

Company E, 4th U.S. Colored Infantry Fort Lincoln

Although most any African American in 1861 desired service in the Union Army, such was not the case. The first set of issues related directly to the ground they would be forced to cross with NO help or humanity from their slaveholding abominations of humanity that were in their way by the tens of thousands.

For those former slaves that found their way to Union ground and wanted to join the Union Armies were often turned away to appease the rejections of what we still see today as a brutally barbaric and lost set of people this nation desires to emulate.

However, after January 1, 1863 those objections were nullified by the will of One Man. This is the day Abraham Lincoln delivered the Emancipation Proclamation to our great nation and actively began recruiting African Americans as soldiers.

The 4th U.S. Colored infantry suffered the same discriminations as they have for every war since. In order to satisfy the not so optimistic perception peddlers, the units were segregated and commanded by the Union Army Chain of Command. The result was that multiple all African American units were formed including the 4th United States Colored Infantry, Company E men pictured below.

The 4th was assembled and ordered to defend our nation's capitol in Washington D.C., attached to Ft. Lincoln. Ft. Lincoln is the land born entry into the peninsula that housed Camp Hoffman, Camp Lookout and Hammond General Hospital. The



POW camp was rather impromptu, but is why Hammond General Hospital was established here in the first place. After Gettysburg, the numbers of sick, wounded and still belligerent confederates, collaborators and their spies were incarcerated for their crimes against humanity and our nation's stated decree that all men are created equal. A mere 85 years earlier the cries for freedom by our own founding declarations put forth that all men were created equal and that our Declaration of Independence from English authority and rule began to ring true.

smallish POW camp at the tip of the peninsula to the south and the only access was by sea and through the heavily occupied compounds that created the Ft. Lincoln complex which was an integral component of the 68 forts and 93 batteries establish from the onset of the war to defend Washington, D.C..

My great great grandfather Frank was taken from the field at Battery Buchanan, the last survivors of the 2nd Battle for Fort Fisher near Wilmington, NC that had been ongoing since the first attempt to capture the fort earlier in the month. Frank was a private that stationed with the Whitworth Rifle artillery units. The Whitworth is a canon with a rifled barrel. Until this time, this was the largest Naval bombardment the world had ever bore witness to.

On January 16th of 1865 and the fall of the the Confederate “Gibraltar” at Fort Fisher, Company E was quickly mustered to Camp Hoffman southward down the peninsula from Fort Lincoln to accept the Fort Fisher POWs.

The most intriguing and fascinating aspect of this assignment is that Company E was comprised 100% of former slaves to many of the men that lived another day and made it to the Point Lookout POW Camp. They all were from eastern North Carolina.

By the records relating to Frank’s hospitalization and full recover from two surgeries, Frank, in March was released from Hammond General Hospital and sent to Company E of Prisoners guarded by Company E of the US 4th Infantry.

While researching this phenomenon and to hopefully learn how Frank faired so very well, when others of Duplin County were not revealed a most unexpected and startling discovery will reveal momentarily.

The Battle of New Bern which is also known as the Battle of New Berne by some was fought on 14 March 1862, near the city of New Bern, North Carolina. The endeavor was designed as component of the Burnside Expedition. The US Army's Coastal Division was led by Brigadier General Ambrose Burnside and his fleet of armed vessels dispatched from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. New Bern and North Carolina apparently had a fleeting casualness about what they were embroiled upon.

Burnside, opposed by a undermanned and poorly trained Confederate force that was comprised of both Army regulars and the local militia and were outmatched in every detail. New Bern was defended by Brigadier General Lawrence "O'B" Branch who had established a perimeter the week leading up to this battle.

The confederates, behind substantial breastworks were well entrenched to the left and right of the swampy areas east of Dover and Cove City, Craven County, North Carolina.

However, Branch for lack of trained forces was forced to leave his midsection unoccupied in the hopes the swamps and dense vegetation that persist today, would provide ample defense of the town of New Bern which translates into leaving himself completely vulnerable.

The battle transcript are many and much like the New Testament the telling of the same events except through the eyes of others. What I mean to say is that this was an honest mistake that thankfully happened.

When Burnside's command had come into view, Branch's makeshift militia only defenders broke ranks forcing a general retreat to entire Confederate force.

Unable to regain any control of his corps for more than 30 miles of running away, General Branch's forces were mustered upon arrival to Kinston in the neighboring Lenoir County. The area

was Kingston until the end of the Revolutionary War when it was immediately to reflect NO KING and the many KINSMEN that had given their everything to liberty as all their friends had done and their friends with them. Hence, KinsTon is born with a most venerable and no more perfect name anywhere on this tiny planet.

If you depart New Bern today and head west on US 70, you will be on hallowed ground from everyone from the Great Tuscarora The Mighty English, The Generations of people that held African Americans as nothing more than animals, by their own accounting of these human-beings. And to put the word of God between themselves and their slaves is the greatest sin for generations more to endure. Genetically we are kin.

About the same times New Bern came under Federal control, the boundaries and limits of possible settlements was dim at best. The war was over, but the simple discrimination now being reborn two fold now includes hatred. The sins, their abominations compounded from generation after generation of lies from the street corner to the lies from the pulpit. I find them all in contempt of themselves and God's teachings.

You will reach Cove City first, but you will not see it hidden to your north by large farms and wetlands. You will need to be Old 70W or the old dirt road that over time is paved over the original route from New Bern to Kinston including Cove City and then to Dover which requires you get off 70W and double back on the old road not too far.

Cove City racial composition

Race	Number	Percentage
White (non-Hispanic)	197	52.12%
<u>Black or African American</u> (non-Hispanic)	144	38.1%
<u>Native American</u>	1	0.26%
<u>Other/Mixed</u>	15	3.97%
<u>Hispanic</u> or <u>Latino</u>	21	5.56%

As of the [2020 United States census](#), there were 378 people, 192 households, and 123 families residing in the town.

Dover racial composition^[7]

Race	Number	Percentage
White (non-Hispanic)	156	44.7%
<u>Black or African American</u> (non-Hispanic)	173	49.57%
<u>Other/Mixed</u>	15	4.3%
<u>Hispanic</u> or <u>Latino</u>	5	1.43%

As of the [2020 United States census](#), there were 349 people, 123 households, and 62 families residing in the town.

