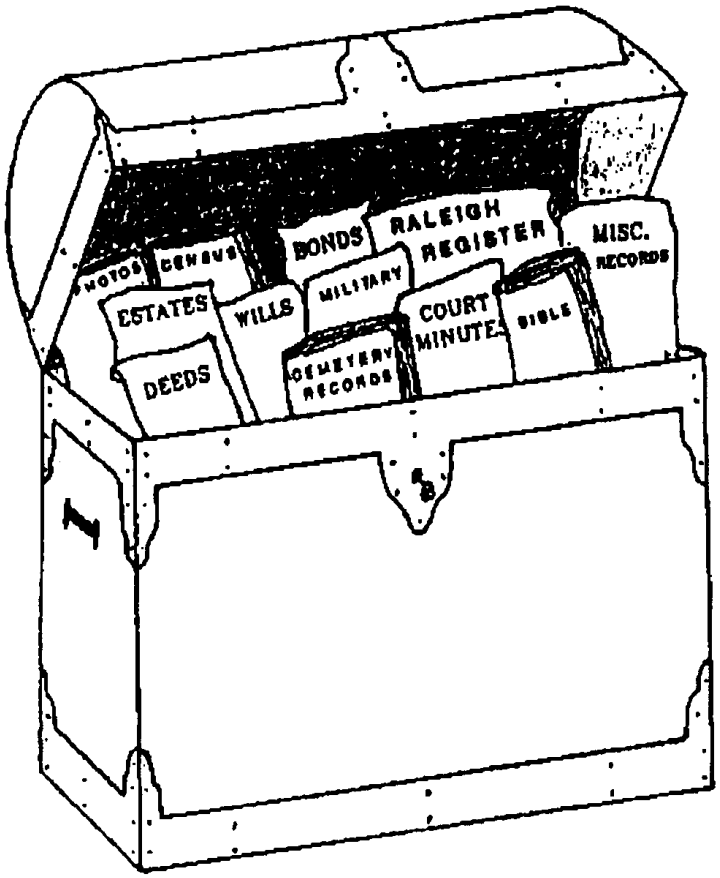
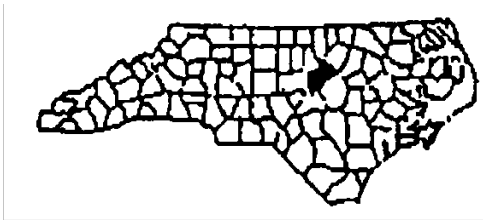
WAKE TREASURES



VOLUME II, NUMBER 4 – WINTER 1992

Wake County Genealogical Society



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Book Reviews will be published in the journal for any author or publisher who donates the book to be reviewed by the Society.

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A **postcard** is mailed monthly to **local** members to announce monthly meeting topic/speaker and announcement of study groups or other news. Glenda F. Terry is the editor.

The **Wake County Genealogical Society** was formed in April of 1982 to promote interest in genealogical research, encourage preservation of genealogical and historical records, and provide culture and educational opportunities involving genealogy.

Annual membership to the Society are: $15.00 for Individuals and Institutions, $20.00 for family, only one journal. Year runs from April to April.

Send all **correspondence** to: Wake County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 17713, Raleigh, N.C. 27619.

Regular monthly meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. on the 4th Tuesday night of each month and are held at the Capital Area Visitor's Center, 301 North Blount Street, Raleigh, NC. Guests are welcome.

WAKE TREASURES

Journal of Wake County Genealogical Society, Inc.

VOLUME II, NUMBER 4 Winter 1992

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Bastardy Bonds and Records

Compiled by Elizabeth Dees & Madilyn Jamison
C.R. 099.102.1
(Continued from Vol 2., Number 3, Fall 1992)

1817

1. Frances **WHITEHEAD** / Frank **SEARLS** (Francis **SEARLS/SURLS**)

WARRANT: Information hath been made to us two of the Justices – Frances **WHITEHEAD** of said county Single Woman is Delivered of Child which Child is a bastard – may become Chargeable to County – Command you to bring before us or any two Justices – said Frances **WHITEHEAD** to answer alledged–. This shall be your Sufficient warrant – under our hands & seals 18 April 1817. Signed: S. **PEARSON** JP, John W^{m} **LEA** JP.

[on same side]
EXAMINATION: Frances **WHITEHEAD** Single woman – on oath before us Simon **PEARSON** and John W. **LEA** two of the Justices – 18 April 1817 – who saith She has been delivered of Child – that Frank **SEARLS**, planter, if father of Child. Signed: Frances (mark) **WHITEHEAD**, S. **PEARSON** JP, John W^{m} **LEA**.

The State vs Francis **SEARLES**. BASTARDY. WARRANT: – examination of Frances **WHITEHEAD** Single Woman this Day – on oath before us—appears she is Delivered of a Child – a bastard and may become Chargable to County – Frances **WHITEHEAD** hath confessed Francis **SURLS** Did Beget Child and hath Charged him with same – Command you to apprehend Said Francis **SURLS** – bring him before us or any two Justices – to answer said Charge – 18 April 1817. Signed: S. **PEARSON** JP, John W^{m} **LEA** JP. Added noted: E^{d} by me M. **CURTIS**.

[on back of same]
This day Francis **SEARLS** brought before us – and Entered into Security for his appearance at present Court now Sitting to Answer written Charge with Tho^{s} **SEARLS** & Hinton **COURTIS** his Securities – Bound as follows – Francis **SEARLS** sum of £50, Tho^{s} **SEARLS** & Hinton **COURTIS** sum of £25 each. Ack^{d} before us 19 May 1817. Geo. **BRASFEILD** JP, John **KIMBROUGH** JP.

2. Cealy (Sealy) **O'NEAL** / Father Not Named

WARRANT: To Jarrad **WHITE** – one of the Constables – & to All Lawfull Officers – Whereas information hath been made to us William **REAVIS** & Jubliee **ROGERS** Justices – (inserted) by Randolph **PERY** – that Sealy **ONEAL** – Single woman is with Child – which when born – a bastard—Chargeable to County – therefore Command you to Apprehend & bring before us – said Sealy **ONEAL** to answer the matter – This your sufficient warrant – under our hands – 8 May 1817. Signed: William **REAVIS** JP, J. **ROGERS** JP.

[on back of same]
Randolf **PEARY** & THE STATE vs Cealy **ONEAL** This day Cealy **ONEAL** – Brought before us – Charge of Basdery & pays in our hands the sum of five dollars & further acknowledge herself indebted to the State – the sum of fiftey pounds to be void on Condition She appear at next Cort held in Citty of Raleigh – the 3rd Monday in Nov^{r} next – then & thare stay & abide by Judg^{t} of said Cort and not to depart without leave thereof. Signed: Randolf **PEARY**. Cealy **ONEAL** Bounden in sum of £50. Jarrad **WHITE** her security bound £25. Ephraim **BARLEY** bound £25. Signed: Cealy **ONEAL**, J. **ROGERS** JP, W. **REAVIS** JP. Aus^{t} 21st day 1819.

3. Susannah **DAVIS** / David **DELK**

David **DELK** to the Justices. BASTARDY BOND. Bondsmen: David **DELK**, Joseph **BRASFEILD** & Samuel G. **BRIGGS**. Justices: William **BOYLAN**, John S. **ROBOTEAU** & Calvin **JONES**, Esqs. One Hundred pounds current money. 24th May AD 1817. Condition of Obligation: David **DELK** Charged with having a certain illegitimate Child begotten on body of Susannah **DAVIS** – said David **DELK** his heirs, &c – to provide full support & manitennce – to indemnification of parish of Wake. Signed: D. **DELK**, Joseph M. (mark) **BRASFEILD**, Samuel G. **BRIGGS**. Executed in open Court. B. G. **KING**.

4. Polly **LANKFORD** / Alexander **SMITH**

Alexander **SMITH** to the Justices. Bastardy Bond. Bondsmen: Alexander **SMITH**, William **POPE**. Justices: William **BOYLAN**, Calvin **JONES** & John S. **RABOTEAU**, Esqrs. 100 pounds current. 24 May AD 1817. Condition of Obligation: Alexander **SMITH** Charged with certain illegitimate Child begotten on the body of Polly **LANCKFORD** – Said Alexander **SMITH**, his heirs &c – to indemnification of parish of Wake –. Signed: Alexander **SMITH**, William **POPE** [no other signatures].

5. Rachel **SIMONS** / George W. **GRIMES**

George W. **GRIMES** to the JUSTICES. BASTARDY BOND. Bondsmen: George W. **GRIMES**, John T. C. **WIATE** & Joel **BROWN**. Justices: William **BOYLAN**, John S. **RABOTEAU** & Calvin **JONES** Esqrs. One hundred pounds current. 24 May 1817. Condition of Obligation: George W. **GRIMES** Charged with Certain illegitimate Child, begotten on body of Rachel **SIMONS** – said George W. **GRIMES** – to the indemnification of parish of Wake –. Signed: George W. **GRIMES**, John T. C. **WIATE**, Joel **BROWN**. Test: B. **KING** CC.

6. Amelia **DEAN** / Bryant **ADAMS**

Bryant **ADAMS** to JUSTICES. BASTARDY BOND. Bondsmen: Bryant **ADAMS**, Reuben **DAVIS**, Martin **ADAMS**. Justices: William **BOYLAN**, Calvin **JONES**, G. **BRIGGS**, John S. **RABOTEAU** Esqrs. 100 pounds current. 23d August AD 1817. Condition of Obligation: Bryant **ADAMS** Charged with illegitimate Child begotten on body of Amelia **DEAN** – parish of Wake. Signed: Bryant (mark) **ADAMS**, Reuben (mark) **DAVIS**, Martin (mark) **ADAMS**. Executed in open Court. B. G. **KING**.

7. Eliza **BRIDGES** / Robert **GULLY**

Robert **GULLY** to JUSTICES. BASTARDY BOND. Bondsmen: Robert **GULLY**, Henry **BELL**, Solomon **JONES** & Isaah **MASSEY**. Justices: William **BOYLAN**, Allen W. **DAVIS**, Calvin **JONES**, Esqrs. One Hundred Pounds current. 21st August 1817. Condition of Obligation: Robert **GULLY** – illegitimate Child begotten on body of Eliza **BRIDGES** – parish of Wake –. Signed: Robert **GULLY**, Henry (mark) **BELL**, Solomon **JONES**, Isaiah **MASSEY**. Executed in open Court. B. G. **KING**.

