

RUBBLE ALONG THE ROAD: DETERMINING THE FUNCTION AND
DATE OF OCCUPATION FOR A STRUCTURE ON ORTON PLANTATION

by

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There is little known about the daily lives of the enslaved and tenant farming African Americans who lived in the Lower Cape Fear region of North Carolina during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Even on the larger plantations in the region, the locations of their communities are often unknown. A combination of historical research and archaeological investigation was used to gain more insight into the use and dates of occupation of a structure on Orton Plantation, focusing on an area previously identified as a 19th century African American community. The structure excavated during the 2018 University of North Carolina Wilmington archaeological field school was occupied between the late antebellum period and the early 20th century, and was a cabin occupied by enslaved/tenant farming African Americans. Following the structure's identification, an effort was made to reconnect the names of African American individuals who once lived on or near Orton Plantation with three historic communities in the area. These communities were historically known as Dark Branch, Marsh Branch, and Orton. Now that physical evidence of the community at Orton, which was suggested to exist in the historical record, has been found archaeologically, further research questions can be explored surrounding aspects of the African American experience in this region during and directly after the end of slavery.

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DATE OF OCCUPATION FOR A STRUCTURE ON ORTON PLANTATION

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by

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CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

Beneath the avenue of moss covered oaks on Orton Plantation lie several small piles of brick and stone rubble, which would exist unnoticed by most passers-by. This thesis examines what was found underneath the southernmost of these rubble piles, along with historical documents relating to the plantation in general, the specific area investigated, and those people who most likely inhabited this space. These archaeological and historical sources were used to investigate the function that the structure, represented by the brick and ballast stone remains, served and the dates that it was occupied. A study of the African American communities that were established on and around Orton plantation was also done, in order to better understand the identities of those that occupied the structures located on the archaeological site investigated here (31BW787).

Orton Plantation is located along the western bank of the Cape Fear River, in Brunswick County, North Carolina. The plantation features significantly in the historical narrative of the local area, particularly in the 20th century when it operated as a garden and was one of the major locations for the Azealia Festival, an annual festival celebrated in the nearby town of Wilmington. It is also well known for its history as a working rice plantation, though the depth of research on this topic has varied over time. More recent work, particularly by the Chicora Foundation, has revealed a more structured timeline for the plantation, from its beginnings as one of the first colonial properties in the area, up to the present.

The site discussed in this thesis is located along the southern entrance road to Orton, adjacent to one of the largest rice fields on the plantation. In 2012, the Chicora Foundation, a non-profit heritage preservation organization, identified the area as a possible 19th century African American site. In May and June of 2018, the University of North Carolina Wilmington

carried out a field school, under the direction of Dr. Nora Reber, to gain a better understanding of the site. The southernmost pile was selected for excavation, with Dr. Reber's main goal being an investigation of both the structure represented by the rubble and the yard spaces around it. I combined the findings from the field school with historical research to better understand the purpose of the structure and surrounding site, and also determine the time periods when it was built and then abandoned. I hypothesize that the structure was built as part of a settlement for enslaved African Americans that worked in Orton's rice fields during the Antebellum Period, and then following emancipation, it was used to house African American tenants who worked at Orton in varying capacities, from the agricultural fields to the gardens of the 20th century.

CHAPTER 2 – BACKGROUND

Historical Background of Orton Plantation

The site excavated by the 2018 University of North Carolina Wilmington (UNCW) Archaeological Field School is located on Orton Plantation, along the Cape Fear River in Brunswick County, North Carolina. The plantation was established by “King” Roger Moore in 1728. Moore was one of the sons of the powerful James Moore of South Carolina, who was a governor and Indian trader. Prior to the plantation’s establishment, the Lower Cape Fear region was inhabited by Native Americans. The only native group known to have occupied this area historically were the Cape Fear Indians. Their closest settlement to the site is believed to have been a village called Necoës, which has yet to be located archaeologically. In 1663, William Hilton attempted to form a colony, called Charles Town, about six miles north of what would become Orton Plantation. He mentioned visiting Necoës on his second trip to the Cape Fear region, and it is possible that the village was in this area (Hilton 1664:9). The Charles Town settlement failed by 1667, most likely due to negative relations with the Natives and a lack of support from the Lords Proprietors and the newly appointed governor of Carolina, Sir John Yeamans (Wood 2004:46).

The establishment of Orton Plantation in the early 18th century occurred during a period of mixed relationships between the colonists and the Lords Proprietors, a group of eight men who were given ownership of the Carolina colony by King Charles II in the 17th century (Powell 1990:53-54). Both James Moore and his son Roger opposed their rule, though they also found themselves aligned with the Lord’s Proprietors for short periods of time (Trinkley et al. 2015:16-19). During the early 1720s, George Burrington became the new proprietary governor of Carolina, and explored the Cape Fear region. In 1725 he began granting land in that area without

the permission of the Lords Proprietors, which led to an argument over land ownership lasting through the late 1730s. The arguments over the land ownership issue included the families that moved to the Lower Cape Fear, particularly the Moore family, the newest governor of North Carolina, Gabriel Johnson, and members of the Board of Trade in London (Lee 1965:92-94; Saunders et al. 1968[3]:210, 488; Saunders et al. 1968[4]:296-307). During the first two decades of the 18th century, two of James Moore's sons, Maurice and James Jr., were active in the wars with Native Americans in the Carolinas, including the Tuscarora and Yamasee Wars. They both crossed through the Cape Fear area during this period, and were most likely familiar with the area before members of their family began purchasing land from Burrington (Waddell 1909:10; Lee 1965:92; Wood 2004:17).

On June 3rd, 1725, following Burrington's exploration, he granted 1,500 acres to Maurice Moore, Roger Moore's brother. Using 320 acres of the grant, Maurice Moore laid out a plan for a port town, called Brunswick (New Hanover County Register of Deeds [DB AB]:188). About three years later, on March 30th, 1728, Roger Moore acquired 500 acres as a patent from North Carolina, and Orton Plantation was established on the town's north side (Secretary of State Land Grant Record Books [B 2]:261). Two more land purchases were made by Roger Moore, expanding the land that became Orton. The first purchase was made on December 14th, 1728, from Maurice Moore, and included 500 acres cut out of Maurice's original 1,500 (Secretary of State Land Grant Record Books [B 2]:272). Then on May 2nd, 1729, a final grant of 2,000 acres was sold to Roger by North Carolina, establishing the 3,000-acre plantation, which extended from the north side of Brunswick to Lilliput Creek (Secretary of State Land Grant Record Books [B 2]:268). This was not Roger's first property in the area, as he had acquired land just north of these in 1726, which were also incorporated into his plantation complex, but before his death the

earlier lands were separated out into a separate plantation called Kendal (New Hanover County Register of Deeds [DB E]:242). By 1734, Roger Moore was living in a brick house on Orton Plantation, and reference is made to this home in the work, *A New Voyage to Georgia by a Young Gentleman* (Anonymous 1737:43; Trinkley et al. 2015:32). Not much is known about the agricultural production occurring at Orton during the period of Roger Moore's ownership, though it appears that the plantation focused on naval stores. This inference is made based on the majority of slaves being described as carpenters in Roger Moore's will, who would have been needed in the naval stores industry, alongside the absence of slaves listed with skills related to the production of other agricultural commodities. The production of naval stores was the initial industry for most of the plantations that developed in the Lower Cape Fear region in this period (Grimes 1912: 309-311; Wood 2004:186-195; Trinkley et al. 2015:33).

Roger Moore died before the end of May in 1751, and his will, previously prepared in 1747, left Orton Plantation to his youngest son, William Moore. Along with the 2,500 acres of land on Orton, William Moore was willed a fifth of his father's enslaved African Americans and all the livestock on the plantation, though he was directed to pay his brother, George Moore, 100 pounds for his share of the estate (Grimes 1912:310-311). William Moore only owned Orton for three years, before dying in late 1754. Though this was only a short period of ownership, William Moore accumulated a debt of over 1,700 pounds. Orton Plantation was willed to his son, Roger Moore II, who was at that time a minor. The executors of the estate, George and Maurice Moore, were left to manage the property until Roger Moore II became an adult (New Hanover County Register of Deeds [DB D]:134-135). In order to rid the estate of debt, the executors arranged an agreement in 1764 with Richard Quince and William Dry, where the two men were

able to manage the plantation until Roger Moore II was old enough to operate it himself, as long as they paid off the debt before this time (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB A]:1-5).

During the 1770s, the ownership of Orton becomes difficult to follow, and is known mostly from the deed of Benjamin Smith, who purchased the property in 1796. Roger Moore II should have been old enough to manage the plantation by 1773, and though the property was still listed under the Moore name in 1775, it is unknown whether Roger Moore II ever took control of the property (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:36). Within three years, Richard Quincy, one of the men allowed to operate Orton under the agreement, had gained full ownership over Orton Plantation, and when he died in 1778, he willed the property to several members of his family. Richard Quincy II, one of the executors of his father's estate, obtained ownership over the plantation and then passed it to his son, Richard Quincy III, after his death in 1783 (New Hanover County Will Book [WB C]:354-355; Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB F]:149).

Also occurring during the 1770s was the American Revolution, an event in which the Lower Cape Fear region was heavily involved. The only disturbance recorded as occurring at Orton is the possible burning of the plantation's mill in 1776, which according to maps, was located near what is today Orton Pond (Appendix A). A Major William Davis was stationed on the plantation during the revolution, and could also be the person listed as living at Orton on a 1775 map of North Carolina (Clark and Force 1837:432; Lee 1965:272; Mouzon 1775; Dunkerly 2008:79; Trinkley and Hacker 2015:36). The port town of Brunswick, in which the Moore's were heavily invested in during the 18th century, was partially burned during the Revolution (South 2010:68, 223). The amount of impact this had on the town is still debated, and it is possible that people continued to inhabit the town following the burning events (Harrup 2017:28). Brunswick was also the site of several events leading up to the war, including the

Stamp Act rebellion during the mid-1760s (Sprunt 2005:91-100). Also of note during this decade is that lumber products were still being produced in 1777, displaying that the plantation was probably still invested in the naval stores industry, or at the very least, harvesting pine on the property (North Carolina General Assembly Records, April 25, 1777).

After Richard Quincy III's acquisition of Orton in 1783, almost no documentation of activities on the plantation are seen in the historical record until Benjamin Smith's purchase of it on January 23, 1796 (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB F]:149). Smith was a prominent figure in North Carolina at the turn of the 19th century, including being a general in the militia, being elected as governor of North Carolina in 1810, and also being on the first board for the University of North Carolina (Grant 1994; Watson 2011:65, 162-170). During the first fifteen years of his ownership, Orton most likely experienced a period of growth. The enslaved population was around 200 in both 1800 and 1810, though numbers for the population are unknown for the period immediately prior, due to the lack of documentation from the 1760s to the 1780s. Smith owned multiple plantations and it is possible that the enslaved persons he claimed in the census for 1800 and 1810, 199 and 204 respectively, were split between these properties, therefore not representing the number living at Orton (United States Census Bureau 1800 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1810 Population Schedule). It is also possible that both rice and cotton were being grown on the plantation. Smith makes reference to a rice crop in a letter sent from his other plantation, Belvedere, in 1797. The location of the rice being produced is not mentioned, so it could have been located either at Belvedere or Orton, or possibly both (North Carolina State Archive, Benjamin Smith File). In 1801, Smith advertised a cotton gin that had been built on Orton, which may have been used to process both Orton's cotton crop alongside those of the neighboring plantations (*The Wilmington Gazette* 1801:2).

The last fifteen years of Orton's association with Benjamin Smith were not as prosperous, due to the financial instability caused by his accumulation of debt. Smith's monetary misfortunes are cited as being caused by many factors, including overspending and being overly generous with donations to others in need. One of the entities that Smith began to accumulate debt with was the Bank of the Cape Fear, after he became a stockholder in the company (Grant 1994; Watson 2011:184-185). In 1812, the ownership of Orton and several of Smith's other properties were transferred to two agents working for the Bank of the Cape Fear, William B. Myers and John R. London, in order to settle a court judgement of over \$25,000. Smith was allowed a three-year extension to pay off the debt owed to the bank, before the properties would be sold at auction (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB F]:139; New Hanover County Register of Deeds [DB P]:402). Before he could pay off his debts to the bank though, Smith was approached by another creditor, further increasing his debt. In early 1815, the properties were seized and sold to the Bank of the Cape Fear, though Orton was only purchased for \$2,600, while Belvedere was bought for \$9,000, implying that Orton was not as valuable during this period (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB G]:173; Trinkley et al. 2015:38). By April of 1815, the bank had placed Orton up for auction (*The Wilmington Gazette* 1815:4).

Over the next eleven years, Smith's friends were able to delay the loss of his property, but never fully able to help him escape his debt. In 1816, John F. Burgwin, Smith's friend and the son of prominent Wilmington and British loyalist John Burgwin, purchased Orton (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB I]:4; Trinkley et al. 2015:38-39). A General Swift visited Orton in 1818 and stated that Smith was living there and depressed by his debt problems (North Carolina Daughters of the Revolution 1911:166-167). Since Smith was still living at the plantation in 1818, it can be assumed that Burgwin saved Orton for Smith, but by 1824, Orton

was posted for sale again by the Bank of the Cape Fear (*The Cape Fear Recorder* 1824:1). By 1820, there were only forty-three slaves living on Orton, suggesting that most of them had been sold to help pay off Smith's debts (United States Census Bureau 1820 Population Schedule; Trinkley and Hacker 2015:39). It is also possible that he could have moved several of the enslaved to other plantations or hired them out to other places, since creditors cited this as an issue they dealt with when attempting to seize them from Smith in order to repay debts (Watson 2011:189). In the 1820s, Smith moved off of Orton and into a small home in Smithville. Smith died in early 1826 and within a few months, his old home and property were sold (Watson 2011:196).

Following the period of Smith's financial problems, Orton entered a period of growth and development, with increasing numbers of enslaved individuals living on the plantation and a greater number of crops being produced. In 1826, following the many years of financial turmoil the plantation had experienced, the Bank of Cape Fear was able to sell the property. Joseph Alston Hill purchased the plantation, but he did not hold it for long; on May 24th of the same year he sold it to his cousin, Dr. Frederick Jones Hill, whose father, John Hill, was President of the Bank of the Cape Fear. The \$8000 transaction between Joseph and Frederick, which put the 4,975 acres comprising the "Orton lands" under Dr. Hill's ownership, may have been done to circumvent nepotism accusations (New Hanover County Register of Deeds [DB S]:523; Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB J]:264; Trinkley and Hacker 2015:40). The Hill family was directly related to the Moore family, and both Joseph Alston Hill and Dr. Frederick Jones Hill were great-grandsons of Nathaniel Moore, Roger Moore's brother (Ashe 2018). As a planter, Dr. Hill dug Orton out of its financial slump and transformed it into a profitable venture.

Agriculturally, Dr. Hill increased the amount of production occurring at Orton Plantation, and appears to have possibly introduced, or at least emphasized, rice on the property. During the first decade-and-a-half of Dr. Hill's ownership of Orton, the plantation seems to have been primarily focused on the production of lumber. Advertisements and articles in Wilmington's newspapers in the 1830s discuss the lumbering activities on the plantation. Dr. Hill constructed a wharf for easier access to his lumber mill located on the plantation, and advertised it, alongside the lumber, in the newspapers of Wilmington (*The Cape Fear Recorder* 1830:3; *The People's Press and Wilmington Advertiser* 1839:4). The first definite mention of rice at Orton appears in the historical record in 1838, with an article in the *Wilmington Advertiser*, which described a plentiful crop (*The People's Press and Wilmington Advertiser* 1838:3). The advertisement for the sale of the plantation in 1824 mentioned that a "rice machine" was once on the property, but had recently burned (*The Cape Fear Recorder* 1824:1). This makes it possible that rice was being grown and processed on the plantation even prior to 1824. The 1850 census gives more detail about the industrial life of the plantation than the previous records, displaying that lumber, rice, corn, and sweet potatoes were being produced at Orton. Lumber remained the most significant product on the plantation, but a rice mill existed by this point, and rice was being grown in greater amounts than any of the other plantations in the area (United States Census Bureau 1850 Agricultural Schedule; Trinkley and Hacker 2015:43).

Throughout Dr. Hill's tenure at Orton he lived in the main house on the property. In 1830, the census listed five white persons living on the plantation, and that number remained the same in 1840. The white population at Orton fell to three permanent residents in 1850, including Dr. Hill, his wife, Ann Hill, and an overseer, William McKeithan. The enslaved African American population continually grew throughout this period, beginning with fifty-five people

living and working on the plantation in 1830. Between the 1820 and 1830 censuses, their number increased by twelve persons, but it is unclear if this was due to Dr. Hill's new ownership of the property. The next census, in 1840, displays another large increase in the enslaved population, with seventy-six African Americans living at Orton. For the remainder of Dr. Hill's tenure, the enslaved population would remain stable, with seventy-seven people being reported in the 1850 census (United States Census Bureau 1820 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1830 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1840 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1850 Population Schedule).

The agricultural production and enslaved population were not the only parts of Orton that expanded and increased in size under Dr. Hill. He is also credited with expanding the main house on the plantation. In 1835, the mansion was damaged by a wind storm, which was probably a tornado. The storm tore off the roof and caused other damage to the main structure. James Sprunt mentions that a second floor, attic, and the columns were added to the house "about 1840," though it is possible that these additions could have been included in the repairs from the damage done to the house in 1835 (Sprunt 1980:12; Trinkley et al. 2015:41,45-46).

Dr. Frederick Hill is also cited in historical documents as having some interest in the old the port town of Brunswick. The ruins of the town are located south of Orton Plantation, and parts of the town are currently covered by another historical feature, the Civil War earthen fort, Fort Anderson. Even during the later years of Dr. Hill's ownership of Orton, the Civil War was still several years away from occurring and all that existed in that area was the decaying town of Brunswick, which is believed to have been abandoned during the beginning of the 19th century (Watson 2011:28). Though all the other structures were at least partially destroyed by a combination of the approaching undergrowth and the burning episodes that the town

experienced, the walls of the town's well-constructed church, St. Philips, were intact, and remain standing today.

In 1880, James G. Burr, a prominent citizen of Wilmington and an early historian of the area, wrote an article in the *Church Messenger*, a church newspaper located in Winston, North Carolina, describing an excursion out to St. Philips (Fonvielle 2018). Burr, and several other men, were searching for the cornerstone of the church, in hopes of learning more about life during the early historical period in the Lower Cape Fear region. In the article, Burr describes both his party's ill-fated attempt to recover the cornerstone, which he argues was stolen before their arrival, and other details about the site's history. He also mentions in the article that Dr. Hill, "was careful to have the ruins of the church and the adjoining grounds kept free from the approaches of the luxuriant undergrowth by which it is surrounded," and that Dr. Hill also permitted Reverend T.S.W. Mott, the pastor of St. James Episcopal Church in Wilmington, to hold a service in the church in 1828 (Burr 1880). Further evidence of Dr. Hill's interest in the property can be seen in his purchase the land that encompassed Brunswick in 1845 (Secretary of State Land Grant Record Books [B 150]:303).

Dr. Hill sold Orton Plantation to Thomas C. Miller, an attorney, in 1854. The seventy enslaved African Americans living at Orton in 1854 were included in the sale, and their names were listed in the deed (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB Q]:583-587). There were also forty slave cabins on the property by 1860, though they are not drawn on the Orton section of the map of the Cape Fear River that depicts the years 1851-1853, one of the earliest maps of the plantation that can be found in the historical record (Appendix A) (The United States Coast Survey 1858-1865). Information regarding the Miller period of ownership over the plantation is mostly known from the 1860 United States census, which provides information about the free

persons living on the property and the industrial activities occurring at this time. In 1860, Thomas Miller is reported as living in Wilmington with Annie Miller, his wife, and their six children, while Orton plantation is listed under the name of his overseer, Wesley Hodge (United States Census Bureau 1860 Population Schedules).

By 1860, the major crop at Orton was rice, with 561,600 pounds being produced that year. Other crops such as oats and corn were grown, but the production of lumber had stopped, which only ten years before, shared the majority crop title with rice. No lumber was listed in the census, and there was no longer a saw mill listed as operating on the property. The acreage of rice was similar to that found in the 1850 census, indicating that by 1850 the rice fields were fully established and Miller had done little to change or expand them since purchasing the property (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:50). The census does show that the enslaved population had grown to 144, more than doubling the number of people living there when Miller bought Orton from Dr. Hill (United States Census Bureau 1850 Agricultural Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1860 Agricultural Schedule). With an increase in rice production and enslaved African Americans, it seems that Orton was prospering as an agricultural venture, and continuing to grow.

The American Civil War began in 1861, and it heavily impacted the Lower Cape Fear region. Wilmington played a vital role in the war, helping to provide supplies to the Confederacy through its port during the Naval Blockade by the Union, particularly since it was the last port to remain open (Fonvielle 1999:1-3). In order to protect the port city, defensive structures were built throughout the area surrounding the Cape Fear River. One of these structures was Fort Anderson, originally known as Fort St. Philip, which was built on the southern end of Orton plantation, overtop of the old port town of Brunswick (Fonvielle 1999:4, 10-14). In 1865, the fort

was attacked and eventually taken, as the Union moved up the Cape Fear River, and Orton's main house may have been occupied during this time (Fonvielle 1999). It is not clear if the plantation continued to grow rice during the war, but rice straw was being sold (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:53-54). Also during the war, the wife of the commander of Fort Fisher, Colonel Lamb, wrote a letter stating that she stayed in a large empty house across the Cape Fear River. The Chicora Foundation interpreted this building as the Orton main house, suggesting that the Millers had left the property. (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:52, 59) Overall, the war's largest impacts on Orton include: the destruction of both the plantation economy of the American South in general and of the infrastructure that the plantations required to support their activities, the use of a portion of Orton's lands for an earthen fortification, and the freedom of the plantation's labor force. There is no documentation of what happened to the freedmen that once lived at Orton Plantation.

Following the Civil War, Orton entered a period of abandonment and decay, where the lands themselves were ignored while legal battles were fought over them. Miller prepared his will in 1861, and then died in 1866, just one year after the end of the Civil War (New Hanover County Will Books [WB D]:179). He still owed a portion of the \$100,000 from his purchase of Orton, and now the debt was placed on his wife Annie (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB Q]:584). Thomas Miller's death would be the first in a series of events that would lead to Orton's abandonment as a working plantation for around a decade. Through historical documents, the legal side of these events can be interpreted, but their impacts on life on the plantation itself are hard to see. Specifically, it is difficult to determine if anyone is living on the plantation during this period, particularly the recently freed African Americans. It is known that during this period Fort Anderson was being used to house many of the freedmen who had

followed General William T. Sherman on his March to the Sea, after he sent them down to Wilmington upon arrival in North Carolina in 1865 (*The Wilmington Herald* 1865:1; Trinkley and Hacker 2018:34-36).

Before Thomas Miller's death in 1866, he was named one of the executors of the estate of Dr. Frederick Hill. When Miller died, this role passed on to Annie, who then began selling portions of the property belonging to Thomas' estate in order to pay off the debt still owed to the estate of Dr. Hill (Phillips 1868:359-360). Her attempt to settle the debt was not quick enough for William Boudinot, one of the other executors of Dr. Hill's estate, and he sued Miller in 1867 to force the payment of the debt. The court found that she owed him \$40,957.33, and in 1869, Annie Miller sold Orton to Boudinot for \$5.00 and satisfaction of the court judgement (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB T]:777-778; Trinkley and Hacker 2015:59-60). Boudinot did not hold the property long, quickly returning it to the estate of Dr. Hill. In the early 1870s, creditors of Dr. Hill sued the Hill estate for debts that had not been paid. In 1872, a court ruled that the estate of Dr. Hill had to settle the debts by selling off its properties (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:59-60). Orton was placed up for auction on August 22, 1872, but the plantation was not sold until the following winter (*The Daily Journal* 1872:2).

After a second auction of the property, on February 26th, 1873, Orton was purchased and would enter a different period of ownership (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:60). Isaac B. Grainger purchased Orton from Boudinot and the commissioners from the court case, Cutler and Steadman, for \$6,500 on March 2nd, 1874 (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB W]:336-342). In 1870, Grainger was living in Wilmington with his wife, children, three other family members living there as boarders, and four African Americans working as servants (United States Census Bureau 1870 Population Schedule). In 1874 and 1875, Grainger began posting

notices in the newspapers, warning would-be trespassers from entering Orton, especially with intent to hunt or fish. He also warned against “ranging” on the property, suggesting that he had intent to prosecute those who just wandered on the land, though more attention is given to those participating in “the indiscriminate slaughter of game” on the plantation (*The Wilmington Morning Star* October 1875:2). These notices imply that no one is living on the land under his ownership. The topic of Orton in the 1870s is covered in more detail in the African American Communities chapter, and though Grainger was warning people against trespassing, there appears to have been some exceptions.

During the majority of the time that Grainger owned Orton Plantation, there is no record of agricultural production. An 1876 report describing the production of rice in North Carolina states that the plantations that once produced rice are no longer doing so and have descended into a state of ruin (United States Department of Agriculture 1876). In January of 1876, Grainger leased a portion of the land at Orton to Charles W. McClammy. The lease lasted until 1880 and permitted McClammy to use the land for the production of turpentine, which he is recorded as doing near Lilliput Creek in the 1880 census. (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB W]:324-326; United States Census Bureau 1880 Manufacture’s Schedule). After only owning the plantation for two years, Grainger sold it to a newly immigrated Englishman in 1876.

Currier R. Roundell bought the plantation from Grainger in December of 1875 for \$18,000. After the purchase, he returned to England until the following February, when he then moved back to Wilmington and the deed for the property was finally recorded (*The Wilmington Morning Star* December 1875:1; Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB W]:343-347; Bill Reaves File – Orton Plantation:1). Directly before returning to Wilmington, Roundell started posting warnings to trespassers of Orton in the newspapers, similar to those published by

Grainger (*The Wilmington Morning Star* January 1876:3). Roundell himself, like Grainger before him, did not live on the property, but rented a room in the Manning House at 61 Market St. in downtown Wilmington (Bill Reaves File – Orton Plantation:3; Sheriff 1877:110). In July of 1876, only five months after acquiring the deed for the property, Roundell was found dead in his rented room with a bullet wound in his forehead (*The Wilmington Morning Star* July 1876:2). He was found by James Sprunt, a later owner of Orton Plantation, with a pistol laying near him on the floor. Roundell was not wearing a shirt, socks, or shoes when his body was discovered. The possessions he had in his trunk also appeared unorganized, as if someone had gone through them (Sprunt 1896:64; Bill Reaves File – Orton Plantation:3-4). Roundell's death was ruled a suicide, and the event has been since interpreted as his reaction to the mounting cost of both paying off Orton and reestablishing it as a working and lucrative agricultural plantation. The Chicora Foundation called this interpretation into question, and argued that the scene may actually reflect a murder, based on evidence including the location of the gunshot wound and the absence of an exit wound, the appearance of Roundell's trunk, and the fact that no suicide note was ever found (Bill Reaves File – Orton Plantation:3-4; Trinkley and Hacker 2015:63). Regardless of the motive, Roundell was dead, and his family placed W.L. DeRosset in control of Orton, who then posted it for sale in February of 1877 (*The Wilmington Morning Star* July 1876:2; *The Wilmington Morning Star* 1877:1).

In April of 1877, DeRosset found a group of four men wanting to buy Orton, and it was purchased from Roundell's sisters as a joint business venture. This purchase led to a period of growth and change on Orton that would last into the 20th century, and it also cemented a family connection of ownership over Orton until the beginning of the 21st century. The buyers were David R. Murchison, Isaac B. Grainger, Charles M. Steadman, and Kenneth M. Murchison, who

were all linked to Grainger through their involvement with the Bank of New Hanover (Brunswick Register of Deeds [DB X]:189-196). Grainger became president of the bank in 1877, and David R. Murchison and Charles M. Steadman were both on the Board of Directors (Sheriff 1877:197). DeRosset's son had attended the University of North Carolina with Kenneth Murchison earlier in their lives (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:64-65). They purchased the property for \$4,000, which was an extremely good deal for riverfront property with existing agricultural fields (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB X]:189-196; Trinkley and Hacker 2015:64). One exception is made in the deed, and it is that 180 acres on the property were to be sold to an African American with the name "Hooper." An 1880 deed between the Murchison family and a Sarah Hooper confirms this sale of lands to local African Americans. An agreement was made between Isaac Grainger and the Hooper family the first time he owned Orton (1873-1875), and he sold land to the Hoopers, but the deed was never completed, so Kenneth Murchison finished the sale in 1880. This topic will be covered in more detail in the African American Communities chapter, but it should be noted here that it plays a large role in the development of free African American communities in the area (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB Z]:370-371). With this purchase of the plantation, Orton enters the period where many of the African Americans living and working on the property are known by name, and a stronger connection to the archaeological site is seen in the historical record.

In the few years after the four men purchased Orton, agricultural production resumed and the plantation began to recover, but there were still issues surrounding the legal side of the property. First, the number of owners began to decrease, beginning with the sale of Steadman's quarter to David R. Murchison in 1879. Then at some point before 1880, Grainger also relinquished his holdings back to one of the other two men, though it could have been due to his

death, which is mentioned in an 1880 deed (Brunswick Register of Deeds [DB Y]:474-478; Brunswick Register of Deeds [DB Z]:370; Brunswick Register of Deeds [DB BB]:527-531). Kenneth Murchison ran a mercantile business in New York, and lived there the majority of the time. He was also heavily involved in the business life of Wilmington, having established a firm, Williams and Murchison, there in 1866, as well as the Murchison National Bank and Orton Hotel following his purchase of Orton Plantation. David R. Murchison was the brother of Kenneth, also a partner in Williams and Murchison, and the president of several Wilmington companies, including the Carolina Central Railroad Company (United States Census Bureau 1850 Population Schedules; Sprunt 2005:308-312; Trinkley and Hacker 2015:64-65).

In 1881, after the two Murchison brothers had bought out the other owners, David R. Murchison died in New York. His share of the property then went to his wife, Lucy W. Murchison, who then filed to have the plantation divided. Kenneth Murchison argued against a division of the property, viewing the plantation as being designed to work as one unit. Lucy Murchison recognized the value of maintaining the property as a whole, and the court decided to sale the entire plantation at auction (North Carolina, Wills and Probate Records, 1665-1998, Petitions). Kenneth M. Murchison then purchased Orton for \$24,000 in April of 1884, which finally reduced the number of owners from four to one (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB BB]:527-531).

Both before and after the legal dispute, Orton was undergoing improvements and repairs. By 1879, advertisements were being posted in local newspapers announcing the need for laborers at Orton to work in the rice fields (*The Wilmington Morning Star* 1879:1; *The Wilmington Morning Star* 1880:1). An 1878 map of Orton shows a collection of buildings near the rice fields on the plantation. A few of the buildings appear to have fences around them, suggesting that in

1878 they were occupied and that livestock or gardens are being kept near them (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1878; Trinkley and Hacker: 66-69). Workers were still needed on the plantation, but some number of people may have already been living on the plantation as well. In 1881 the rice fields were burned off and by 1882, news articles were being published about the agreed upon wage that rice workers were willing to harvest the crop for in Brunswick County (*The Wilmington Morning Star* 1881:1; *The Wilmington Morning Star* September 3 1882:1). At least by 1882, African Americans were once again living on the plantation. This is known from several articles published in the *Morning Star*, a Wilmington newspaper, regarding the murder of Isabella Jones on Orton Plantation. In May of 1882, she was hit over the head with an axe, in front of her two adolescent siblings, by Pharaoh Sykes due to jealousy. The articles describe it occurring at Orton Plantation, and one states that it occurred in a yard near a house, suggesting that this happened in an African American domestic space on the plantation. (*The Wilmington Morning Star* May 25 1882:1; *The Wilmington Morning Star* May 26 1882:1). A Bella Jones was living in the Smithville Township in 1880, near others who are known to have worked and lived on Orton and Kendal Plantations (United States Census 1880 Population Schedules).

Throughout the 1880s, Orton Plantation was a working rice plantation, and the Murchisons became more involved in life on the plantation. In both 1882 and 1883, there were 240 acres of rice fields being planted, and 12,000 bushels of rice was being produced (*The Chatham Record* July 1882:3; Sprunt 1883:210). During the winter months, the Murchisons would come down from New York and stay at Orton, often holding parties and hunting trips on the property, which were widely covered in the local news (*The Wilmington Messenger* 1895:4; *The Weekly Star* 1900:1). The tracks for a small train were laid down during this decade, and Kenneth Murchison used it to transport his guests from the river landing at Orton to the main

house (*The Wilmington Messenger* March 1888:8). The period of instability at Orton Plantation had passed.

Press coverage during this period provides a glimpse into the lives of the African Americans living on the plantation at the end of the 19th century. The first newspaper account reports that the African American church at Orton burned down in November of 1892, meaning that prior to this point there was a structure used for religious worship on the plantation (*The Wilmington Messenger* March 12 1893:4). With the help of Kenneth Murchison, James Sprunt, and A.B. Gwathmey, who was visiting Orton for the winter from New York, another church was constructed and in use by April of 1893 (*The Wilmington Morning Star* April 6 1893:1). A month before the announcement of the new church, Murchison held a cake walk, and Gwathmey presented cakes to the winners of the event. The event was described as better than any event that in the area since the Civil War (*The Wilmington Morning Star* March 22 1893:1). A year-and-a-half later, on Christmas Eve of 1894, another cake walk was arranged for the workers on the plantation. Several names of African Americans at Orton are mentioned in these articles, and they will be discussed in a later chapter, regarding attaching their identities to the archaeological site (*The Wilmington Messenger* 1894:4). In 1899, between forty and fifty people were employed at Orton as rice hands, which is a similar amount to those wanted in the advertisements in the late 1870s and to the number of participants in the cake walks for the workers in the 1890s (Bill Reaves File – Orton Plantation:20).

On June 3, 1904, Kenneth Murchison died and his estate, including Orton, was split between his five children. In the will, he requested that the children not sell the plantation until the timber that was currently growing was of high enough value (Brunswick County Will Books [WB A]:185-186). This suggests that Orton was not only relying on rice, but was also producing

lumber, as it had in the past (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:93). Five years after Kenneth Murchison's death, one of his daughters, Luola Sprunt, bought Orton from her siblings, for \$5,000 per shareholder. Her husband, James Sprunt, was one of the executors of Kenneth Murchison's estate. Within the deed of sale, it was agreed that if Orton was sold within ten years, the profits had to be split amongst all the siblings (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB 12]:383-389). With Luola's acquisition of the plantation, Orton began its transition into a period of beautification, with both crops and flowering plants being produced for sale, alongside the cultivation of a large garden. During the first decade of the Sprunt's ownership, Orton grew cotton, peanuts, peas, corn, and turnips, while also cutting timber on the plantation (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:104).

During the 1910s, the Sprunts enlarged the main house and built several new structures on the plantation. Between 1910 and 1913, the main house was renovated, and two wings were added on each side of the house. One of Luola's brothers, Kenneth Murchison Jr., was hired as the architect for the project. A small "doll house" was also built for Marion Sprunt, daughter of James and Luola, which was later used as the ticket booth for the plantation when it became a garden open to the public (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:99-102). In 1918, a gate at the entrance of Orton was constructed, and two cement eagles were purchased to be placed on it (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:105). Two chapels were built by Luola on Orton, including one that bears her name, Luola's Chapel. The second was an African American chapel, which sat 110 people and was located near the archaeological site for this project, and served the community living in that area. This church was used until the middle of the 20th century, when it was eventually removed from the property, while Luola's Chapel continues to stand today (*The Evening Dispatch* 1916:5; Wilson 1916:22; Trinkley and Hacker 2015:102). Though she had both of these buildings

constructed, she did not live to see either of them dedicated. She died on February 17, 1916, and the chapels were dedicated later in the year (Wilson 1916:5).

In her will, Luola Sprunt directed that Orton was to be owned by James Sprunt, and then their son, James Laurence Sprunt, throughout their lives, but that they could not sell the property. Full ownership over the plantation was given to the children of James Laurence (Brunswick County Wills [WB B]:366-386). James Sprunt's ownership lasted less than a decade, and ended when he died on July 9th, 1924 (*Asheville Citizen-Times* 1924:11). Prior to his death, he had continued the beautification of Orton, with the purchase of fruit trees in 1923. A garden most likely already existed during this period as well, including camellias and azaleas. Rice was also being grown again during this period, at least starting by 1922, when James Sprunt paid for the cutting of rice. Rice was most likely planted through 1930, when the last charge for rice related activities appears in the Sprunt accounts, according to the Chicora Foundation. Clarence Jones, long-time worker of Orton Plantation, also recalled the last rice crop being grown around this period, in 1931 (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:105-106).

