

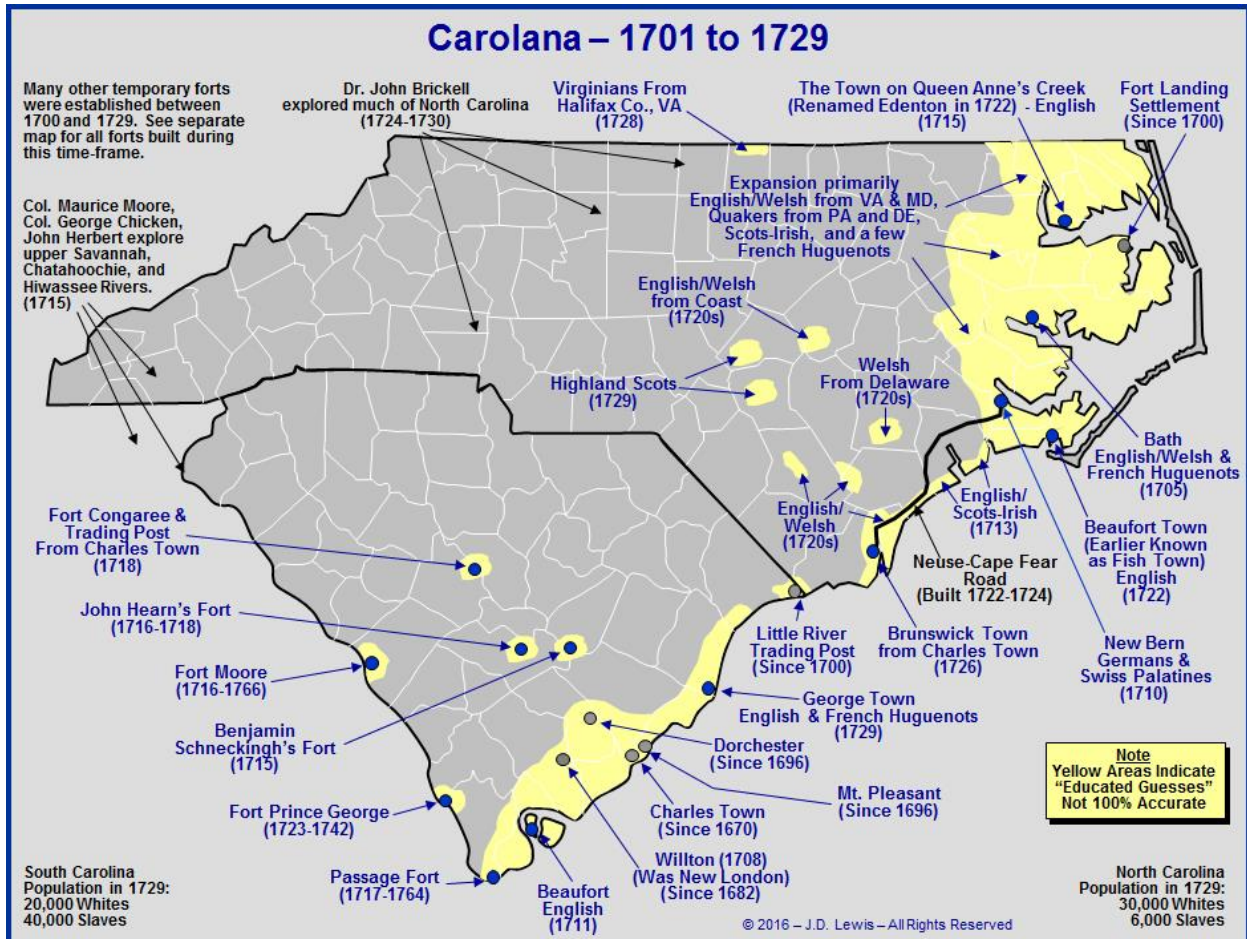
Below shows the Halo A Bass Family (presumable half-brothers of Richard?) Movement to Granville. Richard Bass' family moved south to Dupin.(Not our line)