8. Rebeccah **SANDERS** / Father Not Named

[no document endorsement] Bondsmen: Rebeccah **SANDERS**, Henry **BELL**, Hiram **BELL**. Justices: Richard **SMITH**, John S. **RABOTEAU** & Samuel G. **BRIGGS**. One Hundred pounds current. 21st Nov. AD 1817. Condition of Obligation: Rebeccah **SANDERS** Charged with illegitimate Child begotten on her body – to indemnification of parish of Wake. Executed in open Court. Signed: Rebeccah (mark) **SANDERS**, Henry H. (mark) **BELL**, Hiram **BELL**.

1818

1. Nancy **MARLOW** (or **BARLOW**) / Father Not Named

Nancy **MARLOW** to the JUSTICES. BASTARDY BOND. Bondsmen: Nancy **MARLOW** & Smith **KING**. Justices: William illeg. (**SILLIENT**), Johnson **BUSBEE**, Joseph **GALES**. One Hundred pounds. 19 February 1818. Condition of Obligation: Nancy **BARLOW** Charged with having – illegitimate Child on her body – said Nancy **BARLOW** to provide – for said Child – to indemnification of parish of Wake. Executed in open Court. Test: B. **KING**. Signed: Nancy (mark) **MARLOW**, Smith (x) **KING**.

2. Elizabeth **BURN** (**BUNN**) / Nehemiah **PRIVETT**

THE STATE vs Elizabeth **BURNE**. WARRANT: To any Constable or other Lawfull officer to Execute. Whereas information hath been made to us two of the Justices – that Elizabeth **BURN** Single Woman – hath been deliver^{d} of a base begotten Child and may become Chargeable to the County – to apprehand & bring before us or any two Justices – said Elizabeth **BURN** to answer the matters alleged against her – 28th of March 1818. Signed: M. **STRICKLAND** JP, Cha^{s} **KING** JP. Added note: J. **RHODES** Const. Ext.

EXAMINATION: Elizabeth **BURN** Single woman – on oath before us Matthew **STRICKLAND** & Seth **JONES** Justices – 25 April AD 1818 who saith She hath delivered a bastard Child – likely to become Chargable to the County – that Nehemiah **PRIVETT** of Wake County, planter, is the father – Taken before us & signed. 25 April 1818. Elizabeth (mark) **BURN**, M. **STRICKLAND**, Jr. JP, Seth **JONES** JP.

[on back of same]
THE STATE vs Nehemiah **PRIVETT**. BASTARDY. WARRANT: To any Lawfull officer of said County to Execute and Return Agreeable to Law – whereas the examination of Elizabeth **BURN** Single woman – on oath before us appears she is delivered of a Bastard Child who may become Chargable – Elizabeth **BURNS** confessed Nehemiah **PRIVETT**, planter, ded beget child – hath charged him with same: Therefore – Command you to apprehend said Nehemiah **PRIVETT** & bring him before us – or any two Justices – to answer said Charge. 25th day of April AD 1818. Signed: M. **STRICKLAND**, Jr., JP, Seth **JONES** JP. Added note: Ex^{t} J. **RHODES** Const.

Betsy **BUNN** (**BURN**) / Nehemiah **PRIVETT**. BASTARDY BOND. Be it remembered that on 17 September 1818 – Bondsmen: Nimeah **PRIVET**, planter, Able **UPCHURCH** & Jeremiah **RHODES**, planters – came before us Samuel **COOK** & Charles L. **HINTON** Justices.

Two Hundred pounds (viz), Nimeah **PRIVET** One Hundred pounds, Abel **UPCHURCH** & Jeremiah **RHODES** fifty pounds each. Condition of Obligation: bounden Nimeah **PRIVIT** Charged by Betsy **BUNN** – said Nemiah **PRIVET** to appear before Justices of Court of Pleas and Quarter in Raleigh on 3^{d} Monday of November –. Signed: Nehemiah **PRIVETT**, Able (x) **UPCHURCH**, Jeremiah **RHODES**. Chas. L. **HINTON** JP, Len'l **COOKE** JP.

3. Charlotte **DEAN** / Father Not Named

Charlotte **DEAN** To CHAIRMON. BASTARDY BOND. Bondsmen: Charlotte **DEAN** & Theophilis **DEAN**. Justices: William **BOYLAN** Esqr., Chairman of Wake County Court. One hundred pounds each. 11 April AD 1818. Condition of Obligation: bounden Charlotte **DEAN** – this day brought before us Charles **KING** & Seth **JONES** two of the Justices – on a Charge of Bastardy – refused to declare the father thereof – she hath paid the fine of fifty shillings – above bounden Charlotte **DEAN** & Theophilis **DEAN** shall maintain & keep said Child from want and from off the Parish –. Signed: Charlotte (x) **DEAN**, The^{o} **DEAN**. Test: Charles P. **KING** JP, Seth **JONES** JP.

4. Rebecca **READ** / Lemuel **JACKSON**

The State vs Lemuel **JACKSON**. BASTARDY BOND. Bondsmen: Lemuel **JACKSON**, Jesse **DAVIS**, Stephen J. **ROYCROFT**. Justices: Simon **PEARSON**, John **KIMBROUGH**, W^{m} E. **ROBERTS**, Esqrs. One

hundred pounds. 22 May 1818. Condition of Obligation: Lemuel **JACKSON** Charged with having illegitimate Child begotten on the body of Rebeckah **READ** – Lemuel **JACKSON**, his heirs &c to provide – . Signed: Lemuel (mark) **JACKSON**, Jesse **DAVIS**, S. J. **ROYCROFT**.

5. Susannah **BRASFEILD** / Father Not Named

Susannah **BRASFEILD** to the JUSTICES. BASTARDY BOND. Bondsmen: Susannah **BRASFEILD**, William **SPEIR** & Lewis **JONES**. Justices: Thomas **ROYCROFT**, William **DILLIARD**, Turner **PULLEN**, W^{m} **REVIS** (**REVES**?). One hundred pounds. 20 August 1818. Condition of Obligation: Susannah **BRASFEILD** has been delivered of an illegitimate Child begotten on her body – refuses to swear the same – said Susannah **BRASFEILD**, heirs, exors, &c – to provide support & maintennance –. Signed: Susannah (mark) **BRASFEILD**, William **SPEISS** (**SPEIRS**), Lewis **JONES**. Executed in open Court. B. G. **KING**.

6. Charity **STALLING** / Father Not Named

WARRANT: To any Lawfull officer – Information hath been made by John **KING** to us two Justices – that Charity **STALLIANS** Single Woman is with Child – which when born will be a Bastard and may be Chargeable to the County – therefore Command you to apprehend said C. S. and bring before us – to Answer the matter Allege against her. Raleigh 16 October 1818. Signed: M. **DUNN** JP, F. **JONES** JP.

[on back of same]
EXAMINATION: Within named Charity **STALLONS** – brought before us Robert **CANNON** & John **DUNN** Jr. Justices – refusing to declare the father of Child or Children – which she is now with Child having paid the fine by law, has rendered the bond hereunto returned as indemnity to the County –. Under our hands & seals. 16 October 1818. [no signatures].

Charity **STALLING** to the CHAIRMAN. BASTARDY BOND. Bondsmen: Charity **STALLONS**, William **HOUSE** and Patrick M. **DUFFY**. Justices: R. **CANNON**, Jn^{o} **DUNN**. One hundred pounds. 16 October 1818. Condition of above: bounden Charity **STALLONS** Stands Charged according to law with being now with Child – which when born will be a bastard – Chargeable to the County – said Charity having refused to declare the father – having paid the fine by law – now Charity **STALLONS**, William **HOUSE** and Patrick M. **DUFFY**, their heirs &c – shall make an equal discharge & save harmless the poor and inhabitants – from all Costs Charges and whatsoever for maintenance of bringing up said Child –. Signed: Charity (mark) **STALLONS**, William (x) **HOUSE**, Patrick M. **DUFFY**. Signed Sealed in presence of R. **CANNON** JP, Jn^{o} **DUNN** JP.

7. Candis **STEVENS** / Christopher **WOODWARD**

C. **WOODWARD**. BASTARDY BOND. Bondsmen: Christopher **WOODWARD**, Pleasant **WOODWARD**. Justices: Seth **JONES**, Samuel **WHITAKER** & Thomas **ROYCROFT**, Esqrs. One Hundred pounds. 19 November AD 1818. Condition: Christopher **WOODWARD** Charged with having illegitimate Child begotten on body of Candis **STEVENS** – Christopher **WOODWARD** shall provide support & maintenance of said Child –. Signed: Christopher **WOODWARD**, Pleasant **WOODWARD**. Executed in open Court. B. G. **KING**.

8. Polly **KING** / Patrick M. **DUFFY**

P. **DUFFY**. B. BOND. Bondsmen: Patrick M. **DUFFY**, Joshua **TODD**, John **KING** Justices: Seth **JONES**, Samuel **WHITAKER** & Thomas **ROYCROFT**. One hundred pounds. 19 November AD 1818. Condition: Patrick M. **DUFFY** Charged with having – illegitimate Child on body of Polly **KING** – Said Patrick M. **DUFFY**, heirs, &c – to provide support & maintenances –. Signed: Patrick M. **DUFFY**, Joshua (x) **TODD**, John (x) **KING**.

[to be continued]

Who's in the News 1863

Abstracted by Laura J. Alley

The North Carolina Standard – Weekly Standard

Wednesday, January 7 –

To the Friends of Deceased Soldiers. Headquarters Department Henrico, Richmond, Dec. 26, 1862.

To his Excellency, Z. B. **VANCE**, Governor of North Carolina;

Sir – I have the honor to enclose a list of deceased Soldiers from North Carolina who left effects. Will your Excellency do me the favor to order that the list be published in the State for the information of their friends.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John H. **WINDER**, Brig. Gen.