Princeville racial composition^[12]

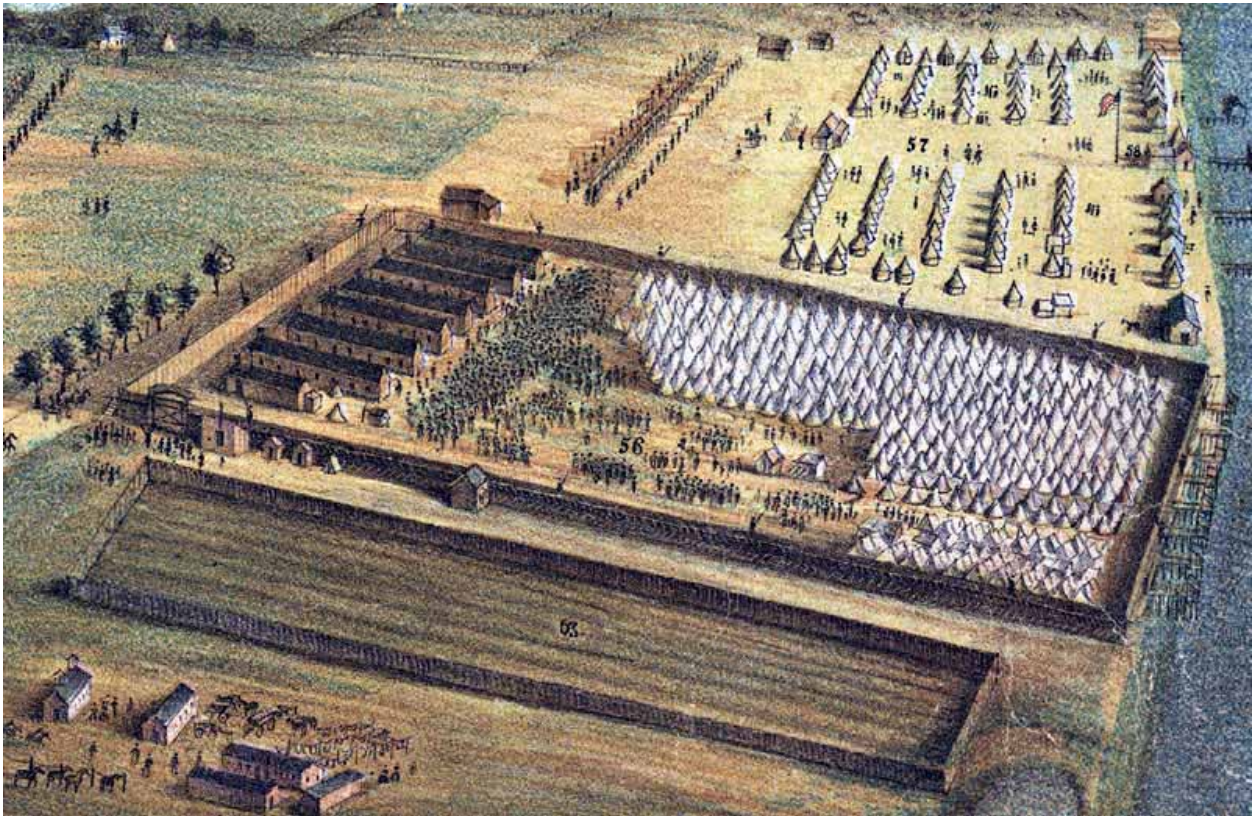
Race	Number	Percentage
White (non-Hispanic)	37	2.95%
<u>Black or African American</u> (non-Hispanic)	1,162	92.66%
<u>Asian</u>	1	0.08%
<u>Other/Mixed</u>	36	2.87%
<u>Hispanic</u> or <u>Latino</u>	18	1.44%

As of the [2020 United States census](#), there were 1,254 people, 789 households, and 556 families residing in the town.

Of note, credit must absolutely be given to Cudjo Kazoola Lewis, a founder of Africatown just north of Mobile Bay who was a founder and last known

resident of Africatown. Mr. Lewis lived until 1935 and was long thought to be the last survivor of the slaves from the infamous slaver Clotilda. I expect that Africatown although not incorporated, is indeed the first town by the end of the Civil War with as much as we now know the Clotilda's timeline.

Princeville is a town in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, and is principally made of former slaves of Eastern North Carolina,



who's families founded Cove City and Dover near New Bern and by 1885 caught safer ground at Freedom Hill which becomes Princeville.

I provide this narrative after three interviews and many a door slams or violent phone hangups.

I learned that the ancestors were some of the guards evidenced in their strong and emotional oral histories, of their own family's account of the whole. They gained their freedom to be abandoned by the state of North Carolina and but a scant few of its citizens regardless to ethnicities.

It is through their tellings that I learned of my ancestor and his friend an African American of the same name in Duplin County. The 1870 US Census right in front of my face is circumstantial, but not after hearing the story.

On the 1860 US Census in Wolfscrape TWP of Duplin County we find the 1870 US Slave Schedule for Frank he owns 14 slaves of ages that look more like families than not. These people enslaved are in 5 separate houses. When laid side by side we see the maternal grandmother, her son and two daughters living with their families. Mrs. Jones told me here that he never bought people, but people were given to him that he felt humanly and heavenly responsible for. I will state right here, that I am not sold. He still owned slaves whether he had five buildings, whatever. But what?

So I asked how she knew this and she told me that her grand daddy, a white man named Kinsey Jones who was also married at the same time Frank's half sister Nursey who is Narcissa Quinn is not a coincidence. In fact, the story is further substantiated when Frank and Julia's daughter Ida Mae Quinn marries Ruel Bright Jones and what Mrs. Jones shared with me. Kinsey Jones was a Union man and everyone knew he had both a

white family and black family. Her remark to me was that folks always laughed at Kinsey when he purchased provisions for two families acting and hiding the fact from his father who certainly knew this all along.

Kinsey and Narcissa or Nursey both passed in 1910. As the story went she told me that Frank received fair treatment in Maryland because he was not like them other hateful ones.

When the war was over, Frank Quinn the African American, I think Jerry Sullivan's legitimate son changed his name from Sullys to Frank Quinn and took a small amount of land from my ancestor in 1866 of the same name. He had been given away as part of the estate of David Jones 1792-1859 and Zilphia Quinn 1792-1867, a daughter of Caleb Quinn and sister of Jesse Quinn. By the 1870 US Census we see Frank Quinn listed as Black living on land adjoining the white Frank Quinn's. Un freakin' believable.

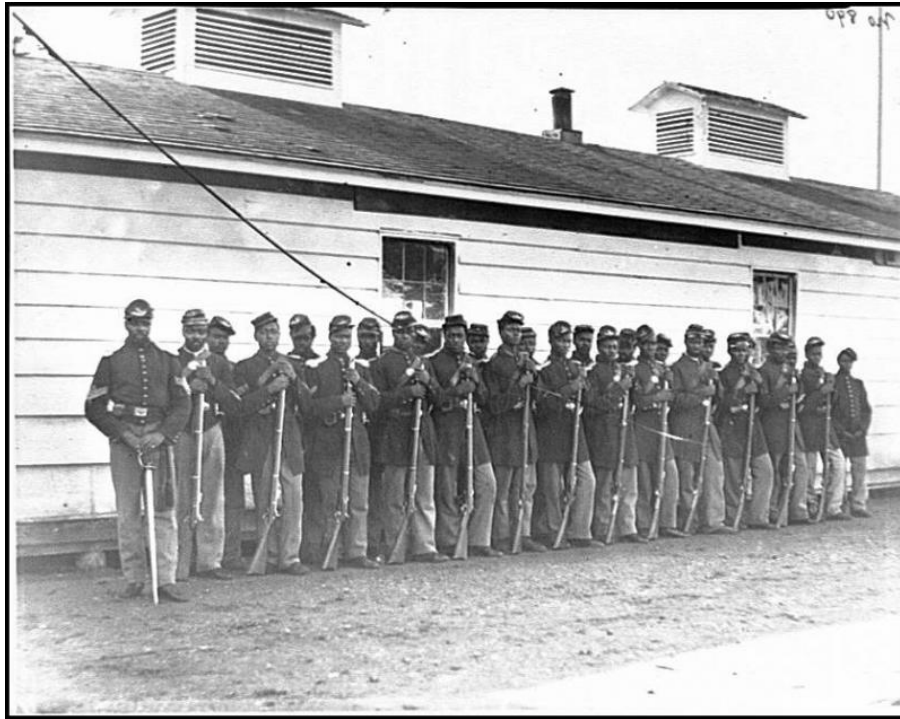
Talk to the old people, ride the lonely roads and wave at everyone you see and speak a kind word to those you meet. They are a blessing and without question a treasure to behold.

A friend Douglass Best recently remarked that he got a story when he stopped at an old store on Beautancus not too long ago and learned of an entirely new chapter in his family history and how it all related to Best and Quinn. Magic, absolute magic. Thank you father.

esprit de corps

they were attached to the Point Lookout Prisoner of War Camp, St. Mary's County, Maryland to guard those captured after the second Battle for Fort Fisher where my ancestor from Duplin County, Watson Franklin "Frank" Quinn was imprisoned in March of 1865 after being discharged from Hammond Hospital

which contained at least 1,400 beds and lay between Camp Hoffman and the Point Lookout POW Camp just before the light.



In 1862 with Confederate defeats at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in Tennessee, the Union had not anticipated the volume of prisoners the war would bring into Union care after Gettysburg..

Quartermaster General Meigs ordered Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster, to establish a prison camp at Point Lookout, Maryland was designed hastily to house 10,000 prisoners housing at least double that number by 1863.

The initial detail of guards were comprised of the 2nd and 12th New Hampshire regiments, the 4th Rhode Island Volunteer Regiment, the 10th Regiment of the US Veteran Reserve Corps, The 66th Company, 2nd Battalion, 1st U.S. Volunteers, and the 139th Ohio Infantry Regiment.

On February 25, 1864, for the first time, the 36th U.S. Colored Infantry Regiment along with other African American details from the troops of the 5th Massachusetts Colored Cavalry, the 3rd and 4th

Maryland Colored Regiments, and the 24th and 28th Colored Infantry Regiments.

I have heard complaints stating the African American or Black guard details were extremely strict and easily provoked and I imagine a former slave of man now in custody required strictness. I give great credit to those guards that could in what for me would be absolute anger and restrain themselves. Assisting the guards in their duties was the ironclad U.S.S. Roanoke, sitting in the bay.

The 1st Commandant was Brigadier General Gilman Marston who would transfer to higher command before Christmas 1863 and relieved by Brigadier General Edward W. Hinks. Hinks would be relieved by Colonel Alonzo Draper and then by Brigadier General James Barnes.

The first groups of Prisoner's of War arrived between late July and late December of 1863. Contrastingly, the POW population of 9,000 POW's increased dramatically by more than 9,000 men thru June of 1864 increasing the Camp's total POW population to more than 15,000 men and women by January 1st 1865.

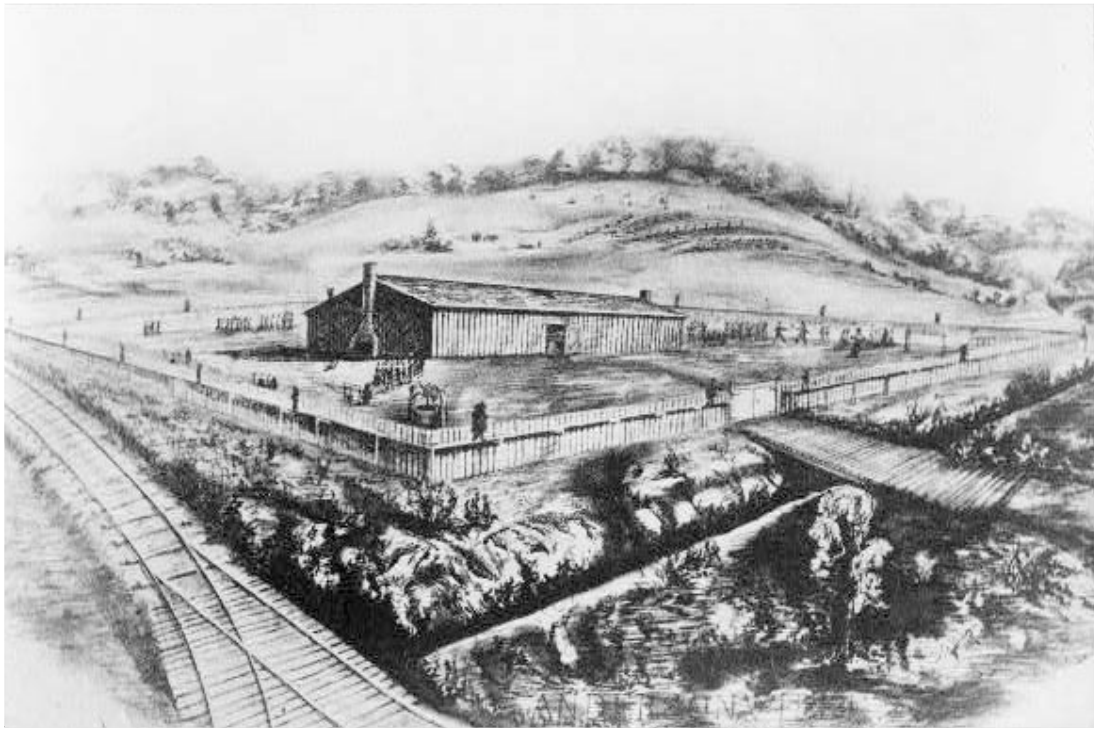
The prisoner's quarters were trooper tents and tee-pee style tents and made up nine parallel streets running east to west as seen in the artist sketches below. The promenade was Pennsylvania Avenue with each of tents marked by Division. Each division was 1000 or more of those incarcerated.

Camp Hoffman was named after the Union Commissioner of Prisoners; William A. Hoffman and the POW camp can be identified as either Lookout Point Camp or Point Lookout Camp.

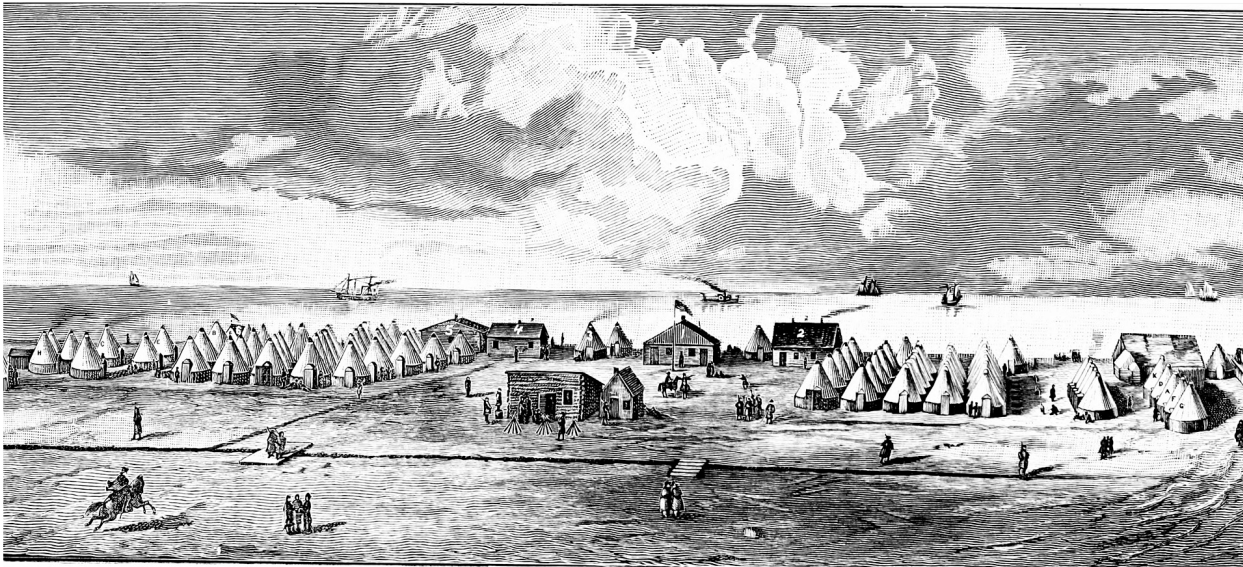
By the wars end in mid 1865, the population had exploded to more than 22,000 men and women whom were forced to drink contaminated water, without adequate rations which further compounded Malaria and Typhoid outbreaks. More than 3,500 died at the camp with a registered 50 escape attempts without success. There are two POW graveyards on the site. The prison closed on June

17th, 1865 and the photograph below represents the final "Oath of Allegiance ceremony where my Great Great Grandfather Watson Franklin Quinn is pictured, without identities given. After Robert E. Lee's surrender to Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, 1865, which effectively ended the Civil War. However, many southern forces refused Lee's surrender and ultimately had all surrendered by May 1865 with the last POW's repatriated by this last group on June 17th, 1865.

HISTORIC DRAWINGS and PHOTOGRAPHS



Above: 1863 - 1st Phase Construction, unsigned.
Below - 3rd Phase, Prisoner Quarters

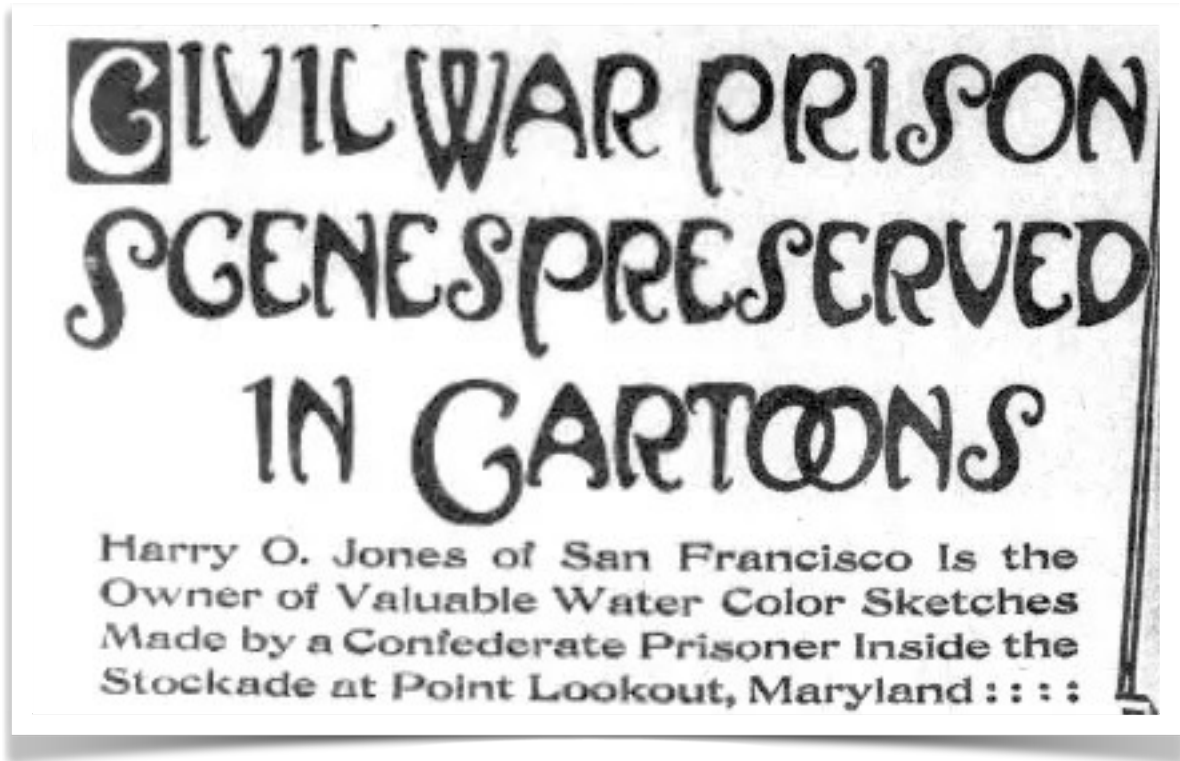


CAMP CROSS. POINT LOOKOUT. MD. 1863-64

Above Top: Library of Congress Drawings

Above Bottom: Unattributed <http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org/hist-p-plo.html>

Images are from the Cartoon Booklet by Harry O. Jones of San Francisco Is the owner of Valuable Water Color Sketches Made by a Confederate Prisoner Inside the Stockade at Point Lookout, Maryland:::



A similar article is published on the website StrangeAgo.com by Elizabeth Yetter, dated May 10, 2019.

It is common knowledge that the POW camp consisted of a large stockade at least fifteen feet high with its eastward side opening to the bay. Inside the stockade were the Officer's quarters constructed of rough cut lumber and the enlisted men in tents as described earlier.

The following sketches were created by an unknown POW that fell into the hands of Harry O. Jones. The sketches were published in either 1903, or 1911 with an alleged narrative, of which I am unable to verify.

In Elizabeth's narrative she describes the conditions in the prison in some detail. However, I am unable presently to verify the information as no source can be located except as a part of another book in the National Archives and Library of Congress.

Conditions inside the prison facilitated a need by the population to develop by whatever means necessary a local trade for daily necessities and further into luxury items and tobacco.

The African American guards, no stranger to southern mentality, were able to purchase the soldier's handiworks, that the guards could then sell to visitors of the Prison camp as souvenirs for Union currency. It was in this way the Camp economy developed and afforded the prisoner to procure his necessities from the regimental sutler.

With actual currency scarce to have, it did not serve as a common form of exchange and a new plan was devised by those invested in the endeavor to devise their commonly agreed upon. Hardtack was the ultimate solution to their currency issues.

Elizabeth further states that a laundry was establish where payment was made with by a number of pieces of hardtack. For the most fastidious of the prisoners they could afford a shave and haircut. In contrast, tailors & menders were paid in coin. Hot coffee made from breadcrumbs was sold on the street with Lemonade and Molasses Candy sometimes were peddled as well as slapjacks and pies made from mysterious ingredients also found a market with the prisoners.

There were no silversmiths at the Branch store. This had little impact as spoons were made by men from an old canteen and could be sold for five pieces of tack and procure a bite of chewing tobacco for one piece of tack. Should you be caught stealing which was not frequent, the man was strung up by his thumbs if they were rations.

The various punishments employed included "Being Too Hungry" which resulted in being walked out with the guards posing for photos in barrels or with signs, or were denied the ability to sit.

The African American Soldiers benefited much through humiliation and profit from their southern Slave holding captors. The bottom rail was now the top and dolled out the reciprocity against them as slaves to its fullest measure as surely would be appropriate in the cases of humiliation, not so much in the punishments.

"In the illustrations accompanying this article, the figures have been numbered by the artist to call attention to the supposed conversation which is given in the margin under the pictures. As the dialogue is in very fine writing a brief outline of what is going on in each picture is given herewith."

Sketch Numbered 1

Prisoners in tattered clothing peddling their trinkets to a union visitor who had inquired, "Well, Johnny Reb, what's the price of fans?" As an enterprising newsboy has invaded the camp and offers daily papers at 10 cents each are a source of daily foundering hop and the papers sell like hotcakes as they try to find if the paper has any news from Washington about their parole or exchange.



Sketch Numbered 2

A tinsmith is selling soup spoons made from canteens at only five crackers each. The man buying innocently inquires if soup is furnished with each spoon. On the right in this picture; “coffee” made from bread crusts is being sold for one hardtack per cup.



Report of Outrages Whites against Blacks in the Sub-Division of Duplin Counties and Sampson Counties NC for the fifteen days ending November 27th 1868

<i>Date 1868</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>By whom</i>	<i>Against whom</i>	<i>Nature of Outrage</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>Nov 16th</i>	<i>Duplin Co. NC</i>	<i>Frank McDowell</i>	<i>Wm Swinson</i>	<i>Assault & Battery</i>	<i>Warrant issued for apprehension of parties</i>	<i>Indict by recent term of the Superior Court</i>
<i>Nov 16th</i>	<i>Duplin Co. NC</i>	<i>John D. Bass & John D. Bass</i>	<i>David John Frederick</i>	<i>Assault & Battery</i>		
<i>Nov 20th</i>	<i>Duplin Co. NC</i>	<i>Haywood Annandale, Robert Branch, John Herring, Frank Dupin</i>	<i>Samuel Sullivan</i>	<i>Assault & Battery</i>	<i>referred to the Civil Authorities in locality</i>	
<i>Nov 21st</i>	<i>Duplin Co. NC</i>	<i>Wiley Whitehead</i>	<i>Massonri Whitehead</i>	<i>Assault & Battery</i>	<i>referred to Civil Authorities in locality</i>	
<i>Nov 23rd</i>	<i>Duplin Co. NC</i>	<i>Isaac Ketchum</i>	<i>James Matthe</i>	<i>Assault & Battery</i>	<i>referred to Civil Authorities in locality</i>	
<i>Nov 27th</i>	<i>Duplin Co. NC</i>	<i>Wm Nicholson</i>	<i>Harriet Bafe</i>	<i>Assault & Battery</i>	<i>Awaiting action</i>	

*Magnolia N.C.
Nov 27th 1868*

*J. F. Curran
Bureau Officer*

Sketch Numbered 3

The molasses candy man is announcing his wares. "Only \$2 a stick in 'confeds' or 5 cents in greenbacks." The man just behind the candyman, although without money, has managed to get a taste and his reflection upon this delicious confection is reportedly "Who'd have thought the darned stuff was so sweet? I thought it was made from tar." On the right in this picture is the lemonade vender where business with him is not good, for those around him have no money. One of these bystanders suggests that "he is sick and he thinks a drink will do him good." But the drink seller is adamant and tells his Confederate brother "to go to the doctor and get a dose of oil."



Sketch Numbered 4

Inside the barbershop trade seems to be brisk where a shave costs one cracker, a haircut two, and a shampoo three. The man on the left in this picture seems to have received the worth of his crackers, for his head looks as if he had been scalped. The barber doing the haircutting asked the customer if he wants his hair cut “snapper fashion”, the gentleman doesn’t care, “so long as his ears are left on”. The valiant soldier who is being shaved and incidentally carved complains that “the razor pulls”. The tonsorial expert assures the victim that if the razor breaks he has two more. The man at the extreme right with the locks and the man with the puffer whiskers is an interested spectator who wonders what will happen to me?



Sketch Numbered 5

Depicts the Chesapeake Bay with two fishermen in the water, one with pole and line and the other with a crab net. On the left a practical joker with a crab has induced an innocent "to smell the bug's breath," with the result that the innocent's nose is fast in the crab's claws. On the right in this picture a prisoner is offering a crab dealer a big chew of tobacco for a soft shell. [Next Page]



Sketch Numbered 6

Shows a sketch of the laundry and prisoner washing his trousers wants to know “why the man at the door doesn’t holler out and let the camp know they take in washing.” The man hanging up the clothes announces that the price is two pieces for 5 cents; while the industrious prisoner who is pounding a bundle of shirts observes that “if there are any gray backs in there he will make them suffer.” The last laundryman, the man at the kettle, is figuring how much he could save in wood if he did not boil the clothes. [Next Page]

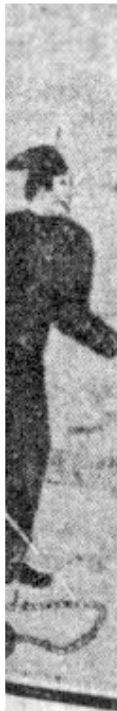


Sketch Numbered 7

This sketch conveys the artist's idea of the different phases of punishment that were "in vogue" within. The man on the barrel of petty larceny, the man suspended by the thumbs has been caught stealing prisoners' rations, the man with the sign on his back has endeavored to obtain a box of tobacco under false pretenses, and the men with the ball and chain attachment have tried to escape and in the background is the ever present African American sentinel.

In this unique volume of water color drawings there are 24 pictures included, each one describes some phase or incident relating to Point Lookout's prison life.

One of the views shows some of the habitations of the prisoners where above the door of each is a name intended to be characteristic of the occupant such as; Growlers' Den, Churchmen's Abode, and many others.



SCHEDULE 2. Slave Inhabitants in North Division in the County of Duplin State
of North Carolina, enumerated by me, on the 12th day of July, 1860. W. B. Hunt Am't Marshal.

1	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	2	3				7	8	9	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	12	13				17	18	19
			Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION.	Age.	Sex.						Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION.	Age.	Sex.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Elizabeth Lacey	1	4	F	B				Shirwood Grady	1	6	F	B					
2		1	2	M	B					1	4	M	B					
3		1	50	F	B			3		1	2	M	B					
4	James S. Branch	1	42	F	B				Amos W. Simonons	1	12	M	B					3
5		1	34	M	B					1	20	F	B					
6		1	23	M	F					1	1	F	B					1
7		1	23	F	B				W. P. Munson	1	35	F	B					7
8		1	17	M	B					1	33	M	B					
9		1	11	F	B					1	24	F	B					
10		1	10	F	B					1	24	M	B					
11		1	7	M	B					1	24	F	B					
12		1	5	F	B					1	12	M	B					
13		1	1	M	B					1	11	M	B					
14		1	1	F	B			3		1	8	M	B					
15	Thomas Grady	1	50	F	B					1	7	M	B					
16		1	26	M	B					1	6	F	B					
17		1	22	M	B					1	9	M	B					
18		1	9	F	B			1		1	7	M	B					
19	Paul Taylor	1	12	M	B			1		1	5	M	B					
20	Edmund Taylor	1	60	L	B			1		1	3	M	B					5
21	Henry J. Wallace	1	20	F	B				Stephen W. Simmons	1	25	F	B					
22		1	0	M	B			1		1	17	M	B					
23	A. B. Branch	1	30	F	B					1	15	F	B					
24		1	18	M	B			1		1	7	F	B					
25	Geo. W. Shaw	1	26	F	B					1	6	M	B					
26		1	10	F	B					1	4	M	B					
27		1	7	M	B					1	4	F	B					1
28		1	1	M	B			1	Ho. Ben. Koenig	1	45	M	B					
29	W. D. Ford	1	37	F	B					1	30	F	B					
30		1	19	F	B					1	25	F	B					
31		1	11	M	B					1	9	F	B					
32		1	9	M	B					1	7	F	B					
33		1	3	M	B			3		1	6	F	B					
34	Shirwood Grady	1	34	F	B					1	5	F	B					
35		1	31	F	B					1	4	F	B					
36		1	28	F	B					1	2	F	B					
37		1	12	M	B					1	2	M	B					
38		1	10	M	B					1	2	F	B					
39		1	15	F	B				James Patton	1	20	F	B					
40		1	8	M	B					1	23	F	B					
No. of owners, _____		No. of male slaves, 37		No. registered, _____		No. deaf and dumb, _____		No. insane, _____										
No. of houses, _____		No. of female slaves, 43		No. manumitted, _____		No. blind, _____		No. idiotic, _____										
		Total slaves, 80																

A sense of humor was abundant in this prison for the homesick and despondent men that saw these sketches.

Another picture portrays the accidental shooting of one African American guard by another accidentally.

One prisoner explains to another that “the live soldier has given the dead one his discharge”, where another Confederate advises the live one to put down his empty gun and pick up the dead one’s loaded gun and make the corporal believe the guard shot himself.

Another picture depicts a Confederate soldier on his knees asking “God to bless the president of the United States and deliver the colored people from slavery which shows his inspiration comes entirely from the rifle, the guard is pointing at the head of the prayerful one.

Source: The San Francisco call. (San Francisco California, 28 May 1911.)

Often disregarded in these old narratives I would be remiss to remark that not everyone was treated equally by the guards for reasons of compassion in some cases for those that they did not deem as evil men, rather a victim of the places where they lived and men that were fully vested in slavery as my family was not.

I do not mean that my family did not own African Americans as property. However, beginning with the 1860 US Census we see a completely different perspective in relation to my Great Great Grandfather Frank Quinn of Wolfscrape Township just south of Mt. Olive, NC.

Everyone, slave holder and slave alike in all of North Carolina would have been familiar with a Kinsey Jones of Duplin County. Kinsey went onto Mary Zilphia Quinn, daughter of Caleb Quinn, a revolutionary Sergeant in the Duplin County component of the Wilmington District Militia. Zilphia, also the brother of Jesse Quinn, Frank’s father would marry Kinsey or Kensey Jones who owned a mill on Kinsey Mill Road only 3/10ths of a mile from Frank and married to Aunt Zilpia making him Uncle Kinsey to Frank.

In American history, the Fire-Eaters were a group of pro-slavery Democrats in the Antebellum South who urged the separation of Southern states into a new nation, becoming the Confederate States of America. The dean of the group was Robert Rhett of South Carolina. Some sought to revive America's participation in the Atlantic slave trade, which had been illegal since 1808.

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The section titled "The Plunge into Secession" and I quote without edit.

The majority of the white common people of North Carolina, as well as in a number of other Southern states, initially opposed secession from the Union.¹⁷ Secessionists therefore put on a concerted campaign to pressure people into closing ranks against the federal government. Unionists who came before the Claims Commission invariably had opposed secession from the start, and that is when their troubles began. According to Kinsey Jones of Duplin County, "such was the fury of the fireaters that it was not safe for a man to open his mouth ... every Union man was threatened, and for sake of their owne safety compelled to keep their mouths shut." After the Confederacy fired on Fort Sumter and President Lincoln called up enlistments to prepare for war, social pressures on North Carolina Unionists intensified. The influential North Carolina Standard declared "we are all Southern rights men now," and on May 2 the legislature made it a crime for state officers to support the U.S. Constitution. The legislature took the state out of the Union on May 20 and refused to submit secession to the people for ratification.

The above text is the testimony of Jinsey Jones in the Case of Samuel Sullivan of October 15, 1873 filed erroneously in Goldsboro, Duplin County, NC before the Southern Claims Commission under claim number 41,473, settlement, 1534, RG 217, NA. Standard quote from Sitterson, Secession Movement page 248.

On November 20th of 1868 in a complaint filed in the **Report of Outrages Whites against Blacks** in the Sub Division of Duplin and Sampson Counties, NC for the fifteen days ending November 27 1868 we learn the following.

On this day Haywood Summerlin, Bright Branch, Louis Herring, Frank Quinn in Duplin County, are cited for Trespass Intimidation Causing the Family of Jerry Sullivan to flee their home. A warrant was issued and referred to the Civil Authorities in the locality. In this case, it was largely controlled by Herring men serving as the magistrate and another as Justice of the Peace. Don't forget Frank had married Julia Ann Garner the daughter of Julia Ann Herring Garner on the 20th of December, 1865 shortly after being repatriated on June 17, 1865 just before Christmas. Also do not disregard Frank's reenlistment in 1863 in Col. Herring's Artillery. And lastly know that the area of Wolfscrape is largely comprised

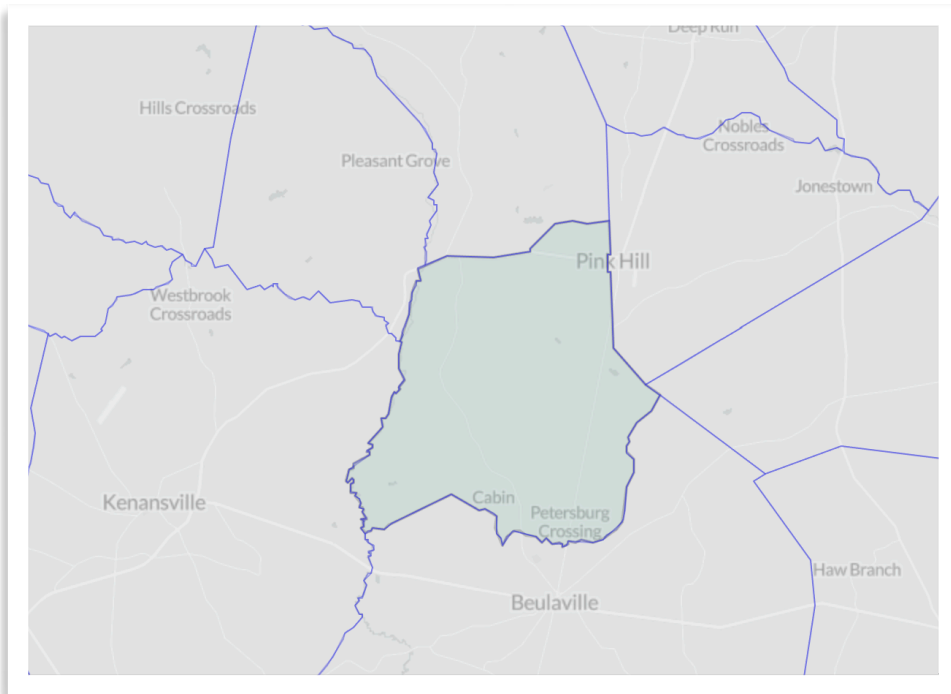
by Herring's Marsh where Kinsey is also and is crossed by Red Hill Road and Summerlin's Crossroads. Red Hill Road becomes Beautancus Road as you head north towards Mt. Olive passing Rooty Branch Church on SR1306 Beautancus Road. Branch's Store began on June 23, 1853 and was closed permanently on July 30, 1910. It housed the Post Office, the Justice of the Peace and was a trading post of sorts. Mr. Sullivan could not have received satisfaction regrettably.

In 1870 after the United States Federal Census for Duplin County, an African American boy is born to Peter and Ann Quin of the Smith Township nestled between Magnolia to the south, Pink Hill to the north, Comfort to the east and Kenansville to the west in the heart of the Quin enclave formed after the American Revolution near Potter's Hill where Mary Quin, Caleb Quin and many other Quin family members are buried.

In a brief narrative offered by an elderly descendant of Kinsey Jones, she stated that this group of black people came from Frank Quin in Wolfscrape near Kinsey's Mill. They had been freed before the Civil War and lived on the remnants of land original laid out for Caleb Quin and said they were born there but lived in their own house on the land of Frank and Julia until the war had started. I was also advised at this point that Kinsey Jones had in addition to Zilphia Quinn, Granny as she wanted me to know her by informed me that Kinsey had another slave wife and more 8 children who Zilphia his white wife knew of and that the white people knew too and they would see him buying for both his white Quin-Jones family and his black Jones family. She then soon advised me that she was tired and for want of food. Before I thanked her and walked toward the door, she remarked that all the other Jones men, in their hatred for the Union, the Union man Kinsey along with his sinful polygamy and blasphemous dealings with her ancestors, was buried in an unmarked grave in the woods near where they used to bury their slaves. She further remarked that her hatred of the Jones family for shunning all of them from then to now was a common prayer to Jesus for holding these thoughts all these years. As she informed me then, her name was just Granny Jones as she did not like the name she was given and that Frank of Peter and Ann Quin at Smith's named their son after Frank. I had been calling a long blind call list I made as I looked for more information into the peculiarities of, and often contradicting historic records had found to see if this was a child of Frank Quinn. There is no evidence of the Quin and Quinn families purchasing slaves. They did however receive as property many handed down to them through estate document and Wills. Lastly, nothing was more perplexing than the fair treatments, while still not repatriating until the very last group of holdouts on June 17, 1865. I spoke on the phone asking to interview her in May of

2011 and visited her home on a farm in Smith TWP on June 7, 2011 and hand wrote my notes there.

This is quite a tale, I know and do not have a stitch of hard evidence to back these assertions, just circumstantial evidence at best and the memory of Mrs. Jones. It was truly my honor and great privilege to speak with her in her home and to hear her story was absolutely mesmerizing. She is sorely missed and I truly believe she knew more than any of us could ever know.



**Slave
Names**

and

Document Locator Aids

1. 1 April 1805 to Caleb Quinn GRANTEE to GRANTOR Nathan Waller bill of sale reference Rachael Quinn. Duplin Bills of Sale Book P, page 318
2. 1 January 1821 GRANTEE Thomas Quinn GRANTOR John Jones reference Rachael Quinn. Duplin Bills of Sale Book 7A, page 48
3. 1 July 1822 GRANTEE Thomas Quinn GRANTOR Joshua Thigpen, slave Arthur Quinn Duplin Bill of Sale Book 7A, page 417
4. 1 July 1823 GRANTEE Loftin/EXR GRANTOR John Farrier for slave Toney Quinn Duplin Bill of Sale Book 8A, page 140
5. 1 April 1825 GRANTEE Caleb Quinn GRANTOR Isom Lanier Duplin Bill of Sale Book 8A, page 402 Slaves Jim and Tanner Quinn

6. 1 May 1832 GRANTEE Caleb Quinn Gift Deed to Jane Quinn Turner slaves Mariah and Matilda Quinn, Gift Duplin Deed Book 4B, page 57
7. 1 February 1833 Caleb Quinn GRANTEE Jesse Quinn GRANTOR. Duplin Slave Bill of Sale Book 4B, page 158 references Lisa Quinn.
8. 1 February 1833 Caleb Quinn GRANTEE Jesse Quinn GRANTOR. Duplin Slaves Bill of Sale Book 4B, page 157 references Tom and Levy Quinn.
9. 1 July 1835 Caleb Quinn GRANTEE, Elizabeth Quinn Woodward GRANTOR Jerry and wife Mary Quinn. Duplin Bill of Sale Book 6, page 170
10. 1 July 1835 Janey Quinn GRANTEE, Elizabeth Quinn Woodward GRANTOR Jerry and wife Mary Quinn. Duplin Bill of Sale Book 6, page 170
11. 1 July 1835 Jane Quinn GRANTEE, Elizabeth Quinn Woodward GRANTOR Jerry and wife Mary Quinn. Duplin Bill of Sale Book 6, page 170
12. 1 April 1837 GRANTEE Jane Quinn GRANTOR Elender Miller for Slave Owen Quinn Bill of Sale Book 19 page 28
13. 1 April 1837 GRANTEE Jane Quinn GRANTOR Henry W. Houston for Slaves Venus and Kenan, Bill of Sale Book 19 page 2
14. 1 April 1844 GRANTEE Jesse Quinn GRANTOR John E. Hussey, Duplin Bill of Sale Book 16, page 293 for Venus and Kenan
15. 1 January 1845 GRANTEE John Daves GRANTOR Bill of Sale for interest in Enoch Quinn, deceased slaves. Duplin Bill of Sale Book 17, page 98
16. 1 January 1845 GRANTEE John Daves GRANTOR Bill of Sale for interest in Enoch Quinn's slaves. Duplin Bill of Sale Book 17, page 98
17. 1 April 1845 GRANTEE Enoch Quinn Estate GRANTOR Jones Smith, Duplin Bill of Sale Book 17, page 176 for Penny Quinn
18. 1 January 1849 Jesse Quinn GRANTEE John H Nethercut Duplin Bill of Sale Slave Henry Quinn, Duplin Book K19, page 311.

19. 1 July 1852 Brantly Quinn GRANTEE, Thomas Hall GRANTOR the slaves Alsey Rachel Quinn and Caroline Quinn, Duplin Bill of Sale Book 21, page 68
20. 1 July 1856 Jessie Quinn GRANTEE, Eliza Quinn Anderson GRANTOR the slave Peter Quinn Duplin Bill of Sale Book 21, page 704
21. 1 April 1858, Martha Quinn GRANTEE, William H. Best GRANTOR, Slaves Surterah Quinn and his wife Mary Quinn. Duplin Bill of Sale Book 22, page 378
22. 1 April 1858, Jessee Quinn GRANTEE, William H. Best GRANTOR Slaves Surterah Quinn and his wife Mary Quinn. Duplin Bill of Sale Book 22, page 378

The 1860 Schedule 2, Slave Inhabitants in North Carolina, in the county of Duplin on the 12th of July 1860 reports that W.F. Quinn had in his possession the following slaves grouped by age and then separated by age three times and the cohort are living in 5 separate houses.

House 1

The actual handwritten document composed by the Asst. Marshall lays out the information as Frank provided it and it is noted they live in five houses.

1. The 1st building is a house and is where the 55 year old matriarch lives.
2. The 2nd building is a house and is where the 35 year old female lives with her 4 children.
3. The 3rd building is a house where a 24 year old couple lives with their 2 children
4. The 4th building is a house where the remaining widowed 24 year old and her 3 children live.
5. The 5th building is their barn, shop and stable.

I certainly cannot say for certain but think this correct. On the following and final page is the actual 1860 Schedule 2, Slave Inhabitants page from the Census I used to draw the conclusions, which could be perfectly incorrect, but offer insight into the GOOD treatment he receives while a POW, guarded by former NC slaves enlisting in the Colored Troops for North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina.