

APPENDIX A

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Biographical Sketches of Key Figures

Alston, J.H.

A member of the Committee of Colored Citizens, at the age of 27 in 1898, Alston has not been located in the 1860, 1870, or 1880 census or the 1897 city directory. Alston was listed in the 1900 city directory as a physician with an office at 701 N 4th Street and his home at 808 N 4th Street. Alston was listed in the 1900 census as living at 918 North 7th Street (age 29) with his wife Sarah (age 24). Alston has not been found in subsequent census schedules either.

Sources: Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm," 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County tax records.

Ashe, Richard

A member of the Committee of Colored Citizens, Ashe was 39 at the time of the riot. Ashe has not been found in the 1860 or 1870 census but in 1880 he lived in Wilmington with his father Simon, a woodcutter, and worked as a laborer in a brickyard. Both father and son were born in North Carolina. Ashe was listed in the 1897 and 1900 city directory as a laborer and lived at 910 Castle Street. Ashe was active in community life and served as a director of the People's Perpetual Building & Loan Association. In the 1890 tax list, he did not own taxable property. In the 1897 and 1900 tax lists Ashe owned property valued at \$250. Ashe moved to Washington, DC, by the time the 1900 census recorded that he, wife Mary and three daughters were living in a rented home while he worked as a janitor. The family remained in Washington where, by 1910, Ashe was a janitor at a police station. Ashe's father, Simon, remained in Wilmington and in 1900, he was 84 years old.

The words "home sick" are written on the CCC summons found in Waddell's papers.

Sources: Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm," 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County tax records.

Salem J. Bell (Salen, S. J.)

A member of the Committee of Colored Citizens, Bell was approximately 43 in 1898. He was a partner in a fish and oyster business, Bell & Pickens, with Robert Pickens. Their business catered to both individual and wholesale interests and was located on Water Street at the Front Street Market. During the rioting on November 10th, Bell was one of six men "marched" to train bound for Richmond and forced to leave town. He was probably targeted because he was an active member of the Republican Party and his business was competition for other fish dealers on Water Street. A native North Carolinian born to parents also born in North Carolina, Bell has not been found in the 1860 census and most likely was enslaved. In the 1870 census, he was 15 and lived in Holden Township where he worked as a domestic servant in home of white Dr. Elisha Porter and was reported as illiterate. By 1880, Bell was married to Ida E. (age 21) and was working as a turpentine hand. In 1890, he owned 4 acres in Wilmington valued at \$200. In 1897, his home was at 313 S. 7th Street. In the 1900 city directory and census, his wife still lived at the house they owned on South 7th and his son (also named Salem Bell) lived at 905 Green Street and worked as a laborer. In the 1900 census, Ida reported that she was widowed. Although she reported that she owned her house, it was mortgaged. By 1918, the house on South 7th was occupied by James Walker.

Bell has not been clearly identified in the 1900 or 1910 census. One possible entry for Salem was a man listed as a laborer in 1900, an "opener" in an oyster shop in 1910 and laborer for a club in 1930, all in Fairfield Connecticut.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm," 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County tax records.

Brown, Henry

A member of the Committee of Colored Citizens, Brown was 42 at the time of the riot. Brown was a barber and active political leader. He operated Brown & Pearson Barbers at 122 Princess Street with James Pearson and lived at 512 Walnut Street. According to the 1900 city directory, Brown & Pearson still

worked as barbers at 122 Princess and he still lived on Walnut Street. Brown has not been conclusively identified in census records prior to 1900 but he may have lived in Harnett Township in 1880. In the 1900 census, Brown was recorded as a North Carolina native who owned his home on Walnut. Brown's wife, Sophia was born in North Carolina to a mother born in Georgia and a German father. The census also listed a son, Cecil Smith, age 21, in Brown's household.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm," 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County tax records.

Brown, John H.

A member of the Committee of Colored Citizens, Brown was 36 at the time of the riot and was working as a Health Officer for the city and as a barber. Brown's workplace was located at 213 Princess Street and his home was at 519 Brunswick Street. In 1890, Brown owned property valued at \$400. By 1900, his taxable property value had increased to \$475. By the 1900 city directory, Brown was working as a carpenter and still living on Brunswick. Brown has only been identified in the 1880 census. In that year, he lived in Wilmington with his father Alex and worked as a laborer. Both father and son were born in North Carolina.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm," 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County tax records.

Bryant, Ari (Ira R., Arie)

Bryant was one of 6 black men "marched" to train and forced to leave town and was targeted because he was an active member of the Republican Party. The *Wilmington Messenger* claimed that he was targeted because he "was looked upon by the negroes as a high and mighty leader. He was of vicious temperament towards the white people and counseled his race to strife... inciting the blacks to violence." At the time of the riot, Bryant operated a butcher shop at the Front Street Market. Bryant tried to test his banishment by returning to Wilmington in June 1899. A mob of armed men met at his home to force him to leave again; forewarned, Bryant left before mob arrived and hid at home of neighbor, Andrew J. Walker. When he left the second time, Bryant boarded a train for Norfolk, possibly to meet with TC Miller and then planned to settle in Philadelphia.

Bryant lived on North Fifth between Bladen and Harnett in 1879 but moved to 1010 N. 5th Street by 1897. In 1900, Bryant was no longer in the city but his wife, Isadora, still lived at the house and operated a cookshop at 1106 N. 4th Street. By 1918, the Bryant home was the residence of J.H. Pickett, white and by 1924, S.J. Cherry, white, lived there. The 1948 city directory listed the home as the residence of Alex Merrick, black.

Bryant has not been located in the 1860 census and was probably a slave. In 1870, 17 year old Bryant lived in the household of black laborer LeRoy Hubbard (born in Kentucky) and his wife Harriet (born in NC) along with David Bryant (age 4), Cemante Bryant (age 10) and Amelia Bryant (age 14). His Freedman's Bank Application, dated July 15 1873, revealed that he was born in Wilmington, and lived on Swann between 5th and 6th, was age 21, had a brown complexion, and that his father was Thomas and mother was Harriet. He also listed siblings David, John, Samantha and Amelia. In the 1880 census, Bryant was listed with his wife Agnes and was working as a butcher.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm," 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County tax records; Reaves, *Freedmen's Bank Applications*; *Wilmington Messenger*, June 18, 23, 21, 1899.

Bryant, L. H.

L. H. Bryant was Superintendent of Streets in 1898 and was fired from his job after Waddell assumed the Mayor's office. L.H. Bryant has not been identified in the census. Louis Bryant was listed in the 1897 tax list as owning property valued at \$900 but the value dropped to \$600 in 1900. A will for Lewis Bryant was probated in New Hanover County in 1915. A white L. Bryant was listed in the 1880 census as 49, working as a carpenter and married with two children.

Robert H. Bunting

Bunting was one of the white men marched to the train station and banished from the city. At the time of the riot, he was 41 years old and was Justice of the Peace for the US Circuit Court at 113 N. 2nd Street and lived at 1307 Market Street. He was targeted because of the way he ran his court and white Democrats claimed he had married a black woman.