The following named members of North Carolina Regiments and Companies, who died in and around Richmond, Virginia, left effects which the legal representatives can secure upon presentation of proper evidence to Captain Clarence **MORFIT**, Assistant Quartermaster, Richmond, Va:

AYCOCK, R. T.
ATCHINSON, J. C.
ANDERSON, C. F.
ALLEY, G.
ADAMS, H.
APPLE, L.
ANDERSON, S.
ANDERSON, W.
ABBOTT, H. A.
BEARD, John
BLIZZARD, H. P.
BARNES, W. D.
BISHOP, L. C.
BLANTON, Amack
BAITY, T. B.
BENFIELD, J. B.
BELL, T. W.
BARNES, Jno. N.
BIRD, J. W.
BRADLEY, James
BRINKLEY, N.
BROOKSHIRE, J. G.
BENTLEY, P. H.
BARTLEY, J.
BLAYLOCK, H. W.
BRYAN, C. G.
BALLARD, J.
BARNES, G. T.
BOYDE, J.
BRINKLEY, W. H.
BOYDE, J.
BONS, T. W.
BEAM, T. K.
BAY, J. P.
BARLOW, John O. C.
BRANTLEY, Wm T.
BAKER, John H.
BARNES, Wm
BEESDEN, L.
BAILEY, Reuben
BOWEN, J. R.
BULLOCK, C.
BUTIG, J.
BARNES, --
BALTHROP, Wm R.
BECK, Geo. F.
BOYD, A. E.
BARBEE, G. L.
BRYSON, J. B.
BOND, E.
BRINTLE, Wm
CRUMP, E.
COFFEE, Sidney
COGGINS, W. A.
CARTER, A.
COLLINS, Calvin
CRANFIELD, J. F.
COFFLE, Peter
COLEMAN, Robert
COGGINS, B.
CHRISTIE, M. G.
CARDWELL, J. N.
CRUMP, S. T.
CUMMING, John
CLODFETTER, G. L.
CRICKMAN, O.
CAMPBELL, John I.
CLAYBROOK, H.
CREECH, B.
CRISCO, W. S.
CLARK, C.
CLINE, E.
CALLIN, M. B.
CULLER, S. C.
CHAMBERLAIN, James
CRAWFORD, J. R.
CONRAD, D. E.
CARR, Joseph
CATES, Judson
COLE, J. A.
CARRIKER, Lewis
CHEEK, M.
CAMPBELL, Hector
CHRISTOPHER, Leander
CHESTER, S.
COOK, A. P.
CAIN, J. S.
COLLINS, W. A.
DAVENPORT, J. W.
DUCKE, John Y.
DRUM, D.
DUNN, Nathaniel A.
DUDLEY, John

DICKENS, H. C.
DUNHAM, W. H.
DORSETT, J. B.
DOBSON, J. A.
DOUGHERTY, Thomas
DEAL, W. M.
DIXON, A. J.
DIXON, R. W.
DIVINE, G. M.
DOGGETT, J. R.
DAVIS, G. W.
DUNCAN, James B.
DONAHO, Edward
DAY, William
DOWDY, Robert C.
DALTON, Richard
DAVIS, W. W.
DOUTHET, J. M.
DAVIS, Charles
EVANS, D. K.
EPPES, J. W.
ELLIS, J. F.
ELMORE, John T.
EASON, William
EFFRED, S. S.
ELLINGTON, J. R.
EDWARDS, M.
EAKS, A.
ERVIN, J. A.
ESKERIDGE, J. H.
EIDSON, J. W.
ESTES, W. T.
FLOOR, Lary
FARRIS, Thomas F.
FLOWERS, Noah T.
FIDDLER, D. H.
FLETCHER, J. W.
FOLKNER, J.
FRINK, L. D.
FORD, R. T.
FROGDEN, Samuel
FELTS, R. D.
FOLDS, S. R.
FORD, George
FINNER, Owen
FRANCIS, Alexander
FESHERMAN, W. W.
GREER, E., Lieut.
GRIFFITH, R.
GIBSON, W. J.
GILES, Addison
GLEN, D.
GILLESPIE, W. D.
GUINES, A. G.
GRISSOM, C.
GOODWIN, James
GOODMAN, Thomas A.
GROOMS, James M.
GREEN, Harrison
GREEN, Amos
GOODIN, W. N.
GUESS, William
GREENWELL, G. A.
GAYLARD, J.
GANNON, William
HEDGEPETH, J. R.
HOGAN, R. D.
HORUE, L. N.
HOLLIUS, D. S.
HOPE, J.
HORNE, T. W.
HICKS, James B.
HARMAN, W. A.
HILL, J. F.
HOLLOWAY, W. S.
HAYNES, Christian
HARLEY, Calvin
HORTON, John
HAMRICK, J. H.
HORNEY, B. T.
HAYS, J. W.
HYATT, James
HELMS, Elias
HATTY, H. M.
HUMPHRIES, R. Z.
HOLDER, J. R.
HUDSON, Henry H.
HOLLAND, S. M.
HARDISTY or **HOLISTER**, J. H.
HAMRICK, Samuel
HUNT, J.
HINES, L. B.
HEWITT, U.
HOUSTON, G. W.
HARROLD, Noble
HUNLEY, Charles G.
HARDISTY, L. P.
HOWELL, W. R.
JENNINGS, Peter
JAMES, H. H.
JOYCE, J. L.
JENKINS, M.
JOHNESSEE, S. C.
JONES, E. S.
JARVIS, Samuel
JONES, W. L.
JOHNSTON, A. J.
JAMES, J. S.
JONER, A. G.
KING, S.
KENDRICKS, D. D.
KNOT, Wilson
KENDRICK, J. C.
KING, William
KERYIAH, Pinkney
KING, W. A.
KIVETT, Jacob
KAIN, D. J., Lieut
KEMP, J. G.
KENNEDY, A. W.
KING, M. C.
LONG, F.
LEWIS, Franklin A.
LOCKE, J. M., Lieut.
LONG, H. M.
LINDON, T. W.
LANNON, M.
LEE, S.
LOPTIS, Robert
LATTA, E. R.
LOVE, J.
LITTLE, W. R.
LESLEY, John H.
LENT, R. A.
LEWIS, M. D.
LANEY, W. B.
LETCHER, J. T.
LEDFORD, Andrew
LEE, W. A.
MORTON, Alex
MOORE, Balaam
McCAUL, Josephus
McMAHON, F.
McCASKILL, H. H.
MITCHUM, B.
McCARTHY, Thos.
MOORE, R.
MEDLIN, W. S.
MARSHALL, N. C.
MABY, John M.
MERRITT, G. B.
McNEIL, J. D.
MILLS, H. M.
MOCK, John
MORTON, E. Z. R.
MODE, S. M.
MORRISON, J. E.
McMAHON, James
McLAIN, J. R.
MEADOWS, E.
MONROE, A. B.
MEAN, W. A.
MAY, E. R.
McBEAD, D. R.
McMASTERS, J. P., Lieut.
McDANIEL, W.
McDANIEL, W. J.
MOOR, Robert

MORRIS, M. R.
MILLER, Dennis
MILLER, W. T.
MAVIS, C.
MAYAB, W.
McNEIL, H.
NEIL, A. D.
NOAH, Joseph
NORTON, J.
NOAH, J.
NORMAN, D.
NEWSON, B.
NEWMAN, J.
NICHOLS, T.
ODOM, Moore
OAKLEY, William
OAKLEY, James T.
OMENY, Jacob
ORIS, J. W.
PALMER, J. E.
PHILLIPS, J. T.
PARKER, J. T.
POOL, Atlas
PRICE, J. H.
POWERS, J. H.
PARKER, J.
PATES, E.
PRINCE, G. W.
PORTER, J. B.
POLLARD, J. H.
PRUETT, J.
PHILLIPS, Calvin
PICKETT, W.
PARKER, H. H.
PEIRCE, Isaac
PHIPPS, D.
PARATREE, N. J.
PIPER, F. D.
PELT, M.
PHELPS, J.
PERDE, G. W.
PRICE, S. J.
PLUM, Henry
QUARLES, G.
ROBINSON, David
ROBINS, H. W.
RICKS, W.
REEVES, D. W.
RAGSDALE, Tim
ROBINSON, W. T.
REEVES, R. H.
RUBBISH, R. T.
RICHARDSON, F.
RAY, W. B.
RVNE, Patrick
RAMSEY, James
ROBERTSON, W.
RUGGLES, T. C.
RABY, Jacob
RANGER, M. L.
SIMMONS, J. J.
SPARKMAN, Charney
SWINDLER, J. W.
SKILLTHORPE, Sam'l. A.
SNIPES, Robert
SMITH, N.
SMITH, J. S.
SWAN, J. B.
SMITH, J .S.
SINNETT, D.
SATCHWELL, W. P.
SAPP, A. T.
STEVENS, Jacob H.
SIMMONS, D.
SNOW, L. A.
SMITH, J. C.
SMOOT, J. M.
SCARBOROUGH, G. D.
SPIVEY, T.
SIGMAN, M. E.
SEITZ, D. M.
SHEATS, Jesse B.
SETTLEMYER, J.
SHEPPARD, Wm E.
STEWART, David A.
SEWELL, Dane H.
SMITH, A. E.
STRICKLAND, N.
STEAD, A. C.
STYLES, W. A.
SUMNER, J. R.
STONE, J. B.
SHEPPARD, E.
SOUTHARD, D.
SAMS, I. G.
SELF, Zack
STOLTZ, Joel
TURNER, R. K.
TORRENCE, T. O.
THOMAS, John
TUCKER, G. M.
TUTTLE, Thornton
TUCKER, W. J.
THOMAS, J. A.
TOLER, H. L.
TATTISHAL, M.
THORP, W. H.
TAYLOR, Jesse
VANSTORY, L. M.
VANBUREN, R. M.
WALKER, J. W.
WHITE, John J.
WESTBROOK, Wm
WISE, Jason A.
WARD, J. S.
WILLIAMS, J. H.
WILLIAMS, Alex
WRIGHT, Thomas
WEAVER, J. C.
WARREN, J. A.
WARD, J.
WORSHAM, W.
WEST, A.
WILLIAMS, H. L.
WRIGHT, Isaac
WILSON, M.
WILKINS, J.
WATSON, G. F.
WATT, W. A.
WELSH, W. H.
WHITE, Solomon
WILLIAMS, Luther
WORTHINGTON, J. A.
WHITEBURST, W. A.
WILLIAMS, S.
WOOD, J.
WILLIT, O. W.
WILLIAMS, F.
WILLIAMS, L. H.
WYATT, Oliver
WYRICK, A.
WILLIAMS, Bedford
WILSON, M. M.
YOUNG, F. M.
YOUNG, C. D.
YARBOROUGH
YATES, Josiah
YOUNG, G. H.
YATES, J. C.
YATES, J. W.
YOUNG, J. W.
YARBOROUGH, B. T.
ZIMMERMAN, S.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1862

Queries

By Laura J. Alley

COLBERT / **PHILPOT** / **RICH** / **SANDERS** / **ALSTON** / **ARNOLD** / **WILHITE**
Seek info on families of descendants of Nicholas **COLBERT** who moved to Wilkes-Elbert counties, GA between 1780 and 1790. **COLBERT** family moved to Georgia with families of William **ALSTON**, William **SANDERS**, **ARNOLD**s, **WILHITE**s, **RICH**, and **PHILPOT**s. Nicholas **COLBERT** lived on Ledge of Rock Creek in northwestern county along Neuse River.

Richard A. Colbert, 16 H Watertown Circle, Birmingham, AL 35235

Seek info on families of **COLBERT** / **PHILPOT** / **RICH** (**REACH**) / **SANDERS** / **ALSTON**, and **PETTIGREW** (**PETTICREW**) who lived in Wake Co. beginning in 1760s. Zidda **RICH** (dau of Timothy **RICH**) and Martha **PHILPOT** (dau of Thomas **PHILPOT**) married sons of Nicholas **COLBERT**. John **PETTIGREW** was neighbor to **COLBERT**s. All of the above families with possible exception of **PETTIGREW** moved to Georgia in 1780s and 1790s.

