



Interview with Jasper Raus Scott, Louise Scott, and Eddie Francis, Jr.

June 28, 1993

Transcript of an Interview about Life in the Jim Crow South
Halifax County (N.C.)

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Center for Documentary Studies at Duke University
Behind the Veil: Documenting African-American Life in the Jim Crow South

Interview with
Jasper R. Scott, Louise Scott, and Eddy Francis

Halifax, North Carolina
June 28, 1993

Interviewed by
Sonya Ramsey and Kara Miles

Unedited Transcript by
Frances Copeland

1. **J Scott:** And see, right today, Erline Cheek worked for them five years, and you know, she worked with the government going back and finding them, and she found a lot of them still living back there in the woods. She had to park her car down and walk back there. When I lived, I went there and lived down there three years and four months, and during that time tried to find some of my people. And I found a few of them, but I found a lot of them had never even seen the train.
2. **Miles:** And where was your family located?
3. **J Scott:** Huh?
4. **Ramsey:** Where was your family from?
5. **J Scott:** They were, they lived back in the woods. They didn't get to come out. It's in Halifax County. Halifax and Warren County. That's where the Indians are, yeah.
6. **Ramsey:** What tribe Indian?
7. **J Scott:** Huh?
8. **Ramsey:** What tribe?
9. **J Scott:** Haliwa. Haliwa and later on they identified with the Sequonie. You see, they just established. See they didn't have a name. All they could tell if they were different. I tell them. I told the chief. I got his picture there. He gave me a book. 'Cause I carried my daughter back there. One of my daughters had to have something for her thesis and she

wrote me a letter from Washington, D.C., asked me to write her a letter, and so I wrote her a letter. And she say, oh, she said they was, they took that letter, they, that's exactly what they wanted. And I told them the history about it, and so they weren't organized when my daddy went. My daddy been dead, you don't remember papa do you. You just knew of him. He been dead sixty years, but they didn't have a, they had got scattered. When they had the death march, made them all go to Oklahoma, a lot of them hid out in the woods, and they out there now. But about ten years ago, they didn't get federal recognition, and so they gave themselves, they had to give themselves a name. And so they gave them Sequonie. They gave Haliwa then. Haliwa, well Haliwa was Hali was Halifax and w-a was Warren because across the line. So that's all that means. Haliwa, when you see the Haliwa Indian. Haliwa Indian, but later on they tried to identify with the Cherokees in western North Carolina, but the Cherokees wouldn't accept them, said they were too mixed. But Sequonie accepted them. Sequonie is original. That's the original tribe. So now, they are known as the Haliwa-Sequonie. I got one of their books. I went to the file awhile ago and got the book. So that's where the Sequonie come in. Sequonie said Lumbee wouldn't accept them. Lumbee was Croatan and they changed to Lumbee because the most of them down below (). I've been on two reservations. I been on the Monkey Reservation. They call it Monkey Reservation. It's Pamunkey, p-a-m-u-n-k-e-y, Pamunkey Reservation in Virginia. I been out there, and I also been to the Croatan which is Lumbee and they are down in Scotland County. I haven't been to Cherokee. I been planing to go, but I never got there yet. But that's where, that's the seat of the Cherokees in North Carolina. Now some years ago they went to put a road through there, and they was going to put it through (). When they searched up the record and things, they found they couldn't put it through there because the government didn't own

the land. The government made some kind of trade with them, but they was to hold the land and so they couldn't put 'em through there until all of them signed. They couldn't put that road through there. And they held on as long as they wanted to, but they finally persuaded them to put it through there knowing it would be good for them. So now they makes their living off of tourists and things coming there. I guess you read about the Cherokee in the western North Carolina. That's out near Tennessee. Yeah.

10. **Miles:** And your grandfather was a Haliwa Indian.

11. **J Scott:** My grandfather, he was just a, born of Indian parents. See there was no tribe, they didn't have a tribal name. In other words, if one tell you, say, well, I'm not a Negro, they call them Negro, well, I'm not colored. They say, I'm not colored. They say, well, what are you. Say we a indian. That's all they could tell you. And I told the chief about it, Mr. Robert Richardson. I got his, let me show you that book. I told him about it. He didn't deny it, 'cause he know I was telling the truth. I said when I lived out here, I said, ya'll didn't have a name. He said, naw, we didn't. Said we hadn't established our name. Got broke. He said we got a name since I left away from out of there, fifty years ago. Well, I stayed out here three years and four months. No, I didn't know him. I knew his wife's daddy. And knew all the older people which was dead, but I didn't, I didn't know, didn't know him. He was born. He's seventy, he's about seventy three years old now. But they didn't have a name. They lost their identity. See when they made up them all go away to Oklahoma, they hid out, and they didn't want to call themselves indian.

12. **Miles:** Oh, could they get in trouble.

13. **J Scott:** Get in trouble, now you're correct. The first one I ever saw, I didn't know my daddy was one, because my daddy didn't even tell people anyway. In other words, back when I was a kid, I don't know when Rufus was a kid, maybe his daddy back then, but I was a kid, people were really afraid of indians. Indians, they could come right up there, right up the road here, and set up a tent there and stay there three or four days, and nobody didn't bother them. People didn't bother them. They were actually afraid of them.

14. **Ramsey:** Why were they afraid of them?

15. **J Scott:** They afraid of them because said indians, if they didn't have anything, they would steal. In other words, I been raising chickens 'bout all my life. There was a tribe of indians track down. They didn't have anything to eat, they'd steal all of my chickens. Eat 'em all and all that. They wasn't farmers. Didn't have anything. I knew this to be true, because some (). The first set pitched right where the cemetery is now and they stayed there three or four days.

16. **Francis:** Which cemetery?

17. **J Scott:** Huh?

18. **Francis:** Which cemetery?

19. **J Scott:** Down Shepherd's cemetery.

20. **Francis:** You remember the church we came by and I told you my grand,

21. **J Scott:** Where they are all buried now, that was in Pine Woods. It was a field right down there right on, before you cross the bridge, coming from the church, there's a field back there on the right where somebody. Well, I don't know what they raised, but the rest of it was in woods. And the indians did, they pitched a tent and stayed there three or four days. I don't know whether they done any stealing chickens. Never heard of it. Some come here to the house like I said one time. They made them leave. The law went down there and made them leave. People was raising so ().

22. **Francis:** Well, they was doing that out of survival.

23. **J Scott:** That's right. Yeah, out of survival. And another thing why people was afraid of 'em, they were called savage. They wasn't recognized as () people, and people were actually afraid of them. Heard they were savage. They eat each other and all that, and that was for, () cannibalism didn't exist so far as my father knew. He wouldn't never tell you he was indian, because people would be afraid of him, and they wouldn't want to recognize him. He just said he was a Negro. That's all he ever told the children. He lived sixty seven years and died without ever, the only thing he was still a medicine man. That's right. He got his training, but he doctored these other families, 'bout fifteen of them, I reckon, and he doctored in the family. His uncle, Grady, can tell you about it. Grady can tell you about the time he ate poke salad, and he liked to have die and said if it hadn't been for papa, he would die. Grady tell that thing now. He remember that.

24. **Francis:** His daddy was a doctor.

25. **J Scott:** Yeah, that's right. Yeah, he was a self made doctor. He took it up and () He wasn't, had a license. He was under another, he got another doctor to let him practice under him. And this doctor told the druggist, all the druggist, said he write you a prescription, he say, ya'll fill it. So, anyhow,

26. **Francis:** That was a white doctor

27. **J Scott:** Yeah, white doctor. Dr. Furgeson. So anyhow, before I was born, I'm the youngest of eight children, and before I was born, people down there used to tell about the time he carried him to court. Mr. Francis knew about it. His grandfather. The time they carried him to court, and, for practicing medicine without a license. He must have heard that, and said they called the case. And they said, Jackson, said you are charged here with practicing medicine without a license. And said, Dr. Purvis, he's a white doctor, got up and spoke, and said, he don't need no license. Say he's a better doctor than I am. Say he doctors under me, and he recognized him, too.

28. **Ramsey:** You said he was a medicine, he learned how to be a doctor from the indians.

29. **J Scott:** Yeah, that's right.

30. **Ramsey:** Oh, ok.

31. **J Scott:** See that was a (). See they didn't call themselves doctors, they called themselves indian medicine men.

32. **Ramsey:** And who were his patients. He worked on black people. Did he work on white people?

33. **J Scott:** White people, black and white people, there were a lot of white people, because it was a settlement. They don't mind at that time, was a settlement.

34. **Francis:** That's where we just came from.

35. **J Scott:** That's right.

36. **Francis:** The reason I was laughing, Mr. Scott, was because I was telling about Mr. Linwood Hawkins and operated on his brother.

37. **J Scott:** Correct. That was my cousin.

38. **Francis:** For appendicitis.

39. **Miles:** Oh, ok, it was your cousin. They run in the family.

40. **J Scott:** They were all indian stock by name. Linwood Hawkins was my mother's first cousin.

41. **Ramsey:** Can you tell us about that, about the appendicitis.

42. **J Scott:** The appendicitis. Now that was before I was born, but he's got it alright. 'Cause I hear them tell it when he was here. His brother's name was Kick. You didn't never know him did you.

43. **Francis:** Yes I did.

44. **J Scott:** You did.

45. **Francis:** Yes sir.

46. **J Scott:** Yeah, well he was about the raggest man you ever saw. But, you know that, you know that thing could write. He had the prettiest hand write. He bought a boiler from Miss () when I was there at Ringwood, and he wrote the contract. Naw, Mr. Carrie Williams, white man, wrote the contract, and he put on his old glasses with some strings on 'em and made him change that contract. Made him rewrite. When he went out, Mr. Chitley, he's an old Chitley, Lumbee Chitley, bend down here. I'll change it right now. Use that old, kid who got plenty of sense, said you won't fool him (). But he operated on his brother. Carried him to the doctor and the doctor said he appendicitis and had to carry him to the hospital. I reckon it was a hospital in Rocky Mount. I don't even know. Anyway, he took him down to the hog pen, and operated on him himself, and he like to died, but he pulled on through and lived.

47. **Francis:** Park View Hospital.

48. **J Scott:** Yeah, Park View. I thought it was probably Park View or something like that or another.

49. **Ramsey:** Did he not trust the hospital, is that why he operated on him himself or on his own brother or did he not want to take him to the hospital.

50. **J Scott:** Now, I've never known exactly why whether it was a lack of money or just what not, but he just figured he could do it.

51. **Ramsey:** How did he learn how to do that, surgery.

52. **J Scott:** That was too far back for me. Evidently they done something like that before.

Well, you take, back in my day, young day, very few, when you first went to the hospital, he just about dead. There's somebody, there was several people in the community was doctors. My mother she was an herbalist. My father said, my father said he never got () but my mother did. My mother was a Huwlin and she was from white family plus indian. Do you know Claude Huwlin?

53. **Francis:** Sure

54. **J Scott:** Well, Claude is my mother's brother's, Claude Huwlin's granddad, and my mother's brother. Full brother. You didn't know that did you?

55. **Francis:** I sure didn't.

56. **J Scott:** And I learned Claude for sixty some years before I ever learned him. I knew all her people down at Brinkley. I knew all her people down at Brinkley, but I didn't know who in the world. So I put in and decided to go to find some of 'em, and I made a trip out there and found them. And I identified myself right quick. I think Claude and Bunny both, I don't reckon you know Bunny. Bunny is a Huwlin. Both of them joined the tribe up there. The reason I know is because I was talking to Claude. I had a bunch of books around me, was talking to Claude, that was some years ago, and the reason I was talking to him, telling him

about the background, his wife and all, and I told them I had just come from harvesting, so Claude had to wave me down. Are you exploring our background. I said, yeah, I was. So that day he joined them. I think he joined them. I know Bunny did. Bunny lives out there. His name is Joe. His name is Joe, but you if you call him Bunny, you call Joe. I went over there looking for him and I called him Joe, don't nobody know him. I said, what, everybody knew of him. You know him?

57. **Francis:** Sure.

58. **J Scott:** Yeah. Yeah, that's from our family.

59. **L Scott:** Naw.

60. **Francis:** Let's get back to Mr. Hawkins. Now that family was an unusual family.

61. **J Scott:** That's right.

62. **Francis:** Knowledge wise, you know. This is the man that operated on his brother. I mean machinery that they'd never seen before, and he's gifted the same way, Mr. Scott is. I mean, you know, he, it's a challenge to him, and he's going to find out, in fact he has a shoe shop right next door, and one of the best, the greatest shoe maker that you will find, and he's known all over the country, all over North Carolina, anyway as a shoe maker. And some of the machines you have there in the shop, you made them yourself, didn't you.

63. **J Scott:** Right.

64. **Francis:** That's right.

65. **J Scott:** Yeah, I built them.

66. **Francis:** And Mr. Hawkins would, as I remember him, was the same way. The first man that I knew that would go round taking pictures was Mr. Hawkins when nobody even had a camera. He was coming around in a van. You remember that?

67. **J Scott:** Right.

68. **Francis:** Had a van made up. You could sit in it

69. **J Scott:** Had a PDQ camera mounted in it.

70. **Francis:** People would line up to get in that van to take their picture. And I think he was charging like a quarter for a picture at that time.

71. **J Scott:** That's right. And he made good pictures.

72. **Francis:** Sure did.

73. **Ramsey:** What decade was time, about what time.

74. **Francis:** This was in the late forties and early fifties 'cause he died somewhere in the early fifties, didn't he, or mid, maybe about mid-fifties, fifty seven or fifty eight something like that.

75. **J Scott:** But now I can take you back to his father. You don't remember him.

76. **Francis:** No sir.

77. **J Scott:** There was three of 'em. Judi, Joe, and Hilliard. the first I ever heard of Mohammedan was Uncle Hilliard. That was a, they were my uncles. My mother was from their family. You've heard of Uncle Joe Huwlin.
78. **Francis:** Yes, sir.
79. **J Scott:** Wasn't your daddy born at the place down there, right down from the house, from the, Joe Hawkins, from the, from the Hard Jones. His daddy's house was down at the bottom from yours.
80. **Francis:** You mean my granddaddy.
81. **J Scott:** Your granddaddy, right. And it was about ten or twelve wells, they were caught in a ().
82. **Francis:** I helped him fill them up.
83. **J Scott:** Alright. You know what I'm talking about.
84. **Francis:** Right. There at the railroad.
85. **J Scott:** Well, Uncle Joe, he dug holes all over the country. He stayed with us a lot. He was in the Civil War. That was Joe Huwlin. And he, he believed, and he was the one that predicted World War number one when I was a baby. You've heard all that.
86. **Francis:** I sure did.

87. **J Scott:** Well, I'm a witness to it. I went out a many a night with him, and he's say, whew, look a yonder, said come on, come on son, come on, we in Winfield. Said look upstairs. Oh, look at them flying in the air. They dropping bombs. Oh, and he'd just have a fit out there, and mama would tell him, Joe, come on in the house. He'd say, oh Lord, Sallie, says I'm looking at 'em, said they're even shooting from under the water. Jessie, Joe, and Johnny stayed and () would sit down a many a time and told that he predicted it and it would come just (). Come just like he said.

88. **Francis:** And this was before aircraft, right?

89. **J Scott:** That's right.

90. **Ramsey:** He had a vision about it?

91. **J Scott:** That's right. That's right. That's right. He was a prophet and didn't know it. He predicted these things. He predicted it, and just like he predicted, the war came. He died during that time. He died. He was over ninety three years old. He was so old sometimes he'd go off, people would have to go and pick him up on the wagon and bring him where ever he stayed at.

92. **Ramsey:** You said he was in the Civil War?

93. **J Scott:** He was in the Civil War.

94. **Ramsey:** Did he ever tell you about anything that happened to him during the Civil War.

95. **J Scott:** Well, yes, he told us a plenty that happened to him. He was in the Civil War and about how he loaded the cannon. Told where the cannon ball was, and how they was shoot, and how folks was dying on the battlefield, and he didn't never expect to get back. And was another man here. He was born in slavery. I'm just one that's living that actually talked with some people born in slavery. Most of them are dead, but I've actually talked with them. Sit down and had conversation with people born in slavery. Now his great-grandmother, Nancy, was born in slavery. You don't remember her?

96. **Francis:** No sir.

97. **J Scott:** I do.

98. **Francis:** The name is, you know.

99. **J Scott:** Yeah, I remember, I remember, as many times I been to her house. She had a grapevine over there and she didn't allow nobody to go to that grapevine. Whenever I, she stayed in the house, she never cracked the door but that wide when she come to the door. She's see me coming, she'd crack that door. Any boy, how you doing. Telling me don't ya'll () my grapevine now. I was just a little old boy. I remember that thing just as good as anything in the world. Then there was a Mr. Hargrave that born here. Now his wife was named Matilda, and they were prominent people. In other words, she operated a cafe here, and she published the first, I can't remember the name of the paper, she would publish the same, the first paper that was published in Halifax, newspaper.

100. **Ramsey:** For black people, ok, white people.

101. **J Scott:** Well, it was in general. Most of her news, which she published, she published that paper.

102. **Francis:** She was white.

103. **J Scott:** Her name was Matilda Hargrave. All of her children is dead now. She was born in slavery. Well, I, once a year, made it my business to go see old people, mostly born in slavery, go and sit down and talk to them. I'd go to Miss Hargrave's. I'd go to Mrs. Richardson. I'd go to Mrs. Cook, live right down there. They are people who were here, born in slavery, and who's the next one. But, anyhow, there's Mrs. Mary Jones. She's still living. She's ninety three, and I told her that Miss Hargrave went to Shaw University. I think she told me she went to Shaw University, and Miss Mary tells me that she didn't go. So didn't never go to college, but here what Mrs. Hargrave told me, and I believe exactly what she says. She died in Buffalo. She doesn't have any children. Mrs. Hargrave said my daddy was white and my mother was black. She had told me that more than one time sitting down talking a little history myself. She said my mother died, and see, I stayed in the log house with my father, and said he was good, my white father. She said he had a lot of land, and ain't one of these slaves had him boss looking after everything, and say, he told me, he said, Matilda, say I got to go away, and I'm going to leave you with whatever the name was, and he said you will be taken care of. So they say, I understand that he was, he had to go away to war, the Civil War. So he told me, said I got to go to war. He said you pack up all your clothes. Say I'm going to carry you out to these people's. Said he left me up there, took me that morning, () said I was twelve years old. And he told 'em, he said, listen, he said here's her money. He said you to finish school here. Say I want ya'll to send her to college, and

said he did. Well, Miss Mary, to the best of her recollection, she said Miss Hargrave never went to college. But Miss Hargrave told me that more than one time. So I asked her husband. Her husband used to drive a dray, used to haul things. Now he had the reputation. Cider then was in barrels, and molasses was in barrels. He had the reputation of being, he was, he was about the strongest man you ever seen in your life, and he could pick up a barrel of molasses and throw it up in the wagon and carry it to the store or where ever they wanted it. So I was talking to him one day. He was in his nineties too, and I was talking to him one day, and he was telling me about Louie, he was telling me about the war, and he was up here to Petersburg Battlefield. I been on it and seen those battlefields, and he says, I was telling, you know, about how, asking him how he got down here. He was born, he was born in Pennsylvania I believe. But, anyway, I said, well, how did you get down here. He said, well, I'll tell you. He said I was going with a girl, and she was a pretty girl, said, and I fed the general's horse, and he said, one day, he says, she stood out until I got through feeding the horses and I sort of walk along and he say a cannon ball hit her and tore her whole side off. And he said it killed her right there on the spot. He said, so I didn't have another girl friend. Didn't know nobody. He says, son, he says, the war was over, and he said that I heard that down south they was paying twenty five cents a hundred for picking cotton. And he said, I got, began to travel. And he said I ended up down here to Tillery, North Carolina. And he said, I could pick three hundred pound of cotton a day and seventy five cents. He said, I'll tell you, that was some money then, and he'd break out and laugh. And I, as long as he lived and was able to, he finally got so blind they carried him back to Pennsylvania. He died. So he was one. Then my uncle, was three of them, Uncle William, and Jackson, which was my daddy. My daddy was adopted, but I didn't until after he was dead. He was adopted in the,

did you know he was adopted, he wasn't a brother to them. Uncle William told me one time, he said, I don't know whether Jackson is our half-brother or step-brother. Said ma never would tell us, and she raised him without ever knowing, except that he's not our brother. She brought him out, but how she got him, I don't know. So somebody had told one of my sisters-in-law, she died a few years ago, Nellie. Somebody had got around told them and told several more. And my Uncle William told me that his name said Jerry Pritchard Richardson was his name, was his daddy. Let me get it right. And he told me who his daddy was. He said ma brought, well at that time, sometimes if they adopted a child, that child was grown, and sometimes never did know who it was, because they had it out. Whenever a baby was born, said mama found him in a old stump hole, or a mid-wife found him in a stump hole and brought him down to truck tent. That was the way it went out. Did you know that Rufus? Oh, yeah, that's the way it happened. So they brought him there. () But this man, he had a club foot. One of his feet was turned bottom upwards like that, and he walked with a stick all his life. And so, this man brought him there. What I never could find out, I can't find out from nobody, all the old folks is dead. Mr. Richardson told me, he said, well, the only thing I can tell you, if he's a Richardson, he's kin to us, because all we Richardsons are kin. Well, he couldn't trace back that name, Jerry Pritchard Richardson. They got a Jerry Richardson, but that won't him, 'cause my daddy was suppose to have been born in the 1858. So, anyhow, my Aunt Priss, which is my grandmother. I didn't know her. She died before I was born. She was a doctor woman. They had doctor women all through the country. Didn't have doctors like you got now. Just had women or men that did doctoring. Some of them were witch doctors and some of them were root doctors.

104. **Ramsey:** What's a witch doctor, what's a root doctor. What's the difference between a witch doctor and a root doctor.

105. **J Scott:** Well, the witch doctor, he use such signs as, in other words, if I couldn't get along with my wife, you'd go to a witch doctor. She could straighten us out. Now, now, Morris, what's his name, it was two, I know them, but I can't tell their names. They were Morris. It was two. They lived with Little Richard, below Wilson. See, I lived in Wilson, and they had a trade as sure as you born. Now they were witch doctors, now they call them witch doctors. Now she went with, she don't remember it, but she went with a lady down, a lady who was going blind, she was a lady () and she met Mr. Morris. One of them, let me get it right. One of them was a witch doctor and the other one was a root doctor. Now a root doctor, he doctors just like (). Got the roots, herbs, berries, and bark. But, now the witch doctor, oh, I'll tell you this incident. A man went to, went to Mr., Morris Bonds was one of them's name. I forgot the other one, but they were twins. But a man's wife had gone away and so he went to Mr. Morris Bonds the witch doctor. I know the man. I can remember his name now. He went to him, and told him, Mr. Bonds, said my wife is gone and I want her back home. Said could you get her back. He said, oh yeah. He asked him what he'd charge him and I don't know. As I say, he didn't charge him, said he'd just give him anything. So he gave him a half a gallon jug with something in it. He said you put this at the foot of her bed, and said you count the days. Before nine days is out, said she will be in the bed. Told him alright and he went on, and sure enough that happened. So he was a witch doctor it sounds like. And he even had, () take a knife and a fork and do something to a chair that if you sit down, you'd have trouble getting up. And they said that worked, but I now I haven't talked to anybody,

but I talked to this man. And there's another incident that I talked to a man, what was that. Oh yeah, that was one, that was the other one though the root doctor. He went to him and he give him something to take. And he said, I can't swallow that. He said, watch me. And he took it. He said go on home, said you'll be alright. And that man went home, and for a day he was bad off and then he got just as well as anything. So he went back to him, and told him said it worked. So it's a miracle. Now they were, they were interested. Any old people now, they call tell you. You might run across somebody now once in awhile, some real old people in that area, can tell you 'cause they were know in Halifax County and everywhere. So the difference was the root doctor performed tricks, and the herb doctor, the other doctor, he doctored by root, barks and herbs. Yeah it was a root doctor down there at his granddaddy must have killed him because they never seed him, or grand step-daddy, Uncle William. You know about him. He know Watkins wouldn't. You heard about that, about his busting Watkins' head open, ain't you?

106.**Francis:** No sir.

107.**J Scott:** Well, I knew Watkins and Coleman too. Knew both of them, and so he was going about charging people a quarter, and they got to kill a chicken and cook it and save him the gizzard. So Uncle William put out that he won't doing nothing in the world, but just robbing folks out of their money. And Watkins got hold of it. Samuel was with him. Samuel was a little boy with him. You remember Samuel.

108.**Francis:** Samuel Silver.

109.**J Scott:** Yes, Samuel Scott.

110.**Francis:** Scott, I mean.

111.**J Scott:** Yeah.

112.**Francis:** No, I don't remember. I don't remember the name.

113.**J Scott:** Uh huh. Well, he was with him. A little boy. And so Watkins got hold of it, and Uncle William put it out that he won't doing nothing but robbing folks. So Watkins got hold of it, and one day he run up with him. There was woods everywhere you lived and everywhere I lived just full of woods. Just tend the crop, and a little crop here and yonder. And he went from your house to mine. He went through the woods. You understand. So, Watkins got hold of it and run up there with him one day, and he says, William. They called him Bill (). Said tell me that you been round here putting out some news on me. And said if you fool with me, say I'll put a spell on you. Uncle William said, if you mess with me, a William Walker stick, you remember Uncle William. You heard of him. That was your step-granddaddy. And Uncle William told him say I'll put this stick side your head. () and he performed some kind of miracle and went around like that, and William said don't you come close to me. Don't you come close to me with that mess, and William was scared of him. So when he got a little too close, Watkins, Watkins been round here I reckon three or four years. He got a little too close to Uncle William and William cracked him with that stick, and he come up there again, and he cracked him again. Watkins left during that night. Don't know what become of him. Nobody never heard from him since. You never heard that have you.

114.**Francis:** I heard it before, yes sir.

115.**J Scott:** Uh huh. Well, that's true. He, Watkins, he never come back anymore, and he had been around there all where Mr. Francis' house is down in the () and Harvey Jones. He doctored on him when he, before he cut his leg off. Remember One Legged Harvey Jones.

116.**Francis:** I remember, yes sir, I remember.

117.**J Scott:** Uh huh. Well he doctored Jones. That was one of his patients. That's the first place I met him. When he come, you always had to cook chicken and save him the gizzard. And I've heard

118.**Ramsey:** Why did they save the gizzard for, why did they save the gizzard.

119.**J Scott:** I don't know.

120.**L Scott:** That's what he wanted. You know some folks just beg for something and don't know what they begging for.

121.**J Scott:** But they had all such tricks as that. In other words, they'd take a dog's liver, and dry it out, and put it in a bag and carry it with them and no dog wouldn't bite 'em. They say you get some dirt of a graveyard, but I don't know about that.

122.**Francis:** It does what?

123.**J Scott:** Get, get dirt off of where a dead person's born, get some dirt off that and put it in a bag. Something like a little flower, little tobacco bag. People used to, weren't no cigarettes those days. You had to roll your own. You take a little tobacco bag and put it in there, and a lot of them carry that, cause all old dogs then mostly would bite. Yeah, that's right. They

carried a dried dog's liver in the bag. And they tell me, I don't know it to be true, but they tell me the dog wouldn't bite them. I don't think he bite. Mr. Coleman, I don't remember nothing about him to talk about him, but I remember Watkins alright. Now that actually happened during my day time. But going back and telling you about, about, well I told you about Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, I told you about that. So I've actually talked a lot of these stories and things. I kept a lot of them, and a lot of 'em, you know, just drifted away. I even made a record of a whole lot of things. My daughters came down here three years ago and cleaned up and destroyed the record and some things I been had for over fifty years. That's right. And I don't know where in the world the recording.

124.**Francis:** One of the things I was telling them about was the Delmar community and how those men came together and bought that entire community. That was the largest purchase of land by blacks in those days recorded, and he know the people who did it. He know every one of 'em.

125.**Ramsey:** How did they go about doing that?

126.**J Scott:** My father wrote deeds, married couples. He was a licensed minister. He wrote deeds and married couples. Practiced medicine. He had a large store right near where my home place is now, and I've sit up there many a day. His father, the first tractor I ever saw, he bought the first tractor in Rocky Mount.

127.**Francis:** My grandpa.

128.**J Scott:** Your grandpa. The tractor had lights so when he'd go out there and plow at night.

That's right. Cleaned up all that land, and Rufus, there's something else I been aiming to tell the historic folks. Right down, down near the railroad where you cross the railroad, about four hundred, I don't know how many feet, but anyway to the left before you crossing, it's a ground rock. It's called where they ground corn. It's that big.

129.**Francis:** It used to be there.

130.**J Scott:** Is hit gone?

131.**Francis:** Yes sir.

132.**J Scott:** Well, you know, I used to go down there and get the mail, and Mr. Francis buried that. He buried that.

133.**Francis:** He sure did. I remember it.

134.**J Scott:** He buried that and I went there and looked at it, and he buried some more iron stuff with them. It was so big, couldn't move it and so he dug a hole and buried it. And you say it's gone?

135.**Francis:** Yes sir.

136.**J Scott:** No fooling?

137.**Francis:** Those same wells that you said the man dug?

138.**J Scott:** Yeah.

139.**Francis:** He used them to cut the colored wells with, filled the wells with.

140.**J Scott:** That's right. Oh, he did? Well, he buried it. He dug it up then, because he buried it. It was so big he couldn't move it. He buried it. ()

141.**Francis:** That's right. That's exactly right. I helped him do it.

142.**J Scott:** Yeah. Is that so?

143.**Francis:** Yes sir.

144.**J Scott:** Well, I'll be dog. That was years ago when he buried it because I was quite a boy. I used to, I've sit on it. Yes sir ree. I wondered if anybody knowed about. I say, I don't get () because that might still be there, and that's a historic, that's a historic. That thing is a historically value.

145.**Ramsey:** Why?

146.**Francis:** Sitting right out in the middle of the field.

147.**J Scott:** Huh?

148.**Francis:** It was sitting right out in the middle of the field. It was near where that mill was.

149.**J Scott:** Uh huh. Well, that Gaston Company. That was before Delmar Company come there.

150.**Francis:** Oh yeah.

151. **J Scott:** Yeah. The rock I'm talking about was there before Delmar Company come there.

Delmar Company came through here in about 1916. This was about, this was about 19, I remember when they first come there. Yeah, come there in 1916 and loaded the last boiler 1926, and I helped load it. The last piece with it, I helped load it. Everyone that worked there, dead but me. I came from Wilson and worked there and helped load all that stuff. Sure did. That was 1926. When Mr. Morris left, everything left, left the post office to Daniel Silver. And he run the post office a while and everybody's gone, nobody getting no mail, so they come down here and closed the post office down.

152. **Ramsey:** That's in Delmar?

153. **J Scott:** That was in Delmar.

154. **Francis:** Right down where we went to the railroad? Now, this man that he was just talking about, Mr. Silver, he was a black man. He was a post master in those days, that was in 1926.

155. **J Scott:** 1926. That's right.

156. **Ramsey:** So that's when they closed, when did they close the post office.

157. **J Scott:** Closed the post office.

158. **Ramsey:** 1926.

159. **J Scott:** And the post office, a lot of people even post masters then, but they know I'm right. Post master was Log, North Carolina. L-o-g.

160.**Francis:** That's right. The name of the town was Log.

161.**J Scott:** Did I ever tell you how it got its name.

162.**Francis:** Yes sir.

163.**J Scott:** Ok.

164.**Francis:** When the men got off the train, they didn't see nothing but logs.

165.**J Scott:** Well, you see, that used to be before I was born. That used to be Reed's Crossing where you cross the railroad up further was Buck's Crossing where the bucks crossed. So, gas and lumber company, my father said came there, and he named, he wanted a post office, wanted it named the Gaston, but he couldn't do that because there's a Gaston right on the river here. They couldn't name it Delmar because it was another place that had a post office named Delmar. So daddy was hook, and the place was growing, about three hundred people over here had assembled there, that company, and so they sent a delegation there on the train. The white men to see if they could find a name, and Mr. Silver and my daddy, the man I was telling you about who owned the land, and probably yo're daddy, I don't know, but I know Mr. Silver and Uncle Ed, and Papa all met down there. And the shoo fly stopped there. The shoo fly is a train that stopped there, 10:30 in the morning, you had to flag it. And the same thing in the evening. That was the train. So they could have a freight station, but they couldn't have a post office named Delmar. So these men came up there and they suggested different names. They'd look at their list and say we already got that in North Carolina. So one of the men, now I wasn't there, but that was the story so it's very true. It come from all of

them, all them of them old (). Said one of the men looked across and they had about five acres of logs. When they brought logs in on the train, Arthur Francis was the engineer. He brought logs in. They dumped the surplus logs right on the ground and they pick them up as they need 'em. So from here, I'll say these houses all around was (). It was a stave company. Carolina Stave Company. So one of the men said, well, I don't see nothing, I don't see nothing here, but a bunch of buildings and a bunch of logs. He said how about us naming it Log, and so they named it Log, and I got a many a letter. I thought I had a letter from Virginia that was wrote to me at Log, North Carolina, but there's some here, one here somewhere, but I looked at it and saw I had moved to Enfield. May 10, 1926 I left Delmar for good, and this girl wrote me a letter. She wrote it, she wrote me a card, she wrote it to Enfield, because I told her to send it to Enfield. I was going to Enfield. I thought it was Log, but it won't. But I got one here somewhere or another, and I can tell some of the post masters now and they don't know nothing about it. They look, never told two post masters here. They look up and say you're right.

166.**Francis:** You showed it to me.

167.**J Scott:** Yeah, there you go.

168.**Ramsey:** How many people lived in Delmar?

169.**J Scott:** It was about three hundred people worked there. Yeah, I've never known how many houses they built for those people, but it was a plenty of those houses.

170.**Francis:** I remember the last ones they tore down. I helped my grandfather tear them down.

It was up there where Elijah Silver used to live.

171.**J Scott:** Well, I worked there six months tearing down houses.

172.**Francis:** You know one thing I remember about that? The toilets were all built over a ditch.

173.**J Scott:** Built over a ditch. Well, I ain't never heard of that, hadn't heard that before. I know how all of 'um was built alright now, but I didn't know they was built over a ditch. What they call that place back in there where the colored folks live?

174.**Francis:** Where?

175.**J Scott:** You remember you go straight across and there's houses on both sides. You go down there and it made a "L" turn with the "L" point that way.

176.**Francis:** Cross the railroad?

177.**J Scott:** No the house is Delmar. Do you remember the houses in Delmar? You don't remember how they were situated do you?

178.**Francis:** Oh, no sir.

179.**J Scott:** Oh, no. That's too far back.

180.**Francis:** I remember the ones on this side of the railroad where the rock was you were speaking of, because I helped my grandfather clear that land off, but anything across the railroad, I don't remember anything about it.

181.**J Scott:** Well, all of 'em was across the railroad. Won't nothing across this side, but the mill. The mill was this side. Wasn't no houses on this side.

182.**Francis:** Mr. Dan Silver's house was on this side.

183.**J Scott:** Daniel Silver's house, Daniel Silver's house was way back up.

184.**Francis:** Up here?

185.**J Scott:** Yeah, that's right.

186.**Francis:** Near the woods coming down.

187.**J Scott:** That correct. That's right.

188.**Francis:** That was the last one we tore down.

189.**J Scott:** But you see, the stave mill and the storage room and all that stuff was on this side, was on, on the side next to Mr. Francis. But there won't no houses. Nobody lived. No houses. All the houses on the other side, and they called it where the colored people lived, they called it the Alley. That was called the alley. It was somewhere up about, I reckon, about forty houses on each side. You'd go down. Never was paved or nothing. Just straight down. You get down yonder. You make a turn and go that a way. I know so well, because I

sold fish, and beef, and all that stuff in the wagon. When they killed a cow, I had to go down and carry them all, sell them all beef. Fish at that time wasn't sold by the pound. It sold by the string.

190.**Ramsey:** What do you mean, by the string, what does that mean. How many fish were on a string?

191.**J Scott:** Depended on the size.

192.**Ramsey:** Oh, ok.

193.**J Scott:** They were ten and fifteen cents a bunch. Sold a many a one.

194.**Ramsey:** Now, black and white people both lived in Delmar then when the black people owned it.

195.**J Scott:** Yeah, the white people lived up on the hill, they called it. On the other side but it was up. They lived up on the front. Colored folks lived back in the Alley. They called it the Alley.

196.**Francis:** And then when the mill moved away,

197.**Ramsey:** Oh, that's where they worked at ()

198.**Francis:** Before the blacks bought it.

199.**Ramsey:** Oh, ok.

200.**J Scott:** When the work went away, the people left. They came there, some investor, and they had a contract for four years, and they cut the contract out, all the being left and people (). Sometimes you'd be talking to a man today and the next day, he gone. Never saw him. I saw some of them. It's a man living at Cherry, he lived there. Willis Webster's step son. I met him about two years ago. He's the only one. I went to Lewiston some years ago and the names I called, this man was a minister and he was a cab driver, and the names that I called, I saw the mill and everything that come from Delmar. But all the names I called, the people were dead.

201.**Francis:** Oh, yeah.

202.**J Scott:** Uh huh. That's right.

203.**Ramsey:** What year did the mill leave, when did the mill leave?

204.**J Scott:** Huh?

205.**Ramsey:** What year was it when the mill left. That was '26.

206.**J Scott:** 19, started in 1916,

207.**Ramsey:** And that's when the black people bought all the land.

208.**J Scott:** No. The black people bought land way before my day. The black people bought land, I can't remember. I used to remember who they, I remember who did a lot of surveying when they was cutting it up. Mr. Clark, his grandchildren is dead now, here in Raleigh, and another man from Elm City. I carried the line many a day for surveying different plots of

land. They was surveyors. I was a little boy, and I can't remember the names, but my father wrote most of the, wrote most of the deeds, 'cause his did too. And he was, my father got in kind of bad health, and I wrote the, while Velma lived, I wrote that deed. That was the Wallace Francis tract. Garland Francis tract.

209.**Francis:** While Velma lived?

210.**J Scott:** Uh huh. Right along in there was a house. Right side of our store.

211.**Francis:** That's right.

212.**J Scott:** Yeah, I'm right. I wrote the deed. Papa dictated and I wrote it. And so when they got ready to settle it with Mr. Francis, I helped him get it. Got ready to sell it, Mr. Francis Wallace sent me the deed and there my handwriting. I knew it was my handwriting. I told him then that papa dictated and I did the writing, and so they had to, I had to go before a Notary Public 'cause papa was dead, and I had to swear that that was my handwriting, and then they had to send that to Raleigh before he could ever get his deed. Lawyer Travis got it straightened out. But I wrote that deed. And Mary Etta Parker, sister Parker, they called her, you remember her?

213.**Francis:** Yes, sir.

214.**J Scott:** That was the first, that was the first marriage I ever witnessed and I signed her marriage license.

215.**Francis:** They left there and moved to Tillery too.

216.**J Scott:** That's correct. That's correct. Yeah.

217.**Ramsey:** You talked about your father being a minister, did he get, where did he go to school. Did he get to go to school and where did he go.

218.**J Scott:** He was self-educated. I've had his hand, what is that, what they call it. I had one of his cards he signed. I got to look for it. He went to school one day, but he never told it, but his brothers told it. He went to school one day and because he had a club foot the children laughed at him. Never forget it. No, he was self educated, and he had a beautiful handwrite. I wish I, Lou, you remember this time I'm going to show it to you. I got his hand write. Papa's hand write. Got it here. He had a professional handwriting, and he could write too, write faster than I can. Yes sir.

219.**Ramsey:** Where was your mother from.

220.**J Scott:** From Brinkleyville. Father was from Hardison and my mother was from Brinkleyville. They got down there a following the lumber company. He started an old lumber company by him having a club feet they started him a tote the water. If you had a group of men working, usually have a, that's where the word water boy came from. Usually have a boy, if he had bunch of men working out in the field, they hire some boy. They didn't have wells like we got now, most of the time it was springs all over the country and he'd bring them water. You understand. That's where the word water boy come from, and so he started with this company, Montgomery Lumber Company as a water boy, and if anybody got hurt or got sick on the job, he was skilled with medicine. Now most people, as I said, doctored with herbs and whatever. He said he didn't never, but he told me about different

people that did doctor with herbs, and he said he didn't witchcraft, he didn't believe in witchcraft. He definitely didn't believe, naw. I can repeat what he said. He said if you believe the Bible, you won't believe in witchcraft, and another thing. He said nobody could hurt, nobody can hurt me. He said they have tried. Said nobody can't hurt me because I don't believe in it. Say if you don't believe in it, said they can't hurt you unless they put something on you or in you. And he lived with that philosophy.

221.**J Scott:** I think you got the truth there.

222.**Francis:** And that's my philosophy.

223.**J Scott:** Well, Uncle William, his step granddaddy, he believed in it. We were going to prayer meeting one night, and got along up there by where Napoleon's house, you remember that house. That house was built from Emporia. Got out there and a black cat run across the road going to the left, and he turned all around in the road and made a circle, and then went on.

224.**Ramsey:** Why did he do that?

225.**J Scott:** Said that was bad luck. Black cats, see he had to make a circle. And I've know him a many a time after he and Aunt Josie busted up, he wouldn't go away without sprinkling sulfur all the way around the door step. Did you know that?

226.**Francis:** I've heard of it.

227.**J Scott:** It's a witness. Sprinkle sulfur. He'd go out anywhere and sprinkle sulfur. Scared Josie was going to put down something and hurt him. (). Yeah, so he believed in it, but papa didn't.

228.TAPE ONE -- SIDE B

229.**J Scott:** He was an ordained (), and he told them that day, I was a member of the choir, the First Baptist Church in Enfield. I heard him tell Ray, he said I wanted to preach in this church one more time. He said I was ordained here in 1907, and that was the year I was born. Yeah, was born in the year 1907. 'Cause when he moved from Hardison, they moved him to Satchel, that's an area.

230.**Francis:** I know where it is.

231.**J Scott:** That's where my oldest sister died, and () and () was born. I was born down there, but they were born down there. They's come from Louisiana there. They changed their name from Montgomery (). Anyway, he was a water boy out there. So when the company moved, he moved. That's the way he got down to Delmar and he was the first in Satchel, then he moved down there when he bought this yard. And he was skilled at helping people. Somebody got sick, he'd help them on the job. Now he never called his self, I never heard him call himself doctor. Other people called him doctor. But as big as he would serve to himself, he say I help people. I'm medicine man. That's all he was. Well, I guess that was

on account of indian tradition. They didn't call themselves doctors. They called their self medicine man. I know of more than one. Frank Wilkins there in Goldsboro, I personally acquainted with him. He didn't never call his self a doctor. He called his self a medicine man. Like he take this, get him some meal, get his some leaves, rub them up and do, and take this meal, and half, cook it about half done, and rub it up and make this pill. Give them to you. Give you some tea and tell you to drink so much of that. So, I was working there and they arrested Frank, because Frank was taking the doctor's, they arrest him for practicing without a license. And so they had the trial, and I come from work a evening. I asked Mrs. Farmer, she's really Mrs. Farmer, the same lady I been knowing, living in the little house in the front, the office on, right on the front of the side, Bryum Street. I asked him what did they do with Frank. She said nothing. Say he told 'em he wasn't practicing medicine. Told 'em he was doing the same thing his forefathers done a long before the white man ever come to this country. Said the judge dismissed the case. Just like it won't no problem. Dr. Furgeson told him, said, Jackson's a better doctor than I am. Said he's practicing under me. Said the magistrate was a Roberson. Said Roberson said, well, case dismissed, and that was it. So Frank left then. About three months after that, they got so hostile, () left. And I went back up after five or six years, I went back there and asked if I could get a job, and he was back there practicing again, but he moved out just before I come. So a new pharmacist took me in his office and that's where I lived the last time I lived in Goldsboro that's where I lived in Frank's office. So they had a tradition. My father, he took enough problems from some of his forefathers back there. So after he got down to Delmar, he got in that area, there everybody got sick. I've known him to go away and stay away from home two or three days. Won't no road like there is now. Come back and mama ask Jackson, where in the world has

yous been all this time. Said, well, I been off yonder, sometime he way off to Pleasant Hill or somewhere or another. Walking. Sometimes driving buggy. Won't no cars. She say I been up there and so and so is just as sick as they can be, and say, I went up there and just stayed until they got better. But the most of the time, he didn't hardly ever lose a patient, 'cause he (). He had a record, not losing a patient. He didn't lose a patient, because when they got too bad off, he called Dr. Furgeson and put him on Dr. Furgeson. So he didn't lose a patient. They had the record out, have you heard it. He doctored all through ().

232.**Francis:** I heard that he was one of the best in the country.

233.**J Scott:** That's right. They was just as good to him, but he didn't lose a patient. That was his, I reckon, first cousin, Nick Wilkin. Probably doctored under him and he got so, had pneumonia. Got so bad off that he called in Dr. Furgeson. He died the next day. I was there when he died. That was Nick Wilkin ().

234.**Ramsey:** How did your daddy get to be friendly with Dr. Furgeson?

235.**J Scott:** Uh?

236.**Ramsey:** Dr. Furgeson was a white man, right?

237.**J Scott:** Yes, white man.

238.**Ramsey:** How did your daddy get to be friends with him. How did your daddy get to work with him.

239. **J Scott:** I don't really know how the friendship began. I was too young, but I know when I was quite a kid, weren't no cars. Dr. Furgeson had a blaze foot horse and a road cart, and he would come down many day, come right to mama's house, and mom would put me on the road cart railing, and boy I thought that the best, that thing had springs in it, and I'd have to show him where somebody lived, and show him where papa was. He might come there and mama might say, oh, I don't know where he is. He's probably gone to Robert's, Robert Jones, he's sick, or Robbie Copeland, he doctored on all them. Silvers and ya'lls family. All of them. And we have to ride until we find him. And so, then he'd bring me back home. I don't know how the friendship started, but I know Dr. Furgeson, and Lawyer Travis, and Mr. Hale. When I was a little boy, they'd come out there and bird hunt on our land, and didn't have nothing but black powder shell, and when they left, they had hunted there, all you'd see was smoke. Black powder leaves a smoke behind it. But how they started, I don't know, because I guess that started before I was born. But I knowed that relationship, () and Dr. Furgeson died one September and papa died the next. Both was the same age. **Francis:** Now back in those days, with the black doctors and the black undertakers, it's my understanding that the whites didn't necessarily want to doctor the blacks and want to bury the blacks. So therefore they endorsed, if they, a black person in order to take on, to bury the black and to treat the black.

240. **J Scott:** I think that's very true. It was certainly true with the burial. It was certainly true with the burial, if not with the doctor. But Dr. Furgeson, treated all. Whenever papa had a hard case, he was back there where his office was, papa's office, and they would sit in there a many day. Back in those days, most, I don't know what, but most of the young folks, they

had chills. I had them myself. Chills and fever. Willie Rogers, June Marilyn, all of them, they were living they could tell you about time we was small we had chills. Be going along during the day, get along, after awhile get sick and have to stop doing whatever you doing, plowing, and come and get in the bed. And you'd get hot, I mean, cold. Mama pile all the covers she could get on you, and way after awhile, after the chill went off, you'd have fever, ache. So I had 'em myself. Well mama, she knew a lot of root doctor stuff. She wasn't no root doctor. They didn't call her. They just, some old people that just helped people around, and so, they had, what was that about a, take a peach tree and do something. I don't know what it was, but anyway, mama put a string around my waist and somebody told her to tie a knot every time I had a chill tie a knot, they said before she got to seven knots, I stopped having 'em. She tried it and it worked. I remember that string just as good as anything in the world. She didn't have twine. She had a big old, some kind of cloth string, wrap it up and tie it around my waist. Every time I'd I have a chill, she'd tie a knot in it.

241.**Ramsey:** Did your mama and father ever work together when they went to help people.

242.**J Scott:** Naw, they worked separately, separate. They didn't get along together so good no way. Somebody would come there for papa to do something for them and papa would be gone, then mama, she'd do what she do what she could for them. Never known her to take a cent of money. She wouldn't take no money. That's right.

243.**Ramsey:** Do you remember any other of your mother's treatment that she would give people to make them better.

244.**J Scott:** Yeah, there's something in the woods. I don't know whether root or what it is. It's called oilatag, and she'd take the oilatag, you know we had a fish pond right off the house, there was a fish pond down there.

245.**Francis:** Across the railroad?

246.**J Scott:** No, in our old house where, you know, over there where Uncle Howard was born.

247.**Francis:** Miss Sallie's place.

248.**J Scott:** Yeah.

249.**Francis:** Oh, yes sir.

250.**J Scott:** You know where it is, it was a flag pond they called it. Flag pond. Mama, she, children then, most of them had sores on their legs. I got marks on my leg now where I had them in those dark place, and mama, she used oilatag bark and oilatag root. And she'd take it and boil and strain it, and she kept, like the children had sores and things, she'd give them that and tell 'em take so much and so a day. And then peach tree leaves. She used peach tree leaves for something. I forgot now what that was. Miss () came here, came here about three years ago and asked me could, said there was an old lady down to Tillery, and she wanted some peach tree limbs. Have you got some peach trees. Would you go in there and get some from the buds. I said, yeah, go and help yourself. Said this old lady, she was real old, and she used that for some kind of ailment. I don't remember what it was. And catnip, c-a-t-n-i-p. My mother used that for something. She grew it, and sage. I got my sage bushes across there now, going in after her. She used sage for several things.

251.**Ramsey:** What did she use the sage for?

252.**J Scott:** I don't remember, but she used it as a medicine. I can't remember these things.

They so far back. I can't remember exactly, but I remember she used them, use them, used oilatag, and sassafras was another, another she used. Used that as a tea and then used it as a medicine too.

253.**Francis:** How about treadsass root?

254.**J Scott:** Huh?

255.**Francis:** Treadsass root?

256.**J Scott:** I believed she used that for dogs.

257.**Francis:** That's right.

258.**Ramsey:** She worked on dogs too? Ok.

259.**J Scott:** Used that to worm dogs. Yeah, she knew how much to give them. And I tried it on a dog and it killed the dog. Somebody told me I gave him too much. I didn't know it was that, but no wonder, one indian man told me, he said, he said, I'm going to tell you something, he said, anything that will help you will hurt you. Anything that will kill you will kill you. Said the difference between me and you is, I know the right amount to use. You don't know it. Said you can too much and kill you. Said I can give you the right amount and help you. Said that's what I'm doing.

260.**Ramsey:** Did they ever teach you or your brothers and sisters how to help, doctor people, or how to help people and stuff.

261.**J Scott:** Well, they called me for years, Dr. () , because I kept medicine. Now the only one I doctor now is my wife. And I doctored all my children, and several people, several people in the community.

262.**L Scott:** Wasn't for you, I'd been dead, I reckon.

263.**J Scott:** It's a man in the rest home now, Ekkie Lynch. He got a home right back over here.

264.**Francis:** Who is it?

265.**J Scott:** He was, Ekkie Lynch, used to work down at the train station. When I first come to Halifax, baseball hit him here and busted his hand clean up to here. He came to me and that was in Hoover's time, when you couldn't, didn't have no money, didn't hardly have an existence.

266.**Ramsey:** During the depression?

267.**J Scott:** He came to me and I was down to the pressing machine over on the Pressing Club. Hand laid open. He said, Scott, he had heard that I could, you know, do work like that. He says, Scott. Say I want you to, I want you to fix my hand. Look a here. Says a baseball hit me. He say according to I didn't have my glove on, look at my hand. The hand laying out. I said I can't do nothing with that. You'll have to go up there to a doctor. He says Scott, I ain't got no money to go to no doctor, and he come just a crying. He was a great big old boy.

And I said, well, I'll, said, well, oh, no, no, I said. I'm a barber. I got a license to barber. They'd take my license if they knew it. He cried, see, and got around there so I wouldn't, well, I decided I was going sew his, stitch his hand anyway. I said, now listen, this goes good or bad, I said, don't you put my name in it. And when I got through with him, I told him, I said, now you come back here the last of the week. I said let me see it. I said I may need to take these out. I got some silk thread, sterilized the needle, and I come near putting it together. If I make no mistake, if he was, yeah, he's been driving a car around here for the last year. He didn't tell it and I didn't tell it. And so, he didn't come back, and I saw him about two weeks after that. I said, Eker, come here. Come in here. I was kind of afraid. Come in and I looked at his hand. His hand was done healed up with the threads in there. I said, Eker, didn't I tell you to come back and let me take them threads. He said, Scott, it was doing so good, I didn't want you to mess with it. He said I'll just let it go. I said, you keep your mouth shut. I'm not going to do nothing else for you. I told you to come back. You didn't. He walked around here. It was about seven to ten years before I told it, and I told it one Sunday there was a car load of William Miller, Louis Pittman, a bunch of them going to Raleigh to a baseball game. I was telling about I sewed his hand up. Dr. White was living. William Miller said I'm going to tell Dr. White when I get back and let him put you in jail. So I learned quite a few. I have my forceps now where I pulled teeth. Man that died over there, I pulled all of his teeth, and I wouldn't pull them unless they had a certain amount of looseness in 'em. And Arthur Taylor, they all dead. They can't do nothing about it. I pulled his out, and several of 'em I pulled, teeth pulled, but, and, so, I did several, several things that I learned under my father, because these are just incidents, and David Wood, died in Baltimore. His mother lived there until she died. Her sister lived down there, and I told her,

you can tell it all you want, now because that's old. David had been working around here for me, and he had been, hadn't been up here in about two or three days. So he come in the shop. It was just about night. He said, Scott, he said, I got the toothache. He said, I tell you the truth, the last two days, and, they were member of a holiness church. There's the holiness church right there, and they didn't believe in no doctor. His whole family didn't believe in the doctor. So, he said, I want you to pull this tooth for me. I said, open your mouth. I pulled on it, and I looked back in the back, wisdom tooth, and I didn't see no tooth. I said, I don't see no tooth. He said it's right back here, but he was swollen. I said, oh my goodness. I said that's an abscess you got. I said your daddy, you know my daddy and mama both. They won't carry me to no doctor. He said that thing's killing me. Said Scott do something for me. He said I know you can. He said I seen you do things like that. I wondered well, how the devil he working round the shop when I running the Pressing Club. I told him (). So, anyhow, I keeps a lance. I got one now keeps a, an eye snap too, and several of them things

268.**Francis:** What is an eye snap?

269.**J Scott:** Eye snap is, I can show you, eye snap is a thing that's made of surgical steel. It has a loop on the end of it. I'll tell you about that in a few minutes.

270.**Francis:** Yes sir.

271.**J Scott:** So, anyhow I went and got my lance and sterilized it, and he opened his mouth, put him in the barber chair, and went like that, and I hit it like that. When I hit it, the blood gushed out. He said, woo, man that feels good, and put his hand to his jaw. I would have got

scared, but I had something there to stop the bleeding (). I had styptic. I keeps that, kept that all through when I barbered. And so, I went and got some styptic. I had looked for styptic. That will stop the bleeding. So he spit. In a few minutes, I put him some of that, some Lavioris, one or one of the other. But anyhow, it was something to stop (). Put it down. He washed his, he washed his mouth out. I looked down there. There was the prettiest wisdom tooth you ever saw, and that wisdom tooth was pushed up and trying to break through, and when I hit it with that lance, it popped open just like that. And he talked about that a long

272.**Francis:** Trying to break through.

273.**J Scott:** Huh?

274.**Francis:** It was trying to break through.

275.**J Scott:** Trying to break through, and it near 'bout broke through. Somebody saw it when I hit him with the lance, I hit it with the lance and the lance is real sharp. I got that. It's made for cutting and, when I hit it like that. It just popped open, and the blood flew so, until I couldn't tell what's what. But he slapped his hand, and yelled, woo, man that feel good. Good gracious a me. That's the only thing that help me.

276.**Ramsey:** Let me see, you were a barber. You were a doctor, and you made shoes. You made shoes.

277.**J Scott:** Leave the doctor out. I doctored on the side, but these are actual facts. So now going back to Ed's, getting back to the eye snare. This woman lived right over here. Estelle

Mill. Something fell down in the house and she had some coal in there and a piece of coal penetrated her eye, and she knowed about, she knowed about my daddy. She heard about, and she send Will, her husband, trot over here, and so I looked at her eye and a little piece of coal just below the iris. I could see it, clippers. I got a magnifier. Took the magnifier and looked at it, and said, well, you better carry her to the doctor. He said, well, you don't want it. I said, no. You see there's fluid under your eye, and I said, I can't, that's too much for me to handle. He said, well, I'll tell you the truth. He said, I hate to go over there tonight. He said he would do anything he could do. So I got the eye snare and hooked on to it. I hooked on to it and it was stuck. I said, no I ain't going bother that. So he carried her to the eye doctor in Roanoke Rapids. They eye doctor knocked it right out. He said it was loose first. I was the one that knocked it loose. So he put some medicine in it, come on back, and she got it. So Mr. Ed Claradon come by here. He lived out here in the country. He came by here sometime after that, and he said he got some trash or something in his eye. He said he was going to the doctor and told me to give him a shave, go ahead and shave him. I said, so I looked at his eye, and pulled it up and looked under there. I said, Mr. Claradon, I said, you got something in your eye. I said I can probably get it out, I said, you going over to the doctor I said, you go ahead and let the doctor get it out, because I ain't got no light. He said, get it out for me. I said, no you better go on. He said, get it out for me. Said, I'll pay you. He said just like paying the doctor. Well, Dr. White then won't charging but a dollar. That was back yonder in the thirties. And so I went in there and got my eye snare and took his eye and pulled it up and turned it wrong side outwards like that, turned it wrong side outwards, and I saw what it was, and I put the eye snare in there, and hooked it, and pulled it out. I said, now Mr. Claradon, I said, don't give me, naw, don't give me nothing. Just pay me for

the shave. I said you go on to the doctor, and I said, don't say nothing 'bout that, because I might not have got it all out, but I got out what I saw. So he went on down. He was a drinking man. He liked his drink. So he come back later on, and had him a fifth of wine in a paper bag. He come in the shop and I said, how's your eye. He said fine. I said what Dr. White say about it. He said, nothing. I ain't been to no Dr. White, and put a dollar in my hand. He said, you got it. That's right. So Booker T. Marow, he's living. You know Booker T., don't you?

278.**Francis:** No sir.

279.**J Scott:** Live right there in Tillery. Used to run chicken house.

280.**Francis:** Oh, I know of him, that's down the mill where I live.

281.**J Scott:** You know of him? Now Booker T. is living. I'll tell you that. Booker T. told me to cut his hair. He said he was going to the doctor. He had a knot on the back of his neck. He said he going to the doctor. So I cut his hair. I said, Booker T., I said now I'm not a doctor, I said, but I think I can take care of you here. I'd been getting out splinters and doing such as that all the time. I practiced all that in these late years. They threatened to take my license. Didn't threaten but they would have if they had known it. I guess, cut it out, put all this stuff away. So he had a knot back there on his neck. So I worked on the knot, and I said, now if it ain't no better in the morning, you going to the doctor. If it is better, don't worry about it. I didn't see him in a week.

282.**Francis:** You lanced it?

283.**J Scott:** Yeah. So in about a week, he come to me, and say, here's something for you. Put some money in my hand. I said, what is this for. He said for curing my neck. He said, it's as smooth as anything. He said, you fixed it. I said, didn't you go to the doctor's. He said, naw, I didn't go to no doctor, and he will tell you so today. I didn't go to no doctor. Said, you fixed it. Said that thing was giving me a fit. So I had several incidents like that. Henry Barnhill, he's dead, was the same thing with Henry Barnhill, only Henry Barnhill blacked out. I fixed his neck for him, but he blinked out () and I asked him what was wrong. He said, I faint. He didn't faint on account of it. He faint on account of all the liquor he drink. He sat out there a little while and came back and I finished cutting his hair. He went home, same thing happened to him. I fixed his neck the same way. I was fixing the boys up.

284.**Francis:** What was that, cow bunkles, what they call cow bunkles, they were having.

285.**J Scott:** Yeah. Jack Parnell got in a wreck, and the doctor fixed his, had a cut place back on his neck, fixed it up, and about a month, it started giving him trouble. Give him all kind of trouble. So he came, come there and got me to look at it. I said, yeah, I been known at this place a long time. I said, Jack, I can fix you up I think (). And so when the doctor sewed it up, he sewing up hair in it. He still, his skin, he turned under. I don't know why in the world a doctor do such a thing as that. You see, it was right back here. He turned it under slightly and hair was growing in it, and so, in fact, it had puss in it. Anytime you got puss, you got infection. And, so, anyway, I pulled it up and took my tweezers, I said, now it's going to sting a little while some bad. So I pulled all the hair out, and he went on, and so after I pulled all the hair out, he asked me, he says, you reckon that hair heal up there, said reckon that hair will grow back. I said, yeah, it will grow back, but it will be gray, and sure enough

he died with gray hair. He was gray all over but he come back gray just like I told him. He lived twenty five years or more after that before he ever got gray. It come back.

286.**Ramsey:** How did you know it would be gray when it came back.

287.**J Scott:** Because I had done that before.

288.**L Scott:** He got plenty of sense.

289.**J Scott:** There was one man one night was getting the sheriff and he had a great bump on his jaw. And I asked him what was that bump. He said he didn't know, said it was something getting bigger and bigger. I said you got an opening down in here. He said, reckon you can do something for it. I said, yeah, I think so. So I reached up and got me a piece of pin point, got my pin point tweezers, and twisted it around, kind of worked my way down there and got a whole lot of, come this pulling out and I pulled out a strand of hair about that long. Things healed up and his face just as smooth as anything. See he had something, somehow a hair got down in there and it could come out and it just went around and around and around and around and around under there. I had had some cases like that before, but Lloyd Pierce had the same problem, and that's why I knew, why I knew Jack's was going to be gray. So I guess I took that after, I did some things I hadn't seen my daddy do. I seen him pull plenty of teeth. Teeth weren't no problem. Marlene Bonney, her mother lived down there, she live in Richmond. When she was a little girl, she got grandchildren now, Miss Bonney sent her over here and ask me if I would pull Marlene's teeth, tooth. She said, it's loose. I said, all right. I said send her over here. So I had chair out there. Sit down here. She was about fifteen or sixteen years old. So I felt of it, and the tooth was pretty

loose. I said, all right. I think I can fix you. So I took the forceps, put them on there, and when I grabbed the forceps, she said, ahhh, and jumped up like that and threw her hands. I said, ain't no need to holler now. I've got it. Here it is. And if she walk in here tonight, she'll tell you, because the last time I saw her, haven't seen her in about five years, ask her if she remember I pulled it. Yeah, I ain't never going to forget that. Said you scared me to death. She hollered though. When she hollered, the tooth came out. Yes sir ree.

290.**Ramsey:** Where did you get your instruments for doing your, for helping people and doing, did you make them.

291.**J Scott:** Where did I get this at? Well, maybe here and yonder. Yeah. I don't, I don't remember. The forceps I had, I lost the angle pair. I had an angle pair, but I don't know, don't where I laid them. Moving about, I lost them somewhere. You see it's an angle pair. They comes down and crooks down where you go back teeth, you use the angle, but I can pull it with the straight, the straight ones are for the front. I got my straight ones. And I did all such a thing as that plus feet. I trimmed corns. Took off corns. Toenails, all that. My wife there, I was afraid she was going to get infection so I had to carry her to the foot doctor two weeks ago.

292.**L Scott:** Yes sir. He had to carry me to the foot doctor.

293.**J Scott:** I took care of them, but whatever, anywhere, I'm sharp enough anywhere I see a sign of infection, I don't go no further That's a doctor's job. In barbering, we're trained that. Well, barbers not allowed now, see, I used to take off warts and moles and all that. In 1930 some, they stopped the barbers from doing that. Big splinters, take, get splinters. Some

people break a needle off in their hand. Get a needle out. All of that, and so these old folks couldn't trim their corns, and ended up on her and one day I was working on her. One of them I saw a little sign of infection. So I carried her to the doctor. The doctor told me to carry her to the podiatric, foot specialist. So I carried her there by (). Anywhere I see a sign of infection, that's out of my range. I was always, that's the, you know, them old folks back yonder, they didn't know what infection was. I always looked for infection. Anything like that, I won't accept anything with a sign of infection. I let the higher hand handle it.

294.**L Scott:** You've done your part. You shore done your part, because papa wouldn't do half of what you, half of what you've done for me. You've done a lot for me. I've saved my money. I haven't had to go to no doctor. My husband don't know what to do for me and I was glad I had him.

295.**J Scott:** I got all the stuff now I used on (). I sold medicine for him. Showed him how to use it. Corn, and corn between the toes, soft corns between the toe, and explained to him. Soft corn is, that's always between you toes. If it's under the bottom, it's corn, but it's calloused. That means under the foot. This is bunion. On your foot is a corn. Between your toes is a corn, but that's soft corn. You cannot take a soft corn out until you harden it. You harden it by wearing a piece of cotton between your toes. When you get it dry, then you can take it out. It's between your toes, it's got moisture and that's why it's soft. Got to harden it before you take it off. I get rid of soft corns. People had soft corns. Yeah, I'll get rid of them. Yes sir, just put cotton between each of 'em, and wear that cotton. Later on, they made something, the Scholl's Company, made something to put between your toes that keep them separate. I got a corn between my toe. Can you, Jack, you can do anything with it? I

said, yeah, harden it and you can do something with it. Well, how you harden it, and I tell them, harden it and take it out. You hear some people get around and say, I got a soft corn. Said nothing ain't going to take that out. I started that, a lot of people around here had bad corns and things.

296.**Francis:** You remember Dr. Dubocet?

297.**J Scott:** I hear, who, yeah, I do. A son, I reckon, stayed in the hospital seventy one days.

298.**Francis:** Under him.

299.**J Scott:** Yeah. I broke my, I got my leg broke in a wreck. My leg was broke in a car wreck. Got a leg, got my leg broke, and I was the only one that got hurt. Broke my leg right across here. That's why I limp.

300.**Francis:** You tell them about that.

301.**J Scott:** And, all of them's dead. There was four of us on the car, and all dead but me. And I got the, the others didn't get hurt not really, not badly got hurt. And I got my leg broke and I weren't even in the car.

302.**Ramsey:** How did that happen?

303.**J Scott:** The car broke my leg, and I won't even in the car. Now where was I.

304.**Francis:** The car hit you.

305. **J Scott:** Standing on the running board. Cars had running boards then. Cars had running boards and I got on the running board. One of them was, the road going or coming out, or go back. I said I'll get on the running board. So I got on the running board. Turned the car on, and when they turned the car on, they broke my leg. The car fell on me but I was in the ditch. See it throwed me through the air about twenty feet and I landed in a ditch and the car fell on me while I was in the ditch. So it knocked my shoe off and broke my leg. I think the fall and the spinning in the air is what broke my leg. I stayed in the hospital, I stayed in there fifty days. I think it was fifty days or forty eight, and I told him. See, I had a band. I played a violin. Dr. Dubocet was gone down to Suffolk to play a (), and so Mrs. Williams, Miss McClarion, they were the head nurses, and so I took my fiddle and was playing a little piece.

Well, when they put the cast around my leg, I had swollen. It sways down and that left slack in it, and I felt it when it slipped, slipped right there. So I sent for the head nurse, and I said my leg is, said that fracture slipped. She said how you know it slipped. I said I felt it when it slipped. She said, well, she said Dr. Dubocet is not here. He's gone down around Suffolk. I don't know what we going to do. So I told her, I said, bring me some cotton, and they went down and got some pads of cotton for it, and I packed it right tight. So when Dr. Dubocet come in, he didn't come down there and see about it, but the next morning he come and see about it, and I told him it slipped. He said, well, I don't reckon it slipped. He said you just think it slipped. He said what you say, they say you packed it with cotton. I said I did. I got it packed tight trying to hold it in place. So, he said, well, said let's go a day. He said I can't take that cast off. Had a cast on my foot clean up to the body, across the body. Said he can't take that cast off. So I stayed there a month, and so one morning he walked in after he finished the operating room. He and Dr. Furlong. Come in and said, well, Jasper,

said we come here this morning, said take that cast off your leg and see how you're doing. I said, oh, I'm glad of that. I declare. I say I'm tired of laying here in this bed. So they come in there and they cut the cast off. When they cut the cast off, (), and looked at. Dr. Furlong said, it did slip. Said it had slipped a little. Dr. Dubocet said yeah, say Jasper is right. Say he told me it had slipped. Said it did slip. So they parted for a minute or two. They say, well, Dr. Furlong, he had a hospital in Fayetteville. He was a West Indian too. Both of them were West Indians. So Dr. Furlong said, well, he said, ain't but one thing you can do. I said what is that. He says, break it and set it over and put pins in it. He said I did that last week. I said, no sir ree! I hollered right quick. The nurses and all, two nurses in there with him, they all laughed at me. He said well that leg is going to be shorter than the other one he says if we don't. Said, we can fix that while you're here. He says but that leg gonna be shorter than the other. I said it won't be a foot shorter will it. He said, oh no, said it would be about an inch or an inch and a half shorter. I said let it go, no sir ree, no breaking over here. So they took that cast and put it on and put another cast on top of it, and there I had to stay there seventy one days. And I was, I was white over it, I was so, I was just as white, just about as white as the bed sheet. I hadn't seen the sun in all them days, much less been in it. Building right beside of it kept the sun out in the day, and when the sun got over here the warehouse knocked the view out. I couldn't see the sun. They took that cast off and three days, Miss Lee helped me get out of the bed, and the next day, I think, I wanted to walk outdoors. One of 'em took me, carried me out the door and the sunshine hit me, I fainted. They had to carry me back. Couldn't stand it, and I stayed on crutches then about six months, and when I married her, I was walking with a cane, and I thought she won't going to marry me because I was walking with a cane, couldn't get around.

306.**L Scott:** Many times as I went down to see you in that hospital, you know I wasn't going to murder you.

307.**J Scott:** Yeah. So I tell you, I had a good bit () on me ().

308.**L Scott:** He took me away from the other fella in Rocky Mount. Of course, I was going to marry him.

309.**J Scott:** Ok, now don't tell that now. Let's ()

310.**L Scott:** I done told it.

311.**J Scott:** Let the ladies get on with their work. Their work is interviewing.

312.**L Scott:** I love you the best.

313.**Ramsey:** Tell me some more about Dr. Dubocet. What, we heard he was run out of town. Do you remember that?

314.**J Scott:** Alright. Well, I can tell you because I was living there and I was barbering three doors from the hospital and Dr. Dubocet was just like a brother. When I got out of the hospital, when he was going to see patients, he had patients in Emporium, Weldon, Scotland Neck, and when he was going to see patients, I couldn't work no way. I was walking on two crutches, and I, but I sat around the barber shop, and he'd come there and get me. Said, Jasper, said come on and ride with me. Said, I got to go to Scotland Neck. I got to go to Emporium, or I got to go somewhere else. And so I'd ride with him and during that time, he'd talk about his past life. How he had came to the United States and what he did. How he

got his education and so forth and so on. So I learned his family history, and I lot of it I remember today. Dr. Dubocet, he came from Nada on the ship. He got off in New York, and we'll make it short and then I'll be answered your question. He got off in New York and got a job as a dish washer. He got naturalized, worked his way through Howard University. He taught in some branch of Howard University. Don't even remember now what he taught, and worked his way through medical school. When he got through medical school, he took his first practice under Dr. Furlong. Dr. Furlong was from Nada just like he was. Dr. Furlong had this hospital in Fayetteville, and so he worked with Dr. Furlong until he got to go on his own. From there he put an office in Wilson. He doctored in Wilson for a good while, maybe about two or three years, and he found an opening in Enfield. They needed a colored doctor there. So he came to Enfield. Mrs. Myer had been down, he knows some Myers. They were Jewish. Old, you know, he don't know the old set, he knows the young set. This is the old set I'm dealing with now. Old lady Myer had been down here. They being Jews and he was brown, he was brown skinned, just about your color, and he didn't talk with a colored folks accent, of course naturally he was born in down in India. So they got him to doctor and her and he was doing her so much good until somebody else got him and he took Dr. Nicholson and Dr. Plymouth's patients, and that's when they got to talk about running him out of town. So later on, he had so much practice that he built a hospital. I got it in one of my papers in there locked in one of those trucks. Looking at the other night, because they had a club and I joined the club. I still got my trophy. You elected to this thing once a month and I think it was fifty cents we paid a month. Anyhow, he built a hospital called Community Hospital, and that was the hospital that I spent seventy one days in, and so he stayed there after I went to Ringwood, he stayed there, I reckon, about two or three more years. Oh, in the meantime,

while I was there, I was sitting in the reception room one night, and it was a big commotion going on in the front, out in front, and I didn't pay it no mind, and I come to find out it was the Ku Klux Klan brought a cross to this hospital and put some papers out there, threatened to kill him if he didn't leave town. I can walk pretty good and I was going to her house, I think, that night and the Ku Klux Klan, first time I ever seen any Ku Klux Klan. They come by me, about seven cars with their hoods on and I was looking at them, because it was a white fellow there had beat his wife. I can't think of his name, and they went to his house the same thing, and I was right along in that area when they come by. So the next morning, I goes down to find out what that was. I was right there and I didn't know. They done it so quick. They put it out and Dr. Doley said he went out there. I know he went out the front. Dr. Doley said he went out there and tore the cross down and he stomped it with his feet, and dare, dared them to come back. Of course, they didn't hear, but then I know one of the men that seen that with him, Sam Harmon. They kept that place guarded with shot guns about two weeks, colored folks. They come back, they going to shoot them, but they didn't come back. So I was out to Ringwood, which was just twelve miles away. That's where I went out there. That's next to Hardison. That's where I went out there. About two years after that, I was down there one day. I always go in there and see him. He and I were good buddies. I go in. He say, Jasper, he says, I'm going away. He says I'm going to leave you Halifax. I'm going back to New York. And Dubey, his son, and his daughter, Niki, had got to be a good size. They were good children. They live now in Canton, North Carolina.

315.**L Scott:** Where?

316.**J Scott:** That's right. Canton, Canton, c-a-n-t-o-n. You know where that is?

317.**Francis:** Yes sir.

318.**J Scott:** Well, if you go there you ask for Dr. Dubocet. Canton.

319.**Francis:** His son's a doctor too?

320.**J Scott:** C-a-n-t-o-n. He's a doctor. Yeah. He's a doctor. Tell him I told you. He remembers me. Dubey, call him short because he, I forgot now what his first name is, but anyway we always called him Dubey. So he told me, he said, they tried to run me () against that door. He said they tried to run me away. He said they couldn't run me away. He say they want me to stay, and said, damn it, I'm going anyhow. That's the words he told me. So he went back to New York. During the time he went back to New York, Mrs. Dubocet died. I don't know whether he died in New York or when he moved back, but when he moved back, he moved to Clinton, North Carolina. I got a letter out there that he typed me. You see, didn't know where he was for five years. Somebody told me where he was, and I wrote him a letter, and he typed me a nice letter. I keep that in remembrance of him. Alright, from Clinton he moved to Goldsboro and took Dr. Gardner's place. Dr Gardner was with him, and I went to see him three or four times. One time I went to see him, the nurse was Mrs. Green, her husband was a barber down there on James Street, and one time I went to see him, and he had gone home. Mrs. Green said he's gone home. Say he say that he don't think that you'll go anymore. He says it's so far. Didn't have airplanes back there that fly and you had to go by ship. Took him fourteen days to go to Grenada, and so, the next time I went to see him, if my memory is correct, he had gone out to DuBois, his home. He had had a heart attack, and he stayed in DuBois, and the next year, I went to see him, the next time I went to see him not

the next year, he was back in the office, and he was so glad to see me but he was sick then. While he was talking, we had to stop just a few minutes and go back in the room for a patient, and I stayed there and had a long conversation with him. Well, he married another woman. They had one child. He lived up on Gurley Street right next to Brother Reddick's daughter. I went to the home, but there won't nobody there. Mrs. Dubocet died, Dubie and Niki's mother died and he was still at home on Gurley Street, and in the meantime he run for the town council, and he missed that. He didn't get elected,

321.**Francis:** In Goldsboro?

322.**J Scott:** Yeah, color is what kept him from getting elected.

323.And see and he was sick too, so he went back to New York and died at seventy eight years old.

324.**Ramsey:** When was the hospital going, what time period were you in the hospital, what time period was that?

325.**J Scott:** What time?

326.**Ramsey:** Uh huh, you said the 1930's or the 1920's?

327.**J Scott:** Oh, you want to know?

328.**Ramsey:** May, went in there on May, went in there May 4, came out July 14.

329.**Ramsey:** Of what year?

330.**J Scott:** That was, that was 1928.

331.**Ramsey:** Ok. So how long was the hospital open, you think. When was it open.

332.**J Scott:** For the inception? Probably twelve years.

333.**Ramsey:** Ok, and it was opened during the 1920's.

334.**J Scott:** That's right. That's right.

335.**Ramsey:** Did the hospital have a name, what was it called?

336.**J Scott:** Hospital? Community Hospital. I think that's right. It takes me a lot, to move a whole lot, but I was looking some papers the other night got the name of it on it. See all his patients, all his patients joined, he gave his patients the chance, they paid fifty cents. That prescription didn't cost any thing. He filled his own prescriptions. Now a prescription, he'd charge you for a prescription and that was one dollar, I think, but if you a member of the organization, also he had a forum, a meeting every month, and we could go in and sit and ask questions. I was looking for that the other night, and he stamped on that date and all. I kept that thing. He was about, his daddy, never been sick very much, not daddy, his granddaddy never been sick very much. He hurt his arm or something and it inflamed. You don't remember that do you?

337.**Francis:** No, sir.

338.**J Scott:** Dr. Dubocet was the doctor. He carried that arm in a sling. Dr. Dubocet was his doctor. You didn't never hear him tell about it.

339.**Francis:** Oh, yes sir, he told me about it.

340.**J Scott:** Uh huh

341.**Francis:** But that was before my time.

342.**J Scott:** Dr. Dubocet was his doctor. Dr. Dubocet worked on that arm.

343.**Francis:** See, I was born in '41.

344.**J Scott:** That was in '41. Uh huh.

345.**Francis:** I was born in '41.

346.**J Scott:** You born in '41. I see. I see. Naw, that was before you was born, cause Mr.

Francis, papa, papa doctored on him for little old ills, but he never had, the first trouble he ever had to go to a, to really go to a doctor anybody except papa, was Dr. Dubocet.

347.**L Scott:** Is that a book there or a tablet?

348.**Miles:** Tablet.

349.**J Scott:** Now Louise, that's the ladies'. That's these girls'.

350.**L Scott:** I know. I asked them was it

351.**J Scott:** You might as well hush, don't talk to them ()

352.**L Scott:** I just asked them what it was.

353.**Francis:** The next time he went to the house () had died.

354.**J Scott:** Don't ask no more questions. Alright, now you want to know anything else about
Dr. Dubocet.

355.**Ramsey:** I think we have it. Who was the doctor here before Dr. Dubocet came.

356.**J Scott:** That was Enfield. The next town. Who was the doctor?

357.**Ramsey:** Uh huh. Was there a colored doctor there before him.

358.**J Scott:** Let me think real good.

359.**L Scott:** That's my home town girl. That's my home town ()

360.**J Scott:** They didn't have no black doctor there. So it was before I knew anything, before I
was born, he was the first, been several there since then. I'd say several that's been, that's
been two to my knowing. One didn't stay there long. One stayed there a long, Dr. Bryant,
you know was,

361.**Francis:** Bryant was the next one.

362.**J Scott:** Bryant stayed there a long time. Yep, he was when you was living. He went to
Petersburg.

363.**Francis:** He died. He died about five years ago.

364.**J Scott:** I thought somebody told me he died.

365.**Francis:** He was in, practicing in

366.**J Scott:** Petersburg

367.**Francis:** Petersburg. Right, naw he, when he died, he died in Suffolk. He got, went to hurting, went to Suffolk.

368.**J Scott:** Yeah, yeah. I see. Well, I know the last time I talked with him, he told me he was in Petersburg.

369.**Francis:** That's right. That was his last practice.

370.**J Scott:** I happened to run across him one day and he told me he was near Petersburg.

That's right. Yeah he was the first, he was the first, West Indian doctor, first black doctor () that there. Yeah, when he got up there, when he got to be, he got this old lady Myer. He got her up. Made them white folks there some kind of hot. They didn't like that worth a lick. No sir, that's why the Ku Klux in it there. Well, he was so valuable, the whites and all asked him when he got ready to leave, they begged him to stay. He told me these words, said, now, he said, I'm going and they don't want me to go. Said, I'm going anyhow. Said they couldn't run me away. Said they couldn't run me away, and said now they don't want me to go. He said, I'm going anyhow. I said I don't know what to say about that one. () He said, well, he said, I enjoyed ya'll and I appreciate you. He said, I'll tell you the truth. Said, I'm going away from here, and he did. Closed the hospital out.

371.**Ramsey:** Do you remember the Ku Klux Klan any other times doing any other things to other black people.

372.**J Scott:** I never seen no Ku Klux Klan dressed, I probably saw member and didn't know it.

You didn't know who they were necessary, but I'd never before saw them that night. Saw 'em well too. By a coincident they stopped right there in the area I was going to. So I saw them. The hood over their face, brought their caps up, and all. It was the first time I ever, I don't know why I didn't get, didn't frighten me, but it didn't frighten me a bit in the world.

373.**Ramsey:** Did you ever see any after that, any more Ku Klux Klan.

374.**J Scott:** They were very active during the, that there depression, you know, they made all kinds of raids in Enfield. They went and killed Reed Johnson.

375.**Francis:** I remember all of that. I was working with him.

376.**J Scott:** You was working, he was working with 'em. He can tell you more about, more about it through that area. Who's that white guy that worked with the, Martin Luther King. John what. Said he was, he was white, but he was working for, he done, and they wanted to kill him some kind of bad.

377.**Francis:** Where?

378.**J Scott:** In Enfield. Stayed down at Reed's.

379.**Francis:** He was from Enfield?

380.**J Scott:** He was from down there. He was from in Alabama.

381.**Francis:** Oh, I know who you are talking about.

382.**J Scott:** Mr. John what?

383.**Francis:** Yeah, he was working with the civil rights.

384.**J Scott:** Yeah, white, from Mississippi or somewhere.

385.**Francis:** That's right. Was some white women up here.

386.**J Scott:** () he was working with, for Martin Luther King.

387.TAPE TWO -- SIDE A

388.**Francis:** The first demonstration I ever participated in my life was in Enfield.

389.**J Scott:** Is that so?

390.**Francis:** Fourth of July, 1963.

391.**J Scott:** Yeah, you, you remember. You was in Enfield. I didn't even go there then during that time. I helped them with voter registration, but I didn't go to Enfield. I might have went there. If I did, I just went there and right out.

392.**Ramsey:** Mr. Scott, could you talk about how you helped with the voter registration and what you did?

393.**J Scott:** Huh?

394.**Ramsey:** Could you talk about how you helped with the voter registration?

395.**J Scott:** Yeah, I tried to make an impression on the people the value of voting.

396.**Ramsey:** What did you tell them?

397.**J Scott:** What did I tell them?

398.**Ramsey:** Uh huh.

399.**J Scott:** Well, I tell them there for one thing I told them in truth they were not a citizen.

They were not a full fledged citizen unless they registered to vote and wouldn't be. Now, we're out of slavery and we'll go back into slavery and voting is our only hopes. I went to Tillery, all out in Enfield, and different places where ever they asked me to go, but that was my theme. The value of voting. That was the theme that I worked on.

400.**Ramsey:** Did you work on your own or did you work with a group.

401.**J Scott:** I worked with a group.

402.**Ramsey:** What group did you work with?

403.**J Scott:** Voter registration, what was the name of it. I had, I told Rufus

404.**Francis:** Halifax County Voter Registration.

405.**J Scott:** I had a card. You know they issued cards. They issued me a card, yeah. Anyway, and last I got out of it because I got to the place I couldn't hear really worth the depressive association. I think that's still here. I used to attend meetings down there at Little Palace, yeah. You know our old people were pitiful, and not only did I work with them there, I worked with them in my barber shop. Where we had a barber living in Fayetteville, Reverend Edwards, the pastor of the First Baptist Church, he made our, the now made our welcoming address down to Washington High School, and Dr. Edwards preached our sermon, and he says, made this remark. He said, whiles you's cutting people's hair, say remind them of Jesus Christ, the one who died to save them. And I, he laughed at me. I spoke out and said I been doing that for a long time. (), and he laughed at me, but I told him that, he said that was alright after thing was over, you know, (). He said, well, I don't know. Well, I said nothings wrong about that. Yes sir. So, in, I had, there's a man here. He had a nice family, had, he was kind of rough. Henry Boney. You know of him.

406.**Francis:** I sure do.

407.**J Scott:** Alright, you know his, last year was kind of rough. There was his wife, Marie, and various children, show, all of them was registered to vote. So one day I was cutting his hair. I say, Henry, I said, you a friend of mine. I said, a customer and you have been for a long time. I tell you what I want you to do. I said I want you to join church. Quit gambling. Straighten up and joined the church and I want you to register and vote, and I say, you're getting up in age now. You have a very nice family, girls, boys, and wife. Said they all registered and you are not registered and not even a member of the church. So he got out of the chair, and he got, he said, well, he said, I tell you Scott. Said you may be right, but I'll

tell you. Say I'm just as well off as anybody else and said they ain't got no more than I got. He just built that nice brick home over yonder ways. Said they ain't got no more than I got less'n they got more money, might have a little more money, but I got some of that. And he said, I'm just as well off without doing all that. He said, I don't care about messing with it. I say you may be as well off, but you gonna find out you not as well of. My wife was working there with me. She had her good health then. He got over yonder in the car and she jumped me. What in the world you fooling with that fool for. See, now see how he insulted you. I said he ain't insulted me.

408.**L Scott:** I started to tell him, I said get out of here. Started to, get on out of here.

409.**J Scott:** She said, yes he did. See how he talked to you. Told you he was just as well off. I said none of that insults me. I said I'm prepared for that. Three weeks after that he had a wreck, broke his arm and liked to kill him. His wife left him because he had his girl friend on the car, on that car. That's when he started falling down. He fell from then on until he died. Never stopped. Some people tell me, said you must have, you must have saw something. Yeah, I felt something. That's why I talked to him. I stopped and talked to him just like that. She was listening at him, because he talked back, but he didn't insult me. When I'm trying to help people, they don't insult me unless they say (), unless they hit me, that might hurt. () the first time I've had that kind (). I done that. I've gone out of my way to help a lot of people. If they were living, they would tell you now. I had a lot of them come back and tell me, say you're right. I'm sorry I didn't take everybody's advice, yes sir. Because, when he hit, when he hit Burnette, when he brought his pistol in there after that, he brought his pistol in there, and told me what he planned on doing. I said why you get this

Crystal. He bought it in Virginia and wanted to see if, I'm alright, wanted to see if it was alright, because you know I was a gunsmith. And I inspected it. Rufus know I, know I was a gunsmith, was a gunsmith.

410.**Francis:** Yeah, that boy, he's got to have some more hats.

411.**J Scott:** I done some of everything to make a honest living.

412.**Ramsey:** How did you learn how to do all of these things, Mr. Scott.

413.**J Scott:** Well, through books, and practice, and all of that kind of stuff. ()I a person that always believed I could learn anything, and still, still, working on my mind every day.

414.**L Scott:** He, he read books and things. He can read books and they'll tell you how to do things. Long as I went to schools, I know. A lot of things I read in books, teachers told me what to do and I done it before the teachers told me to do it. Brought me a book by

415.**Francis:** Tell them about your career as a musician when you and old Elijah and Uncle Dave, when you and Uncle 'Ligah and Dave, when you and Uncle 'Ligah and Uncle Dave had ya'lls band, and tell them about that, how white folks would come to get you to play.

416.**J Scott:** That's right. Yeah, well,

417.**L Scott:** I got a smart husband. A smart one. A nice one too. Nice to me. Teacher didn't get him, she wanted him but she didn't get him.

418.**J Scott:** In 1925, we organized the band right there in the back of my daddy's store. I was play a "uke".

419.**Ramsey:** A ukulele, a ukulele? That's what's they used, a ukulele?

420.**J Scott:** Ukulele, right. I always say uke. It's ukulele but we call it uke for short. And so, Elijah playing the guitar. Reverend Johnny Hasty, he's knocking the wash board with thimbles on it, and Dave was playing the guitar. I knowing a little bit about music, I had one to lead and one to second, but we decided that we needed a violin for lead, and I ain't never played a violin. So my daddy loaned me \$5 and I ordered me a violin from Sears Roebuck, and I got the violin. I took my first lesson from the United States School of Music in Chicago.

421.**Ramsey:** What was that, a mail order course, or how did you get, was it a book or something, where did you get the lessons from?

422.**J Scott:** Got it from the school. See they was teaching a correspondence course. Got a correspondence course, for a violin, and so I learned to play to violin. So I left there and we went over to Enfield in our headquarters, and we got well enough to play for the schools. They'd be school programs, and I tell you, we had a crowd too. Everywhere we went, we had a crowd. So the white people got on to this band, and they began to want us to play for them, and went and segregation was all, before segregation because that was in the late thirties. I played in this school here. This white school. Colored couldn't even go inside the door hardly unless they were in there to sweep the floor. I also played for the veterans down here to the building. Naw, they tore the building down I believe. But anyway, we played for

all the white square dances things, and I could play square dance music, and all out the other side of Enfield and people from all down to Greenville would get it. She gave me a birth party one night and I had already committed to play, and I couldn't be at the party. There was folks there and I couldn't be there. We didn't dismiss, they didn't dismiss playing for white people. They dismissed until about one o'clock, and I had got tired of it. Been going on then for about 10, about 15 years, and I throwed the music up and told them I won't going any more, and I still have my violin across the room. It's not in playing order, but I still have it across there, and have my guitar in there in the box. I sold my auto harp. So that was my music, and that's what I had. I didn't have a job during the winter time. One of my jobs, that colored people do in the winter, unless there was a little work done on the farm is all, and I went to night school where ever I lived. I stuck to my night school, and I did that and bought my books and one thing or another, and that's where I go it, live. Sure there'd be others walking with money. Didn't know what they doing. I dressed up all the time. Playing music. But I was a barber. I started barbering in 1924, and of course, I got to cutting hair here and yonder. Didn't get () in a barber shop until 1926, that's when I started the special barber shop. So I barbered sixty seven years. Stopped last year.

423.**L Scott:** Sixty seven, oh.

424.**Francis:** You, when did you retire?

425.**J Scott:** Huh?

426.**Francis:** When did you retire from barbering.

427.**L Scott:** '91. Uh huh. '91. And I'll tell you, was some sick folks too, but I told them I was going to quit.

428.**Francis:** Is it too late for them to see your shop?

429.**J Scott:** Huh?

430.**Francis:** Is it too late for them to see your shop?

431.**J Scott:** Naw, they can see it, but ain't nothing in there just what, yeah, they can see it.

432.**Ramsey:** Are you feeling ok? We don't want to keep you too, up. Are you getting a little tired.

433.**J Scott:** Huh?

434.**Ramsey:** Are you getting a little tired? We don't want to keep you, ok.

435.**J Scott:** No, no, I ain't getting tired. No, I ain't getting tired.

436.**Ramsey:** Ok. Ok.

437.**J Scott:** () Moms Mabley, you used to see on a show?

438.**Ramsey:** Yes.

439.**J Scott:** I'm going to say something like Mom Mabley said now. Ya'll, ya'll, ya'll never get tired of talking (). You remember Mom Mabley. You know her, didn't you.

440.**Francis:** My () said they'd see me on the old man call the policeman ().

441.**J Scott:** She say, they ask here something, she say, oh, oh, oh, my old man, he's so old, he can't show a clabber.

442.**Francis:** You remember Mom Mabley?

443.**J Scott:** Yeah.

444.**Ramsey:** I've seen her on television, but I don't remember.

445.**J Scott:** She came by here in North Carolina, but I didn't know it about before they buried her, out here in the western part of North Carolina. But she used to be on television. She was just as funny as she could be.

446.**Francis:** I remember, said she came home one, late one night, and it was a young man in her house, had broken into her house. She said she called the police. Told them, said, I just got home and I found a young man had broken in my house. Said I want you to send somebody round here in the morning and pick him up.

447.**J Scott:** Well, you know Virginia Barber, she, used to work in Portsmouth now. She worked here at the A & P for awhile until, Virginia Barber, her company gave her a trip to Florida. She and her husband, and she met Mom Mabley. She stood right there and told us, said Mrs. Scott, Mr. Scott, and said you wouldn't have never known that if somebody hadn't told me. Said that's a fine looking woman. You see her on stage with all them old clothes and shit, said that's just what she use on stage. Said that's a fine looking woman.

448.**Francis:** You know who introduced me to her?

449.**J Scott:** Huh?

450.**Francis:** You know who introduced me to her?

451.**J Scott:** Who, Bob Everett?

452.**Francis:** Yeah.

453.**J Scott:** Well, you seen her too?

454.**Francis:** Sure, Henry Hastings sister, Olivia, the one that got killed, she introduced me to Mom Mabley and Redd Foxx too. This was in 196

455.**J Scott:** Is that so? Was Mom Mabley dressed up?

456.**Francis:** Yes sir, 1963

457.**J Scott:** She didn't look like she looked on the stage did she?

458.**Francis:** Oh, no, no.

459.**J Scott:** That's what Virginia told me. Virginia told me, said you wouldn't have known her.

460.**L Scott:** This yours?

461.**Ramsey:** No, that's yours.

462.**L Scott:** Where's the other piece? Let me see the other piece.

463.**Ramsey:** Goodness, put the mike

464.**L Scott:** Coming in one Saturday morning, I wanted to let her know, the mother know that I was going to keep the baby for her. She wanted to go to Richmond and the little girl, the little girl won't let nobody keep her but me. She said, Louise. I said, yes 'mam. She said, will you keep Elizabeth for me. Elizabeth lives, I've got to go to Richmond. She had some things she wanted to get, and so I said yes. I went over there that Saturday morning after I left my mother's house. I helped her, and the little old girl, she's about, I think she's about six years old, and she come running. Here come Louise. Here come Louise, and she run there and grabbed me. Just as sweet as she can be. Here's Louise. Here's Louise. She (), I said, little one, don't you run in this road. I come to see you, grabbed her, and what was any nicer than that. Just as nice as she can be and her mother had to go away. She had to go to Richmond and she told me she wanted me to keep the child because the child wouldn't let nobody have anything to do with her, but () that's because I had, I nursed her, brought her up. Her mama went away and lived and me and her had all day by myself and they were real nice to me. And she come, she come up there, Louise, Louise, Louise. She was a little thing, and she stayed with me all day until her mama come got her.

465.**Ramsey:** And you said this was the richest white woman in town?

466.**L Scott:** One of the richest.

467.**Ramsey:** What was her name?

468.**L Scott:** She's a Mrs. Elizabeth, or she married Mr. Sam Phelps' son. Now she was Elizabeth, and she, the little girl, wanted me to stay with her. I used to take her home with me. The little child went to my home and bring her back that evening, and she say, ma, ma, ma, I want to go back. She say, no, you can't go back. Well, they were nice people. People talk about white people, but some white people is just as nice as colored, and I know they are.

469.**Francis:** No, they're not that nice.

470.**L Scott:** I said some. I said, wasn't talking about the ones that

471.**Francis:** But all of them in the cemetery.

472.**L Scott:** Well, I was talking about the ones that I worked with.

473.**Francis:** And ain't nothing for them to be then but nice.

474.**L Scott:** I was talking about the ones that I worked for. I'm not talking for the ones that I don't know. Yes, I know. I worked for some good ones. Yes, they was. There's some mean Negroes too. Some Negroes is mean. Don't tell me. I know about all of that. I worked in school. I helped them, and then after, account of my daddy made me stop because it was too much work for me, and then I went and got this rich white lady. I asked her, I said what you gonna do with me now. She said, have you finished school. I said, no, I stopped. My daddy told me to stop because I was going, and I wasn't, it was too much on me, I think, because I had to work for her evening and go to school. So I just went on and started working. Stayed right there until I married this man. I sure did.

475.**Francis:** Didn't have to work no more then did you?

476.**L Scott:** Naw, sir.

477.**Francis:** She done married Dr. Buzzard then, you know, he was, settled down.

478.**L Scott:** She was, this other lady was teaching, you know, and she's, somebody told me that Sunday, said you go to church Sunday. I said sure I went to St. Paul's, that's my church. She said, I saw your boy friend. I said you did. I said you liable to see him anytime. I said well I'm glad, did you talk to him. She said, yeah, I spoke to him. I said did ya'll talk about me, and she said, Livia, I know I wasn't talking about you. Just as nice as they could be. Yes sir, and I married him too. School teacher was going with him, but, listen, Louise saw him that Saturday night. My brother carried me. We went to a place and stopped by where he was and stopped and talked, and so, any way, that Sunday I went to church and I saw him, and he, I said you going with me home. Yeah, I'm going. I'm going with you home. Well, he, he loved me and I loved him, and that's been fifty, I been living with him fifty years when I first finished my school.

479.**Francis:** More than fifty years.

480.**L Scott:** Well, you, you tell it, you tell it then if you know more than the one sitting here.

You know more than I do. I know you know more than I do. Ask him. It may be a week over, but I been with him, I been with him fifty.

481.**Francis:** That's as close as you can get without going over. A week.

482.**L Scott:** Listen. Listen. That's alright. I been with him, and I ain't been with him over no fifty either. That I haven't. All this stuff here, I brought here. If this is over fifty, it would be looking worse than this. Shore would. This is stuff () and I bought this and put it in here. I just, if nobody don't like it, they ain't got to sit on it. I'm going to keep it here. I ain't, I ain't got no whole lot of money.

483.**Francis:** You want to use the phone, right?

484.**Ramsey:** Uh huh.

485.(BREAK IN TAPE)

486.**J Scott:** () recall you staying here () that long a system. () your mother at, so he took the hatchet and cut his toe off before it healed and it got infected. He died from it. A lot of people, a lot of people don't know that, but he did. Yeah, I was staying in (). You remember Walter Sampson's wife.

487.**Francis:** Sure, that was ()'s daddy.

488.**J Scott:** Her mother was my mother's sister. Your mother was my mother's sister. Where's Frank?

489.**Francis:** Frank dead, ain't he?

490.**J Scott:** Frank Adams. Frank Adams.

491.**Ramsey:** Ok, what's your current address.

492.**J Scott:** My current address. Right this minute, Box 337, Halifax, NC 27839.

493.**Ramsey:** Ok, thank you. And your home telephone number?

494.**J Scott:** 583-2111. Of course, 919.

495.**Ramsey:** Ok, ok, and what is your middle name Mr. Scott?

496.**J Scott:** R-a-u-s. Raus. Pronounced Raus.

497.**Ramsey:** Ok, and you said you were born in 1907?

498.**J Scott:** Born in 1907.

499.**Ramsey:** Ok, what was the month?

500.**J Scott:** April 5.

501.**Ramsey:** Ok. And where were you born?

502.**J Scott:** I was born in Belmont.

503.**Ramsey:** Ok.

504.**J Scott:** Which is the Enfield township?

505.**L Scott:** Enfield township?

506.**J Scott:** Uh huh. ()

507.**Ramsey:** Ok. And

508.**L Scott:** He said Enfield, yeah, he was born in Enfield Township.

509.**Ramsey:** Ok, and what's your wife middle name.

510.**J Scott:** Middle name, Louise, Elizabeth.

511.**L Scott:** Louise Elizabeth Scott.

512.**J Scott:** We always, she was a Lane

513.**L Scott:** I was a Lane, but they changed.

514.**Ramsey:** When was your birthday?

515.**J Scott:** March 14, 1906.

516.**L Scott:** 1906, March 14.

517.**Ramsey:** And where were you born?

518.**LS & JS:** Enfield, North Carolina, Enfield.

519.**L Scott:** I was born in Rocky Mount Hospital but that's my home town is Enfield.

520.**Ramsey:** What was your mother's first name.

521.**J Scott:** Sallie

522.**Ramsey:** Sallie

523.**J Scott:** Right.

524.**Ramsey:** And did she have a middle name?

525.**J Scott:** Goden, g-o-d-e-n.

526.**Ramsey:** Ok, was that her maiden name or

527.**J Scott:** Naw, that's, an Huwlin was her middle name. Sallie Goden Huwlin. Final name
Sallie G. Scott.

528.**Ramsey:** Ok, how do you spell, what was her maiden name again.

529.**J Scott:** Her middle name was Goden.

530.**Ramsey:** Ok, and what was her maiden name?

531.**J Scott:** Maiden name Huwlin. She was a Huwlin before she was married to a Scott.

532.**Ramsey:** Ok, how does she spell Huwlin.

533.**J Scott:** H-u-w-l-i-n.

534.**Ramsey:** Do you by chance remember her birthday?

535.**J Scott:** No, it hard. See they wasn't keeping birth records back then. It's hard to tell. We got some evidence but I don't, don't rely on that.

536.**Ramsey:** Do you remember the year she passed away.

537.**J Scott:** It's on the papers here somewhere. Well, I don't remember the year. Seems like to me it was 1959.

538.**Ramsey:** Ok, do you by chance remember how old she was when she passed away?

539.**J Scott:** Huh?

540.**Ramsey:** Do you by chance remember how old she was when she passed away?

541.**J Scott:** Eighty eight. It was reported at that age. You have to take that from somebody else.

542.**Ramsey:** And you remember where she was born?

543.**J Scott:** Where she was born? Brinkleyville, North Carolina.

544.**Ramsey:** And how do you spell it?

545.**J Scott:** Brinkleyville, had a post office there. B-r-i-n-k-l-e-y-s-v-i-l-l-e. Brinkleyville is still there, but the town is gone, the post office, you ever know they had a post office in Brinkleyville?

546.**Francis:** No sir.

547.**J Scott:** They had a post office out yonder. When ma had her folks there, she'd write her folks. Stamp cost two cent.

548.**Ramsey:** Do you know what county Brinkleyville is in?

549.**J Scott:** Halifax. Where she was buried?

550.**Ramsey:** No, that's fine. I just wanted to know what county Brinkleyville is in, and what was your father's first name.

551.**J Scott:** General Jackson Scott.

552.**Francis:** He was named to be famous.

553.**J Scott:** Signed his name () Scott.

554.**Ramsey:** And he was born in 1858, you said.

555.**J Scott:** He was born in 1858 as far as we can ascertain..

556.**Ramsey:** You remember the year he passed away.

557.**J Scott:** 1926. I remember that.

558.**Ramsey:** And do you remember where he was born.

559.**J Scott:** Remember where he was born? He was born what is now Hollister, North Carolina, right up from Brinkleyville. Of course at that time, it's had three names, Montgomery, Frostburg, and Hollister. Is that right ().

560.**Francis:** That's right.

561.**J Scott:** He don't know, but that's correct.

562.**Ramsey:** And that's in, is that in Edgecombe or Halifax County?

563.**J Scott:** That's in, that's really in the edge of Halifax.

564.**Ramsey:** And I have for your father's occupation, he is a medicine man and a minister. Did he do anything else?

565.**J Scott:** That's correct.

566.**Ramsey:** And this section asks about your, the names of your sisters and brothers. So could you, you said you were the youngest. Do you remember their names and I can put them down.

567.**J Scott:** Well, you want them, well, all of 'em is deceased, but you want their names. That's sisters and brothers. All right, Lillian Louise Flood. I don't even know her, but that was my oldest sister. Alright, I'll try to get them in order now.

568.**Ramsey:** If you remember any of their birth dates just tell me, but if not we can keep going.

569.**J Scott:** Naw, I don't remember, I don't remember but just one of them. There's two of us living. I remember ours. Alright, Louis Rich Scott. Ulysses Samuel Scott. Clara Victoria, and she was a Scott, but she died a Wollard, w-o-l-l-a-r-d. O. J. Scott, Oliver J. Scott, Oliver Jackson Scott which ever way you want to (). He was a minister.

570.**Ramsey:** He was a minister.

571.**J Scott:** Uh huh. He a reverend. Alright, now we can put I. D., Ira David Scott.

572.**Ramsey:** What was the first name?

573.**J Scott:** I-r-a, Ira David Scott. Chester Winfield Scott.

574.**Ramsey:** Jesse, ok.

575.**J Scott:** C-h-e-s-t-e-r, W-i-n-f-i-e-l-d. He's alive. Now he was born April 24. Now that's all except me. I reckon you already got me.

576.**Ramsey:** How many years older is your, Chester than you are?

577.**J Scott:** Ninety.

578.**Ramsey:** He's ninety. Ok.

579.**Francis:** Where does he live?

580.**J Scott:** Winfield. You remember, you don't remember Winfield do you? He lives at Emporia. He was over here about two or three weeks ago.

581.**Ramsey:** Was all your brothers and sisters born in Halifax County?

582.**J Scott:** Yes, they all born in, so far as I can, as far as I know they were born in Halifax County.

583.**Ramsey:** And you were the eighth. Ok, now I wanted to ask you, this section asks about the names of your children.

584.**J Scott:** Names of my children.

585.**L Scott:** God, all of them children, gracious, I reckon he'll get tired of talking. All them children, the names of them children.

586.**J Scott:** Alright. I got the Bible (.). Alright, Lillian Louise Green. You want the maiden name or the married name? I got both.

587.**Ramsey:** Well, we know they are Scott. I guess, both names. Lillian Louise Scott, also. Do you remember her birth date, birthday or anything. We need you to sign this

588.**Miles:** Everyone who talks on the tape has to sign a form saying that they give us permission to have the tape that they, that we talked on.

589.**Francis:** I didn't talk on the tape.

590.**Miles:** You did talk on the tape.

591.**J Scott:** January 14, Lillian Louise, and I'm pretty sure about the year. Come on now. Here it is. That's right, 1930. Now you want them deceased (.). Willia B. Scott Roberts.

592.**Ramsey:** W-i-

593.**J Scott:** l-l-i-a. B. Scott Roberts, r-o-b-e-r-t. July 6, 1931.

594.**Ramsey:** And she's no longer living. You said she's no longer living. What year did she pass away?

595.**J Scott:** I didn't record that. Wouldn't know, somewhere in the fifties, in the sixties, but I don't remember.

596.**Ramsey:** And the next one?

597.**J Scott:** Alfreda Marie Scott Williams. A-l-f-r-e-d-a. M-a-r-i-e Scott Williams. May 16, 1933. Doretha, D-o-r-e-t-h-a, Doretha Scott Batchelor.

598.**Ramsey:** How do you spell her name, last name?

599.**J Scott:** Doretha, you want d-o-r-e-t-h-a.

600.**Ramsey:** Oh, she's just Doretha Scott?

601.**J Scott:** Naw, she's Doretha Scott Batchelor.

602.**Ramsey:** Ok, how do you spell Batchelor.

603.**J Scott:** October 9, October 8, 1954. Alright. Evon Scott Miller. She's deceased. Born November 9, 1937.

604.**Ramsey:** 1937.

605.**J Scott:** Yeah, Jasper Leon Scott. He's a twin. He was born with Evon. Both the same age. Betty Armentress Scott.

606.**Ramsey:** Betty

607.**J Scott:** Armentress Scott. She was unmarried.

608.**Ramsey:** How do you spell her middle name?

609.**J Scott:** A-r-m-e-n-t-r-e-s-s.

610.**Ramsey:** That's different. And her birthday?

611.**J Scott:** February 23, 1939.

612.**Ramsey:** 1939?

613.**J Scott:** 1939. Alma A Scott Johnson. July 15, 1942.

614.**Ramsey:** I just wanted to ask you, when Doretha Scott Batchelor was born, 1954 or 1934?

615.**J Scott:** 1934.

616.**Ramsey:** Ok, and were they all born in Halifax County?

617.**J Scott:** They all, that's right, they all born right here.

618.**Ramsey:** And do you have any grandchildren?

619.**J Scott:** Yeah, but I don't know the names or the age.

620.**Ramsey:** Do you know how many you have?

621.**J Scott:** Last time I counted them was 34, but there's been some born since then. I know you don't know. That what I tell people. I go down and tell them, yeah, I got plenty of them. I don't know the names neither the ages.

622.**Ramsey:** You've lived all your life in Halifax County?

623.**J Scott:** Yes, I have. I been out but I didn't stay long.

624.**Ramsey:** Did you get to go school formally or are there any schools that you would like put on the form?

625.**J Scott:** No, except my elementary education. I finished that and the rest of it, I got it, I learned () such as night school. I've taken several correspondence schools, correspondence courses. I couldn't swear that any of 'em is being real.

626.**Ramsey:** This next one lists your jobs, so I'm going to go through and write all the ones I know and you can tell me if there's any more.

627.**J Scott:** I had a variety of jobs.

628.**Ramsey:** Barber, musician, shoe repair man, gunsmith

629.**J Scott:** I've been self-employed all my life.

630.**Ramsey:** Yeah, gunsmith,

631.**J Scott:** I worked as a cook and musician, pressing club operator, shoe shop, barber, a gunsmith.

632.**Ramsey:** I think I have all of those, and have you received, ever received any rewards or honor or any offices that you'd like to include on the form.

633.**J Scott:** Well, most of my rewards have been by word of mouth.

634.**Ramsey:** What is your current religious denomination?

635.**J Scott:** My current religious denomination? Missionary Baptist. Though I been, I worked there all for about four or five different churches.

636.**Ramsey:** And what church do you attend now?

637.**J Scott:** Well, I'd say the First Baptist Church. I haven't attended any lately because my wife ().

638.**Ramsey:** Do you belong to any organization that you'd like to include.

639.**J Scott:** Organizations? Now, really, really don't.

640.**Ramsey:** That's fine, and do you have a hobby that you like to do, that you'd like to include?

641.**J Scott:** A hobby? Well, that's something on the side. Raising a garden.

642.**Ramsey:** And last question, do you have a favorite saying or phrase or quote that you'd like to include, that you like to go by.

643.**J Scott:** Well, I earned my living by helping others.