According to the 1880 census for Wilmington, Bunting worked as a store clerk and was born in North Carolina to parents also born in the state. By 1900, Bunting lived in Washington, D.C. with his wife (who was listed as white in the census) and one year old son, who was born in North Carolina. Bunting was working as a day laborer. They were not listed in the 1900 city directory.

In December, 1898, the Wilmington *Dispatch* reported that RH Bunting and John Melton were at 318 Pennsylvania Ave. a “cheap lodging house” in Bowery section and have “kept their tracks well covered and only after persistent efforts was their address discovered” -- revealing that North Carolina Democrats were consistently following the movements of banished individuals and that the banished men tried to evade investigation.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm,” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County tax records; Raleigh News and Observer, November 12, 1898; Wilmington Dispatch, December 28, 1898

Carroll, John

A member of the Committee of Colored Citizens, Carroll worked as a janitor for the city. According to the 1897 city directory, Carroll lived at 412 Brunswick Street and was not listed in the 1900 directory. In 1880, there were at least 9 black men by that name in North Carolina and none lived in New Hanover County. In 1900, there were several men by that name in other states who listed their birthplace as North Carolina; no John Carroll was listed as living in New Hanover in 1900.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm,” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County tax records.

Carter, Dr. William M.

Carter’s occupation in the 1897 directory was listed as “herbal” doctor and he was a boarder at 511 N. 7th. In 1900, two men named William Carter lived in Wilmington; one worked as a day laborer and the other was a vegetable huckster.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm,” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County tax records.

Dancy, John C.

Dancy was a conservative black leader and was respected by some whites after the rioting for his attempts at placating tensions. Dancy was commended by the *Dispatch* for his “conservative speeches” during the 1898 campaign and it reported that he was “much disturbed over the condition of affairs in the State.” In the article (11/23/1898) Dancy was quoted as saying that he was not forced to leave the city and was not “interfered with during the entire disturbance.” He is further quoted as saying that he left after quiet was restored. He also is credited with attempting to coerce Manly into recanting his article.

John Dancy was born in Tarboro in 1857 as the son of a free black whose parents had been manumitted. Dancy’s father was a well-respected builder and contractor, who also served as a county commissioner after the war. Dancy was educated first at home and later entered Howard University in 1873. He left school before completing his requirements due to the death of his father. Dancy returned home and began a short career as an educator since he soon became involved in politics. Dancy served in various political capacities throughout his lifetime, most notably serving as an active participant in activities of the Republican Party from 1880-1890 as candidate for office, national convention delegate and campaign spokesman. Another of Dancy’s significant contributions was his involvement with the African Methodist Episcopal Church and editorship of the church newspaper, the *Star of Zion*, for many years. Dancy served in other roles as well, all for the benefit of the black community, including serving as a trustee for Livingstone College. Dancy died in 1920 and details of his life can be found in his son’s memoir, *Sand Against the Wind*, published in 1966. His son shared Dancy’s vitality and was also

politically active, becoming an integral member of the actions of the Detroit Urban League for many years. Dancy was profiled in Chapters 6 and 8 of this report.

Dancy was listed in the 1900 census as renting a home with his large family in Wilmington at 413 N. 8th Street.

For more on Dancy, see William Powell, *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, Vol. II, 1986; John Dancy, III, *Sand Against the Wind*; Dancy, John C., ed. *The AME Zion Quarterly Almanac* (1894) online, Library of Congress:

[http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/murray:@field\(DOCID+@lit\(T0A17\)\)](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/murray:@field(DOCID+@lit(T0A17))).

Davis, Henry

Henry Davis was listed in the papers as one of the wounded black men in the violence on November 10th. There are three men with the name Henry Davis listed in the 1897 city directory and all worked as laborers: 1) 321 S. 4th; 2) 409 Hane's Alley; 3) 807 S. 9th. There are two men with that name in the 1900 city directory and one of those was also in the 1897 directory. A search for "Henry Davis" in the 1880 census shows that there were five men with that name in Wilmington. In 1900, there were four men with the name Henry Davis in the New Hanover census: 1)321 S. 4th, drayman, age 53 in Wilmington 2) Inmate in county jail, age 55; 3)Henry Davis, Sr, (58) and Henry Davis, Jr., (32) in Federal Point Township.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm," 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County tax records.

Dow, John

John Dow was listed as one of the black men wounded in the violence on November 10th. He has not been found in the census, 1897 or 1900 City Directory. There was, however, a William Dow, born in North Carolina in 1875, listed as renting his home at 1106 Love's Alley with his wife and working as a day laborer.

French, George Z.

George Z. French was a white man who was influential in Wilmington Republican politics and was targeted for banishment by leading Democrats because of his influence with black voters. He was banished from the city on November 11th. At the time of the violence, French was 66 years old. French relocated to Wilmington after the Civil War from New England. He was born in Maine. In the 1870 census, he was listed as President of Excelsior Plantation in Holden Township, New Hanover County. In 1870, his real estate was value at \$50,000 and his personal property was valued at \$8,000. There were several families with the last name French in Wilmington and New Hanover County, all immigrated to the city from the north. French was listed in the 1897 city directory as living at the Orton and he was the Deputy Sheriff. After banishment from Wilmington, French relocated to Rocky Point, Pender County, where he occupation was listed as farmer and line supervisor. He owned his home/farm. He has not been found in the 1910 Census.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm," 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County tax records.

Gause, Henry

Henry Gause was reported in the papers as being arrested and banished from Wilmington on the 11th. However, the only Henry Gause in North Carolina in the 1900 census was living in New Hanover County in Wilmington. According to the census, this Henry Gause was unmarried and lived at 413 Nixon Street, worked as a day laborer and was born in North Carolina. This Henry Gause was 35 at the time of the 1898 violence and, in 1897 paid taxes on a property in Block 337 valued at \$175. In 1880, there were two Henry Gause living in New Hanover County. The Henry Gause who was living in the city in 1900 was listed as living in Harnett Township and working as a servant. The other Henry Gause was ten years older (would have been 45 at the time of the riot), worked as a drayman, and was married with a daughter (wife Lucy, age 27in 1880 and daughter Ella, age 3 in 1880).

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm," 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County tax records.

Gilbert, Charles H. (white)

A white policeman in 1898, Gilbert was banished from the city probably because of his ties to the Republican administration of city government. Gilbert and other white men were put on a train to New Bern on the 11th and were pushed further northward, out of the state. The 1897 city directory listed Gilbert as living at 213 N. 7th Street.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm," 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County tax records; Raleigh *News and Observer*, November 12, 1898.

Goins, John

Goins was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell's Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898 and was targeted because he worked for Alex Manly at the *Daily Record*. Goins was not listed in the 1897 or 1900 city directory. Goins was probably born in South Carolina in 1869. By 1900, Goins lived in Washington DC and worked with Alex Manly as a printer. He remained in the city and continued to work as a printer but was married and self-employed by 1920. Goins' profile can be found in Chapter 8 of this report.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm," 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County tax records.

Green, Elijah

Green was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell's Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. He was also an Alderman from the 5th Ward and was forced to resign his position on the Board on November 10, 1898. At the time of the violence, Green was 41 years old. Green was born in South Carolina. Green was active at Price Chapel AME Zion Church. Green remained in Wilmington and continued to be a community leader until his death in 1930. He worked at Sprunt's Cotton Compress and also operated a grocery store at 323 S. 7th Street in 1900. Green lived and operated his store in the south side of Wilmington instead of Brooklyn (in the northern section where the bulk of violence on November 10th occurred).

A search from Green in the North Carolina State Archives revealed in the Homestead & Personal Property Exemptions, for New Hanover County in 1902 that Green lost a court case on 9/15/02 – Isaac H. Smith and George H. White (Craven County) v James H. Young and Elijah M. Green. The verdict in the case was that Green had to pay \$83.75 and Young pay \$83.50. As part of the case, Green's property in Wilmington was itemized in an Homestead Exemption. At that time he owned property in Block 80, Block 81, and Block 23, all valued at \$300 each. When those properties were combined with the value of his home and furnishings, the total value was \$11,651.00.

Green was part of large and influential family in Wilmington. There were many Green family members involved in local business interests and, prior to 1898, they were politically active in Republican politics. Green was also profiled in Chapter 8 of this report.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm," 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists; New Hanover Homestead and Personal Property Exemptions.

Green, Henry C.

Henry Green was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell's Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. Green worked as a butcher at the 4th Street Market in Brooklyn and was active in Republican politics. His home was at 607 Campbell Street. Green was an active member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Green died in 1907.

Green, Henry B.

African American Henry B. Green was targeted by Democratic Party leaders in 1898 because he was a sergeant on the city police force. As a result, Green left Wilmington and moved to Philadelphia. Green was 57 at the time of the violence. Green was allowed to return to Wilmington in 1899. He was extremely sick and asked to return to his home – he said he preferred to “die here than among strangers in Philadelphia.” He subsequently died on May 26, 1899.

A veteran of the Civil War, Green enlisted in Company A of the 40th regiment of the U.S. Colored Troops in 1866. Green was born in Raleigh and after his discharge in 1869, he moved to New Hanover County.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Green, James P.

James Green was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell and the Committee of 25. Green was listed in the city directory as a laborer and he lived at 720 Church Street. By 1900, he listed his occupation as driver. In the 1860 census, Green was a free black living and working in the city as a carpenter. He died in 1913.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Green, Josh

Josh Green was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell and the Committee of 25. Green was listed in the 1897 and 1900 city directory as a coal and wood dealer. He was a member of Mt. Nebo Church, a Mason, and a member of the Odd Fellows. Green lived at 612 Bladen Street. And his wood business was located on Orange Street. In 1890, Green owned taxable property valued at \$200. His property was valued at \$310 in 1897 and it increased in value to \$345 by 1900. By the 1900 census, Green owned his home on Bladen and lived with his wife and son John, an architect.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Halsey, John

Halsey was listed as one of the black men killed as a result of the violence on November 10, 1898. He has not been found in the 1880 census. There were four Halsey households listed in Wilmington in 1880 but no John. He is not listed in the 1897 city directory.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Henderson, William E.

A member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell’s Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. Henderson was a young African American attorney who had recently arrived in the city. He moved to Wilmington in 1897 and purchased a home in 1898 after establishing a good law practice. He was targeted for banishment because he supposedly made “incendiary” speeches before the election and had befriended Manly. Henderson was not escorted under armed guard to the train station but was given a couple of days to get his affairs in order before leaving. After his hasty removal from Wilmington, Henderson spent some time in Salisbury with family but eventually relocated to Indianapolis where he had relatives. He became an outspoken advocate of black rights and welfare and continued his law practice. A descendant of Henderson has his diary from 1898 and shared portions of his recently uncovered diary during the centennial celebration.

As an attorney, Henderson represented controversial figures in city politics. On June 9, 1898, it was reported in the Wilmington *Star* that he represented Police Officer R.H. Benson against Chief of Police Melton at special meeting of Wilmington Board of Aldermen.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists; *Wilmington Star*, June 9, 1898.

Holloway, John

John Holloway was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell's Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. Holloway was a Post Office Clerk, a director of the Metropolitan Trust Company and a railroad entrepreneur, serving as president of the Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow railroad. Holloway was born in Virginia and grew up in Robeson County. He served as a member of the North Carolina House of Representatives in 1887/1889. He was involved in Wilmington politics and was a community leader, and a member of the Masons. In the 1900 city directory, he was listed as a clerk living at 810 N. 7th Street.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Howard, Daniel

Daniel Howard was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell's Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. He was active in Wilmington politics, serving as a member of the Republican Executive Committee, a director of the Metropolitan Trust Company and a director of the People's Perpetual Building and Loan Association. His home was located at 312 N. 6th Street. Howard was profiled in Chapter 8 of this report.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Howe Family

The Howe family descended from Anthony Walker Howe and Tenah Howe. According to family tradition, Anthony was the son of an Ibo chieftan in Africa. He was purchased as a young slave by a white slaveowner with the last name Walker. The Walker slaves were sold to Robert Howe after his death. Anthony was a carpenter and builder. According to tradition, Tenah was a Tuscarora Indian adopted as a baby by the Howe family. The white Howe family allowed Tenah to marry Anthony Walker but the couple had to agree that all children born to the couple would have the last name Howe. Anthony was granted his freedom by Howe. Anthony and Tenah had five children survive into adulthood: Anthony, Pompey, Alfred, Isabella, and Polly. All of the Walker/Howe children were taught carpentry skills and were free blacks, working in Wilmington prior to the Civil War. Anthony Walker/Howe died in 1837 and Tenah died in 1852. Their descendants became prominent members of the community and were leaders after the Civil War.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists; Interview with Cynthia J. Brown, Howe descendant.

Howe, John Harriss

John Howe was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell's Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. Howe was a contractor and builder, living at 116 Castle Street. John H. Howe died in 1902. He was an active member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He remained in the city after the violence.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Howe, John T.

John T. Howe was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell's Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. Howe worked in various careers, serving

as a mail carrier and teacher before serving in the North Carolina House of Representatives in 1897. In 1897, Howe was an agent for Alex Manly's *Daily Record*. His home was at 308 Castle Street. Although he was affiliated with Manly, he was not forced to leave the city, probably because of his family's long ties to the city.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Jacobs, David

David Jacobs was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell's Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. In 1898, Jacobs was working as a barber as well as county coroner. In 1897, his home was at 914 S. 2nd Street and his business was located at 15 Dock Street. Jacobs was born in 1851 and died in 1905. He was still working as a barber on Dock in 1900. He was an active member of Mt. Olive AME Zion Church.

Jacobs was listed in the 1870 census as living in the household of African American carpenter Thomas Allen and working as a barber's apprentice. Jacobs lived next door to his future wife, Mary Battle. By 1880, Jacobs and Mary were married and listed as the head of a household that included two sons and his wife's parents (George and Hester Battle) and sister (Virginia Battle). By 1900, Jacobs was listed in the census as renting his home at 916 S. 2nd Street. Also living with Jacobs were his two adult sons, his wife and a boarder. Jacobs was 46 at the time of the violence in 1898.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Jeffries, William L.

