

## The Murder of "Chicken" Stephens <sup>[1]</sup>

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*John Walter "Chicken" Stephens was a Republican state senator and justice of the peace from Caswell County. Stephens worked to encourage blacks to vote for the Republican Party, which infuriated many of his white neighbors, who considered him a scalawag -- a traitor to the South.*

*On Sunday morning, May 22, 1870, Stephens was found in a storeroom of the county courthouse, brutally murdered. It was assumed that the Klan had been responsible for the murder, and several Klansmen were arrested by state militia, questioned, and then released.*

*In 1871, Democrats again controlled the General Assembly, and they impeached Governor Holden and removed him from office. In 1872 and 1873 they passed amnesty laws that pardoned anyone who had committed any violation of state law, excepting only rape, in his duties as a member of a secret political organization such as the Ku Klux Klan. Some men who had been convicted of crimes were released, and Stephens' murderers were never brought to justice.*

*One of the men arrested after Stephens' murder, former Confederate Captain John Lea, was asked repeatedly in later years about his involvement. He supposedly answered each time, "You all can wait until I die." In 1919, Lea gave three state officials a statement about the murder, insisting that they pledge not to open the statement until Lea died.*

*When Lea finally died in 1935, the statement was made public. In it Lea had written that "Stephens had been tried for arson, and extortion, found guilty and sentenced to death by the KKK." Lea described the murder, named the twelve men responsible, and concluded that "Stephens had a fair trial before the jury of twelve men." Lea, like many members of the Ku Klux Klan, considered the Klan to be the rightful government of North Carolina during Republican rule in Reconstruction. And Lea, certainly, never regretted his actions.*

*Below is an excerpt from an article that was printed in the New York Times. The article reminded readers of the brutal nature of Stephens' murder, and asked, "Shall his assassins be amnestied?"*

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**RALEIGH, N. C., FEB. 25**— ...Mr. Bowman, Republican... related from the sworn evidence of one of the parties present the particulars of the murder of Senator John W. Stephens, of Caswell, which occurred in June, 1870; and that warrants had been issued for the guilty parties. He stated that a public Democratic meeting was in progress in the court-house at Yanceyville, the county seat of Caswell; that Stephens was in attendance on that meeting; that a prominent Democrat of Caswell approached Stephens with a smile, and asked him to go down-stairs with him. Stephens assented <sup>[2]</sup>, and they went into a room formerly occupied by the Clerk of the Court of Equity; that as soon as they entered the room the door was locked; that there were in the room eight white men and one negro. Stephens was surprised to find the room full of men, and was struck with horror when a rope, fixed as a lasso, was thrown over his neck from behind, and he was told by the spokesman of the Kuklux crowd that he must renounce <sup>[3]</sup> his Republican principles; that he believed they were right, and that the Republic would prosper if they were carried out; that he could not leave the country and State, because his all was there; that the colored people looked upon him as a leader, that they depended on him, and that he could not desert them. Stephens was then told that he must die. He then asked to be allowed to take a last look from the window of the office, at his home and any of his family that might be in view. The request was granted, and when Stephens stepped to the window he beheld his little home and his two little children playing in front of his house. He was then thrown down on a table, two of the Kuklux holding his arms. The rope was ordered to be drawn tighter, and the negro was ordered to get a bucket to catch the blood. This done, one of the crowd severed the jugular vein, the negro caught the blood in the bucket, and Stephens was dead. His body was laid on a pile of wood in the room, and the murderers went up-stairs, took part in the meeting, and stamped and applauded Democratic speeches.

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**Source Citation:**

"Life in North Carolina: The Murder of Senator John W. Stephens -- A Terrible Scene -- Shall His Assassins Be Amnestied?" *New York Times*, February 26, 1873.

**User Tags:**

[Caswell County](#) [4]

[history](#) [5]

[Ku Klux Klan](#) [6]

[lynchings](#) [7]

[North Carolina](#) [8]

[North Carolina History](#) [9]

[Page](#) [10]

[politics](#) [11]

[Reconstruction](#) [12]

[Students](#) [13]

[Teachers](#) [14]

[terrorism](#) [15]

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**Places:**



[19]

[Caswell County Courthouse in Yanceyville, NC](#) [19] was the scene of the brutal murder of Senator John W. "Chicken" Stevens by the Ku Klux Klan in 1870.

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[Affidavit of J. G. Hester](#) [22] made before Judge Albion Tourgée in the Superior Court, Seventh Judicial District for Guilford County, NC, providing an account of information received about the identity of several men involved in the alleged murder of John Walter Stephens of Caswell County, NC on May 21, 1870.

LIFE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Murder of Senator John W. Stephens—  
A Terrible Scene—Shall His As-  
sassin Be Amnestied?

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

RALPH, N. C., Feb. 25. The Amnesty bill came up in the House today, and was discussed to adjournment. Messrs. Watson and Morrison, Democrats, spoke in favor of the bill. Messrs. Marler and Bryan, of Alleghany, Democrats, opposed the bill upon the ground that it would encourage crime, retard immigration and capital, and provoke bad blood throughout the State. Mr. Bowman, Republican, made an earnest, dispassionate appeal to the House not to pass the bill. He read from the Amnesty act, passed in 1796 by the Legislature, at Hillsboro, which contained a provision that persons guilty of willful and deliberate murder should not receive amnesty and pardon. He also referred to the hanging of W. J. West, an outlaw, on the Court house green in the town of Graham. He then related from the sworn evidence of one of the parties present the particulars of the murder of Senator John W. Stephens, of Caswell, which occurred in June, 1870, and that warrants had been issued for the guilty parties. He stated that a public Democratic meeting was in progress in the court house at Yanceyville, the county seat of Caswell; that Stephens was in attendance on that meeting; that a prominent Democrat of Caswell approached Stephens with a smile, and asked him to go down stairs with him. Stephens assented, and they went into a room formerly occupied by the Clerk of the Court of Equity, that as soon as they entered the room the door was locked, that there were in the room eight white men and one negro. Stephens was surprised to find the room full of men and was struck with horror when a rope, fixed as a lasso, was thrown over his neck from behind, and he was told by the spokesman of the Kuklux crowd that he must renounce his Republican principles, leave the country, or die. Stephens said he could not give up his Republican principles; that he believed they were right, and that the Republic would prosper if they were carried out, that he could not leave the country and State, because his wife was there, that the colored people looked upon him as a trader, that they depended on him, and that he could not desert them. Stephens was then told that he must die. He then asked to be allowed to take a last look from the window of the office, at his home and any of his family that might be in view. The request was granted, and when Stephens stepped to the window he beheld his State home and his two little children playing in front of his home. He was then thrown down on a table, two of the Kuklux holding his arms. The rope was ordered to be drawn tighter, and the negro was ordered to get a bucket to catch the blood. This done, one of the crowd severed the jugular vein, the negro caught the blood in the bucket, and Stephens was dead. His body was laid on a pile of wood in the room, and the murderers went upstairs, took part in the meeting, and stamped and applauded Democratic speeches.

Mr. Bowman was asked if he made the statement of his own knowledge. He replied that he was in possession of the sworn evidence of one of the parties who was present and assisted at the murder, that the statement was made and sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths and to issue warrants of arrest.

This information fell like a bombshell from a battery in ambush. The Democrats were assailed; a death-like stillness pervaded the House, and at the conclusion of Mr. Bowman's speech the House adjourned.

Since the Amnesty bill passed the Senate, the Kuklux of Alamance County have been roving and committing outrages apace. About two weeks ago a number of these midnight assassins went, in the night time, to the home of Alexander Russell, a peaceable, honest citizen of Alamance County, and assaulted and stabbed him severely. On Sunday night, the 15th inst., a party of disguised men went to the home of a negro woman living on the land of J. W. Hookard, in Alamance County, and with their pistols and threats to kill, drove the inmates of the house from the premises. The arrival of the woman aroused Hookard, who went to the scene of outrage, and upon reuniting with the crowd, he was told he would be killed if he interfered with them.

Other outrages of a similar character to these have been committed in Alamance County during the last month. To prove that these outrages actually took place, I have only to say that I have seen the Superior Court Clerk of Alamance County, who informs me that the Superior Court was in session in that county, and that true bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury against the parties who stabbed Russell and outraged the colored woman on Hookard's land. Such is the effect of the passage of the bill through the Senate.

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**Links**

- [1] <https://www.ncpedia.org/anchor/murder-chicken-stephens>
- [2] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/assent>
- [3] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/renounce>
- [4] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/caswell-county>
- [5] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/history>
- [6] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/ku-klux-klan>
- [7] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/lynchings>
- [8] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/north-carolina-5>
- [9] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/north-carolina-6>
- [10] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/page>
- [11] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/politics>
- [12] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/reconstruction>
- [13] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/students>
- [14] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/teachers>
- [15] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/terrorism>
- [16] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/creative-commons>
- [17] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/learn-nc>
- [18] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/stephens-john-walter>
- [19] <https://www.ncpedia.org/media/caswell-county-courthouse>
- [20] [https://database.civics.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/31/2014/06/KirkHoldenWar\\_11.pdf](https://database.civics.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/31/2014/06/KirkHoldenWar_11.pdf)
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- [23] <https://ncpedia.org/media/image/murder-chicken-stephens>