Under James Laurence Sprunt, Orton Plantation's gardens grew rapidly, and there was also more focus on the timber resources located on the property. In 1927 a steel fire tower was installed on the plantation, and by 1931, the Orton Protective Association, a group formed by James Laurence as part of the Forest Protective Associations under the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, was established. This group, and the others in the Forest Protective Association, helped in controlling forest fires, therefore protecting the Orton's timber. In the 1930s, Sprunt hired the landscape architect Robert Sturtevant to design a portion of Orton's gardens (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:106-107). By the middle of the decade, the gardens were well known to the public.

It was during the 1930s that Orton's production of agricultural commodities was finally supplanted by the developing gardens on the property. In 1936, the *Morning Star* reported that Orton's gardens were opened up to the public by the Sprunts, specifically for the Brunswick County Hospital Auxiliary. The group was helping operate the gardens, with all profits made from the entrance fee benefiting the hospital. The article also noted that the opening of the gardens to the public had become commonplace over the past few years (*The Wilmington Morning Star* April 7, 1936). Two years later, in 1938, Orton's gardens were opened to the public indefinitely. At that point, proceeds were continuing to go towards charity, but by 1940 they were being kept by the Sprunts (*The Daily Times-News* 1938:5; Trinkley and Hacker 2015:107). Around the middle of the 1930s, a horticulturalist, Henry C. Bragaw, had been hired as manager of the plantation. In the early 1940s, he left to fight in World War II, and was replaced by James Ferger in 1941, who was both a horticulturalist and landscape architect (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:107-108).

It was in the 1940s that the gardens of Orton began to attract enough attention that the Sprunt family could envision the profits being similar to those earned when rice was being grown on the plantation. In 1946, Orton hosted 7,000 visitors to their gardens (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:110). The focus on the gardens and flowering plants did not mean that Orton had abandoned field crops or their timber. Both asparagus and sweet potatoes were being grown through the 1940s, and the pine trees on the property were also being cut down (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:109-110). Also still present on the plantation were the African American workers. In 1943, 170 people were living on the plantation, most likely including the workers and the superintendent of the plantation, Alex Bogie, and possibly his assistants, Harry Bogie and Eliga Robbins (*The Wilmington Morning Star* January 31, 1943; Trinkley and Hacker 2015:110). Maps

from this period do not show many structures in the area of the archaeological site, but Eugene Vaught remembers a worker, an African American man named Duncan McCoy, living just west of the units from the 2018 field season, and a woman named Christianna Delts living southeast of the excavation (Eugene Vaught 2018, pers. comm.). During this decade, McCoy acted as the boss for local young people, over the age of 12, who were hired during the summer to work on the plantation. Towards the end of the 1940s, Kenneth M. Sprunt, son of James Laurence Sprunt, took a larger role on the plantation, becoming the manager of Orton by 1947 (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:110).

The decade of the 1950s brought changes to Orton Plantation, including additions to the gardens. In 1953, James Laurence Sprunt purchased a marble statue, referred to as “The Morning Star,” and placed it in one of the garden’s fountains. The statue was crafted from marble by an Italian artist, Ferdinando Andreini (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:113). It was a focal point in the gardens, and was often featured in photographs of the plantation during the second half of the 20th century (Sprunt 1980). Not all the changes had positive impacts on Orton though, particularly the introduction of Camellia Flower Blight to the plantation. Since the 1930s, the Sprunts had also operated a commercial nursery alongside the growth of flowering plants for the gardens. The introduction of the disease to the plantation led to their nurseries being quarantined, which in turn hurt their reputation to customers, leading to the nurseries’ decline throughout the second half of the 20th century. Orton also continued harvesting timber during the 1950s (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:113).

There was one other large event during the 1950s that impacted life on Orton Plantation, and that was the United States Army’s plan to construct a deep water shipping base to the south of the plantation. This project, which was named the Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point, was

planned to include almost half of the southern end of Orton Plantation, including the abandoned town of Brunswick and many of the homes of the workers on Orton (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:110, 114; *Wilmington Star-News* 1979:1D). The Sprunts pushed back against the Army's plans in several ways. First, in 1951, they created a wildlife sanctuary with the State of North Carolina, called the Orton Waterfowl Development. This meant portions of the property were leased to the state, but the Sprunts still maintained ownership over them (Brunswick Register of Deeds [DB 105]:439-441). Then in 1952, they sold the portion of their property containing the old port town of Brunswick, and also the Civil War fort, Fort Anderson, to North Carolina for \$1. The sale specified that the land had to be used to create a State Park (Brunswick Register of Deeds [DB 110]:378-380). This aided in creating a separation between Orton and Sunny Point. Between 1950 and 1954, the Sprunts fought the Army in court over both the amount of land being taken and the price for the property. They succeeded in decreasing the amount of land to 8,500 acres, and were also given an increased amount of money for the lands (*Asheville-Citizen Times* 1954:3; Trinkley and Hacker 2015:112).

Though the Sprunt family had reduced the amount of land being included from Orton for Sunny Point, they could not prevent the Army's easement of the lands surrounding the facility, due to the blast zone that had to be created. Since dangerous and possibly explosive munitions were being shipped through Sunny Point, the Army had to create a buffer zone around the facility. They deemed the buffer zone uninhabitable, meaning that people could not maintain permanent residences within the area, stay within its boundaries overnight, or gather in groups larger than twenty-five people (*Wilmington Star-News* 1979:1D). The buffer zone included all of the new State Park for Brunswick Town and a large amount of the southern end of Orton the Sprunt's had retained. The line for the easement was drawn just north of the African American

church, meaning that all structures south, including the archaeological site, had to be cleared of homes (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:112, 119). The opening of Sunny Point marks the end of the African American community that lived on the archaeological site at Orton, and the church and houses that were still in the area were moved to Highway 133 (River Road), just west of the plantation. The community is still located there, near what is now Kendall Chapel (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:114).

By the late 1960s, the area encompassing the archaeological site had become a part of the oak-lined drive way leading to the main house, with large amounts of vegetation on the western side of the road, and a few trees planted in a row-like formation on the east (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:124). James Laurence Sprunt died in 1973, and was followed in 1978 by his wife, Annie Gray Nash Sprunt. Their four children, James Laurence Sprunt Jr., Kenneth Sprunt, Samuel L. Nash Sprunt, and Laurence G. Sprunt, became the first full owners of the plantation since Luola Sprunt died in 1916 (Brunswick Register of Deeds [DB 102]:143-144; New Hanover County Public Library File – Orton Plantation). During the early 1980s, the Sprunt heirs fought over the fate of Orton Plantation, with James L. Sprunt Jr. petitioning in court for a division of the property. Both the three other Sprunt children and many of the residents of the area argued against this, with the *Star News* running an article entitled, “Heirs Could Become Orton Plantation’s Undoing” (New Hanover County Public Library File – Orton Plantation). The court decided that the property could only be sold as a unit, due to the historical significance of the plantation, and in the spring of 1984, James L. Sprunt decided to sell his share of the plantation to the other heirs (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB 600]:931-933; New Hanover County Public Library File – Orton Plantation). During the end of the 20th century, the Orton gardens remained open to the public, but they became overgrown until the end of the first decade

of the 2000s (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:115). A map within an Orton Plantation brochure from the early 2000s depicts the archaeological site as the oak-lined drive way leading to the main gardens (Bill Reaves File – Orton Plantation). Also during this period, the plantation was featured in over twenty films and thirty television shows, including the film *Firestarter*, and the locally filmed “Dawson’s Creek.” In 2010 the property was purchased by Louis Moore Bacon (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:115, 125).

Historical Background of the Excavation Area

Though the historical background above discusses events relating to Orton and the people who owned it, there is little specific mention of the structures built along its south road. One of the best historical resources for uncovering information about the development of an area are maps (Appendix A). The first historical reference to structures in the area we investigated archaeologically is a Civil War era map depicting the Cape Fear River and immediate lands around it. On the map, three blocks are shown alongside Orton’s rice fields, with the word “cabins” written beside them (Barnes 1862). By this point, enslaved laborers are most likely living in cabins on the site. Then in the 1870s and 1880s, during the Murchison ownership of Orton, coastal charts are created that show a grouping of structures in the study area (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1878, 1888). The number of structures starts out at fourteen or fifteen on the 1878 and 1888 coastal charts, but over time fewer and fewer structures are depicted on maps of Orton. On the updated 1888, 1889, 1897, 1913, and 1924 coastal charts, twelve structures are drawn in the site area (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1888, 1889, 1897, 1913, 1924). By 1932, the number of structures has been reduced to four, though a fifth building is included, but it is symbolized as a church (United States Department of Agriculture 1937). The church was also added to the 1924 coastal chart, which appears to be an

edited version of the 1913 chart. On that map, it is represented as a dot within a circle with the letters “CUP” written below it, probably referring to the cupola atop the building.

Though maps are helpful in identifying the development of the site, they do not often provide detailed information about the inhabitants of an area. For those types of details, we need written sources, such as newspapers. The first of this type of source is an article, described within the history above, about a murder that occurred in 1882 on the plantation. It occurred in the house of Bella Jones, who was murdered by her lover Pharaoh Sykes. Other than reporting that it occurred at “Orton, Brunswick county” and within Jones’ home, the article provides little information about the site (*The Wilmington Morning Star* 1882:1; *The Chatham Record* June 1882:2). The second possible mention of the site area is an article describing the construction of a new church for “the colored people on the plantation and in the neighborhood,” which was being built because a fire destroyed their first structure several months before (*The Wilmington Morning Star* April 1893:1). The article does not describe the exact location of the church on the plantation, and since it is not depicted on period maps, it cannot be determined if the structure sat in the same area of the later 20th century structure. A few weeks before the dedication of the church, a cake walk was held, and this made the news as well (*The Wilmington Morning Star* March 1893:1). Two years later, in 1894, another cake walk was held at Orton, but this time it was during the Christmas season. Even though no information about the area of the archaeological site was described in these articles, several names of African American participants in the event were included, such as Friday Pickett and John E. Pearson, who can both be found in the census records for the area (*The Wilmington Messenger* 1894:4). The news accounts of the lives of African Americans either working or living on Orton became more plentiful during the second half of the twentieth century, particularly articles about the life of

Clarence Jones (Figure 18), a longtime gardener on the plantation. Even during this period, there was little included about the homes and community of the people, leaving little information that can be used to better understand that archaeological site (Bill Reaves File – Orton Plantation; New Hanover County Public Library File – Orton Plantation).

The final major source for understanding the archaeological site and the people who lived there is a collection of seven photographs from 1940. Elliot Elisofon, a photographer for *Life*, visited Orton Plantation during the Christmas celebrations with the African American community in 1940. There are only about ten surviving photographs from his visit, which were originally meant to be used in an article entitled “*Life Goes to an Old Southern Plantation Christmas Party*,” but the article was cancelled. The photos are now housed at the Harry Ransom Center at the University of Texas at Austin. The images show the African Americans associated with Orton participating in Christmas events. Several of the photographs feature scenes related to Christmastime games, such as people watching a man climb the “greasy pole,” or young men helping grease up the “greasy hog.” Both of these games are contests, seeing who can climb the highest on a greased pole and catch a running pig covered in grease (Brown and Hadley 2000:111, 119). A few of the photographs depict groups: standing in front of a large oak tree, below the balcony on the Orton main house, and watching a man climb the greasy pole. One photo shows three men possibly shucking oysters in preparation of a Christmas meal. Another photo depicts a woman fixing the hair of a young girl inside a room with magazine pages covering the walls. This could be an image from inside one of the few cabins left standing on the plantation in 1940. The final image to feature the African American residents and workers of Orton Plantation is a photograph of a young girl singing near the altar of a church. It is possible that this is the only known image taken inside of the African American church that once stood on

the archaeological site (Elisofon 1930-1988). These photos provide a glimpse of what life was like a decade before the site was abandoned.

Archaeological Background

Archaeological investigations of the plantations within the Lower Cape Fear region began only recently, especially in comparison to excavations of plantations in other areas. That is not to say that there have been no archaeological investigations in this area though, particularly because some of the most influential work in historical archaeology was completed less than a mile south of Orton Plantation. The historic site of Brunswick, the port town created by the Moore family, was excavated by Stanley South between 1958 and 1968. Using a colonial era map created by the cartographer C. J. Sauthier as a guide, South excavated the foundations of structures across the northern half of the town (South 2010:xxi-5). This research influenced his later work on the methods and theories of historical archaeology, which have been influential in the attempt to determine archaeological patterns on historic sites, including the mean ceramic dating method, the Brunswick pattern of refuse disposal, and the Carolina Artifact Pattern (South 1977:48, 88-90, 217). More recently, Charles Ewen has continued excavations of Brunswick. His research, which began in 2015, has included work on one of the town's wharfs and excavations of houses and outbuildings (Harrup 2017:31). Until recently, the only evidence found of African Americans at Brunswick were colonoware sherds. In 2017, one of Ewen's graduate students, Michael Johnson, excavated a structure northeast of the town and has since interpreted it as a colonial and antebellum slave quarter (Michael Johnson, pers. comm.). This could be housing for the slaves during the early period of Orton, most likely working in naval stores, or possibly working for people living within the town of Brunswick. Another one of Ewen's students, a

doctoral student named Matthew Harrup, also discussed future research goals that included investigations into the African American residents of Brunswick (Harrup 2017:45-47).

The archaeology of the area's plantations did not begin until 2012 though, with the archaeological investigations of Orton and Kendal by the Chicora Foundation. They worked to identify any archaeologically significant areas on the plantations. The investigations ranged from surface survey to full excavation of certain areas, such as the foundations of the main house and enslaved cook's quarter and kitchen at Kendal (Trinkley and Hacker 2015; Trinkley and Hacker 2016). Their work was instrumental in identifying areas for future archaeological research, which included the site excavated by UNCW in 2018. In November of 2018, Chicora also published a report that details information about the African American community on and in the areas surrounding Orton Plantation (Trinkley and Hacker 2018). Only one other plantation in this area has been investigated archaeologically. In 2015, UNCW attempted to identify the archaeological remains of Buchoi Plantation, which is located north of Orton in Brunswick County, but nothing that could be directly tied to the plantation was found. The 2018 excavation at Orton Plantation by the UNCW field school adds to a new and growing archaeological interest in both the region's plantations in general and the lives of African Americans who lived in the Lower Cape Fear region.

CHAPTER 3 – METHODOLOGY

Along the southern entrance to Orton, flanking the plantation's rice fields, there are several mounds, mostly concentrated on the left-hand side of the road. The mounds are less than a foot high, and contain pieces of brick and stone, with fragments of both glass and ceramic in the grass nearby. A few of the mounds also have old stumps near their peak. During a 2012 survey of the property, the Chicora Foundation investigated the mounds and interpreted them as being connected to the Orton African American community (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:194-196). In May and June of 2018, the University of North Carolina Wilmington (UNCW) field school excavated the southernmost mound, with the goal of determining whether it represented the remains of one of the structures that are depicted on historic maps of the plantation discussed previously. The excavation was directed by Dr. Nora Reber, an Associate Professor of Archaeology in UNCW's Anthropology Department. The proposed methodology for the project was an excavation of the mound and several areas around it, to identify both the structure and yard areas. With the artifacts recovered, specifically ceramics, a date of occupation was calculated for the structure. Both the features and artifacts uncovered in the excavation were to aid in the interpretation of the function of the structure.

The southernmost mound on the left side of the road was selected for excavation, with the goal of eventually excavating the presumed "yard" space between it and the mound immediately to the north. The southernmost mound was selected as the first to be excavated because it was well defined and had the smallest tree trunk atop it, suggesting it would be less disturbed. The excavation was carried out in metric units and each unit was excavated in 10 centimeter arbitrary levels. Excavation at the site was carried out using shovels, trowels, and other hand tools including spoons. The soil was screened through .25-inch mesh in tripod screens. In order to

identify both the yard spaces and the edges of the structure, 1-meter-wide trenches were excavated, extending both south (Trench 1) and west (Trench 2) of the middle of the southernmost mound. Profiles were taken of all unit walls, and the soil colors were recorded using a Munsell Soil Book of Color. The site datum was placed at the highest point on the southernmost mound. The site forms used during the field school can be seen in Appendix E.

Trenches 1 and 2 consisted of five 1 x 2 meter units. There were also three differently sized units added to the intersection of the two trenches (Figure 1). The first was a 1.5 x 2-meter unit, added to the northern end of Trench 1 (Trench 1, Unit 6), with the half meter extending out to the east. North of that unit, a 2 x 2-meter unit (Trench 1, Unit 7) was excavated. The last of the enlarged units was a 1.5 x 1.5-meter unit (Trench 2, Unit 6), placed on the eastern side of the presumed chimney. All three of these units were enlarged to excavate the entire mound. All other units, including the easternmost unit of Trench 2 (Trench 2, Unit 2) and the only unit opened in Trench 3 (Trench 3, Unit 1), were opened to answer other questions related to the landscape of the plantation. Trench 2, Unit 2 was opened to look for evidence of a previous road feature, thought to exist due to a dip in the landscape. Trench 3, Unit 1 was opened in the middle of the dip, after no evidence for the edge of a road feature was found in Trench 2. Trench 2, Unit 2 was also opened with the goal of identifying a midden behind the structure, with the assumption that the inhabitants may have followed the Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal. South described this pattern as concentrations of refuse near entryways of buildings, formed through the disposal of trash through the doors of buildings (South 1977:48). His original pattern was meant to identify 18th century British sites, such as the town of Brunswick, which is where South first identified the pattern. It was thought that the site at Orton may have also followed this pattern, due to the close proximity of the two sites. Other archaeological investigations of antebellum

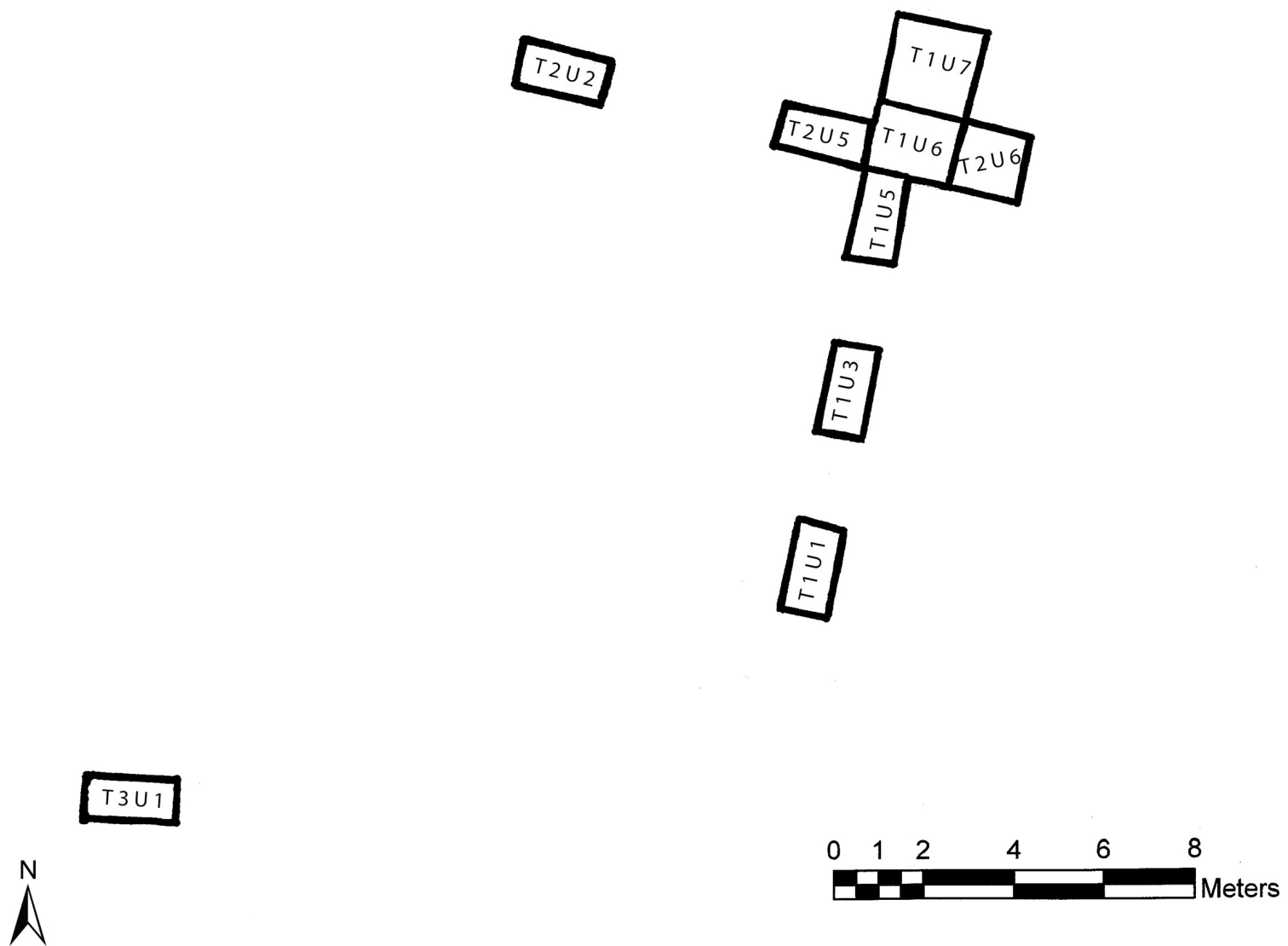


Figure 1. The layout of the archaeological excavation, with Trenches represented by (T) and Units represented by (U).

African American spaces in the New World have shown that yard spaces of African descendants were typically kept free from rubbish. This practice is known as a having a “swept-yard,” which results in the opposite archaeological signature when compared to the Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal (Heath and Bennett 2000). Since it was hypothesized that the occupants were antebellum African Americans, this pattern was also anticipated.

Historical research was used to help identify the date of occupation for the structure, its function, and the identities of the people who inhabited it. Historical research was completed at the New Hanover County Public Library, Joyner Library at East Carolina University, the New Hanover County Register of Deeds, the North Carolina State Archives, and several websites, including the Brunswick County Register of Deeds website, Ancestry.com, Newspapers.com, and also ncmaps.com, which is a collection of digitized maps of North Carolina. Two other websites that give access to historical maps were used, alabamamaps.ua.edu and historicalcharts.noaa.gov. Historical research involved locating primary source documents such as wills, deeds, census records, and newspaper accounts. These were used not only to describe the historical background, but also to interpret the historical timeline of the site. Historical maps of the area were used to investigate whether buildings were represented as existing in the area of the archaeological site, and how the site changed over time (Appendix A). This type of information gave insight into what the site functioned as and also known dates of occupation.

The census records available on Ancestry.com were utilized to trace known inhabitants of the area through time. With the goal of identifying the identities of the archaeological site’s occupants over time, the census records were used to group reoccurring individuals and families into larger community groups. Oral history also played a role in carrying out this portion of the research. During the field school, Dr. Reber arranged a meeting between the students and two

local descendants, Eugene Vaught and Willie Sloan, to discuss the importance of the site and the cultural traditions of the Lower Cape Fear African American population. During discussions about the culture of the African descendants of the region, known as the Gullah Geechee, Mr. Vaught began walking around the site with the students and pointing out the locations of a few past structures, and the names of their inhabitants, which he remembered from his childhood. Utilizing Mr. Vaught's descriptions, names of the site's occupants were identified in the 1940 census, and then attached to the area of the archaeological site. Through a combination of census data for the Town Creek and Smithville townships in Brunswick County, lists of names of workers over time at Orton, and other information about the African Americans living and working on the plantation, specific individuals and families were linked with three major historic communities in the area: Marsh Branch, Dark Branch, and Orton. The process used and the results will be further covered in the African American Communities chapter.

The processing of the artifacts was completed in the archaeology laboratory in the UNCW Anthropology Department. Processing began during the field school, with several days of washing and cataloging, but the majority of the work was done in June and July of 2018. Artifacts were cleaned, set to dry on trays, and then cataloged. During cataloging, the artifacts were placed in bags by their provenience information (Appendix E). During August and September, the cataloged ceramics were reanalyzed, since they had only been labelled 'historic ceramic' during the first stage of lab work. The sherds were first identified by type in Wilmington, using information from the Delaware Department of Transportation, Florida Museum of Natural History, and the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory website (Brown 1982; Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2010; Florida Museum 2019). After they had all been identified by type, bags with ceramics were selected in small groups, and

the ceramic pieces were taken to East Carolina University. There, Dr. Charles Ewen assessed the identification of the ceramics and made adjustments to them. During this time, it was also realized that a large portion of the sample had been burned, making positive identification of several of the sherds either difficult or impossible. After the ceramics had been identified, they were entered into a spreadsheet, along with their provenience information, their date ranges, median date of manufacture, and whether or not they had been burned (Appendix B). A second analysis of surface treatments on the ceramics was completed in February of 2019, to narrow the date ranges for each type.

In order to determine dates for the period of occupation, the Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) formula was used (South 1977:203-218). The MCD method was devised to provide an occupation date for historic sites based upon the manufacture dates of recovered ceramics. These dates are known through the use of historical records indicating the dates of manufacture for European ceramics. The median manufacture date is taken, and then multiplied by the number of sherds that represent that specific type of ceramic. The totals from each ceramic type are added together and then divided by the total number of sherds in the assemblage, which gives the mean ceramic date of the tested area (Figure 2) (South 1977:203-218). The ranges of manufacture dates for the different ceramic types within an assemblage also allow archaeologists to assign an earliest occupation date to the site. This is done by stacking the manufacture ranges on a timeline and identifying the earliest date of production in the assemblage. This earliest possible date is referred to as *terminus post quem*. The MCD method does not account for heirloom-type items, which may have been kept in use for many years after their production period ended, or for hand-down gifts, which often occurred in plantation contexts (Fairbanks 1974:82; Wheaton et al 1983:337; Adams 2003:56-57). The presence of these in an assemblage can lead to misleading

early dates being assigned to sites. Nevertheless, the MCD method is useful for identifying date ranges that are close to the occupation period for a site, and are helpful when used alongside other types of data. In this study, the MCD was used together with maps and other forms of historical evidence to determine an occupation period for the site. The MCD was most useful in identifying the beginning of the period of occupation for this site.

It is worth mentioning again the importance of both the archaeological investigation and the historical research. Both shed light on the use and occupation period of the structure that once stood where the southernmost mound is located in the present. These methods provide complimentary types of information, and can work to inform one another. This can be seen in the results of this study.

$$Y = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \cdot f_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i}$$

Figure 2. The mean ceramic date formula (South 1977:217).

CHAPTER 4 – RESULTS

The main focus for the archaeological portion of this research is on the findings from Trenches 1 and 2, though it excludes the eastern-most unit of Trench 2 (Trench 2, Unit 2) (Figure 1). An articulated brick and stone feature was found at the intersection of the two trenches. Though it was originally thought that the site inhabitants may have followed the Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal, there was no identified large artifact scatter in Trench 2, Unit 2. Rather, a large post feature was found in that unit, which has been interpreted as a 20th century utility pole. The soil in Trench 3, Unit 1, placed in the area that was thought to possibly have been an old road, was not compacted like that of a frequented path, and it also lacked evidence of any other features. Since these units did not uncover features appearing to be directly related to the central brick feature and associated structure, their artifacts and findings were not included in the analysis.

In Trench 1, the two southernmost units (Trench 1, Unit 1; Trench 1, Unit 3) contained no archaeological features. A few ceramic sherds were found within those units though, which are similar to the types found in the units that contained the brick feature, and these were included in the ceramic analysis. The main brick and stone feature was found in Trench 1, Unit 6, with its edges and other corresponding features being found in the surrounding units (Trench 1, Unit 5; Trench 1, Unit 7; Trench 2, Unit 5; Trench 2, Unit 6) (Figure 3). The brick and mortar had decayed in several areas of the feature, particularly on its western side. Portions of a stump were found in the southwestern corner of Trench 1, Unit 6, extending outside of the unit to the southwest. A tree appears to have grown on top of the structure after abandonment, and its roots may have caused the damage to the feature.

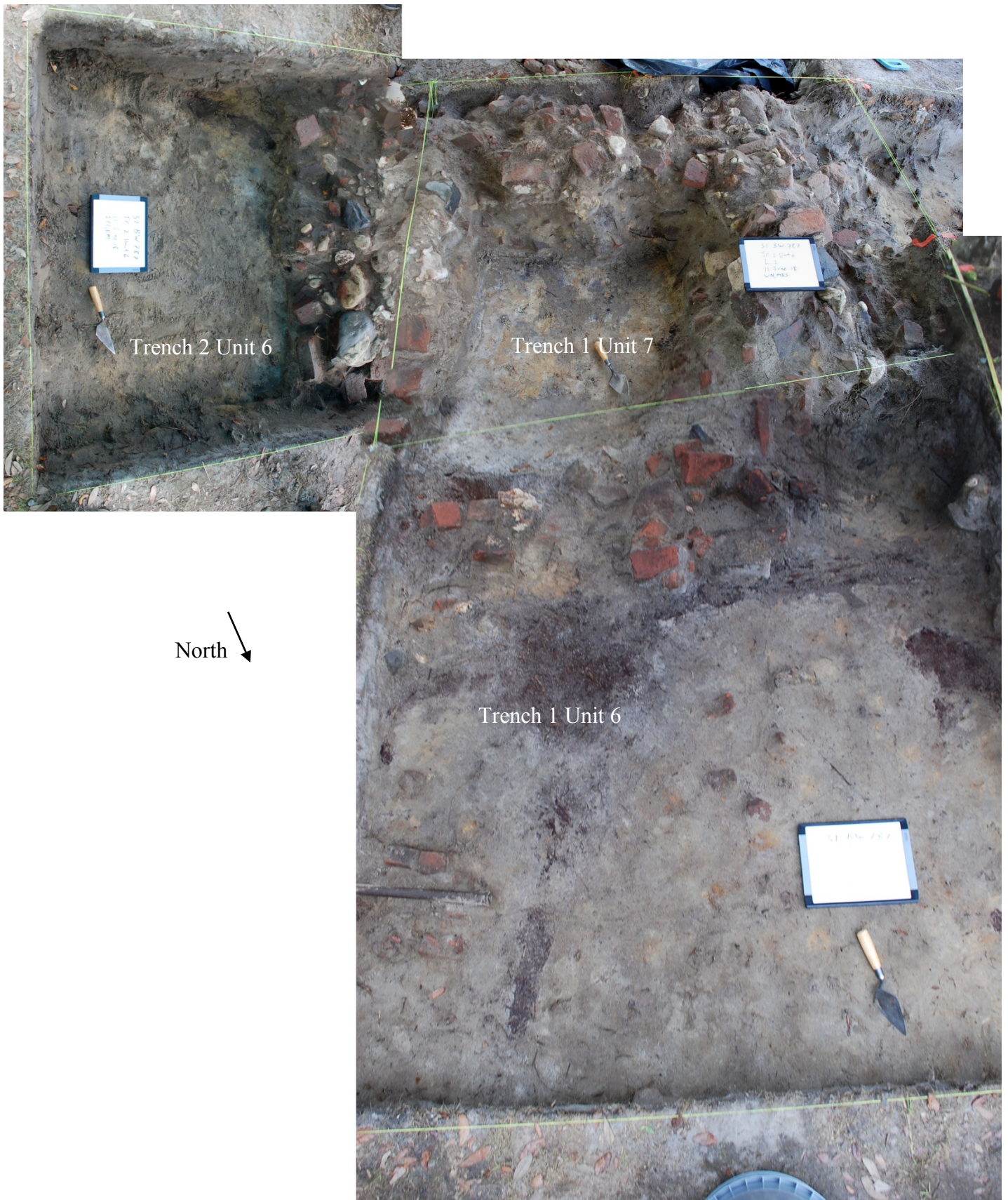


Figure 3. The brick and ballast stone feature. (Photos stitched together by Dr. Nora Reber)

In Trench 1, Unit 5, the northern wall was filled with sections of both articulated and unarticulated brick. Trench 1, Unit 7 contained a portion of the brick feature, along with two other, separate brick features, and a circle made of bricks. Trench 2, Unit 5 contained brick fall from the main brick and stone feature, and Trench 2, Unit 6 contained the eastern portion of the main feature in the unit's western half. Two artifact concentrations were found up-against the brick and stone feature, with one being found in the northern half of Trench 1, Unit 5 and the other being located in the eastern third of Trench 2, Unit 5. These were interpreted as features and both included mostly ceramics and glass bottle fragments.

The majority of the ceramics were unearthed in the two artifact concentration features found in the units Trench 1, Unit 5 and Trench 2, Unit 5. These ceramics, along with those found in the other units surrounding the feature and to the south, were identified and placed into a spreadsheet as described earlier, allowing the mean ceramic date (MCD) to be determined, using date ranges from three different sources (Brown 1982; Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2010; Florida Museum 2019). The MCD of this assemblage was 1820.5, placing the occupation of this site in the early 19th century. The ceramic assemblage consisted mostly of pearlware (60% of the total ceramic assemblage), a type that was produced during the early and middle years of the 19th century. Also of note is that 22% of the ceramic assemblage shows evidence of burning or high levels of heat exposure, which may have been caused by the artifacts' proximity to the chimney. Burning causes the ceramic to turn gray in color, which can be seen in Figure 11. These sherds were excluded from the MCD, since their type was more ambiguous. The ceramic assemblage is small, consisting of only sixty-three sherds. Only fifty could confidently be classified and included in the MCD. Though the sample size is small, the resulting MCD of 1820.5 aligns with findings from the historical record. The ceramic

assemblage is included in Appendix B and images of them can be seen in Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11.

The historical record has revealed information about changes that occurred at Orton, which allows for a better understanding about when this site was formed and when it was abandoned. Historical maps were especially useful, because they often included depictions of structures in the site area. The first map to reference the structures and habitation of the archaeological site is a Civil War era map, drawn in 1862, that depicts the Cape Fear River and the properties along its banks. Three structures are shown and labeled as cabins, along Orton's south road, displaying that by 1862, the site is inhabited (Barnes 1862). The next map is more descriptive, showing exact positions of buildings in the site area. It is the 1878 Coastal Chart, and it displays fourteen or fifteen structures in the area, and possibly two or three fences built around a few of the buildings. An updated version of this map was created in 1888, using most of the imagery from the 1878 map, and the number of buildings at the site remains the same (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1878, 1888).

A new coastal chart was also produced in 1888, which depicted only twelve structures with no fences (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1888). This map was reproduced in 1889, 1897, and 1913, with the same number of buildings (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1889, 1897, 1913). The number of structures increased by 1924, with a new coastal chart showing a thirteenth building amongst the others on the site, though it is circled and has the letters "CUP" written beneath it (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1924). This structure represents the addition of the African American church that was built in 1916. The next maps are two maps produced during the 1930s or early 1940s, one being a soil map and the other a rural delivery routes map, which depict a drastic reduction in the number of structures at the site. Both

maps show only five structures at the site, including the church, with three secular buildings near the south end of the site and only one to the north (United States Post Office Department 1930-1943; United States Department of Agriculture 1937). The final map to show any buildings in this area is a 1948 topographic map of the areas surrounding Wilmington, which depicts a chapel and one building in the area, but both are on the opposite side of the road from the excavated area (United States Army Map Service). By 1950, maps stop showing the African American church, and by the 1963, the road that ran through the site is only depicted as the entrance to “Orton Plantation Gardens” (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1950; North Carolina State Highway Commission Planning and Research Development 1967).

It is through an investigation of the need to construct buildings in this area that an approximate date can be given for the site’s construction, so the site’s function must be addressed next. Four main sources identify the function, and three of these are historical or ethnographic in nature. The archaeological evidence aids in identifying the structure excavated as having a domestic function. The majority of the assemblage, beyond the large amounts of brick and nails that suggest it was a building, is filled with ceramic and bottle glass. Answering the question of who inhabited the houses at the site required evidence beyond what could be seen in the archaeological record. There were no artifacts found that identified a specific group of people, and the sample size of the artifact catalogue is not large enough to justify the use of artifact patterns. The known use of the site in the 20th century and other pieces of evidence allow for the identification of the social group that occupied these buildings.

From the historical record, we can positively identify one structure in the site area, which is the 1916 African American church. A 1924 Coastal Chart shows the addition of a building, identified by the letters “CUP,” on the site, along with one other building on Orton Plantation

with that identifier. The second building on the map is Luola's Chapel, which also had a cupola, and, similarly to the African American church, it was built between the printing of the 1913 and 1924 Coastal Charts (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1924). Later maps, such as the 1932 Soil Map, use church related symbols to identify the structure on the archaeological site (United States Department of Agriculture 1937). When the African American church was built in 1916, it makes sense that it would have been built in the already established African American community. A discussion with a descendant also establishes the presence of the African American church on the site area.