Jeffries was born in Pittsburgh and graduated from Lincoln University. He was a member of the staff at the *Record*. He was not found in the city directory or census for New Hanover before or after 1898.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists; *Wilmington Star*, December 10, 1898.

Jones, David R.

David Jones was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell's Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. Jones was employed as a drayman and was a director of the Metropolitan Trust Company. In the 1897 city directory, he lived at 210 McRae Street and by 1900, he had moved to 510 Swann Street. Jones was listed in the 1900 census as working as a drayman who owned his home. Also living with Jones was his adult son, Albert, who worked as a day laborer, and his grandson Eddie. Jones was 54 at the time of the violence in 1898 and his son Albert was 22. David Jones paid taxes on property in Block 307 in 1897 and 1900 valued at \$50.00. Albert Jones paid taxes on property in Blocks 34, 60, 47 and 31 valued at a total of \$1,050 in 1897 and 1900.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Keith, Benjamin F.

A white member of the Fusionist Board of Aldermen, Keith was listed as a Silver Democrat or Populist at various times. He was forced to resign his position on the Board following the violence. He was not present at the 4:00 changeover of the government on November 10th but later resigned. A successful businessman, Keith experienced immense pressure and intimidation during the 1898 campaign by Democrats and Red Shirts to "convert" to the party publicly. Keith maintained his resolve and withstood the pressures despite personal and financial ruin as a result of the Democratic campaign. Keith wrote of his experiences to Senator Marion Butler as well as other political figures. He also wrote an autobiographical sketch of his life entitled *Memories*. Keith lived at 407 Walnut Street. Keith has been further profiled in Chapter 3 of this report.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Kirk, Rev. J. Allen

Kirk had recently arrived in Wilmington in 1897 to serve as minister of the African American congregation at Central Baptist Church. He became involved in political activities and was warned to leave the city in the *Dispatch*. He wrote propaganda-type piece on event of 1898 (online at Documenting the American South) entitled *A Statement of Facts Concerning the Bloody Riot in Wilmington*. Kirk detailed his escape from the city and conditions that existed prior to the election. Members of the Sadgwar family claimed that Reverend Kirk did not live in Wilmington at the time of the riot and that he did not "experience" the riot. More on Kirk can be found in Chapter 6. He was not listed in either city directory.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists; Kirk, *A Statement of Facts Concerning the Bloody Riot in Wilmington*; Oral history interview with Mabel Sadgwar Manly and Felice Manly, Cape Fear Museum.

Lane, Thomas

Thomas Lane was arrested on November 10th, 1898 during the violence because white rioters identified him as the man who shot at the Wilmington Light Infantry. He was put on trial before Waddell and was sent to jail after he was convicted as the shooter. Although he did not kill anyone, he was blamed for the shooting of John/Josh Halsey. Halsey was murdered by the Wilmington Light Infantry near Manhattan Park. For more information on the shooting at Manhattan Park, see Chapter 5 of this report. Lane was not found in the 1880 census of Wilmington or the city directories.

According to the *Wilmington Star*, in 1915, a Susan Lane returned to Wilmington from NY to 513 S. 12th Street but "didn't have claim to property" and was moved out by police because "others had claim to property." It is unknown if Susan was related to Thomas Lane. It is also unknown how long Lane served in jail or if he was released at a later date.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists; *Wilmington Star*, November 16, 1898, October 9, 1915.

Lee, Rev. JW [I.W.]

A member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell's Committee of 25, Lee was targeted because he was Chairman of the New Hanover County Republican Party Executive Committee. The 1897 city directory listed Lee as the minister for the large congregation of St. Stephen's AME Zion Church as well as working as a laborer. In 1897, Lee lived at 804 McRae Street but, by 1900, he had moved to 101 S. 13th Street and was not listed as minister for St. Stephen's.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Loften/Loftin/Lofton, Isaac

Loftin, McLean [McLain]

An African American man by the last name Lofton/Loftin was one of the black men arrested on the 10th and banished from the city on November 11, 1898. He was targeted because of his activity in support of the Republican Party and the white leaders claimed that as a merchant in the city he tried to purchase weapons for blacks in the community. There may be some confusion in the sources and Isaac and McLean may either be the same man or two individuals confused by the records over time. Research on the two has not been able to determine this point.

According to his Freedman's Bank Application, dated April 23, 1873, Isaac Lofton was born in Middle Sound, NC, and his residence was at Scott's Hill. Lofton reported that he was a farmer, married to wife Lecie, and had no children. His father was Jessie Hansley and his mother was named Hannah. Lofton

retained ownership of his land on West Scots Hill Road as late as 1919 and possibly returned to the city's outskirts to live on Dock Street near 15th Street by 1901. Lofton was 48 at the time of the violence.

McLean Lofton was active in city affairs and served the community various roles, including as a director of the Metropolitan Trust Company. In the 1897 and 1900 tax lists, McLain Loftin owned property in block 482 valued at \$500. McLean was found living in Cape May County, New Jersey in 1910 along with other Wilmington/North Carolina refugees.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists; *Wilmington Star*, February 12, 1919; *Wilmington Messenger*, June 6, 1901.

Loughlin, James

A white clerk at the Front Street Market, Loughlin was targeted because of his support of Fusion politics and claims that he tried to sell weapons to blacks. Loughlin was probably one of the white men escorted to a train to leave town on the afternoon of November 11th.

Loughlin was not found in Wilmington in the 1880 census and there were 109 other men by that name in the U.S. at the time, with some born in Ireland. Loughlin lived at 614 S. Front in 1897. A man with the same name was listed as a carpenter living at 514 S. 2nd Street in the 1900 city directory. In 1900, Loughlin is recorded in the census as living at 514 S. 2nd Street and working as a carpenter.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Mallett, Alex

Mallett was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell's Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. He was 48 at the time of the violence. Mallett was listed in the 1897 city directory as a packer and lived at 604 Campbell Street. By 1900, Mallett had moved to 14 N. Front Street and was employed as a Porter. In 1897, he paid taxes on a property in Block 237 valued at \$1,200. Mallett was listed in the 1880 Wilmington census as a store clerk living with his grandmother on Campbell Street. Mallett was listed in the 1900 census as renting his home at 212 S. 7th Street. Mallett was born in North Carolina.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Manly, Alexander L [Manley]

Manly was born near Raleigh in 1866. Family tradition held that his father was Governor Charles Manly. There is some confusion about Manly's father and he may have been Governor's Manly's grandson or nephew instead. Manly's legal father, Trim, was a slave on the Governor's plantation. Family tradition also held that Alex's mother Corrine was an enslaved maid in the household. Manly and his brothers were well educated and attended Hampton Institute. Alexander was listed in the 1880 census living in his father's household in Selma. Family tradition has held that Manly resented his heritage and that hatred may have driven him to react so strongly to Felton.

