was given the responsibility of delivering the CCC's response to Waddell. The missed delivery time, due in part to Scott's actions, was cited by whites after the riot as one reason for the march to the *Record* and its destruction. Scott was also "waited upon by a committee of citizens" who told him to leave the city. It was noted on the eleventh that Scott was escorted out of town by the committee of five men who put him on a southbound train.[42]

The experiences of two other men, John C. Dancy and J. Alan Kirk, illuminate the dilemma facing black leaders. John C. Dancy was the federally appointed collector of customs for the port in 1891, the highest paying federal position in the state. He served as port collector until 1893 when President Cleveland replaced him, only to be reinstated by President McKinley. Many Democrats saw Dancy's appointment as another example of "negro domination." Dancy, like other black leaders, fled the city for his safety but was not identified as a leader to be harassed by the committees, in part because of his federally appointed position and because he had the president's favor. In the immediate aftermath of the riot, Dancy tried to ameliorate black/white relations by publishing a letter in the *Star*. Dancy appealed to fellow blacks to "do nothing that will in the slightest degree inflame new passions or revive old ones." He further made a plea to "be quiet, orderly, submissive to authority and refrain from any utterance or conduct that will excite passion in others" so that they could "keep the peace at all hazards."[43] Dancy returned to the city after peace prevailed. He continued his appointment and served as collector until 1901 when he was appointed recorder of deeds for Washington, D. C. by President Roosevelt, and worked in that position until 1910.[44]

Reverend J. Allen Kirk, recently arrived in the city to serve as pastor for Central Baptist Church in Wilmington, was and African American leader singled out by whites as someone who should leave. As a minister and member of the Ministerial Union, Kirk realized that he was a target. Kirk noted that the Wilmington *Evening Dispatch* threatened before the election, that Kirk, "the negro who came from Boston here to lead the Negroes in their depredations had better take his departure and shake the dust of the city from his feet." On the day of the riot, knowing his life was in danger, Kirk evacuated his family to Pine Forest Cemetery. Kirk described his wife as a heroine in the face of danger as she sent her husband farther away from the violence. Kirk left her in the swamp near the cemetery, boarded a boat, and "sailed down the creek . . . waded the swamp and went through the wood and by-paths nine miles from the city." At that point Kirk stopped at Castle Haynes, where he stayed until Sunday when his family joined him. Kirk then left his family "in a country hut in the

volume is owned by descendants who attended the centennial observances of the riot in Wilmington. At that event, Henderson's descendant, Lisa Adams, shared selections from his diary. *Evening Dispatch* (Wilmington), November 11, 1898; 1898 Centennial Observances, November 1998, videocassette, 1898 Foundation Collection, University of North Carolina at Wilmington Library.

[42] Scott was described as insolent when, while questioning a railroad employee on the stand, he noted that the railroad had a policy of helping only white women disembark, thereby forcing black women to manage by themselves in the absence of such "courtesies." Local Wilmington papers reported that Scott was in D. C. by November 13 to plead his case with the president. Scott replied to the report that although he was in D. C., he did not plan to act in any "official capacity" to advocate for federal intervention and that he had "no intention of saying anything to the President." *Morning Star* (Wilmington), November 11, 15, 1898; *Evening Dispatch* (Wilmington), November 11, 14, 1898; *News and Observer* (Raleigh), November 12, 1898.

[43] *Morning Star* (Wilmington), November 12, 1898.

[44] For more on Dancy, see Appendix A.