During the excavation in May of 2018, two members of the descendant community, now located in Dark Branch, came to speak with the members of the field school crew. The two men, Eugene Vaught and Willie Sloan, helped contextualize the site by discussing their cultural traditions, their memories, and most importantly, the sacred atmosphere that they felt surrounds the site. During the discussion, Mr. Vaught began walking around the site describing what he remembered existing structurally. He described the African American church, where he attended school, and told the students about two or three other buildings that were on the site in the 1940s, which were houses for laborers in Orton Plantation's gardens. Mr. Vaught was able to identify both the area and the names of the inhabitants for two of the houses. The first was Duncan McKoy, who lived in a house west of the excavated area. The structural remains of this house can be seen on the landscape today, and include a chimney base, brick piers, and window glass. The second person he identified was Christiana Delts, who lived in a building south of the 2018 excavation. All above-ground evidence of the Delts' home, other than a camellia bush that was once in front of the house, is now gone (Eugene Vaught, pers. comm.). Both of the individuals have been identified in the historical record as employees of Orton Plantation during the 20th

century. Mr. Vaught's memories identify the area as an African American community during the first half of the 20th century, making it likely that the structures located there functioned that way during the 19th century as well.

The final piece of evidence for the site's function is its proximity to the rice fields. Planters often established slave settlements near the spaces where enslaved African Americans would be working. On rice plantations, planters had to take into account the amount of high land near the low-lying rice fields. If there was no high land to establish the slave village, in order to keep it dry, the settlement would have to be further from the work space (Smith 1936:21; Singleton 1980:110; Joseph 1993:97-98; Joyner 2003:13-16). At Orton, the large rice fields adjacent to the Cape Fear River are flanked by higher ground to the west. This higher ground is where the archaeological site sits, along with all the land running up to the main house. The archaeological site would have been a prime location for a settlement to be developed, if the people living there were to be enslaved African Americans working in Orton's largest rice fields. All of these pieces of evidence above, when used together, point toward the site functioning as an African American community, with several domestic buildings used to house enslaved African Americans in the Antebellum Period and tenant farmers after emancipation.

Historic documents beyond maps have also helped in understanding the changes that occurred at the site area, and comparisons between the maps and the timeline that can be pulled from other documents illuminates what was occurring at the archaeological site. The combination of the site's proximity to the rice fields and the 1862 map that described the structures in the area as "cabins," provide evidence that the buildings were being used to house the enslaved laborers working in rice production (Barnes 1862). It is known through a newspaper article that by 1838, while the plantation was under the ownership of Dr. Frederick Jones Hill,

rice was being grown at Orton. The article, published in August of 1838, described the success of the crop on the plantation (*The People's Press and Wilmington Advertiser* 1838:3). The agricultural census shows that by 1850, rice was being grown on Orton in large quantities (United States Census Bureau 1850 Agricultural Schedule). The first depiction of the rice fields on a map is in an 1839 coastal chart that distinguishes the fields from surrounding marshland. No legend was included with the map, but the symbol used in the area of the field appears to depict rice, and is distinct from all other symbols on the map, including those in the surrounding marsh. Only the northern half of the field has rice growing in it at this time. Then in 1856, a coastal chart displays the layout of all of the rice fields, even showing the canals that separated each individual field from the others (United States Coast Survey 1858-1865). Between the 1830s and 1850s, Orton's rice production appears to have increased, and the people working the fields would have needed a place to live.

Dr. Frederick Hill's interest in and acquisition of the ruins of the Brunswick are also important pieces of evidence from the historic record. The main archaeological feature found was composed of many different types of bricks and ballast stones, which are similar to those used to construct the buildings in Brunswick, less than a mile to the south of the site, in the 18th century. A few of the pieces of brick recovered from the site are covered in a greenish or white glaze, which have also been recorded archaeologically during excavations at Brunswick Town and can be presently seen on the only extant structure, St. Philip's Church (Figures 9 and 10). The glazed bricks are most visible today on the northern exterior of the church. As noted in the historical background, Dr. Hill gave special attention to the old port town. An article was written in a church newsletter several decades after his death, describing the attention that Dr. Hill gave St. Philip's and its "adjoining grounds" (Burr 1880). A deed also reveals that Dr. Hill was the

owner who purchased the land Brunswick sat on, which combined the ownership of the Orton and Brunswick properties for a century (Secretary of State Land Grant Record Books [BK 150]:303). Dr. Hill's knowledge of and interest in the decaying port town, combined with his investment at Orton in the rice industry, display that he was most likely the first owner of Orton who had both the need for new structures in the site area, and legal access to the construction materials found archaeologically.



Figure 4. Shell-edged Pearlware found in Trenches 1 and 2.



Figure 5. Blue Banded/Annular Pearlware found in Trenches 1 and 2.

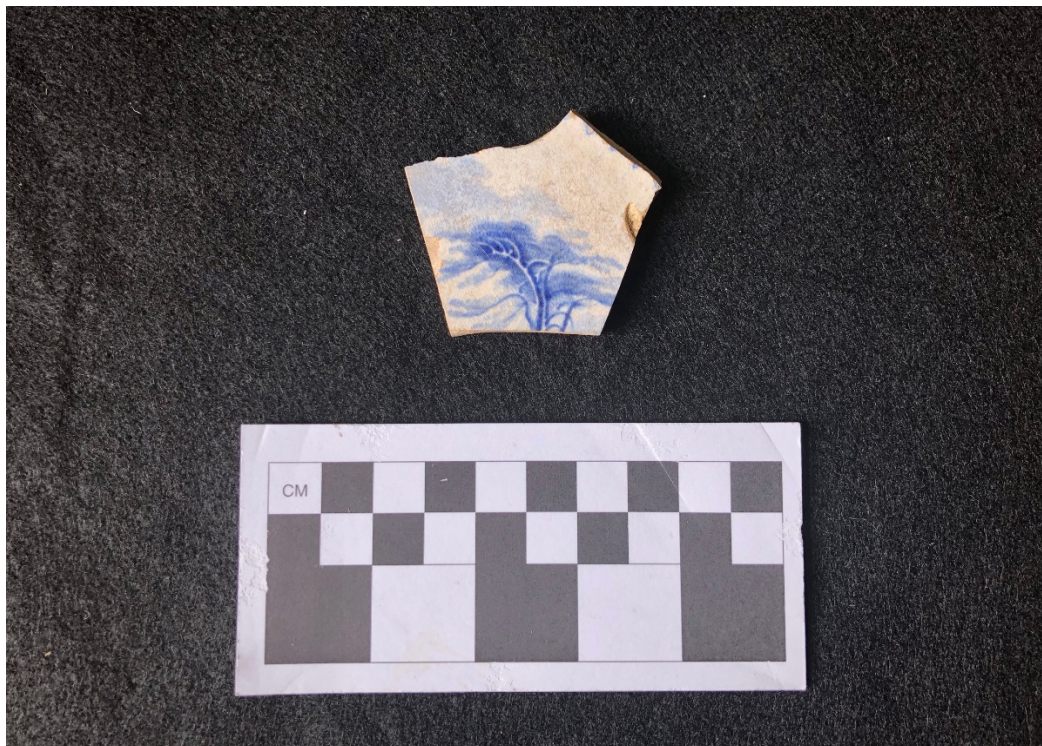


Figure 6. Blue Transferprint Pearlware, found in Trench 1, Unit 5.



Figure 7. Hand Painted Polychrome Pearlware found in Trenches 1 and 2.



Figure 8. Saltglazed Stoneware, with an interior Albany Slip, found in Trenches 1 and 2



Figure 9. Green glazed bricks. Left, found during UNCW Field School; Right, from Hepburn-Reynolds lot in Brunswick, found by ECU Field School.



Figure 10. White glazed bricks. Left, from ruin at Brunswick, found during ECU Field School. Right two, found during 2018 UNCW field school.



Figure 11. Burned Refined Eathernware, with gray discoloration.

CHAPTER 5 – DISCUSSION

The archaeological and historical evidence suggests that the site first identified by the Chicora Foundation in 2012 and then excavated by the University of North Carolina Wilmington (UNCW) field school in 2018 was an African American settlement on Orton Plantation, which was used as housing for both enslaved laborers and tenant farmers. In this study, the results for the function of the structure and the period of its development and occupation are inseparable. In discussing one aspect of the research question, such as the function, the other component, the date of development, must also be addressed. Since this is the case, the discussion has been divided temporally rather than thematically. First, the antebellum development of the site is addressed, followed by a separate discussion of the tenant occupation during the late 19th and early 20th century. The discussion concludes with the mid-20th century forced abandonment of the site.

Antebellum Development and Occupation

The structure excavated in May and June of 2018, along with several others known through historical documentation to have existed on the site, appears to have been constructed sometime between 1830 and 1850, under the ownership of Dr. Frederick Jones Hill. The need for these structures aligns with the development of large scale rice agriculture at Orton Plantation, since they were most likely used to house the enslaved African Americans laboring as rice hands. This use is suggested in part by the site's proximity to the rice fields, where those who lived in the structures on it would have worked (Smith 1936:21; Singleton 1980:110; Joseph 1993:97-98; Joyner 2003:13-16). The earliest date that rice is known to have been grown in Orton's fields is 1838, when an article was published in the *Wilmington Advertiser* describing a successful rice crop on the plantation (*The People's Press and Wilmington Advertiser* 1838:3). This also aligns

well with the increasing number of enslaved persons recorded as living at Orton in the census around this time, with fifty-five people present in 1830 and seventy-six in 1840. There was a twenty-one-person increase, though fifteen of the people in 1840 are under the age of ten, suggesting they were born in the past decade. When the population is broken down by sex in both 1830 and 1840, it is revealed that the male community increased only by four people, though they have eight new people under the age of ten. This suggests that four of the males from 1830 either died or were sold. The female population increased by seventeen over the decade, but only had seven new members under the age of ten. This means that Dr. Hill must have purchased ten female African Americans above the age of 10 between 1830 and 1840 (United States Census Bureau 1830 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1840 Population Schedule).

Though not a drastic increase, Dr. Hill's purchase of more enslaved individuals made the number of working-age males and females on the population almost equivalent. In 1830, there was sixteen working-age females and twenty-six working-age males. The change in population by 1840 increased both of the working-age sex groups. In 1840 there were thirty females that were of working-age and thirty-one working-age males. This suggests that Dr. Hill may have been trying to make the distribution of the two sexes within the population more equal through the purchasing of ten new African American females. This could have been an effort to establish family groups on the plantation, which was in the best interest of the planter, since the family-unit was more likely to produce children together and also less likely to run away. Past studies of the gender division of labor on Lowcountry rice plantations have shown that enslaved women were involved in the growth and processing of rice at a level either similar or above that of the enslaved men (Pruneau 61-71, 208-209). Period depictions and descriptions of rice plantations

support this argument, with women often being shown or described as hoeing in the fields and doing most of the winnowing and threshing (Carney 138-143). The increase in population size coupled with the possibility that Dr. Hill wanted to create more organized family units on the plantation could also help explain the need for more housing during the 1830s. During the decade of the 1830s rice was established at Orton as a major commercial product, the enslaved population grew, and new houses were constructed to house the laborers (United States Census Bureau 1830 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1840 Population Schedule).

The 1830s seem to be the most likely decade that the site was developed, since both the first mention of rice and the increase in enslaved persons occurred during that time. Further evidence of this can be seen in the number of enslaved persons living at Orton in 1850, which was seventy-seven (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:43). Since the population number is only one digit from being the same at the 1840 census, it is unlikely that a great amount of fluctuation occurred during this time (United States Census 1840 Population Schedule). Dr. Hill would have needed to house between seventy and eighty people before the taking of the census in 1840. Since there was not an increase in people by 1850, new houses were probably not constructed in that decade.

The date of construction for the rice field to the east of the site is unknown because it is never explicitly described in the historical record, but several maps suggest its appearance. The earliest map that depicts a different ground surface in the area of the rice fields is a 1798 map, which symbolizes them as swampy (Barker et al. 1798). The first map to distinguish between the rice and surrounding swamp land for certain though is an 1839 coastal chart that appears to display rice fields on Orton's property along banks of the Cape Fear River, but no legend was provided. A different symbol is used where the rice fields are today, differentiating it from the surrounding swamp lands in other areas of the map. This map also appears to show development

of the fields, since only the northern half of the field is depicted with rice. This suggests that Dr. Hill was developing the field in sections over time, and had only completed the northern section by 1839. Though the field area adjacent to the site was depicted as different than other land areas by the end of the 18th century, it is in the 1830s that it is first shown to be completely separate from swamps, and depicted more like rice.

The structure excavated in 2018 revealed that the chimney once attached to the cabin was constructed using many types of brick and ballast stones, and was not assembled in an organized fashion, but rather mortared together in almost a hap-hazard way. A few of the pieces of brick were covered in a greenish or white-colored glaze. Though the western side of the feature had been impacted by the roots of a tree, the left side was in better condition, but also appeared disorderly in construction. Though ballast was most likely accessible to Lower Cape Fear residents during the 1830s, probably still available along the banks of the port at Brunswick where ships had dumped them, the assemblage of many different bricks suggests that the structure was built using materials from multiple sources. Just south of the site sits the town of Brunswick, which contained structures built from both ballast stone and brick. Evidence has been found that several of the bricks used for the construction of Brunswick were covered in a green or white-tinted glaze, which can still be seen on the north side of St. Philip's church. These glaze-covered bricks have also been identified archaeologically, as recently as the summer of 2018, when the ECU field school excavated the possible summer kitchen behind the Hepburn-Reynold's House in Brunswick (Figures 9 and 10). By the 1830s, records of people inhabiting the port town of Brunswick are scarce. Skepticism has recently amplified regarding the immediate abandonment of the entire town following its burning during the American Revolution (Harrup 2017:28). By the 1830s though, the town seems to have been in a ruinous

state, and by the middle of the 1840s, claim to the land must have ceased, since Dr. Hill was able to purchase the entire town (Secretary of State Land Grant Record Books [BK 150]:303). The materials used to build Dr. Hill's slave cabins appear to have been salvaged from the ruins of Old Brunswick.

The appearance of the bricks, some covered in a similar glaze to those found in the port town, and ballast stones in the feature are not the only evidence that suggests that the structure was built using materials from the ruins of abandoned buildings in Brunswick. The historical record reveals that Dr. Frederick Hill was interested in the old town of Brunswick, and that he began visiting it as early as 1828, only two years after he purchased Orton. The *Church Messenger* article written by J.G. Burr describes Hill as being "careful to have the ruins of the church and the adjoining grounds kept free from... the undergrowth," showing that Dr. Hill visited the place and cleared it, suggesting that he would have known the landscape well (Burr 1880). With Dr. Hill's knowledge of the site, it is probable that he had the new slave quarters built using salvaged materials from the abandoned house ruins of Brunswick.

The mean ceramic date (MCD) for the site was calculated to be about 1820. Over half (60%) of the ceramic assemblage was made up of pearlware, which was a type of ceramic produced mostly during the early 19th century. That date is a decade or two earlier than the date the historical documents suggest for the formation of the site. During the early 1820s, Orton was owned by Benjamin Smith, who had been suffering from debt problems since 1812. The plantation was taken from him by the Bank of the Cape Fear twice, once in 1815 and then again between 1818 and 1824 (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB F]:139; New Hanover County Register of Deeds [DB P]:402; *The Cape Fear Recorder* 1824:1). Since Orton's owner was dealing with monetary issues during the 1810s and 1820s, it is unlikely that new domestic

structures were built on the plantation during that time. The early MCD of 1820.5 was most likely influenced by an extended use-life of the ceramics owned by the structure's occupants. Considering the economic condition of the site's residents, who were enslaved, it is possible that they were receiving their tableware as hand-me-down items from the planter. This would push the date of occupation back several years, often between ten and twenty years in other studies (Fairbanks 1974:82; Wheaton et al 1983:337). If this is taken into consideration, the structure actually dates to between 1830 and 1840, which aligns with the findings from the historical record.

One other issue with a MCD that is as early as 1820 is that the date should reflect the entire occupation of the structure, and this site was occupied into the 20th century as well. This early of a date could be due to bias from the archaeological record. The majority of the ceramics used to determine the MCD were found in two artifact concentrations against the south and west sides of the chimney feature. These may have been developed solely by the antebellum occupants, resulting in a date for the structure that only represents one period of occupation. One other explanation for such an early date on a site that was occupied through the middle of the 20th century is the disappearance of certain buildings over time. The changes seen on the 1878 and 1888 coastal charts suggest that the number of structures on the site decreased by two or three buildings during the decade between the publishing of those two maps. One of the structures that disappeared during this time was the second house on the left side of the road, moving south to north (Appendix A). When the geographic coordinates of the chimney feature were overlaid on georeferenced copies of the 1878 and 1888 coastal charts, it appeared to align with the second house on the left side of the road (Figure 15) (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1878, 1888). This suggests that the structure excavated during the 2018 UNCW field

school may have been one of the first buildings on the site to be removed. If this is the case, a lack of later ceramics, and therefore an earlier MCD, would be expected.

Late 19th Century and Early 20th Century Occupation

Historical evidence from the 20th century suggests that during that period the site was utilized as a settlement for a portion of the African American workers who were employed at Orton Plantation. Mr. Eugene Vaught, a descendant from the local African American community, visited the site during the field school. His visit was arranged to include the local descendant population in the archaeological work and to establish better context for the field school students' through the discussion of African American culture in the area. During his visit, he recalled that as a child he had attended school in the church that once existed on the site. He also shared his memories of two people who lived at the site, and locations of their homes. This information establishes that the site was used as both a domestic site and a community meeting place for African Americans (in the form of a school/church) around the year 1940. The church Mr. Vaught described and pointed out on the landscape matches with the 1916 African American church known to exist on the site from historic maps (Eugene Vaught, pers. comm.). In 1916, Luola Sprunt had a church erected for the African American community at Orton, though she never lived to see its completion (Wilson 1916:22). It appeared, alongside the other chapel she had built in 1916, on a 1924 Coastal Chart ("No. 149. Old Topsail Inlet to Shallotte Inlet, including Cape Fear," 1924). The African American church was constructed amongst a cluster of other buildings that had existed at the archaeological site since the 19th century (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1878). Since the church was constructed for "the colored people of Orton," it makes sense it would have been placed near their already established community (Wilson 1916:22). This suggests that the site was used to house the African American tenants

who worked at Orton prior 1916 as well, most likely since at least the 1870s. Site occupation during the late 19th century is covered in more detail in the African American Communities chapter.

All of this evidence, when taken together, displays that the site was developed during the first half of the 19th century, most likely during the 1830s, as a settlement for enslaved African Americans, who labored in the rice fields that were being constructed by Dr. Hill, directly east of the site. The area continued to be used as housing for the African American residents of Orton Plantation during the late 19th century, and through the first half of the 20th century. The structure excavated by the UNCW field school in 2018 was one of the several structures built on this site to be used as homes by enslaved African Americans. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the site was used as housing for African American tenants who worked on the plantation. Following the early 20th century tenant occupation, the site was abandoned. The early 1950s brought the United States Army to the Lower Cape Fear region, and their new military terminal, Sunny Point, was built just south of Orton (*Asheville-Citizen Times* 1954:3). A blast zone, an area that could be impacted by an explosion of munitions, was established around Sunny Point by the Army, and no one was permitted to live within its limits. The easement line, drawn on the boundary of the blast zone for Sunny Point, cut through the African American community on the plantation, placing them within the zone deemed uninhabitable by the Army. All buildings still in use on the site, except the northernmost one which sat just outside of the blast zone, were moved off of the property (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:112, 119). The site was then transformed into an oak-lined drive, which served as an entrance for the Orton Plantation Gardens, and the African American community moved to the Kendal Chapel area, about three miles north of Orton Plantation.

CHAPTER 6 – AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES

The historical value of a place is created through a combination of both the events that occurred there and the people that participated in those events. Take the State Historic Site of Brunswick Town for example, which is not only important because of its title as the first surviving British settlement in the Lower Cape Fear region or its role in the American Revolution, but also because of the people that lived there and took part in those events. If a person was to visit the site, they could walk along a pathway that leads through the old “streets” of the town, which allows them to view the ruins of houses that are labelled or titled with the names of their past owners. This same association of people with places can be seen if you walk through the streets of downtown Wilmington, where the historic houses are similarly labelled with the names of their previous owners. These connections between people and places is possible due to records of ownership, which are typically only available to those who can afford their own home, or legally purchase one. Disenfranchised groups, such as enslaved or poor African Americans, were often unable to either legally own their own homes, or themselves, in the case of the enslaved, or were unable to afford their own land and homes, meaning they had to rent, in the case of poorer African Americans. This causes a disassociation between the people and the places they once inhabited, and a loss of identity for these groups in the historical narrative. Though it is not as easy as looking up deeds associated with certain city blocks, or using maps that label lot numbers, patterns in the historical record can reveal where people lived, and can even possibly allow researchers to re-associate people with the homes they once inhabited.

The original goal of this research was somewhat overambitious, with the hope that a connection could be established between the African American tenants on Orton Plantation

during the late 19th and early 20th century and the enslaved African Americans who were owned by Thomas Miller and Dr. Frederick Hill. Armed with a statement made by James Laurence Sprunt in *The Story of Orton Plantation* and the names of many of the African Americans associated with Orton in the post-bellum and beyond, I hoped to solidify a connection between the present and the past. Sprunt claimed that a worker, referred to as “Sister Kate,” but also named as “Kate Moore” later in the book, was a slave of Thomas Miller (Figure 12) (Sprunt 1980:11). Census records indicated that Kate Moore was much too young to have been enslaved, let alone have memories of enslavement, since she was most likely born in 1871 (United States Census Bureau 1880 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1910 Population Schedule; North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976). Her father was a man named Moses Moore, and he was old enough to have been the man named “Moses” listed in the 1854 deed transferring Orton and the slaves living there from Dr. Hill to Miller (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB Q]:584). In 1880, Moses and his daughter Kate, along with seven other family members, lived in Town Creek though, which is not the township Orton Plantation is located in. The Moore family is listed on the same page in the census as Hardy Bryant, who claimed on his Freedmen’s Bureau Bank Record in 1873 that he lived on “Mr. Water’s Plantation, 5 miles from [Wilmington]” (Freedmen’s Bank Records, 1865-1871). Joseph Watters owned Clarendon Plantation at this time, suggesting that this is where the Moore family was living in 1870 (Sprunt 1980:24). Clarendon was located near Old Town, between Wilmington and Orton Plantation. No other records could be found for Moses Moore, suggesting that this route would not help meet the original research goal. Further reading led to the realization that there was not one community that worked for Orton in the post-bellum years, but rather three or more.



Figure 12. The woman identified as Kate Moore in *The Story of Orton Plantation* (Sprunt 1980).

Instead of looking for a link between the antebellum and the post-bellum, research was refocused to identify patterns in the historical documents that showed where the workers associated with Orton after emancipation lived. Several different sources were used to help find these groupings, the first being the census population schedules in the years between 1870 and 1940 (with the exception of the 1890 census, which burned in a fire in 1921). The census records revealed that several people often remained neighbors through the years, helping to identify communities, since it would be unlikely for large groups of people to move together (Appendix

D). The second major historical source came in the form of three cemetery lists for the local African American cemeteries. There were three main cemeteries: the Orton African American cemetery, the Brown Cemetery (at Dark Branch), and the Drew Cemetery (at Marsh Branch) (Appendix C). These helped to identify where family groups were being buried, further providing evidence for where individuals resided. The final major source were the deeds for those African Americans in the community that could afford to purchase land. These people became land owners and were less likely to move from the communities they lived in, helping to provide evidence for both when they moved there and where people who did not own their homes were living. The redefined goal of this research, which will be presented throughout the remainder of this chapter, is to organize the post-bellum inhabitants of this area into three communities (Orton, Dark Branch, and Marsh Branch), and then to attempt to connect a few residents from Orton Plantation, the archaeological site excavated by the University of North Carolina Wilmington field school in 2018, with certain structures reflected on historical maps.

Chapter Organization and Methods

The area of investigation runs from the present community of Kendal Chapel down onto the modern-day property of Sunny Point (Figure 13). In the past, this area was divided into three main African American communities. The first of these contained the residents of Orton Plantation, though it often also included the people who lived on Kendal Plantation to the north. According to oral history, the Kendal African American settlement, most associated with the Vaught family in the 20th century, was known as Hagfield (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:156). This group will be referred to as “the Orton Community” in this chapter, attempting to focus mostly on those living on Orton Plantation rather than Kendal. The second was Marsh Branch, a community that was located on old River Road, just south of Orton, which will be called “the

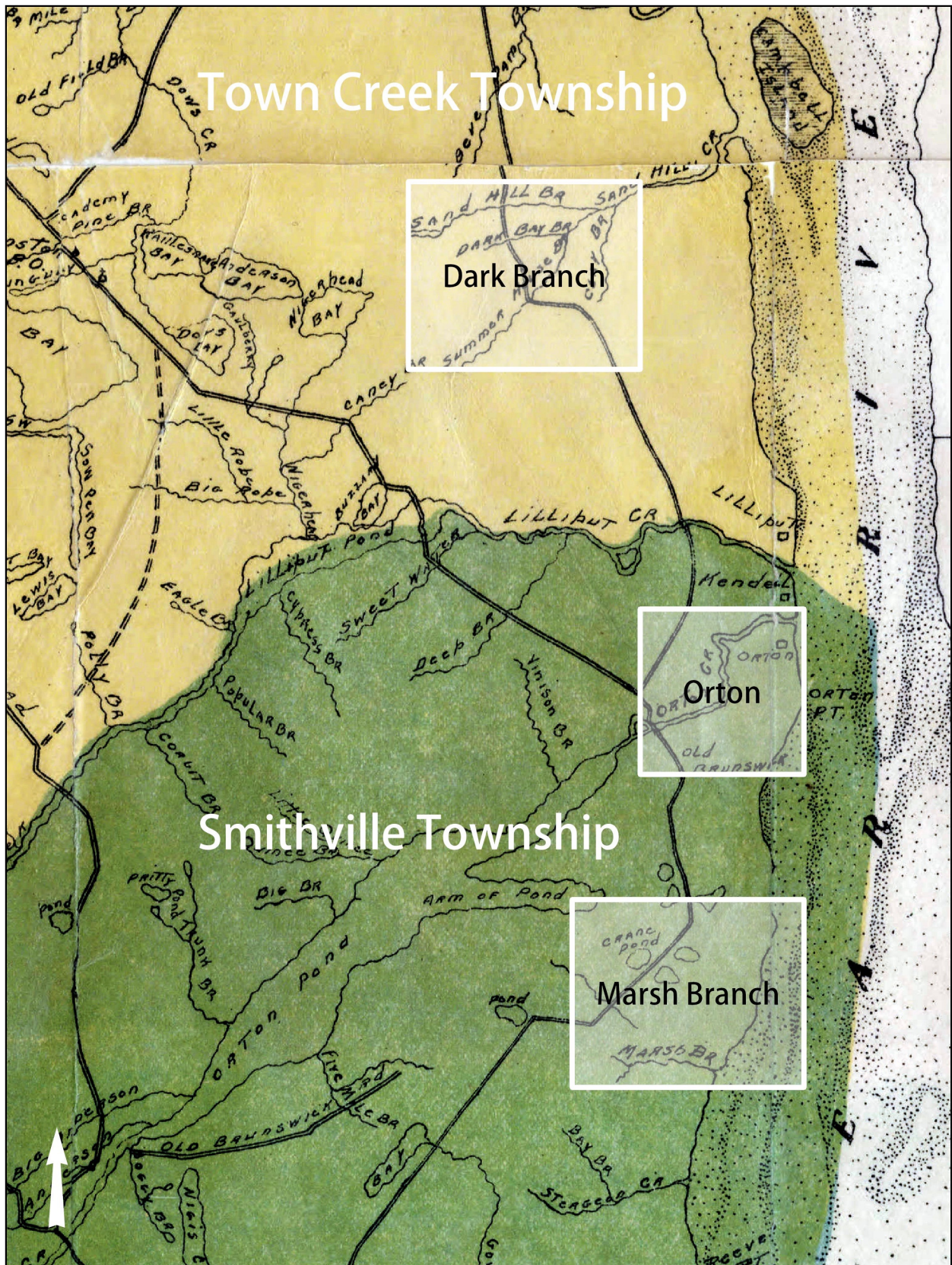


Figure 13. 1910, “Map of Brunswick County, NC (Charles Henry Smith).” This edited map shows the locations of townships and communities. The yellow area represents the Town Creek Township, while the green area represents the Smithville Township.

Marsh Branch Community.” African Americans did live between these two communities, such as Jeffery Lawrence, who lived in a cabin on Fort Anderson and will be discussed in detail later. The last major community is the Dark Branch or Kendal Chapel community, which is the only one of the three major communities that exists today. It is found north of Orton Planation and will be referred to as “the Dark Branch Community,” as this name seems to have been more popular in the time period being discussed, while Kendal Chapel is more popular today. It should be acknowledged that there were smaller communities within these larger groups, and that overlap with these smaller groups will most likely occur in this analysis. The Orton Community may include people that lived just north of Orton on Kendal Plantation, and possibly people who lived in the Fort Anderson area. Dark Branch was near both Lilliput Plantation and Pleasant Oaks (The Oaks) Plantation, and though there was a cemetery at “the Oaks,” no cemetery list could be identified in the historical record, so it is possible that residents from those places may get mentioned in the discussion of Dark Branch. Marsh Branch is mostly distinct, but it is possible that African Americans from the Fort Anderson area may have been placed in this group. When a division of the other communities from the main three was deemed possible, it was listed as such (Appendix D). This study is not the final word on the residents of these communities, but only the beginning of an attempt to organize them and reconnect their identities with the places they lived. As more documents are found in the future, more accurate boundaries for the communities will be able to be determined in the census records.

The grouping of African Americans into the three major community groups is possible through the use of census tracts (which are listed by township in the case of Brunswick County, North Carolina), deeds that connect people with land, the location of individual’s graves, and

whether residents were renting or owned their homes. One of the most important pieces of evidence to support the findings described below is the presence of two townships in the study area. Dark Branch is located within the Town Creek Township, while Orton and Marsh Branch are located within the Smithville Township. The dividing line is Lilliput Creek, which separates Kendal Plantation from Lilliput Plantation, and also divides River Road into two census track areas (Figure 13). This is important because both Dark Branch and Marsh Branch were located on River Road. The second key piece of evidence are the land deeds that show African American ownership in certain areas. These help to establish which communities certain African American land owners are living, and then aid in the association of non-land owning people with those places. Both the deeds and the census tracks were analyzed using a 1910 map of Brunswick County, which depicted all of the county's townships and smaller waterbodies (Figure 13). Deeds often describe parcels of land in terms of what features the parcel is bounded by, such as streams, roads, or neighbor's lands. Having a map that depicted information regarding the location of creeks and streams was imperative. Also important in this study was the identification of renters ("R") and owners ("O") of homes in the census, which began in 1900. People living on Orton Plantation could never be owners, because the land and buildings were owned by the Murchison and Sprunt families during the 20th century. Finally, cemetery lists and "burial locations" on death certificates help to associate names with certain communities, helping to further establish links between the people and those communities when they were alive. These major pieces of evidence, along with the listing of names in the census every ten years, helped to organize African American individuals associated with the region into the three distinct communities known to have existed historically.

The Development of the Three Communities (1860s – 1870s)

Between 1860 and 1870 a great number of things changed in the plantation area of the Lower Cape Fear region. The enslaved population was freed, the large plantations that flanked the banks of the Cape Fear River fell into ruin, and a large number of “contrabands,” African Americans who escaped slavery during the war, were being housed at Fort Anderson (Trinkley and Hacker 2018:34, 37). Following the end of the war, these people became freedmen (freed African American slaves). The 1870 census reflects the disarray caused by these changes, with most of the people associated with the plantations during this period (1870-1880) being listed in one large block in the Smithville census. Due to this, it cannot be fully determined where these individuals are living. Freedmen’s records suggest that no one is living on Orton Plantation, and the land purchases that established Dark Branch and Marsh Branch were not made until later in this decade (Trinkley and Hacker 2018:37). The census records from 1870 list many people in this area that either form or have descendants that form the three communities later. These people include the Walker, Brown, Pearce, Green, Davis, Merrick, Smith, Hooper, and Clark families. There is also a fifty-five-year-old man named Jefferson Crance from South Carolina in the listing, who is about the right age and from the right place to match up with a man named Jeffery Lawrence (Figure 16). When Lawrence died in 1911 at the age of ninety-eight, he was remembered in local papers as a man who had followed General William T. Sherman as he marched through South Carolina, along with many other recently freed African Americans, to North Carolina, and was shipped to Fort Anderson along with them, where he had since lived alone in a cabin (Bill Reaves File, Orton Plantation:24). His presence in the census listing, alongside the fact that these names were taken in the Smithville Township, suggests that in 1870, the African Americans were living between Fort Anderson and Lilliput Creek, possibly within the fort or on Orton or Kendal Plantations. Also suggesting that this census reflects people living

either on Orton, or near it, are the similarities in names between the 1870 listing and later burials in the Orton African American cemetery. These names include Amy Davis and her son Eli, Alexander Brown and his wife Mary, along with their children Eliza Brown and William Brown, and finally Maggie Walker, the daughter of Solomon and Julia Walker, who were listed in the 1870 census (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:165). The centermost names on the census list in 1870 are the ones most firmly associated with Orton Plantation through their presence in the cemetery (United States Census Bureau 1870 Population Schedules).

Several purchases of land were made during the 1870s that led to the establishment of the two communities, Dark Branch and Marsh Branch. In April of 1873, a man named Frank Brown Jr. purchased 128 acres of land in Town Creek from W.G. Curtis. This land included what would become Dark Branch, most likely named for the stream that ran through the property, which shares a similar name (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB Y]:213-215). Frank Brown Jr. was listed in the 1870 census, along with everyone else living somewhere between Lilliput Creek and Fort Anderson, in a house with his father, mother, and four siblings (United States Census Bureau 1870 Population Schedule). Prior to Frank Brown's purchase, a man named Tom Clark also purchased land from W.G. Curtis. The sale was made in February of 1873, and was cut from Lilliput Plantation, just south of where Frank Brown later purchased land in April (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB V]:126-127). Tom Clark was also listed in the 1870 census group from Smithville, but they are placed on opposite ends of the list, with Tom Clark's name appearing a page and a half after Frank Brown (United States Census Bureau 1870 Population Schedule). One other purchase was made in 1873 in the Dark Branch area, by a man named Robert Hooper (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB V]:129-130). The Hooper family does not appear in the Dark Branch Community until the middle of the 20th century, and though that

man is also named Robert Hooper, he may not be related to the 1873 land owner. The other two land owners, the Brown and Clark families, remained in Dark Branch throughout the time period of the study, and the local cemetery is still referred to as “Brown Cemetery.”

The Hooper/Green family, some of which was possibly listed in the 1870 census and certainly show up in the cemetery list for Orton Plantation, purchased the land that would become Marsh Branch in the middle of the 1870s, but due to deaths and issues related to the constantly changing ownership of Orton, the sale was not recorded until 1880. Though they may be related to Robert Hooper of Kendal and Dark Branch, they never appear in the census together. The first burial, or at least earliest known, in the Orton African American cemetery occurred on November 24, 1876 (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:165). The burial belongs to Schuyler Hooper, who can only otherwise be found in tax records. The Chicora Foundation identified Schuyler Hooper as an agent of Currier R. Roundell and Isaac Grainger, both owners of Orton Plantation during the 1870s. Trinkley and Hacker suggest that Hooper may have been managing the operations at the plantation during this period (Trinkley and Hacker 2018:139-141). According to the deed written when the Murchison brothers, Grainger, and Charles M. Steadman bought Orton in 1877, 180 acres of the property were to be sold separately to “one – Hooper (colored)” (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB X]:192). Between 1877 and 1880, Steadman and Grainger sold their shares of the property to the Murchisons, and in December of 1880, the Murchison brothers drew up a quit claim deed, finally giving the 180 acres, known as the Devant Tract, to “Sarah Hooper, widow of Hooper deceased, Titus Meritt, Jack Green, and William Davis.” The deed reveals that both the original Hooper and Isaac Grainger had died prior to 1880, suggesting that Sarah Hooper’s deceased husband may have been Schuyler Hooper who had both worked for Grainger and died in 1876, and that Schuyler and Isaac Grainger may

have made the original agreement about the land (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB Z]:370-371). Sarah Hooper, along with several men, bought the first land that would become Marsh Branch, south of Orton and Fort Anderson, and they and their descendants remain in this area throughout the period covered in this study.

The remainder of this chapter will discuss the development of the communities chronologically, mostly focusing on census data. Rather than discussing each community separately, all three communities will be covered together for each census year. This will allow for easier consideration concerning movement of individuals between communities. It will be organized by census year, starting with 1880 and moving through to 1940, with each section covering Dark Branch first, Orton second, and Marsh Branch last. Most attention is given to the head of the household listed in the census. This topic can already be quite confusing, especially with the large number of residents in these communities over the years, so discussions will usually only focus on the head. The head's spouse and children may also get mentioned on occasion, especially if those people eventually get listed as heads of households in later census years. A complete list of names is included in Appendix D, so that all the people identified can be re-associated with their respective community/communities.