Manly was the target of the Democratic campaign in 1898 and his printing office was destroyed by the mob led by Alfred Moore Waddell in 1898. Soon after the publication of his contentious article in August, 1898, the owner of the building, M. J. Heyer evicted the business. At the same time, a group of black men surrounded the press to protect it from impending destruction by a white group of men. Manly then retaliated by proposing that blacks boycott white businesses. On the night prior to the riot, a Red Shirt mob searched for him but was unsuccessful in finding him. Manly would have been lynched or shot by the mob on the 10th had he been found but, because he was informed of the threat to his life, Manly and his brother Frank escaped the city. Some accounts record that he left prior to the violence but others indicate he left on the day of the riot. Tradition holds that he was given the passcode and money to leave town by Thomas Clawson and that he and Frank were light-skinned enough to pass as white through the

checkpoints armed by white men. Other, contradicting, evidence indicates that he may have left the city much earlier. Another report indicated that he was notified of the approach of the mob by his youngest brother, Thomas, age 11. Thomas was reportedly as light-skinned as Alex and, because of this fact, he was able to learn about the impending danger to his brother from Red Shirts while they were marching toward the press. Recently, it was published in a history of St. James Church that Robert Strange personally escorted Manly out of the city in his carriage.

Manly relocated to Washington, DC by 1900 and rented a home at 1607 11th Street. Family tradition holds that he was first given asylum by Congressman George White. According to the 1900 census, Manly lived in Washington, DC with his brother Frank (born 1869), brother Henry (born 1879), boarder John P. Meyers (born in South Carolina in 1877), and boarder John Goins (born in South Carolina in 1869). Manly listed his occupation as a journalist. His brother Henry listed his occupation as commercial printer along with the Meyers and Goins. Manly had another younger brother, Thomas, who was approximately 11 at the time of the violence and who apparently lived in Wilmington also. Thomas later married Mabel Sadgwar, daughter of Frederick Sadgwar and sister to Caroline, Alex Manly's fiancé in 1898. Mabel said that Thomas passed as white most of his life. Mabel and Thomas moved to Pennsylvania after their marriage and he worked as an electrical engineer. Mabel and Caroline were the daughters of prominent community leader and Wilmington native Frederick Sadgwar, Sr. (See Sadgwar's entry for more information on that family)

Manly was involved in Wilmington civic life as an active member of Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church and was engaged to Caroline Sadgwar at the time of the violence. Caroline was educated at Gregory Normal School and attended Fisk University in Tennessee. A talented singer, Caroline toured the world with the Fisk Jubilee Singers. Caroline was performing in England at the time of the violence and, as soon as she returned to the United States, she married Alex Manly while he lived in Washington, D.C. soon after the violence in the home of Congressman George White. They later moved to Philadelphia where they had one son, Milo and Alex worked as a painter.

While in Wilmington, Manly lived at 514 McRae Street with his brother Frank. Manly and Caroline were able to return to the city for visits with her family many years after the violence although he may have traveled under disguise. He definitely returned to the city in 1925 for Frederick Sadgwar's funeral.

Manly and his son Milo maintained that property he owned in Wilmington was seized for non-payment of taxes. No confirmation of this activity has been found.

Manly became active in many activities after leaving Wilmington. He was a leader in the Afro-American Newspaper Council and most likely knew Timothy T. Fortune, prominent African American editor in New York. Manly also knew Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. DuBois. He helped to establish the Armstrong Association, a forebear of the Urban League.

Manly was described by his sister-in-law, Mabel Sadgwar Manly in an oral interview recorded by Beverly Smalls in 1985. In her interview she indicated that David Bryant Fulton worked for Manly at the *Record* for a short time and that he was the son of Levinia Robinson Fulton, one of the founders of the Congregational Church in Wilmington.

Manly has also been profiled in this report in Chapter 4. Transcripts of the interview are on file at the Cape Fear Museum. Additional information on Manly has been compiled by historian Robert Wooley for a forthcoming book about the controversial printer.

Manly knew the importance of the black vote to Wilmington. In 1895, soon after he and brother Frank assumed ownership and management of the *Record*, he wrote: "The air is full of politics, the woods are full of politicians. Some clever traps are being made upon the political board. In North Carolina the Negro holds the balance of power which he can use to the advantage of the race, state, and nation if he has the manhood to stand on principles and contend for the rights of a man."

Sources: Susan Block, *Temple of Our Fathers: St. James Church (1729-2004)*; Umfleet conversation with Robert Wooley, Summer 2004; *Wilmington Record*, September 28, 1895, original in the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; *Wilmington Dispatch*, August 25, 1898; *Wilmington Messenger*, August 25, 1898; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Manly, Frank

Alex Manly's younger brother, Frank relocated to Wilmington to work at the *Record*. Frank worked as a journalist but also managed the business finances. Frank later moved to Alabama by 1920 and taught at Tuskegee Institute for Booker T. Washington. While in Wilmington, Frank lived with Alex at 514 McRae Street and, after they were exiled from the city, he lived in the same home with his brother in Washington, D. C. and listed his occupation as journalist.

Sources: Susan Block, *Temple of Our Fathers: St. James Church (1729-2004)*; Umfleet conversation with Robert Wooley, Summer 2004; *Wilmington Record*, September 28, 1895, original in the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; *Wilmington Dispatch*, August 25, 1898; *Wilmington Messenger*, August 25, 1898; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Mask, Dr. Thomas R.

Thomas Mask was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell and the Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. Mask was 36 at the time of the violence and had recently returned to the city after serving briefly with the 3rd Regiment of North Carolina troops in the Spanish American War. Mask was educated at Leonard Medical School in Raleigh. Mask was listed in the 1897 and 1900 city directory as living at 510 S. 7th Street. Mask was listed in the 1900 census as living at 510 S. 7th Street in a home he owned with his wife and two sons. After the violence of 1898, Mask became a community leader and held positions in community and civic organizations until his death in 1911. Mask was respected by Thomas C. Miller, who wrote in 1903 that "he has treated me right."

Mask's brother, John H. W. Mask, relocated in Wilmington and also worked as a doctor after he graduated from Leonard Medical School in 1898.

Sources: New Hanover County Correspondence, North Carolina State Archives; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

McAlister, Charles

McAlister was a white man escorted to a train for New Bern on November 11, 1898. The papers recorded that McAlister "burst into tears" on the train as they left the city and that he left a wife and five children behind. McAlister worked as a salesman for A. David and Company and may have been targeted because he sympathized with blacks in the city and tried to assist with protecting them, especially by selling them weapons. McAlister lived at 412 N. Front Street in 1897 and was not listed in the 1900 directory.

Sources: New Hanover County Correspondence, North Carolina State Archives; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

McMillan, William D.

McMillan was the African American Superintendent of Health for the city and was fired after Waddell's administration took control of the city on November 10th. According to the 1897 city directory, McMillan lived at 414 Dock Street. He was not listed in the 1900 directory.

Sources: New Hanover County Correspondence, North Carolina State Archives; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Melton, John R.

John Melton was the white Chief of Police in 1898 and was forced to resign his position in city government before he was arrested and banished from the city. Melton's capture and banishment is detailed in Chapter 6 of this report. He was a Populist.

In 1880, Bunting was living in Wilmington with his wife Augusta and three daughters and worked as a butcher. He was listed in the 1897 directory as living at 1215 Market Street. He was listed in the 1900 directory as still living on Market but with no occupation. By 1910, Melton was living in Wayne County.