Richard A. Colbert, 16 H Watertown Circle, Birmingham, AL 35235

BRAZIER / **BRAIZIER** / **GRIFFIN** / **BREAZEALE**
Seeking info on Drury, Elijah, Joel, and Christina **BRAIZIER**, or other variations of spelling, located in Cumberland County, 1777 paying head tax. Same family, Joel and Kenon **BREAZEALE** located in Chatham County 1780-90 marrying Haskey and Rebecca **GRIFFIN**, dau of William **GRIFFIN** in Chatham County. Willing to share info.

Janice Still, 4401 Sprague Rd., Raleigh, NC 27613-4119

WALL / **WALLS** / **POWELL** / **McMASTERS**
Seeking info on Samuel **WALL** family. Samuel born before 1755 and married Mary ___?____. Was in Wake County ca 1790-1800 and in Randolph County 1810 where he died ca 1823. Children: Britian (b. 1798) m. Martha **POWELL**; Wiley (b ca 1799); Jesse (b ca 1810) m. Melinda **McMASTERS**; Elizabeth (b ca 1804); Temperance and Jennine. Wish to correspond with those researching **WALL** family of Wake and Randolph counties.

Carole Davis, 419 S. Penn, Greenfield, IN 46140

MALONE
Seek wife and descendants of 1799 Raleigh Land clerk, Thomas **MALONE**. Later served as Clerk of Court, St. Stephens, AL and helped arrest Aaron **BURR**. Son of Warren Co., N.C. Patriot ENS. Wood **MALONE** who served there under his somehow kinsmen, Capt. Bennett **WOOD** (to Northern Alabama). Wood **MALONE**'s widow, Barsheba (**BAXTER**, **HAWKINS**, **SUMNER**, **BENNETT**, **NICHOLSON**?) married Wm. Noyal **NORSWORTHY**.

James Alfred Locke Miller, Jr., 2810-K Carriage Dr., Winston-Salem, NC 27106-5328

BUNN / **BURN** / **WORRELL** / **SCOTT** / **WIGGS** / **FULGHAM**
Seeking name of spouse of Prisilla **BUNN** who was on Wake County 1820 tax list and had sons Tobias and Pharoah **BUNN**. Had siblings: Jesse, William, Frederick, Rachel (**WORRELL**), Caty (**SCOTT**), Susan (**WIGGS**), Mary (**FULGHAM**) **BUNN**. Invite exchange of information on **BUNN** / **BURN** families, or any connecting names, of Wayne, Wake, and Johnston counties N.C.

Dorothy B. Peterson, P.O. Box 63, Hitchcock, TX 77563

HIGH
Seeking info and map or directions to the **HIGH** family cemetery believed to be "at the Falls of the Neuse" in 1880. I would like to correspond with persons researching the **HIGH** family in 1780s-1850.

Emmie Lou Chandler, 5202 Coventry Dr., Riverside, CA 92506

SCARBOROUGH
Samuel Washington **SCARBOROUGH** (b ca 1795 NC, probably Wake Co.) m. Winneford **HINES**, who was born NC 1800. Children: David E. (b 1822); Elizabeth Ellen (b 1825); Lucy James (b 1827); Eliza Emmeline (b 1829); John Ausker (b 1832); Cornelia Au Sanders (b 1835); Samuel Washington Bolin Hines (b 1839); Robert Nicholas (b 1842); and Lucy Ann (b 1851). This family left Wake Co. about 1848 and are listed in 1850 in White Co., TN. They came to Wright Co., MO ca 1852. Who were parents of Samuel Washington **SCARBOROUGH** and Winneford **HINES**? I need any info! Samuel Washington Bolin Hines **SCARBOROUGH** was my great-grandfather.

Virginia Lawson Long, Route 4, Box 102, Mtn Grove, MO 65711

PARHAM
Seeking info on Avery **PARHAM** and his family. Avery lived first in Granville Co., NC and later in Wake Co., NC where he died in 1837. He left no will but his wife, Elizabeth, requested the court for a year's support in November 1837 and the request was administered by Lewis T. **PARHAM** (relationship unknown). Avery is believed to have had at least 3 sons: Amasa, Thomas, and William who removed to Tennessee about 1827.

Alan D. Henry, 1199 Ashland Drive, Temperance, MI 48182

DIXON / NEWTON
Seeking names of parents and siblings of Hilliard **DIXON** (b 24 February 1828, NC, possibly Wake or Edgecombe Co.). He married Julia Elizabeth **NEWTON** in Georgia about 1849 and died in Georgia in 1910.

Otis H. Ogburn, 1124 Cedar Oaks Lane, Harker Heights, TX 76543

In Memoriam

JANICE MARJORIE HOPKINS SMITH

We mourn the passing of our member Marjorie Smith on the 18th of January 1993. Marjorie was a Charter Member of the Wake County Genealogical Society and served as our Treasurer for several years.

She was born in Martin County, NC, the daughter of Harold Elester Hopkins and Susan (Sue) Christine Asby. She moved to Wake County and graduated at Cary High School. She attended Peace College and Hardbarger Junior College of Business. She retired from the NC Department of Public Instruction. We extend sincere sympathy to her husband, Thomas A. Smith and family.

JAMES A. McNEILL

We also extend our sympathy to Olivia McNeill who lost her husband, James A. McNeill, last year.

Early North Carolina Families

By Charlotte R. Carrére

[Editor's Note: The material which follows is from a talk presented by Mrs. Carrére to the Jamestown Society, North Carolina Company at their May 1992 meeting at the NC State Faculty Club in Raleigh.]

In order to be an effective researcher, one needs to have not only a thorough understanding of the laws of the time period, but also a working knowledge of the geography of the area and the genealogy of the province, the county, the state, and the country. You must also have at least a working knowledge of the history of the section of the country where your ancestors' "roots" were.

The geography of North Carolina can be described as one vast slope which extends from the mountains in the western part of the state to the Atlantic Ocean as its eastern boundary. The state has three distinct physiographic regions: 1) the Coastal Plain, 2) the Piedmont Plateau, and 3) the Mountain Region. Each of these regions has distinct physical features.

The Coastal Plain, where the earliest settlers came, makes up almost half of the state's land area. This region extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the fall line of the Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, and Cape Fear rivers. The area is naturally divided into two sub-regions: the Tidewater and the western Coastal Plain. It is the Tidewater section that was the area of the first settlers into the colony of North Carolina.

Low and fairly swampy, the Tidewater area offered many lakes, small streams, and sounds. This region also includes six great rivers but little in the way of overland travel. The sounds of North Carolina are: Currituck, Albemarle, Chowan, Roanoke, Pamlico, Core, and Bogue. The rivers are: Chowan, Roanoke, Tar-Pamlico, Neuse, Trent, and Cape Fear. Of these rivers, all, with the exception of the Cape Fear, empty into the sounds of the state. The sediment which was deposited by these rivers (except the Cape Fear) made the sounds extremely dangerous for the larger ocean-going ships. With overland migrations limited and with no access for ocean-going ships, it was a given factor that inter-coastal trade, as well as migration, would take place between the new colony and its sister colonies to the northward. While many of these earliest settlers came from Virginia, it is also true that many of them came from what we today call New England.[1]

For a better understanding of the motivating forces behind the actions of the first North Carolina settlers, it is necessary to know the historical background of these people. Those who came into the area from Virginia were, for the greater part, people whose roots were deeply embedded in those sections of England that were Royalists in nature. They were supporters of the crown, believed strongly in the rights of the "free born Englishman" as set forth in the Magna Charta, and believed firmly in the concept that as free born Englishmen they had no equal. One only has to look at the attitudes of the first two English settlements in this country to see immediate differences in them.

In England, in 1607 and 1620, the established church held great power. Since man's temporal goods were considered a sign of God's blessings on man, the Church held power over not only the sanctifying of marriage and the christening of children, but also the right over probate of a man's, or woman's, estate. The Prerogative Courts of Canterbury and York administered all aspects of a person's estate while the local churches "married, birthed, and buried" the members of the local population. For the colony of Virginia, the only major difference that you will note is that the administration of estates was handled by the county court.

The story is vastly different in the 1620 settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. These colonists were mainly of the merchant and small farmer class who rebelled against the concept of a monarchy, as well as an established church (as it was in England). One of the first things they did upon arriving in the New World was to change the old order. Power of probate was vested in the town clerks as was the recording of vital records, i.e., birth, death, and marriage. It is for this reason that our northern cousins have the sort of vital records that we Southerners drool over.

[1] One brief note here: Until the advent of the American Revolution, English records refer to the collective colonies as "New England". If you are unaware of this terminology, you might overlook important clues in English records.

These political differences also show up in the naming patterns used in the two colonies. In Virginia, men traditionally carried names such as John, William, Thomas, Henry, James, Charles, etc., while women were Mary, Elizabeth, Martha, Anne, etc. In New England men carried biblical (and often obscure biblical) names as well as names that denoted some rather unusual occurrences (I recall one who was named Preserved Fish.) while women were given names of virtue or graces, such as Faith, Hope, Charity, Bountiful, etc. If you stop to think about it, you realize that the naming patterns used in Virginia, and later in North Carolina, were the names of English kings and queens. Being aware of this habit may help you when you suddenly have an Ebenezer show up in your southern family – you may have a man or woman who was born in the north and married in the south. There was a lot more of this north/south migration than many researchers realize. An example of this north/south movement is the migration by 1713/14 of the **DEXTER** brothers (Phillip, Ebenezar, and Hope (Yes, he was a male!) into what would be first Albemarle precinct, then Bath, then Craven, then New Hanover, and finally Onslow County.

The formation of North Carolina actually began in 1629 when King Charles I gave part of Virginia to his friend, Sir Robert **HEATH**. The name of the area was changed to Carolina which was a variation of Carolus (Latin for Charles). **HEATH** would eventually assign his grant to others, but neither **HEATH** nor his assignees encouraged settlers to go to Carolina. Charles I would become the victim of regicide, and officialdom forgot Carolina.

Edward **BLAND**, in 1750, explored the Chowan, Meherrin, and Roanoke river valleys. He wrote a book about his findings entitled, *Discoverie of New Brittaine*, which was widely distributed in both Virginia and England. It has been said that this book greatly influenced the increase in migrations into the area.