The Communities in 1880

Dark Branch was established with Frank Brown Jr. and Tom Clark's purchases of land in Town Creek in 1873 (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB V]:126-127; Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB Y]:213-215). By 1880, several people had moved into the area along with the Brown and Clark families, some being related through marriage and others working alongside these families on Kendal Plantation. Franklin Brown Jr. was present with his family, including his wife Fannie and their four children. The parents of Franklin Brown Jr., Franklin

Brown Sr. and Jane Brown, were living next door to their son. Listed below Brown Sr. is Caesar Gallway [Galloway] and his wife Hagar, along with their niece and nephews. Hagar Brown Gallway is also the daughter of Franklin Brown Sr., and she was listed as living with him in the 1870 census. Although he had purchased land in Town Creek, Tom Clark does not appear in the 1880 census for that township. Other people with the surname Clark are in Dark Branch in 1880 though, including Edward, Robert, and Nicholas Clark. Many of the Dark Branch Community's members, found in the census, are also found in the Curtis Account Book, associated with Kendal Plantation, from 1879, including Virgil Smith, Charles Allen, William Brown, and Nicholas Clark (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:138). One other person of importance from the Dark Branch 1880 census is Solomon King, who is the nephew of Caesar Gallway and will remain present in the greater community into the 20th century (United States Census Bureau 1880 Population Schedule). Several of these people will also be later buried in Brown Cemetery at Dark Branch, including Frank Brown Jr., his wife Fannie Brown, and Robert Clark ("Brown Cemetery").

The 1880 census for Orton Plantation appears to have been taken during the working hours on the plantation, making it difficult to determine who is actually living there and who is only present to work. Two households appear to be living on the plantation for certain, the first of these being the Solomon Walker family, which includes Solomon and his wife Julia, and their five children. One of these children, Maggie Walker, will later move off of Orton, but is buried there in 1956 (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:165). The 1880 census lists her as seventeen, but in 1900, she still lives with her mother Julia and has the birth date of 1879, which matches with the Death Certificate for the Maggie Walker buried at Orton (North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976). The other family is that of Mary A. Brown, who matches with the Mary Brown

married to Alexander Brown in the 1870 census. Both censuses record Mary Brown having a daughter named Eliza. Alexander and Eliza are both buried in Orton Cemetery, and it is possible that Mary Brown rests there too, but due to the ambiguity of her name, this cannot be determined for certain (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:165). Beyond these two families at Orton in 1880, there is a long list of workers, with their occupation listed as either “Farm Hand” or “Work at Rice Plantation.” These include several people that show up in later census groups, such as Henry Delts, Robert Smith, Friday Pickett, and Island Pickett. Other surnames common in the area are present as well, such as Green, Drew, Gallway, Hill, Hooper, and Clark. One other person is listed below the two organized households, and his name is Bob Leeks. He is listed as thirty-five years old. Though he never appears in the census in any other year, he does show up again in the Smithville Census for 1880, possibly indicating overlap between Orton and Kendal Plantations (United States Census Bureau 1870 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1880 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1900 Population Schedule).

Ten days after the census was taken at Orton Plantation, a Robert Leak, who is now forty years old, appears again in the Smithville census. He is once again listed near a long listing of people who “work at [a] Rice Plantation.” Also listed above Leak is Thomas Clark, who had purchased land in Town Creek only seven years ago. Clark is listed in the Curtis Account Book for Kendal Plantation for 1879 though, so either he was working when the census was recorded, or he still lived on Kendal (Trinkley and Hacker 2018:86). Others associated with the plantations are listed, including a McKoy/McKay family, Isham Moore, George Freeman, and Eli Davis (United States Census Bureau 1880 Population Schedule). This listing appears to have also caught workers during the middle of the workday, and possibly represents workers in the rice fields at Kendal, showing some overlap with Orton workers.

The Marsh Branch census for 1880 is missing one of the land's key owners, Sarah Hooper. Though Hooper does not appear in the census, a few of the other men mentioned in the deed are present in the Smithville township, representing the newly forming Marsh Branch community. William Davis appears near several members of the Green Family, which was most likely Sarah's maiden name, since she claims an Arman Green as her brother through the 20th century. These include John Green and Preston Green, the latter also showing up in the Marsh Branch Community into the 20th century. Also of note are members of the Reynolds family, which are listed on the same pages of the Marsh Branch Community members. In the 1890s and 1900s, African Americans that become part of the Marsh Branch community purchased lands that once belonged to the Reynolds family, including Frederick Reynolds and Enoch Reynolds, both listed on these pages. Titus Merrick, one of the other names listed in the deed, lives with his uncle William Green in Town Creek township, showing that the community may not have fully developed by the taking of the census in 1880. The deed completing the sale of the Devant Tract to Sarah Hooper was not signed until December of 1880, while the census was taken in June of that year. Marsh Branch was still in the developing stages as a major African American community at this time (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB Z]:370-371; United States Census Bureau 1880 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1900 Population Schedule).

The Fate of the 1890 Census and Information from Other Sources

The 1890 census was destroyed in a fire in 1921, which broke out in the Commerce Building located in Washington D.C. (Blake 1996). This leaves a twenty-year gap in the development of the three communities, though descriptions from newspaper articles allude to some of the happenings in the area. During the last two decades of the 19th century, a church was

built at Orton Plantation, after a fire destroyed an earlier one, and several parties for the African Americans on the plantation were held, including two cake walks that made the papers. Names previously seen in the census, such as Friday Pickett, are mentioned in the newspapers, alongside new ones that will remain in the communities until their death, such as John E. Pearson (*The Wilmington Morning Star* March 22 1893:1; *The Wilmington Morning Star* April 6 1893:1; *The Wilmington Messenger* 1894:4). By 1900, all three of the communities are firmly established and well represented in the census (United States Census Bureau 1900 Population Schedule).

The Communities in 1900

The establishing families of Dark Branch are partially present by 1900, with Frank Brown Jr. and Fannie living there with their son, James. George Freeman, listed in the Smithville census at Kendal Plantation in 1880, was renting the house next to the Browns in 1900. The Solomon Walker family purchased land in the community in 1886, but apparently Solomon either died before 1900 or was not present at the taking of the census, as Julia and their six children, including Maggie [Margaret], are the only ones listed (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB FF]:189-190). Charles Allen and Hagar Gallway/Galloway still lived in Dark Branch in 1900, though it appears Caesar Gallway had passed away. Isham Moore, who was listed as a worker in the rice fields at Kendal in the 1880 census, was renting a house in Dark Branch by 1900. Jacob McKay/McKoy is listed in Dark Branch in 1900 with his wife Silla, and their seven children and one granddaughter. The McKay/McKoy family, who were listed at Kendal in 1880, purchased land in Dark Branch in 1899 (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB RR]:169-170). Archie Murray is a new renter in the area, and the surname Murry had appeared in the list of the rice workers in 1880, though it was not Archie. Archie Murray shows up in other communities later. Finally, another new name, William Edge, appears in Dark Branch in 1900.

The Edge Family, including William and his father Henry, was listed in the Town Creek census in 1870 and 1880, near the Dark Branch area. They may have been living on Lilliput Plantation or Pleasant Oaks Plantation prior to 1900, but after 1900, the Edges consistently lived in the Dark Branch Community (United States Census Bureau 1870 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1880 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1900 Population Schedule).

The 1900 census is the first time that the Orton Community is organized by households, allowing for interpretation of who is actually living on the plantation, not just in the area or working in the rice fields. All people listed in this group are recorded as renting their homes, which would be expected since the Murchison family owned the property. The only remaining family in 1900, that was living in a house on the plantation in the 1870s and 1880s, is the Brown family. William Brown, who was born about 1869, was living in a house with his wife and three children, while his mother, Mary Brown, lived one household over. Henry Delts, along with his wife Sarah and five children, including Mathew and Charley, are listed in the Orton Community. Henry was listed in the 1880 list of rice workers at Orton, along with Friday Pickett, who is also listed in the Orton Community in 1900. A man named Joseph Pickett is listed in 1900 as well, alongside Sep Clark, Ben McCray, William Everett, James Jenkins, Mac McCary, S. Underwood, and Peter Lawrance. These names do not show up again in the Orton Community. Only one white person is listed among this community, his name being Wesley Corbett. Deeds reveal that Corbett owned land south of the plantation, near the Marsh Branch Community, and sold it to African Americans in later years (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB ZZ]:285-286; Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB VV]:58). His presence in the census could reveal a split in the community, with the names above his living off the plantation (such as Henry Delts,

Friday Picket, and Peter Lawrance). This is unlikely though, first because Corbett's occupation is listed as "Farm Overseer," making it likely that he worked at Orton Plantation as the overseer, possibly living in the overseer's cabin, which is most likely the building known as Eliga's House today. Both an "R" and an "O" were written in for home ownership beside Corbett's name, implying the census taker was unsure of whether he owned or rented the home. Also missing in this listing is Corbett's wife, Maud Corbett, whom he had been married to since 1897 (North Carolina, Marriage Records, 1741-2011). Interestingly, Wesley Corbett is also listed as living in Wilmington with Maud and their son in 1900. Corbett was most likely counted in the census while he was just working at Orton. Also making a separation of the Orton Community unlikely is the fact that the name Frederick Kidder, the owner of Kendal at this time, is listed directly above the Delts family, making it likely that the enumerator continued recording names while walking directly down from Kendal to Orton. One last piece of evidence is that fact that both Henry and Sarah Delts are buried in the Orton Cemetery, making it more likely that they lived within this community. Other people listed in the census in the Orton Community for 1900 include Katie Dixon and John E. Pearson, who continue to live there later (United States Census Bureau 1870 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1880 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1900 Population Schedule).

A few of the founders of the Marsh Branch Community were present in the census by 1900, with both Sarah Hooper and Titus Merrick living there. Sarah Hooper is listed with her brother Arman Green. A different, much older, William Brown is living in Marsh Branch, along with a Ben Johnson, Julia Hill, Enoch Griffin, and Hampton Warrey. One person of importance listed in the Marsh Branch 1900 census is Nancy Gore, who was deeded fifty acres of land in this area in 1892 from Preston Green, though the land actually came from the black land owner

James Reaves, who had written Nancy Gore into his will (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB JJ]:325-326). She remained in the area until her death in 1918, when she was buried in Drew Cemetery (“Drew Cemetery”). Preston Green lives near Marsh Branch in 1900, though he is listed one page away, separated from the rest of the residents by several white families. He is most likely living between Orton Plantation and the Marsh Branch Community. William Davis, one of the men mentioned in the 1880 deed is still not present in the community, but a Sam Davis was living there by 1900, though he is renting a home, making it unlikely that they are related since William probably owned land. Also living in the household of Arman Green is a lodger by the name of William Betts, along with his wife Cynthia and their child. Though another Betts family move into Marsh Branch later, this family does not appear to be directly related to them (United States Census Bureau 1900 Population Schedule).

The Communities in 1910

The Dark Branch Community was still the home of Frank and Fannie Brown in 1910, though they were the only remaining founders of the community. Tom Clark and Robert Hooper continue to go unlisted in the census in 1910. The first two names in the census, Venus/Venis Davis and Kate Moore, may not have lived in the community. Venus Davis was buried at the nearby Pleasant Oaks Plantation Cemetery, and Kate Moore appears to have bounced between communities, being buried at Marsh Branch later (North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976; Trinkley and Hacker 2018:86). Venus Davis is consistently listed near the Dark Branch Community between 1910 and 1930. Below those two, Lucinda Watters, Ann Davis, and Miles Brewington are listed as three separate households. According to death certificates for Elsie Hooper and David Brewington, Lucinda Watters and Miles Brewington bore children together during the 1890s, implying that they lived near one another (North Carolina, Death Certificates,

1909-1976). In 1900, Venus Davis, Kate Moore, Miles Brewington, and King Solomon [also recorded at Solomon King in other years] all lived near one another in Town Creek, though not in Dark Branch, possibly on Lilliput or Pleasant Oaks Plantations. William Edge is listed below Miles Brewington, continuing on with Joseph Clark, Margaret Walker, Robert Clark Jr. (son of the Robert Clark who was listed here in 1880), Melvin Smith, Isham Moore, Kate Brown, Jacob McKoy, William P. Brown, Charles Allen, Abraham Jones, and Samuel Betts. Margaret Walker is the daughter of Solomon and Julia Walker, who originally lived in the Orton Community and then bought land in Dark Branch. Abraham Jones was the father of Christiana Jones (Figure 17), who goes on to marry Mathew Delts later, and Clarence Jones (Figure 18), one of Orton Plantation's most famous employees. Abraham's wife was Annie Brown Jones, the daughter of Frank Brown Jr. (United States Census Bureau 1880 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1900 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1910 Population Schedule).

In 1910, a couple of the same renters are continuing to live in the Orton Community. Both Henry Delts and John E. Pearson, and their wives, Sarah and Hannah respectively, still live at Orton. The famed Jeffery Lawrence, who was written about in the newspapers at his death and also included in Sprunts' *The Story of Orton Plantation*, appears to be living on the plantation by this point (Figure 16). He is amongst the other names, and is listed as ninety-seven years old. It is possible that he relocated closer to the community in his old age, especially since he died only a year later (Bill Reaves File, Orton Plantation:24). There were several new names in the Orton Community by 1910, including Daniel Bennett, Andrew Holland, William Loftin, J. Brown, Richard McClammy, John Murry, Archie Murry, Alexander Bryant, Thomas Allen, Samuel Caison, Sarah Walker, and James Johnson. Archie Murry was living in Dark Branch in 1900, but appears to have moved onto Orton at some point before 1910. Thomas Allen is the son of

Charles Allen, who once lived with his father in the Dark Branch Community. Both Richard McClammy and Sarah Walker live at Orton for many years after this first appearance, with Sarah staying through the 1930s and Richard staying through the 1920s. Richard was eventually buried in the Orton African American Cemetery. Robert Smith, one of the rice workers from the 1880 Orton census, appears to have returned to rent a house on the property by 1910 as well. By this time, Luola Murchison was the owner of Orton Plantation, and was most likely already developing the property's famous gardens. Robert Smith and J. Brown are both listed as working at the "farm garden." Also of note is John E. Pearson's occupation, working on a cotton compress. Luola's husband, James Sprunt, owned the cotton exporting firm Alexander Sprunt and Son, operating out of the Cotton Exchange in Wilmington (Sprunt 1980:12). John E. Pearson's role on the plantation may have changed with the new ownership. Another white family, including three boarders, is listed amongst the Orton Community, just as Wesley Corbett was in 1900. This time a man is listed as "Boss Leonard," who was renting a house within the community, with his wife Wincie. This is most likely Lenon Bass Leonard, originally from the Waccamaw Township. His occupation was listed a "distiller," in the turpentine industry. Orton was participating in harvesting the pine forest on their land at this time, and Bass Leonard may have worked and lived on Orton Plantation for that reason (United States Census Bureau 1880 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1900 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1910 Population Schedule).

Between the 1900 and 1910 censuses, the Marsh Branch Community developed into a large community, which often filled several pages in the census in the following years. Several new landowners appeared in the Marsh Branch Community during this period as well, including Joseph Lawrance, Friday Pickett, and William Reaves, who were all previously listed as renting

houses in the Orton Community (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB VV]:58; Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB ZZ]:285-286; Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB 8]:399; Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB 16]:425). Sarah Hooper and Arman/Armon Green also deeded land to the Marsh Branch Colored Zion Methodist Church in 1907, helping to further establish the community (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB 2]:310-312). Included in the census for the Marsh Branch Community in 1910 is William Reaves, Arman/Armon Green, Sarah Hooper, Joseph Lawrance, Andrew Rutland, Samuel Davis, Friday Pickett, Preston Green, George Green, William Green, John Parker, Nancy Gore, Alfred Betts, and Island Pickett. These are only a few of the many names, though the surnames McMillin/McMillon/McMillian, Jones, Merrick, Brown, Hill, and Murry are also present. Also of note are the interspersed white families within the community (United States Census Bureau 1910 Population Schedule). There were existing white communities in this area prior to the development of the Marsh Branch Community, and this area of River Road was most likely a mix of white and black families in 1910. The main cemetery used by the Marsh Branch Community was the Drew Cemetery, which was originally a white cemetery for members of the Drew Family who had lived in this area before the development of Marsh Branch (Trinkley and Hacker 2018:188). The full list of names for the 1910 census is included in Appendix D, and should be referenced to gauge the size of the community at this time. It covered over five sheets of the census in 1910.

The Communities in 1920

Frank Brown Jr., the founder of the Dark Branch Community, died in 1916, and though his wife Fannie lived until 1926, she is not found in the 1920 census (“Brown Cemetery”). Their son, James Brown, is also no longer listed. This means that in the 1920 census, for the first time, the Dark Branch Community contained none of its founding landowners. One of the original

residents had moved back by 1920 though, with Solomon King renting a house there. In 1915, William Edge used the land he had received from Tom Clark as collateral on a loan, suggesting that Edge may have received the lands from Clark up to twenty years ago, since the Edges had lived in Dark Branch since at least 1900, and Tom Clark never appeared in the community (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [25]:232). William Edge is listed alongside other remaining members of the Dark Branch Community in the 1920 census, including Mag [Maggie] Walker, William P. Brown, Isham Moore, Miles Brewington, Abe [Abraham] Jones, and Joseph Clark. There are several Brewington households listed in the community, as well as two separate McKoy households. Queen Ann Deltz/Brown, the daughter of William P. Brown, is also listed in this census. She had a relationship with John/Johnnie Delts, one of the sons of Henry Delts, and they had a daughter together, but are never listed as living together (North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976). Their daughter, Pearl Deltz/Brown, is listed with her mother in Dark Branch, in the house of William P. Brown (United States Census Bureau 1920 Population Schedule).

The 1920 census for the Smithville Township of Brunswick County was badly executed, with many people's names shortened to their first initial. This is the fault of the enumerator, John R. Doshier. The section for the Orton Community is particularly bad, though some of the reoccurring names for this community made its location obvious within the township. The Orton Community had decreased in number by 1920, even though a new chapel for the African American community had just been constructed on the site in 1916 (*The Evening Dispatch* 1916:5). Thomas Allen, Richard McClammy, John E. Pearson, Katie Dickson [Dixon], and Sarah J. Walker all reappear in the Orton Community in the 1920 census. Katie Dixon was listed in 1900, but is not listed in any township in the 1910 census. Sarah J. Walker is referred to as

Sarah Walker in 1910, and then Sarah J. in 1920, though the name is finally combined in the 1930 census [Sarah J. Walker]. Her age increases accordingly in all of these census groups, and she is consistently listed in the Orton Community. Another person who appears in 1920 is H. Rutland, most likely referring to Holland Rutland, who had lived just outside of the Marsh Branch Community in 1910. The other names in the community are J. Vaught [Joseph Vaught], T. Jones, D. Everett, K. Moore [Kate Moore], L. Warters, T. Morgan, C. Dolce, and A. Launder. Joseph Vaught is associated with a small tenant settlement on Kendal Plantation, meaning that these eight names may represent people living on the nearby Kendal Plantation (United States Census Bureau 1900 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1910 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1920 Population Schedule; Trinkley and Hacker 2015:209).

The Marsh Branch Community was also recorded by the enumerator John R. Doshier in 1920. On this section of the Smithville Township census, some of the community members have their full first names spelled out, which made identification somewhat easier than in the Orton Community. Sarah Hooper is missing from this census, even though her headstone in the Orton African American Cemetery states that she died in 1923 (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:165). Her brother, Arman Green, who she was recorded as living with in the past, died in 1919 and was buried in the Orton Cemetery, though his name on his death certificate is Ormond. Also, his death certificate lists his father as Jack Green, which was most likely the Jack Green named in the 1880 deed for Marsh Branch from the Murchison family (North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976). Nancy Gore, who had been listed in the Marsh Branch Community since 1900, died in 1918 and was buried in the Drew Cemetery (“Drew Cemetery”). Friday Pickett, who had purchased land in Marsh Branch in 1909, also died in 1918 and was buried at Marsh Branch

(North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976). William Reaves, Joseph Lawrence, George Green, Alfred Betts, Island Pickett, and possibly William Green [listed as W.H. Green] all remained in the Marsh Branch Community between 1910 and 1920. Other surnames that are present in 1920 include McMillon, Smith, Jones, Joiner [Joyner], Rutland, and Gore. By 1920, Preston Green was no longer listed in the census, suggesting he may have died, but no death certificate could be located, and he was not included in any of the available cemetery lists for the area (United States Census Bureau 1910 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1920 Population Schedule).

The Communities in 1930

In the decade between 1920 and 1930, the Dark Branch Community slightly increased in size. Many of the same households still resided in the community, including those of Maggie Walker, William Edge, Joe [Joseph] Clark, Solomon King, Miles Brewington, Queen Ann and Pearl Brown/Deltz, James Brown, and Venis [Venus] Davis. Several new names appeared, including Lizzie Moore, James White, Samuel Dudley, Clara Adams, John Ramaur, Fred Loftin, and Gilbert Vans. A new Robert Clark household is listed, who appears to be the son of Joseph Clark, rather than the older Robert Clark Jr. that was here prior to 1910. Annie Jones is also still in the Dark Branch Community, though it appears that her husband Abraham has died, but he could not be identified in any of the cemetery lists and no death certificate was found. Living with Annie Jones is her son Clarence Jones (Figure 18), who would eventually go on to work for the Sprunt family at Orton as their lead gardener (Cantwell 2008). One of Annie Jones' daughters, Christianna Delts (Figure 17), is also present in the Dark Branch Community by 1930, living with her husband Mathew Delts, the son of Henry Delts of the Orton Community. Mathew Delts purchased land in the Marsh Branch Community from Sarah Hooper and Arman Green in

1916, but by 1920 had purchased land in Dark Branch Community as well, and then moved there (Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB 28]:183; Brunswick County Register of Deeds [DB 100]:129). A quit claim deed from the late 1940s claims the family lived in Dark Branch for about ten years, but Mathew died in 1936 and Christiana Delts claimed on the Orton Community census in 1940 that she had been living at Orton since at least 1935 (United States Census Bureau 1940 Population Schedules; North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976). It is likely that following Mathews' death in 1936, Christiana relocated to Orton Plantation, where Mathew was buried, to live in his family's old rental home with their children (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:165). In 1930, the Dark Branch Community had several other surnames represented as well, including Brown, Mills, Alridge (Aldridge), Holland, Reaves, Haskins, McMillan, Smith, and Price. Once again, several Brewington households are listed, along with two McKoy households. The McKoy households are those of John McKoy and Duncan McKoy, two of Jacob McKoy's sons. Jacob lived in the Dark Branch Community prior to his death in 1912. Within the decade following the 1930 census, Dark Branch appears to decrease in size (United States Census Bureau 1910 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1920 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1930 Population Schedule).

When the census is taken in 1930, it appears that the number of houses left to rent at Orton may have decreased. Maps produced in the early 1930s suggest this, and the number of community members present at the taking of the census support this possibility (United States Department of Agriculture 1937). Only five African American households are listed in the Orton Community in 1930, including the families of Thomas Allen, Kate Dickson [Dixon], John E. Pearson, Sarah J. Walker, and Charles Delts, one of the sons of Henry Delts. There is one white household listed in the Orton Community in 1930, that of John E. Batchelor, who lives with his

wife and brother. Thomas Allen, his wife Harriett Allen, their son, and their two nieces are the only family to live above the Batchelor household, suggesting they may live on another part of Orton or possibly on Kendal Plantation. John E. Batchelor listed his occupation as the superintendent of Orton Plantation, implying he may have lived in what is known today as Eliga's House, named for a later, also white occupant that held a similar position on the plantation (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:182). The Orton Community appears to have only lost residents between 1920 and 1930. Richard McClammy is not listed as present in 1930, but his death is not until 1936, and he is buried in the Orton African American Cemetery (Trinkley and Hacker:165). It is unclear what happened to Richard, his wife, and three of his daughters, who were all listed in the Orton Community in 1920. The only resident gained in 1930, other than Batchelor, was Charles Delts, but he had previously lived here with his parents. Renting houses on Orton Plantation appears to have becoming less popular with each passing decade, possibly reflecting the plantation's change from agricultural production to gardening. The area in which the African American community was located was transformed into the oak lined entryway that led to the main gardens, and the decreasing number of people living here may be a reflection of changes made to this area of the plantation, for beautification purposes (United States Census Bureau 1910 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1920 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1930 Population Schedule).

The Marsh Branch Community remained large over the ten years between 1920 and 1930, continuing to take up multiple pages of the census. Many of the same people continued to live in the community, including Samuel Davis, Alfred Betts, John Joyner [Joiner], and Joseph Lawrance. Holland Rutland is also back in the Marsh Branch Community by 1930. A few other people living in Marsh Branch in 1930, some of which had been there in 1920, were James and

Andrew McMillon, William Parker, Oliver Parker, George Green, William Green, David Galloway, Kelly Reaves, Edward Brown, Paul Bratton, Henry Hill, John Brown and his son-in-law Willie Joyner, William Wilson, and Fletcher Smith. George and William Green are separated from the other African American members of the community by James Bogie, a white man who lived near the Marsh Branch Community. William Reaves was listed as present when the census was taken on April 9th, 1930, but he died four days later and was buried in Drew Cemetery (“Drew Cemetery”). Kate Moore is also listed as a resident of the community, living with her son-in-law, Walter Jones. She moved from Orton or Kendal to Marsh Branch between 1920 and 1930, and died in July of 1930, being buried in Drew Cemetery at Marsh Branch (North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976; “Drew Cemetery”). Other surnames included in the Marsh Branch Community in 1930 are Johnson, Gore, Bellamy, and Clark (United States Census Bureau 1930 Population Schedule). The months and years directly following the 1930 census brought the deaths of several members of the second generation of landowners in the Marsh Branch Community.

The Communities in 1940

In the final census year of this study, all the communities seem smaller and previous members of each are missing, though they do not appear to have died. In the Dark Branch Community, all the members of the Brewington family, which was growing in size in the years prior, have disappeared. Some, such as Lena Brewington, have moved out of Brunswick County, but are listed as being buried in Brown Cemetery much later. Others, such as Jenkins Brewington, have disappeared completely, though their death dates are not before 1940 (“Brown Cemetery”). Still present in the community in 1940 though are William Edge, Lizzie Moore, Fred Loftin, James White, James Brown, Samuel Dudley, Clara Adams, John Ramsaur, Gilbert

Vans, and Queen Ann Deltz [Brown]. The wife of Joseph Clark, Sarah Clark, is still living in the Dark Branch in 1940 as well. Several new names have appeared, though all of their surnames are familiar to this area by this point. These people include LeRoy Vaught, William Brown, Joseph Ramaur, Peter Green, and Samuel Brown. One other striking disappearance is that of Clarence Jones (Figure 18), who had returned to the area by 1930 and was living with his mother (United States Census Bureau 1930 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1940 Population Schedule). In interviews, he has stated that he began working for Orton Plantation in the 1920s, making his disappearance in 1940 unusual (Cantwell 2008).

The 1940 census for the Orton Community shows that the number of houses for rent has decreased to around three. In the summer of 2018, during UNCW's field school at Orton Plantation, Eugene Vaught described the landscape he remembered at the site from his childhood, which would have been around 1940. He recalled between three and four houses being on the site and described the African American church that was located on Orton, where he attended school. Mr. Vaught was also able to identify two of the residents of the remaining houses on the plantation, Christiana Delts (Figure 17) and Duncan McKoy (Eugene Vaught, pers. comm.). His oral history matches with the census record, showing that the remaining residents of the Orton Community included Herman Elliss, Christiana Delts, and Duncan McKoy. Alex Bogie, the white assistant manager of the plantation, is listed directly above the Orton Community on the census, suggesting that he may have lived in Eliga's House, which is north of the Orton African American Community. Above Bogie's name is the household of Joseph Vaught, listing also his wife and six children, including six-year-old Eugene Vaught. Joseph and Eugene Vaught are associated, through oral histories, with a house on Kendal Plantation. The family of Lewis Aldridge is also listed above Bogie's, suggesting that both the Vaught and

Aldridge families lived at Kendal (United States Census Bureau 1940 Population Schedule). The Christmas photographs taken by *Life* photographer Elliot Elisofon during December of this year most likely depict many, if not all, of these people, and probably some of those from the Dark Branch and Marsh Branch Communities as well. Unfortunately, the photographs are not labelled, so it is difficult to determine who is in them (Elisofon 1930-1988). After 1940, the number of residents at Orton continually decreases, and the Orton Community is abandoned with the 1950s development of Sunny Point by the United States Army, to the south of Orton (Bill Reaves File – Orton Plantation).

Though the Marsh Branch Community lost a few members between 1930 and 1940, it remained the largest community in the census. The Marsh Branch listing starts on the page following the Orton Community in the census, separated by a few white families, including James Bogie. The community is also divided in the middle by white families, suggesting that African Americans and whites continued to live near one another along this part of River Road. Many people remained in the Marsh Branch Community between 1930 and 1940, including James Reaves, Edward Brown, William Green and his son William H. Green, George Green, Paul Bratton, Joseph Lawrance, William Wilson, Willie Joyner, Alfred Betts, James McMillan, William Parker, David Galloway, Fletcher Smith, Kelly Reaves, and Oliver Parker. Also present were the wives of several men who had died in the past decade, such as Mary Brown, the wife of John Brown, Delia Hill, the wife of Henry Hill, and Nora McMillan, the wife of Andrew McMillan (“Brown Cemetery”). The majority of the names listed as living in the Marsh Branch Community in 1940 had either lived there before or had connections to the area (United States Census Bureau 1940 Population Schedule). By 1940, Marsh Branch was probably the largest of the African American communities connected to the plantation area, running from Pleasant

Oaks/Dark Branch to Marsh Branch. Within fifteen years, this would drastically change, with the development of Sunny Point. The military terminal was constructed on top of the Marsh Branch Community, forcing the families to sell their land to the United States government (Bill Reaves File – Orton Plantation). This caused the Marsh Branch Community to scatter throughout the country, though some of the residents moved up towards the Dark Branch Community. Dark Branch is where many of the descendants of the people that lived in the Dark Branch and Orton communities currently reside today (*The Brunswick Beacon* 1989:6A).

The Households of the Orton Community

Now that the timeline of the communities has been described, revealing where certain African American families in this area of the Lower Cape Fear region lived, more attention can be given to the people living on Orton Plantation during this period. The number of structures on the plantation is relatively known, through the site's depiction on maps from this period. Using the number of structures depicted through time, the names of individuals listed in the Orton Community at each census from the years 1900 through 1940, and information recalled by Mr. Eugene Vaught during his visit to the 2018 UNCW field school, an attempt was made to attach names to the houses that once stood on Orton Plantation. The censuses taken in 1870 and 1880 are too vague to determine where people are living. Though there is no way to know for certain if these names are correctly attached to specific structures, studies such as this one need to be completed in order to help reconnect identities with the places people once lived. This will allow for better context to be given to artifacts and features discovered on sites where disenfranchised people lived, making the information learned more personal, particularly for descendant communities. Only a few names were attached to the structures, due to the ambiguity surrounding those people that only appeared in one census year. The attempt described below is

only the first step in trying to reconnect identities with the spaces they once inhabited, and as more is learned about the African Americans that lived on Orton Plantation, more names can be securely attached to other structures.

The map shown in Figure 14 assigns numbers to each of the structures shown on historic maps in the area of the Orton Community. Not all of these buildings were present from 1870 to 1940, because the community decreased in size over time. Figure 14 reflects the number of buildings present in 1878, which was when the largest number of structures was depicted in the site area. The numbers were placed near the approximate location of the structures on the 1878 discussed in this chapter. map, after it was georeferenced to a modern aerial image of the site (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1878).

Beginning at the bottom right corner of the map, House 1 was most likely rented by Henry Delts and his family. Their occupation most likely began prior to 1900, and ended with his death in 1919 (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:165). House 1 was probably reoccupied by Henry Delts' son, Charles Delts, between Henry's death and 1930, when he is recorded as living in the Orton Community. When Mathew Delts died in 1936, by falling off of a truck trailer in Pender County, his wife Christiana Jones Delts most likely relocated to the Delts' old rental home (North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976). Mathew was buried in the Orton African American Cemetery, and the census and oral history places Christiana on Orton by 1940 (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:165; Eugene Vaught pers. comm.). Also, Mathew Delts' death certificate indicates that he was born on Orton Plantation, placing the Delts family in the community by 1894 or 1895 (North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976). Henry Delts was listed as working in the Orton rice fields in 1880, but it is not clear if he was living there at that time. (United States Census Bureau 1880 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau



Figure 14. Approximate location of houses shown on historic maps, georeferenced to a modern aerial image of the site. The houses are numbered and correspond with the house numbers referenced in this chapter. (ex: House 1)

1900 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1910 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1930 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1940 Population Schedule)

Across the road is House 2, which was most likely occupied by Sarah J. Walker between 1910 and 1930. Eugene Vaught recalled a structure possibly standing across the road from Christiana Delts' house, and the 1932 Soil Map also depicts a structure standing in that location ("Soil Map, Brunswick County, North Carolina," 1937; Eugene Vaught pers. comm.). Sarah J. Walker lived closest to Charles Delts at the time, making it likely that she occupied that structure. Prior to her occupation the names in this vicinity (living near the Delts, possibly the families of William Reaves or John Bryant) are too ambiguous, since they do not appear multiple times for cross-comparison. Therefore, no people can be positively associated with this structure prior to 1910. The same problem arises with the entire timeline of possible occupation for Houses 3, 5, and 6, and therefore they cannot be reassociated with any people at this time. The structures directly north of House 2 are Houses 4, 7, and 8. Due to their proximity to House 2, these structures were possibly the rental house of Thomas Allen. Thomas lived near Sarah J. Walker in the 1910 and 1920 censuses, suggesting their homes were closer together. In 1930, his name is listed above John E. Batchelor's, separating him from the others in the Orton Community and therefore suggesting he lives in a different location at that time. This could be a result of the order the enumerator visited the houses in though, possibly missing Sarah J. Walker on his trip up Orton Road, and then writing her household down on the way back. It is also possible that Thomas Allen moved between 1920 and 1930, which is always a possibility with rental housing. The reason for the change in 1930 cannot be determined for certain. Based on the 1910 and 1920 censuses, he is tentatively associated with Houses 4, 7, and 8. House 4 is most

likely the structure excavated by the UNCW field school in 2018. When the coordinates for the brick feature were entered into ArcGIS Pro and overlaid on the georeferenced 1888 map, the excavated area was projected on top of House 4. The location of the brick feature on the 1888 map can be seen in Figure 15. (United States Census Bureau 1910 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1920 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1930 Population Schedule).

One of the best supported areas for identity and structure association is the northernmost part of the Orton Community. In the census, John E. Pearson is consistently listed far from the Delts within the community, while always remaining close to the white overseer/manager/superintendent of the plantation. The structure associated with white managers on the plantation is Eliga's house, which is located directly north of the Orton African American Community, between the 2018 UNCW archaeological site and the Orton main house. Pearson was listed near Wesley Corbett, Bass Leonard, and John E. Batchelor. After John E. Pearson dies in 1936, his grandson, Herman Elliss, who was living with him in 1930, is listed as living near Alex Bogie, the superintendent of Orton Plantation at the time. This places him in one of the northernmost structures within the Orton Community, either House 14 or House 13. Throughout this time period, Katie Dixon [Dickson] is also listed near the white overseer/manager/superintendent, and often the neighbor or lodger of John E. Pearson. Whether she lived in her own home, or with the Pearsons cannot be determined, due to her name being listed both ways over time. Since that is the case, Kate Dixon [Dickson] is also associated with House 13 and House 14 (United States Census Bureau 1900 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1910 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1920 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1930 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau

1940 Population Schedule). Later, a man named Johnnie Edge, related to the Dark Branch Edge family, lives in House 14, and the house is now named after him (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:190).

Living next door to John E. Pearson in both the 1910 and 1920 censuses was Richard McClammy. The McClammy family's proximity to the Pearsons, while also in the direction of Henry Delts in 1910 and Sarah J. Walker in 1920, places them south of John E. Pearson. This makes it most likely that the McClammy's rented either House 10, House 11, or House 12. The further distance of House 10 from the northern part of the community makes it an unlikely choice though, when compared to the closer proximity of Houses 11 and 12. Therefore Houses 11 and 12 have the strongest association with Richard McClammy. House 9 is too far from the Pearsons to be Richard McClammy's home, while also being too far from Sarah J. Walker to be Thomas Allen's home, so no person or family can be positively associated with that structure at this time (United States Census Bureau 1910 Population Schedule; United States Census Bureau 1920 Population Schedule).

