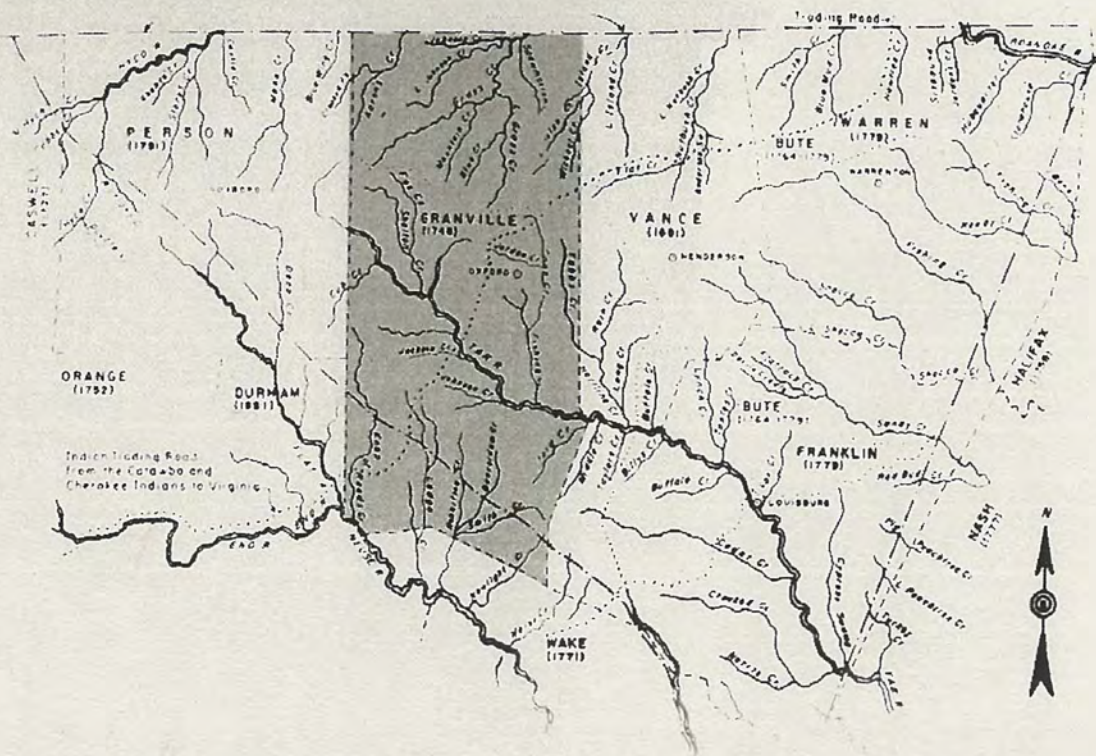


Granville Connections

*Journal of the
Granville County Genealogical Society 1746, Inc.*



Granville County Genealogical Society 1746, Inc.

www.gcgs.org

Officers of 2012

President - Mildred C. Goss
Treasurer - Patricia H. Nelson
Historian - Mary McGhee
Publication Editor - Mildred C. Goss

Vice President - Dr Richard L. Taylor
Recording Secretary - Sallyann Hobson
Corresponding Secretary - Velvet M. Satterwhite

Membership

Membership is open to anyone with an interest in the genealogical research and preservation of materials that might aid in family research in Granville County or elsewhere. Membership in the Society includes: individual membership \$15.00 and family membership (receiving one mailing) \$20.00.

Members in the Society, receive the Society Messenger Newsletter and the Granville Connection Journal. Membership is for one year and renewal date will be one year from joining date. These are mailed out in March, June, September and December each calendar year.

Editorial Policy

The Granville Connections Journal places its emphasis on material concerning persons or activities in the area known as Granville County in 1746. This includes present day Warren, Franklin, and Vance County. Members are encouraged to submit material for publication. The editorial staff will judge the material on relevance to area, interest, usefulness and content. Members are encouraged to submit queries for each journal. Each submission should be fully documented, citing the sources or it will not be printed. Submissions will not be returned, but will be placed in the North Carolina Room at the Richard H. Thornton Library in Oxford, North Carolina, which is the repository of the Society. The Society, publication committee cannot assume responsibility for errors in submissions for publication. Corrections will be noted in subsequent issues.

Correspondence

Please notify the Society of any change in address as soon as possible. Send change of address card to GCGS, P.O. Box 1746, Oxford, NC 27565. All Journals and Newsletters are mailed Bulk Mail and cannot be forwarded.

Address all mail concerning the Society to: Granville County Genealogical Society 1746, Inc., Post Office Box 1746, Oxford, NC 27565 or contact the Board through www.gcgs.org. Copyright 2012 by the Granville County Genealogical Society 1746, Inc. All rights reserved.

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Granville Connections

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Volume 18 Number 4

December 2012

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Acquisitions for the North Carolina Room, Thornton Library for third quarter 2012

Family Histories:

"The Hatchetts From Virginia, Who Came To Henderson County, Kentucky And The John Moss Family From North Carolina".

"A Nineteenth Century Memoir, Matti [Martha Butler Fullerton Lewis]", the story of a Granville County, North Carolina resident, by Norma Culler Davis, donated by the author.

"The Plummer Lineage Of America, Anne Plummer Johnston", compiled by Marcella Love Delfs Tomaselli, donated by the author.

Granville County General & Miscellaneous:

"100 Years, Oxford Tobacco Research Station, 1912--2012, 100th Anniversary Celebration, September 26, 2012," by The Oxford Tobacco Research Station, donated by The Oxford Tobacco Research Station.

"IVAC Cookbook, Creedmoor, North Carolina", published by The IVAC Corporation, edited by Ella W. McGhee and Janice J. Lyon.

"We Can Hear The Yankee Drums Beating: Sim Carrington [Granville County resident] And The Bloody 6th North Carolina", by Norman Carrington Schipke, donated by Macon Carrington and Thomas Carrington.

Granville County Schools:

"Memories: The Colored Orphanage And Angier B. Duke School Of Oxford, N. C.", a video documentary by Archie and Minnie (Thomas) Rahmaan, donated by Archie (Thomas) Rahmaan.

"Collage, May, 1975", literary publication of J. F. Webb High School, Oxford, North Carolina.

"Berea School [Annual], 1982--1983", published by Berea School, Berea, North Carolina.

"Horner Military School [Annual], Oxford, North Carolina, Sixty-Second Year, 1912".

"Stovall High School (Stovall, N. C.) Memories, 1958 [Annual]".

"NCRSP, District 11, Retired School Personnel History, Granville, Johnston, Vance, Wake [Counties], 2012", by the North Carolina Retired School Personnel Association, NCRSP, donated by the NCRSP.

Granville County Churches:

"Enon Baptist Church, Route 1, Oxford, North Carolina, Album Directory, Centennial Edition 1875--1975".