Three years later, in 1753, Robert **GREEN** obtained a grant for 10,000 acres of land on the south side of the Chowan River for the first 100 settlers. I might add he took 1,000 acres of this grant for himself. The **GREEN** settlement was not the success that was hoped for, and for a few more years, only rarely did families "go to Carolina." Instead, this period saw a number of men who ventured into Carolina to trade with the few settlers located there as well as the Indians. One of these was Nathaniel **BATTS**, who by all accounts was a colorful character.

In 1657 the **KNOTT** family moved from Virginia to an island in Currituck Sound. They were seafarers, one of whom was a ship's captain. It is said that he found the location of the island in the course of escaping from pirates. While there were other early settlers on the island, it became known as **KNOTT**'s Island.

The old vestry book of Lynnhaven Parish in Princess Ann County, Virginia has survived, and it indicates **KNOTT**'s Islanders were holding services in private homes by 1725, ten years after Currituck parish was established in 1715. This area, Currituck, was much closer geographically – as well as genealogically – to the Norfolk, VA area than it ever would be to any sizeable NC city. The first vestry of Currituck Parish included Richard **SANDERSON**, William **REED**, Foster **JARVIS**, William **SWANN**, and William **WILLIAMS**. Shiloh, the oldest Baptist Church in NC, was the parent church of old Cowenjack (Coinjock) Baptist Church.

A light side note on Shiloh Church, which is in present day Camden County: In the 1950s the church decided to enlarge their building, and in so doing (believe it or not) built the addition over the oldest part of the graveyard! No attempt was made to move either the remains or, worse still, to record the information on the tombstones. To compound this, they then threw the old church records away.

Early Methodists in this area included: Thomas **COKER**, Edward **DROMGOOLE**, Rev. Bannister **JARVIS**, Thomas **WOODHOUSE**, John **AUBERRO**, Ashbel **OWENS**, Shepard **OWENS**, Frederick **OWENS**, James **OWENS**, Isaac **OWENS**, and John **NEWBERN**.

On March 1st, 1662, George **DURANT** bought a tract of land from the Yeopim Indians in what is now Perquimans County. The land lies along the Perquimans River and Albemarle Sound and is still called **DURANT**'s Neck. This is the oldest land grant in North Carolina. George **DURANT**'s Bible, which is in the custody of the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, is the oldest

existing Bible in North Carolina. Needless to say, George's descendants were to eventually settle not only in North Carolina but many of the other southern states.

In 1663, following the overthrow of the Cromwell, King Charles II granted to eight of his friends, as a reward for helping to restore the monarchy, the Carolina Charter. This grant given to the eight Lord Proprietors ran from the border of the Virginia colony to what is present day Cape Kennedy, Florida and from the ocean "westward to the sea." In other words, they were given the southern half of what is today the United States!

Albemarle was the first district set up for administrative purposes. Very few of the Albemarle records have survived and the researcher is indeed fortunate that these have been transcribed by Wynette P. Haun of Durham, NC. Her two books, *Old Albermarle County, North Carolina, Miscellaneous Records*l and *Old Albermarle County, North Carolina, Land Warrants & Surveys 1681-1795*, cover all existing county records for Albemarle. In addition, she has transcribed the earliest county records for Pasquotank, Perquimans, Craven, and Bertie Counties. Write to Mrs. Haun at 243 Argonne Street, Durham, NC 27704 for a list of her books and the prices.

By 1668 the population had grown to the point that it became necessary to divide the Albemarle county area into four precincts. Shaftesbury Precinct was formed that year and would be renamed Chowan Precinct in 1681. Its present county seat, Edenton, was settled by 1710. Originally called Queen Anne's Town (1715-1722), the name was changed to Edenton in honor of Governor Charles **EDEN** who had just died.

Because overland travel was so difficult into the Albemarle-Chowan area, early settlers moved into the section using the various waterways. One of these was the Chowan River which was formed just south of the Virginia line by the junction of the Nottoway and Blackwater Rivers. One of the early Quaker Meetings in Virginia was the Blackwater Meeting. It is not surprising then that Quakers were among the early settlers. These Quaker settlers were anxious to leave the intolerance of Virginia officials behind them. With their habits of thrift, hard work, and care of their own, the Quakers were welcome settlers into the new colony.

For a while it seemed that the Quakers, and other dissenters, would again suffer religious intolerance as John **LOCKE** designed his "Grand Plan" for the colony. It included a mandatory state church – Anglican of course! The leaders of the colony were split over the question, as were many of the people. This conflict would result in the Cary Rebellion which could be termed a North Carolina Civil War. It can also rightly be termed as the first battle for separation of church and state. Thomas **POLLOCK** was the leader for the governmental factor that favored a state church, while Edward **MOSELEY** (although an ardent Anglican) felt that the state had no authority to enforce a religion upon the populace.

Early Chowan records are full of the oldest family names in North Carolina history -- the **SMITHWICH**'s; the **BRYAN**'s (who later appear in Craven, Johnston, Dobbs, Wayne, and Lenoir counties); the **BRASWELL**'s (whose first ancestor was Rev. Robert **BRACEWELL** of Isle of Wight Co., VA and whose descendants settled in Bertie, Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston, Wayne, and by 1800 some were in Anson county); the **COCKBURN**'s, whose name changed in spelling to **COBURN**, and were later in Tyrell, Martin, and then on to Anson county; the **HARDY**/**HARDEE** family who would become the progenitors of the name in Dobbs, Wayne, Greene, and Lenoir counties; Henry **SPELLER**, a merchant whose later records would be in Bertie county; the **DURANT**'s and **FORT**'s who would play a role in the records of numerous eastern NC counties. One interesting family is that of the **TURBEVILLE**'s, who by the time they got to Duplin and Sampson counties were known as **TROUBLEFIELD**s!

Bath County has long been a discontinued county, and the surviving records, most of which were land grants, bills of sale, deeds, etc., can be found in the Beaufort County Deed Books. The first ten books of Bath County, covering the period 1701 (with a scattered few earlier entries) to 1729, have been carefully transcribed into *Deed Book 1 of Beaufort County*. The earliest land grant in the Beaufort area was to Capt. Thomas **BLOUNT**.

Early settlers in the Bath area included Capt. Richard **SMITH**, John **BUNTIN** and wife Ellis (Alice), Capt. Nicholas Thomas **JONES** (a mariner), Landgrave Robert **DANIEL**, Tobias **KNIGHT**, Richard **DURHAM**, John **DURHAM**, Capt. **BLOUNT**, William **WILSON** and wife Ann and his children, Ann Jr., Mary, James,

and Richard. Reading the names of these first families and the earliest settlers is like reading the court minutes of Surry and Isle of Wight counties Virginia.

The names that appear in the early records of Beaufort County were: John **ARCHBELL**, Thomas **ARNOLD**, Simon **ALDERSON**, John **BERNARD**, William **BARROW**, Abraham **BATSON**, Thomas **BLOUNT**, William **BRICE**, John **BUNTIN**, William **BUTCHER**, Jacob **CARROW**, William **COLLINS**, Richard, John, and Thomas **DURHAM**, Thomas **DEADHAM**, David **DUPREE**, Francis **GARGANUS**, Farnedfould **GREEN**, John **GRIMES**, Nathaniel **HALL**, William **HANCOCK**, Thomas **HARDING**, James **HOGG**, Nicholas Thomas **JONES**, Josiah **JONES**, Fred **JONES**, John **LAWSON**, Abraham **MELLYNE**, Roger **MONTAGNE**, Thomas **NEUMAN**, James **NEVILLE**, Richard **ODEN**, David **PERKINS**, John **PORTER**, William **POWELL**, Lionel **READING**, Giles **SHUTE**, Levi **TRUEWHITE**, Collingswood **WARD** (his name is sometimes seen as Collings **WOODWARD**), William **WINN**, Nathaniel **WYERSDALE**, and George & John **WHITE**.

Some of the earliest settlers in the Hyde area signed a petition which, while undated, had to be before 1712 as it refers to the county as Wickham and as a precinct of Bath County. Signatures on this petition included: Nich's **DAW**, Wm. **LEWIS**, Philip **HOWARD**, J. **BRIGHT**, Henry **EBORNE**, Wm. **ADAMS**, Jno. **SULLEVENT**, Francis **LINGFIELD**, Thos. **GOODIN**, Wm. **PRICE**, Jos. **HALL**, Richard **HARVEY**, James **WOLFE**, Thomas **DAVIS**, Darby **SULLEVENT**, Samuel **NORTON**, Thomas **MORRIS**, Jacob **BODITT**, Joseph **HULL**, Richard **WILKSON**, Abraham **WILKSON**, Isaac **JACOB**, Roger **MONTEGE**, Jno **ROPER**, Wm. **WINDLEY**, Jno. **FOREMAN**, Ricard **RUTTMAN**, Humphrey **EDWARDS**, Robert **AREEN**, Jno. **MARSHALL**, Thos. **WOLFE**, Jonathan **WATTSON**, Jno. **SQUIRES**, J. **JACKSON**, Jno. **PROCTOR**, Jno **MASON**, Jos. **SLADE**, Thomas **TULEY**, Christopher **HARDY**, Wm. **BELL**, George **BELL**, Simon **SILVERTHORN**, Mathias **TYCEE**, Ben. **SANDERS**, Jno. **SLADE**, Robert **BANKS**, Thomas **SMITH**, Henry **PRICE**, Chas. **PHILLIPS**, Eman. **CLEAWES**, Wm. **HOWSING**, James **BRITE**, Wm. **BONNER**, Richard **BACHELER**, Lodwick **MARTIN**, Richard **STUBS**, Robert **SPRING**, Georges **CLEVES**, Jno. **MASON**, Daniel **FOX**. One of the earliest ship building families in the area was the **TULLE** family. They first appear in the records in 1709. Their name has been spelled as **TULEY**, **TOOLEY**, **TOOLY**, as well as **TULLE**.

Some important sources for records dealing with these first counties of North Carolina, other than surviving county records, are the *Colonial Higher Court Minutes and the Minutes of the Executive Council*. These have been published by the NC State Archives, and each volume is well indexed. I might add that these are very reasonable in price. Except for one volume, none of them exceed $25 in cost. You can write to NC State Archives, Publications Division, 106 E. Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27611 for a list of their books in print. It has been in these two series that I have found surviving records dealing with re-marriage of widows, administrations of estates, death of minor children, as well as the naturalizations of Huguenots.

For the earliest land records in NC, which were primarily land patents, I recommend the works of Margaret Hofmann. Write to her at P. O. Box 446, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870 for list of books.

As a source for very early estate records, be sure to check the *Colonial Court Records* (CCR) which are filed under the title CCR in the original records card catalogue at the NC State Archives. The records, which were found in the Chowan County Courthouse in the 1960s, cover this early northeastern NC area and include some from Virginia as well. The alphabetical list of these records makes it very easy to tell if your person is included in these records.