The final structure is House 15, which is the westernmost building on the site. It has the most above-ground archaeological features in the present of any of the previously removed structures at the Orton Community. The only person who can be positively associated with House 15 is Duncan McKoy. Eugene Vaught remembered Duncan living there during his childhood, which would have been the late 1930s and early 1940s (Eugene Vaught pers. comm.). The 1940 census lists Duncan McKoy living in the Orton Community, placing him at the end of the list. This would make sense if the enumerator followed the road, starting at Alex Bogie, and moving south, passing either House 14 or House 13, then visiting House 1, and then stepping off the road, out to the furthest house in the area, since it is further off the road than any

of the other houses (United States Census Bureau 1940 Population Schedule). Prior to Duncan McKoy moving to House 15, between 1930 and 1940, the placement of the house is too far out from the others to gauge who was living there. That fact, combined with the ambiguity of the centermost names in the community, which are not often repeated between two census years, makes it difficult to assign any particular person or family to House 15 prior to the 1930s. Out of all of these structures depicted in Figure 14, the only building left standing on the site today is House 14, which was accidentally burned in 2011, but was reconstructed later. Houses 1, 2, and 15 were possibly moved to the side of River Road, north of Orton Plantation, after the construction of Sunny Point in the early 1950s (Trinkley and Hacker 2015:114, 190).

The dates of occupation used in analysis of possible residents in the buildings on Orton Plantation not only relied on the years that the census was taken, but also on the dates that the maps, which depicted the number and layout of the structures in the Orton Community, were produced. Historical sources can only provide a certain amount of information, but through the use of archaeological methods, tighter dates may be able to be placed on individual structures at the site. More of the structures in the Orton Community should be investigated archaeologically, not only to give more limited date ranges to individual buildings, but also to uncover more information about the daily lives of the African Americans who lived and worked on Orton Plantation.

In 1989, Clarence Jones helped organize a reunion for the members of the African American communities located in between Leland and Southport in Brunswick County. It included not only people from Dark Branch, Marsh Branch, and Orton, but also people from Old Town, which is located north of Dark Branch, and people who once lived in the community of the Neck, another African American community displaced by the military terminal, Sunny Point.

A newspaper article in *The Brunswick Beacon* described memories of past community members, including Clarence's grandparents, Frank and Fannie Brown, the postmaster and church leader Solomon King, and a woman named Mary Brown, who was known as a "healer" and could be any of the women who had that name in all three of the communities covered here. The article emphasized that the reunion was about memory and place. Rosa Bell McMillon, an Orton employee at the time, stated, "it's important because we want our children to remember where we came from and who we are" (*The Brunswick Beacon* 1989:6A) It is not only important for the community itself to self-reflect, as Mrs. McMillon wished for in 1989, but it is also important that the stories of these people be included in the larger historical narrative of the Lower Cape Fear region. This chapter organized the names of African American individuals and families into three major community groups, and then attempted to reconnect a few of the people who lived in Orton Community with the structures they once inhabited. More work should be done to associate identities with places, not only in the Lower Cape Fear region, but also in other disenfranchised communities throughout the world. No history of a place can be complete when the stories relating to any segment of the larger population are ignored.



Figure 15. The georeferenced 1888 map entitled, “Cape Fear River, from Reeves Point to Wilmington, North Carolina,” with the location of the chimney base excavated in 2018 depicted as the red dot.

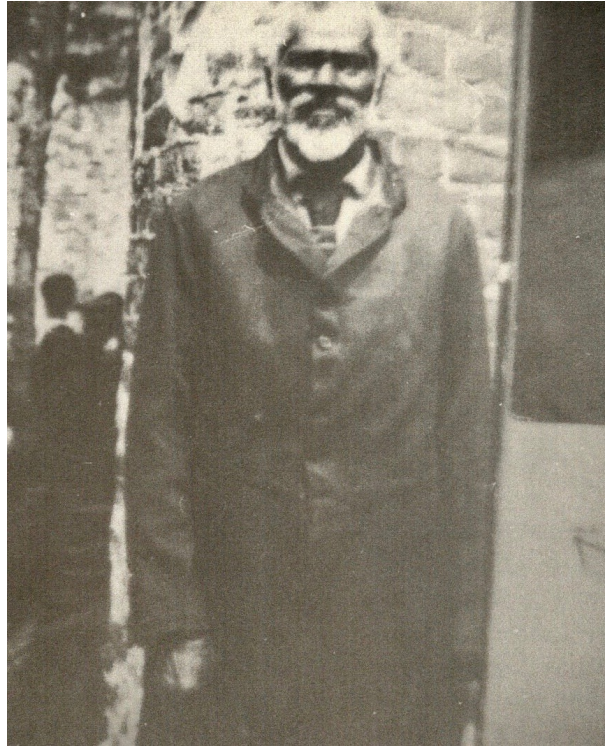


Figure 16. Jeffery Lawrence. (Block 1998).



Figure 17. Christianna Delts. (jdavis914's Ancestry.com Account)



Figure 18. Clarence Jones. (Bernard 2014)

CHAPTER 7 – CONCLUSION

The purpose of this project was to determine the function and date of occupation for a structure located on Orton Plantation through the excavation of one of the rubble piles within the area previously identified as a 19th century African American settlement by the Chicora Foundation in 2012. An articulated brick and ballast stone feature was uncovered under the loose rubble of the southernmost pile on the site, which has been interpreted as the remains of a chimney. Through the combination of this archaeological and historical research, the function of the structure was revealed to be a cabin that housed enslaved African Americans in the Antebellum Period and then was used by free tenant farming African Americans who worked on Orton Plantation and other nearby businesses during the late 19th century and early 20th century. The date range for occupation was discovered through both archaeological and historical research, with the Mean Ceramic Dating (MCD) formula being applied to the historic sherds found archaeologically, resulting in a date of 1820.5. The research of Orton Plantation's history, using both maps and written documents, revealed how ownership of and events on the property aligned with the archaeological site, suggesting that Dr. Frederick Hill developed the site in the 1830s from the ruins of buildings in the old town of Brunswick.

Dateable artifacts were restricted to historic ceramic sherds in this project, and the MCD suggests that the structure was occupied during the first half of the 19th century. The ceramic assemblage is made up of mostly pearlware, a ceramic type popular during the early 19th century. The MCD for the site was about 1820, which appears to be too early when compared to the historical record. The site's presence on maps through the late 19th century and early 20th century displays that occupation lasted much longer than the MCD suggests, but the earlier date for the structure could be due to the use of hand-me-down dishes by the residents of the structure, who

most likely held a lower economic status. Enslaved laborers, and even poor tenant farming African Americans, may not have been able to afford the latest ceramic products, and pearlware may have been given to them after earlier use by whites or sold for lower prices during the later years of its production. The early date may also reflect an earlier removal of the structure excavated in 2018 than many of the structures on the site.

Historical documents were one of the most lucrative areas for research in this project. The first depiction of the site on historic maps was on the 1862 map of the Cape Fear River, which was the only map to label the structures, calling them “cabins.” Maps displaying the site were more frequently printed after 1878, also showing more detail and specific structures. Over time, the number of buildings at the site decreases, until it is eventually abandoned in the 1950s. The presence of the site and a few of the activities that occurred there during the last quarter of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century are well known from historical sources. The abandonment of the site in the early 1950s is well established from historical documentation of the construction of Sunny Point and from oral histories. The earlier period of the settlement is virtually nonexistent in the historical record, but it’s history was able to be reconstructed using the general history of Orton Plantation in combination with artifacts recovered from the site.

The site’s proximity to Orton’s rice fields, the historical connection of the African American community at the site, and the varying types of bricks and ballast stones that made up the main archaeological feature suggest that the site, including the structure excavated by the 2018 UNCW field school, was used to house enslaved African Americans in the Antebellum Period. When Dr. Frederick Hill began growing rice on the plantation, either for the first time or at a larger scale than before, he would have needed housing for the enslaved laborers working in the field. Rice was present at Orton by 1838, the rice field by 1839, and there was an increase in

the enslaved population between 1830 and 1840. Historical documents also reveal that Dr. Hill found the nearby, decaying town of Brunswick interesting, and he bought the property it sits on in 1845. The mixed types of bricks used to construct the chimney of the cabin could have been repurposed from the house ruins of Brunswick, and this possibility is strengthened by the presence of white and green glazed bricks being found in domestic contexts on both sites. These areas of evidence point toward the structure being built as part of a community of cabins for enslaved African Americans during the 1830s, when Dr. Hill began to develop rice agriculture at Orton Plantation, using materials salvaged from the ruins of Brunswick.

Determining the function and date of occupation for the archaeological site is one step in including the African Americans who lived and worked along the banks of the Cape Fear River into the historical narrative of the Lower Cape Fear region, but more needs to be done to reveal who these people were. The research that was presented in the African American Communities chapter attempted to make the information learned from this thesis more personal. Through the combination of census records, cemetery lists, deeds, historic maps, and other historic documents, the African Americans living in the areas surrounding Orton Plantation were organized into the three major communities that existed from the end of the 19th century through the middle of the 20th century. The documents reveal that the communities were developed by African Americans already present in the region during the Reconstruction period, and that the two African American owned communities, Dark Branch and Marsh Branch, grew over time, while the rental properties on Orton Plantation decreased throughout the 20th century. Finally, an attempt was made to reconnect the identities of a few residents living in the Orton Community with the homes they once inhabited.

Now that the function and date range of occupation for both the structure excavated in the summer of 2018 and the rest of the site area has been determined, further questions about African American life in the Lower Cape Fear region can be explored. The final chapter of this thesis is just one example of topics that can be explored now that the site has been positively identified. The research presented here was built off of the first stage of archaeological work done at Orton Plantation. The next step, possibly occurring as soon as the summer of 2019, should be to uncover the area of an entire structure. This should be done to better understand the size of the buildings, more positively identify pier features that would have supported the structures, and to attempt to identify trash disposal areas. Yard spaces between the structures should also be one of the target areas for future excavations, in order to learn more about how these spaces were utilized. Previous research, alongside Gullah tradition, suggests that yard spaces were used similarly to indoor areas, and that much of the community activities occurred in these places. An attempt should also be made to locate the church/school house archaeologically, since this was most likely used as a community center for the African Americans who lived here and in the surrounding areas. Information about community activities beyond laboring in the rice fields and the happenings that occurred in the home would feed into a richer and more holistic image of the lives of African Americans in the Lower Cape Fear.

This research adds to a large body of work done on the lives of African Americans that lived on plantations in the United States. Even though the southeastern tip of North Carolina was filled with plantations during the colonial and antebellum periods, very little archaeological work has been done on the African American spaces in these places. This project is certainly not the first to investigate this topic archaeologically in this region, but it is only one of a few, and hopefully research in this area will continue. Further work should be done towards uncovering

more about the African Americans who carried out the labor on places such as Orton Plantation, which hold such high levels of significance in local history. It is only after everyone's past is included in the greater historical narrative that our story will be complete.

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The Wilmington Morning Star

1875 (October 30) Orton Plantation NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS

1875 (December 11) Sale of "Orton"

1876 (January 12) Notice to Trespassers

1876 (July 27) Found Dead

1877 (February 18) ORTON Plantation for Sale!

1879 (December 3) Laborers Wanted

1880 (March 4) Laborers Wanted

1881 (February 5) The rice fields at Orton were being burned

1882 (September 3) Uniform Price in the Rice Fields

1882 (May 25) Murder at Orton

1882 (May 26) THE ORTON HORROR

1893 (March 22) CAKE-WALK AT ORTON

1893 (April 6) The New Colored Church at Orton

1936 (April 7) Gardens open to the public

1943 (January 31) First White Child

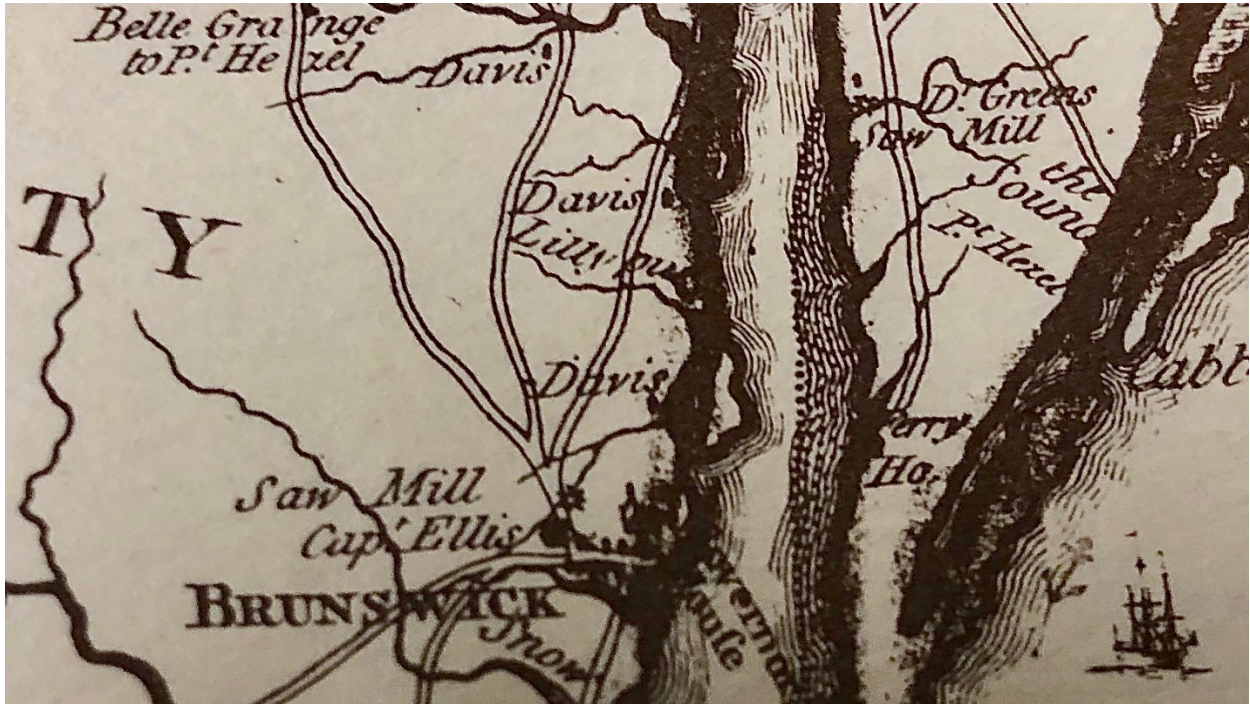
Wilmington Star-News

1979 (January 21) Closed: Army ammunition base blocks beach expansion

Wood, Bradford J.

2004 Bradford J. *This Remote Part of the World: Regional Formation in Lower Cape Fear, North Carolina, 1725-1775*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

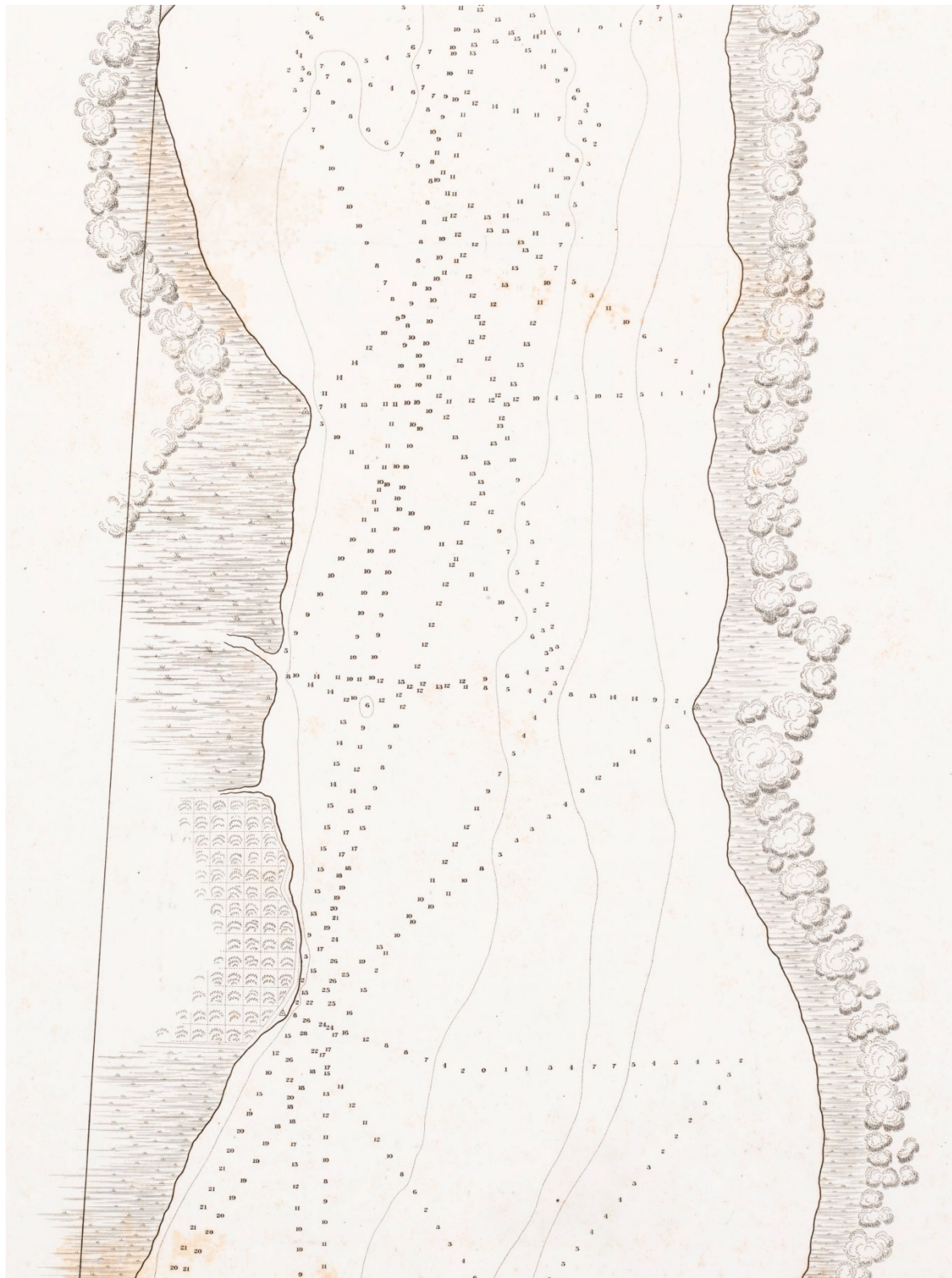
APPENDIX A – HISTORICAL MAPS OF THE EXCAVATION AREA



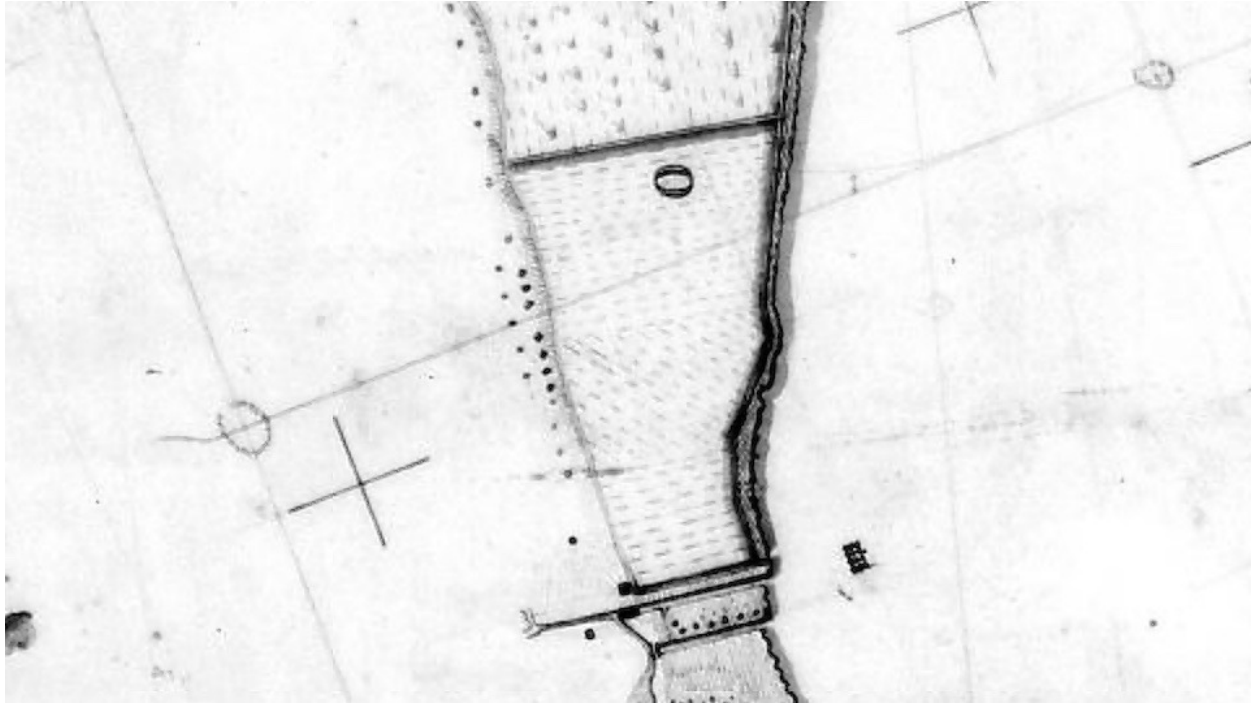
1775, Henry Mouzon, “An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with their Indian Frontiers.”



1798, William Barker, Jonathan Price, and John Strother, “A map of Cape Fear River and its vicinity from the Frying Pan Shoals to Wilmington.”



1839, James Glynn, Matthew Fontaine Maury, and James Kirke Paulding, "Cape Fear River, North Carolina: Surveyed in Conformity to an Act of Congress."



1853, GW Gregory and Charles P Bolles, "Cape Fear River (Reeves Point to Hill)."



1858-1865, United States Coast Survey, "Cape Fear River, North Carolina"



1862, R.F. Barnes, "Map of the Cape Fear River and the approaches to Wilmington, N.C."



1878, US Coast and Geodetic Survey, "Coastal Chart T-1464a."



1888, US Coast and Geodetic Survey, "Cape Fear River, from Reeves Point to Wilmington, North Carolina."



1889, US Coast and Geodetic Survey, "Coastal Chart No. 149 Old Topsail Inlet to Cape Fear, North Carolina." (First published in 1888)



1897, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, "Old Topsail Inlet to Cape Fear, North Carolina."



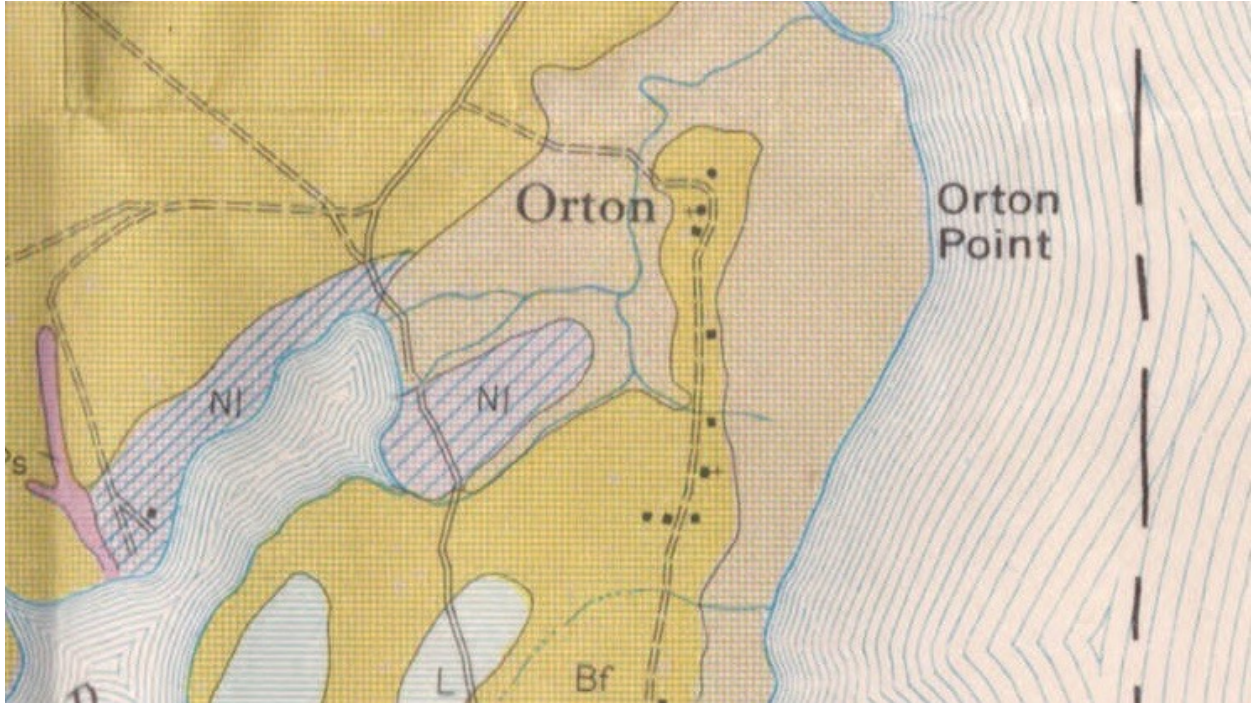
1913, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, "No. 150. United States—East Coast, North Carolina: Old Topsail Inlet to Shallotte Inlet, including Cape Fear."



1924, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, "No. 149. Old Topsail Inlet to Shallotte Inlet, including Cape Fear."



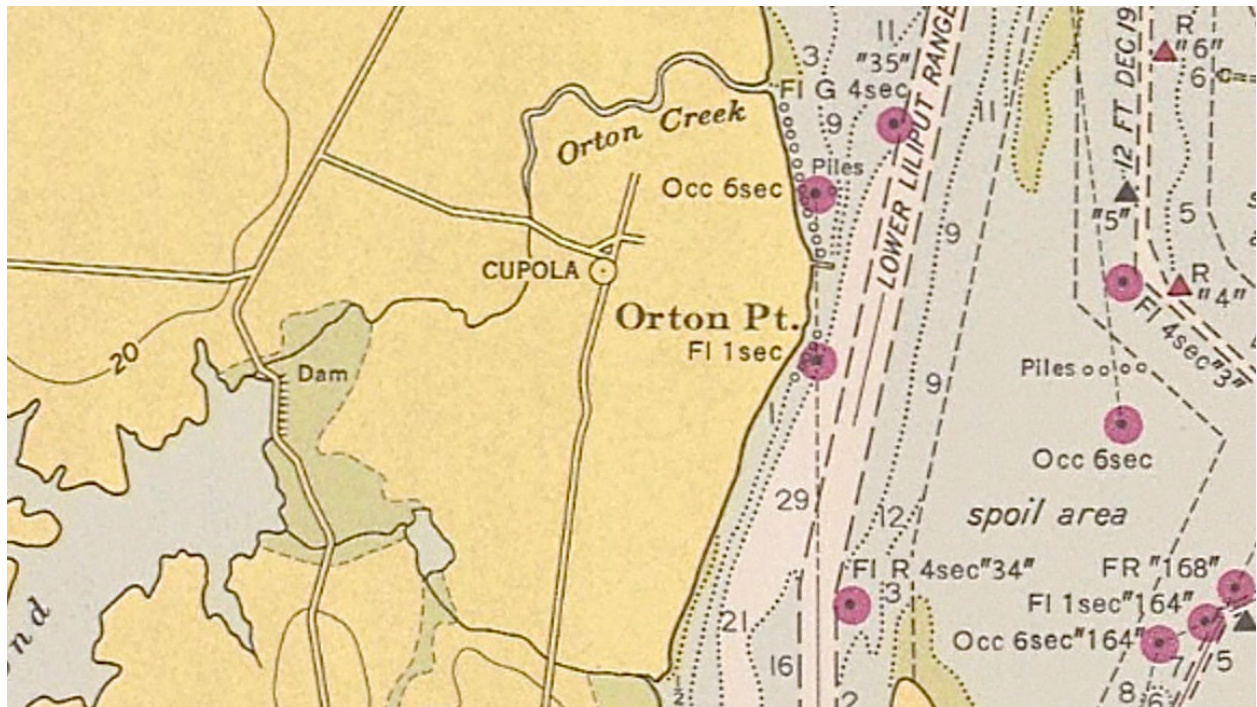
1930-1943?, United States Post Office Department, "Rural Delivery Routes, Brunswick County, N.C."



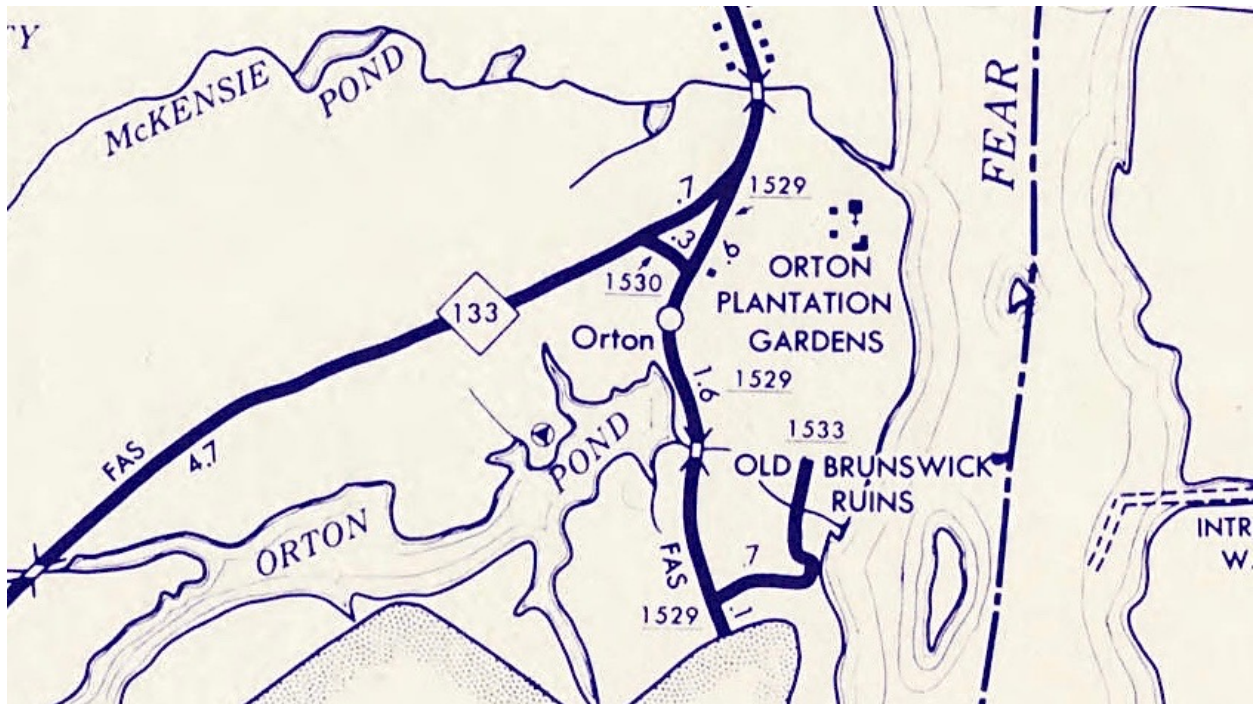
1937, United State Department of Agriculture, "Soil Map, Brunswick County, North Carolina." Depicts 1932.



1948, U.S. Army Map Service, "Wilmington, North Carolina, Sheet 5452 III."



1950, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, "Cape Fear River, Cape Fear to Wilmington."



1967, North Carolina State Highway Commission Planning and Research Department, "Brunswick County, North Carolina."

APPENDIX B – CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

Type and Decoration	Basic Type	Provenience	Burned?	Mean Date of Manufacture	Date Range Delaware	Included in Mean Ceramic Date?
Plain Creamware	Creamware	2.5.3	No	1791	1762-1820	Yes
Creamware	Creamware	1.1.3.3 (Zone B)	No	1791	1762-1820	Yes
Creamware	Creamware	1.6.3	No	1791	1762-1820	Yes
Ironstone	Ironstone	1.7.2	No	1885	1840-1930	Yes
Shell Edged Pearlware	Pearlware	1.6.2	No	1850	1840-1860	Yes
Shell Edged Pearlware (rim)	Pearlware	2.2.2	No	1850	1840-1860	Yes
Handpainted Polychrome Floral Pearlware	Pearlware	2.5.3	No	1845	1830-1860	Yes
Handpainted Pearlware	Pearlware	1.5.2	No	1845	1830-1860	Yes
Handpainted Polychrome Pearlware	Pearlware	2.2.1	No	1845	1830-1860	Yes
Red Sponged Pearlware	Pearlware	2.6.3	No	1840	1820-1860	Yes
Transfer Printed Pearlware	Pearlware	2.5.Feat 4	No	1839.5	1832-1847	Yes
Blue Pastoral Chinoiserie Pearlware	Pearlware	1.5.Feat 4	No	1820	1800-1840	Yes
Shell Edged Pearlware	Pearlware	1.1.2	No	1815	1800-1830	Yes
Blue Floral Transferprint Pearlware	Pearlware	2.6.3	No	1813.5	1787-1840	Yes
Blue Annular Pearlware	Pearlware	2.6.2	No	1805	1790-1820	Yes
Plain Pearlware	Pearlware	2.6.2	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Annular Pearlware Rim	Pearlware	2.5.3	No	1805	1790-1820	Yes
Annular Pearlware Rim	Pearlware	2.5.3	No	1805	1790-1820	Yes
Plain Pearlware	Pearlware	1.5.Feat 4	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Plain Pearlware	Pearlware	1.5.Feat 4	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Plain Pearlware	Pearlware	1.5.Feat 4	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes

Blue Shell Edged Pearlware	Pearlware	1.5.Feat 4	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Blue Shell Edged Pearlware	Pearlware	1.5.Feat 4	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Blue Shell Edged Pearlware	Pearlware	2.6.3	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Blue Annular Pearlware	Pearlware	2.6.3	No	1805	1790-1820	Yes
Plain Pearlware	Pearlware	2.6.3	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Plain Pearlware	Pearlware	1.6.2	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Blue Annular Pearlware	Pearlware	2.6.4	No	1805	1790-1820	Yes
Pearlware foot (later)	Pearlware	1.5.3	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Blue Underglaze Pearlware (Rim)	Pearlware	1.3.1	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Blue/Green Annular Pearlware	Pearlware	1.1.1	No	1805	1790-1820	Yes
Blue Annular Pearlware Rim (darker)	Pearlware	1.5.2	No	1805	1790-1820	Yes
Blue Annular Pearlware (lighter)	Pearlware	1.5.2	No	1805	1790-1820	Yes
Pearlware Middle of Plate	Pearlware	2.2.1	Maybe	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Pearlware	Pearlware	2.2.1	Maybe	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Pearlware foot	Pearlware	1.1.2	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Pearlware foot	Pearlware	1.1.2	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Blue Annular Pearlware	Pearlware	1.5.Wprof	No	1805	1790-1820	Yes
Blue Annular Pearlware	Pearlware	2.5.SWProf	No	1805	1790-1820	Yes
Shell Edged Pearlware	Pearlware	2.5.Nprof	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Pearlware	Pearlware	2.5.3	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Pearlware	Pearlware	2.5.3	No	1805	1780-1830	Yes
Handpainted Blue Pearlware	Pearlware	1.5.3	Yes			No
Burned Blue Pearlware	Pearlware	1.5.3	Yes			No
Porcelain (Possibly Imitation)	Porcelain	1.7.2	No			No
Salt Glazed Stoneware	Stoneware	1.5.Feat 4	No	1860	1820-1900	Yes

Salt Glazed Stoneware (Brown SW Bottle)	Stoneware	1.5.4	No	1860	1820-1900	Yes
Salt Glazed Stoneware (Brown SW Bottle)	Stoneware	1.7.2	No	1860	1820-1900	Yes
Salt Glazed Stoneware (Brown SW Bottle)	Stoneware	2.6.1	No	1860	1820-1900	Yes
Salt Glazed Stoneware (Brown SW Bottle)	Stoneware	2.6.1	No	1860	1820-1900	Yes
Salt Glazed Stoneware (Brown SW Bottle)	Stoneware	2.6.2	No	1860	1820-1900	Yes
Salt Glazed Stoneware	Stoneware	2.5.Feat 4	No	1840	1820-1860	Yes
Burned Pearlware	UIDRE	2.6.2	Yes			No
Burned Pearlware	UIDRE	2.6.2	Yes			No
Burned Pearlware	UIDRE	2.5.2	Yes			No
Burned Pearlware or Ironstone	UIDRE	2.5.2	Yes			No
Burned Pearlware	UIDRE	1.7.2	Yes			No
Burned Pearlware or Whiteware	UIDRE	1.6.2	Yes			No
Large Rim with Triangles	UIDRE	2.5.1.1	Yes			No
Burned Unidentified	UIDRE	1.6.3	Yes			No
Burned Unidentified (Foot)	UIDRE	2.5.1	Yes			No
Burned Pearlware	UIDRE	1.7.2	Yes			No
Blue Edge Yellowware	Yellowware	2.6.3	No	1865	1830-1900	Yes

APPENDIX C – AFRICAN AMERICAN CEMETERY LISTS

Brown Cemetery (Dark Branch Community) (findagrave.com)

Name	Birth Date	Death Date
Barnes, Laretta M.	May 30, 1952	December 14, 2005
Brewington, Alfred Henry	February 10, 1948	December 9, 2017
Brewington, Arthur	1909	February 1941
Brewington, Burnett "Stump"	July 16, 1933	January 3, 2000
Brewington, Clara McKoy	August 30, 1914	August 15, 1992
Brewington, David	1893	December 10, 1966
Brewington, Ellen Lance	August 10, 1896	November 1991
Brewington, Emma Roddy	1878	February 11, 1941
Brewington, George Ferrel	February 20, 1941	March 23, 1942
Brewington, Isiah, Jr.	January 10, 1940	December 5, 1981
Brewington, James	1924	April 25, 1925
Brewington, James	September 4, 1921	November 5, 1997
Brewington, Jenkins	March 10, 1890	January 1978
Brewington, John Henry	1873	December 3, 1965
Brewington, Kenkine?	April 26, 1926	April 16, 1926
Brewington, Lena	April 18, 1918	January 2, 1945
Brewington, Lucille	December 1937	January 24, 1938
Brewington, Matilda	November 15, 1889	January 8, 1921
Brewington, Miles	March 21, 1892	November 20, 1980
Brewington, Nora	January 25, 1915	July 25, 1983
Brewington, Robert Earl	1899	November 13, 1938
Brewington, Sarah	July 30, 1910	September 30, 1980
Brewington, Sarah J. Walker		September 15, 1932
Brewington, Theodore Roosevelt	December 31 1934	August 24, 2001
Brown, Alexander	1938	2001
Brown, Evangeline	March 12, 1912	February 21, 1991
Brown, Fannie Underwood	March 10, 1842	October 6, 1926
Brown, Frank, Jr.	October 20, 1850	April 30, 1916
Brown, Jacquelyn Marie	June 25, 1945	February 24, 2014
Brown, Lawrence William	November 11, 1931	May 26, 1998
Brown, Louisa	August 11, 1867	December 30, 1924
Brown, Samuel, Sr.	1907	1988
Brown, Samuel, Jr.	1935	1998
Brown, James Walter	July 31, 1933	April 11, 1996

Brown, William P.	July 3, 1842	February 24, 1926
Brummel, Gilbert Alexander	March 7, 1918	July 2, 2000
Clark, Jimmie	June 14, 1939	February 13, 2006
Clark, Lee Andrew	May 4, 1934	September 9, 2018
Clark, Marian	December 27, 1930	August 30, 2018
Clark, Robert	December 5, 1906	June 1, 1981
Clark, Rosa	December 2, 1907	September 28, 1993
Collins, Julia	February 9, 1923	September 15, 2006
Dailey, Mary Ellen	October 13, 1934	June 29, 2007
Davis, Rev Jesse L.	January 15, 1935	July 30, 2017
Davis, Minnie Brewington	November 13, 1911	February 13, 1998
Davis, Patricia		September 16, 2017
Davis, Richard H., Sr.	December 17, 1908	November 8, 1994
Davis, Rosa Lee	November 6, 1933	June 29, 2004
Delts, Christianna Jones	June 16, 1893	November 24, 1995
Delts, Hazel Inez	March 4, 1924	April 9, 2001
Delts, Richard Henry Delts	May 9, 1945	February 13, 2001
Edge, Robert A.	February 29, 1964	March 6, 2018
Ellis, Annie Mae McKoy	August 10, 1911	September 5, 1993
Foy, William J.	April 21, 1925	March 24, 2003
Frink, Richard	1940	January 4, 2019
Hall, Lareatha B.	November 15, 1942	July 25, 2000
Hitch, Mary Eliza Davis	May 30, 1900	July 5, 1962
Hooper, Elsie Brewington	September 15, 1892	September 4, 1957
Jackson, Georgia "Hazel" Davis	September 1, 1914	July 20, 2017
Jacobs, Alexander Edward, III	June 16, 1975	March 21, 1998
Johnson, Betty W.	March 18, 1935	February 6, 2009
Jones, Everlena Brewington	September 14, 1911	January 21, 1999
Jones, Frank Clarence "Clarence"	August 8, 1908	November 7, 2008
Jones, Gwendolyn M.	September 13, 1941	December 13, 1997
Jones, Willie Arthur	March 3, 1913	July 26, 1960
Kinsey, Pearl M.	March 31, 1945	November 2, 1997
Lance, Queen Ann	April 4, 1892	March 27, 1966
McKoy, Annie Bell	May 8, 1920	December 7, 1980
McKoy, John Thomas, Jr.	February 3, 1916	August 15, 1989
McKoy, Lucinda B.	March 12, 1916	October 3, 2001
Merant, George, Sr.	October 9, 1909	August 29, 1990
Merant, Pearl	August 4, 1911	March 27, 1986

Moore, Daniel	February 26, 1936	December 17, 2006
Moore, Maggie	June 26, 1926	August 22, 1999
Moore, Mary Thelma Everette	May 30, 1922	April 19, 1997
Moore, Rebecca	1901	1978
Morant, Pearl Lene Delts (Copy?)	August 4, 1911	March 27, 1966
Murray, Abel	1933	1995
Nash, William Henry	December 25, 1897	December 9, 1974
Page, Bryan H.	July 2, 1953	November 29, 2007
Palmer, Lula M.	December 16, 1924	July 12, 2004
Parker, Emma Lee	May 25, 1916	January 20, 1969
Parker, Johnnie Latney	November 27, 1930	March 23, 1981
Parker, Pernell D.	December 1, 1938	February 23, 2010
Pearsall, Lucille M.	May 1, 1915	December 26, 2008
Pellam, Bessie Brewington	November 5, 1904	June 11, 2000
Price, Luretha Brown	December 15, 1925	April 27, 1958
Robinson, Katherine Marant	March 4, 1905	March 19, 2003
Russell, William Kenneth	February 10, 1924	July 26, 1987
Smith	1960	1963
Smith, Archie	February 28, 1925	March 7, 1974
Smith, Susanna Brewington	August 10, 1918	December 14, 1975
Smith, William Wellington	March 19, 1939	June 15, 1994
Spruill, Geraline V	November 29, 1937	October 19, 2009
Taylor, John Allison, Jr.	June 22, 1937	March 10, 1975
Taylor, Raymond	October 13, 1938	October 24, 2008
Vaught, Betsy R.	January 1, 1905	May 2, 1995
Vaught, Clayton Alfred	June 25, 1938	January 25, 2007
Vaught, Dora Alvis	August 6, 1915	December 4, 2006
Vaught, Eleanor	January 8, 1936	February 8, 1982
Vaught, Ivernell B.	June 14, 1943	December 6, 1981
Vaught, John	May 1, 1933	February 4, 1991
Vaught, Lawrence, Jr.	November 8, 1953	January 30, 2008
Vaught, LeRoy, Sr.	December 24, 1913	May 9, 1987
Vaught, Mary	1942	2005
Vaught, Odessa McKoy	February 10, 1928	August 16, 1993
White, Lorie Rose		August 15, 2017
Unknown, Essie Mae	1927	1987

Orton African American Cemetery (from Trinkley and Hacker 2015:165)

Name	Birth Date	Death Date
Brewington, Harry	December 31, 1936	January 5, 1937
Brown, Alexander		
Brown, Eliza	January 26, 1863	May 13, 1957
Brown, Mary Ann Davis	January 1818	September 16, 1918
William A. Brown	February 29, 1872	September 16, 1950
Davis, Amy	April 1842	January 26, 1892
Davis, Eli	September 10, 1854	April 30, 1881
Delt, Carrie	December 23, 1904	July 27, 1917
Delt, Henry	ca. 1849	April 19, 1919
Delt, Sarah	ca. 1863	March 6, 1918
Delts, Kaine	June 29, 1933	February 28, 1934
Delts, Matthew	ca. 1894	April 5, 1936
Dixon, Kate	November 1, 1857	February 4, 1936
Ellis, Herman Franklin	October 27, 1915	December 29, 1969
G[], B[]	ca. 1810	September 20, 1883
Hollins, Annie	October 15, 1865	October 30, 1918
Hooper, Schuyler	ca. 1840	November 24, 1876
Hooper, Sarah	ca. 1848	April 10, 1923
Howard, Eliza	January 23, 1863	May 13, 1957
Larence, Mary	August 11, 1882	May 11, 1917
Lawrence, Marion	ca. 1897	July 16, 1917
Lawrence, Mary	ca. 1879	May 11, 1917
McClammy, James Franklin	October 19, 1918	January 30, 1919
McClammy, Lucy A.	May 22, 1870	May 6, 1945
McClammy, Minnie L.	December 15, 1903	January 30, 1910
McClammy, R.K., Jr.	September 11, 1902	September 25, 1940
McClammy, Richard C.	May 19, 1865	January 24, 1937
McClammy, Thomas Franklin	ca. November 1918	January 30, 1919
McClammy, William A.	May 4, 1891	November 11, 1934
McCoy, Betsy Ann	November 20, 1867	October 8, 1883
McCoy, Jacob	March 11, 1882	July 13, 1912
Mickins, Mary	ca. 1876	March 16, 1899
Moore, Maggie Detls	1897	1977
Pearson, Hannah	1875	1958
Pearson, John E.	June 15, 1864	December 18, 1936
Pickett, Elijah	July 11, 1886	August 12, 1889

Pickett, Friday	March 22, 1859	July 30, 1819 (1919?)
Pickett, Teana	May 23, 1872	January 20, 1908
Smith, Mary Ellen McClammy	July 10, 1908	July 26, 1937
Walker, Maggie		September 16, 1956

Drew Cemetery* (Marsh Branch) (findagrave.com)

Name	Birth Date	Dath Date
Allison, Lucy Parker	August 15, 1886	June 25, 1960
Allison, Otha	September 15, 1895	November 16, 1960
Armstrong, James	August 27, 1918	March 2, 1975
Armstrong, Rachel Gore	December 10, 1892	July 7, 1956
Ballard, Deidre	December 22, 1965	July 10, 2013
Barber, Fanny "Fannie" McCullough	1872	
Beany		
Beatty, Jerry Mye	May 15, 1926	Deceember 27, 1995
Beatty, Ruth		April 10, 2010
Betts, Alfred	March 31, 1887	April 23, 1945
Betts, Dora Lee Everett	April 6, 1887	December 4, 1961
Bogie, Ella Denton Martin	September 20, 1864	July 12, 1906
Brewington, Lillian	1911	1989
Brewington, Vincent Edward	September 15, 1964	June 2, 1968
Brown, Alfred	1976	August 5, 2012
Brown, Anne E Davis	September 10, 1885	January 5, 1942
Brown, Anne Jeannette Smtih	January 20, 1942	December 5, 2010
Brown, Austin Edward	December 2, 1914	July 14, 1967
Brown, Edward	February 8, 1880	October 10, 1956
Brown, Howard	June 12, 1939	
Brown, Infant Boy (Twin)	July 1 1948	July 1 1948
Brown, Infant Boy (Twin)	July 1 1948	July 1 1948
Brown, Lucy Reson	1859	February 25, 1919
Brown, Lula Ann	November 14, 1892	June 3, 1944
Brown, William Samuel	March 31, 1921	
Bryant, Chester Meyo	August 24, 1899	Janurary 14, 1967
Bryant, Cleveland	August 10, 1955	July 23, 2016
Burney, Maggie K	1916	1991
Canady, Elizabeth M. Hawes	September 1850	August 1902
Clark, Cora Jane Jones	September 15, 1896	May 24, 1973
Clark, Lawrence	May 3, 1920	November 5, 1981

Clark, Pembroke	June 15, 1897	
Corbett, Theresa A.	June 17, 1887	November 9, 1887
Cowan, Katie Griffin	May 29, 1888	November 26, 1922
Davis, Ceallie Leak	1881	November 25, 1945
Davis, Charles Wayne	August 31, 1957	November 29, 1993
Davis, Harris	1907	1967
Davis, Lola M. Grayer	July 6, 1919	September 14, 1943
Davis, Rev. Richard H., Jr.	August 20, 1930	June 21, 2012
Davis, Robert H., Jr.	1931	June 21 2012
Davis, Ruby P.	May 13, 1932	September 10, 1993
Delts, Berry	1962	1983
Deshield, Daisy Lucille Stevenson	April 29, 1911	June 13, 1956
Drew, Carolina Amanda McKeithan	October 4, 1820	May 21, 1887
Drew, Christopher C.	1855	September 25, 1885
Drew, Rowena F. Galloway	December 1859	August 14, 1878
Drew, William Henry	November 5, 1816	July 20, 1900
Dunn, Essie B. Betts	December 21, 1910	March 29, 1960
Edge, Helen M.	December 17, 1944	April 16, 1997
Edge, Johnnie	September 6, 1915	August 15, 1969
Edge, Mary Jane Green	1916	1985
Galloway, Annie Mae	August 11, 1923	March 21, 2007
Galloway, Beatrice Parker	October 27, 1901	December 13, 1988
Galloway, Corp David	March 11, 1896	March 18, 1969
Galloway, Retha M. Parker	July 7, 1935	Decemmber 11, 2016
Galloway, Rivers, Sr.	1929	1991
Gardner, Frank, Jr.	November 9, 1939	September 2, 2017
Gardner, Lucille Parker	June 16, 1929	October 16, 2012
Gore, Nancy	September 16, 1844	February 4, 1918
Graham, Dora K.	January 19, 1924	November 5, 1995
Green, Linda	August 19, 1949	September 14, 2017
Green, Mary B.		November 6, 1940
Green, William, Jr.	December 12, 1914	May 22, 2006
Greene, Mable	April 23, 1928	November 11, 2003
Greene, Martha	September 18, 1930	January 17, 1999
Greene, Montez	September 22, 1990	July 28, 2017
Griffen, Mary E. Reeves	September 6, 1876	September 27, 1957
Hakeem, Nasim Elam	October 20, 1973	April 27, 2014
Halbert, Alice J.	November 3, 1915	October 20, 1998
Hall, Alice, "Allie" Reaves	February 1, 1914	July 2, 2002

Hall, Catherine	July 29, 1944	May 16, 1945
Hamby, Nancy Ann	March 22, 1963	April 2, 1963
Hankins, Abrun	1852	October 28, 1927
Harker, Collins	June 3, 1885	April 25, 1913
Harker, Ebbin E.	October 1859	October 1, 1940
Harker, Isadora "Dora" Martin	August 1852	February 26, 1926
Harper, William	June 3, 1885	April 25, 1913
Herring, Mamie E.	September 19, 1926	September 28, 1972
Hicks, Jimmy L.	May 19, 1926	August 24, 2016
Hill, Archie	1907	April 9, 1947
Holmes, Ruth Brown	April 15, 1920	May 8, 1969
Hyman, Mary R.	October 1, 1900	April 7, 1992
Jinwright, Adeline B. Brown	October 11, 1907	September 16, 1996
Jinwright, Allison R.		February 15, 2011
Jinwright, Jeremiah "Jerry"	1907	
Johnson, Etta G.	September 15, 1909	May 13, 1983
Johnson, Vera Shipman	1959	April 14, 2006
Jones, Edward "Ned"	February 15, 1880	April 1, 1955
Jones, Edward	April 23, 1909	June 28, 1982
Jones, Evangline	December 7, 1914	February 14, 1917
Jones, Leander	May 29, 1916	March 31, 1993
Jones, Mary "Mamie" Barnard/Bernard	November 1875	May 26, 1930
Jones, Millie McColey	1848	July 12, 1937
Jones, Upshaw Reaves	August 10, 1925	April 30, 1927
Jones, William	1854	November 23, 1936
Jones, William Edward "Will" Jones, Jr.	July 15, 1963	November 17, 2011
Joyner, Evelyn	1919	April 23, 2011
Joyner, William Henry		
Keel, Ida Pearson	September 23, 1905	September 7, 1979
Kelley, Doris J.	September 24, 1927	June 5, 2012
Kelly, Ann M.	July 18, 1939	1978
Kelly, Cornelius	April 4, 1932	February 16, 1991
Kelly, Jacob Edison "Jake," Sr.	March 10, 1904	October 8, 1985
Kelly, Jake, Jr.	April 14, 1933	July 14, 1995
Kelly, Kevin	February 13, 1958	January 5, 1994
Kelly, Pearl V.	1906	December 6, 1988
King, Barbara "Comanche" Smith	1945	March 22, 2002
Leggett, James E.	1935	1973

Lucas, James C.	October 30, 1899	January 27, 1959
Martin, Lydia Brooks	August 1829	December 9, 1900
Matthews, Belton	1907	1994
McClain, Earnest, Jr.	May 6, 1934	January 23, 2011
McClain, Mamie S.	June 25, 1917	March 3, 2017
McClain, William "Tom"	1933	October 4, 2002
McCoy, Rosa Vanessa	May 31, 1963	August 22, 2007
McMillan, Andrew	1889	October 27, 1939
McMillan, Andrew Wilson, Jr.	July 5, 1919	September 18, 2009
McMillan, Bertha Greene	January 2, 1911	February 14, 1986
McMillan, Fred	1912	July 5, 1940
McMillan, Harry Lee	June 16, 1947	January 20, 1973
McMillan, Irma K.	October 8, 1935	April 6, 1996
McMillian, John W.	May 31, 1924	May 18, 1995
McMillan, Lillian	January 28, 1923	December 21, 2016
McMillian, Lucy	July 6, 1913	August 1, 1975
McMillian, Nora Merrick	February 12, 1917	May 28, 1970
McMillan, Patricia Ann	September 30, 1960	December 4, 1960
McMillan, Reginald Antoin "Reggie"	July 28, 1983	December 6, 2011
McMillan, Rosabell Bell "Rosa" Reaves	August 16, 1917	February 25, 2008
McMillan, William E	September 30, 1926	October 21, 2011
McMilliam, George	June 18, 1941	February 19, 2008
McMillian, Brian R.	June 27, 1962	June 21, 2018
McMillian, George	June 18, 1941	February 18, 2008
McMillian, John, Sr.	February 26, 1921	May 29, 1992
McMillian, Warren Edward	December 31, 1921	December 8, 1951
McMillon, James W	May 6, 1890	February 5, 1961
McMillon, Lydia	March 4, 1896	October 13, 1979
Meadows, Juno		
Miller, Elnora Parker	February 9, 1946	March 9, 2014
Millinor, Charles Thomas	1848	October 25, 1924
Millinor, Sarah Linsey Arnold	1858	December 18, 1922
Millinor, William Winfield "Willie"	June 16, 1890	August 22, 1926
Moore, Bernetta Ann	February 28, 1955	February 27, 1992
Moore, Goldie	1916	May 11, 2013
Moore, Kate	1870	July 12, 1930
Moore, Lester, Jr.	February 28, 1945	October 19, 1973
Moore, Mary E.	1933	2000

Moore, Millie Jane	February 4, 1905	October 4, 1987
Moore, Rosa Lee Parker	May 27, 1927	September 9, 2001
Moore, Warren Christophor Lanier	January 1, 1976	November 15, 1989
Parker, Annie Elizabeth Flowers	November 1, 1929	March 30, 2002
Parker, Charity Christabell Reaves	1906	August 19, 1939
Parker, Pvt Herbert	June 12, 1896	May 15, 1962
Parker, James		October 17, 2009
Parker, John, Sr.	1907	1988
Parker, John, Jr.		February 10, 2015
Parker, LeRoy "Bud"	May 20, 1923	April 19, 1985
Parker, Malisha Parker	July 8, 1898	January 11, 1967
Parker, Mary E. McMillan	May 13, 1923	November 5, 1983
Parker, Mary Jane	November 16, 1911	March 2, 1981
Parker, Oliver	September 5, 1903	May 14, 1980
Parker, Violet Hill	May 4, 1874	May 8, 1955
Parker, William L.	1927	December 23, 2006
Powell, Lula Mae	July 9, 1919	October 16, 2007
Prince, Luretha	February 19, 1930	May 23, 1987
Randall, Joseph	1788	December 9, 1810
Rasheed, Howard Sultan	February 3, 1953	April 27, 2013
Reaves, Amelia Davis	March 6, 1900	February 25, 1963
Reaves, Brunette, Jr.	January 2, 1930	April 17, 1992
Reaves, Charity C.		January 12, 1932
Reaves, Charlie	November 11, 1880	November 4, 1904
Reaves, Christopher C.	April 2, 1890	September 28, 1974
Reaves, Dunking	January 6, 1874	October 15, 1922
Reaves, Fred	September 10, 1887	May, 24, 1924
Reaves, Gertrude B.	December 30, 1902	December 29, 1991
Reaves, Infant Female	February 1, 1914	February 1, 1914
Reaves, James Daniel	November 17, 1877	February 10, 1963
Reaves, James Woodrow	September 28, 1916	January 2, 1917
Reaves, Joel Lide	August 12, 1782	July 13, 1860
Reaves, Mamie J.	July 29, 1880	December 4, 1912
Reaves, Paul	October 15, 1878	November 25, 1924
Reaves, Sarah Galloway	May 1790	October 18, 1874
Reaves, Pvt William Ellis	October 4, 1912	April 20, 1961
Reaves, William J.		April 13, 1930
Reynolds, Sterling Bund	September 2, 1842	October 31, 1880
Roberts, Lillie Mae Brown	July 27, 1916	September 16, 1965

Rutland, Dealia	June 17, 1918	June 17, 1918
Shaw, Barbara Jane		
Shaw, José		May 22, 2005
Shipman, Lillie G	July 2, 1912	June 22, 2005
Smith, Amanda Estell Barber	November 11, 1986	August 15, 1966
Smith, Amelia Josey Reaves	May 18, 1915	December 12, 2011
Smith, Arthur	August 1, 1905	December 19, 1923
Smith, Charles	June 6, 1921	July 23, 1979
Smith, Daniel	December 8, 1913	February 6, 1975
Smith, Hector		November 26, 1925
Smith, James Fletcher Smith	1896	November 1944
Smith, John	1925	February 13, 2009
Smith, John Arthur	1925	2006
Smith, Junius Ernest	December 17, 1891	June 5, 1973
Smith, Maggie McClain	September 5, 1894	April 7, 1976
Smith, Mary C	March 13, 1912	June 14, 1925
Smith, Mary Mamie	1894	January 8, 1990
Smith, Reginald Maurice	1957	1989
Smith, William Bernard	November 23, 1932	December 9, 1991
Stevenson, Eddie	December 25, 1902	July 12, 1972
Stevenson, Harris	March 13, 1904	September 28, 1970
Stillman, Johan Elias Gainey Stillman	October 10, 2013	October 10, 2013
Swinton, Randolph	April 14, 1950	May 27, 1992
Thees, John Alexander	1857	March 1897
Townsend, George Vincent	February 23, 1900	February 24, 1976
Townsend, Lucia Betts	March 27, 1898	October 16, 1978
Vaught, Hezekiah	September 1, 1931	September 18, 1961
Wade, Clara J.	March 10, 1878	March 21, 1980
Watkins, Mary Lou "Bunkey" Brown	January 9, 1947	September 30, 2018
Wearon, Frances	1850	January 13, 1930
White, Lois M	December 31, 1924	February 24, 1999
Williams, Elenao Reaves	May 5, 1922	October 8, 1987
Williams, Rossevelt	September 1, 1948	September 30, 2000
Williamson, Annie	August 20, 1886	November 16, 1933
Wilson, Ethel Gail Graham	January 8, 1957	March 7, 2017
Wilson, Lula R Reaves	November 21, 1892	September 3, 1991

***This list reflects names in the modern New Drew Cemetery, which contains headstones from the original Drew Cemetery alongside modern (post-1950s) burials.**

APPENDIX D – CENSUS LISTS

The terms used in this section, particularly for racial categories, are taken directly from the census. In order to accurately represent the time period under study, these terms were transferred here rather than substituting more modern and considerate racial descriptions. The words here do not reflect the language of the author.

Dark Branch Community Census Records (1880-1940)

Associated Community	Year	Township	Name	Age	Sex	Race	Relationship to Head of Household	Occupation	Industry
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Virgil Smith	37	Male	Black	Head	Works Turpentine	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Julia Smith	24	Female	Black	Wife	Keeping House	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Isidora Smith	2	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	William A Smith	1	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Priscilla Smith	70	Female	Black	Mother		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Sarah Pearce	9	Female	Black	Neice		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Franklin Brown	28	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Fannie Brown	24	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Annie Brown	5	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	James W Brown	3	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Capitola Brown	2	Female	Black	Daughter		

Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	William H Brown	2 mo.	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Franklin Brown	65	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Jane Brown	60	Female	Black	Wife	Keeping House	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Caesar Gallway	30	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Hagar Gallway	22	Female	Black	Wife	Keeping House	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Ellen Brown	15	Female	Black	Neice		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Solomon King	13	Male	Black	Nephew	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Simpronius Pearce	6	Male	Black	Nephew		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	DeRosset Pearce	4	Male	Black	Nephew		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Charles Allen	37	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Mary F Allen	36	Female	Black	Wife	Keeping House	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Thomas Allen	10	Male	Black	Son	At Home	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Mary A Allen	8	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Mary Jane Allen	7	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Elizabeth A Allen	6	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Harriet A Allen	3	Female	Black	Daughter		

Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Edward Clark	55	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Catherine Clark	46	Female	Black	Wife	Keeping House	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Rachel Clark	13	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Mary J Clark	9	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Nicholas Clark	22	Male	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Jane Clark	18	Female	Black	Wife	Keeping House	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Andrew Murphy	30	Male	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Sarah Murphy	23	Female	Black	Wife	Keeping House	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Robert Clark	46	Male	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Hester Clark	24	Female	Black	Wife	Keeping House	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Robert Clark Jr.	5	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Harriet Clark	2	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	William Brown	28	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Leah Brown	23	Female	Black	Wife	Keeping House	
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	John W Brown	6	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	Anna M Brown	3	Female	Black	Daughter		

Dark Branch	1880	Town Creek	William W Brown	1	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Jacob McKay	60	Male	Black	Head	Farm	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Silla McKay	50	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Mary E McKay	30	Female	Black	Daughter	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Clarisa McKay	20	Female	Black	Daughter	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	William McKay	18	Male	Black	Son	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Ida McKay	16	Female	Black	Daughter	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	John McKay	14	Male	Black	Son	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Benjamin McKay	12	Male	Black	Son	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Louisa G McKay	6	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Florence McKay	4	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Julia Walker	60	Female	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Hannah Walker	28	Female	Black	Daughter	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Margaret Walker	21	Female	Black	Daughter	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Betsy A Walker	17	Female	Black	Daughter	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Eliza Walker	5	Female	Black	Daughter		

Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Mary M Walker	3	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Dewey Walker	1	Male	Black	Grand Son		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Jackson Smith	57	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Eliza Smith	47	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	William Smith	8	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Bella Smith	6	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	William Edge	25	Male	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Mary Edge	23	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Alia Edge	5	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Oscar Edge	3	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Archie Edge	1	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Isham Moore	40	Male	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Jane Moore	30	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Lucy A Moore	10	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Cora Moore	7	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Archie Murray	40	Male	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	

Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Malinda Murray	28	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Margaret Murray	10	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	John Murray	8	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Charles Allen	56	Male	Black	Head	Farm	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Frances Allen	53	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Bessie Allen	20	Female	Black	Daughter	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Harriet Allen	18	Female	Black	Daughter	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Eddie W Allen	5	Male	Black	Grandson		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Margaret Allen	3	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Julia Allen	1	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Hagar Galloway	48	Female	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Augustus Galloway	19	Male	Black	Son	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Swift Galloway	15	Male	Black	Son	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Richard Galloway	12	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	William Galloway	10	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	George Freeman	61	Male	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	

Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Elsie Freeman	35	Female	Black	Daughter	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Louis Bunting	42	Male	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Frank Brown	55	Male	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Fannie Brown	50	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	James Brown	24	Male	Black	Son	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	William Brown	53	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Louisa Bryson	38	Female	Black	Servant		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Carrie Bryson	12	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Tilla Bryson	10	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1900	Town Creek	Queen A Bryson	8	Female	Black	Daughter		
Possibly Pleasant Oaks/Lilliput	1910	Town Creek	Venus Davis	65	Female	Mulatto	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Possibly Pleasant Oaks/Lilliput	1910	Town Creek	Kate Moore	34	Female	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Possibly Pleasant Oaks/Lilliput	1910	Town Creek	Lucinda Watters	50	Female	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Possibly Pleasant Oaks/Lilliput	1910	Town Creek	Jenkins Watters	19	Male	Black	Son	Farm Laborer	Working Out

Possibly Pleasant Oaks/Lilliput	1910	Town Creek	Elsie Watters	17	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Possibly Pleasant Oaks/Lilliput	1910	Town Creek	David Watters	12	Male	Black	Son	none	
Possibly Pleasant Oaks/Lilliput	1910	Town Creek	Benjamin Watters	10	Male	Black	Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Ann Davis	58	Female	Mulatto	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Henry O Davis	36	Male	Mulatto	Son	Fisherman	Drift Wt
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Walter Davis	16	Male	Mulatto	Son	Farm Laborer	Home Farm
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Jesse Davis	7	Male	Mulatto	Grandson	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Robert Davis	5	Male	Mulatto	Grandson	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Richard Davis	1 y 5 mo.	Male	Mulatto	Grandson	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Miles Brewington	55	Male	Mulatto	Head	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Maria Brewington	51	Female	Mulatto	Wife	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Maggie Brewington	22	Female	Mulatto	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Miles Brewington	20	Male	Mulatto	Son	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Susan Brewington	18	Female	Mulatto	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	John H Brewington	31	Male	Mulatto	Head	Farm Laborer	Working Out

Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Anna Brewington	32	Female	Mulatto	Wife	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Samuel Brewington	10	Male	Mulatto	Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	William Edge	39	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Mary Edge	35	Female	Black	Wife	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Belle Edge	17	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Anna Edge	15	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Oscar Edge	12	Male	Black	Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Archie Edge	10	Male	Black	Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Mazingo Edge	6	Male	Black	Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Joseph Clark	25	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Lucy A Clark	21	Female	Black	Wife	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Robert Clark	3	Male	Black	Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Scipeo Clark	1 y. 11 mo.	Male	Black	Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Margaret Walker	33	Female	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Mary Walker	14	Female	Black	Daughter	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Jessie Walker	11	Female	Black	Daughter	none	

Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Rebecca Walker	9	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Lizzie Walker	7	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Katherine Walker	5	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	George Walker	2	Male	Black	Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Betsy Ann Walker	25	Female	Black	Sister-in-Law	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Robert Clark	35	Male	Black	Head	Day Laborer	Odd Jobs
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Mary Clark	40	Female	Black	Wife	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Frederick Smith	28	Male	Black	Boarder	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Melvin Smith	70	Male	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Lena Smith	37	Female	Black	Wife	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Ellen Pearce	15	Female	Black	Step Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Harry Pearce	11	Male	Black	Step Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Isham Moore	47	Male	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Jane Moore	50	Female	Black	Wife	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Cora Miller	19	Female	Black	Step Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Kate Brown	28	Female	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	Working Out

Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Lucille Brown	8	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Lucy Brown	6	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Mary Brown	4	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Ann Brown	65	Female	Black	Mother in Law	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	James Brown	38	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Sarah Brown	40	Female	Black	Wife	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	William Brown	19	Male	Black	Son	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Sarah B Brown	17	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Jacob McKoy	70	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Silla McKoy	55	Female	Black	Wife	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Clara McKoy	36	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	William McKoy	27	Male	Black	Son	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Duncan McKoy	22	Male	Black	Son	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Ida McKoy	20	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	George McKoy	18	Male	Black	Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	John McKoy	16	Male	Black	Son	none	

Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Florence McKoy	5	Female	Mulatto	Granddaughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Samuel McKoy	3	Male	Mulatto	Grand Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Margaret McKoy	1 y. 6 mo.	Female	Mulatto	Granddaughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	William P. Brown	60	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Louisa Brown	45	Female	Black	Wife	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Matilda Brown	18	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Queen A Brown	16	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Luola M Brown	7	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Nathaniel Brown	5	Male	Black	Grand Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Henry Brown	3	Male	Black	Grand Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Rosabella Brown	2	Female	Black	Granddaughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Alexander Brown	2 mo.	Male	Black	Grand Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Carrie Bryson	21	Female	Mulatto	Step Daughter	Servant	Private Family
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Charles Allen	65	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Frances Allen	62	Female	Black	Wife	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Betsy Allen	30	Female	Black	Daughter	none	

Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Edward Allen	18	Male	Black	Son	Farm Laborer	Home Farm
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Abraham Jones	42	Male	Black	Head	Ferryman	River Ferry
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Ann Jones	40	Female	Black	Wife	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Ann Jones	11	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	William Jones	9	Male	Black	Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Abraham Jones	7	Male	Black	Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	James Jones	5	Male	Black	Son	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Samuel Betts	42	Male	Black	Head	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Florence Betts	40	Female	Black	Wife	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Florence Betts	12	Female	Black	Daughter	none	
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Frank Brown	55	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Turpentine Forest
Dark Branch	1910	Town Creek	Fannie Brown	55	Female	Black	Wife	none	
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Joseph Clark	38	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Lucy A Clark	30	Female	Black	Wife	none	
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Robert E Clark	13	Male	Black	Son	none	
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Sipeo Clark	11	Male	Black	Son		

Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Sarah J Clark	9	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Isham Moore	65	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Jane Moore	50	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	William Edge	49	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Mary Edge	43	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Maggie M Edge	16	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	William H Lofton	9	Male	Black	Nephew		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	John T Hoskins	8	Male	Black	Nephew		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Mag Walker	38	Female	Black	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Mary Walker	21	Female	Black	Daughter	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Lizie Walker	16	Female	Black	Daughter	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	George Walker	9	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Vange L Walker	5	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Johnie Walker	4	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Elafander Walker	2	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	William P Brown	70	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory

Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Louise Brown	50	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Queen Ann Deltz	27	Female	Black	Daughter	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Pearl Deltz	8	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Rosevelt McKoy	10	Female	Black	Grandchild		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Nathanal McKoy	14	Male	Black	Grandchild		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Miles Brewington Jr.	28	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Matidia Brewington	28	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Minnie L Brewington	9	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Norena Brewington	5	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Restia Brewington	3	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Joseph W Brewington	3 mo.	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	John McKoy	28	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Fannie McKoy	25	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Emma L McKoy	7	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Clarah E McKoy	5	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	John T McKoy	2 y. 10 mo.	Male	Black	Son		

Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Jenkins Brewington	30	Male	Black	Head	Fireman	Fish Factory
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Annie Brewington	30	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Betsie Brewington	15	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	King Solomon	55	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Joseph Solomon	45	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Lewis Solomon	3	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	John H Brewington	47	Male	Mulatto	Head	Oil Tender	Fish Factory
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Emma Brewington	40	Female	Mulatto	Wife		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Evelena Brewington	9	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Miles Brewington Sr.	80	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Mariah Brewington	65	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Julia Smith	5	Female	Black	Grandchild		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Abe Jones	45	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Anna Jones	40	Female	Black	Wife		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Thomas Jones	11	Male	Black	Son		
Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Clarance Jones	8	Male	Black	Son		

Dark Branch	1920	Town Creek	Mary Jones	4	Female	Black	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	James Brown	58	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Saw Mill
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Sarah Brown	50	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Eddie Brown	18	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Alice M Brown	15	Female	Negro	Adopted Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Annie Jones	46	Female	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Thomas Jones	21	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Fertilizer Plant
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Clarance Jones	19	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Fertilizer Plant
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Mary Jones	15	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Martha Jones	15	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Maggie Walker	51	Female	Negro	Head		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	George Walker	21	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Fish Factory
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Katherine Walker	19	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Evangeline Walker	16	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Lucy Lee Walker	14	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Mary Mills	35	Female	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm

Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	William Edge	55	Male	Negro	Head	Farmer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Mary Edge	52	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Maggie M Edge	25	Female	Negro	Daughter	Cook	Private Family
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	William H Edge	20	Male	Negro	Adopted Son	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Johnie Edge	14	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Mary Edge	8	Female	Negro	Granddaughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Willie E Edge	5	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Joe C Clark	44	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Saw mill
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Sarah Clark	19	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Hester Clark	5	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Dave Brewington	34	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Helen Brewington	32	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Ned Brewington	15	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Gus Brewington	13	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Lucinda Brewington	11	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Lara Brewington	10	Female	Negro	Daughter		

Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	James Brewington	8	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Ethel M Brewington	3 y. 1 mo.	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Queen Ann Brown	38	Female	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Pearl Brown	18	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Robert Clark	23	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Rosa B Clark	22	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Lula M Clark	5	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Lee B Clark	1 y. 4 mo.	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Solomon King	62	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Josaphine King	50	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Louis King	14	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Jenkins Brewington	40	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Annie Brewington	41	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Clarabell Brewington	7	Female	Negro	Granddaughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Lucinda Brewington	63	Female	Negro	Mother		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	John H Brewington	50	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm

Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Emma Brewington	45	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Evalena Brewington	18	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Miles M Brewington Jr.	38	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Norena Brewington	15	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Retha Brewington	13	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Joseph Brewington	10	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Miles Brewington Sr.	80	Male	Negro	Father	Retired	
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Louis Alridge	47	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	R Emma Alridge	49	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Roosevelt Alridge	12	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Duncan Mckoy	44	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Cora Mckoy	40	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Annie M Mckoy	19	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Alexander Mckoy	12	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Mary L Hooper	61	Female	Negro	Sister		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Ben Brown	33	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	City

Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Lizzie Brown	24	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Venis Davis	78	Female	Negro	Head	Retired	
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	John J Ramsaur	54	Male	White	Head	Farmer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Sallie F Ramsaur	45	Female	White	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Eva M Ramsaur	24	Female	White	Daughter	Teacher	High School
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Joseph T Ramsaur	20	Male	White	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Helen Ramsaur	19	Female	White	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Fred E Lofton	35	Male	Negro	Head	Farmer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Pearl Lofton	24	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Naomia Lofton	11	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Fredrick M Lofton	8	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Maudell Lofton	6	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Desmond White	33	Male	Negro	Head	Labor	Saw Mill
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Thomas White	80	Male	Negro	Father	Retired	
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Sarah White	10	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Erfell White	9	Female	Negro	Daughter		

Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Thomas White	6	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Herman White	4 y. 11 m.	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Emma White	3 y. 1 mo.	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	James E White	30	Male	Negro	Head	Bridge tender	Draw Bridge
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Mary White	25	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Eula M White	10	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	James O White	8	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Ernestine White	5	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Mary C White	3 y. 1 mo.	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Euelie White	2 y. 3 mo.	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Lathell White	3 mo.	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Sam Dudley	40	Male	Negro	Head	Farmer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Georgia Dudley	38	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Cara L Dudley	19	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Edgar Dudley	18	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Gladys Dudley	10	Female	Negro	Daughter		

Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Sam Dudley Jr.	8	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Laurance Dudley	7	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Ellis L Dudley	4 y. 1 mo.	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Elnora Dudley	3	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Clara Adams	48	Female	Negro	Head	Merchant	Gen Store
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Nelson Adams	10	Male	Negro	Adopted Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Mary Blaney	39	Female	Negro	Hired Woman	Cook	Private Family
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Gilbert H Holland	65	Male	Negro	Head	Merchant	Gen Store
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Minnie E Holland	48	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	George Holland	17	Male	Negro	Adopted Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Joseph Holland	13	Male	Negro	Adopted Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Carrie E Reaves	37	Female	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Willard Reaves	18	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Louise Reaves	16	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Edith Reaves	14	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Sam Vann	89	Male	Negro	Head	Retired	

Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Eve Vann	80	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Aaron Moore	63	Male	Negro	Head	Farmer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Lizzie Moore	50	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	James Haskin	40	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Idar A Haskin	38	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Henry M Haskin	9	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Charles H McMillan	40	Male	Negro	Brother-in-law	Laborer	Saw Mill
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Anna Davis	77	Female	Negro	Head	Farmer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Georgia Davis	15	Female	Negro	Granddaughter	Farmer	
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Fred Smith	40	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Susana Smith	35	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Samuel Smith	17	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Julietta Smith	14	Female	Negro	Daughter	Laborer	
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Cristabel Smith	12	Female	Negro	Daughter	Laborer	
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Isadora Smith	7	Female	Negro	Daughter	Laborer	
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Archie Smith	5	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	

Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Freddie Smith	1	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	John McKoy	42	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Fannie McKoy	38	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Emma L McKoy	17	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Clara McKoy	15	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	John McKoy	13	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Anna B McKoy	7	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Dillard McKoy	4	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Odell McKoy	2	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Willie J McKoy	1 mo.	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Stephen Price	24	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Martha Price	21	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Louisa Price	5	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Elizabeth Price	4	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	James A Price	10 mo.	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Estell Delts	20		Negro	Hired Woman	Cook	Private family

Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Mathew Delts	32	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Christaina Delts	30	Female	Negro	Wife		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Costelia Delts	10	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Abraham Delts	9	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Henry M Delts	8	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Hazel I Delts	6	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Katie L Delts	5	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Maggie M Delts	3	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1930	Town Creek	Cristabel Delts	8 mo.	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	William Berry	69	Male	Negro	Head	Unable to Work	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Clara Adams	66	Female	Negro	Head	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Nelson Adams	31	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Samuel Dudley	51	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Cacasote Weer
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Georgia M Dudley	48	Female	Negro	Wife	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Samuel Dudley	19	Male	Negro	Son	School	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Lawrence Dudley	18	Male	Negro	Son	School	

Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Ellis Dudley	15	Male	Negro	Son	School	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Elnora Dudley	12	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Fred Lofton	46	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Pearle Lofton Jr.	36	Female	Negro	Wife	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Fred Lofton	16	Male	Negro	Son	School	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Mardel Lofton	15	Female	Negro	Daughter	School	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Sarah Lofton	75	Female	Negro	Mother	Unable to Work	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	James E White	40	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Mary White	36	Female	Negro	Wife	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	James O White	18	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Ernistine White	15	Female	Negro	Daughter	School	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Mary C White	14	Female	Negro	Daughter	School	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Evelyn White	12	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Horace White	10	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Onslow White	8	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Lewis White	7	Male	Negro	Son		

Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Alonza White	6	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Thelma White	4	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	John I White	8 mo.	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Thomas White	16	Male	Negro	Nephew	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Herman White	13	Male	Negro	Nephew		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Jessie James Knox	37	Male	White	Head	Farmer	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Eva Knox	33	Female	White	Wife	School Teacher	Public Schools
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Emily Knox	6	Female	White	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Joseph Ramsaur	30	Male	White	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Annie Laurie Ramsaur	29	Female	White	Wife	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Joan Ramsaur	3	Female	White	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Laurence Galloway	27	Male	White	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Helen Galloway	29	Female	White	Wife	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Helen F Galloway	5 mo.	Female	White	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	John J Ramsaur	64	Male	White	Head	Farmer	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Sally F Ramsaur	55	Female	White	Wife	Home Housework	

Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	LeRoy Vaught	26	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Dora Vaught	23	Female	Negro	Wife	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Eleanor Vaught	4	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Pearleen Vaught	2	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	James W Brown	66	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Sarah Brown	72	Female	Negro	Wife	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Eddie Lance	28	Male	Negro	Grandson	Unable to Work	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	William Brown	56	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Jessie Lee Brown	9	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Robert Hooper	65	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Elsie Hooper	51	Female	Negro	Wife	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Sarah Clark	28	Female	Negro	Head	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Charles H Clark	7	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Theadore Clark	5	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	William Mc Clark	3	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Roy Sinclair Clark	2	Male	Negro	Son		

Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Rudolph Clark	5 mo.	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	William Edge	66	Male	Negro	Head	Unable to Work	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Maggie M Swinson	35	Female	Negro	Daughter	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	William Swinson	14	Male	Negro	Grandson	School	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Peter Green	55	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Mary Green	50	Female	Negro	Wife	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Samuel Brown	35	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Evangeline Brown	28	Female	Negro	Wife	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Laurence W Brown	8	Male	Negro	Son	Elementary school, 2nd grade	North Carolina
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Walter J Brown	6	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Samuel Brown Jr.	4	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Alexander Brown	2	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Clyde C Brown	5 mo.	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Queen Ann Delts	47	Female	Negro	Head	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Pearl Morant	28	Female	Negro	Daughter	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	George Morant	30	Male	Negro	Son-in-law	Gardener	

Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Evangeline Morant	9 mo.	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Harry Lance	45	Male	Negro	Cousin	Stevedore	Shipping
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Lizzie Moore	37	Female	Negro	Head	Farm Laborer	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Jaunita Moore	16	Female	Negro	Daughter	School	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Dan Moore	4	Male	Negro	Son		
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Louise Nixon	25	Female	Negro	Niece	Farm Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Mathew Williams	49	Male	Negro	Head	Farm Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Geneva Williams	39	Female	Negro	Wife	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Anne Williams	19	Female	Negro	Daughter	School	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Joseph Williams	16	Male	Negro	Son	School	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Thomas B Bryant	61	Male	Negro	Head	Unable to Work	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Mabel L Bryant	51	Female	Negro	Wife	Farm Laborer	Farm
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Robert R Bryant	71	Male	Negro	Head	Unable to Work	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Chestley Bryant	44	Male	Negro	Head	Farmer	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Jessie Bryant	40	Female	Negro	Wife	Home Housework	
Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Marion Bryant	23	Female	Negro	Daughter	Home Housework	

Dark Branch	1940	Town Creek	Anna Bell Bryant	18	Female	Negro	Daughter	Home Housework	
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Orton Community Census Records (1870-1940)

Associated Community	Year	Township	Name	Age	Sex	Race	Relationship to head of household	Occupation	Industry
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Frank Brown	50	Male			Farmer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Jane Brown	50	Female			Keeping House	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Frances Brown	25	Female			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Patrick Brown	20	Male			Farm Laborer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Franklin Brown	18	Male			Farm Laborer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Julia Brown	14	Female			at home	

Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Hagar Brown	12	Female			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Richard Pearce	50	Male			Farmer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Lucy Pearce	30	Female			Keeping House	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Edward Brown	11	Male			Farm Laborer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Jane Brown	8	Female			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Ellen Brown	6	Female			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Elvis Pearce	16	Male			Farm Laborer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Harriett Pearce	6 mo.	Female			at home	

Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Sallie Hill	50	Female			Keeping House	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Solomon Walker	45	Male			Farmer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Julia Walker	25	Female			Keeping House	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Perine Walker	4	Female			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Solomon Walker	11 mo.	Male			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	John Green	60	Male			Farmer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Bettie Green	38	Female			Keeping House	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Sarah Brown	23	Female			House Servant?	

Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Armond Green	22	Male			Farm Laborer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	William Davis	30	Male			Farmer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Amoy [Amy] Davis	26	Female			Keeping House	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Ellie [Eli] Davis	6	Male			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Mary Mills	52	Female			House Keeping	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Jeffery Crance [Lawrence]	55	Male			Farmer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Cheson Crance [Lawrence]	48	Male			Farmer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Elize Crance [Lawrence]	25	Female			Keeping House	

Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Charles Cheson	16	Male			Farm Laborer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Caroline Beady	30	Male			Farmer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Beriah Reedy	45	Female			Keeping House	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Titus Merrick	40	Male			Farm Laborer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Clarrah Merrick	34	Female			Keeping House	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Hissie Merrick	6	Female			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Rolly Merrick	3	Female			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Van Merrick	2	Male			at home	

Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Robert Smith	25	Male			Farmer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Annie Smith	45	Female			Keeping House	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Alexander Brown	35	Male			Farmer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Mary Brown	40	Female			Keeping House	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Eliza Brown	3	Female			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Kettie Brown	13	Female			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	William Brown	1	Male			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Caroline Smith	18	Female			House Keeping	

Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Fred Mills	25	Male			Farmer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Sophy Mills	37	Female			Keeping House	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Judy Saike	30	Female			House Keeping	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Josh Monett	37	Male			Farm Laborer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Julia Monett	24	Female			Keeping House	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Sam Monett	4	Male			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	William Monett	11 mo.	Male			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Romey Tucker	40	Male			Farmer	

Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Easter Tucker	28	Female			Keeping House	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Robert Hooper	40	Male			Farmer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Hester Hooper	60	Female			Keeping House	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	William Hooper	4	Male			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Mary Hooper	3	Female			at home	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Thomas Clark	18	Male			Farmer	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Eliza Clark	21	Female			Keeping House	
Lilliput Creek to Fort Anderson	1870	Smithville	Jane Homes	40	Female			Keeping House	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Robert Smith	45	Male	Black	head	Farm Hand	

Orton	1880	Smithville	Eliza Smith	47	Female	Black	wife	Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Henry Delts	35	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Charles Green	30	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	John Spelman	32	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Wellington Murry	31	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Louis Warwood	29	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Louis Southerland	28	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Preston Huers	27	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Friday Pickett	21	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Island Pickett	18	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Henry Farrip	17	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Alfred Green	23	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Joe Clark	27	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Dennis Dew	29	Male	Mulatto		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Harmon James	42	Male	Mulatto		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	James Mathews	31	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Louis Koonce	37	Male	Mulatto		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Benjamin Galloway	50	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Thomas Hill	41	Male	Mulatto		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Daniel Chancey	37	Male	Mulatto		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Joe Jenkins	36	Male	Mulatto		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Handy Henderson	24	Male	Mulatto		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Green Lanier	30	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Eli Sigh	19	Male	Black		Farm Hand	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Ezikeal Hooper	34	Male	Black		Work at Rice Plantation	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Caswell Street	27	Male	Black		Work at Rice Plantation	

Orton	1880	Smithville	Daniel Dixon	28	Male	Mulatto		Work at Rice Plantation	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Solomon Walker	39	Male	Mulatto	head	Laborer	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Julia Walker	38	Female	Black	wife	Keeps House	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Hannah Walker	19	Female	Black	daughter	at home	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Maggie Walker	17	Female	Mulatto	daughter	at home	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Solomon Walker	15	Male	Mulatto	son	at home	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Eliza Walker	12	Female	Black	daughter	at home	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Fanny Walker	16	Female	Mulatto	daughter	at home	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Mary A Brown	47	Female	Black	head	Washer Woman	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Katie Brown	22	Female	Black	daughter	at home	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Eliza Brown	20	Female	Black	daughter	at home	
Orton	1880	Smithville	William Brown	18	Male	Black	son	Works on Farm	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Lucy A Brown	14	Female	Black	daughter	at home	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Hannah Brown	13	Female	Black	daughter	at home	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Mary Ann Brown	10	Female	Mulatto	daughter	at home	
Orton	1880	Smithville	Bob Leeks	40	Male	Black	head	Farmer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Henry Delts	50	Male	Black	head	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Sarah Delts	38	Female	Black	wife		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Maggie H Delts	11	Female	Black	daughter	Attended School	
Orton	1900	Smithville	William C Delts	9	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	John Delts	7	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Mathew Delts	5	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Charley Delts	1	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	William Reaves	48	Male	Black	head	Farmer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Charity Reaves	35	Female	Black	wife		

Orton	1900	Smithville	Frederick Reaves	36	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Christian Reaves	12	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Secoble[?] Reaves	10	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Maggie Reaves	8	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Cathalene Reaves	5	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	John Bryant	39	Male	Black	head	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Emmoline Bryant	35	Female	Black	wife		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Annabell Bryant	16	Female	Black	daughter	Attended School	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Sarah Jane Bryant	14	Female	Black	daughter	Attended School	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Arthur Bryant	11	Male	Black	son	Attended School	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Jaramin Bryant	9	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Carrie Bryant	7	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Mary E Bryant	5	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Joseph Bryant	5 mo.	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Island Pickett	38	Male	Black	head	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Maggie Pickett	37	Female	Black	wife		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Willie Pickett	18	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Ida Pickett	16	Female	Black	daughter	Attended School	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Dolly A Pickett	13	Female	Black	daughter	Attended School	
Orton	1900	Smithville	James T Pickett	11	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Abraham Pickett	9	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Callond [Colonel] Pickett	7	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Lutenta Pickett	5	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Enouch Pickett	2	Male	Black	son		

Orton	1900	Smithville	Joseph Lawrance	26	Male	Black	head	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Mary Lawrance	22	Female	Black	wife		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Katie Lawrance	2	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Friday Pickett	41	Male	Black	head	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Peggie Pickett	34	Female	Black	wife		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Dorra Pickett	10	Female	Black	daughter	Attended School	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Sep Clark	60	Male	Black	head	Teamster	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Nancy Clark	53	Female	Black	wife		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Ben McCray	28	Male	Black	head	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Elizabeth McCray	28	Female	Black	wife		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Herbert McCray	18	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	William Everett	37	Male	Black	head	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Frederick Everett	3	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	McKinday Everett	3 mo.	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	James Jenkins	16	Male	Black	lodger	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Mac McCary	51	Male	Black	head	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Eliza McCary	35	Female	Black	wife		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Eliza McCary	6	Female	Black	granddaughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	S[?] Underwood	41	Male	Black	head	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Nancy Underwood	39	Female	Black	wife		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Fredrick Underwood	13	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Georganna Underwood	9	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	James L Underwood	5	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Addie S Underwood	2	Female	Black	daughter		

Orton	1900	Smithville	Mary S Underwood	4 mo.	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Peter Lawrance	65	Male	Black	head	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Dianna Lawrance	46	Female	Black	wife		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Mary J Lawrance	18	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Oscar Lawrance	15	Male	Black	son	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Hattie Lawrance	14	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Alice Lawrance	11	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Jennie Lawrance	10	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Edward Lawrance	8	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Isadora Lawrance	6	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Addie Lawrance	4	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Marian Lawrance	2	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Andrew Rutland	39	Male	Black	head	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Hulda Rutland	27	Female	Black	wife		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Fredrick Rutland	7	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Elizabeth Rutland	4	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Martha A Rutland	1	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Wesley Corbett	35	Male	White	head	Farm Overseer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	William Brown	31	Male	Black	head	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Josephine Brown	26	Female	Black	wife		
Orton	1900	Smithville	James Brown	8	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	George A Brown	7	Male	Black	son		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Isabella Brown	1	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Katie Dixon	32	Female	Black	head	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Elizabeth Dixon	16	Female	Black	daughter	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Mary Brown	70	Female	Black	head		
Orton	1900	Smithville	William Beck	30	Male	Black	boarder	Farm Laborer	

Orton	1900	Smithville	Cinty Beck	23	Female	Black	wife		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Lucy Beck	3	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1900	Smithville	John E Pearson	32	Male	Black	head	Farm Laborer	
Orton	1900	Smithville	Hannah Pearson	26	Female	Black	wife		
Orton	1900	Smithville	Ida Pearson	9	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1910	Smithville	Henry Delts	62	Male	Black	head	Laborer	Farm
Orton	1910	Smithville	Sarah Delts	45	Female	Black	wife	none	none
Orton	1910	Smithville	John Delts	16	Male	Black	son		none
Orton	1910	Smithville	Mathew Delts	13	Male	Black	son		none
Orton	1910	Smithville	Charley Delts	11	Male	Black	son		none
Orton	1910	Smithville	Carrie Delts	6	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1910	Smithville	Maggie Delts	4	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1910	Smithville	Jeffery Lawrance	97	Male	Black	head		none
Orton	1910	Smithville	Daniel Bennett	71	Male	Black	head	Laborer	working
Orton	1910	Smithville	Marthia Bennett	65	Female	Black	wife		none
Orton	1910	Smithville	Rosco Swain	24	Male	Mulatto	son-in-law	Laborer	farm
Orton	1910	Smithville	Ida Swain	23	Female	Black	daughter		none
Orton	1910	Smithville	Andrew Holland	40	Male	Black	head	Laborer	Farm
Orton	1910	Smithville	Anna Holland	39	Female	Black	wife		none
Orton	1910	Smithville	William Loftin	21	Male	Black	head	Laborer	Farm
Orton	1910	Smithville	Jinnie Loftin	20	Female	Black	wife		none
Orton	1910	Smithville	Robert Smith	65	Male	Black	head	Laborer	Farm Garden
Orton	1910	Smithville	Janice Brown	23	Female	Black	head	Laborer	Farm Garden
Orton	1910	Smithville	Mary Brown	8	Female	Black	daughter		
Orton	1910	Smithville	Lainie[?] Bell Brown	4	Female	Black	daughter		

Orton	1910	Smithville	Richard McClammy	41	Male	Mulatto	head	Farmer	Farm
Orton	1910	Smithville	Louciel McClammy	40	Female	Mulatto	wife	Servant	Private Family
Orton	1910	Smithville	William McClammy	19	Male	Mulatto	son	Laborer	Fish Factory
Orton	1910	Smithville	Leah McClammy	10	Female	Mulatto	daughter		none
Orton	1910	Smithville	Richard McClammy	7	Male	Mulatto	son		
Orton	1910	Smithville	Mary McClammy	5	Female	Mulatto	daughter		
Orton	1910	Smithville	Catherine McClammy	3	Female	Mulatto	daughter		
Orton	1910	Smithville	John E Pearson	43	Male	Black	head	Laborer	Cotton Compress
Orton	1910	Smithville	Hannah Pearson	34	Female	Black	wife		none
Orton	1910	Smithville	Ida Pearson	19	Female	Black	daughter	Waitress	Private Family
Orton	1910	Smithville	John Murry	22	Male	Black	head	Laborer	Rice Field
Orton	1910	Smithville	Ida Murry	20	Female	Mulatto	wife		none
Orton	1910	Smithville	Flossie Murry	10 months	Female	Mulatto	daughter		
Orton	1910	Smithville	Archie Murry	50	Male	Mulatto	head	Laborer	Rice Field
Orton	1910	Smithville	Jane Murry	35	Female	Mulatto	wife		none
Orton	1910	Smithville	Anna Murry	3	Female	Mulatto	daughter		
Orton	1910	Smithville	Boss [Bass] Leonard	23	Male	White	head	Distiller	Turpentine
Orton	1910	Smithville	Wincie Leonard	19	Female	White	wife		none
Orton	1910	Smithville	LeRoy Willaims	23	Male	White	boarder	Laborer	Turpentine Farm
Orton	1910	Smithville	Hanson Leonard	21	Male	White	brother	Laborer	Turpentine Farm

Orton	1910	Smithville	Bether Coalmon	24	Male	White	boarder	Laborer	Turpentine Still
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Alexander Bryant	45	Male	Black	head	Laborer	Rice Farm
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Lucy Bryant	40	Female	Black	wife		none
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Hester Bryant	12	Female	Black	daughter		none
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	James Bryant	9	Male	Black	son		
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Esebella Bryant	5	Female	Black	daughter		
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Estella Bryant	11 months	Female	Black	daughter		
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Thomas Allen	36	Male	Black	head	Farmer	Rice Farm
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Hammitt Allen	32	Female	Black	wife		none
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Elizabeth Allen	10	Female	Black	daughter		none
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Samuel Caison	48	Male	White	head	Cooper	Bblo
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Alice Caison	30	Female	White	wife		none
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Erastus Caison	10	Male	White	son		none
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Daniel Caison	6	Male	White	son		
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	John Caison	21	Male	White	son	Laborer	Turpentine Farm
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Warren Caison	18	Male	White	son	Laborer	Turpentine Farm

Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Sarah Walker	30	Female	Black	head	Washer Woman	At Home
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Lizie Walker	8	Female	Black	daughter		
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Bessie Walker	5	Female	Black	daughter		
Possibly Kendal	1910	Smithville	Etta Walker	3	Female	Black	daughter		
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	J Vaught	70	Male	Black	Head	W Worker	
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	E Vaught	65	Female	Black	Wife		
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	L Vaught	30	Female	Black	Daughter		
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	L R Vaught	6	Male	Black	Son		
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	T Jones	26	Male	Black	Head	Ferry Tender	Brunswick Ferry
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	C L Jones	21	Female	Black	Wife		
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	L A Jones	3	Male	Black	Son		
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	D Everett	43	Female	Black	Head		
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	J Everett	17	Male	Black	Son		
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	K Moore	42	Female	Black	Head		
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	F Moore	23	Female	Black	Daughter		
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	L Warters	52	Female	Black	Head		

Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	B W Warters	20	Male	Black	Son		
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	T Morgan	25	Male	Black	Head		
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	C Dolce	42	Male	Black	Head		
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	J E Dolce	12	Male	Black	Son		
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	A Lourder	30	Male	Black	Head		
Possibly Kendal	1920	Smithville	E Lourder	32	Female	Black	Wife		
Orton	1920	Smithville	K Dickson	50	Female	Black	Head		
Orton	1920	Smithville	J E Pearson	40	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Orton	1920	Smithville	H Pearson	46	Female	Black	Wife		
Orton	1920	Smithville	J A Pearson	7	Male	Black	Son		
Orton	1920	Smithville	H E Pearson	4	Male	Black	Son		
Orton	1920	Smithville	R McClammy	54	Male	Black	Head	Watchman	
Orton	1920	Smithville	L McClammy	49	Female	Black	Wife		
Orton	1920	Smithville	Catherine McClammy	16	Female	Black	Head		
Orton	1920	Smithville	C McClammy	11	Female	Black	Daughter		
Orton	1920	Smithville	L A McClammy	8	Female	Black	Daughter		
Orton	1920	Smithville	H Rutland	58	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Orton	1920	Smithville	T Allen	50	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Orton	1920	Smithville	H Allen	35	Female	Black	Wife		
Orton	1920	Smithville	C Allen	10	Male	Black	Son		

Orton	1920	Smithville	E Bryant	20	Male	Black	Step Son	Laborer	Fish Factory
Orton	1920	Smithville	A Bryant	15	Female	Black	Step Daughter		
Orton	1920	Smithville	E E Bryant	14	Female	Black	Step Daughter		
Orton	1920	Smithville	E S Bryant	12	Female	Black	Step Daughter		
Orton	1920	Smithville	L Bryant	9	Female	Black	Step Daughter		
Orton	1920	Smithville	J Sarah [Sarah Walker]	39	Female	Black	Head	Washerwoman	Family
Orton	1920	Smithville	L Sarah [Walker]	18	Female	Black	Daughter		
Orton	1920	Smithville	B Sarah [Walker]	14	Female	Black	Daughter		
Orton	1920	Smithville	E M Sarah [Walker]	13	Female	Black	Daughter		
Orton	1920	Smithville	R Sarah [Walker]	10	Female	Black	Daughter		
Orton	1920	Smithville	M J Sarah [Walker]	8	Female	Black	Daughter		
Orton	1920	Smithville	J Sarah [Walker]	6	Male	Black	Son		
Orton	1920	Smithville	J N Sarah [Walker]	4	Male	Black	Son		
Possibly Kendal	1930	Smithville	Thomas Allen	53	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Possibly Kendal	1930	Smithville	Harriett Allen	40	Female	Negro	Wife		
Possibly Kendal	1930	Smithville	Sippie Allen	20	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Farm
Possibly Kendal	1930	Smithville	Hester Allen	6	Female	Negro	Niece		
Possibly Kendal	1930	Smithville	Sarah Clark	20	Female	Negro	Niece		
Orton	1930	Smithville	John E Batchelor	47	Male	White	Head	Superintendent	Orton Plantation
Orton	1930	Smithville	Eva M Batchelor	35	Female	White	Wife		

Orton	1930	Smithville	Colon J Batchelor	50	Male	White	Brother		
Orton	1930	Smithville	Kate Dickson	76	Female	Negro	Head		
Orton	1930	Smithville	John E Pearson	64	Male	Negro	Head	Foreman	Orton Plantation
Orton	1930	Smithville	Hannah Pearson	50	Female	Negro	Wife		
Orton	1930	Smithville	John E Ellias	16	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Orton	1930	Smithville	Hermon Ellias	14	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Orton	1930	Smithville	Charles Delts	30	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Orton	1930	Smithville	Estelle Delts	22	Female	Negro	Wife		
Orton	1930	Smithville	Sarah J Walker	45	Female	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Orton	1930	Smithville	Sarah J Walker Jr.	19	Female	Negro	Daughter	Maid	Private Family
Orton	1930	Smithville	Isaiah Walker	17	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Farm
Orton	1930	Smithville	John W Walker	13	Male	Negro	Son		
Orton	1930	Smithville	Arthur Walker	12	Male	Negro	Son		
Orton	1930	Smithville	Walter Walker	9	Male	Negro	Son		
Kendall	1940	Smithville	Joseph Vaught	57	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	
Kendall	1940	Smithville	Jessie Ann Vaught	35	Female	Negro	Wife		
Kendall	1940	Smithville	Clara Bell Vaught	16	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Kendall	1940	Smithville	Annie R Vaught	9	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Kendall	1940	Smithville	Eugene Vaught	6	Male	Negro	Son		
Kendall	1940	Smithville	Joseph Vaught	4	Male	Negro	Son		
Kendall	1940	Smithville	Lottie May Vaught	3	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Kendall	1940	Smithville	Clayton A Vaught	1	Male	Negro	Son		
Kendall	1940	Smithville	Lewis Aldridge	60	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	
Kendall	1940	Smithville	Emma Aldridge	51	Female	Negro	Wife		
Kendall	1940	Smithville	Lillian Aldridge	5	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Alex Bogie	30	Male	White	Head	Asst Manager	

Orton	1940	Smithville	Jonie Bogie	23	Female	White	Wife		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Dares Bogie	5	Female	White	Daughter		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Herman Elliss	23	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	
Orton	1940	Smithville	Ella Pearson	60	Female	Negro	Grandmother		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Christana Delts	44	Female	Negro	Head	Laborer	
Orton	1940	Smithville	Castelia Delts	20	Female	Negro	Daughter	Laborer	
Orton	1940	Smithville	Abraham Delts	19	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	
Orton	1940	Smithville	Henry Delts	17	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	
Orton	1940	Smithville	Hazel I Delts	16	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Katie L Delts	15	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Margaret Delts	13	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Christa Bell Delts	9	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Catherine Delts	8	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Pearl Delts	6	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Harlee Delts	5	Male	Negro	Son		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Mary Delts	3	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Irene Delts	2	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Marie Ines Delts	7 mo.	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Duncan McCoy	53	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	
Orton	1940	Smithville	Cora Lee McCoy	49	Female	Negro	Wife		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Annie McCoy	28	Female	Negro	Daughter	Laborer	
Orton	1940	Smithville	Lossie Murray	29	Female	Negro	Niece	Laborer	
Orton	1940	Smithville	Vernice Murray	9	Female	Negro	Niece		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Chancy L Murray	4	Male	Negro	Nephew		
Orton	1940	Smithville	LeRoy C Murray	1	Male	Negro	Nephew		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Dillard McCoy	14	Male	Negro	Nephew		
Orton	1940	Smithville	Mary L Brown	9	Female	Negro	Lodger		
Orton	1940	Smithville	B L Brewington	6	Male	Negro	Nephew		

Marsh Branch Community Census Records (1880-1940)

Associated Community	Year	Township	Name	Age	Sex	Race	Relationship to Head of Household	Occupation	Industry
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Preston Green	30	Male	Mulatto	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Mariah Green	28	Female	Black	Wife	Keeps House	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Charles Green	6	Male	Black	Son	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	George Green	3	Male	Black	Son	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Willie Green	2	Male	Black	Son	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Abram Blunt	30	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Mariah Blunt	30	Female	Black	Wife	Keeps House	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Alice Drew	11	Female	Black	Stepdaughter	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Isaac Kiser	60	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Rose Kiser	45	Female	Black	Wife	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Jack Neat	45	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Hillis Neat	40	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Irene Neat	10	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Hatty Neat	6	Female	Black	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Eugene Neat	4	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Moses Neat	3	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Census Neat	1 mo.	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Frederick Reynolds	62	Male	White	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Prudence Reynolds	55	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	John Reynolds	12	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	John Brown	50	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Flora Brown	35	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Frank Brown	19	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Sally A. Brown	18	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	John Brown Jr.	12	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Mathew Brown	10	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Jim Brown	1	Male	Black	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Joe Hill	55	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Julia Hill	50	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Abram Hill	28	Male	Black	Son	Farmer	

Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Mariah Hill	16	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	John Hill	2	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Violett Hill	10	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Loanna Hill	7	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Henry Hill	4	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Benjamin Reeves	70	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Ned Johnston	55	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Ellen Johnston	55	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Charity Johnston	20	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Ben Johnston	8	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	George Johnston	2	Male	Black	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Robert Betts	50	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Susan Betts	35	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	William Betts	10	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Matilda Betts	8	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Julia Betts	4	Female	Black	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Samuel Betts	2	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	John Green	60	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Lucy Green	60	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Levi Green	20	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	William Davis	35	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Sally Davis	30	Female	Black	Wife	Housekeeper	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Levi Davis	18	Male	Black	Son	Works In Farm	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Bill Davis	7	Male	Black	Son	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Della Davis	4	Female	Black	Daughter	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Titus Amerca	55	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Clara Amerca	50	Female	Black	Wife	Keeps House	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Hessey Amerca	12	Female	Black	Daughter	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	William Amerca	10	Male	Black	Son	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Lotty Amerca	4	Female	Black	Daughter	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Frank Miller	30	Male	White	Head	Fisherman	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Dolly Miller	26	Female	White	Wife	Keeps House	

Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Milly Miller	8	Female	White	Daughter	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Hatty Miller	6	Female	White	Daughter	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Celia Miller	3	Female	White	Daughter	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Enoch Reynolds	36	Male	White	Head	Waterman	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Mary Reynolds	26	Female	White	Wife	Keeps House	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Coleman Reynolds	5	Male	White	Son	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	Dorah Reynolds	2	Female	White	Daughter	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1880	Smithville	George Reynolds	16	Male	White	Nephew	At Home	
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	William Brown	52	Male	Black	Head	Fisherman	
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Lucy H Brown	41	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	James Brown	23	Male	Black	Son	Fisherman	
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Edward Brown	20	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	William H Brown	17	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Maggie K Brown	14	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	John T Brown	11	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Sicilia A Brown	7	Female	Black	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Emma F Brown	2	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Ben Johnston	28	Male	Black	Head	Day Laborer	
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Hattie Johnston	26	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Ellen Johnston	50	Female	Black	Mother		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Nancy Gore	50	Female	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Lucy Gore	18	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	John W Gore	14	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Francis Gore	10	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Mary E Gore	9	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Rachel A Gore	7	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	James W Gore	5	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Liddie R Gore	4	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Nellie Gore	11 mo.		White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Julia Hill	58	Female	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	John Hill	23	Male	Black	Son	Farm Laborer	
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Swasia Hill	25	Female	Black	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Mammie Reeves	19	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Kelly Reeves	30	Male	Black	Son in Law		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Mary E Murry	8	Female	Black	Daughter in Law		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Marrian Murry	3	Female	Black	Daughter in Law		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Enouch Griffin	33	Male	Black	Head	Fisherman	
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Mary Griffin	28	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Katie Griffin	11	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Maggie Griffin	5	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Mary E Griffin	2 mo.	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Hampton Warrey	53	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Francis Warrey	48	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Charley Warrey	25	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Wiley Warrey	23	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Mary Ann Warrey	18	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	John Warrey	15	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Sarah Warrey	12	Female	Black	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Maggie Warrey	10	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Ellen Warrey	8	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Maggie L Warrey	2	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Sam H Davis	27	Male	Black	Head	Fisherman	
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Cilly Davis	19	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Arman Green	53	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Sarah Hooper	55	Female	Black	Sister		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	John Stevenson	27	Male	Black	Lodger	Fisherman	
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Mary E Stevenson	19	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Daisy L Stevenson	1	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	William Betts	30	Male	Black	Lodger	Laborer	
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Cynthia Betts	20	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Lucy Ann Betts	2	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Titus Merrick	84	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Clarra H Merrick	59	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Dollie A Merrick	27	Female	Black	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Quoin Ann Merrick	14	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Frank Merrick	10	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Mary Eetta Merrick	4	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Baby Merrick	3 mo.	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	James Bogie	29	Male	White	Head	Fisherman	
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Ella Bogie	27	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Harret Miderus	13	Female	White	Step Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1900	Smithville	Thomas Miderus	10	Male	White	Step Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	James McMillin	67	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Ninna McMillin	45	Female	Black	Wife	Washerwoman	At home
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary E McMillin	27	Female	Black	Daughter	Washerwoman	At home
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	James S McMillin	23	Male	Black	Son	Laborer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Andrew McMillin	19	Male	Black	Son	Farm Laborer	At home
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Robert McMillin	18	Male	Black	Son	Farm Laborer	At home
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Ella McMillin	15	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Hannah McMillin	3	Female	Black	Granddaughter		

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Holland Rutland	58	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Turpentine Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Lucy Rutland	40	Female	Black	Wife	Farmer	At home
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	William Rutland	13	Male	Black	Son-in-law		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Joseph Rutland	7	Male	Black	Son-in-law		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Fred Jones	72	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary Jones	70	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Ned Jones	31	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary Jones	31	Female	Mulatto	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	William Jones	28	Male	Black	Brother	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Thomas Jones	17	Male	Black	Brother		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Cora Jones	11	Female	Black	Sister		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Millie Jones	59	Female	Black	Mother		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Charles H McMillon	52	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Lorieann McMillon	50	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary McMillon	8	Female	Black	Adopted Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	William Reaves	56	Male	Mulatto	Head	Farmer	Home Farm

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Charity Reaves	59	Female	Mulatto	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Fred Reaves	23	Male	Mulatto	Son	Laborer	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Christopher Reaves	20	Male	Mulatto	Son	Laborer	Factory
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Louola Reaves	18	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mamie Reaves	16	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Catherine Reaves	14	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary B Reaves	11	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Gertrude Reaves	6	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Christerbell Reaves	2	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	John Becamareer	44	Male	White	Head	Carpenter	Odd Jobs
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Annie J Becamareer	38	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Katie Becamareer	15	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Louola Becamareer	12	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Clarrance Becamareer	7	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Tina Holder	22	Female	White	Sister-in-law		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	John Hoolder	31	Male	White	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Katie Hoolder	22	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mamie Hoolder	2	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Isiac Merrick	46	Male	Black	Head	Fireman	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Elsie Merrick	48	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Nora Merrick	16	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Clarsa[?] Merrick	14	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Richard Merrick	8	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Thomas Averett	36	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Delcy Averett	32	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Eligia Averett	15	Male	Black	Son	Laborer	At Factory
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	James F Averett	8	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Fred Rutland	16	Male	Black	Boarder	Laborer	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Elizabeth Rutland	14	Female	Black	Boarder		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Joseph Rutland	7	Male	Black	Boarder		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Paul Reaves	37	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Sara[?] Reaves	23	Male	Black	Wife[?]		

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	James Reaves	4	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary Reaves	2	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Hampton Warry	68	Male	Black	Father-in-law		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Francis Warry	64	Female	Black	Mother-in-law		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Elizabeth Harker	59	Female	White	Head		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Collands Harker	24	Male	White	Nephew	Laborer	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	James Bouggie	35	Male	White	Head	Carpenter	Home
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Martha Bouggie	30	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	John J Carter	52	Male	White	Head	Machinist	Steam Engine
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Eliza Carter	51	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Sissie Carter	17	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Ednia Carter	12	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	John Carter	8	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Edward Sexton	23	Male	White	Head	Sawyer	Lumber Mill
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Sissie Sexton	17	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Albert Brown	21	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Loulo Brown	17	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Clarra Merrick	80	Female	Black	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Dolla Merrick	29	Female	Black	Daughter	Farmer	At home
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Queen Merrick	23	Female	Black	Daughter	Laborer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary Merrick	15	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Lula Merrick	7	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	John Stevenson	36	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary E Stevenson	28	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Daisey Stevenson	8	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Edward Stevenson	7	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Lesro Stevenson	5	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	John T Stevenson	4	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary Brown	14	Female	Black	Cousin		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Armon Green	57	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Sarah Hoopper	59	Female	Black	Sister	Housekeeper	For Brother
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Abe Hankins	60	Male	Black	Boarder	Odd Jobs	

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Edward Brown	30	Male	Black	Head	Fisherman	Sims
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Anna Brown	25	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Adline Brown	1	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Pearl Brown	3 mo.	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Lucy Brown	52	Female	Black	Mother		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Henry Hill	37	Male	Mulatto	Head	Fisherman	Sims
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Deanlia Hill	33	Female	Mulatto	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Blanchie Hill	13	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Fairie Hill	10	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Archie Hill	6	Male	Mulatto	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Augusta Hill	5	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Annie Hill	4	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Madiline Hill	2	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Joseph Larrance	36	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	River Improvement
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary Larrance	29	Male	Black	Wife	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Katie Larrance	11	Female	Black	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Kelly Reaves	41	Male	Mulatto	Head	Fisherman	Sims
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary Reaves	26	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Viola Reaves	8	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Claratta Reaves	6	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Louanna Hill	37	Female	Mulatto	Sister-in-law	Farm Laborer	Working Out
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Julion Hill	16	Female	Black	Sister-in-law		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Louisa Willams	65	Female	Mulatto	Aunt		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Fannie Barber	38	Female	Mulatto	Head	Farmer	Working Out
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Beaula Barber	18	Female	Mulatto	Daughter	Servant	Working Out
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Amanda Barber	13	Female	Mulatto	Daughter	Nurse	At home
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Eliga Barber	8	Male	Mulatto	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Viney Barber	11	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Joseph Barber	4	Male	Mulatto	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Andrew Rutland	52	Male	Black	Head		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Rebecka Rutland	28	Female	Black	Wife	Washerwoman	At Home
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Katie Rutland	12	Female	Black	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Anthrancy[?] Rutland	4	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Cain Rutland	1	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Samiel Davis	37	Male	Black	Head	Fisherman	Sims
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Celey Davis	29	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Enouch Davis	8	Male	Black	Nephew		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Hannson Davis	4	Male	Black	Nephew		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Robert Murry	52	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Florance Murry	43	Female	Mulatto	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Clarra Murry	9	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary Murry	6	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Abraham Bellamy	66	Male	Mulatto	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Winnie Bellamy	65	Female	Mulatto	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	William R Lewis	62	Male	White	Head	US Light	Tender
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Annie Lewis	22	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Rosa Lewis	20	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Blanch Lewis	19	Female	White	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Frank Lewis	23	Male	White	Son	Cook	Lifesoam Station
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	John H Caison	32	Male	White	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary A Caison	29	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Marlow R. Caison	10	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mattie M Caison	9	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Lanie B. Caison	6	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Henry V Caison	3	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Lula V. Caison	1	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	George Stanley	42	Male	White	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Vicktora Stanley	37	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Ella Lee Stanley	19	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	William E Stanley	11	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Nella N Stanley	8	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	George Stanley	4	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Netta Blanch Stanley	2	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Charles H Hickmon	30	Male	White	Head	Superintendent	County Home

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Minnie Hickmon	23	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Dallia Hickmon	3	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Daisey M Hickmon	2	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Annie Wescott	85	Female	White	Inmate		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Jane Howard	77	Female	White	Inmate		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Nancy Hill	77	Female	White	Inmate		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Sarah J Sellers	76	Female	White	Inmate		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Marthia Hewelt	66	Female	White	Inmate		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Elizabeth Clemmons	56	Female	White	Inmate		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	John Mints	55	Male	White	Inmate		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mellie Ann Mints	50	Female	White	Inmate		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Bell Caison	36	Female	White	Inmate		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Ethel Caison	2	Female	White	Inmate		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Ned Galloway	88	Male	Black	Inmate		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Melvin Singletary	26	Male	White	Head	Fireman	Marine
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Lillie Singletary	20	Female	White	Wife		

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary Singletary	7 mo.	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Francis Singletary	62	Female	White	Mother		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	William Alexander	44	Male	Black	Head	Parson	
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Lucy Alexander	40	Female	Black	Wife	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Lee Alexander	17	Male	Black	Son	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Clara Alexander	10	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Likey Alexander	7	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	William S Randal	39	Male	Mulatto	Head	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Penny Randal	31	Female	Mulatto	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary Randal	7	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	James J Randal	4	Male	Mulatto	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Luiana Randal	2	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	John R McRackan	44	Male	White	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Amelia McRackan	42	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Luciel McRackan	14	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Thompson McRackan	12	Male	White	Son		

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Sophia McRackan	10	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Robert McRackan	8	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Selma McRackan	5	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Nancy J Sellers	49	Female	White	Head	Farmer	
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Alivia Sellers	26	Female	White	Daughter	Farm	At House
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Columbus Sellers	22	Male	White	Son	Laborer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Charley Sellers	15	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Rolph Sellers	11	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Pricella Tharp	42	Female	White	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Albert L Tharp	16	Male	White	Son	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	McDuffy Tharp	13	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Rosida Smith	55	Female	White	Sister		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	William H Moore	56	Male	White	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Sallie R Moore	48	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Edna Moore	21	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Joal Moore	17	Male	White	Son		

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Claud Moore	16	Male	White	Son	Laborer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	John W Glasco	18	Male	Black	Servant	Laborer	On Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Edwin Walton	47	Male	White	Head	Fisherman	
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Friday Picket	67	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	Working Out
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Peggy Picket	42	Female	Black	Wife	House	
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Milbray Picket	10	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Dora Picket	21	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Samuel Merrick	21	Male	Black	Son-in-law	Engoneer[?]	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mollie Griffen	35	Female	Mulatto	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Kallie Griffen	20	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Maggie Griffen	14	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary Griffen	8	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Blanchie Griffen	5	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Hector H. Smith	55	Male	Black	Head	Parson	
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary J. Smith	54	Female	Mulatto	Wife	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	James I. Smith	16	Male	Black	Son	Laborer	Home Farm

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary Jane Smith	12	Female	Black	Niece		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Arthur Smith	5	Male	Black	Nephew		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Charles Millenor	64	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Sarah Millenor	53	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Calvin Millenor	22	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Willie Millenor	19	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Preston Green	55	Male	White	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mariah Green	53	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Ida Green	24	Female	Mulatto	Daughter	Washerwoman	At Home
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Sarah Green	22	Female	Mulatto	Daughter	Home Farm	
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Emma Green	20	Female	Mulatto	Daughter	Home Farm	
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Dora Green	18	Female	Mulatto	Daughter	Home Farm	
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Haddie Green	13	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Edie Mcmill	8	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Preston Mcmill	5	Male	Black	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Zebedee Mcmill	3	Male	Black	Grandson		

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Estolla Thomas	1 y 5 mo	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	George Green	30	Male	Mulatto	Head	Farmer	Home
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Ionia Green	29	Female	Mulatto	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	William Green	32	Male	Mulatto	Head	Farmer	Home
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary Green	28	Female	Mulatto	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	James Green	6	Male	Mulatto	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Harry Lee Green	4	Male	Mulatto	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Blanchie Green	2	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary Etta Green	7 mo.	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Frank Green	21	Male	Mulatto	Brother	Laborer	Working Out
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	John Parker	42	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Villie Parker	39	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Sarah Parker	15	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Herbert Parker	12	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Beatrice Parker	8	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Oliver Parker	6	Male	Black	Son		

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	John L Parker	2	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	John Hill	30	Male	Black	Head	Tide Tender	US Servis[?]
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Susan Hill	22	Female	Black	Wife	farmer	Working out
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Ramsea[?] Sugs	12	Female	Black	Niece		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Joshway Nelson	55	Male	Black	Boarder	Parson	
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	S P Nelson	34	Male	White	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Annie Nelson	29	Female	White	Sister		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Alfred Jones	55	Male	Mulatto	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Alice Jones	40	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Walter Jones	7	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Lussi Lee Jones	3	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Nancy Gore	59	Female	Mulatto	Head	Midwife	
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Francis Gore	20	Female	Mulatto	Daughter	farmer	Laborer
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	James Gore	16	Male	Mulatto	Son	Laborer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Lydia Gore	14	Female	Mulatto	Daughter	Laborer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	John Brown	22	Male	Black	Son-in-law	Farmer	At Home

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary Brown	19	Female	Mulatto	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Eben[?] Harker	50	Male	White	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Isidora Harker	57	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	John H Martain	40	Male	White	Boarder	Farm	Laborer
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Hatty Medows	24	Female	White	Niece		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Thomas Medows	21	Male	White	Nephew	Machinist	At Factory
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Margarete Medows	15	Female	White	Niece		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Astha[?] D Medows	2	Male	White	Nephew		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Joseph Brown	40	Male	White	Head	Carpenter	Beach
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Ella Brown	39	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Johnnie Brown	14	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Dasio Brown	13	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Carl Brown	10	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Luccile Brown	8	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Earl Brown	4	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Ruth Brown	3	Female	White	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Larrance Brown	10 mo.	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Nancy Barber	70	Female	Black	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	James McMillin	25	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Brittie McMillin	30	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Willis H Temple	48	Male	White	Head	Tinsmith	House Work
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Mary E Temple	40	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Alford Belts	29	Male	Black	Head	Foreman	Lumber Mill
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Dora Belts	29	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Effie Belts	6	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Hooper Millinder	27	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Sawmill
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Dollyann Millinder	23	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Rebecka Millinder	1	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Island Picket	50	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Maggie Picket	44	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Abraham Picket	20	Male	Black	Son	Laborer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Carl Picket	18	Male	Black	Son	Laborer	Home Farm

Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Lutenta Picket	16	Female	Black	Daughter	Laborer	Home Farm
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Enouch Picket	12	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Donnie Picket	10	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Fannie Picket	7	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1910	Smithville	Amanda Nut	65	Female	Black	Mother-in-law		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	R Reaves	52	Male	Black	Head	Fisherman	General
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L B Reaves	26	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	V Reaves	18	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	C E Reaves	15	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L Reaves	1	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L Mims	46	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L V Mims	47	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L Mims	16	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M Mims	14	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	E Mims	12	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M Mims	8	Male	Black	Son		

Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W Mims	4	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J A Doshier	55	Male	White	Head	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J D Doshier	50	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	R L Doshier	17	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A M Doshier	15	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	E E Doshier	13	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A W Sellers	35	Male	White	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	F E Sellers	38	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W Sellers	12	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A Sellers	10	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	K Sellers	8	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W Sellers	6	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	R Sellers	4	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	Oscar Sorensen	72	Male	White	Head	Farming	General Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M Sorensen	73	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	B Sorensen	28	Male	White	Head	Carpenter	House

Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M Sorensen	25	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M Sorensen	8	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W Sorensen	7	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	R A Sorensen	4	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	H Sorensen	1	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W H Temple	58	Male	White	Head	Sheet Metal Worker	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M E Temple	50	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W O Heart	60	Male	White	Head	Brick Mason	General Work
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J F Heart	68	Male	White	Brother	Carpenter	House
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	John Parker	50	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	V Parker	38	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	O Parker	15	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J E Parker	12	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	James McMilen	30	Male	Black	Head	Fisherman	Fish Boat
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L McMilen	30	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	G F McMilen	14	Male	Black	Son		

Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L McMilen	12	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L McMilen	10	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L M McMilen	8	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W McMilen	1	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	F C Gore	29	Male	Black	Head	Fisherman	Fish Boat
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J Gore	1	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J Reaves	42	Male	Black	Head		Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M Reaves	31	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	H D Reaves	11	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	B Reaves	8	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A Reaves	6	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J L Reaves	4	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J L Reaves	3	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W E Reaves	2	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	R Reaves	1	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J McMillen	40	Male	Black	Head	Fisherman	Fish Boat

Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	S McMillen	30	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	E L McMillen	12	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A J McMillen	3	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	H McMillen	2	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	George Green	40	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J Green	39	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W H Green	42	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M Green	39	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J Green	18	Male	Black	Son	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	H L Green	13	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L Green	12	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M E Green	10	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L B Green	9	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W H Green	7	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	Fanny Smith	48	Female	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W J Smith	13	Male	Black	Son		

Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	B Samson	50	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	V Samson	40	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J W Gore	24	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M L Gore	19	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W H Johnson	70	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	B T Johnson	48	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J W Johnson	10	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	E E Johnson	5	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	[?] Piggot	50	Female	Black	Head	Care Taker	Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	H Piggot	52	Male	Black	Brother		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	C M Reaves	70	Male	Black	Head	Watchman	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	D Reaves	52	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	C C Reaves	19	Male	Black	Son	Laborer	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	T Reaves	16	Male	Black	Son	Laborer	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	G Reaves	14	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L T Reaves	7	Female	Black	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	E T Reaves	4	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	H Berry	28	Female	Black	Head	Domestic	Family
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L Berry	9	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	P T Berry	5	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J Berry	2	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	C M Berry	8 mo.	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	D Galoway	21	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Saw Mill
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	V Galoway	19	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J Smith	25	Male	Black	Head		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M Smith	26	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M C Smith	8	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	D Smith	5	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L Smith	3	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	F Smith	1	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	H Smith	65	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M J Smith	60	Female	Black	Wife		

Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A Smith	13	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M Smith	18	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M C Smith	7	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	D Smith	6	Male	Black	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	John Joiner	39	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A Joiner	34	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	P Joiner	17	Male	Black	Son	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M J Joiner	14	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	S A Joiner	12	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W L Joiner	8	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L Joiner	6	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	S Joiner	4	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J Joiner	2	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A Betts	56	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	D Betts	40	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	E Betts	16	Female	Black	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	T P Betts	5	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	Paul Reaves	42	Male	Black	Head	Fishman	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L Reaves	32	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A P Reaves	5	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	C Reaves	2	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	F W Reaves	65	Female	Black	Mother		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	N Jones	41	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M Jones	38	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W E Jones	11	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	C Jones	8	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M Jones	8 mo.	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L Rutland	40	Female	Black	Head	Laborer	Fishing
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W W Rutland	20	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J W Rutland	18	Male	Black	Son	Laborer	General Work
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	Joseph Larence	50	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L Larence	38	Female	Black	Wife		

Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	William Reaves	64	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	C Reaves	55	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	F Reaves	32	Male	Black	Son	Laborer	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	C Reaves	29	Male	Black	Son	Laborer	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L R Reaves	27	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M E Reaves	24	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	C H Reaves	22	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M L Reaves	20	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	G Reaves	16	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	C B Reaves	12	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	R R Reaves	3	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	C R H Reaves	3 mo.	Female	Black	X		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	John T Brown	31	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M Brown	28	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	E Brown	10	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	E H Brown	8	Male	Black	Son		

Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J H Brown	6	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	B M Brown	4	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J T Brown	6 mo.	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	Henry Hill	45	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	D Hill	41	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A Hill	16	Male	Black	Son	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A B Hill	14	Female	Black	Daughter	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A L Hill	13	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M Hill	12	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	O Hill	3	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A L Hill	2	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	John Joiner	45	Male	Black	Head	Fishing	Fish Boat
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A Joiner	40	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A J Joiner	17	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M J Joiner	15	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	S M Joiner	13	Female	Black	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W L Joiner	11	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L Joiner	8	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	S L Joiner	4	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J L Joiner	2	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	E Brown	39	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A Brown	34	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	J Brown	12	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	P Brown	10	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	L Brown	8	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	A Brown	6	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	E Brown	5	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	G Brown	2	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	E E Brown	10 mo.	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	John Burnett	35	Male	Black	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M Burnett	30	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W Burnett	10	Male	Black	Son		

Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	T Burnett	8	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	Sam Davis	45	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	C Davis	36	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	H Davis	13	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	Saul Hick	38	Male	Black	Head	Sawyer	Saw Mill
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M E Hick	37	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	E Hick	17	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	H Hick	15	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	E Hick	7	Male	Black	Son		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	P Hick	2 mo.	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W Shields	21	Male	Black	Head	Fireman	Fish Steamer
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W D Shields	20	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	D Piggot	29	Female	Black	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	I Piggot	57	Male	Black	Head	Farmer	General Farm
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M Piggot	54	Female	Black	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M L Piggot	14	Female	Black	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	N R Piggot	12	Male	Black	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	W Piggot	9	Male	Black	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1920	Smithville	M M Piggot	6	Female	Black	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Samuel Davis	54	Male	Negro	Head	Farmer	General Farming
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Celia Davis	50	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Harris Davis	23	Male	Negro	Nephew	Fisherman	Menhaden Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lola M Davis	18	Female	Negro	Niece-in-law		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William Reeves	70	Male	Negro	Head	Farmer	General Farming
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Charity Reeves	60	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lula R Swain	36	Female	Negro	Daughter	House Maid	Private Family
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Mary L Jones	27	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Rudolph Jones	2	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Gertrude Reeves	24	Female	Negro	Daughter	Laundress	Private Family
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Violet Parker	55	Female	Negro	Head	Farmer	General Farming
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Mary E Galloway	8	Female	Negro	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Annie M Galloway	6	Female	Negro	Granddaughter		

Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Edward Galloway	4	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lindburg Parker	2	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Oliver Parker	25	Male	Negro	Head	Fisherman	Menhaden Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Christabell Parker	21	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Oliver W Parker	5	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Chistabell Parker	4	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Frances A Parker	[?]	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	James B Green	27	Male	Negro	Head	Fisherman	Menhaden Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Augusta B Green	24	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Jessie L Green	5	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Mattie B Green	4	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Addie M Green	3	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	James McMillon	36	Male	Negro	Head	Fisherman	Shad Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lydia McMillon	33	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	James F McMillon	18	Male	Negro	Son	Boatman	Coal Passer
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lucy McMillon	17	Female	Negro	Daughter	Cook	Private Family

Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William L McMillon	15	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lula M McMillon	13	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William A McMillon	10	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	John J McMillon	8	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Mary E McMillon	6	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Augusta McMillon	4	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William Johnson	74	Male	Negro	Head	Farmer	General Farming
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Betsy E Johnson	58	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	John W Gore	20	Male	Negro	Cousin	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Edward E Gore	15	Male	Negro	Cousin		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	James S Gore	12	Male	Negro	Cousin		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Luther Bellamy	34	Male	Negro	Head	Fisherman	Menhaden Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Susie L Bellamy	22	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Dorothy M Bellamy	12	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	James McMillan	79	Male	Negro	Head		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William Parker	56	Male	Negro	Head	Farmer	General Farming

Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Nora Parker	44	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Gladys Parker	17	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William Parker	16	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Robert Parker	15	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	James Parker	13	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lillie Parker	12	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Eddie L Parker	9	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lula Parker	7	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Laura Reaves	38	Female	Negro	Head	Farmer	General Farming
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Mary Reaves	23	Female	Negro	Daughter	Cook	Private Family
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Addie P Reaves	16	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Charles Reaves	11	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Walter Jones	25	Male	Negro	Head	Farmer	General Farming
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Fannie Jones	27	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Kate Moore	45	Female	Negro	Mother-in-law		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Edward Jones	49	Male	Negro	Head	Farmer	General Farming

Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Mamie Jones	43	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William E Jones	20	Male	Negro	Son	Fisherman	Menhaden Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Mamie Jones	11	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Madeline Jones	22	Female	Negro	Daughter-in-law		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	James Reaves	52	Male	Negro	Head	Fisherman	Menhaden Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Amelia Reaves	41	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Allie Reaves	16	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Josie L Reaves	14	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Rosa B Reaves	12	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Almerda Reaves	8	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Mary V Reaves	2	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Laurance Reaves	11	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Ermon Reaves	9	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Edward Brown	50	Male	Negro	Head	Fisherman	Shad And Menhaden Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Anna E Brown	45	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Adeline Brown	22	Female	Negro	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Annie R Brown	16	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Goldie Brown	12	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Evelyn Brown	11	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William S Brown	8	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Austin E Brown	13	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Alfred Betts	48	Male	Negro	Head	Cook	Boat Cook
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Dora Betts	50	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Essie F Betts	26	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Thomas P Betts	15	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Holland Rutland	75	Male	Negro	Head		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lucy Rutland	45	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William Wilson	23	Male	Negro	Stepson	Fisherman	Menhaden Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Claude Moore	36	Male	White	Head	Farmer	General Farming
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Ruby L Moore	29	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	John Wamble	53	Male	White	Head	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Florence Wamble	53	Female	White	Wife		

Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Andrew McMillon	37	Male	Negro	Head	Fisherman	Menhaden Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Nora McMillon	29	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Andrew McMillon Jr.	9	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Warren E Mcmillon	7	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	John W McMillon	5	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William E McMillon	3	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	David Galloway	36	Male	Negro	Head	Fisherman	Shad and Menhaden Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Beatrice Galloway	26	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Robert L Galloway	2	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Fletcher Smith	35	Male	Negro	Head	Fisherman	Menhaden Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Amanda Smith	39	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Daniel Smith	17	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lee Smith	14	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	James Smith	11	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Eddie Smith	9	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Joseph Smith	7	Male	Negro	Son		

Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Arthur Smith	4	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Mamie Smith	32	Female	Negro	Foster Sister		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William Jones	75	Male	Negro	Head	Farmer	General Farming
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Millie Jones	78	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Pimbrook Clark	33	Male	Negro	Head	Fisherman	Menhaden Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Cora Clark	34	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Alice Clark	14	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Annie L Clark	13	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Laurance Clark	10	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Kelly Reaves	50	Male	Negro	Head	Fisherman	Menhaden Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	John Joyner	50	Male	Negro	Head	Oil Maker	Menhaden Factory
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Annie Joyner	49	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Luvenia [?] Joyner	18	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Samuel Joyner	14	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	John L Joyner	12	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William H Joyner	10	Male	Negro	Son		

Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Joseph Laurance	50	Male	Negro	Head	Cook	Gov. Boat
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lenora Laurance	48	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Edward Laurance	10	Male	Negro	Nephew		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Laureta Hill	16	Female	Negro	Adopted Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Annie Laurance	75	Female	Negro	Mother		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Henry Hill	51	Male	Negro	Head	Fisherman	Shad
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Delia Hill	48	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Archie Hill	25	Male	Negro	Son	Mess Boy	Gov. Boat
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Odell Hill	13	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Warren Hill	11	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	John T Brown	41	Male	Negro	Head	Fireman	Gov. Boat
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Mary Brown	39	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Ernest Brown	20	Male	Negro	Son	Mill Hand	Saw Mill
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	James H Brown	16	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Eula M Brown	14	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	John T Brown	8	Male	Negro	Son		

Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Cleveland A Brown	6	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Sadie B Brown	3	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Evelena Joyner	18	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William Joyner	21	Male	Negro	Son-in-law	Fisherman	Menhaden Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Doris L Joyner	6 mo.	Female	Negro	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Paul Bratton	40	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lula Bratton	37	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lillie M Brown	15	Female	Negro	Stepdaughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Ruth E Brown	12	Female	Negro	Stepdaughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Harry Green	23	Male	Negro	Head	Farmer	General Farming
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Bertha Green	19	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Mabel Green	1	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lundeo Green	11 mo.	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Isreal P Clemmons	48	Male	Negro	Head	Filling Station	Gasoline
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Saul Hitch	46	Male	Negro	Head	Fireman	Gov. Boat
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Mary E Hitch	44	Female	Negro	Wife		

Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Wilber Deashield	29	Male	Negro	Stepson-In-Law	Fireman	Gov. Boat
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Daisy Deashield	30	Female	Negro	Stepdaughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Edward Stevenson	28	Male	Negro	Stepson	Fisherman	Menhaden Fishing
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Earl Stevenson	16	Male	Negro	Stepson		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Pauline Hitch	10	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	James Bogie	57	Male	White	Head	Watchman	Menhaden Factory
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Martha Bogie	52	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Alexander Bogie	19	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Harry Bogie	18	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Albert Bogie	15	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Ella Bogie	13	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Ethel Bogie	8	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Christopher Reaves	41	Male	Negro	Head	Fireman	Menhaden Factory
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William E Reaves	17	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Geneva Reaves	14	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lula Reaves	10	Female	Negro	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Elanor Reaves	7	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Mamie Reaves	3	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Western G Collins	50	Male	White	Head	Watchman	Menhaden Factory
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lenora Collins	52	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Samuel F Dellinger	27	Male	White	Son-In-Law	Carpenter	Home Builder
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Lillian Dellinger	27	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	George Green	51	Male	Negro	Head	Farmer	Trucking
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William Green	42	Male	Negro	Head	Farmer	General Farming
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Mary Green	41	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Berta Green	17	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William H Green	16	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Berta McMillon	10	Female	Negro	Niece		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William A Bernett	55	Male	Negro	Head	Fireman	Saw Mill
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Minnie Bernett	47	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	William A Bernett Jr.	21	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Saw Mill
Marsh Branch	1930	Smithville	Reusie Bernett	5	Male	Negro	Grandson		

Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	James Reaves	63	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	WPA Highway
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Amelia Reaves	41	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Allie Reaves	25	Female	Negro	Daughter	Nursing	Private Home
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Josie Lee Reaves	23	Female	Negro	Daughter	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Rosa Bell Reaves	19	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Laurence Reaves	20	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Ermon Reaves	18	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Elneta Reaves	15	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Mary V Reaves	12	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Edward Brown	58	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Hannah Brown	54	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Goldie Brown	22	Female	Negro	Daughter	Coop[Cook?]	Private Home
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Evelyn Brown	20	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	William S Brown	18	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Lillian Ennett	28	Female	Negro	Daughter	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Ernestine Ennett	9	Female	Negro	Granddaughter		

Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Allison Jeneight	8	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Angilene Ennett	8	Female	Negro	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Macon Ennett Jr.	3	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Harold Elliss	2	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	William H Green	62	Male	Negro	Head	Farming	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Mary Green	57	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Paul Bratten	46	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Lula Bratten	44	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Lillie M Brown	23	Female	Negro	Stepdaughter	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Ruth Brown	20	Female	Negro	Stepdaughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Wilma Lee Brown	5	Female	Negro	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Mary Brown	50	Female	Negro	Head		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	J Thomas Brown	19	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Cleveland Brown	16	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Sadie Brown	13	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Jaunita Brown	7	Female	Negro	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Delia Hill	56	Female	Negro	Head		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Archie Hill	32	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Robert L Parker	7	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Duval Hill	5	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Joseph Laurence	65	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	WPA Highway
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Lenara Laurence	62	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	William Wilson	38	Male	Negro	Head		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Willie Lee Joyner	31	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Fish Boat
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Evelyn Joyner	28	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Doris L Joyner	10	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Willie Lee Joyner Jr.	8	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	George G Stanley	35	Male	White	Head	Laborer	WPA Highway
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Nova Stanley	25	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Geroge G Stanley Jr.	9	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	LeRoy Stanley	7	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Glen Stanley	6	Male	White	Son		

Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Betty Earle Stanley	3	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Carol Ann Stanley	1	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	W Ernest Stanley	41	Male	White	Head	Laborer	WPA Highway
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Lillie C Stanley	39	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Marie V Stanley	14	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Dorothy M Stanley	11	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Mary L Stanley	6	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	William E Stanley Jr.	4	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Oscar Jones	47	Male	Negro	Head	Farming	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Mattie J Jones	51	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Holly Jones	18	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Jessie Ray Jones	6	Female	Negro	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	June Smith	47	Male	Negro	Head	Farming	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Maggie Smith	44	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Elmer Smith	20	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Charles Smith	18	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Farm

Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Lewis Smith	26	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Ground Saw Mill
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Ethel Smith	25	Female	Negro	Daughter-in-law		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Robert Lee Smith	1	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Willie June Smith	0 mo.	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Charles H Brimage	9	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Henry Smith	41	Male	Negro	Brother	Farming	Farmer
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Celia Davis	59	Female	Negro	Head		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Harris Davis	33	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Fish Boat
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Lola May Davis	26	Female	Negro	Daughter-in-law	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Herman H Smith	28	Male	White	Head	Farming	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Margaret R Smith	29	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Dick Crocker	45	Male	White	Head	Farming	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Onie Crocker	37	Female	White	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	William Crocker	19	Male	White	Son	Laborer	Ground Saw Mill
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Joseph Crocker	18	Male	White	Son	Laborer	Ground Saw Mill
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Johnnie Crocker	15	Male	White	Son	Laborer	Farm

Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Neil Crocker	9	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Katie Crocker	7	Female	White	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Harold Crocker	3	Male	White	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Herbert Parker	40	Male	Negro	Head	Farming	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Melissa Parker	42	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Mary Lillie Parker	18	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	LeRoy Parker	16	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Herbert Parker Jr.	12	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Rosa Lee Parker	10	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Lucile Parker	8	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Ruby Parker	6	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Reather [Heather] Parker	3	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Oliver Parker	40	Male	Negro	Head	Farming	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Olmer W Parker	15	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Christabell Parker	14	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	William S Parker	11	Male	Negro	Son		

Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Agatha Parker	10	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Helen Vereen Parker	8	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Winbird Parker	5	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Violet Parker	70	Female	Negro	Mother		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	William Parker	68	Male	Negro	Head	Farming	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Dara Parker	55	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Eddie Parker	19	Male	Negro	Son	Farming	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Eran Parker	10	Female	Negro	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Louise V Parker	9	Female	Negro	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Vivian J Parker	4	Female	Negro	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Alfred Betts	58	Male	Negro	Head	Cook	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Dara Betts	61	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Essie Betts	36	Female	Negro	Daughter	Cook	Private Home
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Venara Betts	2	Female	Negro	Granddaughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Annie Joyner	53	Female	Negro	Head		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	John Joyner	20	Male	Negro	Son		

Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Henry Joyner	19	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Lester Moore	13	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Lewis Moore	12	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Pen Clark	29	Male	Negro	Brother-in-law	Laborer	Fertilizer Factory
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Cora Clark	40	Female	Negro	Sister		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Laurence Clark	18	Male	Negro	Nephew	New Worker	
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Jaqulene Jones	3	Female	Negro	Niece		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	John Parker	29	Male	Negro	Head	Farming	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Lucy Parker	25	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Nora McMillian	40	Female	Negro	Head		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Andrew McMillian	21	Male	Negro	Son	Dish Washer	Hotel
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Warren McMillian	18	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Saw Mill
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	John McMillian	16	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	William McMillian	13	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	John Roberts	47	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Saw Mill
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Ruby Roberts	21	Female	Negro	Wife		

Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Oscar Roberts	2	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Catherine Roberts	10 mo.	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Walter Jones	30	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	Saw Mill
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Fanny Jones	30	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Kelly Reaves	72	Male	Negro	Head		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Ned Jones	61	Male	Negro	Head	Laborer	WPA Highway
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Fletcher Smith	44	Male	Negro	Head	Farming	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Estelle Smith	42	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Fletcher Smith Jr.	21	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Fish Boat
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Eddie Smith	19	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	R Joseph Smith	17	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	John A Smith	14	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	William B Smith	7	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	David Galloway	46	Male	Negro	Head	Fishing	Fish
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Beatrice Galloway	39	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Mary E Galloway	19	Female	Negro	Daughter		

Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Annie M Galloway	18	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Edward Galloway	15	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Robert Lee Galloway	12	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Rivers Galloway	10	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Inez Galloway	8	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Eva May Galloway	4	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Vernair Galloway	3 mo.	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	James McMillian	48	Male	Negro	Head	Steam Fireman	Fish Factory
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Lettie McMillian	42	Female	Negro	Wife		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Lula M McMillian	22	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	William McMillian	20	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	John J McMillian	18	Male	Negro	Son	Laborer	Farm
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Mary McMillian	16	Female	Negro	Daughter		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Augusta McMillian	14	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Earle Stevenson	7	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Curtis Stevenson	5	Male	Negro	Grandson		

Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Joseph Stevenson	2	Male	Negro	Grandson		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Susie Green	32	Female	Negro	Head		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	Louise B Green	15	Female	Negro	Daughter	New Worker	
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	George Green	5	Male	Negro	Son		
Marsh Branch	1940	Smithville	David Green	1	Male	Negro	Son		

APPENDIX E – UNCW ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL FORMS

UNIT REPORT

Page ____ of ____

Site: _____ UNIT NUMBER: _____ EXC. BLOCK: _____
 LOCATION: _____ DEFINED AT: _____

	Depth at Top	Depth at base
NE		
NW		
SE		
SW		
Center		

MAXIMUM DEPTH: _____
 ELEV. AT TOP OF UNIT: _____ ELEV. AT BOTTOM OF UNIT: _____
 UNIT CLASS: _____ COMPONENT: _____
 UNIT SHAPE IN PLANE: _____ PHOTOS: R# _____ EXP. _____
 LENGTH: _____ ORIENTATION: _____ WIDTH: _____ ORIENTATION: _____
 UNIT SHAPE IN PROFILE: _____ PHOTOS: R# _____ EXP. _____
 PROFILE MAP SCALE ____ : ____ cm; HALF EXCAVATED FIRST: ____ ; PROFILE CHECKED BY: ____

UNIT FILL

Level	Width	Description

SUPERIMPOSED ON: _____ SUPERIMPOSED BY: _____

ASSOCIATED WITH: _____

METHOD OF EXCAVATION TROWELLED: _____ SHOVEL SCRAPED: _____

SCREENED: _____ MESH SIZE: _____

SAMPLES (METHOD OF COLLECTION)

FLOTATION: _____

SOIL: _____

POLLEN: _____

OTHER: _____

COMMENTS: _____

REFER TO FIELD NOTES, PAGE (S): _____

EXCAVATED BY: _____ DATE: _____

RECORDED BY: _____ DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL: _____

DATE COPIED: _____ DATE FILED: _____

The Unit Form used during the 2018 UNCW Archaeological Field School.

LEVEL REPORT

Page ____ of ____

SITE: _____ EX. UNIT: _____

DIMENSIONS: _____ ZONE: _____

DEPTH BELOW DATUM: _____ ELEV: Top _____ Bottom _____

DATUM ELEVATION: _____ SOIL SCREENED: _____ MESH SIZE: _____

<u>FLOAT BAG NO.</u>	<u>AMT.</u>	<u>ELEV.</u>	<u>MATERIAL BAG NO.</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

SOIL SAMPLES BAG NO. _____ POLLEN SAMPLES BAG NO. _____

MISC. BAG NO. _____ CONTENTS: _____

SOIL OR FILL DESCRIPTION: _____

COMMENTS AND SKETCH MAP:

EXCAVATED BY: _____ DATE STARTED: _____ DATE FINISHED: _____

RECORDED BY: _____ DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL: _____

The Level Form used during the 2018 UNCW Archaeological Field School.

APPENDIX F – LIST OF UNCW FIELD SCHOOL STUDENT PARTICIPANTS

1. Da-Mosi Brown-Gorham
2. Jacob Cooper
3. Ingrid Hoogland
4. Miranda Malisher
5. Jaynie Martinez
6. Erin McGaughey
7. Melanie McLaughlin
8. Trevor Moyers
9. Megan Shuck
10. Nathan Stallard
11. Jared Webb
12. LeeAnne Winter