"Grassy Creek Baptist Church Bicentennial Celebration, 1754--1954, Address By William A. Devin, May 30, 1954", donated by J. Lauriston Elliott.

Franklin, Person, Vance & Warren Counties:

"Country Hardball: The Autobiography Of Enos 'Country' Slaughter [Person County native]", by Enos Slaughter with Kevin Reid, donated by Betty Jean King.

"Settlers Of The Ridge Path/Fleming Road [Vance County, North Carolina]", by William W. Fleming, Jr.

Other North Carolina Counties:

"The Battle Of Alamance [Alamance County, North Carolina], Two Hours Of History, May 6, 1771", by Howard White.

"History Of Rocky River Baptist Church [Anson County, North Carolina]", by E. M. Brookes, donated by Mrs. Shirley S. Pace.

"Rose Hill [Duplin County, North Carolina community]", by Reed Wolcott.

"The Story Of Durham, City Of The New South", by William K. Boyd, donated by Betty Jean King.

"Civil War Charlotte [Mecklenburg, County, North Carolina], Last Capital Of The Confederacy", by Michael Hardy, donated by Betty Jean King.

"Images In History, Roanoke Valley 1860--1960 [Northampton and Halifax County, North Carolina]", by Bill Bamberger and Cathy N. Davidson, donated by Mark A. Pace.

"George Johnston And William Robson, Mill History, Orange County, NC (New Hope Creek)", by Stewart E. Dunaway, donated by the author.

"The History Of Patterson's Mill, New Hope Creek, Orange County, North Carolina", by Stewart E. Dunaway, donated by the author.

"The Story Of Wake Forest As Understood In This Year Of The Bicentennial Of Wake County", prepared by The Wake County Bicentennial Commission, 1976.

North Carolina Miscellaneous And General History:

"History Of Grist Mills In North Carolina, Volume 1, Including County Records [For] Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Bertie, Brunswick, Bute, Caldwell, Caswell, Chowan, Cumberland, Davidson, And Edgecombe (Part 1)", by Stewart E. Dunaway, donated by the author.

"Miscellaneous Mill Records For Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Brunswick, Caldwell, Cumberland, Jones, Lenior, Lincoln, Moore, Montgomery, Robeson, Stokes, Tryon, Tyrell, Warren, Wayne, And Wilkes County [North Carolina]", by Stewart E. Dunaway, donated by the author.

"Henry Eustance McCulloh Survey Book [lands sold by Earl Of Granville]", by Stewart E.

Dunaway, donated by the author.

"The Papers Of William Alexander Graham, Volume VI, 1864--1865", edited by Max R. Williams, donated by the North Carolina Division Of Archives And History.

"The Changing Face Of Justice: A Look At The First 100 Women Attorneys In North Carolina", by The North Carolina Bar Association, donated by Mark A. Pace.

"In Some Foreign Field: The Story Of Four [World War II] British Graves On The Outer Banks", L. Vanloan Naisawald, donated by Mark A. Pace.

"An Index To North Carolina Newspapers, 1784--1789", by Alan D. Watson.

"Marriage And Death Notices From Extant Asheville, N. C. Newspapers, 1840--1870", compiled and edited by Robert M. Topkins, donated by the Estate of Mary Leigh Dean Boisseau.

"North Carolina Taproots, Courthouses Of North Carolina", by Paul Shields Crane, donated by Betty Jean King.

"A Southern Lawyer, Fifty Years At The Bar" autobiography of Halifax County, Virginia native and noted North Carolina attorney Aubrey Lee Brooks, donated by Mark A. Pace.

"North Carolina Annual Conference Methodist Church In Celebration Of Its One Hundredth Session, June 10--15, 1958, Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina.

"North Carolina: Atlas Of Historical County Boundaries", compiled by Gordon DenBoer, edited by John H. Long.

"North Carolina Civil War Amnesty Papers, Volume 6, Caswell, Franklin, Granville, Person, Vance, Warren Counties", compiled by Sandra Lee Almasy.

"The North Carolina State Fair, The First 150 Years", by Shelton A. McLaurin, donated by Jane Morton.

Tennessee:

"Twenty-Four Hundred Tennessee Pensioners: Revolution [&] War Of 1812", by Zella Armstrong, donated by Mark A. Pace.

Virginia:

"The Vestry Book Of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia, 1706--1786", transcribed and edited by C. G. Chamberlayne.

"The Vestry Book Of Blisland (Blissland) Parish, New Kent And James City Counties, Virginia, 1721--1786", transcribed and edited by C. G. Chamberlayne.

"The Authentic Guide Book Of The Historic Northern Neck Virginia", by H. Ragland Eubank, donated by Jackie Elliott Brown.

"Halifax [County, Virginia] Volunteers In The Confederate Army", by W. Carroll Headspeth, donated by Chotsey Winborne.

"Abbyville Sites: A Complex Of Archeological Sites In John H. Kerr Reservoir, Halifax County, Virginia", by John H. Wells, donated by Chotsey Winborne.

"Map Of The County Of Halifax, Virginia", by M. French, donated by Chotsey Winborne.

"Hollywood Cemetery [Richmond, Virginia], The History Of A Southern Shrine", by Mary H. Mitchell, donated by Granville Grays, #409, United Daughters Of The Confederacy.

Civil War:

"The Fire Of Freedom: Abraham Galloway & The Slaves' Civil War", by David S. Cecelski.

"The Confederate States Post-Office Department, Its Stamps & Stationary", by August Dietz, donated by Mark A. Pace.

"The Jefferson Davis Highway", by Mildred C. Goss, donated by Mildred C. Goss.

"Blood And War At My Doorstep, North Carolina Civilians In The War Between The States, Volume I & II", by Brenda Chambers Kean, donated by Bowling-Wood U.D.C. Chapter 2622, Butner, North Carolina.

"Moses Ezekiel, Civil War Soldier, Renowned Sculptor", by Stan Cohen & Keith Gibson, donated by Granville Grays, #409, United Daughters Of The Confederacy.

"Doctors In Gray, The Confederate Medical Service", by H. H. Cunningham, donated by Granville Grays, #409, United Daughters Of The Confederacy.

"In The Footsteps Of J. E. B. Stuart", by Clint Johnson, donated by Granville Grays, #409, United Daughters Of The Confederacy.

"Conscription And Conflict In The Confederacy", by Albert Burton Moore, donated by Granville Grays, #409, United Daughters Of The Confederacy.

"Burying The Dead But Not The Past, Ladies Memorial Association & The Lost Cause", Caroline E. Janney, donated by Granville Grays, #409, United Daughters Of The Confederacy.

"Richmond Ambulance, Herbig's Infirmary, Public Guard, Armony Band, The Virginia Regimental History Series", by Jeffrey C. Weaver & Lee A. Wallace, donated by Granville Grays, #409, United Daughters Of The Confederacy.