I would caution you against the will abstracts by Grimes and Olds. Both of these works are full of errors of commission as well as omission. I do highly recommend the work of Dr. Thornton W. Mitchell. His two volume work titled *North Carolina Wills: A Testator Index, 1665-1900* is an index to the surviving wills of NC for the time period. You will note that the date begins in 1665, which is the date of the first will which was probated in NC. I find it interesting that it was the will of a lady, Mary **FORTSEN** – interesting because she was not a widow. For her to be able to execute a will that was probated, it meant that she had either a prenuptial agreement or some other legal power which enabled her as a married woman to execute a will. We do know that, at the time of the will, not only was her husband living, but she had a son and was expecting another child, Therefore, we can conclude that she was relatively young. The clues to why Mary **FORTSEN** could execute a will may well have been in Surry, Isle of Wight, or Norfolk county records. I have

often wondered about the fate of the son we know she had as well as the possible second child – did she die in childbirth?

These early settlers into North Carolina were a hearty lot, well-imbued with the concept of their rights as free born men of England. Independent, resourceful, jealously protective of their rights, not extremely religious, and even here they displayed their inherent right to choose rather than to have choices made for them. These are traits that can be said to exist even today.

The area of Pasquotank in 1667 was the site of the **CULPEPPER** Rebellion which was a conflict over the rights of the Crown vs. the rights of the People. For an in-depth account of **CULPEPER**'s Rebellion I suggest you read Hugh F. Rankin's book, *Upheaval in Albemarle*, which was published by the Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission in 1962. Of the rebellion John **WHEELER** states, "This was the germ of the great principles that ripened more than one hundred years after into our glorious Revolution of 1776, and its rich fruits were our National Independence and Liberty." A true example of our NC motto, "To be rather than to seem."

References: *Historical Sketches of North Carolina from 1584 To 1851* by John H. Wheeler; *Old Albermarle County, North Carolina, Land Warrents & Surveys 1681-1795* by Wynette P. Haun; and *Old Albermarle County, North Carolina, Miscellaneous Records 1678-1737* by Wynette P. Haun.

Samford Institute Planned

Reprinted from *NGS Newsletter*, Volume 18, No. 6, 1992, Page 162

The Samford University Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research will hold its 29th annual session at the Samford University Library, Birmingham, Alabama, during 13-18 June 1993.

Levels and topics of courses to be presented are Fundamentals of Genealogical Research (Sandra H. Luebking, coordinator); Intermediate Genealogy (Lloyd D. Bockstruck, coordinator); The New South; Gulf States and Trans-Applachia (Dr. James R. Johnson, coordinator); Advanced Genealogical Methods (Elizabeth Shown Mills, coordinator); Genealogy as a Profession (Helen F. M. Leary, coordinator); and the 1993 Specialty Course: European Genealogical Research and Emigration with special lecturer Dr. John Philip Colletta (Marilyn Miller Morton, coordinator). The intermediate course, completion of the NGS home-study course, or genealogical certification is a prerequisite for the advanced course.

In addition to the courses held at Samford University Campus, the Samford University British and Irish Institute on Genealogy and Historical Research will be held during 5-28 July 1993. This is a 3½ week study/research trip to the British Isles directed by Marilyn Miller Morton, F.I.G.R.S. The 1993 trip was filled by mid-October 1992. Those interested in the 1993 or 1994 trip should express an interest soon.

Enrollment in all the above courses is limited, and early registration is recommended. For further information, write or phone:

Institute of Genealogy
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The Genesis of Wake County

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"Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's Blessings Attend Her!
While We Live We Will Cherish, Protect and Defend Her."

[**Ed. Note:** The object of the Booklet is to aid in developing and preserving North Carolina History. The proceeds arising from its publication will be devoted to patriotic purposes.

When the editors of *The Booklet* requested me to prepare a sketch bearing in some way upon the history of Wake County, no particular period or epoch was assigned me. Thus having a space of more than one hundred and thirty years from which to choose my subject, I have decided that nothing more profitable can be selected than to start with "*In the beginning*" – and so I term this brief dissertation "The Genesis of Wake County." I shall endeavor to tell something of the county's origin, of its colonial history, and of the part its people bore in the War of the Revolution, closing with the year 1783, when Great Britain acknowledged North Carolina (with her sister colonies) to be a "free, sovereign, and independent State." My narrative will close about ten years before the foundation of the City of Raleigh, which is the State capital of North Carolina and what our English ancestors would call the "shire-town" of Wake County.

Probably the first white man who ever set foot in the area which is now embraced in Wake county was John **LAWSON**, the explorer and historian, who made his journey in 1700 and crossed Neuse River at the northern end of the present county of Wake, about five miles from where the village and college of Wake Forest now stand. Speaking of the falls of the river (which he called a creek), Lawson says: "We went about 10 Miles, and sat down at the Falls of a large Creek, where lay mighty Rocks, the Water making a strange Noise, as if a great many Water-Mills were going at once. I take this to the Falls of Neus-Creek, called by the Indians, Wee quo Whom." Another early reference to the land now lying in Wake county is found on a large map made by "Capt. John **COLLET**, Governor of Fort Johnston," dedicated to King George the Third, and published by an Act which passed the British Parliament on May 1, 1770. This map gives Neuse River (spelling it Nuse), and also shows many of that river's tributaries which flow through Wake county, and are still known by the same names. Among these are the two streams on the north and south of the present city of Raleigh, viz.: Crabtree Creek, and Walnut Creek (which **COLLET** calls "Walnut Tree Creek"); also Middle Creek further down, which is now partly in Johnston county. Then, on the eastern side of Neuse River, going up-stream, we find New Light Creek, Beaver Dan Creek, and the Ledge of Rocks. One error in **COLLET**'s map is representing Richland Creek as forming part of the headwaters of Crabtree, when, in fact, it is on the northern side of Neuse River, flowing into the river a few miles below the Falls, while Crabtree Creek is on the southern side of the river.

The county of Wake was brought into existence when England's reigning monarch was George the Third and when William **TRYON** was Royal Governor of the Colony of North Carolina. It is named in honor of Governor **TRYON**'s wife whose maiden name was Margaret **WAKE**. With the exception of Dare county, it is the only county in the State named for a woman. Though it was not fully organized till 1771, its origin was about the end of the year 1770 when a bill was introduced into the Lower House of the Legislature of the Colony at New Bern, on December 23^{d}, providing for the creation of Wake county; and the Upper House, or Governor's council, passed the bill on the 27th of the same month, thus making it a law – Chapter XXII of the Public Laws of 1770. This Act, a somewhat lengthy document of sixteen sections, sets forth as a reason for the creation of the new county that "the large extent of the said counties of Johnston, Cumberland, and Orange, renders it grievous and burthensome to many of the inhabitants thereof to attend the Courts, General Musters, and Public Meetings therein." The territory at first included in Wake county was taken from the three counties named in the above quoted extract. By the Act referred to, Joel **LANE**, Theophilus **HUNTER**, Hardy **SANDERS**, Joseph **LANE**, John **HINTON**, Thomas **HINES**,

and Thomas **CRAWFORD** were appointed commissioners to lay off land on which to erect a Court-House, Jail, Stocks, etc., and Joel **LANE**, James **MARTIN**, and Theophilus **HUNTER** were authorized to contract with workmen for the erection of the said buildings and stocks. Joel **LANE**, John **SMITH**, Theophilus **HUNTER**, Farquard **CAMPBELL**, and Walter **GIBSON** were then directed to run the boundary as specified in the Act creating the county. This law will be found in the Revisal published by James **DAVIS** at New Bern in 1773. According to its own provisions, said Act was not to take effect till March 12, 1771.

During the year in which Wake county was taking shape as a territory separate and distinct from its mother counties of Johnston, Orange, and Cumberland, North Carolina was in the throes of a small civil war – what is known is history as the Insurrection of the Regulators. The chief seat of trouble was in Orange county; and in Wake (a part of what had been Orange) there was also some disaffection to the government, but no acts of violence and incendiarism by the Regulators occurred here, as was the case in Orange, Granville, and other counties. As early as 1768 Governor **TRYON** had gone with some colonial militia against the Regulators; but, on that expedition, there was no blood-shed, as the Regulators agreed to cease their lawlessness. In this expedition of 1768 one of the officers in the Governor's army was Major John **HINTON** who appeared at the head of a detachment from Johnston county. By the Act of 1770, creating Wake, Major **HINTON**'s plantation was included in the new county. Thereupon Governor **TRYON** promoted him to the rank of Colonel and called for his services in a second expedition against the Regulators in the early Spring of 1771. The chief place of rendezvous for the colonial militia, which served under **TRYON**, was Wake Cross-roads, about where Raleigh now stands. The Governor's own headquarters were at country-seat called **HUNTER**'s Lodge, owned by the elder Theophilus **HUNTER**, on the present Fayetteville Road, two or three miles south of Raleigh. This place is now owned by Ransom **HINTON**, Esq., a descendant both of Colonel John **HINTON** and Theophilus **HUNTER**. **HUNTER**'s Lodge is not the same as Spring Hill, a neighboring plantation later owned by Theophilus **HUNTER**, junior. Near Wake Cross-roads Governor **TRYON** tarried with his troops May 2d till May 8th, and then set out towards the scene of the disturbances. About a week later, on May 16, 1771, was fought the Battle of Alamance, where the insurgents were defeated and scattered by the Governor's little army of North Carolina militia – a force about half their own number. In this expedition the Wake county troops under Colonel **HINTON** acquitted themselves with honor, and received high commendation for the part they bore in the battle.

At the beginning of **TRYON**'s march from Wake Cross-roads it was found necessary for his Corps of Engineers to cut a new road, as the old one – the "Granville Tobacco Path" – was too rough for artillery to pass over. The new thoroughfare was called Ramsgate Road. By the mellowing process of time, Ramsgate assumed a more sentimental form and became *Ramcat*, also giving its name to a section of our county where the more cultured classes write it Rhamkatte. The latter locality, as everyone knows, is a great trade center which supplies Raleigh with light-wood, 'possums, and blackberries, and even begins to threaten the commercial supremacy of our sister county of Chatham in its chief source of support, the rabbit industry.

But my tribute to Rhamkatte has caused me to digress from the course of this narrative, which has to do with the history in general of Wake county. The Charter of the new county was signed by Governor **TRYON**, in the name of the King, on May 22, 1771, while he was on the Alamance expedition, and this important document was entrusted to the personal care of Colonel John **HINTON**, who presented it in open court after his return home.

