the county seat.

Edgecombe—Edgecombe County was formed in 1735 from Bertie. Was named in honor of Richard Edgecombe, who became Baron Edgecombe in 1742, an English Nobleman and a Lord of the Treasury. Tarboro is the county seat.

Forsyth.—Forsyth County was formed in 1849 from Stokes. Was named in honor of Col. Benjamin Forsyth, U. S. A., a citizen of Stokes County, who was killed on the Canadian frontier on June 28th, 1814, during the second war with Great Britain. Winston-Salem is the county seat.

Franklin.—Franklin County was formed in 1779 from Duke. Was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. Louisburg is the county seat.

Gaston.—Gaston County was formed in 1846 from Lincoln. Was named in honor of Judge William Gaston, member of Congress and Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Dallas is the county seat. From 1846 to 1852 Gaston voted with Lincoln and Catawba.

Gates.—Gates County was formed in 1778 from Chowan, Perquimans and Hertford. Was named in honor of General Horatio Gates, who commanded an American army at the battle of Saratoga. At this battle an entire British army was captured, but General Gates contributed nothing to that success. It was regarded as one of the most important battles in the history of the world. Gatesville is the county seat.

Glasgow.—(Abolished in 1799.)

Graham.—Graham County was formed in 1872 from Cherokee. Was named in honor of Gov. William A. Graham, United States Senator, Governor of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy, Confederate State Senator. Robbinsville is the county seat. Graham voted with Cherokee until 1883.
Granville.—Granville County was formed in 1746 from Edgecombe. Was named in honor of John Carteret, Earl of Granville, who owned the Granville District. He was prime Minister under King George II, and a very brilliant man. Oxford is the county seat.

Greene.—Greene County was formed in 1799 from Glasgow. Was named in honor of General Nathaniel Greene, Washington’s right hand man. Next to Washington, General Greene is regarded as the greatest soldier of the Revolution. He fought the battle of Guilford Court House and saved North Carolina from the British. Snow Hill is the county seat.

Guilford.—Guilford County was formed in 1770 from Rowan and Orange. Was named in honor of Francis North, Earl of Guilford, an English nobleman. He was the father of Lord North who was Prime Minister under King George III during the Revolution. Lord North afterwards succeeded his father as Earl of Guilford. Greensboro is the county seat.

Halifax.—Halifax County was formed in 1754 from Edgecombe. Was named in honor of George Montagne Dunk, Earl of Halifax, President of the Board of Trade which had control of the colonies before the Revolution. Halifax is the county seat.

Harnett.—Harnett County was formed in 1855 from Cumberland. Was named in honor of Cornelius Harnett, eminent Revolutionary patriot, President of the Provincial Council, President of the Council of Safety, Delegate to the Continental Congress. Author of the Halifax Resolution of April 12, 1776. Lillington is the county seat. Harnett voted with Cumberland until 1865.

Hawkins.—(Now in Tennessee.)

Haywood.—Haywood County was formed in 1808 from Buncombe. Was named in honor of John Haywood, who for forty years, 1787-1827, was the popular Treasurer of the State. Waynesville is the county seat.
Henderson.—Henderson county was formed in 1838 from Buncombe. Was named in honor of Leonard Henderson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Hendersonville is the county seat.

Hertford.—Hertford County was formed 1759 from Chowan, Bertie, and North Hampton. Was named in honor of Francis Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford, an English Nobleman. He was a brother of General Conway, a distinguished British soldier and member of Parliament, who favored the repeal of the Stamp Act. The word Hertford is said to mean Red Ford. Winston is the county seat.

Hoke.—Hoke County was formed in 1911 from Cumberland and Robeson. Was named in honor of Robert S. Hoke, of North Carolina, Major-General in the Confederate States Army. Raeford is the county seat.

Hyde.—Hyde County was formed in 1705 from Bath. Called Wickham until about 1712. Named Hyde in honor of Gov. Edward Hyde, of North Carolina, a grandson of the Earl of Clarendon. The Earl was one of the Lord Proprietors. Gov. Hyde was a first cousin of Queen Anne. County seat is Swan Quarter.

Iredell.—Iredell County was formed in 1788 from Rowan. Named in honor of James Iredell, of Edenton, who was one of the foremost lawyers of the State. In 1788 and 1789 he was one of the leaders in the State in advocating the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. His speeches in the Convention of 1788 at Hillsboro were among the ablest delivered by any of the advocates of the Constitution. Washington appointed him in 1790 a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The County seat of Iredell County is Statesville.

Jackson.—Jackson County was formed in 1851 from Haywood and Macon. Named in honor of Andrew Jackson, who was born in Mecklenburg County. (The site of his birthplace is now in Union.)
He won the brilliant victory over the British at New Orleans in 1815, and was twice elected President of the United States. The county seat is Webster.

_Johnston._—Johnston County was formed in 1746 from Craven. Afterwards parts of Duplin and Orange were added. Was named in honor of Gabriel Johnston, Governor of North Carolina from 1734 to 1752. The county seat is Smithfield.

_Jones._—Jones County was formed in 1778 from Craven, was named in honor of Willie Jones, of Halifax. He was the leading patriot of the Revolution, was President of the Council of Safety, and was opposed to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. It was due to his influence that the Constitution at the Convention of 1788 respected it. The county seat is Trenton.

_Lee._—Lee County was formed in 1907 from Chatham and Moore, named in honor of Robert E. Lee. The county seat is Laurinburg.

_Lenoir._—Lenoir County was formed in 1791 from Dobbs and Craven, was named in honor of General William Lenoir, one of the heroes of King's Mountain. Kinston is the county seat.

_Lincoln._—Lincoln County was formed in 1779 from Tryon, was named in honor of Col. Benjamin Lincoln, General of the Revolution, whom Washington appointed to receive the sword of Lord Cornwallis at the surrender of Yorktown. Lincolnton is the county seat.

_Macon._—Macon County was formed in 1828 from Haywood, was named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, United States Senator, President of the Constitutional Convention of 1835. The county seat is Franklin.

_Madison._—Madison County was formed in 1851 from Buncombe and Yancey, was named in honor of James Madison, fourth President of the United States. The county seat is Marshall.

_Martin._—Martin County was formed in 1774 from Halifax and
Tyrrell, was named in honor of Josiah Martin, the last Royal Governor of North Carolina. It is probable that this name would have been changed like those of Dobbs and Tryon, but for the popularity of Alexander Martin, who was Governor in 1782 and again in 1790. The county seat is Williamston.

_McDowell._—McDowell County was formed in 1842 from Rutherford and Burke, was named in honor of Col. Joseph McDowell, an attractive officer of the Revolution. McDowell voted with Rutherford and Burke until 1854. Marion is the county seat.

_Mecklenburg._—Mecklenburg County was formed in 1762 from Anson, was named in honor of Princess Charlotte, of Mecklenburg, Queen of George III, King of England. The county seat, Charlotte, one of the prettiest cities in the State, was also named in her honor. Mecklenburg County was the scene of some of the most stirring events of the Revolution. Charlotte is the county seat.

_Mitchell._—Mitchell County was formed in 1861 from Yancey, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke and McDowell, was named in honor of Dr. Elisha Mitchell, a professor in the University of North Carolina. While on an exploring expedition on Mt. Mitchell, the highest peak East of the Rocky Mountains, Dr. Mitchell fell from a high peak and was killed. His body was buried on the top of this lofty mountain. The county seat is Bakersville. Mitchell County voted with Yancey County until 1868.

_Montgomery._—Montgomery County was formed in 1778 from Anson, was named in honor of the brave General Richard Montgomery, who lost his life at the battle of Quebec in 1775 while trying to conquer Canada. The county seat is Troy.

_Moore._—Moore County was formed in 1784 from Cumberland, was named in honor of Capt. Alfred Moore, of Brunswick, a soldier of the Revolution and afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The county seat is Carthage.

_Nash._—Nash County was formed in 1777 from Edgecombe, was
named in honor of General Francis Nash, a soldier of the Revolution, who was mortally wounded while fighting under Washington at Germantown. The United States has erected a monument in his honor at the Guilford Battle Ground, near Greensboro. The county seat is Nashville.

New Hanover.—New Hanover County was formed in 1729 from Bath, was named after Hanover, a country in Europe whose ruler became King of England, with the title of George I. The county seat is Wilmington.

Northampton.—Northampton County was formed in 1741 from Bertie, was named in honor of George, Earl of Northampton, an English Nobleman. His son, Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, was high in office when Gabriel Johnston was Governor of North Carolina, who had the town of Wilmington named in his honor. The county seat is Jackson.

Onslow.—Onslow County was formed in 1734 from Bath, was named in honor of Arthur Onslow, for more than thirty years speaker of the House of Commons in the British Parliament. The county seat is Jacksonville.

Orange.—Orange County was formed in 1753 from Granville, Johnston, and Bladen, was named in honor of William of Orange, who became King William III of England. He was one of the greatest of the kings of England and saved the English people from the tyranny of James II. His name is held in honor wherever English liberty is enjoyed. The county seat is Hillsboro.

Pamlico.—Pamlico County was formed in 1872 from Craven and Beaufort, was named after the sound of the same name, which was the name of a tribe of Indians in Eastern North Carolina. There was a Pamlico precinct in North Carolina as early as 1705. Pamlico County voted with Beaufort up to 1883. The county seat is Bayboro.

Pasquotank.—Pasquotank County was formed in 1672 from Albe-
marle, was named for a tribe of Indians in Eastern part of State. The county seat is Elizabeth City.

**Pender.**—Pender County was formed in 1875 from New Hanover, was named in honor of General William D. Pender, of Edgecombe County, a brave Confederate soldier who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. The last order given by the famous Stonewall Jackson on the battle field was to General Pender: "You must hold your ground, General Pender, you must hold your ground," he cried as he was carried off the field to die. General Pender held his ground. The county seat is Burgaw.