Melton tried to return to the city in 1899 and the *Messenger* recounted the harassment he received: "his house was haunted ... one night voices were heard and forms were seen ominously circumambulating around his house ... the returned pilgrim took the hint and went hence again ... we have never learned whether it were Rough Riders or ghosts that made the manifestations."

Sources: New Hanover County Correspondence, North Carolina State Archives; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists; *Messenger* March 31, 1899

Miller, George

George Miller was one of the black men who was reported as wounded as a result of the violence on November 10th. He was shot twice and died at City Hospital. Miller was listed as living in Cape Fear Township in 1880. He is not listed in the city directories. He was 28 at the time of his death.

Sources: *Dispatch*, November 11, 1898; New Hanover County Correspondence, North Carolina State Archives; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Miller, Thomas C.

Thomas C. Miller was an African American leader targeted for banishment because of his activity in the Republican Party and, as oral tradition speculates, because he was one of the most successful businessmen in the city – owed money by blacks and whites. Miller was quoted in a Washington paper as threatening to wash his hands in white man's blood before nightfall on day of riot. Miller's arrest and banishment is discussed in Chapter 6 of this report. Miller was deeply affected by the arrest and banishment and asked to return in 1899. His request was denied. He still maintained business contact with individuals in the city and his wife and son remained to handle much of his affairs. In 1901, Miller gave Marsden Bellamy power of attorney to handle his local affairs. Miller died in 1903 of paralysis resulting from a stroke in Norfolk. His remains were brought back to Wilmington for a funeral at his home on 6th between Walnut & Grace with services by Rev. Dr. Carmichael (rector at St. John's Episcopal Ch.) and burial at Pine Forest. It was speculated at the time of his death that he left an estate valued at \$10,000 although he had been disposing of his real estate in the city before his death.

Miller's death certificate listed his occupation as saloon keeper and that he lived at 176 Queen Street. The record also listed that he and his parents were born in North Carolina. Miller was 52 when he died.

Annie E. Miller, wife of Thomas C. Miller, was made executrix of his estate and bounded with Thomas Rivera and Thomas R. Mask to administer estate. The value of estate was estimated to be \$1,000. His heirs were Thomas Miller, Jr., Roscoe Miller, Susie Miller, Lula (Louisa) Miller, Charity Miller, and Annie E. Miller (wife). All of his children except for Thomas were minors under the age of 21. Annie swore in court that Thomas died without a will and agreed to provide necessary documents to Superior Court to settle estate. Annie also filed as executrix of his estate in Virginia.

Annie Miller, executrix of Miller estate, took legal action on behalf of his estate in 1903 against Andrew and Mary Pierce for non-payment on a mortgage loan. Her attorney was Marsden Bellamy; she won the suit and the land was sold to Walker Taylor for \$675.00. Miller was due \$537.27 on account but was paid only \$486.68 after payments to court (\$23.95), past taxes (\$139.37), and attorney fees (\$25.00) were paid. The sheriff removed Pierces from property so Taylor could occupy it. Annie Miller also filed suit against A.J. Taylor for non-payment of a loans owed by him to Thomas Miller dating from 1894, 1895, 1896; no records on file as to conclusion of case.

In 1880, he was a Deputy Sheriff with a wife Sally, 30. His son, Thomas Miller, Jr. was 4. Two boarders, Amelia Toomer, age 50 and Cornelia Toomer, age 16 lived with the Millers on Castle Street. In 1889, Miller operated a saloon and restaurant at 15 S. Water Street, the only one operated by a black person of 18 such establishments in the city at that time. His home was at 216 Castle. He was listed in the 1897 city directory as operating a business dealing in real estate and as a pawn broker at 7-9 Dock Street and he still lived on Castle. His son, Thomas C. Miller, Jr. worked for his father in that year. (His son was listed in

the 1900 directory with no occupation and living at 309 N. 6th Street. Miller has not been located in the 1900 census.

Miller became a reference point for whites and blacks in the city to recall what whites were willing to do against blacks that challenged white supremacy: “there are two elements... among the negroes... the kindly, affectionate, faithful, sober, well-meaning class and the low, vicious, unprincipled, saucy, bullying dangerous class.... there are not many Tom Millers among them, but when revolutions set in the Toms are politely invited to pack and go and keep going.”

T.C. Miller and his family is connected to the Sadgwars, Riveras, Howes, Colletts, and other prominent New Hanover County families. Annie Miller married Fred Sadgwar Jr. by 1910. The 1910 census indicates that she was 36 and was born in North Carolina. T.C.’s daughter, Charity, also lived in the household. Charity was seven in 1910 and had been born in Pennsylvania. Annie Sadgwar died in 1946. It is likely that Annie managed T.C.’s estate holdings with her husband, Fred, for Charity and other Miller children. Tracing deeds for the Millers and Sadgwars, two of the city’s largest black landowning families, would help in understanding the ultimate division of T.C.’s property.

The Miller House on 6th Street was built for him and was inherited by son; remained in the Miller family till 1947 when bought by Fredrick Sadgwar, Jr., step-father to T.C.’s younger children, as rental property and Sadgwar family owned house until 1988.

While in Norfolk, Miller operated a barroom and in 1901 he purchased property along with Thomas McCauley. He and his son lived in the city according to the 1903 Norfolk City Directory.

References to Miller or son:

Star, 3-1-1872: T. Miller m. Margaret Johnson announcement

Freedmen’s Bank Application: 8-11-1873

Star, 4-7-1898: two 2 frame dwellings at 1006 and 1008 Castle destroyed by fire – one owned by T.C. Miller was vacant and other (1008) owned by John Norwood and occupied by Jane Cowan; both were insured

Star, 12-4-01: TC Miller and SM West, executors for an estate to Ed. Roan by deed on 2-4-1864, lot on west side of 7th between Red Cross and Campbell for \$1

Dispatch, 13 July 1896: Mrs. T.C. Miller died at 216 Castle, funeral at St. Luke’s

State Archives: New Hanover Colored Marriage Register 1872-1891:

- Thomas C. Miller, age 23 married Sallie Washington, age 19 April 25, 1873, minister and witness information “erased” for only his entry;
- Thomas C. Miller, age 33, married Tenah Howe, age 26, January 28, 1885 at St. Luke’s with Minister L.D. Kennedy presiding, witnesses: David Williams, Munroe Byrd, Thomas A. Knight;
- Thomas C. Miller, Jr., age 18, married Charlotta Harriss, age 18, August 28, 1893, witness information blank

Sources: *Wilmington Messenger*, March 31, 1903; *Wilmington Morning Star*, March 27, 1903; New Hanover County Correspondence files: letter from TC Miller to J.D. Taylor 7/9/1902; 1889 City Directory; New Hanover Administrator’s Bonds, North Carolina State Archives; New Hanover Estates Records, North Carolina State Archives; *Wilmington Messenger*, November 30, 1899; TC Miller House File, New Hanover County Public Library; Norfolk City Directory, 1903; Norfolk City Death Certificates; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Moore, William A. [Bill]

Moore was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell and the Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. Moore worked as a lawyer and was targeted for removal from the city because of his political activity and his occupation. Moore was one of several leaders, all subsequently banished that signed a resolution in January, 1898 to repeal compulsory vaccination laws. A controversial figure, the law offices Moore shared with George White on the corner of 2nd and Market were broken into and vandalized.

