

REPARATIVE GENEALOGY

Research Journal

Research Session:

Guion, Lee
Guion1

Dates:

September 2025–October 2025

Researchers:

Kellie Farrish



Session Objective:

Identify the enslaved people connected to the Guion / Manly / Haywood / Williams / Pugh families in and around New Bern (Craven Co.) and Indian Woods/adjacent tracts (Bertie & Edgecombe Cos.), North Carolina, and begin reconstruction of family lines forward to emancipation and, where possible, to living descendants.

Research Plan

Goals & Research Objectives

1. **Name the Unnamed:** Convert pre-1865 “counts” into named individuals by locating wills, inventories, bills of sale, deeds, and estate papers that list people by name, age, kinship, skills, or valuations.
2. **Place & Time Mapping:** Tie individuals to specific properties (urban New Bern holdings, outlying tracts, Indian Woods–adjacent lands) across time; build a chronology of ownership and transfers among the allied families.
3. **Freedom-Era Linkage (1865–1870):** Link named enslaved people to post-emancipation records (Freedmen’s Bureau, cohabitation records, labor contracts, USCT, 1866–67 voter lists, 1870 census) to reconstruct family units and surnames adopted.
4. **Community Context:** Integrate findings with Black neighborhoods (Long Wharf, Greater Duffyfield), churches (e.g., Christ Episcopal connections; Black congregations listed in the essay), schools, and businesses to understand social networks.
5. **Descendant Pathways (Phase II/III):** Build forward trees for selected families to 1900–1940 and identify potential living descendant clusters for future outreach (with your guidance).
6. **Documentation for Accountability:** Produce a thoroughly cited ledger of individuals connected to each family branch/property to support truth-telling, education, and any reparative initiatives you choose.

Scope & Sources (Core Record Sets)

Craven County (New Bern & Environs)

- **Probate & estate files:** wills, inventories, estate sales, guardian records (naming enslaved people, family groups, skills).
- **Deed books:** deeds of sale, gifts, trust deeds, partitions; town lot transactions masking enslaved labor.
- **Tax lists & assessments** (enslaved person counts/values).
- **Court minutes & civil actions** (disputes over title to persons, hires).
- **Church records:** Christ Episcopal vestry minutes/pew rents/baptisms; Black congregations’ registers if extant.
- **City directories & business records** (enslaved artisans, urban labor).

Research Plan

- **Newspapers** (sales, runaways, estate notices, hiring out).

Bertie & Edgecombe Counties (Indian Woods & allied holdings)

- **Williams/Pugh/Guion probate, deeds, plats, surveys, road orders.**
- **Indian Woods-related land records** linking enslaved labor to tracts.
- **Colonial & early state papers** for Williams/Pugh estates and transactions.

Emancipation & Reconstruction Era

- **Freedmen's Bureau (BRFAL) records:** labor contracts, rations, marriages, hospital, complaints (New Bern sub-district).
- **NC Cohabitation Records (1866),** apprenticeship records, manumissions.
- **USCT service & pension files** (35th US Colored Infantry, etc.).
- **1866–67 voter registrations** and **Freedman's Bank** entries.
- **State & federal censuses (1850–1950);** 1850/1860 slave schedules for correlation.

Contextual & Secondary

- **Hatchet & Little (1994) report** on Long Wharf/Greater Duffyfield (for neighborhood mapping).
- **Maps & GIS:** Sanborn fire maps (post-1870), county plats, historic atlases.
- **Academic/local histories** on 1898 campaigns, New Bern demographics, and Indian Woods.

Optional (Phase III)

- **DNA strategy** (with explicit consent): targeted testing with known descendant lines to corroborate paper trails.

Method & Deliverables

- **Research Log & Source Index:** itemized, ESM-style citations.
- **Ledger of Named Individuals:** a spreadsheet listing each person with fields for name variants, age, kin, status/date, source citations, property linkage, and hypotheses.
- **Narrative Report:** plain-language synthesis that ties individuals to properties and families, with timelines and maps.
- **Property Dossiers:** for key tracts (New Bern lots; Indian Woods–adjacent tracts), showing chain of title and enslaved labor references.
- **Next-Steps Memo:** findings, gaps, and recommended targets for descendant outreach and/or DNA.

I have created a private family tree for you that you can access by going to this URL in your web browser: (TBD upon agreement)

In the pages ahead, you'll find:

- Complete citations for every source consulted to address your research objective.
- The rationale for searching each specific record set.
- The information extracted from each record—along with a translation, if needed—and our analysis of that

Research Plan

information.

- Reference numbers for key documents, which are supplied separately as images and cited in the research report.

An appendix at the end of this document presents a detailed review and analysis of all information provided at the outset of the research session.

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
Guion, Lida Rodman, “A Reckoning”, Summary derived from the original report provided by the client.	Document the summary of “A Reckoning,” by Lida Rodman Guion.	Summary Below: (the original in Client Provided Data below)	*

Overview

The essay is a personal reckoning with family history, tracing descent from enslavers and white supremacists in North Carolina. It weaves together genealogical research, historical context, and present-day reflections on accountability, racial justice, and democracy. The author documents her ancestor Owen Haywood Guion’s role in the white supremacy campaigns of 1898 and connects that legacy to broader patterns of racial violence and ongoing threats to democracy.

Part I: Family Legacy of Enslavement

- Both maternal and paternal lines descend from enslavers, including Huguenot, Quaker, and Baptist families.
- Ancestors were not large planters but professionals, merchants, and bankers who nonetheless profited from slavery.
- In towns like New Bern, enslaved people labored in businesses, factories, and on riverboats as skilled watermen.
- The myth that slavery was only tied to plantations is challenged; urban slavery was central to New Bern’s prosperity.
- White families, including the Guions, held church and civic leadership roles while enslaving others, revealing hypocrisy and denial.

Part II: Reconstruction and Black New Bern

- After the Civil War, New Bern’s Black population swelled as formerly enslaved people sought safety under Union occupation.
- From 1868 to 1898, Black citizens built thriving neighborhoods, schools, churches, newspapers, and businesses.
- By the late 19th century, New Bern had more Black-owned businesses than any city in NC.

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
<i>A multiracial democracy seemed possible, with Black men voting, serving on juries, and holding political office alongside whites.</i>			
Part III: White Supremacist Coup of 1898			
<i>The author's great-grandfather, Owen H. Guion, was a key participant.</i> <i>He attended the Nov. 5, 1898, white supremacist meeting in Craven County, aligned with leaders like Furnifold Simmons and Josephus Daniels.</i> <i>Resolutions called for intimidation, job loss, and violence to suppress Black voting and dismantle Fusionist (Black and white) alliances.</i> <i>Red Shirts carried out terror campaigns; ballot-box stuffing and intimidation led to Democratic victories.</i> <i>New Bern's charter was dissolved, elected officials removed, and segregation laws cemented.</i> <i>Guion rose politically: Craven County Democratic chair, state legislator, Speaker of the NC House, and later Superior Court judge, where he upheld Jim Crow laws.</i>			
Part IV: Parallels with Alex Manly			
<i>Alex Manly, grandson of Governor Charles Manly and an outspoken Black newspaper editor, was Owen Guion's contemporary and foil.</i> <i>His Daily Record challenged racial myths and called out lynching rhetoric.</i> <i>During the Wilmington coup (Nov. 10, 1898), his newspaper was destroyed, and he fled into exile.</i> <i>Family research reveals interconnections between the Guion and Manly families—white and Black branches descended from Governor Charles Manly and enslaved women, such as Parthenia.</i>			
Part V: Aftermath & Loss			
<i>The coup led to the decline of New Bern's Black population (from 67% in 1890 to 33% today).</i> <i>Generational wealth and institutions were destroyed.</i> <i>Many, including Congressman George Henry White, fled north, ending decades of Black political representation until 1992.</i>			
Part VI: Personal Reckoning			
<i>The author expresses grief, sorrow, and accountability for her ancestors' actions.</i> <i>Rejects excuses like "products of their time," emphasizing that they were active architects of oppression.</i> <i>Offers an apology and commits to truth-telling, restitution, and community healing.</i> <i>Cites Booker T. Washington: "A lie doesn't become the truth, wrong doesn't become right, and evil doesn't become good just because a majority accepts it."</i>			

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
Part VII: Lessons for Today • Draws direct parallels between 1898 and recent U.S. politics, including the 2020 attempted coup and Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the Capitol. • Warns of recurring strategies: disinformation, racial scapegoating, voter suppression. • Quotes historian Heather Cox Richardson on the persistence of antidemocratic movements when marginalized groups near equality. • Affirms responsibility to fight for voting rights and racial justice as part of family legacy. • Notes that her mother, Mary Carter Guion, modeled activism in housing and voting rights. Addendum: Genealogical Discoveries • Further traced maternal lines to the Williams, Haywood, and Manly families, uncovering mixed Black and white branches. • Connections to Dr. Anna Julia Cooper, a pioneering Black feminist intellectual. • Shared findings with descendants of Alex Manly, including Kieran Haile, featured in PBS's <i>American Coup</i> (2024)			
Guion, Lida Rodman, "Background for WTTT Wilmington talk 5/15/25", Summary derived from the original report provided by the client; September 2025.	Document the Summary of "Background for WTTT Wilmington talk 5/15/25"	Summary Below: (original in Client Provided Data below)	
Overview <i>The speaker reflects on family history, regional history in North Carolina, and personal responsibility as a descendant of enslavers and white supremacists. The talk connects family lineage with larger historical events, particularly the Wilmington coup of 1898, and emphasizes a commitment to truth-telling and reconciliation.</i> Family & Regional History • The speaker's ancestors were not large planters but professionals and small-town residents (clergy, teachers, doctors, blacksmiths, bankers, etc.). • Wealth came through pine forest industries in eastern NC—turpentine, tar, pitch, and rosin—industries dependent on enslaved labor under brutal conditions. • Ancestors married into the Pugh and Williams families, who prospered in Onslow County's naval stores trade. • Slave labor in NC was often modeled on West Indian plantation systems. Ports like Bath and Edenton saw larger numbers of enslaved imports than New Bern, though New Bern also had a slave market that remains largely unacknowledged. Parallel Lives: Owen H. Guion & Alex Manly • Alex Manly (1866–?): Black newspaper publisher in Wilmington, editor of the <i>Daily Record</i>, who advocated for equality and justice. • Owen Haywood Guion (1861–?): The speaker's great-grandfather was mentored by white supremacist leaders (Furnifold Simmons and Clement Manly), who became lawyers and were aligned with the white supremacy movement.			

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
- Both men were ambitious and active in the late 19th century but stood on opposite sides of history during the white supremacist coups of 1898. Interconnected Families - Genealogical research revealed family ties linking the speaker's white supremacist ancestors to the Manly family (Governor Charles Manly's white and Black households). - This genealogy shows how deeply intertwined Black and white families were, even as they stood on opposing sides of racial struggles. Conclusion & Reflection - The speaker acknowledges descent from radical white supremacists and expresses deep shame and sorrow for the harm they caused. - Ends with an apology and a vow of continued commitment to truth-telling and purposeful reconciliation through Coming to the Table.			
Guion, Lida Rodman, "John Amos Guion (1816–1884)", Summary derived from the original report provided by the client; September 2025	Document the Summary of "John Amos Guion (1816–1884)"	See Summary below: (Original in client-provided data below.)	*
Overview <i>John Amos Guion, the speaker's great-great-grandfather, lived a varied professional life as a physician, naval surgeon, entrepreneur, and banker in New Bern, NC. His life reflects both the opportunities and racial injustices of 19th-century North Carolina.</i> Early Life & Education - At 16, accompanied U.S. Consul General McCauley to Tripoli (1832) as private secretary during a transitional moment in U.S.–Libya relations. - Studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Philadelphia, then the leading medical school. - Served as a surgeon in the U.S. Navy, resigning in 1843. Career in New Bern - Returned to New Bern to marry Susan Sydney Roberts (daughter of a bank cashier). - Practiced medicine, then shifted to business ventures: Woolen cloth factory (~1843–1855, unsuccessful). Cotton mill (operated six years, also unsuccessful). - Transitioned to finance: Cashier (CFO equivalent) at the Bank of Commerce, then at the National Bank of New Bern (1869–1886). - His career there overlapped with James A. Bryan, a leader in white supremacist politics, suggesting alignment with prevailing racial ideologies. - Served later as commissioner and trustee for county funds and schools until a stroke in 1886 forced retirement. Connections to Enslavement & White Supremacy - His father, John Williams Guion, was an enslaver; likely John Amos also used enslaved labor in his factories, though direct census records were not located.			

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
- As a prominent banker, he likely shared the views of New Bern's professional white elite, who supported the white supremacist campaigns that culminated in the 1898 disenfranchisement of Black and Populist voters. Personal Traits - Multilingual, including Arabic. - Described as affable, well-liked, and passionate about gardening (especially cabbage). - Family ties and marriage likely helped him secure positions of influence in banking.			
"Craven County, North Carolina Genealogy," FamilySearch (http://www.familysearch.org), Record Dates, accessed September 2025.	When did New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina begin keeping vital records?	Birth and Death records 1914 Marriage 1740 Court 1715 Land 1700s Probate 1737 Census 1784 Record Loss: 1712 Records destroyed in the Tuscarora War. The 1810 Census is missing.	*
"Craven County, North Carolina Genealogy," FamilySearch (http://www.familysearch.org), Record Dates, accessed September 2025.	When did boundaries change in Craven County?	Boundary Changes 1705 Archdale County was created on December 3, 1705, from Bath County and was renamed Craven County in 1712. 1722 Carteret was formed from Craven in 1722, with several boundary changes throughout the 1880s. 1729 New Hanover was formed from Craven in 1729. 1746 Johnston was formed from Craven in 1746. In 1757, Part of Beaufort was annexed to Craven , and in 1801, it was annexed again. In 1764, Part of Craven was annexed to Dobbs County . In 1778 , Jones was formed from Craven 1778. 1787 Parts of Craven were annexed to Pitt in 1787; Lenoir in 1798, 1804, and 1819; and Greene in 1801. 1872 Pamlico was formed from parts of Craven and Beaufort Counties in 1872, and part of Craven was annexed to Pamlico in 1875. [5] County seat: New Bern "Craven County, one of three counties (Albemarle and Clarendon being the others), was set up in 1664 by the	*

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		Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Its territory embraced what later became South Carolina. Craven County was established in 1705 as the Archdale Precinct of Bath County , although evidence suggests Archdale County existed as early as 1696. The name was changed to Craven County about 1712. Craven County included the Ashley River settlement known as Charles Town (Charleston, South Carolina).	
Comments: <i>New Bern is an ancient county and was one of the first in the United States. It once encompassed all of South Carolina. Boundary changes and record loss are essential for identifying locations where ancestors may have held enslaved people and for assessing the feasibility of obtaining records in a given area. The missing records from 1712 and the 1810 census will inform our research methodologies.</i>			
African American Guion's living in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina			
1870 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule), New Bern Ward 4 Township, Craven County, North Carolina, p. 7, Dwelling 51 Family 58, Lovier Guion household; digital image, "1870 United States Federal Census," <i>Ancestry</i> (http://www.ancestry.com), accessed September 2025.	Locate African Americans in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, with the last name Guion to explore their connection to the Guion family, who were slaveholders.	Lovier Guion , 50, was born about 1820 in North Carolina. Occupation: Keeping House. Household Members: Matilda Guion , 40, born about 1830 in North Carolina. No occupation Alex Guion , 5, mulatto Gray Guion , 4, mulatto James Lawrence, 35, White, watchman <i>The household's dynamics are fascinating. James is a white man who is a "watchman" by trade, which is another name for overseer, while living in the household with two African American women and two mulatto children. Likely, he is the father of the two children. It is also possible that Lovier was married to one of the Guion men mentioned in the estate file of John W. Guion's estate, and he is no longer living.</i>	1
1870 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule), New Bern Ward 6 Township, Craven County, North Carolina, p. 22, Dwelling 202 Family 214, Lucinda Jones household; digital image, "1870 United States Federal	Locate African Americans in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, with the last name Guion to explore their	Lucinda Jones, 62, was born about 1808 in North Carolina. Occupation: Keeping house. Household Members:	2

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
Census,” <i>Ancestry</i> (http://www.ancestry.com), accessed September 2025.	connection to the Guion family, who were slaveholders.	Lucretia Guion , 32, was born about 1838 in North Carolina. Occupation: Domestic Servant William H. Guion , 8 Alex Guion , 7, mulatto Laura Guion , 6 months, mulatto Louisa Jones , 13 <i>Lucinda is likely the mother in the household. Her daughter, Lucretia, married a man named Guion, and he is either no longer living, or they are not together, or her father's surname was Guion. He was either a partner or married to Lucinda before the 1870 census, but after emancipation. She has two mulatto children, aged seven and six months, respectively, while her eldest son, William H., is not described as Mulatto. Lucretia was likely Jones before she was Guion.</i>	
1870 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule), Township 3, Craven County, North Carolina, p. 5, Dwelling 39 Family 39, Francis Guion household; digital image, “1870 United States Federal Census,” <i>Ancestry</i> (http://www.ancestry.com), accessed September 2025.	Find the enslaved mentioned in John W. Guion’s 1842 inventory of enslaved persons.	Frances Guion (Frank) , 85, born about 1785 in North Carolina. Post Office: Alfred’s store, farm laborer. Black. Cannot read or write. Household Members: Esther , 80, was born about 1790 in North Carolina. Keeping house, she can read and write. Martha Guion , 13 Lemuel White , 36 <i>Frances in this record is likely the same Frank that is recorded in the 1842 inventory of former enslaver John W. Guion. The ages match, and he is married to a woman named Esther, who was named in both John W. Guion’s will and his wife, Mary’s will in 1854.</i>	3
1880 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule), Township 3, Craven, Pamlico County, North Carolina, p. 2, Dwelling 39 Family 39, Francis Guion household; digital image, “1870 United States Federal Census,” <i>Ancestry</i> (http://www.ancestry.com), accessed September 2025.	Find the enslaved mentioned in John W. Guion’s 1842 inventory of enslaved persons.	Frank Guion , 91, was born about 1791 in North Carolina. He is married. Both of his parents were born in North Carolina. He is a pauper and is sick with old age in this record. <i>Frank, mentioned in John W. Guion's will and potentially older than this record suggests, as he was born in 1785, as recorded in the 1870 census.</i>	4

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
		<i>He is a pauper, meaning he is unable to earn income and lacks resources. He is poor and potentially homeless. His wife, Esther, has likely passed.</i>	
1870 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule), New Bern Ward 5, Craven County, North Carolina, p. 5, Dwelling 66 Family 74, James White household; digital image, “1870 United States Federal Census,” <i>Ancestry</i> (http://www.ancestry.com), accessed September 2025.	Find the enslaved mentioned in John W. Guion’s 1842 inventory of enslaved persons.	Living in the household of James White Edward Guion , 93, was born about 1777 in North Carolina. Post Office: New Bern. He is a gardener. He can read and write. <i>Edward is likely Ned in John W. Guion’s inventory and has survived into old age. He is still working as a gardener, living with James White’s family. He is enumerated as a separate family from the White family, even though they are living together.</i>	5
1870 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule), Bladenboro, Bladen, North Carolina, p. 3, Dwelling 16 Family 16, Moses Guion household; digital image, “1870 United States Federal Census,” <i>Ancestry</i> (http://www.ancestry.com), accessed September 2025.	Find the enslaved mentioned in John W. Guion’s 1842 inventory of enslaved persons.	Moses Guyon , 36, born about 1834 in North Carolina. Post office Bladenboro. Works on RR-Pump; he is blind. Household Members: Catherine Guyon , 27 Esther Guyon , 6 Susan Guyon , 4 Lanah Guyon , 2 <i>Moses is likely the same Moses who was enumerated in John W. Guion’s will in 1842. The ages are similar, and he names one of his children, Esther, after one of the women enumerated in the census.</i>	6
1850 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule), New Berne, Craven County, North Carolina, p. 35, Dwelling 372 Family 372, line 1, Mary Guion household; digital image, “1870 United States Federal Census,” <i>Ancestry</i> (http://www.ancestry.com), accessed September 2025.	Find the enslaved mentioned in John W. Guion’s 1842 inventory of enslaved people and other documents to identify who the Guion family enslaved.	Mary Guion , mulatto, 64, born about 1786 in North Carolina. Household Members: Betsy Ridon, 64 Caroline Done, 14 <i>Mary is described as mulatto in this record, intimating that she was a free woman of color. Many of her neighbors were also described as black, suggesting they were free people of color. A runaway slave advertisement for a man named Peter mentions that he had a free wife living</i>	7

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
		<i>in the New Bern area. Could this be her? Dr. Guion placed the ad.</i>	
Enslaved People Listed in the Deeds, Wills, Probate Records, and Court Records of Guion Family Members			
Craven County, North Carolina, Superior County Court, Guardians and Administrators Accounts 1839-1845, pp.781-782, 1842, "Craven, North Carolina, United States records," images, <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9TS-3PGK?view=explore : Oct 23, 2025), image 115 of 568; . Image Group Number: 007672720	Search for Guion family members in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, buying, selling, or negotiating enslaved labor trades.	John W. Guion Probate: see transcription below:	8

Source

Purpose of Search

Findings/Analysis

Doc#

State of North Carolina
Crawford County

In obedience to the order of the County Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Crawford County made at the November Term 1852 - upon the petition of Mary Guion, Widow and Thelie E. Guion, Haywood W. Guion, Henry T. Guion - Benjamin T. Guion, Alex. Henderson, Frying Place Guion & John A. Guion Executors of John W. Guion dec'd.

The undersigned Commissioners having been first duly sworn to do justice among the said petitioners according to the best of their skill & abilities have made the following valuation and division of the Negro Slaves late the property of said John W. Guion among the petitioners agreeable to the Will of said John W. Guion viz.

name	aged	61 years	value at	\$125
Frank	"	61	"	100
Ned	"	54	"	250
Joe	"	56	"	250
Jesse	"	56	"	200
Frank (young)	"	44	"	200
Daniel	"	31	"	500
Kit	"	35	"	500
Bob	"	37	"	450
Bill	"	39	"	425
Ben (child of Nanny)	"	20	"	500
Moses (child of Nanny)	"	11	"	350
Stephen (child of Ferebee)	"	8	"	250
Cisero (child of Eliza)	"	5	"	150
Hannah	aged	71	"	0
Nanny	"	59	"	25
Eliza	"	26	"	100
Harriet (child of Eliza)	"	3	"	10
Maria daughter of Nanny	22 & her			
children Charles	7 months	"	"	5/8
& Ben	2 years	"	"	
Eliza	"	25	"	400
Esther	"	18	"	400
Fry (child of Ferebee)	"	17	"	400
Hannah (child of Ferebee)	"	10	"	250
Amount carried forward				\$6750

Amount brought forward	\$6750
Ferebee aged 11 years valued at	250
Ferebee "	250
Adeline (child of Ferebee) "	100
Ferebee (child of Ferebee) "	150
Betty (child of Ferebee) "	400
Hannah (child of Ferebee) "	300
Mary (child of Ferebee) "	250
Jane (child of Ferebee) "	400
Betty "	250
Amount	\$9075

I share or one eighth part of said amount being \$1134.375

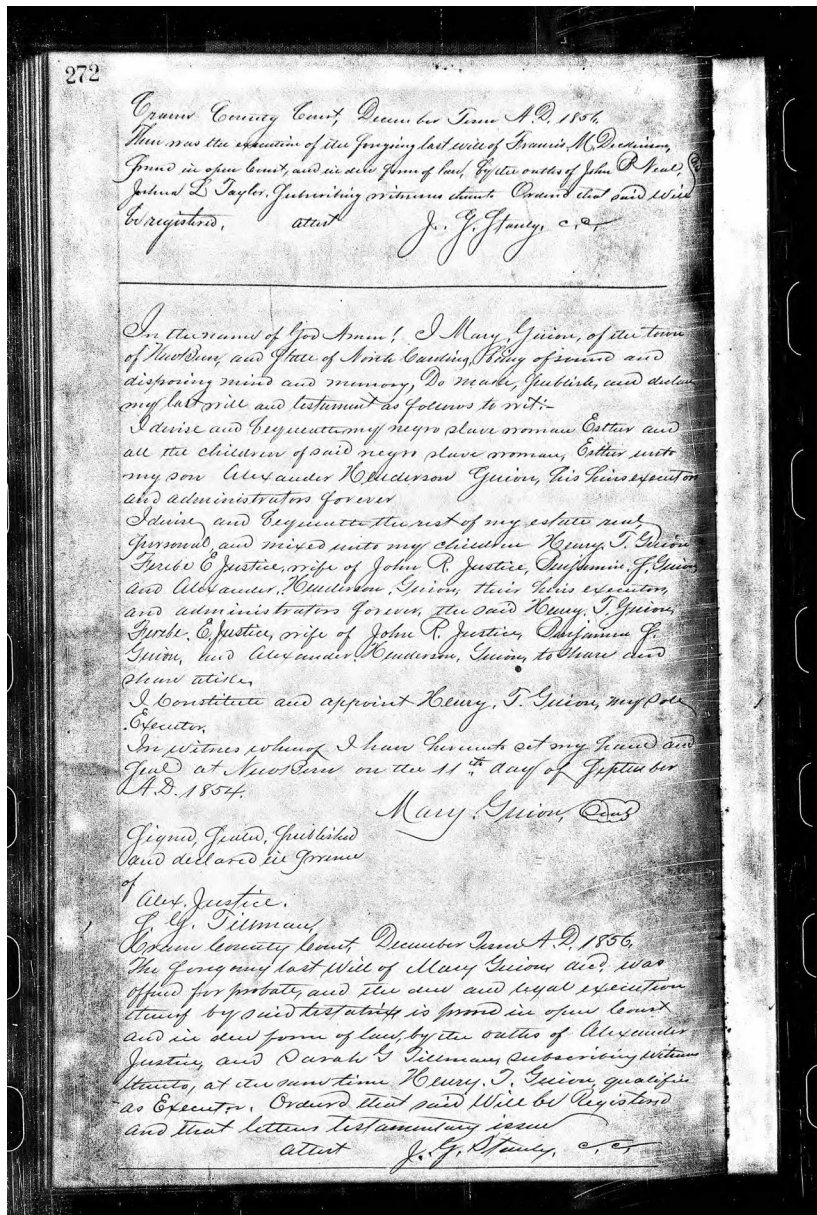
And we have allotted, and by these presents do allot to the said petitioners their respective shares of said slaves as follows,

To Mrs. Mary Guion	
Frank \$250 Ben \$500	
& Hannah & Nanny 250	
Moses 250	
\$1125	
and to receive from Isaac Guion	9.375
	\$1134.375
To Miss Ferebee E. Guion	
Daniel \$500 old Frank 250	\$750
Ferebee 250 Stephen 250	\$1000
Amount	\$1750
to receive from A. Henderson Guion	24.375
	\$1774.375
To Haywood W. Guion	
Kit \$500 George 250	\$750
Hannah (child of Ferebee) 250	
Ferebee 150	
\$1125	
to receive from A. H. Guion	6.25
& from John A. Guion	2.125
	\$1133.375

John W. Guion's Enslaved Men and Women as of his Death in 1842

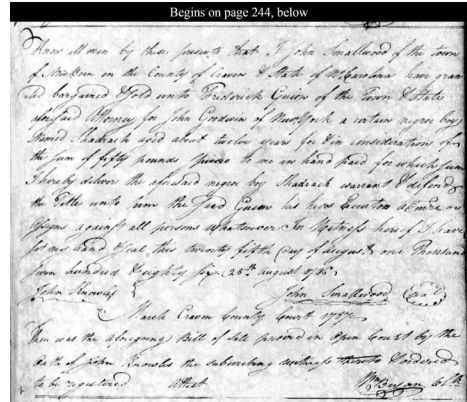
George, 61, \$125
 Frank, 61, \$100
 Ned, 54, \$250
 Joe, 56, \$250
 Jesse, 56, \$200
 Frank (young), 44, \$250
 Daniel, 31, \$500
 Kit, 35, \$500
 Bob, 37, \$450
 Bill, 39, \$425
 Ben, (Child of Nanny), 20, \$500
 Moses (child of Nanny), 11, \$350
 Stephen (child of Ferebee), 8, \$250
 Cisero (child of Eliza), 5, \$150
 Hannah, aged 71, \$0

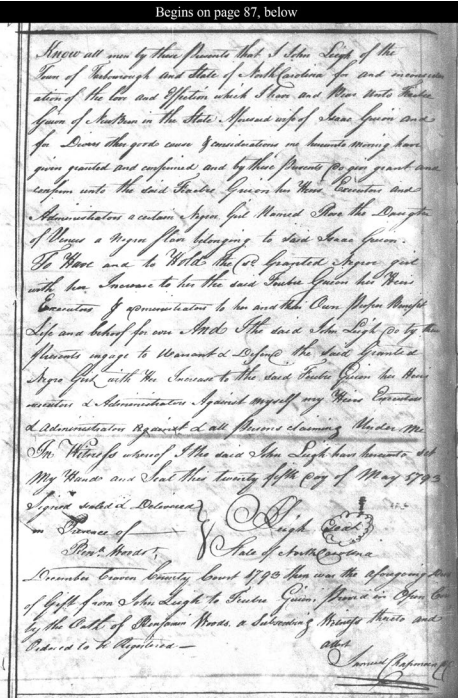
Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
	Nanny, 59, \$25 Eliza, 26, \$400 Harriet (child of Eliza), 3, \$100 Louisa, daughter of Nanny, and her child, Charles, 23 and 7 months, and child Owen, age 5, \$575 Clarissa, 25, \$400 Esther, 15, \$400 Fanny (child of Ferebee), 17, \$400 Hannah (child of Sukey), 10, \$350 Frances, 11, \$250 Sukey, 40, \$250 Adaline (child of Sukey), 8?, \$100 Julia (child of Sukey), 4.5, \$150 Hetty (child of Sukey), 12, \$300 Watts (child of Sukey), 10, \$250 Jane (child of Sukey), 15, \$400 Becky, 60, \$25 Total: \$9,075		
Craven County (North Carolina) Record of Wills Etc., Book D, 1840-1866, p.272, will of Mary Guion, dated 11 September 1854; “North Carolina, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1665-1998,” <i>Ancestry</i> , (http://www.ancestry.com), accessed October 2025.	Find a will naming the enslaved in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina.	“In the name of God, Amen, I, Mary Guion of the town of New Bern and State of North Carolina, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make, publish, and declare my last will and testament as follows, to wit: I devise and bequeath my negro slave woman, Esther, and all the children of said Negro slave woman, Esther, to my son Alexander Henderson Guion, his heirs, executors, and administrators forever. I devise and bequeath the rest of my estate real personal and mixed unto my children Henry T. Guion, Ferebe E. Justice, wife of John R. Justice, Benjamin J. Guion and Alexander Henderson Guion, their heirs executors and administrators forever, the said Henry T. Guion, Ferebe E. Justice wife of John R. Justice, Benjamin J. Guion and Alexander Henderson Guion to share and share alike...”	9

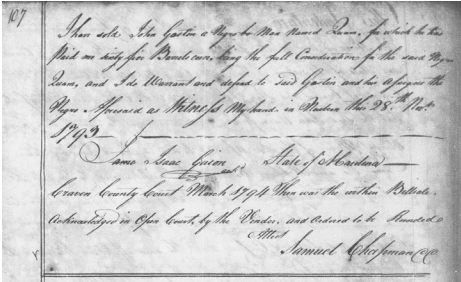
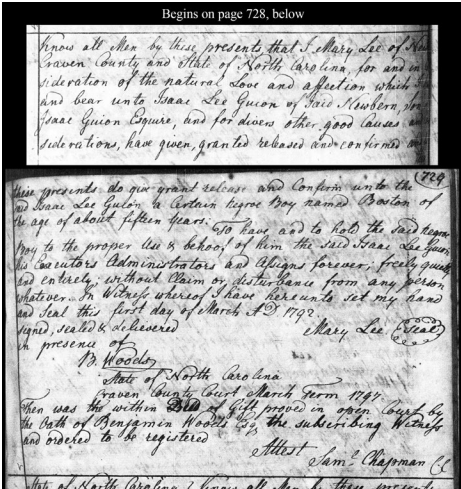
Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
 Craven County Court, December Term A.D. 1856. This was the execution of the foregoing last will of Francis M. Dickinson, found in open court, and in due form of law, by the order of John R. Hunt, Judge of the Court, following various claims. Ordered that said will be registered, attest J. G. Stanley, c. et In the name of God Amen! I Mary Guion, of the town of New Bern, and State of North Carolina, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make, publish, and declare my last will and testament as follows to wit:- I devise and bequeath my negro slave woman Esther and all the children of said negro slave woman, Esther with my son Alexander Richardson Guion, his heirs, executor and administrators forever. I devise and bequeath the rest of my estate real personal and mixed unto my children Henry T. Guion, Sarah C. Justice, wife of John R. Justice, Stephen T. Guion, and Alexander Richardson Guion, their heirs, executor and administrators forever, the said Henry T. Guion, Sarah C. Justice, wife of John R. Justice, Stephen T. Guion, and Alexander Richardson Guion to share and share alike. I constitute and appoint Henry T. Guion, my sole Executor. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at New Bern on the 11th day of September A.D. 1854. Mary Guion, Real Signed, sealed, published and declared in presence of Alex. Justice, J. G. Stanley, Craven County Court, December Term A.D. 1856. The foregoing last will of Mary Guion aforesaid was offered for probate and the due and legal execution thereof by said testatrix is proved in open court and in due form of law, by the oaths of Alexander Justice, and Sarah T. Tilmann, subscribing witnesses thereunto, at the same time Henry T. Guion, qualified as Executor, Ordered that said will be registered and that letters testamentary issue attest J. G. Stanley, c. et	Search for Guion family members in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, buying, selling, or negotiating enslaved labor trades.	Begins on page 28, below Know all men by these presents that I Mary Wrenford of New Bern have sold unto Issac Guion of the town aforesaid a negro woman named Dinah for and in consideration of the sum fifteen pounds to him in hand paid the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge before the sealing and delivery of these presents to have and to hold the aforesaid negro woman unto his the said Issac Guion his heirs and assigns forever the warrant and forever defend against all manner of persons in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in New Bern this 3rd. day of December 1856. Mary Wrenford (Real) Witnesses met Craven County Court June term 1856 then was the aforesaid bill of sale presented upon court by the oath of Thos. Rice a witness thereto and ordered to be registered. Test Wm. Bryan. Know all men by these presents that I Mary Wrenford of New Bern have sold unto Issac Guion of the town aforesaid a negro woman named	10

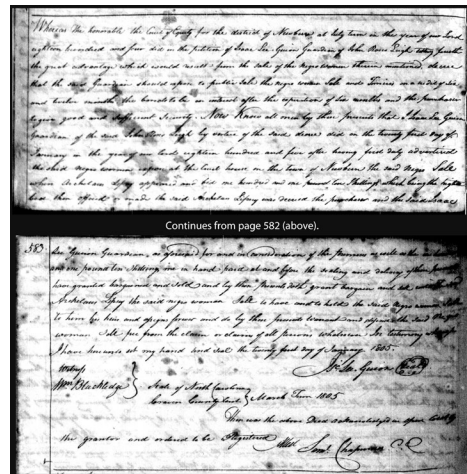
Craven County (North Carolina) Register of Deeds, Book 27, p. 28, Bill of Sale, Mary Wrenford to Issac Guion, dated 3 December 1787; NC.CRA.27.28.2, "People Not Property: Slave Deeds," *Digital Library on American Slavery* <https://dlas.uncg.edu/>, Mary sells Dinah to Issac, accessed October 2025.

<https://dlas.uncg.edu/deeds/deed/NC.CRA.27.28.2/>

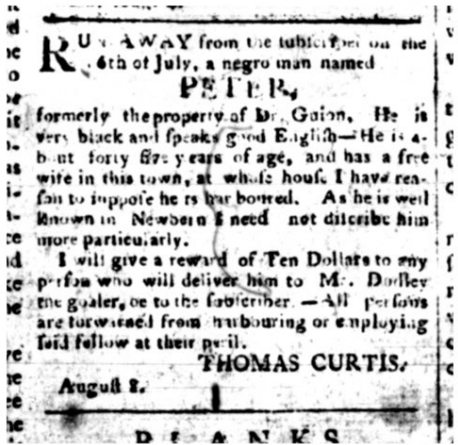
Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
		Dinah for and in consideration of the sum Fifteen pounds to me in hand paid the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge before the sealing and delivery of these presents to have and to hold the aforesaid negro woman unto him the said Issac C Guion his heirs and assigns forever I do warrant and forever defend against all manner of persons in witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal in New Bern this 3 day of December 1787. Say this, the third day of December. Mary Wrenford. Witness Attest, Caven County Court, June term 1788. Then was the foregoing bill of sale. Open court by the oath of Thos. Rice was a witness thereto and ordered to be registered. Test Wm. Bryan	
Craven County (North Carolina) Register of Deeds, Book 28, p. 244, John Smallwood to Frederick Guion, dated 25 August 1786; NC.CRA.31.87.1, "People Not Property: Slave Deeds," <i>Digital Library on American Slavery</i> https://dlas.uncg.edu/), John Smallwood sells Frederick Guion Shadrack, accessed October 2025. https://dlas.uncg.edu/deeds/deed/NC.CRA.28.244.1/	Search for Guion family members in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, buying, selling, or negotiating enslaved labor trades.	Begins on page 244, below  Know all me by these presents that I John Smallwood of the town of New Bern in the County of Craven and state of North Carolina have agreed and bargained and sold unto Frederick Guion of the town and state aforesaid Attorney for Joh Goodwin of New York a certain Negro boy named Shadrack aged about twelve years for and in consideration of the sum of fifty pounds paid to me in hand paid for which from I hereby deliver the aforesaid Negro boy Shadrack warrant and defend the title unto him the said Guion his heirs, executors admins or assigns against all persons	11

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
		whatsoever in? Hereof I have set my hand of seal this twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.- John Smallwood. 25 August 1786.	
Craven County (North Carolina) Register of Deeds, Book 31, p. 87, John Leigh to Ferebee Guion, dated 26 May 1793; NC.CRA.31.87.1, "People Not Property: Slave Deeds," <i>Digital Library on American Slavery</i> https://dlas.uncg.edu/), John Leigh gifts Rose to Ferebee Guion, accessed October 2025. https://dlas.uncg.edu/Content/images/deeds/full/NC.CRA.31.87.1.jpg	Search for Guion family members in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, buying, selling, or negotiating enslaved labor trades.	Know all men these presents that I John Leigh of the Town of Forobough and state of North Carolina for and in consideration of the love and affection which I have and bear unto Ferebee Guion of New Bern in the State aforesaid wife of Issac Guion and for diverse other good cause and considerations me hereunto moving have given granted and confirmed and by these presents do give grand and confirm unto the said Ferebee Guion her heirs executors and administrators a certain negro girl named Rose the daughter of Venus a Negro slave belonging to said Issac Guion. To have and to hold the said granted Negro girl with her Increase to her the said Ferebee Guion her heirs executors and administrators to her and their own proper benefit life and behoof for their own. And the said John Leigh do by Begins on page 87, below 	12

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
		these presents engage to warrant and defend the said granted negro girl with her increase to the said Ferebee Guion, her heirs, executors, and administrators against all persons claiming under me. In witness whereof, I, the said John Leigh, have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-sixth day of May 1793.	
Craven County (North Carolina) Register of Deeds, Book 31, p. 107, John Gaston to James Issac Guion, dated 28 November 1793; NC.CRA.31.107.1, "People Not Property: Slave Deeds," <i>Digital Library on American Slavery</i> https://dlas.uncg.edu/), John sells Quam to James Issac, accessed October 2025. https://dlas.uncg.edu/deeds/deed/NC.CRA.31.107.1/	Search for Guion family members in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, buying, selling, or negotiating enslaved labor trades.	 I have sold John Gaston a Negro man named Quam for which he has paid me sixty-five barrells of corn, being the full consideration for the said Negro Quam, and I do warrant and defend to said Gaston and his assigns the negro aforesaid as witness my hand in November, the 28th, 1793. James Issac Guion, State of North Carolina, Craven County Court, March 1794. Then the within bill of sale was acknowledged in open court by the vendor and ordered to be recorded.- Samuel Chapman CC	13
Craven County (North Carolina) Register of Deeds, Book 32, p. 728, Mary Lee to Issac Lee Guion, dated March Term 1797; NC.CRA.32.728.3, "People Not Property Slave Deeds," <i>Digital Library on American Slavery</i> https://dlas.uncg.edu/), Mary gifts Boston to Issac, accessed October 2025. https://dlas.uncg.edu/deeds/deed/NC.CRA.32.728.3/	Search for Guion family members in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, buying, selling, or negotiating enslaved labor trades.	 Begins on page 728, below Know all men by these presents that I, Mary Lee of the Craven County and State of North Carolina, for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which I bear unto Isaac Lee Guion of said County, do hereby give, sell, transfer, and for divers other good causes and considerations, have given, granted, released and confirmed unto the said Isaac Lee Guion a certain Negro Boy named Boston of the age of about fifteen years. To have and to hold the said Negro Boy to the proper use & behoof of him the said Isaac Lee Guion his Executors Administrators and Assigns forever, freely quitted entirely, without claim or disturbance from any person whatever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of March A.D. 1797. Mary Lee (Seal) In presence of N. Woodley State of North Carolina Craven County Court March Term 1797 Then was the within bill of gift proved in open Court by the oath of Benjamin Woodley Esq. the subscribing Witness and ordered to be registered Attest Sam^l Chapman CC State of North Carolina I Guion all men by these presents	14

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
		Know all men by these presents that I Mary Lee of New Craven County and State of North Carolina for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which I have and bear unto Issac Lee Guion of said Newbern son Issac Guion Esquire, and for divers other good causes and considerations, have given granted released and confirmed these presents do give grant release and confirm unto the said Issac Lee Guion a certain negro boy named Boston of the age of about fifteen years. To have and to hold the said negro oy to the proper use and behoof of him, the said Issac Lee Guion, his executors, administrators, and assigns forever, freely given and entirely without claim or disturbance from any person whatever. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, signed and sealed, and delivered in the presence of B.Woods. -Mary Lee State of North Carolina, Craven County Court, March Term 1797. Then was the within bill of gift proved in open court by oath of Benjamin Woods Esq., the subscribing witness, and ordered to be registered. Attest Saml Chapmen CC	
Craven County (North Carolina) Register of Deeds, Book 36, p. 582, Issac Lee Guion (guardian for John Rosea Leigh) to Archelaus Lipsey, dated 21 January 1805; NC.CRA.36.582.1, "People Not Property Slave Deeds," <i>Digital Library on American Slavery</i> https://dlas.uncg.edu/), Issac Guion sells Beck and Mary, accessed October 2025. https://dlas.uncg.edu/deeds/deed/NC.CRA.36.582.1/	Search for Guion family members in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, buying, selling, or negotiating enslaved labor trades.	 Continues from page 582 (above). Whereas the honorable the court of equity for the district of New Bern at July term in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four did in the	15

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
		petition of Issac Lee Guion guardian of John Rose Leigh setting forth the great advantage which would result from the sale of the Negro woman therein mentioned decree that the said guardian should upon to public sale the negro woman Sale and Fillis? On an obligation of twelve months, the bonds are to bear interest after the expiration of the said month, and the purchaser is to give good and sufficient security. Now know all men by these presents that I, Issac Lee Guion, guardian of the said John Rose Leigh by virtue of the said decree did on the twenty first day of January in the year of our lord eighteen hundred and five after having first duly advertised the said Negro woman upon at the court house in the town of Newborn the said Negro Sale when Ann Chisolm duly appeared and bid one hundred and one pound in shillings which being the highest bid then offered the said A Chisolm Lindsay was declared the purchaser. The said Issac Lee Guion guardian on aforesaid and in consideration of the premise of sale as the ... and one pound ten shilling me in hand paid at and before the selling and ... Archalaus Lindsay the said Negro woman Sall to have and to hold the said Negro woman Sall free from the claims of all persons whatsoever In testimony I have here unto set my hand and seal the twenty first day of January 1805.- Issac Lee Guion	

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
“Runaway,” Newbern Gazette, New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, p. 4, dated 15 August 1800; NC.CRA.84.18000815.4.1597, “North Carolina Runaway Slave Notices,” <i>Digital Library on American Slavery</i> https://dlas.uncc.edu/, accessed October 2025. https://dlas.uncc.edu/notices/notice/1597/	Search for Guion family members in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, buying, selling, or negotiating enslaved labor trades.	 Runaway from me... on the 6th of July, a negro man named Peter, former the property of Dr. Guion. He is very black and speaks good English—He is about forty-one years of age, and has a free wife in this town, at a whole house. I have reason to... As he is well known in New Bern, he need not be described more particularly. I will give reward of ten dollars to any person who will deliver him to Mr. Dobey, the goaler, or to the forfeiter—All persons are forwarned from harboring or employing said fellow at their Peril. Thomas Curtis	16
“20 Dollar Reward,” Edenton Gazette, Edenton County, North Carolina, p. 3, dated 16 March 1813; NC.CHO.45.18130316.3.383, “North Carolina Runaway Slave Notices,” <i>Digital Library on American Slavery</i> https://dlas.uncc.edu/, accessed October 2025. https://dlas.uncc.edu/notices/notice/383/	Search for Guion family members in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, buying, selling, or negotiating enslaved labor trades.	 20 Dollars Reward. RAN-AWAY from the subscriber on the 15th of February, a Negro Man, named WILL, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, very black, was formerly the property of Capt. Ramsom and Col. Selby, dec'd. Also, a young Negro Man named HARDY, about 19 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a scar on his cheek occasioned by a fall from a horse, was formerly the property of Gen. Carney, dec'd. I will give Ten Dollars reward for each, and pay all reasonable charges to have them delivered to me in Fairborough. If either of them come home, I will freely forgive them. Thomas Guion. March 1, 1813. 20 Dollars Reward. RAN-AWAY from the subscriber on the 15th of February, a Negro Man, named WILL, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, very black, was formerly the property of Capt. Ramsom and Col. Selby,	17

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
		dec'd.[deceased] Also, a young Negro Man named HARDY , about 19 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high , has a scar on his cheek occasioned by a fall from a horse, was formerly the property of Gen. Carney, dec. I will give a ten-dollar reward for each and pay all reasonable charges to have them delivered to me in Tarborough. If either of them will come home, I will freely forgive them. Thomas Guion. March 5, 1813.	
Craven County (North Carolina) Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Craven County Record of Deeds, No. 38, Years 1811-1814, p. 434, John Stanly to John W. Guion, dated 16 September 1812; images, <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-8983-F7H6?view=explore : Oct 23, 2025), image 459 of 562. Image Group Number: 007513345	Search for Guion family members in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, buying, selling, or negotiating enslaved labor trades.	Ordered that William said Deed be Registered Attest J. G. Stanly by these Know all men by these presents that I John Stanly in consideration of the sum of there the saw hundred and nineteen dollars to me paid by John W Guion the receipt whereof I do hereby Luiney acknowledge, have bargained sold and delivered and by these presents do bargain sell South and deliver unto the said John W. Guidon, a certain Negro woman slave named Beck and her female infant child named Mary - formerly the property of Benja H Mar five to = = tin by him conveyed to the said John Stanly, by deed bearing date July 15th 1812 - Swamp To have and to hold the said negroes to the said John W. Guion his executors Acres ® administrators and assigns forever. And I the said John Stanly for myself & me to him heirs do covenant with the said John W. Guion his executors, administrators and said in assigns to warrant and defend the Negroes hereby bargained & sold to the said = John W. Guion his executors administrators and assigns against the lawful = claims of all persons claiming by, from, through or under me - In Witness whereof I to wit have hereunto set my hand & seal the sixteenth day of September in the year of and his our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve .son. In the	18

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
		presence of Jno Stanly ® official Wm C Stanly. State of North Carolina, Signed Craven County	
Craven County (North Carolina) Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Craven County Record of Deeds, No. 43, Years 1822-1824, p. 381, Elijah Clark to John W. Guion, dated 6 August 1823; "Craven. Deeds 1822–1824," images, <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G98M-63HH?view=explore : Oct 23, 2025), image 406 of 499. Image Group Number: 007513350	Search for Guion family members in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, buying, selling, or negotiating enslaved labor trades.	See transcription below:	19
Know all Men by these presents that I Elijah - - 1823 Clark of the Town of Newbern in consideration of the sum proved in of Five hundred dollars to me paid by John W Guion the of Borthwick receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge have bargained sold and delivered and by these presents do bargain sell and deliver unto the said John W Guion a certain Negro only clerk man slave named Charles. To have and to let the said Negro man Charles unto the said John W Guion, his executors, administrators, and assigns forever. And I these presents said Elijah Clark for myself and my heirs do covenant be aforesaid with the said John W Guion his Executors administrators fifty pounds and assigns to warrant and defend the said Negro and of the Charles hereby bargained and sold to the said John W in whereof Guion his Executors administrators and assigns against the delivered lawful claims of all persons whatsoever to the said In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal now about this twenty sixth day of August in the year of Our Lord bed before One thousand eight hundred and twenty three. Signed in the presence of Saml Geroch			
(North Carolina) County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions (Craven County), pp. 10, 11, Deed of Mortgage William S. Blackledge to John W. Guion, dated 10 March 1832, "Craven, North Carolina, United States records," images, <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ7-99D3-S9PL-5?view=explore : Oct 23, 2025), image 605 of 835. Image Group Number: 007543509	Search for Guion family members in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, buying, selling, or negotiating enslaved labor trades.	See transcription below:	20
Attest J. G. Stanly Clerk This Indenture executed on this 31st day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & thirty-two between William S Blackledge of the County of Craven of the one part, and John W. Guion of said County of the other part. Whereas the said William S. Blackledge is justly indebted to the President & Directors of the Bank of Newbern by promissory notes bearing date the 27th of December 1831 for the sum of two thousand , three hundred & twelve dollars , payable Ninety days after the date thereof , and whereas the said William S. Blackledge is desirous effectually to secure the payment of said note and the money thereby due and to become due with lawful interest , and also to secure as aforesaid the payment of any other note			

Source	Purpose of Search	Findings/Analysis	Doc#
		or obligation or contract which may be accepted in renewal of said first mentioned note or debt or any part thereof : Now therefore this Indenture of Witnesseth that in consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar by the said John W. Guion unto the said William S. Blackledge in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged he the said William T. Blackledge hath given , granted , bargained , sold , assigned & transferred, and doth hereby give , grant , bargain , sell , assign & transfer unto the said John W. Guion a tract of land containing about one hundred & twenty acres usually called the Saunders place lying on the western side of Jimmy ' s Creek , and on both sides of Trent road , adjoining the plantation whereon the said William G. Mackledge now resides - and also the following negroes Viz Titus , aged about 29 years , Nancy 31 years , Harriet 4 years , little Milly 33 years , Moses 12 years , Marindy 10 years , Betty 8 years , Elsy 3 years Loudon 1 year . Sukey, 38 years, Little Charles, 1 year, Newse Hannah, 15 years, Eliza, 16 years, Little Sam, 12 years, Scipio, 48 years, Abby, 39 years. Delia, 12 years, Lucinda, 10 years, Big Milly, Joney, Harry & America. To have and to hold the said land unto the said John W. Guion and his heirs, and the said Negroes unto the said John W Gurdon, his executors, administrators & assigns. And the said William T Black ledge for himself & his heirs doth hereby covenant to and with the said John W. Gurdon and his heirs the seized of an estate in fee Simple in the tract of land hereby conveyed , that the same and the named aforesaid and free from all liens & incumbrances and that he the said William T. Blackledge will at any & all times what on for that purpose executed & caused to be and deeds which may be necessary & proper for more it factually assuring the premises & carrying into effect and purposes of this Indenture state it is hereby declared and agreed , and the true intent and meaning of This Indenture expressly is upon Trust that the said John W. Guion his heirs executors and administrators Shall & may whenever the note aforesaid shall become due , and the same shall be required by the President & Directors , expose to Sale to the highest bidder after twenty days' notice , all , every or any part of the real estate & negroes hereby conveyed upon such terms and conditions either for Cash or credit as the said President and Directors may prescribe , and shall apply the proceeds of such sale in or towards the payment of said debt or such part thereof as may be due , and it further declared & agreed that if the said William G. Blackledge should be permitted to renew said note when the same becomes due , then as often as the same shall be renewed either in whole or in part , the note or notes or engagements of any kind which he may give or make in renewal of said first mentioned note or debt , shall be deemed or required as substituted respectively in the place & stead of that or those on account or renewal of which they may be so given , and to these substitutes shall be applied respectively the same trusts and powers as are herein above declared with respect to said original note . And it is further more declared & agreed that the said William T. Blackledge may retain possession of the real estate & negroes hereby conveyed until required for the purposes of this Indenture, and that the possession of them & every of them shall be peaceably and fully delivered unto the said John W. Guion whenever he may require the same for the execution & discharge of the trust herein created. In Witness whereof, all which the said parties have hereunto set their hands & seals at Newbern, the day and year first above mentioned. The words until required for the purposes of this trust, interlined before execution, Signed, Sealed and Wm T. Blackledge ® delivered in presence of Jno W. Guion ® Jno Court Jno H. Guion State of North Carolina ss Craven County March the 10th A. D.1832.	

Research Journal Appendix

Client-Provided Information

Before we began, I thoroughly reviewed all materials available to me, including documents, family trees, prior research, and any oral history you shared with ReparativeGenealogy®. The section below inventories what you provided, including a targeted analysis of sources relevant to this session. These inputs guided the initial research plan and the creation of your private family tree on *Ancestry*®.

Source	Analysis	Doc
Lida Guion, “Guion Family Tree,” Tree Number 167134285, Public Member Trees, <i>Ancestry</i> (http://www.ancestry.com), Haywood Guion, Elizabeth Hyman line, accessed September 2025.	Lida Guion’s <i>Ancestry</i> ® tree <i>Begins with Lida Guion as private, branching out to the paternal lineage, starting with Thomas Guion (born 1919 in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, and died 1996 in San Luis Obispo County, California). Thomas is the son of Haywood Guion and Elizabeth Hyman, both of whom were born in New Bern County. Their birth and death dates are not listed, and Thomas’s death date is unknown. The tree has a total of seven people. There are no assets attached to their profiles.</i>	*
Tree Inventory: - Thomas Guion (born 1919, New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, and died 1996 in San Luis Obispo County, California). - Haywood Guion (born New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina and died dxxx) - Elizabeth Hyman (born bxxx New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina and died dxxx New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina) - Mary Carter Whitehurst (born 1918, New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, and died 2010, Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina) - Henry Whitehurst (born bxxx New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina and died dxxx, New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina. - Robbie Sams (born bxxx Mars Hill, Madison County, North Carolina, died dxxx unknown.)		
Descendants of Louis Guion, Huguenot of La Rochelle, France, and New Rochelle, Westchester County, Province of New York: a Guion family album, 1654 to 1976 / compiled by J. Marshall Guion IV; edited by Violet H. Guion. --; provided by client, accessed September 2025.	The following pedigree chart details the descendants of John Amos Guion, son of John Williams Guion, grandson of Issac Guion III:	aa

Source	Analysis	Doc
Descendants of JOHN AMOS GUION, son of JOHN WILLIAMS GUION, grandson of ISAAC GUION (III). Owen Haywood Guion, Sr. Benjamin Simmons Guion Continued on Next Page	Wm. B. R. Guion Jr Emma Katherine Davis Elizabeth Ellis Tolson John Amos Guion Camilia Owen Haywood Guion, Jr. Lida Rodman Guion Lucy Dunn G. Parker Mary Ellen G. Simmons Elwood Walker Guion John Walker Guion, Sr. William Scott Guion	W. B. Rodman Margaret Gordon Hubert Glenn III Elizabeth Guion Katherine Day Susan G. Moose Mary Eliz/th John Whitty, Jr Thomas Jerkins Lida Rodman Ludoska Carter Owen Haywood, 3rd Sarah E. Frazier Lauren Eliz/th Nancy D. Smith Michael P. Jr. Cecelia Collins Haywood Guion Harriet Lane Leigh Guion Eric Brandon Alan Rodman John Walker, Jr. Benjamin Mackey Elizabeth Scott Alexander Mark Richter Susan Ferebee Peter Shiras
	(8)	(9)
	(10)	(11)
	(12)	
	'B-3'	

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“DNA Story for Lida Guion,” AncestryDNA, <i>Ancestry</i> (https://www.ancestry.com/dna/), accessed TBD.	AncestryDNA® DNA Story TBD	
“Lida’s DNA Matches,” AncestryDNA, <i>Ancestry</i> (https://www.ancestry.com/dna/), accessed TBD.	AncestryDNA® Matches list TBD	
Comments: Zoom Call held on Friday, September 12th, from 2:00 pm to 3:00 pm. Discussed the Haywood line beginning at the point of American Chattel Slavery. Discussed the pedigree chart submitted and the connection to famous feminist Anna Julia Haywood Cooper. Interested in researching the Haywood and associated lines and their plantations to determine the names of the people enslaved on their plantations, cities, or towns. Follow up with the objective, research plan, and cost for the service.		

Source	Analysis	Doc
Client provided 12 12-page reports, summarized here with the actual report mentioned in the journal exhibit (a). Also provided a computer, Word doc generated pedigree chart of Haywood lines going back to Issac Haywood, as presented in journal exhibit (b).		
Report, <i>A Reckoning</i> , by Lida Rodman Guion Lee; provided by client, accessed September 2025.	See Narrative below: (My summary is found within the body of the Research Journal.)	a
A Reckoning I descend from a long line of enslavers, on both sides of my family. Some early pioneering members on my mother's side traveled west from the Atlantic Ocean's eastern shores to the mountains and hollers of Tennessee and North Carolina, destinations that had once been prohibited from settlement by King George III. Some of my paternal ancestors had fled religious persecution in France (Huguenots), England and Ireland (Quakers) and first settled in New York. Within a couple of generations, they migrated south to North Carolina, settling in the pine forest, river rich, and biologically diverse coastal plain that stretched through fertile soil, salt marshes, swamps, and bays to the ocean. The serendipitous discovery that I am a descendant of slavery's ugly past was jarring enough. It was pointed out to me early in my exploration that as a white woman I had the luxury of not knowing, or rather, not seeing a truth that had been available throughout my life. I began to wonder what else and who else I did not, would not, see. And indeed, thanks in large part to a high-speed internet connection, U.S. census data recently digitized and made public, and my own sleuthing and person-to-person connections, I have been able to document my ancestors' immigrant stories, where they settled, and what and who they purchased – if only by gender, age, and racial designation. The hard, cold facts were chilling in their objectivity – numbers and little slash marks, downward right to left, that populated designated categories in federal census records – including household members who were free or enslaved. One way of not seeing was to assume, as I had read and been told throughout my life, that enslavers were moderate to large land holders. For the most part my ancestors were not. They were physicians, lawyers, Southern Baptist ministers, pious Quaker leaders, school administrators, small-town merchants, and members of the banking profession. They lived in towns and cities. But in western North Carolina "farmer" was often listed on census forms as a second occupation. In the eastern part of the state, I discovered that a primary residence in town could obscure the fact that large tracts of land were owned, or co-owned, outside of town, where enslaved people lived and worked the fields. In towns and cities enslaved men and women worked in factories, stores, hotels, and other places of business. They were skilled craftsmen and artisans. Essential to New Bern were free Black and enslaved watermen, known for their ability to navigate and pilot vessels along its rivers. Since the end of the Civil War a great deal of energy has been expended to obscure the extent of slavery and its significant economic benefits, especially in areas where plantations did not exist. I am not the first to ask why my family, and so many others, never spoke of our ancestors as enslavers. I wonder how much the motivator was shame or embarrassment. I doubt it, since many years following the Civil War and well into the mid-20th century, calling oneself a white supremacist was embraced, lauded, and even necessary in white, professional circles in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina and the entire eastern portion of the state. Owning other human beings brought prestige, wealth, physical comfort, and ease. I cannot come up with other viable explanations except greed and grasping and getting ahead in the wealthy, professional, politically connected circles of the time. And there appears not to have been a moral or ethical conflict between enslaving other human beings and holding positions in New Bern's Christ Episcopal Church. In fact, my ancestors were celebrated as lay leaders within the Church and honored as upstanding citizens in eulogies, biographies, and obituaries. II. Hope and Possibilities My great grandfather Owen Haywood Guion was born in New Bern in 1861, the year the Civil War began. He would have no memory of the 1862 Battle of New Bern. In March of that year, Union forces under General Ambrose Burnside defeated Confederate troops, gained control of the North Carolinian coast and cut off a main Confederate railroad supply line. He would have been too young to experience the Union occupation of New Bern. His family spent the war inland, in what is now Burlington, North Carolina returning only when the city was returned to local control. His parents would return to a world unknown		

Source	Analysis	Doc
	to them, one that was now without the unpaid labor of Black men, women, and children in their homes and businesses. The Guion family reentered a new New Bern whose Black population had swelled to 10,000 during the Union army occupation as enslaved people escaped from surrounding counties and inland plantations to find freedom and safety behind Union lines. Among the new citizens were members of 35th U.S. Colored Infantry under the command of Colonel James C. Beecher. Many had been recruited in New Bern and surrounding areas. The Guions and other white families now shared sidewalks with Black residents and shopped in integrated establishments. Before the war Craven County could boast the highest number of free African Americans in the state. They made significant contributions to the regional economy as superb boatmen, builders, laborers, and skilled craftsmen. They established schools for their children. Formerly enslaved and newly minted African American citizens also wanted long-denied education for themselves and their children. The African American Board of Education was able to expand the number of schools admitting Black students in the county from 5 to 20 by 1878. A training school for Black teachers was opened. The history of Black New Bern has been buried and long forgotten. However, in 1994 historians Dr. Thomas W. Hatchet and Dr. Ruth M. Little completed a comprehensive report for the New Bern Historic Preservation Commission on the history and architecture of two once thriving African American neighborhoods, Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield. What they produced went far beyond buildings and two specific neighborhoods. They gave the commission and citizens of New Bern an overview of 30 years of growing Black prosperity and accomplishments, from 1868 to 1898, and the forces that later destroyed them. According to Drs. Hatchet and Little, 1878 New Bern could boast more Black-owned businesses than any other city in North Carolina. Economic prosperity grew. Most of the businesses were small but integral to the life and success of the city, including a thriving retail fish trade. Skilled carpenters, mechanics, and iron workers found ready employment. Black New Bern also included attorneys, physicians, and brokers of insurance, money, and real estate. In 1897 the Mutual Aid Bank opened on Broad Street, the center for local businesses, Black and white. Emancipation Day was celebrated with parades each January. Three Masonic organizations were chartered. Black men volunteered in two militia units and two fire brigades. New Bern supported almost 20 African American congregations. Two newspapers flourished, the Star of Zion and the Good Samaritan. Both carried religious news but also reported on issues important to the Black community. Group railroad excursions to neighboring cities and music with bands, quartets, and glee clubs were social highlights. It looked like the dream of a multiracial democracy was possible. From 1867 when the U.S. Constitution was amended giving African American men the right to vote until 1899, newly enfranchised Black men joined with white men to support the Republican Party. They had small successes in electing Black candidates to local, state, and national offices. Three Black men served on the New Bern City Council of 11, and one was elected to the 3-man Board of County Commissioners. Juries were often composed of an equal number of Black and white men. By 1898 Black and white men had served as elected officials and civil servants together for 20 years. III. Killers of the Dream I have been asked if my ancestors were Klansmen, men who threatened, intimidated, maimed, and murdered Black citizens and their white supporters – as if membership in this terrorist organization would be the most damning discovery I could find. I don't know if they donned white robes and hoods and rode through the countryside and small eastern North Carolina towns, brandishing rifles, whips, and torches. But I do know that they were killers of another sort – whose weapons were the gavel and the law, who dressed in robes of black and made pronouncements from an elevated bench, identities known to all. They were killers of the dream of an equal and just multiracial society. This dream persisted throughout the 20th century and was most famously given voice by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. on the steps of the Washington Monument in 1963. It has not yet been realized. The murder plot began in 1898. Owen Haywood Guion attended the white supremacist meeting at the Craven County courthouse on November 5th. He was in the company of men of the North Carolina Democratic Party whose membership at the time drew mostly from large planters, industrialists, merchants, lawyers, bankers, and politicians. The meeting was called by organizers of the White Supremacy Campaign which was coordinated by Furnifold Simmons, chair of the North Carolina Democratic Party, and Josephus Daniels, editor and owner of the influential newspaper the Raleigh News & Observer, a mouthpiece for the Democratic Party. Resolutions passed that night were a blueprint for how to undermine the Black and white voting alliance that had kept	

Source	Analysis	Doc
	Democrats from power since 1894: depict all Black men as thugs and predators intent on maintaining political power over whites; threaten white men with job loss and ostracization if they supported integrated workplaces and Black voting rights; and promise to fire all Black workers and reserve all supervisory positions for whites. The white supremacist resolutions were published on the front page of the News & Observer the following day. Black voter intimidation was an essential part of the plan. Vigilante Red Shirts threatened, harassed, and beat Black citizens to keep them away from the polls. The strategy worked and the Democrats regained power in the State Legislature in early 1900. Newly elected Democratic representatives from New Bern convinced the Legislature to invalidate the city's charter and remove all duly elected and appointed officials from office, Black and white. Leaders and supporters of New Bern's White Supremacist Campaign were appointed to fill the positions. The coup d'état was complete. IV. The Political Rise of Owen H. Guion Furnifold M. Simmons of New Bern has gained some notoriety of late. Simmons was the North Carolina Democratic Party chairman credited with orchestrating the White Supremacy Campaign of 1898. Better known to North Carolinians is Josephus Daniels, the powerful editor and publisher of the influential Raleigh News & Observer. The two men met at New Bern's Chattawka Hotel in March 1898 to develop a strategy to overthrow a Fusionist state government, one composed of members of the biracial Republican Party and white Populists, members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, 100,000 strong, opposed to Democratic elites. Their strategy was successful. It consisted largely of a two-pronged approach. First was a race-baiting campaign aimed at white voters – to stoke racial fears and hatreds and promote stereotypes to drive a wedge between Fusionist voters who had joined together for improved economic conditions, regulation of the railroads, and better education opportunities for their children. Secondly, Black citizens were kept from the polls through acts of intimidation and terror – being whipped or beaten in their homes and threatened with lynching – largely by members of the Red Shirt Brigade. And then on November 8th, just in case, there was ballot box stuffing by Democratic Party poll workers. I don't know when Owen Haywood Guion came to the attention of Furnifold Simmons. Simmons was born in 1853 to a family that enslaved 100 Black men, women, and children on its plantation 14 miles from New Bern. He was eight years Guion's senior, but both men came of age during Reconstruction and the years following which saw the rise of African American New Bernians politically, economically, and socially. Guion became a protégé of Simmons. A brief biography published in the History of North Carolina (1928) states he studied law under F.M. Simmons and Clement Manly and subsequently was admitted to the North Carolina bar. Simmons and Manly had a large and successful practice on Craven Street with clients from manufacturing and banking. Guion later took over their office space and built a successful law firm, bringing his sons Rodman and John into the practice. Less known but influential in Guion's legal education and upward political trajectory was Clement Manly. Manly was the nephew of Charles Manly, an attorney and governor of North Carolina from 1849 to 1851. He was the last member of the Whig Party to hold the office. Governor Manly was the paternal grandfather of Alexander "Alex" Lightfoot Manly. Alex's race is listed on census records as mulatto. His grandmother Parthenia was enslaved by Charles Manly. It is highly likely, as it was not uncommon at the time, that Governor Manly maintained two households – one Black and one white.* Alex Manly, born in 1866, was an age peer of Owen H. Guion. Both left school early but were ambitious and aspirational. Manly moved from the Raleigh area to Wilmington, North Carolina, the second largest city in the state with a thriving seaport and a large African American population. There, at just 27, along with his brother Frank, he began publishing the Wilmington Record, a weekly family newspaper for the Black community that advocated for racial equality and justice. In 1897 the paper became the Daily Record, publishing 7 days a week. Alex Manly was 32 years old in 1898, successful, prominent in his chosen coastal city, and outspoken in his advocacy for African Americans. He had angered white Wilmington earlier in the year by publishing a piece that challenged the assumption that sexual liaisons between Black men and white women could only be the result of rape and that Black men should be lynched as punishment. Owen H. Guion was 37 in 1898. His political star began to rise when, as part of the White Supremacy Campaign, he began making speeches as part of Furnifold Simmons' speakers bureau, sowing fears of "negro domination" and advocating for returning the Democrats (the "white man's party") to power. Guion attended, and likely addressed, the white supremacist meeting at the Craven County Courthouse on November 5th, only 3 days before elections for federal and state	

Source	Analysis	Doc
		offices. On that evening, five resolutions were adopted in New Bern. They were, essentially, identical to those passed earlier in the week in Wilmington. The Raleigh News & Observer published them the following day with a headline proclaiming, “Whites That Vote with Negroes Denounced as Traitors to Race and Country.” It was no secret that a coup d’etat was being planned by white supremacist Democrats in Wilmington. The fourth resolution passed in New Bern proclaimed support for their brothers 95 miles to the south who were “daring all danger to rid themselves and us of the dark cloud of negro domination”. The night before the election on November 8th Alex Manly slipped out of town. He had been warned by supporters that he would be killed if he stayed. Banished from Wilmington, he lost his printing press and his paper. Not content with this punishment, white residents of the city burned the newspaper offices to the ground during the rampage and massacre on November 10th in which Black residents fled or were murdered. Guion remained in New Bern. He continued to be a leader in the white supremacy movement and give speeches. By 1902 he was chairman of the Craven County Democratic Party executive committee. He ran for and won a seat in the North Carolina House of Representatives. During Guion’s second term in the House, he was elected to the powerful position of Speaker, a position that allowed him to control which amendments were brought to the floor for a vote and to direct deliberations. These were the early years of the passage and enactment of Jim Crow laws in the state, laws that enshrined second-class citizenship on all African Americans. One of the first acts of the new Democratic majority was passage of the “suffrage amendment” of 1899 that effectively barred Black men from voting in the state. In 1906 Guion was appointed judge on the North Carolina Superior Court. From this position he upheld the State’s segregation laws, ensuring that sharp lines were drawn between Black and white citizens in every area of life – from train compartments and drinking fountains to school textbooks and even Bibles used by those offering testimony in court. He retired from the bench in 1910 to resume practicing law in New Bern. He continued to be active in and exert influence on the Democratic Party. Guion’s mentor, Furnifold Simmons, promoting himself as the Chieftain of White Supremacy, was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1890. It was a time when unrepentant Confederates were reentering national politics. He served for 30 years. News & Observer editor and publisher Josephus Daniels also mentored Owen H. Guion. In high school Guion had published, with the help of two other students and a donated press, a small, four-page paper of local news. After retiring from his judgeship in Raleigh, Guion rekindled his passion for citizen journalism. He was one of the founders of the North Carolina Amateur Press Association of which Josephus Daniels was the secretary. During the White Supremacy Campaign of 1898 Guion had seen the power of Daniels’ race baiting and disinformation strategy, combining the strengths of men who could speak (the orators) and men who could write (newspaper editors and writers). . V. The Aftermath Following the coup in New Bern, the percentage of African American citizens steadily declined, from a high of 67% in 1890 to today’s 33%, the lowest in the history of the city. Attorney, Howard University graduate, and two-term Congressional Representative George Henry White was one of many to depart for Washington, D.C. and cities to the north after 1898. He owned a house on Johnson Street, now part of New Bern’s historic district. My maternal and paternal grandparents bought houses on Johnson Street some 30 years later. I only recently learned the degree to which the demographics of the neighborhood had changed. George H. White was the last Black Congressional Representative from North Carolina until Eva Clayton was elected in 1992, almost 100 years later. The losses to Black North Carolinians are unfathomable and, for most white people, unimaginable. The financial impacts are difficult to calculate. The basis for generational wealth based on property – farms, businesses, homes – was lost. Many Black New Bernians felt, as Representative White did, that “I cannot live in North Carolina and be a man and be treated as a man.” The devastating loss of vibrant neighborhoods, congregations, social connections, schoolmates, and close friends cannot be overstated. Nor can the loss of ties to the land and a state in which many had lived for generations and in which freedom was gained, aspirations nurtured, and hopes for a multiracial democracy flourished. VI. Descendants I have been piecing together the life of my great grandfather since happening upon Dr. David Cecelski’s blog post The Other Coup D’etat: New Bern 1898. A comprehensive picture is impossible without placing Judge Owen H. Guion in the context of a southern state, and a state of mind of white men and women intent on dehumanizing and destroying Black citizens they deemed beneath them and a threat to white hegemony. I can no longer remain immune to the inhumane. I am

Source	Analysis	Doc
		filled with sorrow, grief, and anger. And I hear, spoken and unsaid, voices claiming the past is the past, let sleeping Confederates lie undisturbed, our ancestors were a product of their times and upbringing. But my inner voice says I, a descendant only 3 generations removed, am accountable for intentional and targeted racial discrimination perpetuated by my family, whose effects reverberate today. I start with the simplest, yet hardest, step – telling the truth. I offer heartfelt apologies to all people harmed by my ancestors – through enslavement, mistreatment, dishonor, and deprivation of rights, life, and happiness written into the U.S. Constitution and reiterated by the International Human Rights Commission. I seek to make amends and restitution in ways directed by people harmed. I join in community with others committed to healing harms of the past and not repeating them in the present or future. “A lie doesn’t become the truth, wrong doesn’t become right and evil doesn’t become good just because it’s accepted by a majority.” Booker T. Washington VII. Lessons for Today The Republican Party was formed in the 1850s to challenge the rise of “Slave Power” in the U.S. Congress, as Southern senators and representatives pushed to expand their system of human enslavement westward. Men of the new Republican Party feared an oligarchy of slavery was imminent and overcame their political differences to fight for democracy. They succeeded in electing Abraham Lincoln president in 1861. The Republican Party of the 21st century looks more like the Democratic Party of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The current standard-bearer began his 2016 presidential bid by branding men from Mexico seeking a better life in the U.S. as rapists and murderers. It proved a timeworn and successful strategy. It was so successful that the lie was expanded to label all asylum seekers from Latin America and the Caribbean as polluters of white American blood stock, job stealers, illegal voters, fentanyl dealers, and non-human. Disinformation campaigns, the spreading of lies, and the sowing of fears of “race mixing” are more easily spread today than in my great grandfather’s time as the internet has replaced print media as the primary source of information. These were part of an attempted coup d’état in 2020 – a well-coordinated and concerted effort undertaken by Republican Party activists and political operatives to thwart seating of a duly elected President of the opposing party. When coercion, threats, and legal challenges to election results failed, non-governmental supporters of the outgoing President stormed the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 to stop the certification of November’s 2020 election and put control back in the hands of the former President. The Republican Party efforts fit the formal definition of an attempted coup defined by the Cline Center Coup d’état Project, the world’s largest global registry of failed and successful coups. Their strategies and underpinnings continue today. In North Carolina in 1898 the organized efforts to overthrow democracy succeeded. It is naïve to think it cannot happen again, and on a national scale. In her 2023 book <i>Democracy Awakening</i> historian Heather Cox Richardson reminds readers that antidemocratic tendencies and leaders who espouse them arise whenever members of marginalized groups seem to approach equality. They stoke fears in followers by claiming white men will become subservient and lose their place in the racial hierarchy. Black and Brown American citizens are dehumanized through stereotypes, branded as criminals, and labeled inferior, too uneducated or weak to hold political office or positions of power and authority. This unflinching look at American history and attempts to undermine the foundation of democracy – free and fair elections – is an essential part of truth telling. It is another form of reckoning with our past as well as our present. Fighting attempts to limit or deny or manipulate voting opportunities to any U.S. citizen is my responsibility also and a part of my legacy. My mother Mary Carter Guion, a proud New Bernian, a student of history, and a voting rights and housing rights activist, showed me that the throughline from enslavers to white supremacists can be broken and redirected towards equality, healing, and a commitment to racial justice. Lida Rodman Guion (Lee) 2024 I thank family members who sent me copies of published genealogies of our Guion ancestors, photos, and documents that contained snippets of the life of Owen H., providing me with pieces of the puzzle before I knew where my search would lead me. I thank members of my Linked Descendants writing group who offer suggestions, encouragement, and editing skills. I am also grateful to readers of my pieces published on the Bittersweet: Linked Through Slavery blog. They challenge me to dig deeper, question more, confront my discomfort and fears. It is the only way out and through. *Addendum to Claudia Houston, historian of the New Bern Historical Society, who is researching Judge Owen H. Guion for an article for NBHS members. Claudia, since writing and sharing this essay, I have discovered more connections between the Manly and Guion families. I

Source	Analysis	Doc
was seeking to know more about the Haywood name, passed along to male Guion children since the mid 1800s. Encouraged by Karen Branan, a distant cousin, to explore my matrilineal lines, I discovered that Governor Charles Manly (1795-1871) married Charity Hare Haywood (1799- 1880), my 3 rd great aunt. They had 12 children, 11 of which survived to adulthood. The Haywoods are related by marriage to the Williams family. I will send a tree to help connect the dots. Charles Manly also maintained a Black family and had at least 1 child with the enslaved Parthenia. Samuel Trimetitus Grimes Manly (Trim) formed a family with Corrine (or Corina). Their sons Alex and Frank Manly are Governor Charles Manly’s grandsons. I wonder how many white Manly descendants know they have Black half-brothers in their family trees. Another 3 rd great aunt Eliza E.A. Williams (1781 -1832) married John Haywood (1755-1827. One of their sons George W. Haywood (1802-1890) fathered 3 children with enslaved Hannah Stanley – Andrew, Rufus, and Anna Julia (1858-1964). Dr. Anna Julia Haywood Cooper is thought by many to be the mother of Black feminism and a foremother of Black women’s intellectual history and activism. Her essays are collected in A Voice from the South, by a Black Woman of the South (1892) and is still being taught today. I met Kieran Haile, great-great grandson of Alex Manly, and shared what I am piecing together between our families and the pollical ties between my great grandfather Owen Haywood Guion and the extended Manly family. Kieran is interviewed in the PBS documentary American Coup, released in the fall of 2024. I included this last piece as I have now traced my matrilineal lines through Ferebee Pugh Williams (1746- 1811), wife of Isaac Louis Guion III (1740-1803), back to the large land owning and enslaving Williams and Pugh families of Edgecombe and Bertie Counties. These connections, no doubt, were essential to the financial and political trajectory of our subject Brigadier General Isaac Guion who left his position as surgeon in the Continental Army to marry his beloved Ferebee and join her on her family’s Indian Woods Plantation. I am not a genealogist, and all these connections and classifications of relationships make my eyes cross. I have difficulty keeping it all straight. However, I am being forced to delve into it to put Isaac Louis Guion III into colonial and antebellum N.C. history and a larger context of that time and its people.		
“Pugh—Williams—Haywood—Guion connections,” pedigree chart; provided by client accessed September 2025.	Pugh – Williams – Haywood – Guion connections	b
Report, <i>Background for WTTT Wilmington talk 5/15/25</i>, by Lida Rodman Guion Lee; provided by client, accessed September 2025.	See Narrative Below: (My summary is found within the Research Journal)	c
Background for WTTT Wilmington talk 5/15/25 I gave this talk to members of Coming to the Table’s Linked Descendant’s working group a couple of weeks ago. In it I did not go into much detail about Coastal NC during colonial and		

Source	Analysis	Doc
	antebellum times. I emphasized the little-known coup in New Bern in 1898 and what I had learned about my great grandfather's role before, during, and after the events. But I'd like you to indulge me in sharing information about the historical significance of where we live today - or our ancestors lived, - loved, thrived, and fled - or died. When building my family tree, I was encouraged by a newly discovered distant cousin in CTTT to follow my maternal line - that I'd be surprised to see where it led. And so I have. Since uncovering my enslaving ancestors, I have been disabused of many mythologies I had used for "plausible deniability": my people were not large landholders, most lived in small towns in the mountains or coastal cities. There was a blacksmith, college administrators, pious clergy, Quakers, physicians, teachers, lawyers, small manufacturers, and later, in the banking business. They lived in parts of the state that did not lend itself to successfully growing and moving cash crops – rice, cotton, or tobacco. But there were thousands of acres of pine forests in far eastern NC. My 5 th g grandfather moved from NY to serve as a surgeon in North Carolina's 1st Regiment of the Continental Army. He met and fell in love with Ferebee Pugh Williams and married into her prosperous family in the White Oak Plantation area of Onslow County. Turpentine was extracted from the pine trees and shipped throughout the Northeast to light the streets and homes of its cities. The family also exported marine stores – tar, pitch, rosin – necessary for building and maintaining wooden sailing ships. This made the Pugh and Williams families wealthy. The extraction work, done by enslaved men, was foul-smelling, dirty, dangerous, and exhausting. The term "tarheel" was pejorative then. Much of the slave trade in North Carolina was from the British colonies in the West Indies. The slave labor camps established in the Carolinas were modeled on the sugar cane plantations of Barbados and Trinidad. I learned even more during the Legacy Tour to Montgomery in April with many of you. I discovered that from 1764-1789 New Bern directly imported enslaved men, women, and children. The numbers were small in comparison to the thousands that disembarked in Bath, or the hundreds in Edenton during the same time period. As far as I know, New Bern has never acknowledged the existence of a slave market on its downtown streets near the wharf. I have read about the life of Alex Lightfoot Manly in books authored by David Cecelski and Tim Tyson, and most recently by David Zucchino in Wilmington's Lie. What struck me when I began looking into the life of my great grandfather Owen Haywood Guion were the similarities and vast differences between these 2 men. Alex Manly, born in 1866, was an age peer of Owen Guion, born in 1861. Both left school early but were ambitious and aspirational. Manly moved from the Raleigh area to Wilmington, at that time the second largest city in the state with a thriving seaport and a large African American population. There, at just 27, along with his brother Frank, he began publishing the Wilmington Record, a weekly family newspaper for the Black community that advocated for racial equality and justice. In 1897 the paper became the Daily Record, publishing 7 days a week. Owen Guion attended public schools in New Bern but left when young to try his hand – unsuccessfully – in business. At some point he came to the attention of attorney Furnifold Simmons, a leader in the state's white supremacy movement. Owen became a protégé of Simmons and his partner Clement Manly – a nephew of Alex Manly's grandfather, former NC governor Charles Manly. After his legal apprenticeship, Owen took and passed the bar. Owen and Alex came of age during Reconstruction and the years following which saw the rise of African Americans in Wilmington and New Bern - politically, economically, and socially. Their	

Source	Analysis	Doc
paths would cross during the build-up to the white supremacist coups that swept both their cities in 1898 – placing them on opposing sides of history. But these 2 men were connected in another, more personal way, that I only recently discovered. As suggested, I traced my maternal lines going back to colonial times, finding a sister of my 5 th great grandmother (a Williams) who married a Haywood and whose granddaughter Charity Hare Haywood married Charles Manley. As we know Governor Manly maintained 2 households – one white and one Black – linking family members who found themselves on opposing sides in the struggle for freedom, equality, and justice. I am deeply humbled and appalled – though not surprised - to find myself a descendant of men and women who were radical white supremacists whose abhorrent behavior caused such lasting harm. I am deeply sorry and I apologize. I am fully committed to Truth Telling and Purposeful Reconciliation and will stay on this path with you as we find our way.		
Report, <i>John Amos Guion 1816-1884</i> , by Lida Rodman Guion Lee; provided by client, accessed September 2025.	See Narrative below: (My summary is found within the body of the Research Journal.)	d
John Amos Guion (1816 – 1884) My great great grandfather In 1832, John Amos, then 16, accompanied McCauley, U.S. Counsel General, to Tripoli as his private secretary. Tripoli formally recognized U.S. independence in 1796 by signing a peace treaty between the two entities. However, international relations between them ended when the Ottoman Empire reasserted its suzerainty over the Libyan province in 1835. (Source: Office of the Historian of the U.S. State Department) After returning to the U.S., John Amos attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Philadelphia*, the preeminent medical school of the time. After completing his examinations, he accepted a position as surgeon in the U.S. Navy. He resigned this position in 1843 and returned to New Bern to marry Susan Sydney Roberts. He continued to practice medicine but closed his practice and formed a company to start a factory to manufacture woolen cloth. This venture ended about 1855 and he subsequently opened a cotton mill. This venture ended after six years and later he took a position as a cashier+ at the Bank of Commerce. He later accepted a position as cashier of the National Bank**, where he worked from 1869 until he suffered a debilitating stroke in 1886. He retired then but served as a commissioner and trustee to Craven County funds and schools. *The College of Physicians and Surgeons in Philadelphia is the oldest private medical society in the U.S. Founded in 1787 by physicians to bring “order and uniformity” to the practice...” and promote public health activism and humanitarian activism. (Wikipedia) **One of the most prominent leaders in New Bern was James A. Bryan, president of the National Bank of New Bern. He was a speaker at the white supremacist meeting at the Craven Co courthouse on November 5, 1898 that outlined the strategies of voter intimidation that led to the defeat of Republican (mostly Black) and Populist (mostly white) candidates at the local and state level. The result was the N.C. Legislature’s dissolution of New Bern’s city charter and ouster of its duly elected officials. The racial discrimination and segregation put in place following the elections on November 8 were codified as Jim Crow laws. These were kept in place until the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s and subsequent changes in federal laws. + John Amos and his father John William worked as cashiers at the National Bank and		

Source	Analysis	Doc
	certainly shared the views of its president and other white professional New Bernians. The designation cashier at that time is akin to the position of chief financial officer (CFO) today. This signature of on bank notes from his time at the National Bank of New Bern are J Amos Guion. Given the widespread practice of enslavement by prominent businessmen in New Bern, including his father, it is highly likely that John Amos used forced, unpaid labor in his factories, either his own or men hired out by their enslavers. (I could not find slave records for John Amos Guion in the New Bern/Craven County federal census.) John Amos spoke several languages, including Arabic. It appears he was affable and well liked. He was an avid gardener with a particular interest in cabbages. Parents: John Williams Guion and Mary Wade. Married Susan Sydney Roberts 1843, she was the daughter of John M. Roberts, cashier of Branch Bank of the State of N.C. at New Bern. It is likely John Amos's father-in-law secured his position as a cashier at the bank.	
Email exchange between Lee and Kellie, Proposal and next steps, 10 September 2005	Lee Guion Wed, Sep 10, 11:37 PM (7 days ago) to me Kellie, It was good to talk to you on Tuesday. Thank you for the detailed outline for our meeting. I hope I was helpful in sharing where I am in my unschooled research journey. I finally located your Outlook Zoom meeting message and link. It went to my Google calendar - which I rarely check. I tend to use the calendar that came loaded on my iphone and MAC laptop. So that mystery is solved. I will begin gathering the research I've already done on the Guions and will send along to you. Many thanks for your help and encouragement. Lee PS: If you recall the name of the woman who is writing the biography of Dr. Anna Julia Haywood Cooper, I'd like to know. I am enjoying working my way through Dr. Cooper's published essays and correspondence. Not everything that is faced can be changed, but nothing can be changed until it is faced. — James Baldwin	
Email exchange between Lee and Kellie, Proposal and next steps, 10 September 2005	On Sat, Sep 6, 2025 at 4:11 PM Kellie Farrish <papsnoot52@gmail.com> wrote: Thank you for this! I did a research project on the Haywood family of North Carolina, specifically Anna Julia Haywood Cooper (1858-1964) who was the daughter of either George Washington or Dr. Fabius Haywood, and an enslaved woman named	

Source	Analysis	Doc
	Hannah Stanley. Anna was a professor at Oberlin College and the fourth African American in the U.S. to obtain a Ph.D. Her grandfather is noted to be John Haywood, treasurer of North Carolina.	
Email exchange between Lee and Kellie, Proposal and next steps, 06 September 2005	On Sat, Sep 6, 2025 at 10:52 AM Lee Guion <guionlr@gmail.com> wrote: Hi Kellie, Attached is the tree (connections) I've been able to confirm. It probably is not helpful in our work on finding the people my Guion ancestors enslaved, but it helped me put my 4th great-grandfather in perspective. He was a newcomer to colonial N.C., but married into the planter class whose members (and his descendants) became powerful in the governing of North Carolina before and after the Civil War. I'm new to discovering the webs of power in my extended family. A distant cousin Karen Branan in Tacoma, MD and author of The family Tree suggested I follow my maternal line knowing where it would take me. My Guion family tree is on Ancestry and is public. Looking forward to our talk! Lee	
Email exchange between Lee and Kellie, Proposal and next steps, 16 September 2005	Kellie Farrish <papsnoot52@gmail.com> Attachments Tue, Sep 16, 12:07 PM (20 hours ago) to Lee Hello Lee! Thank you very much for the materials you provided for our consultation. I have read and analyzed your family tree, as found on Ancestry.com, the 12-page report on your Guion line in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, and the information shared about ancestors who enslaved others during our Zoom call. Based on our consultation, I have compiled the attached research plan and working journal. I am considering funding this research project through a third-party source, like an educational grant, because of your family's historical significance. I have also attached an invoice. If the prices are disagreeable, we can negotiate them. I typically charge \$50 an hour for cases like this one, where the standard charge is \$100 for non-descendancy, as the hours involved in African American research tend to be longer. I am very excited about your project because of the importance of	

Source	Analysis	Doc
	your ancestors to the overall topic of slavery, black disenfranchisement, and White supremacy, which is so essential today! The DNA portion, which could show a connection to Anna Julia Haywood Cooper, is what I am referring to in the DNA section of the proposal and invoice. I am exploring the possibility of funding this research project through a third-party source, such as an educational grant, due to the historical significance of your family. Attached, you will find the initial setup of the project, which includes the objective, research plan, notes from our Zoom call, the pedigree chart given, and a summary of your report, "A Reckoning," found in the Guion1 Working Journal. The second attachment is an invoice detailing the proposed cost, including my rate and research phases. Next Steps: Your Role (Client Objectives) Prioritize which family branches/places to start (e.g., New Bern urban holdings vs. Indian Woods corridor). Share any family papers, Bibles, deeds, letters, photos, or prior research. Identify any known connections with Manly/Haywood/Williams/Pugh descendants or Black community historians who may hold oral histories. Decide whether to pursue descendant outreach and/or DNA in Phase 3. Assumptions & Ethics I use rigorous, source-based methods and respectful language, centering the lives of enslaved people by their names whenever the records allow. Sensitive findings (e.g., sexual violence, coerced relationships) will be handled with care and only shared per your direction if outreach is contemplated. Some records may be missing; we will document gaps and propose alternate strategies. Sincerely,	

Source	Analysis	Doc
	Kellie Farrish, Genealogist Reparative Genealogy	
Email exchange between Lee and Kellie, Proposal and next steps, Lee's response. 16 September 2005	Oh Kellie, Thank you so much for your research and synopsis, a good distillation. And thank you for your support and encouragement. Yes, Reparative Genealogy. It's my reason for undertaking this journey. I think we might have a collaborative book here. 😊 Let's focus on urban enslavement in New Bern for now, as I am thinking of Kaylah Guion and her needs and request. (I will send a little more background about rural enslavement and the Pugh Williams Guion connection.) A Quaker Rodman ancestor was an enslaver in the sugar plantations of Barbados. Two of his sons immigrated to NY, then NJ (before moving to NC) and continued this vile practice. One was a respected leader in the Friends, later being forced from the fellowship, not because of slavery, but because he supported war and did not take a pacifist stance. (My paternal grandmother's line.) I've done some research as my middle name is Rodman. But that's for another day. I would not think of questioning your billing and evaluation of your time. The suggestion of a grant is hopeful. Paying the full amount now would be a challenge, but please let me know what I owe and how best to make the payment. (Check? Zelle? anything that does not involve you paying a % to a bank.) Again, so grateful you agreed to take on this research. It can't be easy emotionally for you either. But I find such hope in truth telling, especially today. It feels like a revolutionary act. Lee	
	Lee Guion Attachments Tue, Sep 16, 7:15 PM (12 hours ago) to me I gave a talk with PP presentation to the Wilmington CTTT gp about the New Bern Coup. Below is the intro I included with more local detail that I did not share with national audiences like Linked Descendants. I've gotten to know Kieran, Alex Manley's gg grandson, online and he is supportive of my research and historical family	

Source	Analysis	Doc
	connections. He lives in LA, but often attends the Wilmington chapter meetings. L	
	Lee Guion Tue, Sep 16, 7:27 PM (12 hours ago) to me I easily found, as you did, the slave schedules on the U.S. census documents for Isaac and John Williams Guion. But I did not copy and save the documents. The second paragraph is about the number of Black people shipped as slaves to coastal N.C. The shipping routes were from the British West Indies, but there was not a visual record of where the enslaved people were originally captured at the EJI Legacy Museum. Just bits and pieces that I hope will inform the whole. The first record of enslavers on my paternal side of the family after settling in Eastern N.C. is Isaac Guion III. The 1790 U.S. census lists his household in Craven Co. as having 16 members. Seven were enslaved. In 1800 his family had moved to the county seat of New Bern and grown to 20 members of which 12 were enslaved. His occupation was surgeon/physician. His son John W. in the 1820 U.S. census lists 22 household members with 16 enslaved and in 1840 in his household of 24 people, 16 are listed as enslaved. His profession is listed as being a bank clerk. I went on the first Legacy Tour of Wilmington's Coming to the Table chapter. Descendants of Coastal N.C.'s massacre and coups of 1898 (victims and perpetrators) traveled together to Montgomery in April to tour the Equal Justice Initiative's museums to Racial Justice and Healing. In the National Memorial for Peace and Justice I found a map that documented the coastal N.C. cities that received enslaved people, the dates and numbers (but, sadly, no names). Although Bath and Edenton had the most (2601 and 384 respectively), New Bern received 30 enslaved people at its docks between 1764-1789. There was an auction site downtown (on Middle Street, I think). I've read plantation owners would sell some of their slaves to New	

Source	Analysis	Doc
	Bern's city folk when they needed money – or they acted as a conduit.	