**Perquimans**—Perquimans was formed in 1672 from Albemarle, was named after a tribe of Indians. The county seat is Hertford.

**Person.**—Person County was formed in 1791 from Caswell, was named in honor of General Thomas Person, Revolutionary patriot, member of the Council of Safety, and Trustee of the University. He gave a large sum of money to the University, and a building was erected in his honor called Person Hall. The county seat is Roxboro.

**Pitt.**—Pitt County was formed in 1760 from Beaufort, was named in honor of William Pitt (see Chatham County). The county seat is Greenville.

**Polk.**—Polk County was formed in 1855 from Rutherford and Henderson, was named in honor of Col. William Polk, who rendered distinguished service in the battles of Germantown, Brandywine, and Eutaw, in all of which he was wounded. The county seat is Columbus. Polk County voted with Rutherford until 1868.

**Randolph.**—Randolph County was formed in 1779 from Guilford, was named in honor of Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, the President of the First Continental Congress. The county seat is Ashboro.

**Richmond.**—Richmond County was formed in 1779 from Anson, was named in honor of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Principal Secretary of State in William Pitt's second administration. He
was a strong friend of the American colonies and made the motion in the House of Lords that they be granted their independence. The county seat is Rockingham.

Robeson.—Robeson County was formed in 1786 from Bladen, was named in honor of Col. Thomas Robeson, a soldier of the Revolution. He was one of the leaders of the battle of Elizabethton, which was fought in September, 1781. By this battle the Tories in the Southeastern part of the State were crushed forever. The commander of the Whigs was Col. Thomas Brown. The county seat is Lumberton.

Rockingham.—Rockingham County was formed in 1785 from Guilford, was named in honor of Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, who was the leader of the party in the British Parliament that advocated American independence. He was Prime Minister when the Stamp Act was repealed. The county seat is Wentworth.

Rowan.—Rowan County was formed in 1753 from Anson, was named in honor of Matthew Rowan, a prominent leader before the Revolution and for a short time after the death of Gov. Gabriel Johnston, acting Gov. The county seat is Salisbury.

Rutherford.—Rutherford County was formed in 1779 from Tryon and Burke, was named in honor of General Griffith Rutherford, one of the most prominent of the Revolutionary patriots. He led the expedition that crushed the Cherokees in 1776, and rendered other important services, both in the Legislature and on the battle field. The county seat is Rutherfordton.

Sampson.—Sampson County was formed in 1784 from Duplin and New Hanover, was named in honor of Colonel Sampson, who was a member of Gov. Martin’s council. The county seat is Clinton.

Scotland.—Scotland County was formed in 1899 from Richmond, was named after the country of Scotland, the northern part of the island of Great Britain. Most of the people in this county are descendants of Scotch Highlanders. The county seat is Laurinburg.
OLD FLAX WHEEL. (SEE PAGE 26)
Stanly. — Stanly County was formed in 1841 from Montgomery, was named in honor of John Stanly, for many years a member of the Legislature and several times speaker of the House of Commons. The county seat is Albemarle.

Stokes. — Stokes County was formed in 1798 from Surry, was named in honor of Col. John Stokes, a brave soldier in the Revolution who was desperately wounded at the Waxhaw Massacre when Col. Buford's regiment was cut to pieces by Tarleton. After the war Washington appointed him judge of the United States Court in North Carolina. The county seat is Danbury.

Surry. — Surry County was formed in 1770 from Rowan, was named in honor of Lord Surry, a prominent member of Parliament who opposed the taxation of the American colonies by Parliament. The county seat is Rockford.

Swain. — Swain County was formed in 1871 from Jackson and Macon, was named in honor of David Lowrie Swain, Governor of North Carolina and President of the University. The county seat is Bryson City.

Transylvania. — Transylvania County was formed in 1861 from Henderson and Jackson, the name is derived from two Latin words, "trans" across and "sylva," woods. The county seat is Brevard. Transylvania County voted with Henderson until 1868.

Tryon. — Tryon County was formed in 1769 in honor of Gov. William Tryon, who was twice Governor of North Carolina. It was abolished in 1779.

The first county seat of Tryon County was on Main Broad River, just above Ellis' Ferry, and was laid off in 1769. The county seat was in a beautiful place, a natural eminence with an abundance of springs of pure cold water, and about one-half mile above Ellis' Ferry. At that time Broad River was navigated up to the county seat, there being no less than two flat-bottomed boats regularly plying up and down the river. The boats continued until the Revolutionary war and traffic was never resumed by boat afterward.
Parenthetically, I remind that the first General Assembly ever held in North Carolina—so authentic history states—was in Pasquotank County, North Carolina, near Nixonton, under a giant oak tree, on the left hand side of the road. It is interesting to note that one of the by-laws of that Assembly admonished that "all members should wear shoes, if not stockings, during the sessions of the body, and they must refrain from throwing chicken and other bones under the tree." We would that we were given time to speculate on the deliberations of that early body; suffice it to say, however, that the inspiration of the giant oak and the freedom of the expansive open must have suggested to the pioneer legislators the sturdiness and freedom of government given us today. The little "acorn" legislature held there in that distant day has grown into the great law-tree of today.

_Tyrrell._—Tyrrell County was formed in 1729 from Albemarle, was named in honor of Sir John Tyrrell, who at one time was one of the Lord Proprietors. The county seat is Columbia.

_Uunion._—Union County was formed in 1842 from Anson and Mecklenburg. The county seat is Monroe.

_Vance._—Vance County was formed in 1881 from Granville, Warren, and Franklin, was named in honor of Zebulon B. Vance, the great war Governor, a member of Congress, Governor of North Carolina, United States Senator. County seat Henderson.

_Wake._—Wake County was formed in 1770 from Johnston, Cumberland, and Orange, was named in honor of Gov. Tryon's wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Wake. Some historians say that the county was named for Esther Wake, the popular sister of Tryon's wife, but there is no reason to suppose that any such person ever existed. She is purely a creature of the imagination. The county seat is Raleigh.

_Warren._—Warren County was formed in 1779 from Bute, was named in honor of General Joseph Warren, a brave Massachusetts soldier who fell while fighting at the Battle of Bunker Hill. The county seat is Warrenton.
Washington.—Washington County was formed in 1799 from Tyrrell, was named in honor of George Washington. The county seat is Plymouth.

Watauga.—Watauga County was formed in 1849 from Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell and Yancey, was named after an Indian tribe. The county seat is Boone.

Wayne.—Wayne County was formed in 1779 from Dobbs and Craven, was named in honor of General Anthony Wayne, one of Washington's most trusted soldiers. His courage was so great as to almost amount to rashness and his soldiers called him "Mad Anthony Wayne." The county seat is Goldsboro.

Wilkes.—Wilkes County was formed in 1777 from Surry and Burke, was named in honor of John Wilkes. Wilkes was a violent opponent of the Tory party in England, which would not let him take his seat in Parliament, to which he had been elected. The Americans imagined that he was suffering in the cause of liberty and named the county in his honor. The county seat is Wilkesboro.

Wilson.—Wilson County was formed in 1855 from Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston, and Wayne, was named in honor of Louis B. Wilson, many times a member of the Legislature from Edgecombe County, a soldier of the Mexican War, who died near Vera Cruz of fever. He was a benefactor of the poor of the native county. The county seat is Wilson. From 1856 to 1868 Wilson voted with Edgecombe.

Yadkin.—Yadkin County was formed in 1850 from Surry. Its name is derived from the Yadkin River, which runs through it. It is supposed to be an Indian name. The county seat is Yadkinville. Yadkin voted with Surry in 1852.