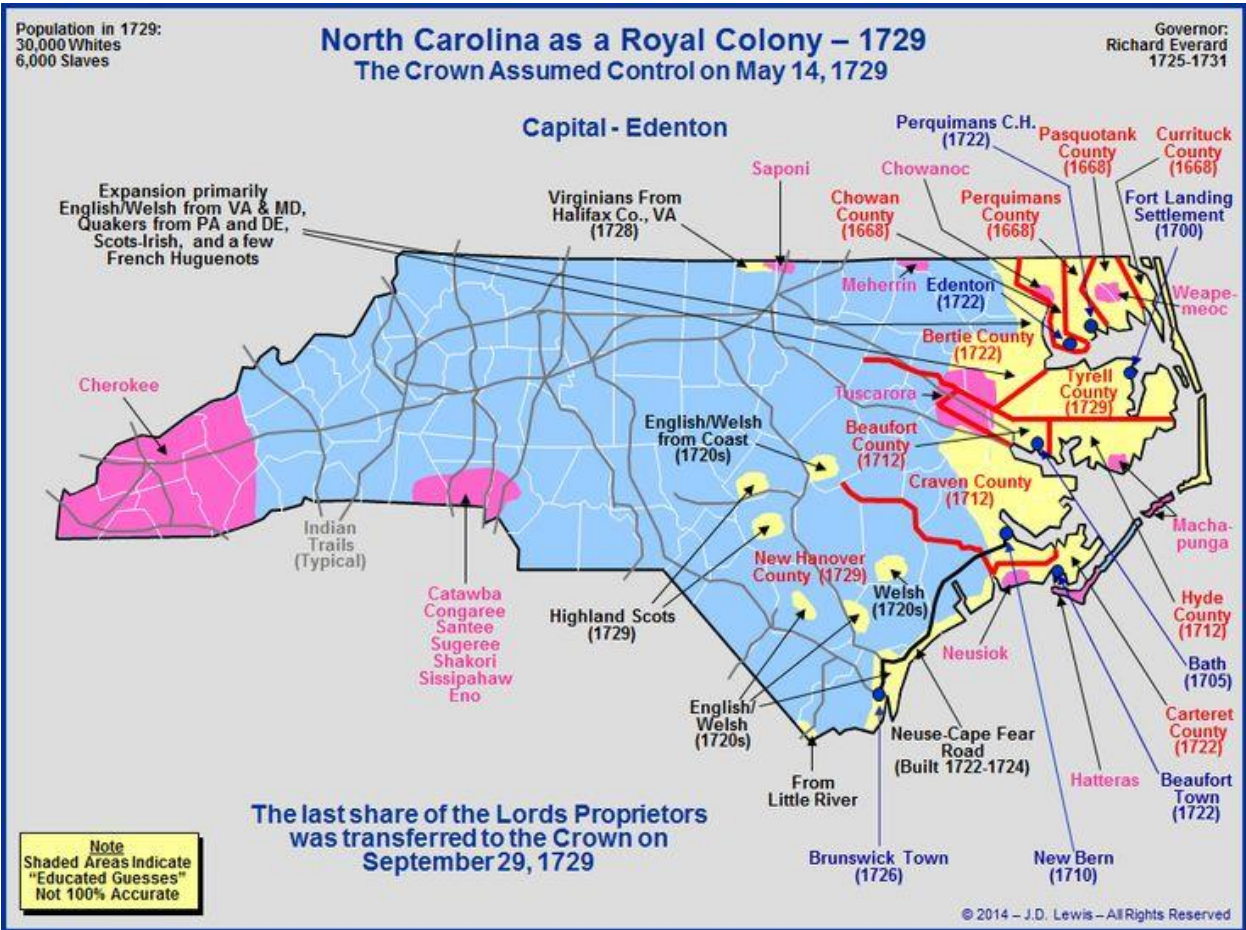
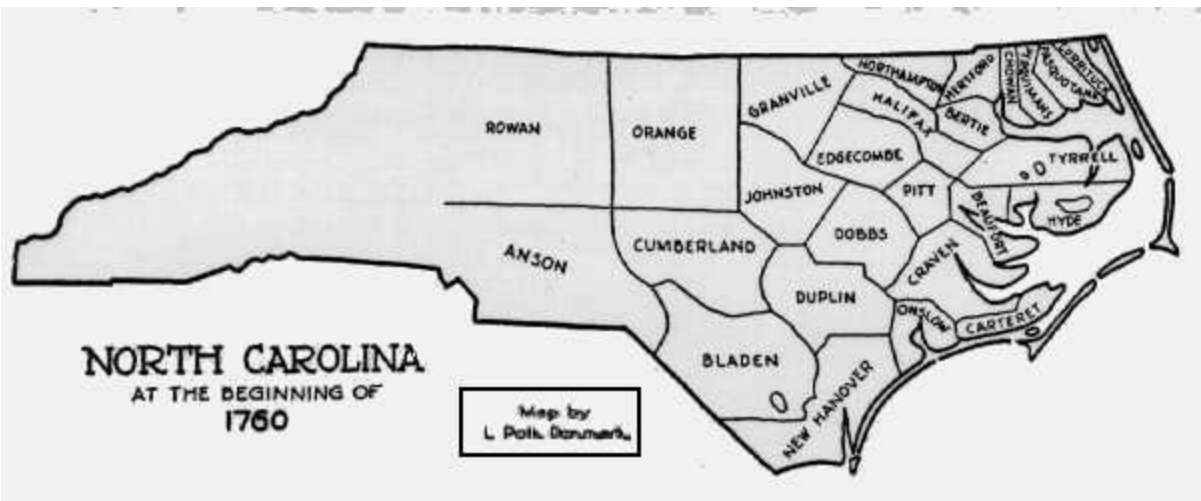


