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NOTES
ON
COLONIAL NORTH CAROLINA
1700-1750



By J. BRYAN GRIMES
1905



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WRITTEN FOR
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By J. BRYAN GRIMES

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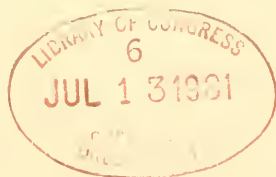
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This article first appeared in the North Carolina Booklet and, as it contains valuable historical information, which has not been heretofore published and is not easily accessible to the people of the State, it is deemed advisable by the Historical Commission to publish it in separate form for distribution, especially to libraries and students of North Carolina history.

W. J. PEELE,

Chairman N. C. Historical Commission.

October 5, 1905.



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"Some Notes on Colonial North Carolina, 1700-1750" was written at the request of the editors of the North Carolina Booklet and is a hastily prepared sketch of certain phases of the life of our people in that period of our history which is least known and most misrepresented.

Space would not admit of an article of sufficient length to give a satisfactory or comprehensive view of Colonial conditions in Eastern North Carolina, but enough is written, sustained by the record, to show that our painters have clouded rather than illumined the canvas in making the picture of the early Carolinian. From notes and material at hand it is possible that later a better considered and more extended sketch of Colonial North Carolina will be written.

J. BRYAN GRIMES.

October 5, 1905.

1890 10 29

REFERENCES WITH ABBREVIATIONS.

- Hawks' History of North Carolina, Hawks
 Brickell's Natural History of North Carolina,
 (Edition of 1735), Brickell
 Lawson's History of Carolina (Edition of 1709), Lawson
 Martin's History of North Carolina, Martin
 Colonial Records of North Carolina, C. R.
 Saunders' Prefatory Notes to Colonial Records
 of North Carolina, S. P. N.
 Bancroft's History of the United States,
 (Edition of 1856), Ban.
 Statutes at Large of Great Britain (Edition of 1763), . . .
 Carroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina, Carr. Coll.
 Chalmers' Introduction to the History of the
 Revolt of the American Colonies, Chalmers
 Holmes' Annals of America, Holmes' Annals
 Lossings' Field Book of the Revolution (Edition of 1852), . . Lossing
 Laws of North Carolina, Record of Grants, Original Papers, Wills,
 Inventories, Maps, etc., in the Secretary of State's Office.

NOTES ON COLONIAL NORTH CAROLINA 1700-1750.

BY J. BRYAN GRIMES.

In writing of Colonial North Carolina I can not do a better service than to present bare facts with sources of information rather than give an expression of my views and conclusions as to social conditions in our province before 1750. Before the middle of the eighteenth century we had no press and the world heard of us only from the print of the outsider who, from jealousy, ignorance or prejudice, did not do us justice. Having no historian of our own in Colonial times, our writers have relied as an authority upon Chalmers, whose every chapter was a continued vituperation or misrepresentation of our State. George Chalmers was born in Scotland, in 1742, and "emigrated to Maryland where he practiced law for ten years, till the troubles of the Revolution began, and then he returned to England." He was a bitter loyalist who had no patience with the spirit of American independence. The first of his historical works was published in 1781 during the Revolutionary War.

Of our history Col. Saunders says: "The first search made in London for information in regard to North Carolina affairs was doubtless that made by the historian George Chalmers, who, in 1780, published his *Political Annals of the Present United Colonies*, the fruit of his labors in the British Record Office to which the official position he held gave him access. This volume has been the standard authority with all later Carolina historians. Its general accuracy as to matters of fact is by no means perfect, and Mr.

Chalmers' bitter prejudices as a loyalist render his conclusions utterly unreliable.

At a later date the historian Williamson, who desired copies of certain papers in London relating to Carolina, hoped that Mr. Chalmers would furnish him therewith or assist him in obtaining them. Mr. Chalmers would do neither and threatened to interfere if application should be made to the head of the proper department."

Let us glance at some of the writings of this "standard authority with all later North Carolina historians" and compare them with the pages of Bancroft.

Of this colony just before the Culpeper rebellion Chalmers says:

"Originally a sprout from Virginia, the unprosperous plantation of North Carolina naturally produced the same unpleasant fruits, during that boisterous season. Alteration of system, no less than change of governors had long prevented the revolt of a colony, which, in 1675, contained only four thousand inhabitants, who derived, unhappily, no benefit from the coercion of laws or the influences of religion." *a*

Of this same period Bancroft says:

"The government had for about a year been left in what Royalists called 'Ill order and worse hands.' That is, it had been a government of the people themselves, favoring popular liberty, even to the protection of the friends of Colonial Independence." *b*

Chalmers writes again:

"North Carolina enjoyed unusual quiet for some time after the expulsion of Sothell, because continued anarchy often prompts a desire for fixed repose. * * * The most inconsiderable community of North Carolina has never relinquished the flattering gratifications of self-rule, even when they were inconvenient. Having refused to join in

a Chal., p. 166.

b Ban., Vol. 2, p. 157.

legislation with their Southern neighbors, the inhabitants were delivered over to their discontents; having denied submission to the Deputy-Governor sent them from Charleston, the proprietaries seem in despair to have relinquished them to their own management, in 1695, without inquiring for seven years after, whether they prospered or declined." *a*

In contrast to the above Bancroft writes:

"Here was a double grief to the proprietaries; the rapacity of Sothell was a breach of trust; the judgment of the Assembly an ominous usurpation. * * * The planters of North Carolina recovered tranquility so soon as they escaped the misrule from abroad, and sure of amnesty, esteemed themselves the happiest people on earth. They loved the pure air and clear skies of their 'summer land.'" * * *

"The planters of Albemarle were men who had been led to the choice of their residence from a hatred of restraint, and had lost themselves among the woods in search of independence. Are there any who doubt man's capacity for self-government, let them study the history of North Carolina; its inhabitants were restless and turbulent in their imperfect submission to a government imposed on them from abroad; the administration of the colony was firm, humane and tranquil when they were left to take care of themselves. Any government, but one of their own institution, was oppressive. * * * North Carolina was settled by the freest of the free; by men to whom the restraints of other colonies were too severe. But the settlers were gentle in their tempers, of serene minds, enemies to violence and blood-shed. * * * Freedom, entire freedom, was enjoyed without anxiety as without guarantees; the charities of life were scattered at their feet, like the flowers in their meadows; and the spirit of humanity maintained its influence in the Ar-

a Chalmers, pp. 264, 399.

cadia, as Royalist writers will have it, of 'rogues and rebels' in the paradise of Quakers." *a*

After a half page of sneers at North Carolina to cover a period of her history, he, Chalmers, ends a chapter thus:

"And this wretched province was continually branded as the general receptacle of the fugitive, the smuggler and the pirate; as a community, destitute of religion to meliorate the heart, or of laws to direct the purpose of the will. * * * In North Carolina disorder is said to have continued its natural progress from the epoch of its settlement to the accession of George the Second. Destitute of the kindly influences of religion and of law, the planters acquired peculiar habits from acting a singular part amidst perpetual tumult. * * * Owing to his usual inattention, the Duke of Newcastle sent Burrington, a man still more weak and corrupt, and intemperate than his predecessor to rule such a people during such a season. * * * In April, 1733, Johnston, a domestic of Lord Wilmington, was appointed his successor, a man of sufficient knowledge and prudence, but whose experience degenerated a little into cunning. * * * And during the year 1749 North Carolina was found to 'be a little better than an asylum for fugitives since it was destitute of any regular government.' Such are the unpleasant incidents which occupy the story of an inconsiderable settlement, that gradually filled with people as the law offered protection to the vagabond, as every one lived without control, and all enjoyed in security what a trivial labor had gained." *b*

While the North Carolina patriots were blazing the way for American independence, and a year or two before their armed resistance to Great Britain, this man Chalmers, who for a century was accepted as authority on our Colonial history, dismisses us from history in these words:

"The story of this tumultuous settlement is from this period filled with nothing but the play of parties, the wailings of imbecility and the complaint of recrimination." *c*

a Ban., Vol. 2, pp. 158, 164, 165.

b Chalmers, Vol. 2, pp. 81, 163, 164, 165 and 197.

c Chal., Vol. 2, p. 361.

In the earliest time of our colonization, because we gave protection to the defeated patriot followers of Bacon, Gov. Berkeley in his murderous wrath slandered and maligned us.

In the settlement of our northern boundary line, because we could not be outwitted or cajoled, Col. Byrd ridiculed us, and the people who were esteemed as Virginians, when they were found to reside on the south of the boundary line, were aspersed as North Carolinians.

When North Carolina spent her blood and treasure in the defence of other colonies especially Virginia, in the war against the French and Indians on the Ohio, Sparks, writing of the Commander-in-Chief, James Innes, and his Carolinians, gravely and seriously remarks: "But, aside from the incompetency of this officer, he was an inhabitant of North Carolina, and, as such, unacceptable to the Virginia troops" *a*

* * * * *

"Ill fares it with a State whose history is written by others than her own sons!"

For a century and a half no native Carolinian attempted to tell the story of his people—we had neither pen nor type to speak for us. Printing was introduced into North Carolina by James Davis in 1749. Previous to that time our printing was done in London, in Virginia and at Charleston.

The first newspaper we had was in 1764—The North Carolina Magazine and Universal Intelligencer, published by James Davis, "on a demi-sheet in quarto pages, but it was

a The Writings of Washington, Vol. 2, p. 262 note.

* NOTE.—Col. Byrd, in spite of his ridicule of our people, seemed to think well of our soil and climate, as he wrote Gov. Burrington in 1731: "It must be owned North Carolina is a very happy country where people may live with the least labor that they can in any part of the world." C. R., Vol. 3, p. 194.

In 1733 he secured twenty thousand acres of land in North Carolina on the Virginia line of which he writes as "the Land of Eden." Gen. Jas. D. Glenn and Hon. R. B. Glenn now own three thousand acres of this same tract—Gov. Glenn informs me that a beech tree, one of the original corners of the Byrd survey is still standing with the initials of Col. Byrd cut thereon. This tree is one of the corners of the Glenn estate, and is now fenced and carefully protected from depredations.

filled with long extracts from the works of theological writers, or selections from British magazines." *a*

Our first newspaper controversy of which I find record was in 1732, when Gov. George Burrington published a proclamation in Timothy's Southern Gazette in regard to our southern boundary line, and Gov. Johnston replied with a counter proclamation, setting forth South Carolina's claim in the same issue." *b*

"The second newspaper in North Carolina was called the North Carolina Gazette and Weekly Post Boy. It was printed at Wilmington, by Andrew Stewart, a Scotchman, and contained intelligence of current events. The first number was published in September, 1764. The Cape Fear Mercury was established by Adam Boyd in October, 1767. Boyd was a zealous patriot, and was an active member of the Committee of Safety of Wilmington." *c*

In the space of an article of this nature it will be impossible to attempt a portrayal of conditions in North Carolina in the colonial period, so I will give some notes on North Carolina before the middle of the eighteenth century, when, with the fall of the fortunes of the house of Stuart, that great immigration set in that brought many thousands of Scotland's best people to us. This immigration made North Carolina second in growth and development to no province

a Lossing.

b Saunders, P. N., Vol. 5, 36; C. R., Vol. 5, 373.

c Lossing.

* NOTE.—The first newspaper in America was at Boston in 1704 called the Boston News-Letter, a weekly gazette by Bartholomew Green; Holmes' Annals, Vol. 1, p. 490, and until 1719 this was the only paper printed in the British North American Colonies. Printing was first introduced into Virginia by William Parks in 1726. Holmes' Annals, Vol. 1, p. 539. The first paper published in Virginia was issued "at Williamsburg in 1736, a sheet about twelve inches by six in size. It was printed weekly by William Parks, at fifteen shillings per annum. No other paper was published in Virginia until the Stamp Act excitement in 1765-6." Lossing. A printing house was opened in Charleston by Eleazer Phillips, in 1730, who died the following year. Thomas Whitmarsh arrived soon after with a press and began the publication of a newspaper, the first printed in the Carolinas. Holmes' Annals.

in America. It is unfortunate that we had no contemporary chronicler to draw a true picture of the social and industrial conditions of those times—the home-life of our people.

The absence of cities, which are usually the literary centers, and want of known depositories where records could be collected and preserved, has permitted the destruction of most of the literature, papers and personal correspondence of our early colonial times. This absence is accounted for by an historian as follows:

“Nor are the towns of any considerable note. This last circumstance is owing to the vast commodiousness of water carriage, which everywhere presents itself to the plantations of private planters, and scarcity of handicraft.” *a*

Such papers and records as have been preserved throw more light upon the public and political questions of the day than upon the personal, social and industrial life of the early Carolinian. Probably the richest sources from which to gather information of the social life of that day are the wills and inventories filed in the office of the Secretary of State. This is a field of exploration that will yet bring out much truth and make a fair presentation of our social conditions of which we will not be ashamed. North Carolina authors have relied for the picture of the home-life of our people largely upon the writers in other colonies, who have denied us justice, and in some cases seemed to feel it necessary to bolster the glories of their own colonies by disparaging North Carolina and making comparison therewith.

I do not intend to exaggerate the virtues and excellencies of our colonists, but will try to give a brief view of our province, relying on the cotemporary records, and wherever possible, quote the words of the writers which paint her just as she was, “warts and all.”