Yancey.—Yancey County was formed in 1833 from Burke and Buncombe, was named in honor of Bartlett Yancey, an eloquent orator, many times a member of the Legislature, speaker of the State Senate and a member of Congress. He was one of the earliest advocates of the public school system of North Carolina. The county seat is Burnsville.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State or Territory</th>
<th>Square Miles</th>
<th>Admitted to Union</th>
<th>Settled</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Nickname of State</th>
<th>Nickname of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>53,850</td>
<td>June 15, 1836</td>
<td>1685</td>
<td>Little Rock</td>
<td>Bear</td>
<td>Rovers.</td>
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<td>California</td>
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<td>1769</td>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>Golden</td>
<td>Wooden Nutmegs.</td>
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<td>1858</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>Centennial</td>
<td>Blue Hens.</td>
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<td>4,990</td>
<td>Jan. 9, 1788</td>
<td>1635</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>Nutmeg</td>
<td>Blue Hens, Chickens.</td>
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<td>1627</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>Blue Hen</td>
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<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>July 16, 1790</td>
<td>1660</td>
<td>Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>58,680</td>
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<td>1565</td>
<td>Tallahassee</td>
<td>Peninsula, Flower</td>
<td>Fly-up-the-Creeks.</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
<td>59,475</td>
<td>Jan. 2, 1788</td>
<td>1733</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>Cracker</td>
<td>Crackers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>Aug. 12, 1868</td>
<td>1667</td>
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<td>July 3, 1890</td>
<td>1842</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
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<td>1730</td>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>Hoosier</td>
<td>Hawkeye.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>56,025</td>
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<td>1788</td>
<td>Des Moines</td>
<td>Hawkeye</td>
<td>Jayhawks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>82,080</td>
<td>Jan. 29, 1861</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Topeka</td>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>Corncrackers.</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>40,400</td>
<td>Feb. 4, 1792</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>Frankfort</td>
<td>Blue Grass</td>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>48,720</td>
<td>April 8, 1812</td>
<td>1699</td>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td>Pelican</td>
<td>Creoles.</td>
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<td>Maine</td>
<td>33,040</td>
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<td>1624</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>Pine Tree</td>
<td>Foxes.</td>
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<td>Maryland</td>
<td>12,210</td>
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<td>1634</td>
<td>Annapolis</td>
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<td>Crowthers.</td>
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<td>8,315</td>
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<td>1620</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Bay</td>
<td>Beaneaters.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>83,365</td>
<td>May 11, 1858</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>St. Paul</td>
<td>Gopher, North Star</td>
<td>Gophers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>46,810</td>
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<td>1716</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Bayou</td>
<td>Tadpoles.</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
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<td>1764</td>
<td>Jefferson City</td>
<td>Show Me</td>
<td>Pukes.</td>
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<td>Montana</td>
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<td>Nov. 8, 1889</td>
<td>1809</td>
<td>Helena</td>
<td>Stub Toe</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>77,510</td>
<td>March 1, 1867</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
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<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>9,305</td>
<td>June 21, 1788</td>
<td>1623</td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>Granite</td>
<td>Granite Boys.</td>
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<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Termination</td>
<td>Nickname</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>7,815</td>
<td>Dec. 18, 1787</td>
<td>1620</td>
<td>Trenton</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Jersey Blues.</td>
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<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>122,580</td>
<td>Sept. 9, 1850</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>Santa Fe</td>
<td>Empire</td>
<td>Knickerbockers.</td>
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<td>New York</td>
<td>49,170</td>
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<td>1614</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>Old North</td>
<td>Tarheels.</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>52,250</td>
<td>Nov. 21, 1789</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Raleigh</td>
<td>Old North</td>
<td>Tarheels.</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>70,795</td>
<td>Nov. 2, 1889</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>Bismarck</td>
<td>Sioux</td>
<td>Tuckees.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>41,060</td>
<td>Nov. 29, 1802</td>
<td>1788</td>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>Buckeye</td>
<td>Buckeyes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>70,430</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1907</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Guthrie</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1898</td>
<td>1565</td>
<td>Manila</td>
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<td>Filipinos.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porto Rico</td>
<td>3,609</td>
<td>Aug. 12, 1898</td>
<td>1510</td>
<td>San Juan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>May 29, 1790</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Providence</td>
<td>Little Rhody</td>
<td>Gun Flints.</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>30,570</td>
<td>May 23, 1788</td>
<td>1670</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>Palmetto</td>
<td>Weazels.</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>77,650</td>
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<td>1856</td>
<td>Pierre</td>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>Singed Cats.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>42,050</td>
<td>June 1, 1796</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
<td>Volunteer</td>
<td>Butternuts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>265,780</td>
<td>Dec. 29, 1845</td>
<td>1686</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>Lone Star</td>
<td>Beefheads.</td>
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<td>Utah</td>
<td>84,970</td>
<td>Jan. 4, 1806</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Salt Lake City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>9,565</td>
<td>Feb. 18, 1791</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>Montpelier</td>
<td>Green Mountain</td>
<td>Green Mt. Boys.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>42,450</td>
<td>June 26, 1788</td>
<td>1607</td>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>Old Dominion</td>
<td>Beadles.</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
<td>69,180</td>
<td>Nov. 11, 1889</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>Olympia</td>
<td>Chinook</td>
<td>Chinooks.</td>
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<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>24,780</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1862</td>
<td>1774</td>
<td>Charleston</td>
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<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>56,040</td>
<td>May 29, 1848</td>
<td>1670</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>Badger</td>
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<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>97,890</td>
<td>July 11, 1890</td>
<td>1834</td>
<td>Cheyenne</td>
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GOVERNORS UNDER THE CROWN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Everard</td>
<td>May 1728–Feb. 25th, 1731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Burrington</td>
<td>Feb. 15th, 1731–April 15th, 1734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Rice</td>
<td>April 15th, 1734–Oct. 27th, 1734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel Johnston</td>
<td>Oct. 27th, 1734–July 17th, 1752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Rowan</td>
<td>July 17th, 1752–Nov. 2nd, 1754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Dobbs</td>
<td>Nov. 2nd, 1754–March 28th, 1765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Tryon</td>
<td>March 28th, 1765–Dec. 20th, 1765</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Tryon</td>
<td>Dec. 20th, 1765–July 1st, 1771</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Hasell</td>
<td>July 1st, 1771–Aug. 12th, 1771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josiah Martin</td>
<td>Aug. 12th, 1771–May 17th, 1775</td>
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</table>

GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA SINCE INDEPENDENCE.

Elected by the Legislature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Term Dates</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Caswell</td>
<td>Lenoir</td>
<td>Dec. 19th, 1776–April 18th, 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Caswell</td>
<td>Lenoir</td>
<td>April 18th, 1777–April 18th, 1778</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Caswell</td>
<td>Lenoir</td>
<td>April 18th, 1778–May 4th, 1779</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Caswell</td>
<td>Lenoir</td>
<td>May 4th, 1779–April 18th, 1780</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abner Nash</td>
<td>Craven</td>
<td>April 1780–June 26th, 1781</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Burke</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>June 26th, 1781–April 26th, 1782</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander Martin</td>
<td>Guilford</td>
<td>April 26th, 1782–April 30th, 1783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander Martin</td>
<td>Guilford</td>
<td>April 30th, 1783–April 30th, 1783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Caswell</td>
<td>Lenoir</td>
<td>April 1785–Dec. 12th, 1785</td>
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<td>Richard Caswell</td>
<td>Lenoir</td>
<td>Dec. 12th, 1785–Dec. 23rd, 1786</td>
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<td>Richard Caswell</td>
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<td>Dec. 23rd, 1786–Dec. 20th, 1787</td>
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Samuel Johnston ........................ Chowan County ........................ Dec. 20th, 1787—Nov. 18th, 1788
Samuel Johnston ........................ Chowan County ........................ Nov. 18th, 1788—Nov. 16th, 1789
Samuel Johnston ........................ Chowan County ........................ Nov. 16th, 1789—Dec. 17th, 1789
Alexander Martin ........................ Guilford County ........................ Dec. 17th, 1789—Dec. 9th, 1790
Alexander Martin ........................ Guilford County ........................ Dec. 9th, 1790—Jan. 2nd, 1792
Alexander Martin ........................ Guilford County ........................ Jan. 2nd, 1792—Dec. 14th, 1792
R. D. Spaight ........................ Craven County ........................ Dec. 14th, 1792—Dec. 26th, 1793
R. D. Spaight ........................ Craven County ........................ Dec. 26th, 1793—Jan. 6th, 1795
R. D. Spaight ........................ Craven County ........................ Jan. 6th, 1795—Nov. 19th, 1795
Samuel Ashe ........................ New Hanover County ........................ Nov. 19th, 1795—Dec. 19th, 1796
Samuel Ashe ........................ New Hanover County ........................ Dec. 19th, 1796—Dec. 5th, 1797
Samuel Ashe ........................ New Hanover County ........................ Dec. 5th, 1797—Dec. 7th, 1798
W. R. Davie ........................ Halifax County ........................ Dec. 7th, 1798—Nov. 23rd, 1799
Benjamin Williams ........................ Moore County ........................ Nov. 23rd, 1799—Nov. 29th, 1800
Benjamin Williams ........................ Moore County ........................ Nov. 29th, 1800—Nov. 28th, 1801
Benjamin Williams ........................ Moore County ........................ Nov. 28th, 1801—Dec. 6th, 1802
James Turner ........................ Warren County ........................ Dec. 6th, 1802—Dec. 1st, 1803
James Turner ........................ Warren County ........................ Dec. 1st, 1803—Nov. 29th, 1804
James Turner ........................ Warren County ........................ Nov. 29th, 1804—Dec. 10th, 1805
Nathaniel Alexander ........................ Mecklenburg County ........................ Dec. 10th, 1805—Dec. 1st, 1806
Nathaniel Alexander ........................ Mecklenburg County ........................ Dec. 1st, 1806—Dec. 1st, 1807
Benjamin Williams ........................ Moore County ........................ Dec. 7th, 1807—Dec. 12th, 1808
David Stone ........................ Bertie County ........................ Dec. 12th, 1808—Dec. 13th, 1809
David Stone ........................ Bertie County ........................ Dec. 13th, 1809—Dec. 5th, 1810
Benjamin Smith ........................ Brunswick County ........................ Dec. 5th, 1810—Dec. 9th, 1811
William Hawkins ........................ Warren County ........................ Dec. 9th 1811—Nov. 25th, 1812
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<th>Governor</th>
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<tr>
<td>William Hawkins</td>
<td>Warren County</td>
<td>Nov. 26th, 1812-Dec. 1813</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Miller</td>
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<td>Nov. 20th, 1813-Dec. 1814</td>
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<td>Warren County</td>
<td>Dec. 7th, 1814-Dec. 1815</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Miller</td>
<td>Warren County</td>
<td>Dec. 7th, 1815-Dec. 1816</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Branch</td>
<td>Halifax County</td>
<td>Dec. 7th, 1816-Dec. 1817</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jesse Franklin</td>
<td>Surry County</td>
<td>Dec. 7th, 1817-Dec. 1818</td>
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<td>John Branch</td>
<td>Sampson County</td>
<td>Nov. 26th, 1818-Dec. 1819</td>
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<td>Gabriel Holmes</td>
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<td>Dec. 7th, 1819-Dec. 1820</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Dec. 7th, 1820-Dec. 1821</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. G. Burton</td>
<td>Halifax County</td>
<td>Dec. 7th, 1821-Dec. 1822</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. G. Burton</td>
<td>Halifax County</td>
<td>Dec. 7th, 1822-Dec. 1823</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Iredell</td>
<td>Chowan County</td>
<td>Dec. 7th, 1823-Dec. 1824</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Owen</td>
<td>Bladen County</td>
<td>Dec. 7th, 1824-Dec. 1825</td>
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<td>Montfort Stokes</td>
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<td>R. D. Spaight, Jr.</td>
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<td>Dec. 10th, 1835-Dec. 31st, 1836</td>
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<td>Dec. 22nd</td>
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<td>Wake County</td>
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<td>Burke County</td>
<td>Dec. 15th</td>
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<td>Wayne County</td>
<td>Jan. 15th, 1901–Jan. 11th, 1905</td>
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<td>Jan. 12th, 1909–Jan. 15th, 1913</td>
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<td>Locke Craig</td>
<td>Buncombe County</td>
<td>Jan. 15th, 1913–Jan. 15th, 1917</td>
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<td>Thomas W. Bickett</td>
<td>Franklin County</td>
<td>Jan. 15th, 1917–Jan. 15th, 1921</td>
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*W. W. Holden was impeached and removed from office in 1870. For the first time in the history of the State of North Carolina, the High Court of Impeachment was organized for the purpose of impeaching the Governor. The accusations against the Governor were “high crimes and misdemeanors.” The result of the trial was conviction and the removal of the Governor from office.
Chapter 1. First Generation.

George Hamrick from Germany in 1731. Married Nancy Cook.

Chapter 2. Second Generation.


Chapter 3. Third Generation.


Chapter 4. Fourth Generation.


Chapter 5. Fifth Generation.


Chapter 6. Sixth Generation.

Children of William Hamrick and wife, Hannah Randall: Thomas married Rebecca Marks. Ruphus married Louisa Blanton. Caswell


CHAPTER 7. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 8. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 9. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 10. Seventh Generation.

Children of Jacob Hamrick and wife, Nancy Idlet: Roswell never married.

CHAPTER 11. Seventh Generation.

Children of Oliver P. Gipson and wife, Sarah Hamrick: Syrus

CHAPTER 12. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 13. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 15. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 16. Sixth Generation.

Children of Albert Hamrick and wife, Martha Hicks: Miles
married Sarah Ann Hopper. Dillie married James Weir. Calvin
married Cordelia Hicks. Elizabeth married Lumpkin Wiley.

CHAPTER 17. Seventh Generation.

Children of Miles Hamrick and wife, Sarah Ann Hopper: Calvin
married Margaret Ross. Hudson married Mary Gardner. Fannie
married William Poston. Julia married George Hunt. Martha
never married. Carrie never married. Lenore never married. Clif-

CHAPTER 18. Seventh Generation.

Children of Calvin Hamrick and wife, Cordelia Hicks: Calvin
never married.

CHAPTER 19. Seventh Generation.

Children of Lumpkin Wiley and wife, Elizabeth Hamrick: Cyrus
never married. One infant.

CHAPTER 20. Seventh Generation.

Children of James Weir and wife, Dillie Hamrick: John Albert
married Addie Houston. Martha Elizabeth married Joseph W.
Bridges. Newman married Mary Huffstetler. William J. married
Virginia Susanna Beam. Milas married Georgie Neal. Margaret
married George Barber. Robert never married. Wheeler never
married.

CHAPTER 21. Sixth Generation.

Children of Allen Hamrick and wife, Susanna McSwain: Elphus
married Lucinda Carpenter; second wife, Elizabeth Stroup; third
wife, Roxanna Jones. Thompson married Martha Grigg; second
wife, Georgianna Grigg. Dillard married Matilda Gardner. Jane
married Phillip Wright. Hannah married Monroe McSwain. Sus-
anna married George Collins. Albert never married. Margaret
never married. Hester never married.
CHAPTER 22. Seventh Generation.


Children of Elphus Hamrick and wife, Elizabeth Stroup: Vader married Henry Cabiness.

CHAPTER 23. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 24. Sixth Generation.

Children of Thompson Hamrick and wife, Essie Stone: William Andrew married Cordelia Hicks. John ———. Harvey ———.

CHAPTER 25. Seventh Generation.

Children of William Andrew and wife, Cordelia Hicks: Mary Etta married Richard Anthony. Essie never married.

CHAPTER 26. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 27. Seventh Generation.

Children of Phillip Wright and wife, Jane Hamrick: David
married Pantha Hamrick. Jane married Clifton McSwain. Thomas
married Elizabeth Beam. Susanna married Sylvannus Grigg. Ellen
married Albert Scism. Hannah Margaret married William Williams.

Chapter 28. Seventh Generation.

Children of Monroe McSwain and wife, Hannah Hamrick: Nancy
not married.

Chapter 29. Fifth Generation.

Children of Elijah Hamrick and wife, Mary McSwain: William
married Jane McSwain. Samuel married Penina McSwain. David
married Sarah Hamrick. James married Mary McSwain. Elijah
married Hannah Hamrick. Mary married George McSwain, second
husband, John McSwain. Judith married William McSwain. Eliz-
abeth married David McSwain. One infant.

Children of Elijah Hamrick and wife, Margaret McSwain: George
Robinson married Rebecca Hamrick; second wife, Sarah Matheney;
third wife, Elvira Hamrick. Johnothan McSwain married Elizabeth
Hamrick. Catherine married Berry Hamrick. Nancy married John
Judson Jones. Reuben married Jane Pinson; second wife, Phoebia
Hamrick. Sarah married Charles Jefferson Hamrick. Jane mar-

Chapter 30. Sixth Generation.

Children of William Hamrick and wife, Jane McSwain: Elijah
married Catherine Bridges. James married Susanna Wright. Samuel
married Lettie Durham. David married Caroline Hardin. Drury
Dobbins married Sara Hardin. Doctor Abram F. married Susanna
Jones. Thomas never married.

Chapter 31. Seventh Generation.

Children of Elijah Hamrick and wife, Catherine Bridges: Samuel
married Alice Blanton. Doctor married Nancy Blanton. Caleb

Chapter 32. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 33. Seventh Generation.

Children of Drury Dobbins Hamrick and wife, Sarah Hardin: Clementine married Francis Newman Gardner.

Chapter 34. Seventh Generation.

Children of David Hamrick and wife, Caroline Hardin: Jane married Jesse Whitston Bridges. Hessentine married James Franklin Bridges.

Chapter 35. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 36. Seventh Generation.

CHAPTER 37. Seventh Generation.

Children of Samuel Hamrick and wife, Lettie Durham: Clinton — — — Exenophan — — Missouri — — —

CHAPTER 38. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 39. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 40. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 41. Seventh Generation.

CHAPTER 42. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 43. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 44. Seventh Generation.

Children of Joseph Price and wife, Judith Hamrick: Mary married Hamrick McSwain.

CHAPTER 45. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 46. Seventh Generation.

Children of Elijah Hamrick and wife, Elizabeth McSwain: Samuel married Vianna Padgett. Mary married John Stewart.

CHAPTER 47. Seventh Generation.

Children of Joseph Hamrick and wife, Lucretia Jolley: Joanna

Chapter 48. Seventh Generation.

Children of Isaac Hamrick and wife, Silveraney Jolley: James Thomas married Julia Blanton. One infant.

Chapter 49. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 50. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 51. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 52. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 53. Sixth Generation.

ANOTHER TYPE OF EARLY COTTON GIN. (SEE PAGE 27)

Chapter 54. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 55. Seventh Generation.

Children of Wiley Hamrick and wife, Matilda Green: Duke married Ida Holland.

Chapter 56. Seventh Generation.

Children of Elijah Hamrick and wife, Patheney Green: Bruno not married.

Chapter 57. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 58. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 59. Sixth Generation.

Children of George Robertson Hamrick and wife, Rebecca Hamrick: Sarah Ann Margaret never married. Nancy Jane never married.

Children of George Robertson Hamrick and wife, Elvira Hamrick: Drury Pleasant married Susanna Hamrick. Burton married Florence

**Chapter 60. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 61. Seventh Generation.**

Children of George Pinkney Hamrick and wife, Sarah Anthony: Earl married Adele Geier.

**Chapter 62. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 63. Sixth Generation.**


CHAPTER 64. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 65. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 66. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 67. Seventh Generation.

CHAPTER 68. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 69. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 70. Seventh Generation.


Children of John Kendrick Jones and wife, Bernice Lowery: Ora not married. Straucey Catherine not married.

CHAPTER 71. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 72. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 73. *Seventh Generation.*


CHAPTER 74. *Sixth Generation.*


CHAPTER 75. *Seventh Generation.*


CHAPTER 76. *Sixth Generation.*


CHAPTER 77. *Fifth Generation.*


CHAPTER 78. *Sixth Generation.*

CHAPTER 79. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 80. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 81. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 82. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 83. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 84. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 85. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 86. Sixth Generation.

Children of William Hamrick and wife, Jane Hamrick: Asa married Caroline Bridges (no children). Nancy Susanna married Wiley Bridges; second husband, Chesley Bostic.

Chapter 87. Seventh Generation.

Children of Wiley Bridges and wife, Nancy Susanna Hamrick: Joseph Suttles married Alice Hamrick.

Chapter 88. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 89. Seventh Generation.

Blanton; second wife, Millie Green. Rebecca married Columbus McCraw. Charles married Cynthia Barnett.

**Chapter 90. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 91. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 92. Seventh Generation.**

Children of William Pruett and wife, Adeline Webb: John married Sarah Beam.

**Chapter 93. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 94. Seventh Generation.**


Chapter 95. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 96. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 97. Fifth Generation.


Chapter 98. Sixth Generation.

Chapter 99. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 100. Seventh Generation.

Children of Doctor Noah Hamrick and wife, Eliza Matheney: Elizabeth never married.


Chapter 101. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 102. Seventh Generation.

Children of Greenberry Hamrick and wife, Mary Owens: Wiley married Martha Baily. Luther married Permelia McKinney; second wife, Johnnie Hamrick; third wife, Susanna Webb.

Chapter 103. Seventh Generation.

CHAPTER 104. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 105. Seventh Generation.

Children of Isaac Hollifield and wife, Hannah Hamrick: Edgar married Allie Allen; second wife, Nancy Jane Hamrick.

CHAPTER 106. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 107. Seventh Generation.

Children of Jason Hamrick and wife, Sarah Ann Blanton: Nancy married Frankin Blanton.

CHAPTER 108. Seventh Generation.

Children of Wiley Hamrick and wife, Sarah Ann Matheney: Roxanna married George Hill.

CHAPTER 109. Sixth Generation.

Children of William Hamrick and wife, Martha McSwain: Cassie married David Oliver Green.

CHAPTER 110. Sixth Generation.


**Chapter 111. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 112. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 113. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 114. Seventh Generation.**

Children of Berry Green and wife, Jane Owens: Zorah married

CHAPTER 115. Seventh Generation.

Children of Asa Green and wife, Millie Green: Ida married Thomas Goode.

CHAPTER 116. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 117. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 118. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 119. Sixth Generation.

Judith married Volney Goode. Hannah married James Wood. Dru-
married David Scruggs. Mary never married. Harvey never mar-
ried.

**Chapter 120. Seventh Generation.**

Children of Albert Green and wife, Mary Jane Washburn: Cora
never married.

**Chapter 121. Seventh Generation.**

Children of Reuben Green and wife, Jane Scruggs: Toliver mar-
married Blanch Hamrick. Seaton married Susanna Canton. Mur-
phy married Erie Pearson. Permelia married Andrew Green. Kan-
sas married Chivus Bridges. Volney never married. Albert never
married. Two infants.

**Chapter 122. Seventh Generation.**

Children of Volney Goode and wife, Judith Green: Oscar mar-
rried Nolla Pope. Ollie married Franklin Weathers. Elsie married
Rex McCraw. Charles married Susanna Wilson; second wife, Pa-
tience Tate. Eunice married Cluff McSwain. Tony married Ernest
Burton Lovelace. George married Julia Painter. Thomas married
Ida Green.

**Chapter 123. Seventh Generation.**

Children of James Wood and wife, Hannah Green: Moses mar-
rried Rosanna Hamrick; second wife, Rosanna Ledbetter. Eunice
married Gabriel Ellis. Mary Susanna married William Skinner.
Rebecca married Aaron Reuben Hamrick. Three infants.

**Chapter 124. Seventh Generation.**

Children of Jonothan Green and wife, Louisa Wood: Ida married
John Pruett. Docio married Plato Brooks. Rebecca married Law-
rence Rollins. Willard married Dovia Scoggins. Melvin married
CHAPTER 125. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 126. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 127. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 128. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 129. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 130. Seventh Generation.

Children of Capt. Oliver Holland and wife, Rosanna Hamrick:

Chapter 131. Seventh Generation.


Children of Dr. Timmons Greenberry Hamrick and wife, Mary Harrell: Timmons Rhoe not married. Asa Harrell not married.

Chapter 132. Fifth Generation.


Chapter 133. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 134. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 135. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 136. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 137. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 138. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 139. Sixth Generation.

Children of Burwell Hamrick and wife, Nancy Elizabeth Hughes:

CHAPTER 140. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 141. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 142. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 143. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 144. Seventh Generation.

EARLY TYPE OF COTTON GIN. (SEE PAGE 27)

**Chapter 145. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 146. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 147. Seventh Generation.**

Children of Nelson Watterson and wife, Jane Hughes: John married Elizabeth Howell. Hope married Martha Ware. Magby married Rebecca Howell. Mary married Martin Hicks.

**Chapter 148. Seventh Generation.**

Children of Ruphus Gladden and wife, Malindy Hughes: James married Julia Johnston. Clarence married Alma Kerr.

**Chapter 149. Seventh Generation.**

CHAPTER 150. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 151. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 152. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 153. Fifth Generation.

Children of David Hamrick and wife, Rebecca Raney: Archibal married Sarah Webb.


CHAPTER 154. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 155. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 156. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 157. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 158. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 159. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 160. Seventh Generation.

CHAPTER 161. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 162. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 163. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 164. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 165. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 166. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 167. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 168. Seventh Generation.

Children of Aaron Hamrick and wife, Susanna Goode: James William married Turie Haynes; second wife, ——— Scruggs.

Chapter 169. Seventh Generation.

Children of Chambers Wood and wife, Susanna Hamrick: Walter married Susanna Green.

Chapter 170. Fourth Generation.


Chapter 171. Fifth Generation.

Children of Samuel Bridges and wife, Rebecca Hamrick: Jesse married Elizabeth Harrell; second wife, Malindy Dye.

Chapter 172. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 173. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 174. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 175. Seventh Generation.

Chapter 176. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 177. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 178. Seventh Generation.

Children of Samuel Bridges and wife, Delphia Hardin: James never married. Sarah Elizabeth married Asa Cicero Hamrick.

Chapter 179. Sixth Generation.

Children of Samuel Bridges and wife, Mary Ann Pinson: Amanda married Jezebell Lovelace.


Children of William Green and wife, Nancy Green: Hannah married Joseph Robertson. Rebecca married Jacob Tate; second

Chapter 180. Sixth Generation.


Children of Robbin Green and wife, Martha Bridges: Junius married Spratt.

Chapter 181. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 182. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 183. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 184. Seventh Generation.


**Chapter 185. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 186. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 187. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 188. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 189. Seventh Generation.**

Chapter 190. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 191. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 192. Sixth Generation.

Children of Reuben Bridges and wife, Cinthia Harrell: David married Celia Davis; second wife, Ida Philbeck. Jane married Noah Green; second husband, Alonzo Rollins.

Chapter 193. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 194. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 195. Fifth Generation.

Children of Aaron Bridges and wife, Sarah Hamrick: Drury married Ethie Elwithie Hicks. Timmons married Silveraney Jolley.

CHAPTER 196. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 197. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 198. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 199. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 200. Seventh Generation.

Children of John Walker and wife, Sarah Lee: Zecheriah married Victoria Lovelace; second wife, Lucindy Wall. Laura married John A. Jenkins. Elizabeth married Louis Scruggs. Margaret married
OLD CRACKING REEL USED FOR WOOL OR COTTON MANUFACTURE. (SEE PAGE 27)

**Chapter 201. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 202. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 203. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 204. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 205. Seventh Generation.**

Children of Timmons Gamewell Lee and wife, Permelia Ann Hol-

CHAPTER 206. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 207. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 208. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 209. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 210. Seventh Generation.

CHAPTER 211. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 212. Fifth Generation.


CHAPTER 213. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 214. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 215. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 216. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 217. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 218. Sixth Generation.


Children of John S. Bridges and wife, Vianna Padgett: Roxanna married Whitstone Blanton. Arkansas married Amose Bridges.

CHAPTER 219. Sixth Generation.

Children of Berry Bridges and wife, Sarah Maze: Greenberry married Martha Bedford. Susanna married Columbus Jolley. Elizabeth married Drury Green; second husband, Robert Philbeck.
Chapter 220. Fifth Generation.


Chapter 221. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 222. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 223. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 224. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 225. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 226. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 227. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 228. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 229. Sixth Generation.

Chapter 230. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 231. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 232. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 233. Seventh Generation.


Children of Andy Blanton and wife, Elizabeth Winbrown; John Franklin never married. Judith never married.

Chapter 234. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 235. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 236. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 237. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 238. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 239. Seventh Generation.

Children of James Young and wife, Susanna Blanton: George married Margaret Lorance (no children). Margaret married Dr. Oliver P. Gardner. Dr. Guilford married Florence Jackson. Pri-

Chapter 240. Eighth Generation.


Chapter 241. Eighth Generation.

Children of Columbus Martin and wife, Estella Young: Darcus married Charles Crowell. Mamie not married.

Chapter 242. Eighth Generation.


Chapter 243. Eighth Generation.


Chapter 244. Eighth Generation.

Children of Samuel Young and wife, Elizabeth Mauney: Blanch married Columbus Burrus. Cuttie married Joseph Biggerstaff.
OLD-FASHIONED WEAVING LOOM. (SEE PAGE 27)
Chapter 245. Eighth Generation.


Chapter 246. Eighth Generation.


Chapter 247. Eighth Generation.


Chapter 248. Sixth Generation.

Children of James Blanton and wife, Mary Bridges: William Asbury married Lucindy Lovelace.


Chapter 249. Seventh Generation.

CHAPTER 250. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 251. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 252. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 253. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 254. Seventh Generation.

Children of Andy Blanton and wife, Elizabeth Jolley: Albert
married Catherine Green. Caroline married Asa Hamrick. Edith
Ellen married Osborne Lee. Mary Missalaney married Jesse Pear-
son. Nancy Susanna married George Lookado Pruett. Elizabeth

CHAPTER 255. Seventh Generation.

Children of John Blanton and wife, Sarah Hughes: Elizabeth

CHAPTER 256. Sixth Generation.

Children of Young Hughes and wife, Sarah Blanton: Putnam
married Julia Wray. Susanna married James McMurry. Amos
married Jane Alexander. Wesley married Sarah Ann Roberts.
Elizabeth married Wesley Blanton. Artie Elizabeth married Na-
poleon Davis. Narcissus married William Hamrick. Sarah married

CHAPTER 257. Seventh Generation.

Children of James McMurry and wife, Susanna Hughes: John
married Mary White; second wife, Eunice Doty. James married
Mary Dycus. Noah married Minnie Putnam. Julius married Alice
Graham never married. Elizabeth never married. Mary never
married. Susanna never married. Rachael never married. Mar-
garet never married.

CHAPTER 258. Seventh Generation.

Children of Napoleon Davis and wife, Artie Elizabeth Hughes:
Amos married Mary Blanton. Perry married Permelia Burgin.
Henry married Savannah Brannan. Leuenia married Mills Flack.
Lenora never married.
CHAPTER 259. Sixth Generation.

Children of Thomas Harris and wife, Elizabeth Blanton: Burwell married Tegmira Bridges. Margaret married James Huskey. Emeline married Bowen Bridges.

CHAPTER 260. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 261. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 262. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 263. Seventh Generation.

Children of Beattie Blanton and wife, Julia Webb: Hackett married Dela Hamrick. John married Orelia Barr; second wife, Mary Persall.
CHAPTER 264. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 265. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 266. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 267. Fifth Generation.


CHAPTER 268. Sixth Generation.

CHAPTER 269. Sixth Generation.

Children of Anonymus Ledbetter and wife, Rebecca McSwain: Smith married Nancy Ann Blanton.

CHAPTER 270. Sixth Generation.

Children of Eurias Ledbetter and wife, Nancy Bridges: John married Mary Lee; second wife, Mary Flack. Columbus M. married Priscilla Smith. Cleophus married Anonymus McSwain.

CHAPTER 271. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 272. Fifth Generation.


CHAPTER 273. Sixth Generation.


**Chapter 274. Sixth Generation.**

Children of James Hicks and wife, Nancy Hughes: Gather married Susanna Goforth.

**Chapter 275. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 276. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 277. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 278. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 279. Fifth Generation.**


**Chapter 280. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 281. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 282. Fifth Generation.**


CHAPTER 283. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 284. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 285. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 286. Seventh Generation.

CHAPTER 287. *Seventh Generation.*

Children of David Bridges and wife, Margaret Horton: George Miller never married. Biddie not married.

CHAPTER 288. *Seventh Generation.*


CHAPTER 289. *Seventh Generation.*


CHAPTER 290. *Sixth Generation.*


CHAPTER 291. *Fifth Generation.*


Chapter 292. Fifth Generation.

Children of Jesse Doty and wife, Mary Bridges: Osborne never married.

Chapter 293. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 294. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 295. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 296. Seventh Generation.

CHAPTER 297. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 298. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 299. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 300. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 301. Seventh Generation.

Children of John Jones and wife, Susanna Jones: Nancy married James Holland.
CHAPTER 302. Fifth Generation.


CHAPTER 303. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 304. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 305. Sixth Generation.

Children of Abrian Bridges and wife, Mary Allen: Samantha never married. Liddie married ———— Batie.

CHAPTER 306. Sixth Generation.


OLD TYPE OF WINDING BLADES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS. (SEE PAGE 28)
ried Margaret Norwood. James married Elizabeth Moore (no children).

CHAPTER 308. Fifth Generation.


CHAPTER 309. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 310. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 311. Fifth Generation.

Children of David McSwain and wife, Susanna Hamrick: David married Lucinday McSwain. William married Judith Hamrick. Samuel married Mary Lovelace. John married Sarah Hamrick; second wife, Eunice Moore; third wife, Elizabeth Hughes; fourth

Chapter 312. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 313. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 314. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 315. Seventh Generation

CHAPTER 316. *Seventh Generation.*


CHAPTER 317. *Sixth Generation.*


CHAPTER 318. *Eighth Generation.*

Children of Zecheriah R. McKinney and wife, Lucindy McSwain: Meldonia married Burton H. Bridges.

CHAPTER 319. *Seventh Generation.*


CHAPTER 320. *Eighth Generation.*


CHAPTER 321. *Seventh Generation.*


CHAPTER 322. *Seventh Generation.*

Children of David McSwain and wife, Lucindy McSwain: Wil-

CHAPTER 323. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 324. Seventh Generation.

Children of Thomas Lovelace and wife, Judith McSwain: Crawford married Martha Beam. Eunice married Smith Wilkins.

CHAPTER 325. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 326. Seventh Generation.

Children of Housand Harrell and wife, Cinthia McSwain: Dice Elizabeth married Columbus M. Melton; second husband, Rhodes Glover.

CHAPTER 327. Sixth Generation.

Children of James McSwain and wife, Sarah Bostic: Lucindy married David McSwain.

CHAPTER 328. Fifth Generation.

Children of James Moore and wife, Elizabeth McSwain: David

Chapter 329. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 330. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 331. Sixth Generation.

Children of Leander Green and wife, Sarah Moore: James married Mary Wilson; second wife, Hannah Matheney. Elizabeth married John Burgess.

Chapter 332. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 333. Sixth Generation

Children of Henry Champion and wife, Elizabeth Moore: David
married Darthia Phillips; second wife, Jane Patterson. James
married Elizabeth Green. Richard married Rebecca Moore. Nar-
cissus married William Curtice.

CHAPTER 334. Sixth Generation.

Children of James Porch Jolley and wife, Malindy Moore: Richard
married Malissa Green. Sarah married Henry Bedsan. Mary
married Luther Robertson. George married Julia Robertson.
Eunice never married.

CHAPTER 335. Sixth Generation.

Children of Asbury Jolley and wife, Mary Moore: Edley married

CHAPTER 336. Sixth Generation.

Children of Berry Hicks and wife, Hannah Moore: William Andrew
married Cordelia Green. Willis G. married Nancy Webb.
Catherine never married.

CHAPTER 337. Sixth Generation.

Children of David Oliver Moore and wife, Judith McSwain:
Martha Susanna married Richard McSwain. Sarah Malinda
Hannah Caroline married Alonzo Hartis. John James Married
Harriett Roberts; second wife, Hester Campbell. David Hamrick
married Malindy Green. Margaret Ellen never married.

CHAPTER 338. Sixth Generation.

Children of James Moore and wife, Jane Bridges: Auston mar-
rried Malinda Goode. James Robert married Mary Green. Burwell
married Eliza Scruggs.

CHAPTER 339. Fifth Generation.

Children of William McSwain and wife, Mary Bridges: Burwell
married Eliza McSwain; second wife, Jane Hamrick, (no children).
THREE TYPES OF EARLY CORN AND WHEAT MILLS. (SEE PAGE 22)

CHAPTER 340. Sixth Generation.

Children of George McSwain and wife, Hannah McSwain: Green married Margaret McSwain. Thomas married Martha Champion. Kina married Frankey Ledbetter. Wellington married —— ——.

CHAPTER 341. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 342. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 343. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 344. Fifth Generation.

Children of Thomas McSwain and wife, Frankey Bridges: William married Malissa Gipson, (no children). Thomas married Nancy Byers. Permelia married Anonymous Ledbetter; second husband,

CHAPTER 345. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 346


Children of Thomas McSwain and wife, Mary Bridges: Jane married John Mayes. Allis married Ruphus Allen.

CHAPTER 347. Sixth Generation


CHAPTER 348. Sixth Generation.

Chapter 349. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 350. Fifth Generation.


Chapter 351. Sixth Generation.

Children of George Green and wife, Nancy McSwain: Franklin married Wilmina Cabness. Clarissa married McClain Pannell; second husband, James Green.


Chapter 352. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 353. Sixth Generation.


**Chapter 354. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 355. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 356. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 357. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 358. Sixth Generation.**

Children of Harvey Randall and wife, Eunice Green: Achella married Martha Dedmon. Pinkney married Rosanna Holland; second wife, Gussie Harrell. Shaw married Panthia Hamrick, second wife, Arrie Hamrick; third wife Claudie Hamrick. Alice

Chapter 359. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 360. Fifth Generation.


Children of David McSwain and wife, Catherine Robertson: Margaret married Elijah Hamrick. Elizabeth married David Robertson, (no children).

Chapter 361. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 362. Sixth Generation.

CHAPTER 363. Sixth Generation.

Children of George McSwain and wife, Mary Hamrick: Catherine married Moses Latham. Elizabeth never married.


CHAPTER 364. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 365. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 366. Fifth Generation.


CHAPTER 367. Sixth Generation.

Children of Benjamin Franklin McSwain and wife, Nancy


CHAPTER 368. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 369. Sixth Generation.

Children of Hasell McSwain and wife, Mary Chambers: Fannie married Joseph Enboden, McSwain. One infant.

CHAPTER 370. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 371. Sixth Generation.

Children of David Hogue Smith and wife, Margaret McSwain: Albert married Louisa Guffey. Effie married James Campbell.

Chapter 372. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 373. Fifth Generation.


Chapter 374. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 375. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 376. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 377. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 378. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 379. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 380. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 381. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 382. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 383. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 384. Seventh Generation.

Chapter 385. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 386. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 387. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 388. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 389. Sixth Generation.

CHAPTER 390. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 391. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 392. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 393. Seventh Generation.

Children of Jonothan Harrell and wife, Elizabeth Blanton: Wesley married Catherine Harriss. Eliza Helen married Drury Lee.

CHAPTER 394. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 395. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 396. Seventh Generation.

CHAPTER 397. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 398. Fifth Generation.


CHAPTER 399. Sixth Generation.

Children of George McSwain and wife, Margaret Latham: Margaret married David McSwain. Penina married Jonathan McSwain.

CHAPTER 400. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 401. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 402. Seventh Generation.

Children of David McSwain and wife, Margaret McSwain: Thomas Walker married Mary Elizabeth McSwain. David Andrews
OLD TYPE OF SPINNING WHEEL. (SEE PAGE 27)
married Sarah Edwards; second wife, Emeline Champion. Elijah Matterson married Eliza Davis; second wife, Carrie Campbell. Mary married Samuel Edgar Champion.

**CHAPTER 403. Fifth Generation.**


**CHAPTER 404. Sixth Generation.**


**CHAPTER 405. Seventh Generation.**


**CHAPTER 406. Seventh Generation.**


CHAPTER 407. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 408. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 409. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 410. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 411. Sixth Generation.

Children of George Bridges and wife, Mary Matheney: William married Mary McSwain. Hassell married Adlissey Hicks. Abriam
married Mary Allen. Lawson married Emeline McSwain. Vianna
married Crawford White. Frankie married Carnie Huffstetler.
David married Elizabeth McSwain. Mary married James McSwain.
Elizabeth married Leander Kindrick. Sarah never married.

CHAPTER 412. Seventh Generation.

Children of Lawson Bridges and wife, Emeline McSwain: Har-
rriott married Thomas Camp. Ellen married James Saunders. Mar-
tha never married.

CHAPTER 413. Fifth Generation.

Children of John Matheney and wife, Elizabeth Hamrick: David
married Hannah Sarah Hamrick. George married Mary Hamrick.
Louis married Tempie Simmons. Sarah married Wiley Hamrick; sec-
second husband, George Robertson Hamrick. Rebecca married Alvin
Padgett. Mary Elizabeth married William D. Gillispie. Hannah
married Louis Hawkins; second husband, James Green. Elmira

CHAPTER 414. Sixth Generation.

Children of David Matheney and wife, Hannah Sarah Hamrick: Cleo-
phias married Hester Scroggss. Eveline married Monroe Haw-
Bessie married Pinkney Green. Carmelia married George Simmons.
Elijah married Penina Green.

CHAPTER 415. Sixth Generation.

Children of George Matheney and wife, Mary Hamrick: John
Landrum married Panthia Tate. Wiley married Ella Tate. George
married Louisa Holland.

CHAPTER 416. Sixth Generation.

Children of Louis Matheney and wife, Tempie Simmons: Joseph
married Clearenda Wall; second wife, Laura Scoggins.
Chapter 417. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 418. Sixth Generation.

Children of Louis Hawkins and wife, Hannah Matheney: Toliver married Thaney Goode.

Children of James Green and wife, Hannah Matheney: Clarrie Jane married Berry McSwain Padgett. Susanna married Columbus Hoyle.

Chapter 419. Seventh Generation.

Children of George McSwain and wife, Margaret Latham: Margaret married David McSwain. Penina married Jonothan McSwain.

Chapter 420. Fifth Generation.


Chapter 421. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 422. Seventh Generation.

Children of Thomas Jolley and wife, Elizabeth Moore: Brivet married Penina Elmore; second wife, Sarah Holland; third wife, Ella Robertson. Stanford married Mollie Durham. Prairie married Julia Durham; second wife, Mary Humphries. Loucretia married

CHAPTER 423. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 424. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 425. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 426. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 427. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 428. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 429. Fourth Generation.

Children of William Champion and wife, Mollie Hamrick: George married Rebecca McSwain; second wife, Elizabeth Bostic.

CHAPTER 430. Fifth Generation.

Children of George Champion and wife, Rebecca McSwain: Richard married Mariah Burchett.


CHAPTER 431. Sixth Generation.

Children of David Champion and wife, Amelia Jane McBrayer: Dr. Clifton Otus married Allis Crowder. Martha Elizabeth married Thomas C. Pettie.

CHAPTER 432. Sixth Generation.

Children of Christopher Love and wife, Sarah Champion: James never married. George never married.

CHAPTER 433. Sixth Generation.

Children of Phillip Davis and wife, Martha Champion: Cham-

CHAPTER 434. Sixth Generation.

Children of William Carr McSwain and wife, Margaret Champion: Rachael never married. Rebecca Elizabeth married Crawford Green.

CHAPTER 435. Fourth Generation.


CHAPTER 436. Fifth Generation.


CHAPTER 437. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 438. Seventh Generation.

Children of David McBrayer and wife, Martha Blanton: Charles

Chapter 439. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 440. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 441. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 442. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 443. Seventh Generation.

Children of Achillis Durham and wife, Amelia Beam: William

Chapter 444. Seventh Generation.


Children of George Doggett and wife, Mary Bean: Sarah married Jasper Green.

Chapter 445. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 446. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 447. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 448. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 449. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 450. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 451. Seventh Generation.

Children of Franklin Harrell and wife, Nancy Bland: Nancy married William Smart.


Chapter 452. Sixth Generation.

CHAPTER 453. Sixth Generation.

Children of John Harrell and wife, Jane Wray: Lawson married Caroline Price. Dr. John married Hattie Black.

CHAPTER 454. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 455. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 456. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 457. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 458. Seventh Generation.

Children of George Bostic and wife, Margaret Goode: John
married Olavine Smart. Marthia married Samuel Harrell. Leonard 
moved Cordelia Harrell. Dr. Chivans married Massie Aldridge. 
Charles married Minnie Wilhart. Georgie married Dr. Robert 
Garrin. Mary Clarenda never married. Rodney James never mar-
ried.

CHAPTER 459. Seventh Generation.

Children of John Bostic and wife, Susanna McArthur: Alonzo 
moved Sarah McDonnell. Arrenia married William Murphy. Mil-
son married Nettie Huntley; second wife, Minnie Hall. Eula May 
moved Ivey Johnston. Garmillia never married. Baxter never mar-
ned. Docia not married.

CHAPTER 460. Seventh Generation.

Children of Thomas Carroll and wife, Priscilla Bostic: John 
moved Zoulia McDonnell; second wife, Allie Sorrells. Sarah mar-

CHAPTER 461. Seventh Generation.

Children of Andrw McDaniel and wife, Tempie Bostic: Richard 
moved Quintina Hicks. Cornelia married Jefferson Smith. Ola 
moved John C. Cowen. Hattie married Amos Harrell. Charles 
moved Amos Harrell.

CHAPTER 462. Seventh Generation.

Children of Washington Wilkie and wife, Delia McBrayer: George 
moved ——— ———. Catherine married Martin Putnam. Jane 

CHAPTER 463. Seventh Generation.

Children of Franklin Daniels and wife, Susanna McBrayer: John
UNCLE BERRY HAMRICK

WHO DIED DURING 1918 AT THE ADVANCED AGE OF 98 YEARS. LAST MEMBER OF THE
THIRD HAMRICK GENERATION IN CLEVELAND AND RUTHERFORD COUNTIES. (SEE PAGE 11)

CHAPTER 464. Seventh Generation.

Children of Lorenzo McBrayer and wife, Catherine King: Dr. Thomas not married.

CHAPTER 465. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 466. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 467. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 468. Seventh Generation.

Chapter 469. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 470. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 471. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 472. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 473. Seventh Generation.

Children of Martin Harrell and wife, Vianna Webb: George married Cordelia Suttle. Priscilla married Columbus Canipe. Hughie

**Chapter 474. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 475. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 476. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 477. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 478. Seventh Generation.**

Chapter 479. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 480. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 481. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 482. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 483. Seventh Generation.

ried Dollie McMahan. Georgie married Clarence Hodge. James married ——— ———.

Chapter 484. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 485. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 486. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 487. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 488. Fifth Generation.


Chapter 489. Sixth Generation.

CHAPTER 490. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 491. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 492. Eighth Generation.


CHAPTER 493. Eighth Generation.


CHAPTER 494. Eighth Generation.

Children of Solon Green and wife, Catherine Hamrick: Garland Manning married Maudie Osborne. Gertrude not married.

CHAPTER 495. Seventh Generation.

Children of Andy Hamrick and wife, Sarah McSwain: Elizabeth never married.
Chapter 496. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 497. Seventh Generation.

Children of George Wright and wife, Biddie Robertson: Georgeanna married Willie E. Fite.

Chapter 498. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 499. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 500. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 501. Fifth Generation.

Children of Thomas Hardin and wife, Mary Hamrick: George

Chapter 502. Sixth Generation.


Children of George Hardin and wife, Martha McSwain: Nancy married Willis Webb. Amanda married David Oliver Green. Saleny married Anderson Owens.

Chapter 503. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 504. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 505. Seventh Generation.

Children of Anderson Owens and wife, Malena Hardin: George married Barberry Bridges. Arrie married Lensey Bridges. Alonzo

CHAPTER 506. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 507. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 508. Seventh Generation.

Children of W. Perry Lovelace and wife, Jane Hardin: Allis married Daniel Brooks.

CHAPTER 509. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 510. Sixth Generation.


**Chapter 511. Sixth Generation.**

Children of Hosie Hardin and wife, Sarah Hamrick: Jesse married Narcissus Holland; second wife, Artie Bridges. Catherine married James Young Hamrick.

**Chapter 512. Sixth Generation.**


**Chapter 513. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 514. Seventh Generation.**


**Chapter 515. Seventh Generation.**

Children of Berry Lovelace and wife, Mary Bridges: Cicero married Dora Hawkins. Victor married Susanna Horne.
Chapter 516. Seventh Generation.

Children of Thomas Lovelace and wife, Judith McSwain: Crawford married Sarah Boggs first, he next married Martha Beam. Eunice married Smith Wilkins.

Chapter 517. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 518. Seventh Generation.

Children of Edmon G. Lovelace and wife, Priscilla Washburn: Allis married Thomas Kennedy Barnett.

Chapter 519. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 520. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 521. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 522. Seventh Generation.

Children of Jesse Hardin and wife, Caroline McClure: James mar-

Chapter 523. Seventh Generation.

Children of James Hardin and wife, Elizabeth Dawning: Lafayette married Margaret Moore; second wife, Rebeckey Gordon. Doctor married Francis Good; second wife, Margaret Street. Susanna married Richmond Hardin.


Chapter 524. Fifth Generation.


Chapter 525. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 526. Sixth Generation.

Children of Alexander Bridges and wife, Hettie Daves: Samuel

Chapter 527. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 528. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 529. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 530. Third Generation.


Chapter 531. Fourth Generation.


Chapter 532. Fifth Generation.


Chapter 533. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 534. Fifth Generation.

Rev. G. P. Hamrick, wife and son
CHAPTER 535. *Fifth Generation.*


CHAPTER 536. *Sixth Generation.*


CHAPTER 537. *Sixth Generation.*

Children of John Tate and wife, Laucretia Hamrick: Andrew married Cinthia McSwain (no children). Etta married Jefferson Pruett.

CHAPTER 538. *Sixth Generation.*

Children of Marion Hamrick and wife, Frankie Bridges: Sarah never married.

CHAPTER 539. *Sixth Generation.*

Children of Amose Hamrick and wife, Dizer Edwards: Monroe married Elizabeth Bright. Margaret married Thomas Bridges.

CHAPTER 540. *Sixth Generation.*


CHAPTER 541. *Sixth Generation.*

Children of Andy Hamrick and wife, Susanna Hamrick: William Moses married Susanna Blanton. Two infants.

Children of George Bowen and wife, Susanna Hamrick: Augustus married Elizabeth Brackett. Ella married Flaxton Suttle.
Chapter 542. Fifth Generation.


Chapter 543. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 544. Fifth Generation.


Chapter 545. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 546. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 547. Seventh Generation.

Children of John Callhoun Hamrick and wife, Charlotte Harrell:

Chapter 548. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 549. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 550. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 551. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 552. Seventh Generation.

Children of John Arnell and wife, Maryann Davis: Lottie married Bunyan Jones. Duffie not married.

Chapter 553. Fourth Generation.

Children of Henry Hamrick and wife, Elizabeth Bowens: James

CHAPTER 554. Fifth Generation.


CHAPTER 555. Fourth Generation.


CHAPTER 556. Fourth Generation.

Children of Enoch Hamrick: Mary married Clator Smith.

CHAPTER 557. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 558. Seventh Generation.

Chapter 559. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 560. Seventh Generation.

Children of Samuel Boston and wife, Susanna Jane Smith: Miller never married.

Chapter 561. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 562. Seventh Generation.

Children of Watson Lee and wife, Martha Smith: Melvenia married James Henry Blanton.

Children of Albert Morehead and wife, Martha Smith: George married Callie Hawkins.

Chapter 563. Fourth Generation.


Chapter 564. Fifth Generation.


Children of Benjamin Magness and wife, Nancy Walker: Samuel married Nancy Grigg. Robert married Susanna Grigg; second wife,

Chapter 565. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 566. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 567. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 568. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 569. Fifth Generation.

CHAPTER 570. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 571. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 572. Sixth Generation.


CHAPTER 573. Eighth Generation.


CHAPTER 574. Eighth Generation.

Children of Joseph Walker and wife, Eliza Williamson: Eugene Edward married Emma Lawrence. Marietta married Franklin L.

Chapter 575. Eighth Generation.


Chapter 576. Eighth Generation.


Chapter 577. Eighth Generation.


Chapter 578. Eighth Generation.

Chapter 579. Sixth Generation.


Chapter 580. Seventh Generation.

Children of Crawford Hamrick and wife, Susanna Bridges: Enoch Avery married Susanna Owens. Phoebia married Alexander Campbell.

Chapter 581. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 582. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 583. Seventh Generation.

Elija B. Hamrick

Chapter 584. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 585. Seventh Generation.

Children of Noah Green and wife, Margaret Hamrick: Docia married John Landrum Hamrick.

Chapter 586. Eighth Generation.


Chapter 587. Seventh Generation.


Chapter 588. Seventh Generation.

CHAPTER 589. Eighth Generation.


CHAPTER 590. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 591. Seventh Generation.


CHAPTER 592. Seventh Generation.

Children of Drury Green and wife, Elizabeth Bridges: James married Etta Bridges. Francis married Alice Price.

CHAPTER 593. Seventh Generation.

Children of Seth Bedford and wife, Martha Spurlin: Seth married Laura McDaniel.

Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, had two brothers who came with him. Their names were Robert and Charles. They all served in the Revolutionary War and all lived to be very old men. Benjamin Hamrick had seven children—three sons, James, John and Marshall; four girls, Catherine, Polly, Salathy and Seley.

Elder John Hamrick, son of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from
Ireland, was twice married. His first wife was a Mozley. His second wife was Nancy Todd. His first wife had five children, two boys and three girls. The names of the boys were Benjamin and Jeremiah, the girls were Catherine, Eliza and Simmedy. The children of the second wife were three boys and two girls. The boys were James P., William and Marshall; the girls were Peggy, Ann and Emeline. Ten children in all and whom they married:


I do not know the names of all their children, but will give all I know. Benjamin Hamrick, son of Elder John Hamrick, grandson of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, married Peggy Redic. They only had one son, named William. I do not know the names of his girls.

Jeremiah Hamrick, son of Elder John Hamrick, married Lou Child. Their first child was a boy named John.

——— Hamrick, daughter of Elder John Hamrick, married Lebron Pitts. They only had one child, Jane.

William Hamrick, son of Elder John Hamrick, married Nancy Cook. They had four children—one girl named Eliza; the boys were William, John and Joe Benny.


James P. Hamrick, son of Elder John Hamrick, and grandson of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, married Malinda Horsley. Had six children, four boys and two girls. Their names and whom they married:


D. M. Hamrick, son of James M. Hamrick, grandson of James P. Hamrick, and great-grandson of Elder John Hamrick, great-great-grandson of Benjamin Hamrick, who came over from Ireland, married twice. First wife, Lula Todd. They had three children—two boys, Ernest and Custer. The girl is named Annie. The second wife was Mattie Joiner. They had one child, a boy, J. D.

Annie Hamrick, daughter of D. M. Hamrick, granddaughter of James M. Hamrick, great-granddaughter of James P. Hamrick, great-great-granddaughter of Elder John Hamrick and great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, married Hosey Danley. They had one child, which died in infancy.

Mattie Hamrick, daughter of James M. Hamrick, granddaughter of James P. Hamrick, great-granddaughter of Elder John Hamrick, great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, married Americus Jackson. They had five children—three boys, R. D. and Caspuss; the other boy died in infancy. The girls are Cara Bell and Claudia.

R. D. Hamrick, son of D. M. Hamrick, grandson of James M.
Hamrick, great-grandson of James P. Hamrick, great-great-grandson of Elder John Hamrick, and great-great-great-grandson of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, married Mrs. Stella Roney. They had one child, which died in infancy.

A. W. Hamrick, son of James M. Hamrick, grandson of James P. Hamrick, great-grandson of Elder John Hamrick, great-great-grandson of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, married Eliza Hare. They had eight children. I do not know their names.

Professor D. Z. Hamrick, son of James M. Hamrick, grandson of James P. Hamrick, great-grandson of Elder John Hamrick, and great-great-grandson of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, married Rosa Harper. They have no children.

O. E. Hamrick, son of James M. Hamrick, grandson of James P. Hamrick, great-grandson of Elder John Hamrick, and great-great-grandson of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, married Texas Hall. They have six children: four boys, Doster, Lindon, Bonney and Chester. The girls are Lucy and Vera.

Minnie Hamrick, daughter of James M. Hamrick, granddaughter of James P. Hamrick, great-granddaughter of Elder John Hamrick, and great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, married M. L. Patterson. They had five children: two girls, named Violet and Thelma. The boys were named Lester, Martell and Willard. Violet married Ike Hyde.

Ninna Hamrick, daughter of James M. Hamrick, granddaughter of James P. Hamrick, great-granddaughter of Elder John Hamrick, and great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, married Oscar Lee. They have five children—four boys, named Olinthus, Curtis, Robert and S. B. The girl is named Gladys.

S. F. Hamrick, son of James M. Hamrick, grandson of James P. Hamrick, great-grandson of Elder John Hamrick, great-great-grandson of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, died at the
age of nineteen, with pneumonia. This is all of James M. Hamrick’s children and grandchildren.

Dr. C. C. Hamrick, son of James P. Hamrick, and grandson of Elder John Hamrick, great-grandson of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, married Mattie Creech. They only had one child, daughter of Elder John Hamrick, and great-granddaughter of Benjamin which died in infancy.

Fannie L. Hamrick, daughter of James P. Hamrick, grandson of Hamrick, who came from Ireland.

Georgia Ann Hamrick, daughter of James P. Hamrick, and granddaughter of Elder John Hamrick, and great-granddaughter of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, married James Pollard. The names of their children and grandchildren:

Arthur Pollard lives in Texas, married Hattie Blidsole.

Charles Pollard married Joeanna Brown; had five children: Luther, Homer, Jim Tom, Katie and Gidie.

John Pollard married Bertha Churchwell; had one child named James.


Ella Pollard married William Hendrick. Had four children: Annie, Jewel, Grady, and I do not know the name of the other.


Fannie Pollard married Emmett.


The names of Frank Hamrick’s children, grandchildren of James P. Hamrick, great-grandchildren of Elder Hamrick, great-great-grandchildren of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland.
James P. Hamrick, son of J. F. Hamrick, married Esther Underwood. They live in Oklahoma and have no children.


Selma Hamrick, daughter of J. F. Hamrick, married Frank Grice. Do not know their children.


W. L. Hamrick, son of James P. Hamrick, grandson of Elder John Hamrick, grandson of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, married Lizzie Hefflin; had five children: James R., William J., Walter A. The girls are Fatie C. and Mollie.

Walter A. Hamrick, son of W. L. Hamrick, and grandson of James P. Hamrick, great-grandson of Elder John Hamrick, and great-great-grandson of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, married Cathie Forehand. They have no children.

Mollie Hamrick, daughter of W. L. Hamrick, and granddaughter of James P. Hamrick, great-granddaughter of Elder John Hamrick, great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Hamrick, who came from Ireland, married Sam Neal. They have two children, named William Byron and a girl, named Martha Washington.

All the parties above named are in Georgia and Alabama. This is a copy of a letter written by Fannie Hamrick, Dothan, Ala., Route No. 1.