In the early days of Wake county the chief legal tribunal of a county in North Carolina was called the "Inferior Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions." It was composed of all (or a quorum) of the Justices of the Peace meeting in joint session four times yearly. There were also Judicial Districts in the Colony. Those districts were composed of several counties, over all of which the "Superior Court" had higher jurisdiction than the above county courts. The Superior Courts were the highest tribunals in the Colony, and their sessions were presided over by the Chief Justice of North Carolina and two "Assistant Judges." Wake county was in what was known as the Hillsborough District, and all of its business with the Superior Court had to be transacted at the town of Hillsborough. The lawyers of that day often came down from Hillsborough, and from other localities, even Virginia, to appear in the Wake Court of Pleas and Quarter

Sessions. On its Docket between 1771 and 1783 we find the names of a number of practicing attorneys, among whom were Bromfield **RIDLEY**, John **KINCHEN**, John **RAND**, James **FORSYTH**, Joseph **TAYLOR**, David **GORDON**, D'Arcy **FOWLER**, James **WILLIAMS**, John **BONTON**, John **PENN**, Henry **GIFFORD**, Henry **LIGHTFOOT**, James **SPILLER**, and Alexander **GRAY**. Some of these gentlemen regularly resided in Wake county. **PENN** lived in Granville and was afterwards a signer of the National Declaration of Independence.

The first Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Wake met on June 4, 1771. There were present Theophilus **HUNTER**, Presiding Justice, and the following Justices: Joel **LANE**, Joseph **LANE**, Benjamin **HARDY**, James **MARTIN**, Hardy **SANDERS**, Abraham **HILL**, Thomas **WOOTTEN**, James **JONES**, Thomas **CRAWFORD**, and Tingnall **JONES**. Among other officers present were Michael **ROGERS**, High Sheriff; John **ROGERS** and James **ALFORD**, Deputy Sheriffs; John **RICE**, Clerk of the Court and Deputy Clerk for the Crown in the county of Wake; and Bromfield **RIDLEY**, King's Deputy Attorney. It is recorded that when another session of this Court met it was at "Bloomsberry, in the County of Wake." Bloomsberry, more properly Bloomsbury, was the name of a hamlet erected at Wake Cross-roads, the present site of the city of Raleigh. The hamlet of Bloomsbury was also known as Wake Courthouse.

In days, prior to the Revolution, and for some time after that war, it was the law that any person convicted of perjury should have both his ears cropped off by the common hangman and nailed to the pillory. One ear was so cropped for subornation of perjury. Hence any person who was "crop-eared" was always regarded with distrust. But occasionally a citizen was deprived of his ear without due process of law, in consequence of the cannibalistic propensity of some adversary with whom he was engaged in a rough and tumble fight – or "battle," as the old records would say. When such a misfortune befell a man, he generally went into court and had an entry made of the fact that his ear had been bitten off, and not cropped for perjury or subornation thereof. There are several entries of this class on the old records of Wake county. At September Term, 1771, we find the following: "Averington **McKELROY** came into court, and by the oath of Mr. Isaac **HUNTER** proved that he unluckily lost a piece from the top of his right ear by Jacob **ODEM**'s biting it off in a battle." Nor was Mr. **McKELROY** the only belligerent who was wounded in battle by a sharp-toothed antagonist; for, by a formal entry made at September Term, 1772, of the above court, we are also informed: "James **MURR** came into court and produced John **PATTERSON**, a witness to prove how and in what manner he lost his ear, who made oath that after a battle between said **MURR** and one Wagstaff **CANNADY**, he (the said **PATTERSON**) found a piece of his (**MURR**'s) ear on the ground: to wit the right ear." Those "good old-fashioned customs" will never come again – and for this may the Lord make us thankful!

There is a homely old proverb, perhaps familiar to some of my readers, which says: "Never trust a nigger with a gun." Our forefathers in the Colonial Assembly, it would seem, went even further and were not even willing to trust a nigger with a club. In examining the proceedings of the court of Wake county, at September Term, 1774, we find the following order: "Whereas, it hath lately been a practice of sundry slaves in this county, especially upon Crab Tree and Walnut Creeks, to carry clubs loaded on the ends with lead or pewter, contrary to the Act of Assembly, to the annoyance of the inhabitants, which may be attended with dangerous and evil consequences, the court therefore appoints the chairman to cause to be put up advertisements at the court-house and other public places in this country, requiring the masters, mistresses, or overseers of slaves, to prohibit their slaves from carrying such unlawful weapons, certifying to them at the same time that, if they therein fail, the magistrates will strictly put in execution the law against such an evil and dangerous practice."

On October 6, 1772, Colonel John **HINTON** made a list of the officers of his regiment of Wake county troops; and this roster is here given; for so many of the officers therein, now have descendants living in Wake County and elsewhere that it will doubtless be of interest. The following is a copy in full:

Colonel – John **HINTON**.
Lieutenant-Colonel – Joel **LANE**.
Major – Theophilus **HUNTER**.

Captains – Simon **TURNER**, John **HINTON**, junior, James **MOORE**, Samuel **PEARSON**, Nathaniel **JONES**, Edward **MOBLEY**, Jeremiah **MOBLEY**, Michael **ROGERS**, Sandy **SANDERS**, William **SIMMS**, and William Anderson **FOWLER**.
Lieutenants – John **MYATT**, Swann **THOMPSON**, Edward **MOBLEY**, junior, John **BEDDINGFIELD**, Tingnall **JONES**, Dempsey **POWELL**, Jacob **UTLEY**, Isham **HENDOR**, and Mosier **JONES**.
Ensigns – Andrew **COLLINS**, Reuben **ROGERS**, Jacob **BLEDSOE**, Joshua **SUGG**, Thomas **PHILIPS**, Aaron **ROGERS**, Etheldred **JONES**, Joel **SIMMS**, and Godfrey **FOWLER**.

The gentlemen who held the office of High Sheriff of the county of Wake from the foundation of the county to the close of the Revolution, were the following: Michael **ROGERS**, from the foundation of the county till June, 1773; Thomas **HINES**, from June 1773, till June, 1777; Thomas **WOOTTEN**, from June, 1777, till September, 1780; Hardy **SANDERS**, from September, 1780, till September, 1782; and Britain **SANDERS**, from September, 1782, till after American independence was acknowledged. During the days of our colonial existence the office of High Sheriff was not only of importance but of the greatest honor as well, as has always been the case in Great Britain, where even now some of the principal peers hold the title as an hereditary honor – the Duke of Montrose being hereditary High Sheriff of Dumbartonshire, the Duke of Argyll hereditary High Sheriff of Argyllshire, with other noblemen of like rank who might be mentioned.

At the beginning of the War of the Revolution, field-officers for the troops of Wake County were appointed by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina at Hillsborough on the 9th of September, 1775, as follows: John **HINTON**, Colonel; Theophilus **HUNTER**, Lieutenant-Colonel; John **HINTON**, junior, First Major; and Thomas **HINES**, Second Major. These officers were re-elected to the same ranks by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina at Halifax on the 22d of April, 1776. At a later period Thomas **WOOTTEN** was also Colonel; and Michael **ROGERS**, Lieutenant-Colonel, the latter being appointed in February, 1778. There may have been some other changes also.

About the beginning of January, 1776, there was a great uprising of the Tories of North Carolina, chiefly among the Highland Scotch of the Cape Fear section, with some of the old Regulators from further west; and Wake County was called upon to do her part in suppressing the out-break. Colonel **HINTON** then marched eastward with a detachment of his regiment, which became a part of Colonel Richard **CASWELL**'s command, numbering about eight hundred. These later united with the lesser command of Colonel Alexander **LILLINGTON**, after which the joint forces (about a thousand men) gave battle to a vastly superior force of Loyalists at Moore's Creek Bridge, on the 27th of February, 1776. The scene of this fight was then in New Hanover County, but is now a part of the county of Pender. The result was one of the most crushing defeats which ever befell the King's troops in America. Colonel **CASWELL** (later General and Governor), who commanded in this battle, afterwards spoke in high terms of the bravery there displayed by Colonel **HINTON**.

A good deal of recruiting was done in Wake County while the war was in progress. In the Summer of 1781, one of the French volunteer officers, Francis Marquis of Malmedy, mustered into his regiment a company of Wake Light Horse. Of this company Solomon **WOOD** was Captain, Mark **MYATT** was Lieutenant, and Thomas **GRAY** was Cornet. In connection with the last named rank (now no longer in use) it may be mentioned that a Cornet was a commissioned officer in a cavalry company whose duty it was to carry the colors of his troop.

While the above Whigs were striving for independence, the Tories were by no means inactive, though few could stay in Wake County. When a man refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new State government, he was ordered to move out of North Carolina. Alexander **MUNN** and Sampson **STRICKLAND** were driven out for so refusing, and there may have been others. **MUNN**'s property, with that of other Loyalists, was later confiscated by Chapter VI. of The Laws of 1781. He went to Nova Scotia in 1783.

There were some men who attempted to shirk the military duty which the law required of them during the Revolution. Of this class was one Timothy **DUCK**, who failed to appear when summoned for military duty in April, 1781. At that time Colonel Thomas **WOOTTEN** commanded the militia forces of Wake County. In accordance with a power which was given him by law, Colonel **WOOTTEN** ordered the Sheriff to seize

and sell **DUCK**'s plantation. With the proceeds of this sale, John **ABERNETHIE** was hired as a substitute, and the unfortunate **DUCK** had to hunt for another nest.

The most active and daring partisan in North Carolina on the Tory side during the Revolution was Colonel David **FANNING**, a native of what afterwards became the county of Wake, though that part of Wake was in Johnston at the time of his birth. The deeds of blood committed by him in his native State fill a volume which he prepared, entitled ***FANNING**'s Narrative*. After the war, when North Carolina passed an "Act of Pardon and Oblivion," giving a general amnesty to her late enemies, he was excepted by name from its provisions, and died an exile in Canada.

Wake county had a good share in establishing the independent government of North Carolina. To the Provincial Congress at New Bern in April, 1775, John **HINTON**, Michael **ROGERS**, and Tingnall **JONES** were sent as its delegates. In another Provincial Congress, held at Hillsborough in August of the same year, the county's representatives were John **HINTON**, Joel **LANE**, Theophilus **HUNTER**, Michael **ROGERS**, Tingnall **JONES**, John **RAND** and Thomas **HINES**. On September 9th, while the last named Congress was in session, it appointed Committees of Safety for the several Districts into which the State was divided, and Joel **LANE**, Michael **ROGERS**, and John **HINTON**, of Wake, were made members for the Hillsborough District, of which their county was a part. In the Provincial Congress at Halifax in April, 1776, the representatives from Wake were Tingnall **JONES**, John **RAND**, John **HINTON**, Joel **LANE** and William **HOOPER**. The last name gentleman, Mr. **HOOPER**, who is recorded as a delegate from Wake, was not a citizen of the county. Later he added to his already established fame by signing the National Declaration of Independence. Another Provincial Congress met at Halifax in November, 1776, and from Wake County to that body went Britain **FULLER**, James **JONES**, Tingnall **JONES**, John **RICE** and Michael **ROGERS**. On April 19, 1776, during the session of the first Provincial Congress at Halifax, Theophilus **HUNTER** and Thomas **HINES**, of Wake, were made members of a Committee to procure, by purchase or otherwise, fire-arms for use by the American troops.

In the State Senate of North Carolina during the Revolution, Wake County was represented by James **JONES** in 1777, by Michael **ROGERS** from 1778 till 1781, and by Joel **LANE** from 1782 till after the end of the war. In the House of Commons of North Carolina during the war, appeared the following Wake County members: John **RAND** and Tingnall **JONES** in 1777; Lodwick **ALFORD** and Hardy **SANDERS** in 1778; Thomas **HINES** and John **HINTON**, junior, in 1779; Nathaniel **JONES** and John **HUMPHRIES** in 1780; Burwell **POPE** and James **HINTON** in 1781 and 1782; and Theophilus **HUNTER** and Hardy **SANDERS** in 1783.

While the above delegates from Wake in the Provincial Congresses and General Assemblies were looking after the State's general welfare, the interests of the county were faithfully guarded at home by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Among the Justices who sat at different times in this tribunal during the Revolution were the following: John **ABERNETHIE**, Lodwick **ALFORD**, Kedar **BRYAN**, Richard **BANKS**, Thomas **CRAWFORD**, Joseph **DAVIS**, Abraham **HILL**, Thomas **HINES**, John **HINTON**, John **HINTON**, junior, James **HINTON**, Francis **HOBSON**, Theophilus **HUNTER**, Albridgton **JONES**, James **JONES**, Nathaniel **JONES** of White Plains,* Tingnall **JONES**, Joel **LANE**, Joseph **LANE**, James **MARTIN**, James **MOORE**, Burwell **POPE**, Michael **ROGERS**, Hardy **SANDERS**, Joshua **SUGG**, William **WALTON**, John **WHITAKER**, and Thomas **WOOTTEN**. Beginning with the early part of 1777, the court composed of these Justices cited various citizens of the county to take the oath of allegiance to the new State government as required by a recent enactment. When a person refused to take such oath, he was forthwith ordered to leave the county and State.

In 1781 one of the sessions of the General Assembly of North Carolina (there were two or more sessions that year) met at Bloomsbury, the county seat of Wake. Col. Joel **LANE**'s residence (which is still standing in the city of Raleigh) was its place of meeting. At that time the State and Continental paper money had become so utterly worthless that the sum of fifteen thousand pounds was paid by the Assembly to Colonel

*Nathaniel **JONES** of White Plains lived near the present village of Cary. He died in 1815. His connection by marriage (though probably not of the same paternal line), Nathaniel **JONES**, Sr., of Crabtree, who died in 1810, was a brother of Robert **JONES**, Jr. ("Robin" **JONES**), Attorney General under Governors **DOBBS** and **TRYON**. See **JONES** Genealogy by Col. Cadwallader **JONES**. Nathaniel **JONES**, Jr., of Crabtree died in 1828, and was father of the late Kimbrough **JONES**, Sr.

LANE for the rent of his house for two weeks, with pasturage included. During this session several detachments of troops were ordered to Bloomsbury for the Assembly's protection.

The present city of Raleigh, as is well known, stands on land purchased by North Carolina from Col. Joel **LANE** for the purpose of erecting thereon the capital of the State. **LANE**'s deed to the State is dated April 5, 1792, and the streets of the new town were laid out shortly thereafter.

In 1835 and again in 1841 the United States Government published lists of soldiers of the Revolution who were pensioned for services in that war. At the risk of being tedious, I give the Wake County lists in full. Persons desiring a statement of the war record of any veteran herein named can obtain the same free of charge by addressing a request therefore to the Commissioner of Pensions, at Washington City. Except when other wise designated, persons mentioned were privates in the service of North Carolina. Some of the names are spelled differently on the two lists, and these variations I have indicated below. The list published in 1835 was as follows: Berthett **ALLEN**, James **ADAMS**, Philip **ADAMS**, James **AMES**, John **AMOS**, Christopher **BABB**, James **BROWN**, Jesse **BRYANT** (Virginia), William **BURTON** (or William H. **BURTON**), Jacob **BYRUM**, Benjamin **CARPENTER**, James **CHRISTIAN** 2nd, William **CLIFTON**, George **COLE**, Robert **DODD**, Reuben **EVANS**, John **GREEN**, Jesse **HARRIS** (or **HORRIS**), James **HUGHES** (Virginia), Thomas **JINKS** (Corporal), Francis **JONES**, Vincent **KING**, Joshua **LYNCH**, David **MABRY**, Jesse **MANUEL**, John **MARR**, Shadrach **MEDLIN**, Naaman **MILLS**, James **NANCE**, senior (Virginia), Jesse **OSBORN**, Drury **PITTIFORD** (Virginia), William **POLK** (Major), Elisha **POPE** (Virginia), Frederick **RIGSBY** (or **RIGSBEE**), Thomas **ROSS**, John **RHODES**, Aaron **ROBERTS**, Robert **SNEED** (Virginia), Joseph **SHAW** (Pennsylvania), Isaac **SMITH**, Samuel **STANDEFORD** (Virginia), Samuel **SCARBOROUGH**, senior, (Virginia), Jonathan **SMITH**, senior (Captain), John **SHERRON**, John **SWENNEY**, William **TATE**, Nathan **UPCHURCH**, William **WILDER**, Burrell (or Burwell) **WHITEHEAD**, John **WALKER**, John **WILLIAMS**, and Jesse **WALL**. In addition to the above, the list of 1841 gives the following names, without indicating rank, or State in which they served: James **HARWARD**, Thomas **HOLLAND**, Richard **PIPEN**, William **SLEDD**, Rufus **WILLIE**, and William **WOOD**. Some of these veterans were dead before lists were published. Joel **TERRELL**, whose name also appears on the pension roll of 1835, appears to have rendered his military service in the United States Army after the Revolution – possibly in the War of 1812.

When the county of Wake was first created, and up to the time of the Revolution, the Church of England was established by law, and each county contained one or more parishes. The one in Wake was called the Parish of St. Margaret, this probably being done to canonize, as it were, the same lady in whose honor the county was called – Mrs. **TRYON**, formerly Miss Margaret **WAKE**, a zealous church-woman and generous contributor to religious work in the colony. I have also seen it stated that the present townships of St. Mary's and St. Matthew's in Wake County take their names from either chapels or parishes of the old Established Church in the colony.

By what I have already set forth herein, my story has been brought to a close. It was not at first intended to impose upon the patience of my readers further than to bring the history of Wake County down to a time when North Carolina's independence of Great Britain was acknowledged. But I can not resist the temptation of adding a few more words about the men and customs of that day.

The old colonists were so sturdy and substantial a race of men, not the mimic courtiers so finely pictured in the historical novels dealing with that time. They had their virtues and they had their vices, as men always have had and always will have. They were not devoid of ability as legislators, and possessed a practical knowledge of the needs of the colony. Personally they were bold, fearless, and independent, prompt to answer a call for their services in the field, at times too forward in a personal quarrel. At the period of which I write there were places in North Carolina, particularly in the extreme east, where could be found commodious houses, churches, schools, and private libraries, together with what were then considered the luxuries of life. But when some of the bolder spirits of that time pushed westward and set up new homes in what is now the center of the State, they had more serious problems to confront than those to which they had been accustomed. The early pioneers of Wake County knew more about blazing paths through primeval forests by which they were surrounded than they knew about winding through the intricate mazes of a minuet. Great houses, servants, and fine apparel form no part of the equipment of a backwoodsman. Even so we find it in the Gospel of St. Luke that when the multitude sought St. John the Baptist, it was

asked of them: "What went ye out into the wilderness for to see? * * * A man clothed in soft raiment? Behold, they which are gorgeously apparelled, and live delicately, are in kings courts." So might an old colonist in Wake County describe the locality where his lot was cast, not as a place of soft raiment and delicate living, but a land

"Where thoughts, and tongues, and hands, are bold and free,
And friends will find a welcome, foes a grave;
And where none kneel, save when to heaven they pray-
Nor even then, unless in their own way."

Italian Surnames

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If working with Italian surnames, write to Thomas E. Militello, MD, 6932 Crest Rd., Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90274. He has a computerized database of all researchers as well as surnames and provinces they are researching. Include an SASE and 90¢ postage, and he will send a printout list of surnames being searched and a four-page newsletter.

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ALLEN

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Raleigh, NC 27606
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Any man or woman shall be eligible for membership in the Order who, being a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant, in the male or female line, of an ancestor who was invested as a **Knight of the Bath**, who was at all times unfailing in loyalty to, and rendered active service in the cause for, the King or Queen. These Knights are listed in the **Rolls of the Knights of the Bath**, from the year 1127 AD through the year 1661 AD.

MEMBERSHIP – Application for membership shall be made upon duplicate blank forms prescribed by the Order, and shall in each case set forth the name, residence and services of his/her ancestor or ancestors in the **Knight of the Bath** from whom he/she claims eligibility.

An applicant for membership must be sponsored by two members in good standing, and he/she shall make oath that the statements in his/her application are true to the best of his/her knowledge and belief. The applicant shall send such application, together with the admission fee, to the Registrar of the Order, who shall examine the claims of the applicant for eligibility; and no applicant shall be admitted to membership until the Registrar of the Order approves.

Each member of the Order shall be entitled to a certificate of membership, duly attested by the Marshall of the Order and the Keeper of the Signet and Rolls of the Order, to which certificate shall be affixed he seal of the Order.

Whenever an applicant for membership in the Order is a lineal descendant of a present or former member of the Order whose application contains definite authority for the ancestor of that present member having been eligible as a Descendant of the Knights of the Bath, it shall only be necessary to establish his descent from such present or former member and include such member's National Number, provided that proofs satisfactory to the Registrar of the Order are in his/her files to establish the line of descent from the ancestor to the present or former member.

FEES AND DUES – The admission fee for membership in the Order shall be one hundred sixty dollars ($160.00). A few of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) shall accompany each supplemental claim to establish additional ancestral lines.

The badge of the Order may be purchased by any member. A five-pointed star may be displayed on the ribbon supporting the insignia at ratio of one star for each approved supplemental application.

During the **Charter Membership** period (January 1, 1993 thru December 31, 1993), there will be no charge for the **Badge of the Order** and the **Ancestral Certificate**. After the charter membership period ends, these items will be sold separately from the membership application fee.

Contact:

James D. Partin, Registrar
P.O. Box 5503
Gainesville, FL 32602-5503

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