## EARLY NORTH CAROLINA

**Andrew Bass** (B: ~1730 in NC or VA / D: ~1782 in Duplin Co, NC)

**Duplin County History** Duplin County was first formed by the General Assembly in New Bern on April 7, 1750 from what was the **northern** part of New Hanover **County**. At that time the boundaries of **Duplin County** included what would eventually become Sampson **County**.





# Early Settlement

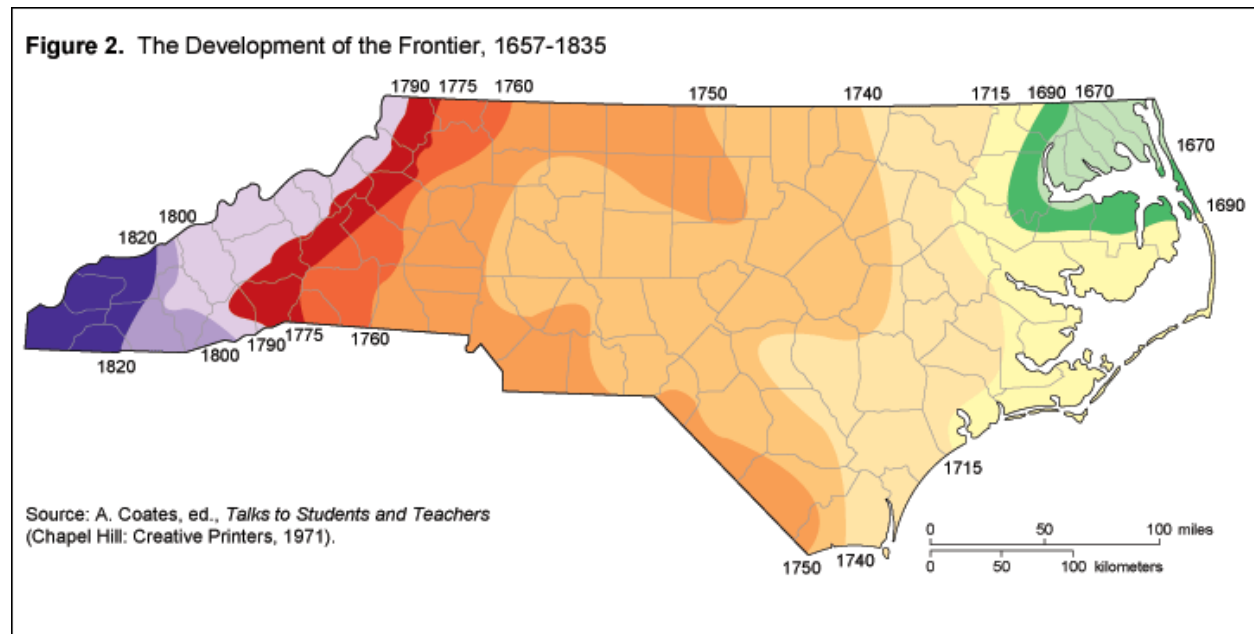
by David Goldfield

Professor of History, [University of North Carolina at Charlotte](#), 2005.