Moore was involved in starting the Wilmington Livery Stable Company. In 1897, his office was on Market at 2nd Street and his home was at 413 S. 7th Street. There are several men with the name William Moore living in Wilmington at about the same time, making identification difficult.

The Wilmington *Star* reported that his father was an escaped slave, Rev. Thomas Jones, from New Bedford Massachusetts. Moore was living at the sound near the time of his death.

Sources: New Hanover County Correspondence, North Carolina State Archives; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists; Wilmington *Dispatch*, 1-26-1898; Wilmington *Star*, 6-10-1890, 6-8-1897.

Norwood, Charles

Charles Norwood was County Treasurer in 1898 and was forced to resign his position as a result of the coup on November 1898. Norwood's father was John G. Norwood of Wilmington. Charles moved from the city and relocated to New York where he worked in the customs service at the port. By 1910, Norwood was living in Philadelphia with his family. His brother William also relocated to Philadelphia and worked as a building laborer. The Norwoods are profiled in Chapter 8 of this report.

Norwood, John G.

John G. Norwood was an Alderman under Silas Wright and was forced to resign. Norwood worked as a carpenter and lived at 202 Walnut Street. Norwood was a wealthy and was active at St. Mark's Church. Norwood is profiled in Chapter 8 of this report.

Peamon, Carter [Pearmon, Pearman]

Peamon was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear demands of Waddell and the Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. Peamon was active in the Republican Party and operated a barbershop. On the day of the violence, Peamon was killed. More information on his death can be found in Chapter 5 of this report. He was not listed in the 1897 city directory. Peamon's brother Moses was listed as a barber at 820 N. 4th and his home was located at 9126 N. 8th Street. Peamon and his brother shared a barbershop. Moses was also forced to leave the city on the day of the violence. Peamon has not been located in the census.

A man with the name Carter Payman (age 45) was located in the 1870 census. This man was born in South Carolina and was working as a laborer in Mobile, Alabama at the time. If this is the Carter Peamon who was murdered in Wilmington, he would have been 73 at the time of the violence. George Peamon, probably related to Carter, was in Wilmington by 1880 and working as a barber. He lived at 719 N. 4th Street, was born in North Carolina and was 19 years old. George moved to Norfolk by 1900 and continued to work as a barber. Moses Peamon, Carter's brother was listed as a barber, working at 916 N. 8th Street and living at 820 N. 4th Street. A Moses Payman was listed in the 1870 Wilmington census with his mother Susan. Both were born in Virginia and they lived in the household of Eliza Mabson.

Sources: Wilmington *Star* 11-15-1893, 11-12-1898; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Pearson, James

Pearson was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell and the Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. Pearson was a barber and politician and operated a barbershop at 312 N. 6th Street. Pearson was not forced to leave the city and remained in business. His home was at 310 N. 6th Street.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Pickens, Robert G.

Pickens was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell and the Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. He was 44 at the time. He was targeted because

of his activity in the Republican Party. Pickens was forced to leave the city and was placed on a train on November 11, 1898. He operated a fish and oyster business with Salem Bell, also forced to leave the city.

Pickens purchased by mortgage property on Block 119 from white attorney Aquila Marshall in 1896 for \$700. In 1899, with \$96.25 due on mortgage, Marshall foreclosed and sold property at auction for \$395 to Godfrey Hart who then re-sold it to a black teacher for \$750. The Pickens home at 720 Ann was residence of Thomas Knight from 1918 until 1938,

Pickens was listed in New Hanover County in 1880 census. By 1900, he was living in Newport News with family. He worked as a coal trimmer and rented him home with wife Amelia and large household, including 5 boarders from NC, all boarders were males and all worked as coal trimmers.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Quick, Isham

Quick was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell and the Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. He has been profiled in Chapter 8 of this work. Quick was a wood dealer/draysman in 1897 and lived at 313 N. 9th Street. Quick remained in the city with his family after the violence.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Reardon, Robert

Reardon was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell and the Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. Reardon was targeted for banishment but escaped the city before he was captured. Information on his banishment can be found in Chapter 6 of this report. Reardon operated a barbershop at 29 Market Street in 1897. By 1900, he had moved to Washington, DC and was working as a barber. Reardon was born in South Carolina and was 35 at the time of the violence. In the 1900 census, he listed that his father was born in Ireland.

In 1895, Reardon was the manager of the black pavilion at Ocean View. In 1895, he operated an intelligence bureau, the Wilmington Intelligence Bureau and Advertising Agency, in the city and had "erected a neat building" for an office on 2nd between Dock and Orange. In 1897, he was referred to as "Professor Reardon," a "tonsorial artist," and was planning to open barber shop at Carolina Beach.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Rivera, Thomas

Thomas Rivera was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned by Waddell and the Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. Rivera was a long-time resident of the city and worked as an undertaker. He was active in Republican politics and served on the board of the Wilmington Colored Educational Institute. His home was at 516 Red Cross Street. Rivera was born in 1826 in Wilmington and had operated a grocery store at 22 N. Front. By 1879, he worked as an undertaker at 304 Princess Street. In 1898, he helped to develop the Peabody School. He was an active member at St. Stephen's AME Zion Church and died at his home in 1906. Rivera's niece was Annie E. Miller, wife of Thomas C. Miller. Rivera has been profiled in Chapter 8 of this report.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Sadgwar, Frederick

Sadgwar was one of the black men summoned to hear the demands of Alfred Moore Waddell and the Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. His children, who were young at the time of the riot, did not realize that he was one of the men who attended the meeting. Family tradition holds that Sadgwar worked for Walter Parsley at the time of the violence of 1898 and was taken by surprise by the extent of the rioting on November 10th. Further, the family believed that the "better whites" such as Parsley had no part of the

violence. However, Parsley was a member of the “Secret Nine,” the group that planned the coup and whose actions led to the violence. The family has recalled that Parsley, although privy to the plans of the white leadership, protected the Sadgwar family at their home on the 10th. The family has maintained that the protection given them by whites extended into the 20th century to insure their safety. Some of the Sadgwar children were in school when the rioting began and were escorted home, unmolested, by their older brother, Ted, who was in his 30’s and worked with their father as a carpenter. The Sadgwar family was close to the Chestnutt family, and Frederick’s children grew up with relatives of David Waddell Chestnutt, author of *Marrow of Tradition*. Family tradition also states that the Sadgwar men helped to protect the white missionaries who were in Wilmington teaching at Gregory.

Sadgwar was born in Wilmington and worked as a building contractor. He was on the board of directors for the Wilmington Livery Stable Company and United Charities. Sadgwar lived at 15 North 8th Street on property purchased by his father. He worked as a mail carrier in 1883.

Sources: Mabel Sadgwar Manly and Felice Sadgwar interview, transcript in files of Cape Fear Museum; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Scott, Armond

Scott was one of the Committee of Colored Citizens and was charged with delivery of the Committee’s reply to Waddell by 7:30 on the morning of November 10th, 1898. Scott was unable to reach Waddell’s home because of white patrols and placed the letter in the mail instead. Scott was targeted for banishment because he was an attorney. He was a member of a prominent Wilmington family and local residents, white and black, reportedly helped him escape from the city. Discussion of his escape can be found in Chapter 6 of this report. Scott graduated from Johnson C. Smith University in 1896 with a law degree. At the time of the violence in 1898, Scott was 25 years old. After his escape from Wilmington, Scott relocated to Washington, DC., where he later became a Judge appointed by President Roosevelt and continued in the position under Truman and Eisenhower. Despite his escape, Scott returned to city to visit family often. Scott reportedly wrote his memoirs, “Up from Hell,” and are in the possession of descendants.

In the 1880 census, Scott was listed in Wilmington living with his father, Benjamin, who was born in Virginia. Scott was not listed in the 1897 directory but his father operated a grocery store at his home on 519 Walnut. Scott was listed in the 1900 census in New York and working as an elevator man. By 1910, Scott had relocated to Washington, D.C. and was working as an attorney and renting a home with his wife and infant son. Scott remained in the city for the 1920 and 1930 census. By 1920, he owned his home in that city. By 1930, his son was employed as a teacher and Scott’s property was valued at \$16,000.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Shephard, Frank

Shephard was listed as one of the black men wounded as a result of the violence on November 10, 1898. He lived with his mother Cornelia in the home of Thomas Stevenson, white, in 1880. Shephard was 18 and worked as a hostler.

Stevens, Willis (“Drake”)

According to the New Hanover County Board of Commissioners Minutes for May 3, 1897, the Board decided to pay \$8.80 for tools and materials for Willis Stevens so that he would not become a ward of the county. It was “understood that the tools shall at all times be the property of the county and his keeping them will depend on his good behavior.” An article in the Wilmington *Messenger* dated May 4, 1897 noted that Stevens, also known as Drake, previously had been declared insane and ordered to the asylum but County Attorney Marsden Bellamy has secured Stevens’ release. The terms of his release included that he be gainfully employed in his trade as shoemaker. He “promised the board to go to work with the understanding that if there is any more foolishness his tools will be taken away from him.” It is unknown was “foolishness” led to his institutionalization and no court records can be found to provide details. On October 2, 1898, an article in the Wilmington *Morning Star* and the *Messenger* described the scene at a precinct in the First Ward when Stevens tried to register to vote. His ability to vote was

challenged by Democrat Rev. J. W. Kramer at the polls and the paper reported a riot at the precinct. Kramer declared that Stevens was insane and ineligible to vote. The *Messenger* belittled Stevens as a “half-witted negro who imagined a year or so ago that he had a cinch on the mayoralty.” Before any other African Americans could step in, Stevens continued to insist on his ability to register and threatened a lawsuit. At this point, Carter Peamon, a barber and community leader, stepped in to advocate on behalf of Stevens in the face of several Red Shirts, including S. Hill Terry. Peamon and Terry got into a scuffle in which Peamon snatched a knife out of Terry’s hands. The scuffle was settled and then Peamon told Rev. Kramer that he wished he could “slap the jaws of every white man.” It is unclear if Stevens was allowed to register but the fortitude of the white registrars and Red Shirts probably prevented his registration. Drake has been profiled in Chapter 4 of this report.

Taylor, John E.

Taylor was the Deputy Customs Collector for the city in 1898 and served in that role for a total of 25 years. His home was at 122 N. 8th Street. Taylor was born in 1858 and was a graduate of Howard University. In 1896, he was made City Clerk and Treasurer. Taylor owned a great deal of property and was president of the Metropolitan Trust Company. Taylor has been profiled in Chapter 8 of this report.

Telfair, Rev. James W.

Telfair was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell and the Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. Telfair was a minister at Mt. Zion AME Church and was a Mason. His home was at 615 Walnut Street. Telfair had been a slave of the deRossett family and later worked as a manager at the Sprunt Cotton Compress. Telfair remained in the city after the violence and died at his home in 1914. He remained a minister after the violence.

Telfair was 60 at the time of the violence and had worked in the city as a ship’s carpenter in 1870 and as a stevedore. In 1897 and 1900, he owned taxable property valued at \$750 dollars in blocks 223 and 96.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Toomer , Frank P.

Toomer was a policeman in the city under Mayor Silas Wright and was one of the black men banished from the city on November 11, 1898. In late November, 1898, Toomer wrote Waddell from New Bern to request to return to the city. Waddell responded that Toomer should not return because he had been “obnoxious” to people and it was best for him to stay away. Toomer was not found in the 1880 Census although there were several people with that surname in the county. Toomer lived at 916 Love Avenue in 1897. Toomer married Rose Wilson in 1871 in Wilmington.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Walker, Andrew

African American community leader Andrew Walker was an Alderman from the first ward under Silas Wright and was forced to resign during the coup led by Waddell on November 10, 1898. Walker owned a considerable amount of property in the city and worked as a stevedore. In 1880, Walker (age 29) lived in the city with his sister Polly and worked as a stevedore. By 1890, Walker owned taxable property in 3 blocks worth \$1,400. By 1897, his property values had remained constant at \$1,450 and by 1900, the value had increased to \$2,100 including the addition of an extra property. Walker lived at 1107 N. 5th Street. Walker had been an officer in the 3rd Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers for the Spanish American war but returned to Wilmington in June, 1898. Walker was active at Central Baptist Church and died in 1907.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Webber, John H.

Webber the African American member of the Board of Audit and Finance and was forced to resign after the coup led by Waddell on November 10, 1898. Webber was 43 at the time. Webber owned property in block 267 valued at \$350 in 1897 and 1900. Webber was listed as a laborer in the 1897 and 1900 city directory. Webber lived at 719 Hanover Street. In the 1918 and 1924 city directories, he was listed as a woodworker. He was not found in the 1870-1880 census but was listed in 1900 as a day laborer. Webber served as president of the Phoenix Hose Reel Co. #1 from 1895-96. In 1890, he was President of the Young Men's Republican Club. Webber worked for Chadbourn Lumber Company for 38 years.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Wright, Daniel

Wright was one of the black men killed on November 10, 1898. His murder was recounted in Chapter 5 of this report. Wright had been a member of the New Hanover County Republican Executive Committee and his home was at 810 N. 3rd Street in 1897. Wright was listed in the 1880 census as a worker in the rice fields near Wilmington. On November 28, 1898, it was reported in the *Wilmington Star* that the remains of black man John S. Wright, drowned in Cape Fear, were found near Navassa, after he had been missing for two weeks. It is unknown if the two men were related.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Wright, Silas P.

Silas Wright was the white Republican Mayor of Wilmington and was forced to resign his office during the coup led by Waddell on November 10, 1898. Wright was then banished from the city. Wright was a boarder at the Orton in 1897. Originally from Massachusetts, Wright had relocated with his wife to Wilmington by 1870 where he worked as a revenue collector. By 1900, Wright had moved to Knoxville, Tennessee and was renting a home while he worked as a doctor. More on Wright can be found in Chapter 5 and 6 of this report.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists