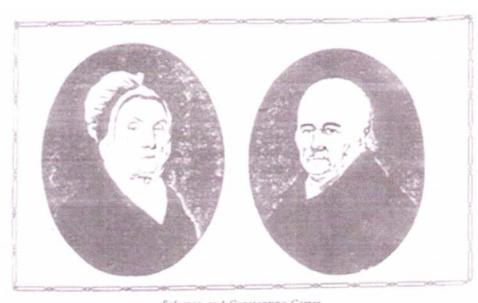
Solomon Carter

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Married: Constantina Roberts
Died: 1808 Point View, NC
Parents: John Carter & Ann Unknown

Solomon Carter who resided during the American Revolution at Duplin county, North Carolina assisted in establishing American Independence, while acting in the capacity of Soldier, North Carolina Militia, in the Wilmington District during 1781 and 1782.



Solomon and Constantina Carter

Information from online research of Carter family history

LIST OF Sampson-Duplin Revolutionary War Soldiers.

From the Book, "Revolutionary War Records of Duplin-Sampson Counties."

By Virginia and Oscar Bizzell c1997.

ADAMS, Benjamin, Private, NC Militia

ALDERMAN, Daniel, Corporal, 10th NC Continental Line, Widows Pension Application W # 9696.

ALDERMAN, David, Private, NC Militia, NC Revolutionary Army Accounts

ALDERMAN, John, Private, 1st NC Continental Line

CARTER, Isaac, Private, NC Line.

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CARTER, John (1), Sergeant, NC Militia

CARTER, John (2), Private, NC Militia

CARTER, Joseph Sr., Private, NC Militia

CARTER, Josiah, Private, NC Continental Line

<u>CARTER</u>, Moses, (a man of color, i.e. indian, mulatto, etc.), Private, 1st Regiment, NC Line, Pension # S 41470

CARTER, Naboth, Private, NC Militia

CARTER, Solomon, Private, NC Militia

http://www.ncgenweb.us/sampson/REV-WAR5.htm

Note: David Alderman (P-220 in R Wayne Peters' ancestry) served also with Solomon Carter

Carter Descendant Acquires Cool Water Plantation

The 18th century home of the Carter family in Duplin County, NC was sold to a direct descendant of its builder by Southland Historic Preservation in March 2009. The Northeast Cape Fear River farmhouse was originally named Point of View and was the seat of a prosperous 760-acre plantation acquired by Solomon Carter between 1755 and 1782. Solomon is credited with building the two-and-one-half story structure with its engaged second-story porch overlooking the farm's vast level plains and nearby water powered gristmill. Upon Solomon's death in 1808 the dwelling passed to his eldest son Alexander who consolidated Solomon's land with his own plantation Cool Water which he established in 1795. For reasons that remain a mystery to this day, the building's roof was apparently lowered by Alexander sometime in the early or mid 19th century which thereby enclosed the second-story porch and gave the house its present configuration. Alexander Carter sold Cool Water Plantation in 1841 and the farm remained in the ownership of the Simmons and Kornegay families until the home was permanently vacated in the 1960's. Over the next forty years the house was literally consumed by trees, briars, and vines and when SHP acquired the property in 2005 the structure was barely discernible from the nearby road. Yet despite four decades of dormancy the ancient dwelling somehow managed to endure completely intact thanks to a sound roof and foundation, and through the miraculous survival of its original mantels, doors, hardware, and early painted surfaces. But perhaps most astonishing about Cool Water's survival today is the current state of its principal second-story rooms. While the smaller of the two rooms is fully plastered with painted chair rail, baseboard, and a raised panel mantel, the larger room appears to have stopped mid-stream in construction, save for a single wall of scratch coat plaster that has never received its finish coat and still displays the distinct trowel marks scribed by its 18th century plasterer. The room's other walls remain totally unsheathed of any lath, plaster or wallboard altogether, exhibiting the structure's pristine cypress framing and uncut wooden pegs which protrude three inches into the room along the corner posts and top plates.