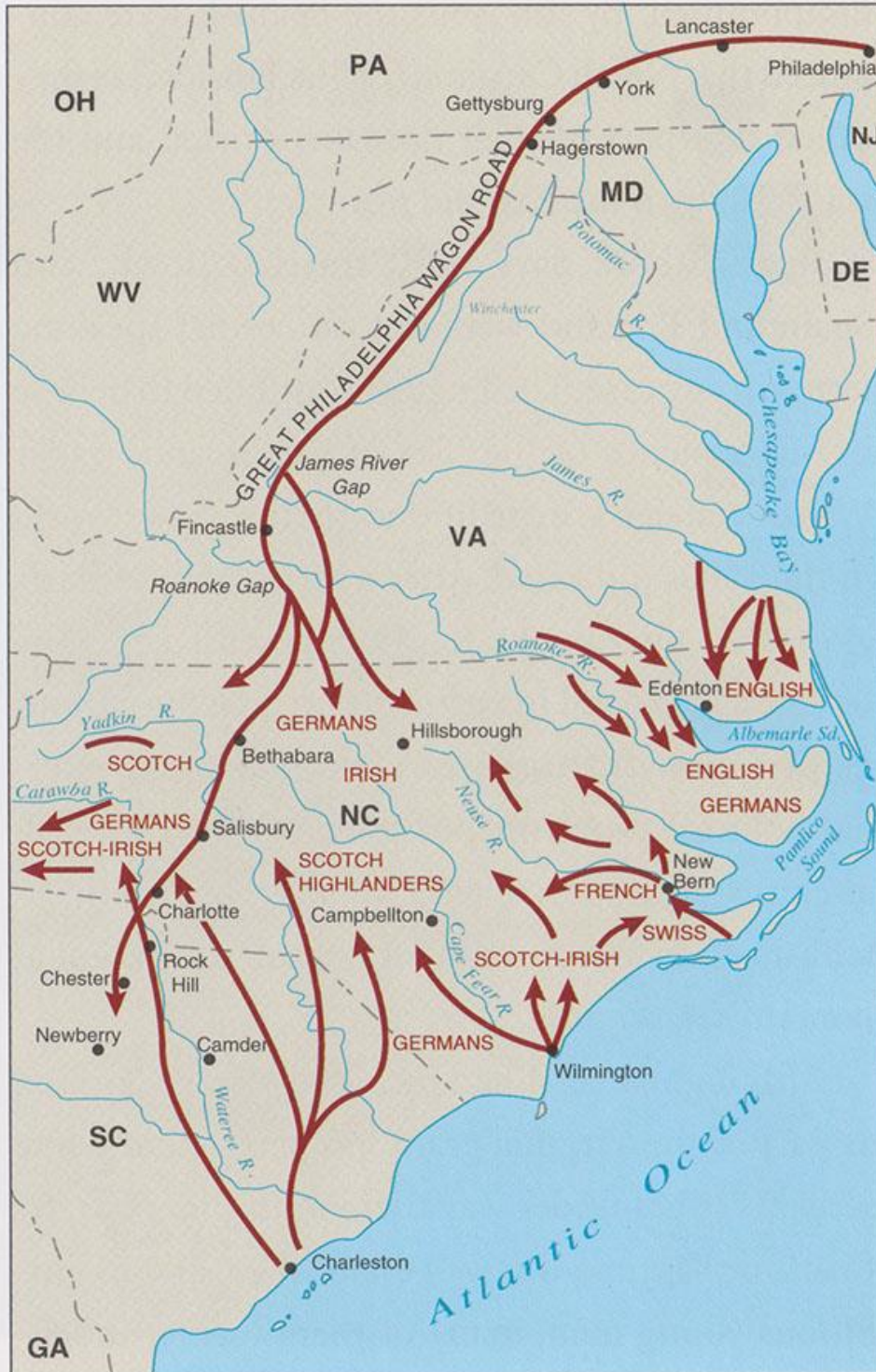
Reprinted with permission from *The North Carolina Atlas Revisited*. Managing editor: Alfred W. Stuart.

## Development of the Frontier, 1657 - 1835

During the late 17th century, settlement in North Carolina proceeded from Virginia migration, first into the Albemarle region, then into the Pamlico district. By 1710, the new sparsely settled province had a capital at [Edenton](#). But the migration caused growing alarm among the Indian populations resulting in a conflict that raged on and off for four years concluding in 1715 with the decimation of the Indians and the opening up of additional land to white settlement. The key event that affected the colony's development until the time of the Revolution was King George II's takeover of North Carolina from the heirs of the [Lords Proprietors](#) in 1729. The change generated a land bonanza in the colony as the Crown eased land purchase requirements and sent out the equivalent of [real estate](#) agents to drum up business. Their work, and the encouragement of royal governors, touched off a boom in North Carolina that lasted from 1730 to the [American Revolution](#). Forests along the Coastal Plain were leveled for farms, settlers poured into the [backcountry](#), and the line of settlement extended to the Blue Ridge Mountains.



## Avenues of Early Settlement

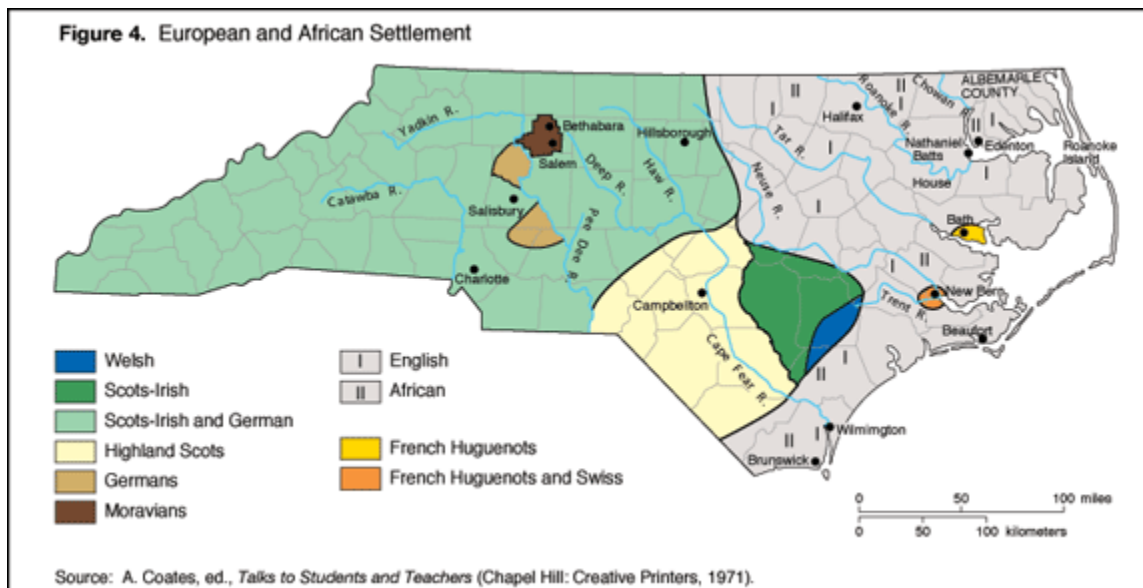


Source: C. Camp, ed., *Influence of Geography upon Early North Carolina* (Raleigh: Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission, 1963).

The origins of North Carolina's 18th-century newcomers varied widely. South Carolinians moved north into the Lower Cape Fear region to establish pine plantations with African slave labor. As land grew scarce in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia after 1730, migrants trekked down the [Great Wagon road](#) which began near Philadelphia and extended southwestward to the Shenandoah Valley before veering east into the North and South Carolina Piedmont. These newcomers included a variety of ethnic and religious groups, including Quakers, German Lutherans, German [Moravians](#), and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and Baptists. Settling primarily in the Piedmont, they contrasted with the mostly English and African coastal areas and, in fact, had little contact with those areas. The rivers of the Piedmont flowed into the South Carolina colony and that is the route commerce and communication followed as well. By the mid-eighteenth century residents of Piedmont North Carolina had more contacts with Pennsylvania than they did with the coastal district of their own colony.