It is admitted that the physical conditions of a country largely determine the character, industry and habits of its

a Holmes' Annals, Vol. 2, p. 117.

people. Under the second charter of Charles II, Carolina embraced over a million square miles. It included all the land on the American Continent between 29 and 36 degrees 30 minutes North latitude. The northern boundary line became the line of the famous Missouri Compromise. After the separation of North Carolina and South Carolina, the northern colony was confined to the territory between 34 degrees and 36.30 N. latitude. This is the choicest belt of the temperate zone. The greatest nations of the earth have been the product of this latitude. In this paper we will have reference only to that part of North Carolina lying on the seaboard and watered by the Chowan, Roanoke, Pamlico, Neuse and Cape Fear rivers, being the only part that was settled during the period under consideration. The coastal plain region of North Carolina lies in "the same parallel of latitude as the central Mediterranean basin, that climatically most favored region of the globe." *a*

Dr. Emmons says "middle and Eastern North Carolina correspond to middle and Southern France, and Western North Carolina to Northern France and Belgium—all the climates of Italy from Palermo to Milan and Venice are represented."

The soil of Eastern North Carolina in variety and fertility is unsurpassed, ranging from the black or sandy loam to the most retentive clays—our rich swamp soils show "a greater capacity for endurance than the prairie soils of Illinois." *b*

For agricultural and stock-raising advantages, the climatic and soil conditions in tide-water North Carolina are unequalled. With a mean temperature of 61 degrees Fahrenheit, and a precipitation of 55 inches, everything can be raised that can be grown in the North temperate zone. So varied are her agricultural products that North Carolina is the only State that fills every divisional column of the cen-

a North Carolina and its Resources.

b Dr. Emmons.

sus reports. One viewing the State with a critic's eye must exclaim with Hon. W. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, "North Carolina is the fairest portion of God's earth on which my feet have ever rested." *a*

In Barlowe's account of his first voyage to North Carolina he says: "The soil is the most plentiful, sweet, fruitful and wholesome of all the world."

Robert Horne, writing in 1664 of the Cape Fear Country, says: *b*

"Is there therefore any younger brother who is born of gentle blood and whose spirit is elevated above the common sort, and yet the hard usage of our country hath not allowed a suitable fortune? He will not surely be afraid to leave his native soil to advance his fortunes equal to his blood and spirit, and so he will avoid those unlawful ways too many of our young gentlemen take to maintain themselves according to their high education, having but small estates; here, with a few servants and a small stock, a great estate may be raised, although his birth has not entitled him to any of the land of his ancestors, yet his industry may supply him so as to make him the head of as famous a family. Such as are here tormented with much care how to gain a comfortable livelihood, or that with their labor can hardly get a suitable subsistence, shall do well to go to this place, where any man whatever, that is but willing to take moderate pains, may be assured of a most comfortable subsistence, and be in a way to raise his fortunes far beyond what he could ever hope for in England. Let no man be troubled at the thought of being a servant four or five years, for I can assure you that many men give money with their children to serve seven years, to take more pains and fare nothing so well as the servants on this plantation will do. Then it is to be considered that so soon as he is out of his time he has land and

a North Carolina and its Resources.

b Hawks, Vol. 2, p. 41.

tools, and clothes given him, and is in a way of advancement. Therefore all artificers—as carpenters, wheelwrights, joiners, coopers, bricklayers, smiths, or diligent husbandmen and laborers, that are willing to advance their fortunes, and live in a most pleasant, healthful and fruitful country, where artificers are of high esteem, and used with all civility and courtesy imaginable may take notice.”

Lawson tells us that in 1700 an extensive traveller assured him that Carolina was the best country he could go to.

In writing of North Carolina Lawson says:

“A second Settlement of this Country was made about fifty Years ago, in that part we now call Albemarl-Country, and chiefly in Chuwon Precinct, by several substantial Planters from Virginia and other Plantations; Who, finding mild Winters and fertile Soil beyond Expectation, producing everything that was planted to a prodigious Increase; their Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine, breeding very fast, and passing the Winters without any Assistance from the Planter; so that everything seemed to come by Nature, the Husbandman living almost void of Care, and free from those fatigues which are absolutely requisite in Winter-Countries. * * * Nevertheless, I say, the Fame of this new-discovered summer country spread thro’ the neighboring Colonies, and, in a few Years, drew a considerable Number of Families thereto, who all found Land enough to settle themselves in (had there been many Thousand more), and that which was very good and commodiously seated, both for Profit and Pleasure. And, indeed, most of the Plantations in Carolina, naturally enjoy a noble Prospect of large and spacious Rivers, pleasant Savannas and fine meadows.” * * *

“The Planters possessing all these Blessings and the Produce of great Quantities of Wheat and Indian Corn, in which this Country is very fruitful as likewise in Beef, Pork, Tallow, Hides, Deer-Skins and Furs; For these Commodities the New-England-Men and Bermudians visited Carolina in their

Barks and Sloops, and carry'd out what they made, bringing them in Exchange Rum, Sugar, Salt, Molasses and some wearing Apparel, tho' the last at very extravagant prices."

* * * "The inhabitants of Carolina, thro' the richness of the Soil live an easy and pleasant life. * * * The country in general affords pleasant Seats, the Land (except in some few places) being dry and high banks, parcell'd out into most convenient Necks (by the Creeks), easy to be fenced in for securing their Stocks to more strict Boundaries whereby, with a small trouble of fencing, almost every Man may enjoy, to himself, an entire Plantation, or rather Park." * * * "As the land is very fruitful, so are the Planters hospitable to all that come to visit them; there being very few housekeepers but what live very nobly and give away more Provisions to Coasters and Guests who come to see them, than they expend among their own Families." *a*

"Carolina was settled under the auspices of the wealthiest and most influential nobility, and its fundamental laws were framed with forethought by the most sagacious politician and the most profound philosopher of England." Later, "the colonists repudiated the Constitutions of Carolina," adopting only those parts most suited to their needs. *b*

The early settlers of North Carolina were English, from Virginia, New England and Old England and Barbadoes; French Huguenots and German Palatines. The English settled in Albemarle and Bath counties; the French on Pamlico, Nense and Trent Rivers in Bath, and the Germans on Nense and Trent. The Barbadians who first settled at Cape Fear did not follow Yeamans to South Carolina. They went up to the Albemarle settlement and to Nansemond County, in Virginia, in part, and in part to Boston. In this fact is to be found an easy explanation of the increase at this time in Albemarle both from New England and from Barbadoes. *c*

a Lawson, pp. 63, 64.

b Bancroft, Vol. 2, p. 128.

c S. P. N., Vol. 1, p. 10.

Those in New England kept up their relations with their kinsmen in North Carolina. The New England skipper and trader practically controlled the commerce of this province by exchanging their manufactures for our produce. There was increasing immigration from New England to North Carolina which continued until the Civil War of 1861.

In 1700 there were only about five thousand people in the province—at the beginning of the Tuscarora War there were ten or eleven thousand inhabitants. Bath County was the seat of this war. This county embraced Pampticough, Wickham and Archdale precincts, and extended into the wilderness on the South and West. Pampticough and Wickham precincts covered the territory between the Roanoke and Pamlico Rivers. Archdale precinct claimed the land between Pamlico and Neuse rivers, and also the Neuse settlements on both sides Neuse River. *a* These precincts are now Beaufort, Hyde and Craven Counties.

At the time of the Tuscarora war the white settlers were fringed along the coast and the Indians occupied all other lands. Chocowinity was the frontier, and tradition says that on the morning of the Indian massacre John Porter's house at Chocowinity was the first to be fired. On the Roanoke were the forts of the Cheeweo and Resootska. On the Tar near the present town of Washington, was Nakay—there was also a fort just about two miles above Bear Creek, on what is still known as Indian Fort branch on Grimesland plantation. *

a C. R. Vol. 1, p. 629.

* NOTE.—A field of about ten acres cleared by the Indians on Indian Fort Branch in the west corner of a seventy-five-acre field (Pridgen cut) is still in cultivation.

Further up the Tar about two or three miles below the present town of Greenville was King Blount's town, Uco-lmerunt. On the Contentnea were Conneghta, Tahunta and Hookerooka Forts and Haucock's town. *a* To the South and West was the unknown wilderness and the Indian towns of Kecouwee (old town) Totero Fort, Uharee, Aeconeechy, etc. *

After the war most of the Tuscaroras went to their kindred in New York. King Blount and his people were given a reservation between Tar and Nense River, but were soon moved at his own request to lands on Roanoke River where fifty-three thousand (53,000) acres were given them in Bertie County, and a fort was built for their defence from enemy Indians. *b* Here they lived under their Kings, Tom Blount and his son, James Blount, many years. They were afterwards joined by the Supponees and the Chowans. *c*

a See map Eman. Bowen.

b C. R., Vol. 2, pp. 283, 484, 496.

c C. R., Vol. 3, p. 538.

* NOTE.—In the preliminary articles of peace signed November 25th, 1712, between Major General Thomas Pollock for the colonists and Tom Blount, Saroonha, Hounthanohnoh, Chaunthorunthoo, Newoonttootserly and Herunttocken for a number of Indian towns, it was agreed among other things: "Imprimis, The afsd great men Doe hereby Covenant & agree to & with ye said presidt & Council that they shall and will, with ye utmost expedition & Dilligence, make Warr agt. all ye Indiyans belonging to ye Townes or Nations of Catechny, Cores, Nuse & Bare River and pamptico, and that they shall not nor will not give any Quarter to any male Indyan of those Towns or Nations above ye Age of fourteen yeares, and also that they shall & will sell off & dispose of all ye males under that age. And that further, after they shall have destroy'd those townes or soe soone as this Governm't shall think proper to require it the said great men doe hereby promise to Join ye English with Soe menny Men as may be thought proper to destroy & cutt off all ye Matchepungo Indiyans. * * *

4thly.—It is hereby farther Agreed by ye Great Men af-sd that these Severall Townes of Tostehant, Rauroota, Tarhunta, Keutah, Toherooka, Juninits & Caunookehee, nor any of ye Indiyans belonging to them or either of them, shall not nor will not Hunt nor rainge among ye English plantations nor Stocks without leave, nor then above ye number of three at one tyme, neither shall they Claime any property in ye lands on ye South Side of Nuse called Chatookae River, nor below Catachney Creek on Nuse, nor below Bare Creek ate not-sha-hun-han-rough on ye Noth (south) side of pamptico river." See original treaty framed in State Hall of History.

These Indians also removed to New York, but they held their lands on the Roanoke and collected rents for them well on into the nineteenth century. *a*

The Indians remaining in the province about 1730, through their Chiefs, King Tom Blount, of the Tuscaroras; King Hoyter, of the Chowans, and King Durant, of the Yawpims, paid a yearly tribute to the Governor. *b*

The Tuscarora war and the hardships following caused many people to leave the province, but this war was a blessing in disguise. As soon as the Indian troubles were finally disposed of, settlers sought the desirable lands higher up on the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and their tributaries. In a few years settlements were begun on the Cape Fear. In the war we were aided by South Carolina and some of her leading citizens were so favorably impressed with our country that many of them and their friends soon moved here.

From a population of eleven thousand two hundred (seven thousand five hundred white, three thousand seven hundred negro) in 1715 *c* just after the Indian war the province of North Carolina had grown to thirty-six thousand, in 1730 at the end of the Proprietary period. From that time until the Revolution probably no province in America grew faster in wealth and population. In 1752 our population was ninety thousand *d*, seventy thousand white, twenty thousand negro, having been tripled in twenty years.

The Indian captives, more than six hundred, taken by Cols. Barnwell and Moore and their soldiers and ally Indians, were sent to South Carolina as slaves. Those taken by our people were sold into slavery in the West Indies or kept in bondage here. An Indian slave was valued at about £10, and was generally sold away from home. Negroes

a C. R., Vol. 7, p. 248.

b C. R., Vol. 4, pp. 34, 446.

c Chalmers.

d S. P. N., Vol. 4, 22.

commanded higher prices as they were more docile and capable of greater labor.

In the Indian war our ally Indians were offered "a reward of six blankets for the head of each man of the said Indians killed by the (friendly) Tuscaroras, and the usual price of slaves for each woman and child delivered captives." *a* The white people after capturing Indians sometimes indulged in barbarities, as DeGraffenreid gives us an account of the roasting of an Indian King in 1711. *b*

Even as late as 1760 a law was passed making Indian captives slaves and "the absolute right and property of who shall be the captor of such Indian," and ten pounds was given for an Indian scalp taken by a citizen, and five pounds was given for a scalp captured by a soldier. To some of our people it seemed profitable for the Indians to raise disturbances, but this province was never directly charged with inciting them to war for sinister purposes. Of one of our neighbors an historian says: "This province long continued 'that barbarous practice' which was then introduced (1680) of promoting Indian hostility that they might gain by the traffic of Indian slaves." *c*

"The moving causes of immigration to Albemarle were its delightful climate, magnificent bottom lands and bountiful products." *d*

Land-holding gave dignity and importance. The large land-holders, then as now, wielded great influence in their communities. They were the aristocracy of the country and the governing classes; their sons inheriting prestige and leadership with their estates.

Many of the early settlers came from other colonies for the rich lands along our river bottoms, which were found to be cheap, fertile and abundant. These "river plantations"

a C. R., Vol. 1, p. 15.

b C. R., Vol. 1, p. 946.

c Chalmers, Vol. 2, p. 172.

d Saunders.

of North Carolina and the South were to become famous all over the world. Land could be easily secured. A planter starting life with modest beginnings would, by the productiveness of this soil and the natural fruitfulness of his slaves, horses, cattle and hogs, die rich in old age.

Brickell, who for awhile lived at Edenton, writing about 1735 says the Albemarle Country was settled by "Persons from Virginia and other Northern Colonies who, finding the Soil so very good and fertile, settled here, and are become very Numerous and Rich; for the lands here produce everything Planted in them in great abundance, Horses, Cows, Sheep and Swine breeding in vast numbers, the winter being very short, and that so mild that the Planters are at little or no Labour or Expense in providing Fodder for their Stock to what other Northerly Countries are." *a*

Among the planters were gentry who lived as much like their relations in England and Scotland as conditions in a sparsely settled country would admit. Some of the early planters came here in official positions as deputies of the Lords Proprietors, bringing with them their friends, retainers and tenants. With the various governors came their kinsmen, supporters and adherents. An examination of the wills in the office of the Secretary of State will show from the signatures with seals bearing imprinted theron crests and coats of arms of signers, that many of the leading men of Carolina belonged to the gentry of England and Scotland. Many of them were highly educated and classical scholars of great learning. The drafts of old laws, state papers, wills and letters of that day will, in phraseology and elegance of diction, compare most favorably with the productions of the best scholars of to-day.

At the close of the Proprietary period, it may not be far wrong to suggest that the per cent of highly educated and leading men in the colony in proportion to population (which

a Brickell, p. 9.

was thirty-five thousand) was as great as it is in North Carolina to-day, but the masses for many years had little opportunity for education.

Of the great families of the province at that time, during the second quarter of the eighteenth century, may be mentioned the Swanns, Porters, Gales, Moseleys, Moores, Pollocks, Vails, Blounts, Bryans, Maules, Ashes, Johnstons, Herritages and others. It is safe to say that in honor, character, virtue and accomplishments, they were not excelled by any families on the American continent. They were people of education, refinement, culture and abundance. Without great wealth they lived in comfort and plenty. With lands, slaves, books, plate, horses and carriages they were leaders in a social life that rivaled the best in the adjoining colonies.

The early settlers took up the choicest lands on the rivers to such an extent that laws were passed to prevent the entering of too much land on the rivers to the exclusion of other settlers. In laying out the lands the enterer was at first allowed to take up 640 acres or a square mile in one tract on the river, *a*, but the act further provided that the surveyor should not "lay out two several tracts of land for any one person within two miles at least of each other, unless by particular warrant from the Lords Proprietors for that purpose." It must have been easy to obtain this "particular warrant from the Lords Proprietors for that purpose," or the law was not strictly observed, as we find many men in the province owning large bodies of land before North Carolina became a Royal Province. Of the large landed proprietors, some of them owning as much as fifty thousand acres, may be mentioned George Burrington, Frederick Jones, Roger Moore, Edward Moseley, Maurice Moore, John Lovick, William Maule, Dr. Patrick Maule, Seth Sothell, Robert Forster, Martin Franks,

a Chap. 33, Sec. 4, Laws 1715.

Christopher Gale, John Porter, Thomas Pollock, Cullen Pollock, William Stephenson, John Baptista Ashe and others. *

To prevent non-residents entering land for speculation, one was required to have resided in the province for two years before they could sell their rights and lands. *a* All persons entering land were required to pay on the 29th of September one shilling for every fifty acres as quit rents, and were to be allowed three years to seat and plant, and the patentee was required to build a habitable house and to clear and fence and plant at least one (1) acre of land within the time limited. *b* In the Council Journal March 31, 1726, we read: "For saving of lands for the future, every house shall be fifteen foot long, ten Broad, Made tight and habitable of Clapboards or Loggs squared, with a roof and chimney-place and a Door-place. The whole acre cleared well, the major part of it broke up and planted with either fruite, trees or grain." *c* The large land-owners probably built one or two log houses on each tract of land, and placed thereon an overseer with several slaves. The overseers were frequently indentured servants in bond or those who had served their term and were in the employment of their former masters. They were sometimes hired for wages, but often for a part of the produce of the land. The customary wages being "for which Service he is allowed every seventh Calfe, seventh Fole and half of all young hogs that are bred during his stewardship,

a Laws 1715, C. 2.

b Laws 1715, Ch. 26.

c C. R., Vol. 2, p. 607.

* NOTE.—Bernheim, Vann and other writers say Martin Franks came to North Carolina in 1732. This is an error. He was treasurer of Craven precinct before that time (Page manuscript laws, in Everard's time) and was one of the signers of a petition in 1711-12. (Hawks.) In Grant records, Book 2, page 254, is recorded, Apr. 14, 1730, a grant in Craven Precinct, Bath County, to Martin Franks for Ten thousand one hundred and seventy-five (10,175) acres. The grant recites that "All of which land was granted to the sd Martin Frank by a warrant dated June 15th, 1711."

and likewise the seventh part of all sorts of grain and tobacco that is produced on the said plantation." *a* *

The slaves also made tar and turpentine in the spring and summer season, clearing land in the fall and winter; the women and children worked the corn raising sufficient for the men and animals.

During the wars between England and France, the Swedish merchants, who controlled the naval stores trade of the world, put the price of tar to such an extortionate figure that England gave bounties to her colonists to produce it. ** About 1704, North Carolina commenced its production, and for two hundred years it has been one of the chief products of the State. In the year 1753 North Carolina exported 61,528 barrels of tar; 12,052 do. of pitch; 10,429 do. turpentine, 762,000 staves; 61,580 bus. corn. 100 (?) hds. tobacco, and about 30,000 deer skins, besides lumber and other commodities. In 1708 the exports from all America was 6,089 barrels of pitch and tar to England. *b*

a Brickell, p. 269.

b Chalmers.

* NOTE.—In Carroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina, Vol. 2, p. 261, we are told that overseers, when hired for wages, were paid fifteen to forty pounds per annum, and laborers from one shilling and three pence to two shillings a day "with Lodging and Diet:"

* * *

** The following is taken from the English Statutes at Large, Vol. 4, 1699-1713.

"Chap. X. 1704—

** An Act for encouraging the importation of Naval Stores from her Majesty's plantations in America.

* * * any of the naval stores hereafter mentioned, shall have and enjoy, as a Reward or Praemium for such Importation, after and according to the several rates for such Naval Stores as follows, viz:

II. For good and merchantable Tar per Tun, containing eight Barrels, and each Barrel to gage thirty-one Gallons and an half, Four Pounds.

For good and merchantable Pitch per Tun, each Tun containing twenty Gross hundreds (Net Pitch) to be brought in eight barrels, four Pounds.

For good and merchantable Rozin or Turpentine per Tun, each Tun containing twenty Gross hundred (Net Rozin or Turpentine) to be brought in eight Barrels, three Pounds.

For Hemp, Water rotted, bright and clean, per Tun, each Tun containing twenty Gross hundreds, six Pounds.

For all Masts, Yards and Bowsprits, per Tun, allowing forty Foot to each Tun, Girt measure, according to the customary way of measuring round bodies, one Pound.

* * *

(This Act was later repealed.)

Every planter of ordinary thrift soon became independent. In the most primitive period of our history the first houses of the planters were built of logs. The house was of notched logs and was probably such as is seen in many sections of the State to-day. Between the logs were fastened split poles which were chinked with mud. The chimneys were mostly wooden, the base, body and brast of chimney being logged up to the funnel, after which a square pen or stack of sticks was made and daubed inside and out with clay to cement together and to protect from burning. The inside of the fire-place was covered with mud in the same way. Lumber was scarce and expensive, and such as they had was sawed by hand in saw-pits or imported from Boston. *a* It was probably about 1730, before saw mills made their appearance in North Carolina. *b* Just before 1750 these mills sawed about 150,000 feet a year.

Col. Byrd, in his "History of the Dividing Line," *c* says: "Most of the houses in this part of the Country are log houses, covered with Pine or Cypress shingles three feet long and one broad. They are hung upon laths with Peggs, and their doors too turn upon Wooden Hinges, and have Wooden Locks to secure them, so that the Building is finisht without nails or other iron work."

It may be interesting to note what was regarded as a habitable house as shown by the size of houses required to be built in the various towns within eighteen months or two years after purchasing lots. Pollock in 1720 required that the houses built on lots in New Bern (which town he owned) should be "not less than Fifteen Foot square." *d* As late as 1756, eighteen months' time was given for building on lots taken up, and a habitable house of sixteen

a Thomas Pollock's Will.

b C. R., Vol. 3, pp. 427, 432, (1732); C. R., Vol. 4, pp. 52, 61, (1735).

c Vol. 1, p. 59.

d C. R., Vol. 2, p. 386.

feet by twenty-four feet required. *a* In Edenton *b* houses were required to be "not of less Dimensions than Twenty Feet long, Fifteen Feet in width and Eight Feet in Height between the first floor and the joists," and no wooden chimneys were allowed to be built there after the first day of May, 1741. *c* At Brunswick houses were to be 20 feetx16 feet *d* When the town of Johnston, in Onslow, which was afterwards destroyed by a wind storm in September, 1752, *e* was incorporated *f* the inhabitants buying lots were required to build within two years a "good, substantial habitable frame-house not of less dimensions than Twenty Four feet in length and Sixteen feet wide, besides sheds and Leantos." When Capt. Richard Sanderson attempted to build a town on Roanoke Island *g* it was required that the houses should be 20 feetx15 feet. In the establishment of Newtown (which afterwards became Wilmingtion), it was made a town, "*Provided*, the Inhabitants thereof do, within the space of two years from the date hereof build and erect six Brick Houses in the principal streets, of forty feet long and thirty feet deep." *h* When the village of Newton was changed into the town of Wilmington *i* it was required that before one was allowed to vote for a representative for the said town in the General Assembly he must be "a Tenant of a Brick, Stone or framed habitable House, of the Length of Twenty Feet, and Sixteen Feet Broad; or an inhabitant of a Brick House of the Length of Thirty Feet, and Sixteen Feet Broad, between the Bounds of said Town, upwards, and Smith's Creek, and within One Hundred and Twenty Poles to the Cape Fear River." This

a Laws 1756, Ch. 12.

b Laws, 1740, Ch. 1, Sec. 2.

c Laws 1740, Ch. 1, Sec. 13.

d Laws 1745, Ch. 12, Sec. 8.

e Martin, Vol. 2, p. 61.

f Laws 1741, Ch. 12, Sec. 6.

g Laws 1715, Ch. 59.

h C. R., Vol. 4, p. 43.

i Laws 1739, Ch. 4, Secs. 4 and 5, and Laws 1740, Ch. 4, Secs. 7 and 8.

was probably intended to include several of the prominent men who lived near to town.

The planters lived upon their estates with residences generally more pretentious than the town houses. A few of these houses were of brick, but they were commonly frame houses. Some of them were of considerable dimensions even early in the eighteenth century. There were few brick houses in North Carolina. Even after the planters became wealthy they did not affect them. In a humid climate brick houses were probably damp and unhealthy. In New Bern there were only two brick dwelling houses as late as 1792. *a*

There are to-day standing houses of well-to-do planters that were built prior to 1750. Some of them brick, but mostly of wood. These houses are about forty feet long and twenty feet wide, to which are added shed rooms or "leantos." The basements or cellars are about 7 or 8 feet pitch, the walls to the cellar being massive masonry of rock, the rock having come from the West Indies as ballast for vessels. In the cellar is generally a large room about 19x19 feet at one end, and the other end divided into small rooms which are used for storage. The walls of the cellar rise several feet above the ground. In the large cellar room there is a fire-place several feet deep, about eight feet wide and four feet high.

a Morse Geog., Mrs. Powell's "New Bern."

NOTE.—All the earlier brick buildings are said to have been built with "brick brought from England." This probably means of "English Brick" except a few pressed brick for tiles and ornamental purposes. In Harriot's Narrative (1586) we read: "The planters may be well supplied with brick, for the making whereof in divers places of the country there is clay both excellent, good and plenty, and also by lime made of oyster shells and others burnt, etc."

When Bacon burned Jamestown in 1675 there were a number of brick houses in the town. Drummond, the former Governor of North Carolina owning one which in an excess of patriotism he fired with his own hands. An old grant in Virginia in 1637 for lands at Jamestown calls for the "Brick Mill"; Lawson says in 1700 that there were "Large Brick Buildings" in Charleston at that time; he further says "Good Brick and Tiles" were made in North Carolina. Brickell also informs us that "Brick and Tile" were made here in his time. The light tonnage of the vessels averaging probably not more than 100 tons burden coming into these waters after a month's sail from England, would have made the importing of brick quite expensive.

There were receptacles or ovens built in the sides of the fire-place. Across the chimney, inside, ran a heavy iron rod on which were the cranes for hanging pots. These cranes were made in two pieces and so adjusted that pots could be raised or lowered at will. In the cellar rooms were small windows. Resting on the cellar walls were the sills of the house, generally 10x12 inches or 12x12 inches, hewn out of heart pine running the full length and breadth of the house; on these were the sleepers, six inches by eight inches or eight inches by ten inches, hewn out of heart pine, joined at the ends, mortised, tenoned and truncheoned with lightwood truncheons about one and a half or two inches in diameter. The sills were sometimes tarred with hot tar and wrapped in tarred canvas as a further protection against moisture. On the first floor is a large square room 19x19 feet. For several feet from the floor around the room, coming up to the base of the windows is panelling. The fire-place is four or five feet wide, and above it about six feet tall is the old wooden mantel of best workmanship. Adjoining the big room is a narrow passage with stairs ascending to the second floor and garret; across the passage are two small rooms.

The second floor is a duplicate of the first and the garret is divided into small rooms with small windows at end of house. These houses frequently had brick ends as is so often seen in tidewater Virginia. All the timbers are of unbled pine and the nails used are hand-wrought.

NOTE.—There are three of these houses still standing in Beaufort County: The Cotanche or Marsh House at Bath, the Maule House at Maule's Point and the old house at the Grimes Plantation on Tranters Creek. The old Cotanche House at Bath has closets in its massive chimney in which valuables could be placed to secure from fire. The chimney closets have small windows in the chimney. It was not uncommon to have an excavation bricked up on each side of the chimney opening inside by the hearth in which valuables could be placed. In some old chimneys under fire-places have been discovered a box or barrel with covers neatly fixed in the chimney foundation, so that by raking away the ashes and taking up part of the hearth these little vaults could be reached. These deposit places were safe from discovery and secure from fire.

The planter's home residence was called the Manor or Manor House, The House, The Great House, etc. The family servants were settled near at hand, while the overseer's house and quarters were some distance away. The estates were generally named, sometimes after the family or family estates in England, and often after the place in England from whence the planter came. The large planters prided themselves upon being "gentlemen"—the owner of lands with laborers to work for them. He was truly lord of all he surveyed, governed his own household and was law-giver to his poor neighbors. He arbitrated their disputes and settled their differences—he doctored them in sickness and helped them in time of need. The title of head or master of an estate carried with it position and hereditary dignity and power little less than an inherited title carried with it in the mother country.

Labor was in the greatest demand. In January, 1733, Gov. Burrington, in writing to the Lords of Trade and Plantations, says: "Land is not wanting for men in Carolina, but men for land." * * * "I compute the white men, women and children in North Carolina to be fully thirty thousand, and the negroes about six thousand. The Indians, men, women and children, less than eight hundred. * * * Great is the loss this country has sustained in not being supply'd by vessels from Guinea with negroes; in any part of the province the people are able to pay for a ships load; but as none come directly from Africa, we are under a necessity to buy the refuse, refractory and distempered negroes, brought from other governments; it is hoped some merchants in England will speedily furnish this colony with negroes to increase the produce and its trade to England." *a*

The planter's wealth was generally estimated by the number of his slaves. All planters of any pretentions owned

a C. R., Vol. 3, pp. 430, 431. See also Vol. 4, p. 172.

slaves—negroes, Indians, mulattoes and mustees. The gold and silver that came into the hands of planters from sale of produce was saved to purchase slaves with, as the traders required specie payments. Female slaves under 20 years of age were especially desired.

In 1733 the value of products exported to Virginia for which our people received cash was about £50,000 a year. *a* Quit rents, dues, taxes and all other debts, public and private, were paid to the government or creditors in commodities which were rated in 1715 as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
"Tobacco, per cwt.....	10	0	
Indian corn per bushel.....	1	8	
Wheat per bushel.....	3	6	
Tallow tryped, per lb.....		5	
Leather tanned and uncured, per lb.....		8	
Beaver and other skins per lb.....	2	6	
Wild cat skins per piece.....	1	0	
Butter per lb.....		6	
Cheese per lb.....		4	
Buck and doe skins (raw) per lb.....		9	
Buck and doe skins (drest) per lb.....	1	4	
Feathers per lb.....	1	4	
Pitch (full gauged) per barl.....	1	0	0
Whale oil " "	1	10	0
Porke " "	2	5	0
Beef " "	1	10	0"

Rates were later somewhat changed. Flax and hemp were also added. *b*

There was little currency in the province even at a much later period. In writing of North Carolina just before the Revolution a traveler says: "There is but little specie in

b C. R., Vol. 3, p. 622.

c C. R., Vol. 4, pp. 469, 920.

circulation; indeed, there is no great occasion for it; for a planter raises his own meats, beef and bacon, his own corn and bread, his drink, cyder and brandy, his fruit, apples, peaches, etc., and a great part of his clothing which is cotton." *a* Almost all wealth was in land, slaves and stock. There was not much loaning of money; the legal rate of interest was 6 per cent, and the penalty for usury was forfeiture of twice the amount of the principal. *b* There was a considerable amount of Mexican, Peruvian and Spanish coin in circulation in the province, the value of which was fixed by proclamation of Queen Anne.

a Smyth's Tour in America, p. 99.

b Laws 1741, Ch. 11.

NOTE.—"An act for ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in Her Majesty's Plantations in America.

WHEREAS, for remedying the inconveniences which had arisen from the different rates at which the same species of Foreign Silver coins did pass in Her Majesty's several Colonies and Plantations in America, Her Most Excellent Majesty has thought fit by her Royal Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of June one thousand seven hundred and four, and in the third year of her Reign, to settle and ascertain the currency of foreign coins in her said Colonies and Plantations in the manner and words following:

We having had under our Consideration the different rates at which the same Species of Foreign Coins do pass in our several Colonies and Plantations in America, and the inconveniences thereof by the indirect practice of drawing the money from one Plantation to another to the great Prejudice of the Trade of our Subjects; and being sensible that the same cannot be otherwise remedied than by reducing all foreign coins to the same current Rate within all our Dominions in America; and the principal officers of our Mint having laid before us a table of the value of the several Foreign Coins which usually pass in Payments in our said Plantations according to their Weight and Assays made of them in our Mint, thereby shewing the just proportion which each coin ought to have to the other which is as followeth: * * *

II. And whereas, notwithstanding the said Proclamation the same indirect practices as are therein mentioned are still carried on within some of the said Colonies or Plantations and the money thereby drawn from one Plantation to another, in Prejudice of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects; Wherefore for the better enforcing the due Execution of her Majesty's said Proclamation throughout all the said Colonies and Plantations, and for the more effectual remedying the said Inconveniencies, thereby intended to be remedied, Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same * * * ." Statutes at Large, Vol. 4, 1699-1715. Cap. 30, p. 324, 1707.

The penalty for the violation of this law was six months' imprisonment and a fine of Ten pounds for each offence.

Slaves were generally bought in Virginia or South Carolina at high prices, and after the most select ones had been chosen by the planters of those States. With the opening of the Cape Fear, the planters had an opportunity to buy slaves at first hands. Some of the planters who first settled on the Cape Fear took with them a considerable number of slaves from their plantations in Chowan and Pamlico. Among these may be mentioned:

Edward Moseley	with 62 slaves.
Roger Moore	with 100 slaves.
John Porter	with 62 slaves.
John Lovick	with 34 slaves. <i>a</i>

They moved that many in 1732 and were allowed head-rights of fifty acres for each member of their families. Roger Moore at the time of his death in 1751 owned 250 negroes.

Slavery was the greatest eleemosynary and educational institution for a weak and inferior race that the world has ever known. Some of the planters freed their slaves, but this does not seem to have met the approval of the colonists as freed slaves were required to leave the province or to be sold again into slavery. *b*

In disposing of slaves care was taken not to separate the men and their wives and children; an instance of this kind is shown in the will of Cullen Pollock, 1749. Occasionally negro slaves could read and write even in the earliest period, and negroes were allowed to raise "side crops" of tobacco, to gather herbs, etc., and the money derived from these was theirs individually and to do as they pleased with. *c*

When it became necessary to execute a slave the owner was repaid his value, which was assessed by the Justices and allowed by the Assembly. *d*

a C. R., Vol. 3, p. 426, etc.

b Laws 1741, Ch. 24, Sec. 56.

c Brickell, p. 275.

d Laws 1741, Ch. 24, Sec. 46.

All slaves were tythable at the age of 12 years. *a* Every master was allowed to permit one slave on every plantation to carry a gun for the protection of stock and for hunting game for the table. *b* All slaves away from their masters' plantations were required to have "certificate of leave in writing for so doing, from his or her master or overseer (negroes wearing liveries always excepted)." *c* It seemed to please the fancy of the planters to name their slaves after the great characters in mythology and history, or to give them some whimsical name. Every large plantation had its Cæsar, Hannibal, Scipio, Jupiter, Moses, Aaron, Pompey, Mars, Venus, Dido, Diana, Africa, Mustapha, etc.

Indentured white servants were not as numerous in this country as in Virginia and Maryland. These unfortunates represented many classes and conditions. "Some of the convicts sold as indentured servants were persons of family and education." *d* Convicts were sent to the colonies and sold into bondage. Others were sent into servitude for political offences. Many of the supporters of the Duke of Monmouth were deported to the American colonies and sentenced to ten years' servitude. Some indentured themselves to pay their passage money, which was about £5 in cash, and were sold upon arrival here by the sailing master. Christian servants above 16 years old imported into this government without indenture, were required to serve five years. All under 16 years of age were to serve till they were 22 years old. *e* All Christians were to be allowed by their master or mistress at the expiration of their service three barrels of Indian corn, two new suits of apparel valued at £5 at best, or in lieu of a suit of "apparel" "a good well-fixed gun if he be a man servant"; they were also entitled to fifty acres of land which they seldom took up.

a Laws 1741, Ch. 24.

b Laws 1741, Ch. 24, Sec. 41.

c Laws 1741, Ch. 24, Sec. 53.

d Bancroft, Vol. 2, p. 251.

e Laws 1715, Ch. 46, Sec. 6.

Many people, especially women and children, were kidnapped in London and other cities and brought to America to be sold as bond servants. The Colony passed an act *a* whereby the person kidnapped, if a Christian or a subject of a friendly power, might recover from the Importer or Seller double the amount for which he was sold, and the defendant was required to give bond to transport the person back to the land from whence he came within one year.

Writing to the Lords of Trade and Plantations Gov. Burrington says: *b* "It is by breeding Horses, Hogs, and Cattle that people without slaves gain substance here at first, not by their labor." The abundance of grass, reeds and rich vegetation caused the horses, cattle and hogs to multiply in vast numbers; the stock were branded or marked and turned loose in the woods, being penned and fed enough to keep them from going entirely wild. Lawson says (1707) he had seen as many as one thousand cattle belonging to one owner, and Brickell says he had seen one hundred calves in one pen belonging to one person. The calves were confined to insure the return of the cows each evening, a custom that prevails with cattle raisers in Eastern Carolina to this day.

About 1728 there was a disease that destroyed half the cattle in the Province; *c* again about 1760 another cattle distemper was brought in the Province from South Carolina by which near 7-8 of the stock was lost. *d* The importance of the cattle industry seems to have declined from that time.

a Laws 1741, Ch. 25, Sec. 23.

b C. R., Vol. 3, p. 148.

c C. R., Vol. 3, p. 28.

d C. R., Vol. 6, p. 1,029.

NOTE.—We are told that in South Carolina the writer Peter Purry in 1731 had known "one Planter to mark two hundred calves last spring"; Again, another writer states that in South Carolina "Black Cattle are extremely plentiful, many gentlemen owning from five hundred to fifteen hundred head. Carr. Coll., Vol. 2, pp. 123, 482.

Horses were raised in considerable numbers. They were turned out to range, it being necessary to feed them only in the winter time. In almost every locality in the early settled sections of North Carolina there are to-day places where tradition tells us were "horse pens." Many localities have such names as the "Horse neck pocoson," "Horse Pen branch," etc. These horses are described as smaller than the average horses now in use but of great endurance. Many of them are said to have gone wild.

Hogs were raised in vast numbers, the woods abounding in berries, fruits, acorns and mast of all kinds. The Coastal Plain was heavily set in oaks of all kinds and the acorns furnished abundant food for hogs. Hogs were kept until grown, and it became a custom on account of their uniform size to count the pieces, hams, shoulders, sides, etc., instead of weighing. This custom prevailed until the middle of the past century. Planters now living tell me that they have sold dried meats that way which were transported in flat boats down the rivers to be loaded in vessels for the West Indies. Beef and pork barrelled dry, and in pickle, were of the rated commodities, and for many years were two of the chief exports of the colony.

Gov. Burrington reported in 1736 that there were fifty thousand hogs and ten thousand fat oxen driven into Virginia yearly.^a The want of salt made this necessary. These came from Pamlico and Albemarle, and were in addition to the amount of barrelled meat shipped.

Horses were branded and Cattle and Hogs were marked in the ears, a custom that still prevails. *

For altering or defacing brands or the mismarking of stock there was a penalty of ten pounds proclamation money over and above the value of the animal, and "forty lashes on

^a C. R., Vol. 4, p. 172.

*NOTE.—The writer's mark now in use "a crop slit and under bit both ears," has been the family stock mark for more than a century.

his bare back well laid on, and for the second offence he shall pay the price above-mentioned, stand in the Pillory Two Hours and be branded in the left hand with a red hot iron the letter T." * * * "Such slave or slaves shall, for first offence, suffer both his ears to be cut off, and be publicly whipt, at the Discretion of the Justices and Freeholders before whom he shall be tried; and for the second offence shall suffer death." *a*

The discovery of the rich Cape Fear bottoms where the rice lands are as fertile as any in the world, attracted attention near the close of the Proprietary period, and quite a colony of the leading men from Albemarle and Bath counties went there; among them the Porters, Ashes, Moores, Lillingtons, Moseleys, etc. Of these the Hon. Geo. Davis says: "They were no needy adventurers, driven by necessity, no unlettered boors, ill at ease in the haunts of civilization, and seeking their proper sphere amidst the barbarism of the savages. They were gentlemen of birth and education, bred in the refinements of polished society, and bringing with them ample fortunes, gentle manners, and cultivated minds—most of them united by ties of blood, and all by those of friendship, they came as one household, sufficient to themselves, and reared their family altars in love and peace."

It was not an uncommon thing for a wealthy planter to own twenty or thirty thousand acres of land. *b*

Provoked by a charge that some of them owned more than one hundred thousand acres each, John Porter, Edward Hyrne, Jno. Swann, Sam Swann, J. Davis, M. Moore, Thos. Jones, Nathaniel Moore and Jno. Davis signed a memorial, saying they together did not own more than seventy-five thousand acres, and had "not more than twelve hundred persons in their families." *c*

a Laws 1741. Ch. 8.

b C. R., Vol. 4, p. 426.

c C. R., Vol. 4, p. 315.

The planters lived on the streams, and every family had its periauger, canoe, sloop or brigantine.

The water-ways were the chief mode of transportation. To the planters' doors came the ships of the old world, and especially the sloops of the New England and West India trader.

Many of the more substantial planters owned vessels that traded with New England, the Barbadoes and occasionally made trips to Europe. The periaugers would carry eight or ten tons or fifty or sixty barrels of pork or tar, and were well adapted to the shallow creeks and landings that they oftenest frequented. The usual vessels in our waters were not of more than fifty or seventy-five tons, mainly the New England sloops. At an early period an effort was made to encourage North Carolina ship owners, and in an act of 1715, *a* vessels entering the government were required to pay one pound of powder, four pounds swan shot and twelve flints for every three tons' measure, and for want thereof ten shillings for every three tons—this was not to apply to vessels built in this country or owned in whole or in part here, nor to those vessels loaded with salt to unload here.

The absence of deep water shipping ports was the greatest handicap under which this province labored. For many years its importations were through the Virginia capes. Most of its commodities were brought from New England where they were imported and re-shipped to us.

Tobacco promised at one time to be our chief money crop, but there was an over production. The first Carolina law of which we have any record was "An Act prohibiting the sowing, setting, planting or in any way tending any tobacco" from Feby. 1st., 1667, to Feby. 1st., 1668. *b* A similar effort was made by Virginia and Maryland

a Laws 1715, Ch. 35.

b S. P. N., Vol 1, p. 34.

at the same time. The next blow to our tobacco interests came about 1679 in "An act against importing tobacco from Carolina, and other ports without the Capes of Virginia." it was enacted: "That such importation from henceforth be, and by virtue of this, remain prohibited and forbidden; and that if any tobacco hereafter, in anywise whatsoever, shall be imported from Carolina or other ports without the Capes, into this colony and dominion in order to be laid here on shore, sold or shipped, the same shall be thereby forfeited and lost." *a*

Another act similar to the above was passed by Virginia against North Carolina in 1726. Against this the inhabitants of Albemarle protested, setting forth "That the Inlets to that part of North Carolina are not capable of receiving vessels of Burthen fitt for the transportating of Tobacco from thence to Great Brittain." This effectually prohibited shipping, and thereby destroyed our market for tobacco. The planters could raise tobacco sufficient to pay quit rents, etc., which the government accepted at the rated price, but they could not sell it profitably and were forced to leave off planting in quantity for profit. "Endeavoring to cloathe themselves with their own manufactures" would compete with British manufacturers, so the British Board of Trade repealed these acts July 29, 1731. *b*

According to Lawson Roanoke Inlet was ten feet over the bar, but the sands were shifting and uncertain after coming within. Hatteras had four or five fathom on bar, but after getting into the sound not more than six feet of water was to be found. At Ocracoke, in Lawson's time, there was thirteen feet at low water and eighteen feet at high water, and after crossing the bar safe anchorage was found in seven or eight fathom water. Wimble (1738) says there was 17 feet on bar; in Teach's hole 4 fathoms of water, and in the sound an eight to nine feet channel was to be found.

a C. R., Vol. 1, p. 628.

b C. R., Vol. 3, p. 211.

At Beaufort, on Topsail Inlet, was two fathoms of water, according to Lawson, and five or six fathoms in the harbor. Wimble says there was seventeen feet on the bar. Prof. Bache, Superintendent of Coast Survey in 1851, gives seventeen feet at low water. In report to Congress Prof. Bache states that "a ship drawing twenty feet of water can leave at any state of tide, with almost any wind and discharge her pilot at sea in from thirty to forty-five minutes after weighing anchor."

Roanoke Inlet was early abandoned because it was shifting, shallow and dangerous, and Ocracoke became the customary entrance as about nine feet of water could be secured from Ocracoke to Bath, Newberne and Edenton. From Bath town to Ocracoke was reckoned seventy miles. *a*

Bath promised at one time to be the commercial metropolis of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, and was an important port of entry. When it was determined to have a permanent capital the General Assembly voted to make Bath the seat of government, but "by management" Gov. Johnston secured the selection of Newberne. *b*

Burrington, who had considerable wisdom, wished to make Ocracoke the port of entry, abolishing collection districts of Roanoke (Edenton), Currituck and Bath town. At Ocracoke we could have a direct trade with Europe, receiving the larger sea-going vessels there and distributing the produce to the various parts of our colony in smaller vessels and have direct importation of negroes. He did not, however, have sufficient influence at Court for that purpose, and for years our neighbors to the north and south of us received the great

a C. R., Vol. 3, p. 170.

b C. R., Vol. 4, p. 833.

ships and re-shipped to our waters in smaller vessels, receiving the profits and benefits that should have been ours. *

Gov. Burrington in 1731 writes:

"The pilots I have appointed assure me that at Ocracoke they bring in vessels that draw sixteen or eighteen feet water, at Port Beaufort that draw twenty, and at Cape Fear near two and twenty—this account the Pilots offered to swear too. Currituck Inlet is shut up, and Roanoke is so dangerous that few people care to use it, but go round to Ocracoke." *a*

Port Beaufort had but a very small quantity of land belonging to its district and was very inconvenient to traders on Neuse River, and the traders in that section were "forced to ride forty miles to enter and clear at Beaufort thro' a low, watery and uninhabited country, which after great rains is not passable in many days." *b*

At Cape Fear Lawson found "seven fathom on barr with fine harbor" and this was, and is, probably the best natural port south of New York. Tryon said in 1764: "The entrance over this bar is esteemed equal to that of Charleston." *c*

a C. R., Vol. 3, p. 210.

b C. R., Vol. 4, p. 169.

c C. R., Vol. 6, p. 1,059.

* NOTE.—Burrington says, C. R., Vol. 3, p. 336, "At the south end of an island called Ocracock there is sufficient depth of water for any merchantman to come in and a secure harbor, this Island is separated from the main land by a Sound about fourteen leagues over that cannot be passed by a Vessel that draws ten foot water, it has communications with many large rivers that water so great a part of this country as contain four parts in five of all the Inhabitants within the Province. On this Island there is a hill whereon if a small fort was Erected Cannon would from thence Command the Barr, Channell and Harbour, there is no one thing that would cause the trade of this Province to flourish like setting a Custom House on this Place, this would procure a trade from England, in a little time put an end to the Pedling carried on by the Virginians and People of New England."

NOTE.—A letter from Capt. Winslow of the U. S. Corps of Engineers gives the distance from Ocracoke Inlet to Washington, N. C., 75 miles; (about 12 miles above Bath). Ocracoke Inlet to New Berne, N. C., 70 miles; Ocracoke Inlet to Edenton, N. C., 130 miles."

Regarding Roanoke Inlet he gives the following data:

"It was open in 1585; depth not known. It was navigable for (9) nine feet in 1708; for eight (8) feet in 1738 and 1775; it was open in 1795; depth not known, and was closed in 1875. The time of the closure not being definitely known."

"The distance from Charleston bar to that of Cape Fear is sixty leagues, and has been frequently run in twenty hours."

In a letter to the Lords of the Board of Trade, Dec. 12, 1734, Gab Johnson says the Cape Fear was "the best navigation of any betwixt Chesapeake Bay and Cape Florida, and that the past year forty-two ships went loaded from this river." He said that the first settlement there was about eight years before.

When direct trade commenced at Wilmington the Cape Fear country soon became one of the most important commercial sections in America.

The leading men of the province were well educated, though little provision was made for the laboring classes. Gentlemen's sons were sent to Williamsburg, Charleston, New England and Old England: some had tutors at home. The daughters were taught by their own mothers or placed with ladies who undertook to educate them.

The ministers and lay readers were generally also teachers, and educated indentured servants were sometimes used for that purpose. Charles Griffin about 1705 was probably the first professional teacher in the Province, and others followed. Brickell *a* says: "The want of the Protestant clergy is generally supplied by some School-Masters, who read the Liturgy. These are most numerous and are dispersed through the whole Province." A free school for the education of Indian and negro children was established by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Bath about 1720. *b*

The law required *c* "That all orphans shall be Educated and provided for according to their Rank and degree" out of the "Income or Interest of their Estate and Stock, if the same will be sufficient, otherwise such

a Page 35.

b See Rainsford's letter.

c Ch. 49, Laws 1715. Sec. 4.

orphan shall be bound apprentice to some Handycraft Trade (the Master or Mistress of such Orphan not being of the Profession of the People called Quakers) till they shall come of age."

Religion was established by law, but the people were allowed to worship God in their own way and no one was required to conform to the faith and forms of The Church unless they wished to. The Established Church was supposed to be supported by taxes, but the inhabitants do not seem to have been liberal or prompt in their settlements:

"With absolute freedom of conscience, benevolent reason was the simple rule of their conduct." *a*

All Protestant Dissenters were allowed to have their meetings for the exercise of their religion without molestation, but no Quaker was qualified or permitted to give evidence in any criminal causes or to serve on any jury, or bear any office or place of profit or trust in the government. *b*

The early settlers were governed by the laws of England and such additional laws as were not repugnant thereto.

In the revision of 1715 the first of the "Six Confirmed Laws" was "An Act concerning Marriages." After reciting the absence of ministers in the Province to join "in wedlock according to the Rites and Customs of our natural Country the Kingdom of England: that none may be hindered from so necessary a work for the preservation of Mankind and settlement of this country." Sec. 2 reads. "It is enacted and be it enacted by the Palatin and Lords Proprietors, of Carolina, by and with the consent and Advice of the present Grand Assembly and the authority thereof, that any two persons desirous to be joined together in the Holy Estate of Matrimony, taking three or four neighbours along with them and repairing to the Governor or any one of the Council, before him declaring that they do join together in the Holy

a Bancroft, Vol. 2. p. 154.

b Laws 1715, Ch. 9, Secs. 2, 6. Re-enacted in 1749.

Estate of Wedlock and do accept one the other for Man and Wife, and the said Governor or Councillor before whom such Act is performed, giving certificate thereof, and the said certificate being registered in the Secretary's office, or by the Register of the Precinct or in such office as shall hereafter be appointed for that use. It shall be deemed a Lawful Marriage, & the persons violating that marriage shall be punished as they had been married according to the Rites and Customs of England."

Later magistrates were allowed to perform the marriage ceremony. *a* Registration of marriages, births and deaths were required, *b* and "every. Planter, Owner, Attorney or Overseer of every settled plantation in this Government, or that hereafter shall be settled shall set apart a Burial place, and fence the same for the interring of all such Christian persons whether bond or free that shall die on their plantations." *

In this day of temperance agitation the following law may be worth mentioning, and the idea of requiring a bond of liquor dealers for the faithful observance of the law may be worth reviving: *c* "An act concerning Ordinary keepers and Tippling houses." The keepers of Taverns or Ordinaries were required to have license to sell liquor and to give bond for the due observance of the law; it further

a Laws 1741, Ch. 1, Sec. 9.

b Laws 1715, Ch. 47.

c Laws 1715, Ch. 53.

* NOTE.—It seems to have been a custom at burials to feed the people attending. The following bill pasted in "Minute Docket 1695-1712" may not be uninteresting.

Bill of Arthur Carlton for sickness and burial expenses of Thomas Catlett: (1703.)

	£.	s.	d.
My trouble in ye sickness.....		10	
coffin		10	
sheat		8	
digging grave, etc.....		5	6
funeral dinner	1	10	
By looking after hogs, etc.....	1	5	

provided that "nothing in this act shall be adjudged to hinder any Man from selling Cyder or other liquors, the produce of his own plantation, at any time hereafter by full and Lawful measures (the same not being drunk in the cellar house or plantation.)" The rate of charges for "Drink, Dyet, Lodging, Fodder, Provender, Corn or Pasturage" was fixed by the Justices of the County Court. *a* There were very few poor in the province as there was great demand for labor, and every one who would exert himself had an abundance of "hog and hominy." The fines collected for Sabbath breaking and swearing, profaneness, etc., were paid by the Justices to the Church Warden for the use of the poor of the parish. *b* If any person was wounded, maimed or hurt in his country's service "and not of ability to maintain himself or pay for his cure, he or they shall be cured at the Publick charge, and have one good negro man-slave allowed and purchased for him for his maintenance, and in the same case if any one shall be killed, the Publick shall make the same provision for his wife and family."

To vote for a member of the Assembly one was required to be 21 years of age and to have been an inhabitant of the government six months, and a free-holder with fifty acres. *c* This property qualification was not hard to attain, as every resident was entitled to fifty acres for himself and the same for each member of his family, if he chose to enter it. To be a member of the Assembly it was necessary to have been a resident of the Province for one full year and to be 21 years of age and own 100 acres of land.

There were a number of good roads in the province before 1750—that from Edenton to Williamsburg, a distance of

a Laws 1741, Ch. 20, Sec. 4.

b Laws 1715, Ch. 25, Sec. 8.

c Laws 1743, Ch. 1, Sec. 5.

100 miles, being very good and a great highway of travel. The road from "Edenton to Virginia, being made broad and convenient for all sorts of carriages, such as Coaches, Chaises, Waggon and Carts, and especially for Horsemen." *a* There was a road from Edenton to Bath, from Bath to New Berne, and from New Berne to Brunswick—distance, two hundred miles.

The road system was not much inferior to that in many counties in North Carolina to-day. Every male person, white or black, from sixteen years of age to sixty, was required to work the roads. *b*

An effort to secure the carrying of letters was made early in our history. All letters superscribed for his Majesty's service directed to or subsigned by the Governor or other "Publick Officer" or by some Field Officer in the Militia at such time when the government is actually engaged in war against the "Indyan Enemie" shall be "Immediately conveyed from Plantation to the place and persons to whom they are directed under the Penalty of Five pounds for each default—one halfe to the Government and the other half to him or them which shall sue for the same." *c* It was further enacted that "where any person in the family the said letter comes to can write such person is hereby required to endorse the day and houre of the Receipt of it that the neglect or Contempt of any person therein may be the better discovered and punishment inflicted accordingly." The bill, costs and charges of carriages was adjudged by the Court of each Precinct and paid by the General Assembly. *d* Burrington said in 1731 "this law never answered the end, and is now entirely useless." *e*

a Brickell, page 262.

b Laws 1745, Ch. 3; C. R., Vol. 3, p. 435.

c Laws 1715, Ch. 15, Sec. 56.

d Laws 1715, Ch. 56.

e Burrington, 1731; C. R., Vol. 3, p. 188.

A general post-office was established in New York in 1710 for the Continent, with several branches, including Charleston in Carolina. Act Parliament 1710, Queen Anne. *

In 1755 Gov. Dobbs in a message to the General Assembly called attention to the necessity of an "Established Post thro' this Province" and the necessity of correspondence with the neighboring Colonies, whereon James Davis, Printer, was employed for the sum of one hundred pounds, six shillings and eight pence Proclamation money for one year, "to convey all Publick Letters, Expresses and Dispatches relating to this Province to any part thereof, and every fifteen days send a messenger to Suffolk, in Virginia, and to Wilmington." *a*

In a message to the General Assembly in 1764 Gov. Dobbs states that a "Packet Boat" has been established from England to Charleston. He urges the establishment of a post "once a Fortnight to carry letters from Suffolk, in Virginia, thro' this Province at least to our Sounthern Boundary."

a C. R., Vol. 5, p. 516.

* NOTE.—"An Act for establishing a General Post Office for all Her Majesty's Dominions and for settling a weekly Sum out of the Revenues thereof, for the Service of the War, and other Her Majesty's occasions." Statutes at Large, Vol. 4, 1699-1713. (A. D., 1710), page 434.

* * *

"All letters and packets from London to New York in North America, and thence to London: Single, one shilling, Double (letters) two shillings, treble (letters) three shillings, Ounce four Shillings.

All letters and Packets from any Part of the West Indies, to New York aforesaid: Single four pence; Double eight pence, Treble one shilling, Ounce one shilling and four pence.

All letters and Packets from New York to any place within Sixty English Miles thereof, and thence back to New York: Single, four Pence, Double eight pence, treble one shilling. Ounce, one shilling and four Pence.

All letters and Packets from New York aforesaid, to Charlestown, the Chief town in North and South Carolina, and from Charlestown aforesaid to New York: Single, one shilling six Pence; Double, three Shillings; Treble four shillings six Pence; Ounce six shillings.

All letters and Packets from Charlestown aforesaid to any Place not exceeding one hundred English Miles, and thence back again: Single, six pence; Double, one shilling; Treble, one Shilling, six pence. Ounce two shillings."

Mail carriers were allowed immediate and free ferriage over the rivers and for delaying more than half an hour or charging, the ferryman was to forfeit and pay for every offence the sum of £5.

The General Assembly appropriated £133 6s. 8d. to be paid to the Postmaster if he establish this post. *a*

The distribution of mails was made from Williamsburg and Charleston. In a letter from Governor Tryon, Dec. 8, 1764, to Lord Hyde, Postmaster-General, he states that the Assembly voted £133 1-2 to establish a post from Williamsburg to Charleston "charging the customary postage on letters," by the following route:

From Williamsburg to Edenton.....	100 miles
From Edenton to Brunswick.....	200 miles
From Brunswick to Charleston.....	180 miles

480 miles

(This included the towns of Bath, Newbern and Wilmington.)

The post had just been established from New York to Williamsburg. He also petitioned that his Majesty's packet be ordered to touch at Cape Fear River at Fort Johnston. He stated that dispatches sometimes laid six weeks at Charleston and occasionally months in Virginia before they were received. *b* Later Tryon recommended the following route to avoid the "broad ferries of Neuse River, Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds" from Suffolk. *c*

Route from Suffolk, in Virginia, to the Boundary House of North and South Carolina on the sea coast.

	Miles.
From Suffolk to Cotton's Ferry on Chowan River....	40
Appletree Ferry on the Roanoke.....	30
* Salters on Tar or Pamlico River.....	35
Kemps' Ferry on Neuse.....	28
Newbern	10
Trentbridge	13

a C. R., Vol. 6, pp. 1,291, 1,300.

b C. R., Vol. 6, p. 1,058.

c C. R., Vol. 7, p. 149.

* NOTE.—Salters was afterwards Watkins' Ferry and is now Boyd's Ferry on Grimesland Plantation.

Mrs. Warburtons	13
Sneads on New River ferry.....	26
Sage's	13
Collins'	14
Wilmington	15
Brunswick	15
The Ferry	2
To Bells'	20
The Boundary House.....	23

Total miles	297
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Gov. Tryon used special messengers for carrying his dispatches.

It seems that the first post route actually established thro' North Carolina was in January, 1769, though it was carried but once a month. *a*

In 1770 the General Assembly passed "an Act to encourage and support the establishment of a Post-office within this Province." Of this act Martin says: "Davis says that this act was repealed by proclamation. I have no certificate of that; However, it was only to be in force for two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Assembly." *

One of the first acts of the Continental Congress was to establish a post-office with post routes from Falmouth, Me., to Savannah, Ga.

The large plantations were miniature republics, raising their own beef, pork, horses, corn, grain, tobacco, wool, cotton, tallow, myrtle-wax, ** beeswax, etc., and catching fish in the nearby streams.

a C. R., Vol. 8, pp. 3, 4.

* NOTE.—I cannot find the manuscript law among the records in the Secretary of State's office. G.

** NOTE.—The myrtle-wax was mixed with tallow and used for making candles and is said to have emitted a delightful and fragrant perfume while burning.

Each planter had his own saw pit, carpenter and cooper and blacksmith shop, tannery, etc. He raised wool and cotton enough to clothe his people, carded, spun and wove his own cloth and made his own shoes.

In 1735 Brickell says "The Cloathings used by the Men are English Cloaths, Druggets, Durois, Green Linnen, etc. The women have their silks, Calicoes, Stamp-Linnen, Calimancoes and all kind of Stuffs, some whereof are manufactured in the Province." *a*

In a few years after this "negro cloth" was made in considerable quantities and old inventories show us that almost every family had their spinning wheel, linen wheel, flax brake, hackles, looms, etc. Little cotton was exported. Only seven bags of two hundred and twenty-five pounds each being exported from Charleston in 1747, and none from any other province. *b*

In 1784 fifteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-five pounds (seventy-one bags two hundred and twenty-five pounds each), were shipped to England and seized on the ground that the United States could not produce so much.

a Page 38.

b Carr. Coll., Vol. 2, p. 234.

NOTE.—When Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1794 cotton growing was greatly encouraged. He was paid \$90,000 by the cotton-growing States (N. C. paying thirty thousand dollars, South Carolina fifty thousand dollars, and Georgia ten thousand dollars) that their planters could have the privilege of using his invention. The "Saw-Gin" was a circular saw revolving between iron ribs, tearing the lint from the seeds. One of these of ten saws can be now seen in the State Museum. A tax was laid by the State of 2s. 6d. per annum for each saw used.

In 1810 North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia and Virginia manufactured more than all of New England.

North Carolina manufactured	7,376,154 yards of cloth.
Virginia manufactured	3,007,255 yards of cloth.
South Carolina manufactured	3,083,188 yards of cloth.
Georgia manufactured	3,688,534 yards of cloth.

In 1810, at a military review in North Carolina where 1,500 persons were present, all but forty wore homespun.

J. L. Watkins, Dept. Ag. Year Book 1903.

Considerable linen cloth was made and the French colonists had introduced silk culture as well as wine-making.

From 1731 to 1755 there were 40756 lbs. of raw and "Wrought Silk" exported from North and South Carolina into Great Britain, and 38621 lbs. of mixed "Silken Stuffs" imported into North Carolina and South Carolina from Great Britain. *a* *

The gentry for themselves and wives generally imported their clothing and dressed in a similar style to people of their station in England. England discouraged manufacturing in the colonies in every way possible, and up to the Revolution the gentry and better classes imported their clothing, but when we separated from England we began to make everything we needed.

Nails were made in blacksmith shops on plantations; and all ironware, pewter, etc., were imported. By an act of Parliament, *b*

a Carr. Coll., Vol. 2, p. 272.

b Holmes' Annals, Vol. 2, p. 42.

* NOTE.—In connection with silk it may be interesting to quote a few lines from Coxe in his *Carolina*, p. 92. "Besides we have a grass, as they call Silk grass, which makes very pretty stuffs, such as come from the East Indies, which they call Herba Stuffs, whereof a garment was made for Queen Elizabeth, whose ingredient came from Sir Walter Raleigh's colony, by him called Virginia, now North Carolina, a part of this Province, which, to encourage colonies and plantations, she was pleased to wear for divers weeks."

Holmes' Annals, Vol. 1, p. 486.

Master Ralph Lane writing to Mr. Richard Hakluyt from the "new fort in Virginia" Sept. 3, 1585, mentions "several kinds of flax and one kind like silk, the same gathered as a grass as common there as grass here."

Hawks 1, p. 106.

Thomas Harriot in his narrative writes of "silk of grass or grass-silk. There is a kind of grass in the country upon the blades whereof there groweth very good silk in form of a thin glittering skin to be stript off."

Hawks 1, p. 154.

The Rev. Dr. Curtis, the Botanist, says the plants mentioned by Lane and Harriot are evidently the same thing. "We have a plant (*chrysopsis graminifolia*) in the pine woods, almost "as common as grass" and now known as silk weed, which answers well to the accounts of these writers, and which I have no doubt is the one intended by them."

the "erection of any mill or other machine for slitting or rolling iron or any plating forge to work with a tilt hammer or any furnace for making steel" in any of the colonies was forbidden. *

The poorer planters at first used stone hand-mortars for pounding their grain tho' the better classes had hand-mills. These mills were of stones with about twenty inches or two feet face, and at first brought from England, though it was soon found that the calcareous rock on Neuse River *b* made admirable ones. This rock when first quarried was soft and easily shaped, but when exposed became hard and durable. These hand mills were worth five or six pounds. *c*

In 1710 DeGraffenreid said there was only one water mill in the province. As late as 1730 there were only two or three water mills in the province and no wind mills. *d* The Assembly of 1715 *a* to encourage mills passed an act permitting the condemnation by the Precinct Court of two acres for a water mill, and one-half acre for wind mill by any one engaging to erect a mill thereon within two years. If the owner of the land would obligate to build such mill himself, then the motion of the applicant for mill was denied.

a Laws 1715, Ch. 37.

b Brickell, 263.

c See inventories.

d Brickell.

*NOTE.—In 1731 Gov. Burrington states that there was an abundance of iron ore in North Carolina.

NOTE.—In 1775 at Hillsboro, the Provincial Congress made an effort to encourage manufactures. "Premiums were voted for the manufacture of saltpetre, gunpowder, cotton and woolen cards, pins, needles, linen and woolen cloth, and for the erection of rolling and slitting mills, furnaces for the manufacture of steel and iron, paper mills, salt works, and for refining sulphur." Lossing, Vol. 2, p. 582; see also C. R., Vol. 9, p. 1,185 and Vol. 10, pp. 216-219. Immediately manufactures sprung into existence.

In 1722 there were nine precincts in North Carolina, and an act of that year provided for the erection of court-houses at the following places:

For the Precinct of Chowan at Edenton;

For the Precinct of Perquimans at Jonathan Phelps Point at the Mouth of the Narrows;

For the Precinct of Currituck on the land of Mr. William Peyner next to the land of Mr. William Parker; or at Mr. Parker's, "as the justices shall appoint";

For the Precincts of Beaufort and Hyde at Bath town;

For the Precinct of Craven at New Bern;

For the Precinct of Carteret at Beaufort town;

For the Precinct of Bertie, now by this Assembly laid out at some convenient place at Ahotsky where the Justices shall appoint.

For the Precinct of Pasquotank at such place as the Justices shall appoint.

Hyde was afterwards separated from Beaufort *a* and built a court-house of its own. In the next few years the following additional counties were erected. On the site of old Clarendon New Hanover (1728) was established. From New Hanover were formed Onslow (1734) and Bladen (1734) and Duplin (1749). From the territory of old Bath County was erected Edgecombe (1733) Johnston (1746) and Granville (1746). Beaufort, Hyde and Craven having been previously made therefrom. From Albemarle the Precincts of Pasquotank, Currituck, Perquimans, Chowan, Bertie and Tyrrell had been taken, and from it Northampton was also erected in 1741. All court-houses built in the various precincts were required by law to be at least 24 feet long and 16 feet wide. *b*

The "Precincts" were changed to "Counties" in 1738.

a Laws 1729, Ch. 3.

b Laws 1722, Ch. 8, Sec. 5.

In 1749 realizing that the colony was becoming too important to continue to have a migratory capital an act was passed fixing the seat of government at New Berne and appointing John Starkey, Edward Griffith and Jeremiah Vail Commissioners to erect necessary public buildings. At this time circuit courts were established; a commission appointed to revise and print the laws; the militia better regulated; a list of taxables arranged for; and £6000 appropriated for public schools. Direct trade had recently been opened from the Cape Fear to Europe, every ship brought high class immigrants, and a new era had dawned for the colony. All the roads and trails to North Carolina from South Carolina, Virginia and Pennsylvania were filled with the wagons of the home-seeker. The growth of North Carolina from this time forward for the next half-century was probably the most remarkable in the history of American Colonization.

The following extracts from a table in Holmes' Annals, Vol. 2, page 543, of exports to Great Britain and imports from Great Britain is most interesting:

Exports to G. B.				Carolinas.			Imports from G. B.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		
1701.	16973	6	3		13908	8	3¾		
1710.	20793	9	0		19613	18	11¾		
1720.	62736	6	8		18290	12	11		
1730.	151739	17	6		64785	11	5		
1740.	266560	4	5		181821	14	11		
1750.	191607	6	3		133037	0	9		
1773.	456513	8	4		344859	9	1		

New England.

Exports to G. B.				Imports from G. B.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1701.	32656	7	2		86322	13	11¼
1710.	31112	17	7½		106338	6	4
1720.	49206	12	6		128767	2	11
1730.	54701	5	10		208196	5	5
1740.	72389	16	2		171081	2	5
1750.	48455	9	0		343659	6	8
1773.	124624	19	6		527055	15	10

In 1773 the exports from the Carolinas greatly exceeded the exports of Georgia, New York, New England and Pennsylvania. Virginia and Maryland alone exceeded us, and probably more than half the North Carolina exports were shipped from Virginia waters and classed as Virginia products.

Exports to G. B. 1773.				Imports from G. B.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Carolina.	456,513	8	4		344,859	9	1
Georgia,	85,391	1	8		62,932	19	8
New England,	124,624	19	6		527,055	15	10
New York,	76,246	12	0		289,214	19	7
Pennsylvania	36,652	8	9		426,448	17	3
Va. and Md.,	589,803	14	5		328,904	15	8
	1369,232	4	8		1979,416	17	1

APPENDIX.

As illustrative of conditions in the Colonial period the following extracts from wills will prove interesting:

WILLS.

LIONEL READING, Bath County, July 12, 1708, probated February, 1725. Item. I give and bequeath to my well beloved Son Nathaniel Reading the said plantation after his mother's decease * * * and one feather Bed with Furniture, with a hand Mill. * * * The Same not to be paid out of his own Cattle wch are of a different mark from mine which by record appears. Item I give & bequeath to my Daughter Sarah * * * the youngest of my horses now running in the Woods * * * .”

THOMAS POLLOCK of Chowan County, 1721. Plantations aggregating about 55,000 acres of land. The names of some of them as follows: “Five hundred and sixty acres in the fork of Raquis called Springfield; * * * Five hundred acres of land lying on the South Side of Moratock River called Canecarora; * * * six hundred and forty acres of land * * * on Bridges Creek at Weekacanaan A tract of land containing Two thousand eight hundred acres Lying on Cassayah called Rose-field: * * * Nine hundred Acres of Land on Neuse River fork Called New-Bern. * * * Where Wilson lived at Weekacoon Creek: and where John Mainard lived at Pettishore also two thousand four hundred acres called Crany Island: * * * Seven Hundred and Ten acres Lying on the North side of Trent River Called Ye Halfe-Way House. * * * also six hundred and Forty acres on Nuse River Called Wilkeson's Point.”

About eighty slaves were bequeathed the names of some of which are as follows: Scipio, Abraham, Diego, Mingo, Venus, Caesar, Caramante Will, Sharper, London, Diana, Tomboy, Pompey.

Land on Salmon Creek is given to son Thomas “Reserving free liberty to my son George to make what Pitch and Tar he sees fitting on the same with his hands for the space of three or four years after My Death.” Also, “as to ye crop on ye Ground and what Pitch and Tar ye hands in ye woods makes until ye first of Aprill Next shall be Equally divided. etc.”

As to importations from and business dealings with New England: “I give and bequeath to my son Cullen one hundred pound to be paid in Boston and also five thousand foot of plank which I have sent for from Boston. * * * I give and bequeath unto my son George sixty pound to be paid in Boston.”

"Also I give and bequeath unto my Son Thomas one Third Part of all the vessels clearances whether it be in money, bills to New England or elsewhere

also I give and Bequeath to my Son Cullen six Pound to be paid him in the first goods from New England at first cost I owing him so much

also I give and bequeath to my Son George twenty pound to be paid him in the first goods I have come in from Boston I oweing him so much." "New England plank" is mentioned two or three times in the will.

Codicil provides for building houses for sons of testator: "And whereas * * * I have Expended and Laid out for a house at Black Rock (when mr West the Carpentare is paid what is due to him for his worke ther) for my son Thomas Twoe hundred Pound and also Ten Pound more for New England plank. * * * And whereas also I have been out and expended upon a house for my son Cullen on the South Shore (when mr West the Carpentare is paid for what worke he hath done ther (to wit) the covering of the house doeing the Dormant Windoes and makeing upe the Gavell end of the Sd House and when Cullen hath what Glass is in the House that will answer his purposes and what nailles he shall have occasion for said House * * * In my accounting above in this codicill concerning Cullens House standing in Three Hundred Pound I made a mistake in not mentioning that mr Coke the Bricklayer wages for making Laying the Bricks in the chimneys Sellar Underpinning and doeing all the other worke agreed for is part of the Three hundred Pound and is to be paid out of my personall estate. Also he is to have what lands are necessary for him for burning the Bricks or what other worke he hath occasion for to finish the worke he hath agreed for wherefore my will is that the Bricklayer aforesd be paid out of my personall estate befor Shared."

JOHN HECLEFIELD'S INVENTORY.

1721

* * * One Silver Tankard Weighing 1:lb, 1:Z 15:pw 16:gr
Eight Good Spoons Two Dram Cups one little Spoon One do broke
One do large melted a Seal 9Z 3pw Total of the weight 1 lb 10Z
18p w16gr One Silver Hilted Sword one pair of Buckles not weighed
four Diamond Rings two plain do. * * *

FREDERICK JONES 1722.

Chowan Precinct. * * * "I Give devise and bequeath unto my Eldest daughter Jane My Indian Girle named Nanny My Negro Woman named Dinah, together with her three Children and all the increase that shall be borne of any of them Her Mothers Diamond wedding ring and large pair of Diamond ear rings, Gold Watch with the Chain, Seal & other things fixed thereto; her Mothers Wearing

Apparell such as is already made up & such things as was designed for her but not made up. All her Mothers Child bede Linnen with white silk Damask Gown. All the China Ware and Tea furniture with the Dressing table and furniture. Also a Dozen of my finest Damask Napkins and Table Clothe a Dozen of fine Diaper Napkins & Table Clothe. One pair of my finest Holland sheets with Pillow Cases; and one other pair of Holland Sheets with Pillow Cases. Item I give devise and bequeath unto my Daughter Martha Four young negroes, two male and two female, not under ten years of age to be set apart from the rest of my Estate for the use of my said daughter together with the increase thereof; Also the smaller pair of Diamond Ear-rings. One Diamond Ring, her Mothers Gold Shoe Buckles thimble & Bodkin one Dozen of my finest damask Napkins and table clothe, one Dozen of fine Diaper Napkins & Table Clothe One pair of my finest holland Sheets & pillow Cases and one other pair of holland sheets with Pillow cases; Also the Sum of one hundred and fifty pounds Boston Money. Item I give devise and bequeath unto my daughter Rebeckah four young negroes two male & two female, not under ten years of Age to be set apart from the rest of my estate for the use of my said daughter together with the increase thereof. One Diamond Ring. One Dozen fine Damask Napkins and Table Clothe. One Dozen fine Diaper Napkins and Table Clothe. Two pair of fine holland Sheets and pillow cases. Also the Sum of Two hundred pounds Boston Money. * * * Item I give devise and bequeath unto my Eldest Son William Harding Jones, all my land on the South side of Moratoke River being part of a large tract of nine Thousand one hundred acres by me taken up. Also all my lands in Hyde precinct. * * * Item I Give devise and bequeath unto my Son Frederick Jones all my Lands in Craven precinct. * * * Item I Give Devise and bequeath unto my Son Thomas Jones all my Lands at or near Meherrin Creek in Chowan precinct. Also those Lands belonging to me on the North Side Moratoke River. * * * Item I give unto each of my Sons one Diamond Ring; Item I Give unto my three Sons to be equally divided among them all my Library of Books; Except those books commonly used by my wife, which I have ordered to be put into her closets which books I give unto my Daughter Jane. * * * Lands lying in King William County in Virginia commonly called Horns Quarter. * * * Item I Give unto my Loveing brother Ten pounds Sterling to buy a Suit of Mourning. * * * A Codicil to be annexed to the Will of Frederick Jones Esqr. I Give and bequeath unto my daughter Jane, My Wifes Side Saddle and furniture thereto belonging with the horse called Blaze. To my daughter Martha a Sett of Silver tea spoons double gilded. To my daughter Rebeckah two pair of bligreen gold Shift buckles and all the gold rings and Ear-rings. * * * To my good friend and Neighbour

Edward Moseley of Chowan precinct my pair of pistolls mounted with Silver caps etc. * * * with bridle Locks and stocked with English Walnut."

EMANUEL LOW. 1726 Pasquotank precinct. " * * * 3ly I give and bequeath unto my Grandson George Low Son of my beloved Son Nevil Low Dd and now in the kingdom of Great Britain the Plantation where my Cousin Robinson now Lives & the Plantation called New ABBey with four Hundred Acres of land adjoining to it to * * * also my Seal Scutecheon of arms. * * * Lands commonly called the Town point Lying on the mouth of the North West side of Newbegun Creek & now in the possession of Jno Conner. It is my Will that my daughter Anna Letitia her heirs or assigns shall keep in possession all ye before mentioned Legacies wth Lands &c &c &c &c."

WILLIAM HARDING JONES 1730.

"of ye eastern Parish of Chowan * * * do give * * *
 • Ann Jones my wife * * * One certain piece or parcel of Land containing four thousand Acres on Ronoak river in Bertie Precinct it being that Trackt of Land out of wch I have sold three hundred to Ellis Hodges of the same precinct I also give to her during her natural Life the house and plantation whereon I now live with all & singular the rights, hereditaments appertenance & appendants whatsoever to the said piece or parcel of Land in anywise appertaining with all Cattle, hogs, horses, sheep belonging to the said plantation with one third part of the negroes I now possess, and also all my household goods belonging to the sd house Excepting the family pictures and Court of Arms. * * * likewise all my books in ye sd. house I give to my brothers Freddick and Thomas Jones
 * * * ,"

JOHN BAPTISTA ASHE 1731.

"of Bath County in the province of North Carolina Gent. * * *
 Item. I give devise and bequeath unto my Son Samuel and unto my daughter Mary my Lands up the north west branch of Cape Fear River called Ashwood which are situate lying and being on the South side of said river between the lands of John Porter of Virginia Mercht, and the Plantation whereon Daniel Donahoe lately deceased dwelt, Together with my other lands on the north Side of the River directly opposite to those aforementioned to be equally
 * * * Item, I give, devise and bequeath * * * land on Stumpy Sound called Turkey Point * * * other tract called Stump Island. Four hundred acres of land * * * on the Main Branch of Old town creek. Item I will that my slaves be kept to work on my lands that my Estate may be managed to the best advantage so as my sons may have as liberal an education as the

profits thereof will afford; and in their Education I pray my Exors to observe this method. Let them be taught to read and write and be introduced into the practical part of Arithmetick not too hastily hurrying them into Latin or Grammar but after they are pretty well versed in these let them be taught Latin & Greek. I propose this may be done in Virginia; After which let them learn French; perhaps some Frenchman at Santee wile undertake this; when they are arrived to years of discretion Let them study the Mathematicks. To my Sons when they arrive at age I recommend the pursuit & Study of Some profession or business (I wish one to ye Law, the other to Merchandize) In which let them follow their own inclinations. Item I will that my daughter be taught to write and read & some feminine accomplishments which may render her agreeable; And that she be not kept ignorant as to what appertains to a good house wife in the management of household affairs. Item I give to each of my Exors a Gold Ring a token of the respect which In my life I bore them Item I will that a Brick Vault may be built at Groveley and my Dear Wifes body taken up out of the Earth & brought and laid therein; and if it should be my fortune to die in Carolina so as my Corpse may be Conveyed thither I desire that one large Coffin may be made and both our body's laid together therein and lodged in the said Vault."

THOMAS POLLOCK 1732.

"of Bertie Precinct." Plantations called Black Rock, Great Quarter, Manuels or Crickits, Springfield, and lands lying on Salmon Creek & Chowan River, Trent River, Unaroye Meadows, "nigh of Tuskarora Indian Town," Moratuck River. Fishing Creek. Forty six negroes are bequeathed. "Item I will & Order & give by this will to all Such persons who are Setled on my lauds at Trenton Condition of a Certain writng I give to Jacob Miller that those already settled there, have leases on ye same terms I promised them."

JOSHUA PORTER 1733.

Bath County. Plantations on Derhams Creek one known as Sand Hills. Negroes, Mustees and Indians are given to wife, and mourning rings to friends. "It is my further will and desire that my Son and Daughter may be Carefully learnt to read & write & Cypher & yt they be duly Educated * * * ."

RICHARD SANDERSON. 1733.

Perquimans precinct. "Ye island of Ocrecock," land on the Sandy Bank "by the name of Point Lookout"; "Mannor Plantation." One hundred and forty seven acres of land in Perquimans; lots in Roanoak Town devised to son Richard. The brigantine "Sea

Flower" and sloop "Swallow" are given to son and son in law. Thirteen negro and one Indian slave bequeathed.

FRANCIS PUGH. 1733

Bertie precinct. Provides for "bringing up my children at School Plantation at Emperor's Fields bought of Christian Hittsburgh. "Whereas, * * * I have begun to build a brigantine which is now in the Stocks in Bertie precinct * * * finish and Compleat the said Brigantine with Anchors Masts Cables Sails &c."

"Item it is my will and pleasure that after the said Vessel is finished my executors & my Trustees herein named do * * * purchase a Loading of Tobacco black Walnut or other merchandise fitt for the British market and that they do send the said Vessel to great Britain from thence to return to No. Carolina. * * * ."

"Item It is my will and pleasure that after my Sloop Carolina returns from New England that my Executors & Trustee do * * * purchase a cargo and send the said Sloop to the West Indies * * * ."

"Item It is my will that my dear wife & Excers do receive from Captn Grainger the Cargo brought in a Schooner into this province which belongs to Mr. Coleman provided the said Grainger allows to my Excers twelve pounds pr Barrel for good & well pickled pork vizt for so much as is produced from my own stock * * * ."

THOMAS SWANN 1733

Pasquotank precinct. Two plantations are conveyed to sons Samuel and William with the provision that if either shall sell or convey his part "out of the name of ye Swanns" the other shall enter and take possession. Provision is made for "ye Christian education of my Children." Horse, bridle and saddle is given to each of two sons.

EDWARD SALTER. 1734.

Bath County. Plantation on Pamlico river "called in the patent Mount Calvert; six hundred and forty acres of land on Bear creek. About twenty negro slaves bequeathed. To daughter Sarah is bequeathed forty three cattle and horses, one hundred pounds "of the said Province bills or their value"; Madam Sarah Porter is mentioned as having care and tuition of daughter. To three children is given "my largest periauger with anchors and sails." "Item I bequeath unto my son in law John Harvey Ten pounds in order to purchase him a good Beaver Hat and a pair of gloves. * * * Item I bequeath unto my beloved son Edward Salter my best Saddle and bridle and one pair of Silver Spurs and Richard Bloom's history of the Holy Bible together with all the books that I shall own at my Death (be they Divinity, History or Mathematical) * * * also my large China Punch Bowl. * * * My will is that my

Brigantine now on the stocks at John Smiths be got finished and made fit for the Sea as soon as may be * * * be loaden with tar * * * (for Boston). * * * My will further is that my Executors may write two or three ways * * * to Collo. Jacob Windall and Company to Insure the sum of Twelve Hundred pounds (Boston Money) upon the said Brigantine * * * .” Money arising from the sale of the brigantine to be “remitted in youngeable slaves (none to exceed the age of twenty years).” Provision is made for education of children and for Edward “a thorough education to make him a compleat merchant.”

EDWARD BRYAN. 1745.

To sons John, Edward & William is given land purchased of Martin Frank called “New Germany”; lots (3) in Newbern town with a store house on one of them; plantation on the west side of Swifts Creek called Paradise. Sixteen negro slaves bequeathed. Large number of cattle and horses bequeathed—five riding horses. Provision is made for Seven years schooling for children the schooling to be given them at some time between the ages of seven and seventeen years.

EDWARD MOSELEY. 1745.

New Hanover County. Plantation at Rockey Point containing 3500 acres; Plantation in Chowan County containing 2000 acres; plantation on the North East branch of Cape Fear River containing 3500 acres lying between Holly Shelter Creek and the “bald white Sand hills”; plantation opposite Rockey Point plantation containing 1650 acres; 1280 acres at Rockfish Creek; 600 acres on the East Side of the North West branch of Cape Fear River; lot and houses in Brunswick; plantation below Brunswick called Macknights; lot & house in Wilmington; 600 acres of land opposite Cabbage Inlet; 500 acres in Tyrrell called Coopers; 450 acres in Tyrrell called Whitemarsh; lands on East side Cape Fear River; plantation at the Sound where “there is a large vineyard Planted; 3200 acres in Edgecombe called Alden of the hill; 1650 acres on West side of Neuse River “about twenty four miles above New Bern town; 10,000 acres in Edgecombe County called Chur; aggregating about 35,000 acres. 88 slaves bequeathed. “Item I give and bequeath to my Loving wife Anne my New Chaise Harness and the Pair of Bay horses Smoker and Toby. * * * I also give unto her out of my stocks ten cows & ten calves ten steers of Different ages & Twenty sheep and the horse Spark.

* * * It is my will that the slaves usually kept about the house shall be kept in the same employment for my Wifes easier life and care of my children untill she marries. * * * Item. I give unto my six children all my Stock of horses Mares neat cattle sheep and swine to run & increase for ther benefit and I will that

proper slaves be appointed for managing thereof of which increase & profit made thereby of such as are necessary to be sold or killed at proper seasons Accot to be rendered to the County Court for my children advantage without charges deducting first thereout what may be necessary for such kind of provision for housekeeping for my said wife and children. Item It is my will that the profits arising from the labour of my two sons slaves & their part of the profits arising by the stocks be laid out in purchasing young female slaves to be added to their stocks of slaves. * * * Item. When it shall be necessary to give all or any of my sons other Education than is to be had from the Common Masters in this Province for I would have my children well educated it is then my will &c &c &c.

Item. I recommend it to my dear and loving wife that one of my sons as shall be Thought best qualified for it be bred to the Law it being highly necessary in so large a Family and to him I give all my Law books being upwards of 200 Volumes. * * * Item. I give to my dear wife Blomes History of the Bible in folio, three volumes in folio of Archbishop Tillotsons works, four Volumes in Octavo of Dr. Stanhopes on the Epistles & Gospels and all the books of Physick. Item I give to my daughter Ann Humfries 3 volumes in folio on the Old & New Testament and I will that my Exors buy for her the work of the author of the Whole Duty of Man I give to the eldest of my sons that shall not study the law Chambers Dictionary two Volumes in folio Locks Works three volumes in folio Millers Dictionary two volumes in folio and LeBlond on Gardening in Quarto: and the rest of my books about 150 volumes. * * * Item I give * * * my large Silver Tea Kettle, Lamp & Server for it to stand on weighing in all about 170 ounces * * * my Large Silver Coffee Pot * * * my Large Silver Tea Pot * * * my Large Silver Tankard * * * a pair of large Square Silver Servers, my cases of knives, forks, spoons, Salts, Casters & Other my Plate to be * * *

CULLEN POLLOCK. 1749.

Tyrrell County Gen. Plantation at Matchapungo River in Hyde County, lott of land in Bath town; 710 acres of land on a branch of Trent River called "the halfe way House"; 1280 acres lying on Coneto Creek in Tyrrell County called the "deaded Woods"; 640 acres in Bertie County on "ye Roonaroy Meadows"; 4700 acres in Bertie County; aggregating about 8000 acres. 78 negroes. "Item It is my will and desire that my three daughters have as good Education as can be had in this Province & that my two sons when they have got what learning they can have in this province that they be sent to Boston for further education * * * ."

ROGER MOORE 1750.

New Hanover County, Parish of St. Phillips, 1750. Plantations called Kendall, Maultby's Point, Mount Misery; Orton Lands lying on Island opposite Black River. 2500 acres where Mill stands, 640 acres at Rocky Point, 55,000 acres in the Neck known as Mount Misery, 3025 acres in Saxpahaw Old Fields, 5000 acres near Eno Old Fields, and 20,000 acres mentioned in latter part of will, aggregating about 100,000 acres; 250 slaves mentioned. To each of daughters is bequeathed eighteen hundred pounds. Testator mentions saw mill "I intend to build on Brice's Creek."

"It is my will that each of my daughters Mary and Anne doe at their marriage take each their choyce of any One of the House slaves, except the Negro wench Bess who I leave to her liberty to make choyce of any one of my children for her Master or Mistress."

GABRIEL JOHNSTON 1751.

Plantations called Possum Quarter, Conahoe; 1000 acres on Cypress Creek, 980 acres on South side of Trent, 400 acres on the head of Trent and New Rivers, 7000 acres on Deep River in Bladen Co., "all the small islands lying in Roanoke River and in the neighbourhood of Mount Gallard, land on Salmon Creek in Bertie County." * * * my said Wife shall have the use of all my said Daughters plantations and for her Encouragement to Cultivate & Improve these Plantations especially in Raising Silk. * * * And I earnestly request my Dearest wife to be a kind tender mother to my Dear little girl and to bring her up in the Fear of God and under a deep sense of her being always in his presence, and in Sobriety and moderation Confining her Desires to things plain and neat and Elegant and not aspiring after the Gayety Splendor and Extravagances and especially to take Care to keep within the bounds of her income and by no Means to Run in Debt. * * * It I give and bequeath to Henry Johnston now at school in Newhaven in the Colony of Connecticut. * * * My Books I leave to William Cathcart Esqr. after my Wife and Brother have choose out them any Number not Exceeding forty each. It To my sister Elizabeth Smear of the County of Fife North Britain my large Repeating Gold Watch after it has been put in order at the Expence of my estate."

JOHN BLOUNT 1753.

Chowan County. One plantation. " * * * I give and bequeath * * * Three negroes, viz; Sharper, Finn & Tom, with all my brewing kettles, tubs and Fxts and all my brewing works and my writing Desk * * * My desire is that my Chaise, Boat, Blacksmith's tools, watch and other tools or anything else that is likely to perish be sold * * * Item. I give and bequeath to my brother Charles Blount my best Broad Cloth Suit of Clothes my

best Beaver Hatt & Wigg. My will is that none of the timber should be cut or Sold excepting for the use of the plantation and that no Stranger shall be admitted to live on any part of the Back Land to destroy the Timber, and that no Person shall on any consideration whatsoever be admitted to live on any part of my Land Excepting an Overseer. * * * that no other negroes shall be permitted to work on my plantation excepting they are the property of my wife and children.

And my will is that all the money that shall arise out of my Estate * * * should be laid out to purchase likely young negroes at the Discretion of my Executors for the use and Benefit of my children." Provision is made for the education of the children in "a Christian like manner."

SAMUEL SWANN 1753.

Perquimans County. 450 acres of land "where I now dwell" and "Allegator land." "I give to my Daughter Mary Claton my pickle case and Bottles. Item I do hereby give to my brother John Vail my Silver Seal and Stock Buckle."

JAMES INNES. 1754.

"In the name of God, Amen. I James Innes of Cape Fear in North Carolina in America Coll of the Regiment of sd. Province Raised for His Majesty's immediate service and Commander in Chief of this Expedition to the Ohio against the French & there Indians whoe have most unjustly Invaied & fortified themselves on His Majesty's lands—Being now readdey to Enter upon Action * * * I recomend the paying of all my Just and Lawfull Debts instantly, or when demanded. I direct a remittance may be made to Edinburgh, Sufficient to pay for a Church Bell for the Parish Church of Cannesby, in Caithness agreeable to my Letter to mr. Jams Broadee Minister there.

I also appoint and direct that there may be a furdere remittance made of One hundred Pounds Sterll: for the use of the Poor of said Parish of Cannesby & the said Summ of One hundred Pounds to be put at interest for the use of the poor of Said Parish as formerly directed by me.

I also give and bequeath att the Death of my Loving Wife Jean Innes my Plantation called Point Pleasant & the Opposite Mash Land over the River for which there is a Separate Patent, Two negro young Women. One Negroe Young man and there Increase all the Stock of Cattle and Hogs, halfe the Stock of Horses belonging att the time to that Plantation With all my Books & One hundred Pounds Sterling or the Equivalent thereunto in the currency of the Country For the use of a Free School for the Benefite of the Youth

of North Carolina. And to see that this part of my will is dewly executed att the time, I appoint the Colonell of the New Hanover Regiment, the Parson of Willmington Church & the Vestrey for the time being, or the majority of them as they Shall from time to time be Choised or Appointed."

SARAH ALLEN, 1761.

Legacies: Wedding ring to Niece ("as a particular mark of my affection and a memento of my Conjugal happiness, not doubting hers is equal and may it be as lasting." Gold watch, gold chain mourning ring, Silver chased tea kettle, cream pot, lamp. "Walnut tree fineered Tea chest containing three pieces of plate chased as the tea kettle"; Silver waiters, dozen tea spoons and strainer in black Shagreen case; Silver Sauce pan, mahogany dressing table, gilt smelling bottle; "books of modern taste."

ELIZABETH SCOLLAY 1766.

Bertie County. " * * * I Give and Devise unto my son Culein Pollock all my Books, also a mouning ring." Several negroes are bequeathed to different relatives. " * * * I give and devise * * * my still with the appurtenances * * * ."

WILLIAM HERRITAGE. 1769.

Craven County. Plantations called Springfield, Jemmys Neck, Harrow, Atkins Banks, Fort Barnwell; lands in Johnson County, lots Nos. 21, 22, 191 and 84 in the town of Newbern. About seventy five negro slaves bequeathed the names of some of which are as follows: Pompey, Venus, Phillis, Balaam, Cæsar, London, Big Rose, Big Bess, Mercury, Tortola, Cado, Tamer, Judy, Jupiter, Sabina, Peter ("a cooper").

Raleigh, N. C., September 1, 1905.

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