"Brunswick Rebel, Johnston, Southside United, James City, Lunenburg Rebel, Pamunkey Heavy Artillery And Young's Harbougard, The Virginia Regimental History Series", by Jeffrey C. Weaver, donated by Granville Grays, #409, United Daughters Of The Confederacy.

"Grimes' Battery, Grandy's Battery, And Huger's Battery Virginia Artillery, The Virginia Regimental History Series", by R. Thomas Crew, Jr. & Benjamin H. Trask, donated by Granville Grays, #409, United Daughters Of The Confederacy.

Wish List for the North Carolina Room

"Edgecombe County, North Carolina Cemeteries, Volume 2" compiled by the Edgecombe County Genealogical Society.

"The Taylors Of Tabernacle: The History Of A Family, Including The Genealogy Of Its Descendants With Biographical Sketches and Family Journals With Daily Accounts Of Life In Haywood County, Tennessee" by The Taylor Kinfolk Association.

"Virginia Atlas And Gazetteer" the Delorme Company.

"The Life And Times Of Sir Archie: The Story Of America's Greatest Thoroughbred, 1805-1833" by Elizabeth Amis Cameron Blanchard & Manly Wade Wellman.

"The Architecture of Warren County, North Carolina, 1770s to 1860s" by Kenneth McFarland, 2001. Published by the Warren County Historical Association. Available directly from the Warren County Historical Association, PO Box 441, Warrenton NC 25789.

Railway train books by Oxford native Curt Tillotson, Jr. including:

"Classic Steam Trains of the South"

"Southern Railway Steam Trains Volume 1-Passenger"

"Southern Railway Steam Trains Volume 2-Freight"

"Southern Railway: Diesel Locomotives and Trains 1950-1980"

"Free African Americans of North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina From the Colonial Period to About 1820." Fifth Edition by Paul Heinegg, Two Volumes.

"Citizens of Halifax County, NC, and Vicinity 1824-1825" by Barry Munson.

"Growing Up In Pilot [Franklin Co., N.C.]", by Sylvia Bunn Watkins—available through lulu.com.

"Smells Like Grandma's House", by Sylvia Bunn Watkins—available through lulu.com.

"Afro-American Death Notices from Eastern North Carolina Newspapers 1859-1935" by Barry Munson.

"Afro-American Sources in Virginia - A Guide To Manuscripts" Michael Plunkett, Editor.

"North Carolina 1850 Agricultural Census: Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6", by Linda L. Green.

"North Carolina 1850 Agricultural Census: Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6", by Linda L. Green.

School Annuals--particularly those with connections to Granville, Vance, Franklin or Warren Counties.

"The Old Free State: A Contribution to the History of Lunenburg County and Southside Virginia." Volume II, by Landon C. Bell. The N.C. Room has Volume I.

Microfilm: Wake County Deeds & Wills.

Microfilm: Person County Deeds & Wills.

"Lunenburg County, Virginia Deeds" by T.L.C. Genealogy: Volume 3, 1757-1761; Volume 4, 1761-1764; Volume 5, 1763-1764; Volume 6, 1764 -1771; Volume 7, 1771-1777; Volume 8, 1777-1784; Volume 9, 1784-1787; Volume 10, 1787-1790; Volume 3, 1790-1795.

"Mecklenburg County, Virginia Deeds" by T.L.C. Genealogy: Volume 3, 1777-1779 and Volume 4, 1779-1786.

"Pittsylvania County, Virginia Heritage Volume I", by the Pittsylvania Heritage Book Committee.

"Abstracts Of Pittsylvania County, Va., Deeds 1783--1790" by Gayle Austin.

"The Land Tax Lists Of Pittsylvania County, Va., Deeds 1782--1802" by Gayle Austin.

"The History and Architecture of Nash County, North Carolina" by Richard L. Mattson, 1987. Published by the Nash County Planning Department.

"Nash County N. C., Mill Records, 1782--1875", by Stewart Dunaway.

Most issues of the Oxford Public Ledger are missing for the years 1947 to 1967. Anyone with issues from this time period are urged to allow these to be microfilmed by the State Archives, which can be arranged through the N. C. Room at the Thornton Library.

INFORMATION ON FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C. SOLDIERS
IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES FROM
THE PAPERS OF OLA BURROWS KEARNEY
AT THE RICHARD H. THORTON LIBRARY.

[Information written on the back of deposit slips from the 1920's]
"Wyatt Ross E[nlisted] Aug 20th 1862 Co[mpany] D 43rd Reg[iment]
Shep Joe M[c]Ghe[e] died July 18 1922 Franklinto[n] Mt Carmel Church 6 mil[es] Franklinto[n]

[Synopsis of letter by Ola B. Kearney, original location of letter not stated. Remarks in parenthesis are by Ola B. Kearney.]

" May 1964--B. S. K. old papers-- Civil War letters

10 ¢ stamp

B. S. Kearney Co. A. 1st Reg. Jr. Reserve--Care Capt. Price Hoke's Division-- Smithfield N. C.
April 8, 1865. Franklinton N. C.

...will send pkg. by Miss Abby House ... Enoch (Pearce) went to Raleigh ...Henry Sandlin came home yesterday ...Have not heard Henry Hight (Hight--Fitts) ...nearly all of Cooks Brigade was captured ...Mark Ervin is dangerously wounded ...Mrs Dickerson

...Your loving Mother --Martha Kearney

Patsy"

[Synopsis of letter by Ola B. Kearney, original location of letter not stated. Remarks in parenthesis are by Ola B. Kearney.]

" March 27, 1864

My dear brother...

you letter re'cd. also one from Henry (Kearney) ...A. D. Callett came home yesterday ...also Sidney Joyner. Ben Myrick ? died in Yankee land. Shem Kearney is at home sick but not dangerous. A young man came here, he belongs to Hokes Brigade Co. D 66 Reg, named John May, Duke Mays son from Nash, a relative of yours. a very nice gent ...Mollie Etta Catlett & Cornelia Allen came & spent night ...Heard from Cousin Fenner (Pearce Tharrington?-- Ike Long is in Hospital at Point Lookout ...Joseph Champion is dead, he got to Richmond & died in a short time. Shem says he wants to see you. Mother (Martha) wants to know if you want any clothes, anything to eat ...send by Miss Abby.

Your sister Cynthia Kearney"

Death Notices for September, October, November 2012

Adcock, Burley Benton	80 B	11/7/2012	Melvin Benjamin & Alma Brooks Adcock
Allen, Beatrice	89 B	9/3/2012	Not listed
Baker, James Phillip "Jim"	B	10/5/2012	Troy & Katie Bell Baker
Bass, Willie	84 B	10/7/2012	Julius & Nannie Mae Hawley Bass
Belcher, Joyce Overton	87 B	9/29/2012	Sankey & Sallie Stainback Overton, Sr.
Bishop, Betty Gooch	67 B	11/6/2012	Elnora Gooch
Blalock, Anne Spencer	91 B	10/28/2012	Not listed
Blevins, Donna JoAnn	56 B	10/7/2012	Granville Harold & Mary Arnold Blevins
Bobbitt, Irene S.	100 B	9/22/2012	William & Carrie Chavis Bobbitt
Bobbitt, Robert	65 B	8/29/2012	Robert (Billy) & Bessie Hayes Bobbitt
Boykin, James William	84 B	9/22/2012	Otis Aaron & Ola Mae Wade Boykin
Briggs, Carolyn Sherman	B	10/2/2012	William Sidney & Julia Beth Currin Sherman
Bullock, Rosa Cole	101 B	10/4/2012	Not listed
Cannada, William Scott	52 B	9/28/2012	Patricia Parker Cannada
Cash, Oliver Howell "Baby"	81 B	10/19/2012	James Walter Sr. & Alma Ragland Cash
Cash, Victoria	49 C	11/21/2012	Ethel Jeffers Evans & Joel Wilson
Castner Jr., Jacob S. "Buck"	74 B	10/13/2012	Jacob Sr. & Sadie Collins Castner
Chandler Jr., Aaron	57 B	11/26/2012	Aaron Sr. & Julia Morton Chandler
Coleman, Harry Russell	65 C	10/23/2012	Gee & Anne Coleman
Coles, Josephine	79 B	10/7/2012	Benjamin "Jake" & Katherine Barnett Green
Cooper, John Ruben	82 B	10/22/2012	Willie Lee & Lela Waller Cooper
Critcher, Marian Young	84 B	10/29/2012	Willie & Eulie Jones Young
Cross, Gloria Thorpe	63 B	10/25/2012	Robert Thorpe Sr. & Maranda Smith
Currin, Beatrice	102 B	9/16/2012	Robert & Effie Jane Burwell Davis
Currin, Effie B.	102	9/16/2012	Not listed
Currin, Josephine Barnes	95 B	11/6/2012	George & Mamie Hobgood Barnes
Curtis, Rosa Louise	74 B	11/28/2012	Not listed
Downey, Agatha	64 B	10/16/2012	William & Marie Wilson Downey
Downey, William A.	85	10/9/2012	Not listed
Duke, Justice Allen	19 B	9/7/2012	Frankie Allen Duke & Lisa Jo Brogden
Edwards, Deward Rivers	86 B	9/22/2012	Paul Hampton Edwards Sr. & Rosa Tharrington Edwar
Elliott, James Lauriston	B	11/21/2012	Raymond Jordan & Mabel Eakes Elliott
Elliott, Ruth Matthews	88 B	10/17/2012	Jim & Laura Campbell Matthews
Gillespie, Kathryn Maurne	69 B	11/7/2012	Gladys White Trujillo & James Smith
Gravitt, Mary Geraldine Nelson	81 B	11/20/2012	Willie Willis & Lucy Pearl Atkins Nelson
Green, Letha Mae	70 B	11/8/2012	William & Gennie V. Allen Perry
Green, Nelson	75 B	9/5/2012	Not listed
Green, Ollie Willard	87 B	9/10/2012	Not listed
Green, Vernon Lee	66 B	10/15/2012	Not listed
Greene, Lucy	82 C	10/19/2012	Ed & Viola Curtis Greene
Grissom, Barry Randal	42 B	10/28/2012	Herbert Wayne & Jean Coley Grissom
Grissom, Lillie Hyde	91 B	11/26/2012	Thomas & Annie Bell Cutts Hyde
Harris, Fannie Mae	56 B	9/22/2012	Roosevelt & Janie Jones Speed
Harris, Janie Lee Blackwell	94 B	9/11/2012	Charlie & Bertie Parham Blackwell
Harris, Luther "Bo"	77	9/4/2012	Luther & Patty Jones Harris
Harris, Ryland Pett	79 B	11/7/2012	Shirley Allen & Rosa Bell Elliott Harris
Hicks, Ethel Lee Freeman	96 B	11/17/2012	Not listed
Hill, Rebecca Hope	35 B	9/3/2012	Daniel Conley Hill & Thelma Dial Hill
Hobgood, Frank Thomas	81 B	10/3/2012	James E. & Janie Daniel Hobgood
Holloman, Sylvia Currin	B	10/26/2012	Chandler Tunstall Currin Sr. & Mae Love Currin
Howard, Richard Cecil	B	11/9/2012	Wallace Edward & Ethelean Pitman Howard
Jackson, Eugenia Averett	84 B	10/23/2012	Dewey Young & Leora Currin Averett

Jenkins, Harold Edward	79 B	9/9/2012	Edward Shore & Violet Burns Jenkins
Johnson, Edna H.	87 B	10/21/2012	Jerome & Lucinda Daye Hawkins
Johnson, James Edward	71 B	11/9/2012	Joe & Mable Philpot Johnson
Jones, Master Emmanuel	3 B	9/3/2012	Tynesha Fairley & Matthew Jones
Keith, Ernest L.	82	12/1/2012	Not listed
Kuester, Mariana Hancock	92 B	10/29/2012	Franklin Wills Hancock Jr. & Lucy Landis Hancock
Latta, Donna Kay	41 C	11/3/2012	Donald & Elaine Latta
Lewis, John Henry	79 B	10/20/2012	Charlie & Maggie Harris Lewis
Long, Annie Bennett Gay	85 B	11/14/2012	Carter & Ada Gay
Lysinger, Michael Dale	54 B	9/20/2012	James Eugene & Esther Gaylord Lysinger
May, Frances Brown	85 B	11/26/2012	Calvin Thomas & Rosa Lee Pitchford Breedlove
McCombs, Maud Wilson Mashburn	95 B	11/21/2012	Jasper & Ethel Morgan Mashburn
McDougle, Jauncey H.	93 B	10/19/2012	Thomas W. & Louise Hayley Haywood
McGhee, Mary Ann Ray	69 B	10/3/2012	Willie Ray & Nettie Lee Ray
McLam, Linda Ferguson	98 B	10/6/2012	Walter & Willie Ferguson
Mitchell, Ronald Lee	61 B	11/13/2012	Clarence & Viola Parker Mitchell
Morris, Thelma Bowling	93 B	9/20/2012	Thomas & Bettie Taylor Bowling
Morton, Alpha	79 B	9/24/2012	Dorsey & Della Richards Morton
Moss, Selene Dement	73 C	9/18/2012	North & Ailene Morton DeMent
Newton, Bobby Lawrence	77 B	9/26/2012	Macy & Siddie Lawrence Newton
Oakley, Harold Thomas	75 B	10/4/2012	Ernest Leonard & Lucille Puckett Oakley
Oakley, Janie	81 B	10/7/2012	William Pender & Mittie Taylor Oakley
Oakley, Jerry Lee	65 B	10/11/2012	Elbert & Colleen Lemons Oakley
Oakley, Rebecca	86	11/7/2012	Not listed
Overton, Rebecca Lynn	56	10/18/2012	John L. & sarah Parrish Overton
Pace, Parry Garland "PG"	75	10/12/2012	Robert William & Elsie Kearney Pace
Parham, Linwood	75 C	9/13/2012	Not listed
Parker, Eloise Hester	75 B	10/31/2012	Bennie & Trumilla Hill Hester
Parker, Sybil Colclough		9/14/2012	Shepherd McVay Colclough & Helen Clark Colclough I
Peele, Emma DeMent Mangum	83	10/5/2012	Peter Douglas DeMent & Myrtle Blair Weldon
Pettway, Marie	91 B	11/5/2012	Alex & Minnie Burch Lyons
Pruitt, William Joe	B	11/10/2012	Joe Richard & Annie Pruitt
Ramsey, Mary Williamson	87 B	10/2/2012	Beverly Thomas & Jenny Newton Williamson
Reagan Sr., James Aster	71 C	11/30/2012	Luther Merritt Sr. & Hester Whitt Reagan
Rose, Jeffrey	37 C	9/30/2012	Jesse Ray & Bernice Blalock Rose
Royster, Charlie	82 C	9/9/2012	Johnny Adams & Josephine Royster
Royster, James R.	88 B	11/15/2012	Not listed
Russell, Dwight Soloman	50 B	9/15/2012	Luther Soloman & Jenny Dickerson Russell
Satterfield, Mary Frances	84 B	11/25/2012	Not listed
Satterwhite, Gertrude Oakley	91 B	9/30/2012	Fred & Frankie Clayton Oakley
Shank, Hazel Owens	91 B	11/22/2012	Espy & Beulah Karriker Owens
Skipwith, Robert Lee	55 B	9/1/2012	James & Myrtle Skipwith
Somerville, James Perkins	83 B	8/29/2012	Percy & Beulah Paschall Somerville
Stem, Marguerite (Dety) Laughridge	89 B	11/19/2012	Grace Conley & Jefferson O. Laughridge
Stevens, Mary Woodlief	81 B	10/19/2012	Rufus & Maybelle Woodlief
Taylor, Elaine Leonard	82 B	10/26/2012	Grover W. & Ola Pearce Leonard
Taylor, Etta Reid	67 B	9/1/2012	John & Lizzie Ragland Taylor
Thornton, Robert	79 B	11/3/2012	Robert Thomas & Madie Hawley Thornton
Thorpe, Addie	88 B	11/3/2012	Not listed
Throckmorton, Gordon	86 B	11/8/2012	George & Cora Amis Throckmorton
Tippett, James Talbot	C		Not listed
Tippett, Mildred Smith	77 B	10/1/2012	Melville & Laura Mae Smith

Turner, Teddy Hunt	57 B	10/7/2012	Billy Thompson Turner & Helen O'Briant Lynn
Warren, Ada	82 B	10/23/2012	Oscar & Mable Day Foster
Watkins, James E.	71 B	9/14/2012	Not listed
Watkins, John Robert "Bobby"	78 B	10/17/2012	Richard Charles Jr. & Verlon Dean Watkins
West, Curneral J.	B	11/20/2012	Curnereal William & Florence Boyd West
Wilkerson, Barry Terron "Ron"	27	11/22/2012	Benita Cofield & Barry Wilson
Wilkins, Brenda Newton	72 B	10/19/2012	Stewart Edward & Margaret Almond Newton
Wilkins, Carl T.	67 B	10/13/2012	George W. & Bertha Wilkerson Wilkins
Willis, Jacqueline "Jackie" Williams	83 B	9/19/2012	Harvey Benjamin & Juanita Lanier Williams
Woodin, Haylee Marie	1d C	9/28/2012	Justin R. & Emily D. Roberts
Woodlief, Grace Olivia Harris	96 C	10/29/2012	Lonnie Devin Harris & Lukie Frazier Harris
Woody, Edna Inez Compton	74 B	10/2/2012	Jesse Compton & Genevieve Patterson
Wright, Marshall Lorenzo	57 C	9/7/2012	Pedro Nation & Louise Wright Evans
Yancey Woodrow Edward	69 B	10/14/2012	Woodrow Wilson & Pattie Inscoe Yancey
Young, Candace Huff	89 B	9/10/2012	Not listed

Granville's First Road was a Buffalo Trail

By Elaine Stem - Taken from the Oxford Ledger 1984

The Indian Trading Path is the first known road in Granville County. Formed by the movement of wild animals such as buffalo and bear, the path was later adopted by the Indians, who used it for trade and travel.

The Occaneechee tribe employed the path to commute between Occaneechee City, located near Clarksville, Virginia and the Eno River, where other tribes were camped.

By about 1773, an Indian village had sprung up where the city of Hillsborough is now located, and white traders were using the trail to reach the Indians. But the path was not yet in its heyday and was probably only wide enough to carry one pack horse.

William Byrd, the author of "The History of the North Carolina-Virginia Dividing Line" lived in this colonial era and wrote about the path. He recorded "The Trading Path receives its name from being the route the traders take when they go to traffic with the Catawba and other southern Indians. The Catawba live about 250 miles beyond the Roanoke River and yet traders find their account in transporting goods from Virginia to trade with them at their own town.

"The common method of carrying on this Indian commerce is as follows: Gentlemen send for goods proper for such a trade from England, and then either venture them out at their own risk to Indian towns, or else credit some traders with them to be paid in skins at a certain price agreed betwixt them"

According to Byrd, goods traded with the Indians consisted of guns, powder, shot, hatchets, kettles, planes, blankets, cutlery, brass rings and other trinkets.

The goods were bundled and the transported down the path on caravans of horses, wrote Byrd. Each horse carried from 150 to 200 pounds and could travel about 20 miles per day, he noted, "if forage happens to be plentiful." At times as many as 100 horses were placed in a caravan with only 15 or 16 persons controlling them.

J. E. Spicer and B. F. Spicer researched the history of the path in 1972 and gathered exact information on where the trail was located.

Between the years of 1673 and 1723, the trail ran from Bermuda Hundreds, Virginia through the states of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina before terminating in Augusta, Georgia.

In Granville County, the trail reached Grassy Creek from Occaneechee Island. It then crossed the creek near Grassy Creek Church and continued south on the east side of the creek to the community of Gela. It passed within five miles of Bullock and within two miles of Stovall.

From Gela it proceeded south generally following of the present day Highway 15 to a point north of Oxford, where it veered to the west. From this point the Trading Path proceeded to the Eno River, passing near the present day communities of Providence, Stem and Knapp of Reeds. When it reached the Eno, it paralleled the river to Hillsborough.

After 1728, the point at which the trail crossed the Roanoke River was moved about 30 miles down stream to Money Shap Ford. This was because the trading center at Occoneechee City had been closed due to the loss of Indian lives in Bacon's Rebellion and the surviving members of the tribe had vacated the village to join nearby tribes.

From Money Shap, the path continued south across Warren County and Granville County, passing just north of Henderson and merging with the original trading path north of Oxford.

Undoubtly, the Trading Path was a major contributor to the growth of Granville County. According to the Spicers, the path was invaluable to the early settler in northern Granville County.

They wrote, "A settler came into the county via the Trading Path. When he purchased his new home and went to the county seat to record a deed, he went by the Trading Path. If he needed flour or meal, he went to the Grist Mill by the Trading Path. If he attended either Grassy Creek Presbyterian Church or Grassy Creek Baptist Church, he went by the trading Path. To obtain a pound of coffee from Colonel Samuel Smith's Country Store, he went by the Trading Path. When he visited the nearest trading center, he went by the Trading Path. When he carried his tobacco to the nearest market, which was also Petersburg, he went by the Trading Path."

During the 1800's the name of the trail changed twice. In 1800 it became Courthouse Road. Then, when Clarksville was founded some 18 years later, the path was renamed Oxford-Clarksville Road.

Not long after its founding Clarksville became a tobacco market and by 1838 tobacco was being shipped by boat down the Roanoke River. Because of this, Petersburg lost some tobacco and the Trading Path lost some of its traffic.

Two years later, the growth of the railroad systems and roads made the Trading Path obsolete. By 1840, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad was completed, and in 1881 the Oxford and Henderson Railroad was finished. Seven years later, in 1888 the Southern Railroad Line between Keysville, VA. and East Durham was completed.

In the meantime, the Taylor's Ferry Road between Gela and Boydton, Virginia had been completed. This road crossed the Townsville-Clarksville Road near Soudan, VA., thus providing a new route from north Granville to Clarksville. Shortly after the turn of the century, a sand-clay road was constructed between Oxford and Stovall. A road of similar construction was built between Stovall and Grassy Creek Baptist Church.

In the end, these 50 years of expansion served to outdate the Trading Path. After 240 years of operation, the Trading Path became merely another topic for history books.

However, although non-existent today, the Trading Path continues to have some influence on our society. Various stretches of modern highway follow the route of the path, especially the former Oxford-Durham highway which stretched from Knapp of Reeds to Oxford. And according to a master's thesis by Nannie M. Tilley, in 1931 a section of the trail just outside of Granville County in Durham County was plainly visible.

To show the route of the Trading Path, the State of North Carolina has erected several highway markers. One of these is positioned on the west side of Highway near Bullock. It reads: "Trading Path, Colonial Trading Path dating from the 17th century, from Petersburg, VA. To Catawba, and Waxham Indians in Carolina passed nearby."

Today some travelers must surely gaze at that marker as they speed along the asphalt roadway in their four-door, air-conditioned, modern-day marvels.

“The Flags of the Confederate States of America”.

By Barbara Meyer

We want to look at the different Confederate flags as well as some of the traditions and codes for the correct use of the Confederate Flags.

One question we might ask is “What is the purpose of a national flag?”

National flags identify a nation. These flags were very important and a matter of great pride to those citizens in the Confederate States of America. It is also a matter of great pride for us, their descendants, as part of our heritage and history.

The Bonnie Blue Flag

On 9 January 1861, the Convention of the People of Mississippi adopted an Ordinance of Secession. With the announcement of the Ordinance, a large blue flag bearing a single white star was raised over the capitol building in Jackson.

It was known as The Bonnie Blue Flag. The Bonnie Blue Flag was destined to be the second most popular patriotic song in the Confederacy.

The Confederate government had no officially approved flag for the first 24 days. The capitol building in Montgomery, Alabama flew the State flag of Alabama. When Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as President of the Confederacy, the inaugural parade was led by a company of infantry carrying the State flag of Georgia.

The Provisional Confederate Congress met in Montgomery, Alabama, early in 1861, and the assembled delegates were faced with the many responsibilities of organizing a government, one task being to design a flag. A special committee, the Committee on Flag and Seal, chaired by William Porcher Miles of South Carolina, was formed and appointed to design a flag and seal for the new nation.

Hundreds of designs and ideas were received by the flag committee who narrowed them down to the final four proposals. Determined to express their own sovereignty, the Confederate States had an unwritten deadline of March 4, 1861 for flying the flag to coincide with the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as the President of the United States.

The First National Flag - “The Stars and Bars”

The official version of The First National Flag, known as “The Stars and Bars”, was to have stars in a circle, with the number corresponding to the States actually admitted to the Confederacy. So from March 4, 1861 until May 7, 1861 there would have been 7 stars.

Does anyone know those 7 states? SC, MS, GA, AL, LA, FL, TX

Another star was added when Virginia became the 8th Confederate State by Act of Congress and the number of stars continued to increase until Tennessee gained her seat as the 11th State on July 2, 1861. The number remained 11 through the summer, but increased to 13 when Missouri and Kentucky were admitted to the CSA by

Acts of Congress approved November 28, 1861 and December 10, 1861, respectively. The colors of the American flag (red, white and blue) were kept with the stars on a field of blue and 3 horizontal stripes (red, white, and red).

The flag was first raised over the capitol in Montgomery by Miss Letitia Christian Tyler, the granddaughter of President John Tyler. Six weeks later it was flying over Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. This new flag spread quickly in use across the South, even beyond the borders of the seven States of the CSA.

The Battle Flag - "The Southern Cross"

At the first great battle of Manassas 21 July 1861 General Joseph E Johnston had overall command of the Army of Northern Virginia, but the greater parts of the actual planning and field operations were conducted by General P.G.T. Beauregard.

On several occasions during the fighting, confusion was caused by the inability of commanders to distinguish their troops from that of the enemy. There were too many similarities in uniforms and the Confederate stars and bars (1st national flag) looked similar to the Union Stars and Stripes, add this to the dust and smoke of battle, it combined into a confusing battle to fight or command.

General Beauregard complained to Johnston, so the commanding General ordered the troops to use their state flags for recognition. But there were not enough of these state flags for all the regiments.

General Beauregard asked Congress to change the 1st National Flag. Instead Congressman Miles suggested that the Army adopt a distinctive battle flag for its own use. Flags that are used by troops in the field are known as "Battle Flags".

The use of distinctive battle flags by combat units can be traced back to the middle ages in Europe and even to Roman legions. Flags that are used in battle are important because they let the battlefield commanders know what troops are where.

The design that Miles urged the army to use was one that he had originally submitted to be the national flag of the confederacy but was rejected. The Generals liked the red flag with the blue cross and white stars but felt a square flag would be more convenient for military use.

In November 1861 the first battle flags were issued to regiments. This flag is referred to as the "Southern Cross". It had 12 total stars, 11 stars for the states currently in the CSA and one for Missouri, which had seceded, but was not yet admitted to the Confederacy.

The Second National Flag - "The Stainless Banner"

The Stars and Bars flag was replaced in 1863 by the "Stainless Banner".

William P. Miles, chairman of the Flag and Seal Committee, was not satisfied with the "Stars and Bars" as the Confederate National Flag. He wanted to get away from any flag that resembled the Union flag, but the mood of the Confederate people and their representatives in Congress, seemed to indicate that they wanted the "Stars and

Bars" to be their National Flag. As the war started to drag on, the sentimental feelings for the "Stars and Bars" began to fade away.

More and more Confederate citizens came to see the flag of the United States as a symbol of oppression and aggression.

In February 1862, the First Congress of the Confederate States assembled in Richmond. The new members of Congress reflected the changing feelings of the people toward the flag. One of the first actions of the new Congress was to appoint a new Joint Committee on Flag and Seal with instructions to consider and propose a new Confederate Flag. On 19 April 1862 the committee submitted its report to both Houses of Congress. While the debate over a new National Flag for the Confederate States of America was going on, the Army of Northern Virginia had been engaged in several battles under its Battle Flag. A great amount of Confederate blood was spilled under the Battle Flag. Because of this members of Congress, and the citizens of the Confederacy, wanted the Battle Flag incorporated into the CSA National Flag as a way of paying respect to the Confederate Soldiers that were wounded and killed fighting for the new nation's freedom and independence. Senate Bill No. 132 was put into formal language by Representative Peter W. Gray of Houston, Texas. This bill was passed on to the senate and passed with very little debate. Later that same day President Davis signed the bill and gave the new flag to the Confederate States of America. The new flag became official on the 1st of May 1863.

This second National Confederate Flag was referred to as the "Stainless Banner" because of its pure white field, and was said to represent the purity of the cause which it represented. One of the first uses for the new flag was to drape the coffin of General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. General Jackson as he lay in state in the Confederate House of Representatives on 12 May 1863. By the order of President Davis, his coffin was draped with the first of the new National Confederate flags to be manufactured. This very first "Stainless Banner" is now on display in the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond. Because of its use on General Jackson's coffin the new flag is at times referred to as the "Jackson Flag". The Second National Flag was replaced by the Third National Flag in 1865.

The Third National Flag - "The Final Edition"

Due to the fact that the 2nd National's pure white field could be mistaken for a flag of surrender, on March 4, 1865, this last flag of the Confederacy was adopted. This design added a red bar to the end of the "Stainless" flag. This flag flew for thirty six days in 1865 until the south surrendered on April 9th.

The CSA Naval Jacks

The first Naval Jack was a 1 X 1 1/2 dimensioned (3X5, 5X7 6X9 etc.) flag with a blue field and 13 five pointed stars in a circle.

Navy jacks, in the American flags tradition, are copied directly from the British Navy. These are the cantons of the national flags in a rectangular format only. It omits the thin white border-around the outside. Thus, when the First National flag was in vogue the First CS Navy Jack was a blue rectangle with up to 13 white stars in a circle on it. Only one of these flags still exists today. CS naval flags were supplied by the different ports they called home - and they were made under contract by private citizens for the vessels.

The Second Navy Jack was adopted when the Second National flag came about. It is true to form for naval jacks for American warships - rectangular configuration of the canton of the national flag. The jack was a large flag flown only from the bow of the ship and only when the ship was in port or fully dressed in naval parade colors. The ship's battle flag was the national colors flown only from the stern flag staff.

This flag was used mainly by the Confederate Navy from 1863 onward, but also by some ground troops. This flag has become the generally recognized symbol of the South.

Code for Correct Use of Confederate Flags

- May be displayed on all days that weather permits; should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement

Displayed *only* from sunrise to sunset on buildings and stationary flag staffs in the open; may be displayed at night when properly illuminated upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect

Should be displayed on days of special Confederate commemoration and observance

How to Display

- Must always be displayed along with the US flag – never alone; this includes parades and on platforms. When it is displayed at the Annual General Convention, the US flag shall be placed to the right of the speaker, the left of the audience. The Confederate flag and all other flags shall be placed to the left of the speaker, the right of the audience.

Must not be displayed to the right of the US flag (the observer's left)

Must be on separate pole with the US flag higher than the Confederate flag

When displayed against a wall from crossed staffs with the US flag, it should be on the right of the US flag and its staff should be in back of the US flag

Other Dos and Don'ts

- Always hoist the flag briskly; lower it ceremoniously
- On Memorial Day, flag should be half-staffed until noon and full staff from noon to sunset
- Flag should never be carried horizontally, but always aloft and free
- Flag should never be dipped to any person or thing
- Flag should never touch anything beneath it – ground, floor, water, or merchandise
- Flag should never be fastened, displayed, used or stored in such manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled or damaged in any way

Flag should never have advertising signs fastened to staff or halyard

Flag must not be imprinted on clothing of any kind, including animal clothing, linens, beach equipment, mugs, napkins, boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard, or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform

Cannot be registered as a trademark - This is in accordance with a federal law that provides a trademark cannot be registered which consists of, or comprises among other things, "the Flag, coat-of-arms, or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof".

Never use as covering for ceilings, as drapery, festooned, drawn back, nor up in folds, but always allow to fall free

Flag may be used on the front of a car or float only, for special Confederate observances, provided it is on a staff and in the same position as in a parade, tilted forward. Never shall it be draped over the car or flown from the back of the car or other vehicle.

When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, US flag should hold position of superior prominence - in other words, in advance of the audience, and in the position of honor at the clergyman's, or speaker's, right as he faces the audience, as we have said before. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the clergyman or speaker, or to the right of the audience.

When displayed other than from a staff, should be displayed flat or suspended so its folds fall free - never draped over the front of the platform or the speaker's desk or lectern.

When used on a table, US flag is in center, Confederate flag on left and State flag on right

An Eagle should be placed on the standard of the US flag; Spears on the standards of Confederate and State flags

Should be used at unveiling of Confederate statues or monuments but never used as covering for either

When used with floral arrangements or other decorations, position of flag must not be obscured at any time

When the flag is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning, privately

Order of Pledges and Salutes:

- Pledge of Allegiance to the US flag, Pledge or salute to State flag, Salute to Confederate flag - Following the pledge of allegiance to the US flag, drop the ungloved right hand from over the heart to side – then use the same position to give the Salute to the Confederate Flag, placing the ungloved right hand over heart and after salute drop hand to side.