## European and African Settlement in 1730

In 1730, the colony's population included 30,000 whites and 6,000 blacks, almost all of whom lived along the Coastal Plain; by 1775, the population had grown to 265,000 inhabitants, including 10,000 blacks, and settlement was scattered from the coast to the mountains. By that latter date, North Carolina was the fourth most populous of the thirteen colonies. The population was also among the most diverse with some estimates placing the German population as high as 30 percent.



Duplin County was first formed by the General Assembly in New Bern on April 7, 1750 from what was the northern part of New Hanover County. At that time the boundaries of Duplin County included what would eventually become Sampson County. Duplin was named after Sir Thomas Hays, Lord Dupplin, who served on the Board of Trade and Plantations for the Crown in the 1740's.

<https://www.duplincountync.com/duplin-county-history/>

Duplin County's earliest immigrants were the Welsh who arrived in the 1700's. They were soon followed by German Palatines and the Swiss in the 1730's and 1740's. The Scotch-Irish arrived in 1736 with Henry McCulloch, a wealthy London merchant, to settle on a rich and fertile 71,160-acre land granted to him from the British Crown. The French Huguenots and English, who migrated from Virginia along with Scottish Highlanders who came from the upper Cape Fear region, also were among the earliest settlers to the area along with African-Americans. The early settlements were primarily along the river and larger creeks as these were the best means of transportation.

Henry McCulloch, who had transported Ulster Scots and Swiss Protestants to settle this area, established several settlements. One on the east bank of the Northeast Cape Fear River named Sarecta, became Duplin's first incorporated town in 1787. Another settlement was established on the west side of the river on Goshen Swamp, and a third at a place referred to as Golden Grove, later to become the Town of Kenansville. These early settlers were primarily Presbyterians and they established the Goshen congregation in 1736. Later called the Grove congregation, it was the first Presbyterian church in the state and is still active today.

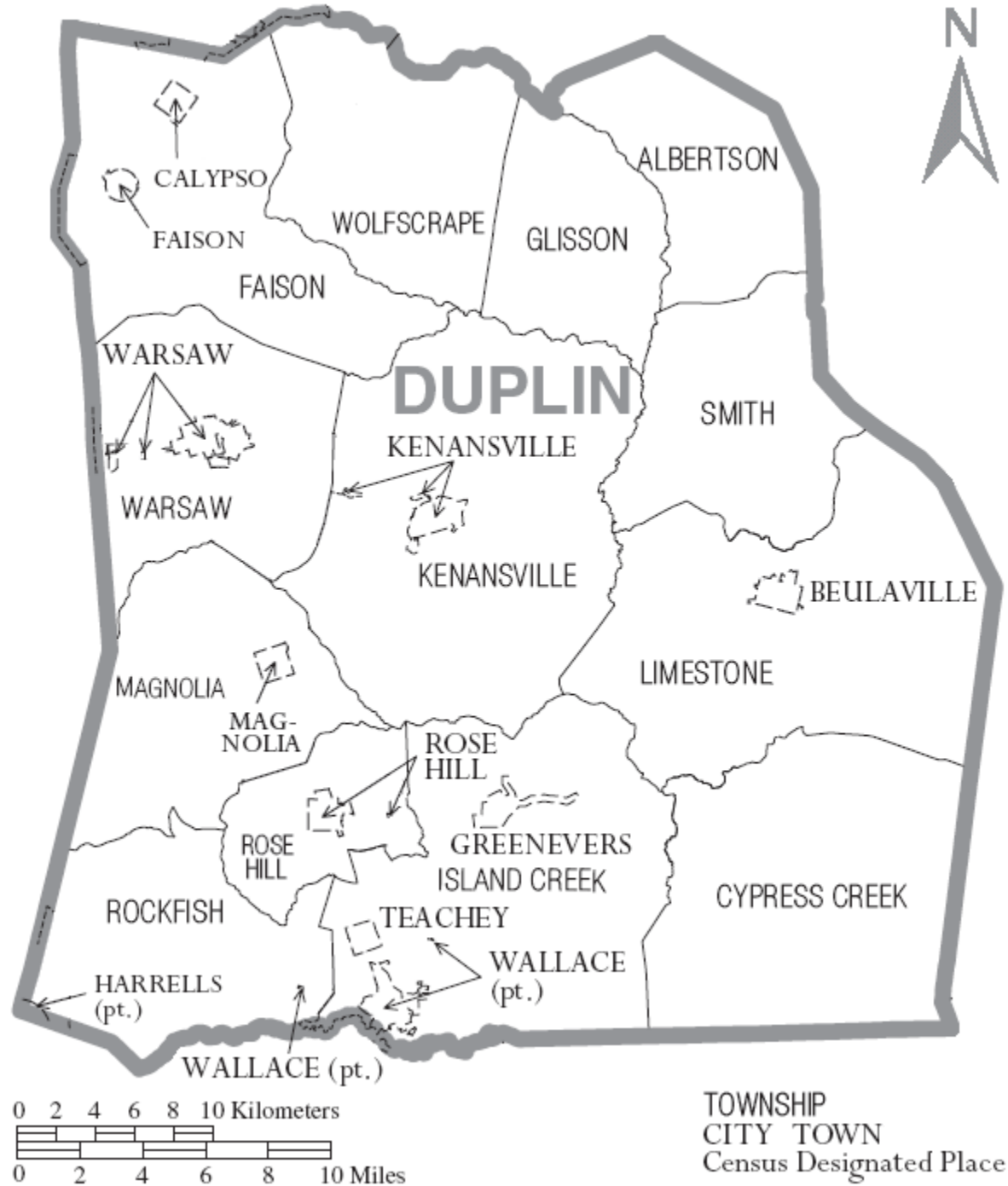
In 1751, the first official county court was held in the home of William McRee. Today, Guilford Mills, Inc, on NC Highway 11/903, is located on the original site. A short time later the first courthouse was built on Turkey Swamp near the present day Duplin/Sampson County line. When Sampson County was created in 1784 from the western half of Duplin County, the courthouse was relocated again to a more central location. The first sessions of county court at this new site were held in James's home near the road to Magnolia about 2 miles south of Kenansville. Later, the court was relocated to the area that was to become Kenansville.

Duplin has grown steadily through the years. The first industry in the county was the naval stores industry. The harvesting of rosin from the abundant longleaf pine forests to make tar, pitch and turpentine, provided barter and income for the early settlers and remained a significant part of the economy up until the late 1800's. The naval stores products were floated down the **Northeast Cape Fear River** for sale in Wilmington on large, log rafts. In later years, paddlewheel riverboats became a far better means of transportation on the river. Necessary supplies and staple goods were ferried back up the river. When the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was completed it provided a faster and more convenient method of shipping and the use of the river for transportation decreased.



The completion of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in 1840, which ran through the western half of the county, provided additional opportunities for growth and a tremendous influence for further development, not only for Duplin County, but the entire region. The Towns of Wallace, Teachey, Rose Hill, Magnolia, Warsaw, Faison and Calypso developed along the tracks.

**HISTORY OF DUPLIN COUNTY NC**



<https://www.duplincountync.com/chronology-of-events-in-the-history-of-duplin-county-nc/>

(Andrew Bass ~1730-5-1781-4)

**1730** Welsh settlements between the **Northeast Cape Fear River** and the Black River, including the lower, southern part of what was to become Duplin County.

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**1736** Settlement of Ulster Scots and Swiss Protestants on land granted to Henry McCulloch. These early settlements were at Sarecta, Goshen (Goshen Swamp) and Golden Grove or just the Grove (now Kenansville).

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**1739** First recorded reference to the village of Sarecta (Soracte). First reference to the "Sarecta to the Welsh Tract Road", one of the earliest county roads, (NC Hwy. 11 now follows this old road).

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**1748** Area citizens respond to Spanish invasion threat at Wilmington known as the Spanish Alarm.

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**1750** On April 7, Duplin County created from the northern part of New Hanover County. Named for Sir Thomas Hays, Lord Dupplin of Scotland.

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**1751** First official county court held in the Goshen settlement area on Goshen Swamp (north of Kenansville), at the home of William McRee. A short time later the Courthouse was established on Turkey Swamp near the present-day Duplin/Sampson County line west of Warsaw.

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**1777** Duplin County Oath of Allegiance and Abjuration-a testimony of support and faithfulness to the State of North Carolina and a renouncement of the authority of Great Britain, was signed by twenty-five of Duplin's early leaders.

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**1781** General Cornwallis' troops marched through Duplin on their way to Virginia and defeat. They encamped briefly at old Duplin Court House on Turkey Swamp. Battle of Rockfish Creek: The Duplin Militia, under the command of Col. Thomas Kenan, was routed by the British on August 2, 1781 near Wallace.

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**1784** Sampson County created from the western half of Duplin County. Courthouse moved to a site more centrally located soon to become Kenansville.

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**1785** Grove Academy organized and located in Kenansville. It was one of the earliest formal educational institutions in the county and state.

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**1787** The village of Sarecta incorporated January 6, 1787, Duplin's first official town. (It no longer functions as a town).

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**1790** The first Federal census of Duplin County: 3,936 whites, 1,278 slaves.

NOTE In 1790 Census, Jerediah Bass (no know relation) still living in Duplin. Do not believe any other Bass' are still there.

A "John Johnston" also living in Duplin, with presumably his wife and 3 slaves.

[http://genealogytrails.com/ncar/duplin/cen\\_1790\\_headsoffamilies.html](http://genealogytrails.com/ncar/duplin/cen_1790_headsoffamilies.html)

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**1816** Kenansville authorized to be laid out as a town.

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**1818** Duplin's second courthouse erected in Kenansville.

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**1838** Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad completed through Duplin County.

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**1850** Duplin County's Population is 13,514.

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**1852** Town of Kenansville incorporated December 27, 1852.

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**1854** The Duplin County Agricultural Society and Fair organized.

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**1855** Town of Warsaw incorporated February 5, 1855. The village was known in its early beginnings as Duplin Depot and Mooresville. Town of Stricklandville (Magnolia) incorporated February 15, 1855.

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**1856** Warsaw to Clinton Plank Road completed and in operation.

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**1857** Stricklandville officially changed to Magnolia February 2, 1857.

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**1863** Confederate Arms Factory in Kenansville destroyed by Federal troops on July 4.

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**1867** Caleb Davis Bradham was born in Chinquapin. In 1898, in his drug store in New Bern, he created a new beverage called Pepsi Cola.

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**1868** Twelve townships established August 14, 1868. (Rose Hill township created in 1897). County Commissioner form of government established in Duplin County. Daniel T. Best becomes the first African-American to serve as a member of the Duplin County Board of Commissioners.

## **Sampson County, North Carolina**

Sampson County was formally and legally established in April of 1784 by the North Carolina General Assembly from Duplin County and later from Wayne and New Hanover counties.

It was named after John Sampson.

The early settlers were Scotch-Irish immigrants from North Ireland, many of who came to the colony of North Carolina under the protection and inducements of Henry McCulloch, a wealthy London merchant. The community of Taylors Bridge, located about halfway between Clinton and Harrells in lower Sampson County (at the time Duplin County), was one of the earliest European settled areas of the county, with pioneer families living there as early as the 1730s or 1740s. The first settlers of the area were Edmond Matthis, William Johnson, William Robinson and John Register, followed by members of the Peterson, Knowles, Vann, Boney, Merritt, Pearson, Powell, Herring, Rogers, Bryant, Ezzell, James Murphy, Ward, Sellers, Parrish, Fryar, Williamson and Bass families. Among these first European Settlers of the area was John Sampson, after whom the county is named.

[source: wikipedia]

### **Cities and Towns**

Clinton (county seat)

Autryville \* Garland \* Harrells \* Newton Grove \* Roseboro \* Salemburg \* Turkey

### **Census-designated places**

Bonnetsville \* Delway \* Ingold \* Ivanhoe \* Keener \* Plain View \* Spiveys Corner \* Vann Crossroads

### **Unincorporated Communities**

Suttontown