All four Confederate flags should be used whenever possible so they will be familiar to all and inspire devotion for their use on all days commemorating the heroes and events of the Confederacy.

Some groups have adopted the use of the Battle Flag who have no right to use this flag. It is a flag of honor and we deny any relationship to these groups who have misused it. To us, it is a part of our heritage and honors our ancestors who fought for state's rights.

Peter J. Evans Will
August Court 1850
Recorded pursuant to order page 34
Jn. W. White, Clk

1. In the name of God Amen, I Peter J. Evans of the county of Warren and State of NoCarolina, being of sound and perfect mind and memory, do this 27th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty (1850) make and publish this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, that is to say I lend unto my beloved wife Susan E. Evans, during her natural life or widowhood all my estate real and personal, and at her death I wish it equally divided between my three children, Mark B. Evans, John H. Evans and Rebecca L. Evans share and share alike: and as I have loand the whole of my estate to my wife during her life or widowhood, I enjoin it upon her to board and educate my children free of any charge: But if my wife should marry again, then in that case I wish the whole of the property sold, and divided into four equal parts, one of which parts I wish to be kept by my executor for the sole use and benefit of my wife, and the other three parts equally divided between my three children, Mark B. Evans, John H. Evans and Rebecca L. Evans. My waggon and one horse, I wish sold, and any other property my executor may think of little use to the plantation, which may raise a fund for the payment of my debts (if any) and I herby make and ordain my worthy friend Michael Riggan executor of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I the said Peter J. Evans have to this my last will and testament set my hand and seal, the day and year above written.

Peter J. (his mark) Evans

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Peter J. Evans the testator of his last will and testament in presence of us who were present at the time of signing and sealing thereof.

Aaron A Hudgins
David Collins

The Old Man...

As I came out of the supermarket that sunny day, pushing my cart of groceries towards my car, I saw an old man with the hood of his car up and a lady sitting inside the car, with the door open. The old man was looking at the engine. I put my groceries away in my car and continued to watch the old gentleman from about twenty-five feet away.

I saw a young man in his early twenties with a grocery bag in his arm, walking towards the old man. The old gentleman saw him coming too, and took a few steps towards him. I saw the old gentleman point to his open hood and say something. The young man put his grocery bag into what looked like a brand new Cadillac Escalade and then turned back to the old man and I heard him yell at the old gentleman saying, "You shouldn't even be allowed to drive a car at your age." And then with a wave of his hand, he got in his car and peeled rubber out of the parking lot.

I saw the old gentleman pull out his handkerchief and mop his brow as he went back to his car and again looked at the engine. He then went to his wife and spoke with her and appeared to tell her it would be okay. I had seen enough and I approached the old man. He saw me coming and stood straight and as I got near him I said, "Looks like you're having a problem." He smiled sheepishly and quietly nodded his head. I looked under the hood myself and knew that whatever the problem was, it was beyond me. Looking around I saw a gas station up the road and told the old man that I would be right back. I drove to the station and went inside and saw three attendants working on cars. I approached one of them and related the problem the old man had with his car and offered to pay them if they could follow me back down and help him.

The old man had pushed the heavy car under the shade of a tree and appeared to be comforting his wife. When he saw us, he straightened up and thanked me for my help. As the mechanics diagnosed the problem (overheated engine) I spoke with the old gentleman. When I shook hands with him earlier, he had noticed my Marine Corps ring and had commented about it, telling me that he had been a Marine too. I nodded and asked the usual question, "What outfit did you serve with?"

He had mentioned that he served with the first Marine Division at Tarawa, Saipan, Iwo Jima and Guadalcanal. He had hit all the big ones and retired from the Corps after the war was over. As we talked we heard the car engine come on and saw the mechanics lower the hood. They came over to us as the old man reached for his wallet, but was stopped by me and I told him I would just put the bill on my AAA card.

He still reached for the wallet and handed me a card that I assumed had his name and address on it and I stuck it in my pocket. We all shook hands all around again and I said my goodbye's to his wife. I then told the two mechanics that I would follow them back to the station. Once at the station I told them that they had interrupted their own jobs to come along with me and help the old man. I said I wanted to pay for the help, but they refused to charge me.

One of them pulled out a card from his pocket looking exactly like the card the old man had given to me. Both of the men told me then, that they were Marine Corps Reserves. Once again we shook hands all around and as I was leaving, one of them told me I should look at the card the old man had given to me. I said I would and drove off. For some reason I had gone about two blocks when I pulled over and took the card out of my pocket and looked at it for a long, long time. The name of the old gentleman was on the card in golden leaf and under his name . . . "Congressional Medal of Honor Society."

I sat there motionless looking at the card and reading it over and over. I looked up from the card and smiled to no one but myself and marveled that on this day, four Marines had come together, because one of us needed help. He was an old man all right, but it felt good to have stood next to greatness and courage and an honor to have been in his presence. Remember, OLD men like him gave you FREEDOM for America. Thanks to those who served... and those who supported them.

America is not at war. The U.S. Military is at war. America is at the Mall. If you don't stand behind our troops, PLEASE feel free to stand in front of them! Remember, Freedom isn't "Free" – thousands have paid the price so you can enjoy what you have today.

Frazier Bible Records

Family Bible of Alfred Frazier and Eugenia Fuller, dated 1803, in the possession of A.R. Frazier, Norlina, NC in 1975

Family Bible of Alfred R. Frazier; copied from Vertical Files, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC.

Births:

Alfred H. Frazier	Mar 7, 1862
Eugenia H. Frazier	March 26, 1869
Lucy Pearl Frazier	February 13, 1891
Rosa Belle Frazier	April 22, 1893
Velma Russell Frazier	May 4, 1898
Esther G. Frazier	October 22, 1902
Manolia King Frazier	May 19, 1905
Alfred Ray Frazier	October 18, 1909
Virginia Lucille Frazier	December 10, 1915
Patricia Anne Frazier	May 13, 1937
William Ray Frazier	April 21, 1935(?)
Betsy Faye Frazier	April 18, 1946

Marriages:

A.H. Frazier & Eugenia Fuller	January 9, 1890
Gordon B. Hull & Lucy P. Frazier	September 30, 1919
J.K. Pinnell & Rosa B. Frazier	April 18, 1924
Frank Vaughan & Esther Frazier	March 20, 1925
Ray Frazier & Ruth Jones	November 18, 1936
J.D. Ellis & Virginia L. Frazier	July 25, 1940

Deaths:

Velma R. Frazier	September 13, 1901
Manolia H. Frazier	August 2, 1909
Eugenia F. Frazier	November 1, 1945
Alfred H. Frazier	November 12, 1946
Lucy Frazier Hull	September 5, 1961
Rosa Frazier Pinnell	June 3, 1974

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