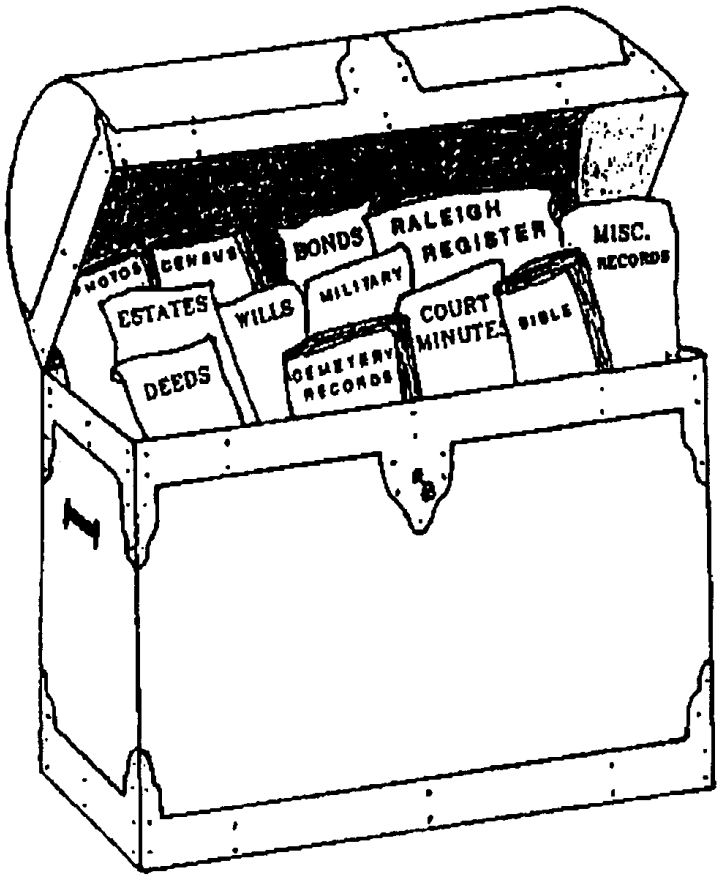
WAKE TREASURES



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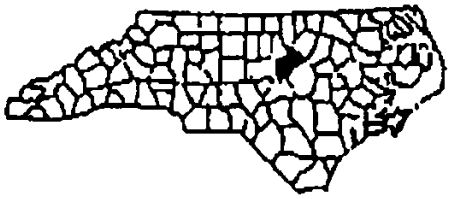
Wake County Genealogical Society



Post Office Box 17713
Raleigh, North Carolina 27619-7713

Wake County Genealogical Society, Inc. (**WCGS**) was organized in April 1982 to promote genealogical study and research, to serve as a medium of exchange of genealogical or historical information, to encourage the preservation of genealogical or historical records, to provide cultural, educational, and social opportunities involving genealogy. In 1983 **WCGS** was incorporated as a non-profit organization under the laws of the State of North Carolina.

Wake Treasures, the society's journal, is published semiannually (Winter/Spring and Summer/Fall) and is free to members on the Downloads page. The index to past issues is found at Index, Volumes 1 - 20. Past issues Volume 16 and older (printed) are sold in volume sets (order form or request via postal mail). Newer volumes can be purchased (either electronically or in print) from the WCGS Lulu Store.

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If you are interested in submitting an article for publication, please observe the following guidelines:

- The journal places an emphasis on unpublished, primary source documents with historical or genealogical significance for Wake County, North Carolina.
- Primary source documents from counties from which large numbers of inhabitants migrated into Wake County may be used provided there is no genealogical or historical society serving that county.
- Articles emphasizing methodology, instructions, and "lessons learned" will be welcomed.
- Manuscripts about Wake County residents, places, and events, past and present, will be accepted.
- Wake County family cemetery surveys and Bible records will be used as space allows.
- Articles will reflect a balance regarding time periods and needs of both the novice and experienced genealogists.

Proposals and submissions may be sent by email or postal mail. References used to compile an article must be included. Depending on the nature of a submission, minor editing may be applied, but no substantive changes will be made. Errors in original documents that are transcribed should not be corrected, but notations may be made if they are clearly indicated.

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Styles Used in Abstracts and Transcriptions: In an attempt to provide consistency throughout Wake Treasures, the Journal Committee has adopted the following styles to be used in all abstracts or transcriptions.

- Spelling: Retained as found in the original document.
- Surnames: Capitalized and bold, even in word-for-word transcriptions.
- ? following a word: Letters difficult to read, but it looks like (DUW ?) or there is a second possibility (PANN/PAW ?).
- ? following a letter in a word: Uncertain of the preceding letter (MU?RRY).
- …: Words, phrases or sentences are omitted from the original.
- Word: Word, phrase or sentence marked through in original document.
- Tho_as or Tho__s: Letter or letters illegible or missing.
- _____: Word illegible or missing.
- [Anything in brackets]: Comment from abstractor or transcriber.

Other Notations:

- NC Archives – The short form for the Reference Unit of the Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.
- CR.099.000/AR 6.0/etc. – The call or stack numbers used by the NC Archives to organize the storage of records.

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WAKE TREASURES

Journal of the Wake County Genealogical Society

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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

By Diane L Richard, Editor

Welcome to the second edition of the *Wake Treasures* of the 2011-2012 membership year. The heat of summer is upon us as are family reunions, holiday gatherings, road trips, and more–all great opportunities for us to make connections with distant cousins and possibly walk in the footsteps of our ancestors.

With this edition of the journal, you will continue to find some focus on the records of the War of 1812 (200th anniversary), the Civil War (continued celebration of its Sesquicentennial), and Bible records. Additionally, there are some other records with which you may be less familiar or typically cannot access:

- 18th Century General Assembly Petitions
- 19th Century Physician Records
- 19th Century Store Ledger
- Early 20th Century Voter Registrations

And, in the process of being transcribed for the next edition are:

- more Civil War records
- another General Assembly Petition
- continuation of Deed Book R
- maybe more Grist Mill or Slave & Free Black records
- Poor House records
- A project "YOU" are working on could be listed here!!

Most importantly, I want you to note how many different individuals contributed material to this edition of the journal! Whether it was transcribing an index (over the course of several weeks), abstracting a document (½ page) or a series of documents (several pages), writing an article, finding out-of-copyright material online, etc. – it all has added up to 100 pages of wonderful content! Many of the authors are WCGS members but not all. And, the editors cannot create this publication without your help!

Also note that in each volume of *Wake Treasures* an effort is made to include records from across time. The current volume includes records from 1792 through 1908.

We can always use some help – whether it's abstracting/transcribing or proofing records already collected, writing an article, sharing with us some of your Wake County family "gems," getting permission for WCGS to republish something you read elsewhere, or you providing your assistance "on the road." **If you go to any repository and it has manuscripts (or any form of original document) with a Wake County (NC) connection – please copy, photograph, scan, etc.**, and send to Diane L Richard <dianelrichard@mosaicrpm.com> so that it maybe transcribed or abstracted and published in a future issue of the journal – Not all the "puzzle pieces" of Wake County ancestral research are found in Wake county or even North Carolina!

Are there records that you would like to see abstracted/transcribed? Do you know where they are held? Tell us where they are, and we'll see if we can get access and include in a future edition!

As always, thanks for your continued support of WCGS and its publications.

Diane

HOW DOES ONE GET OLD BIBLE RECORDS CERTIFIED?

[**Note:** Someone asked Diane L Richard this question, and she asked several of her professional colleagues (via APG, Association for Professional Genealogists) for their response. Following is a compilation of the responses in hopes that this will help others asking the same question.

Create Digital Images

Create digital images (e.g., photograph or scan) of the Bible pages, including the cover, the title page, all pages with data on them (including loose slips of paper), and any other pages that may seem pertinent to proving dates, ownership, etc., such as a flyleaf that might say "To my devoted wife Mary, Christmas 1836" or similar. Combine the images into one pdf document with a citation footnote that appears on each page, including the provenance [see below] as you know it, and the present location/owner. The digitized record could be offered to pertinent entities as well as maintained with your records.

Digitizing these pages will allow future researchers (who might not be able to consult the originals in their current location) to arrive at their own conclusions regarding the evidence: handwriting, writing implements, which entries appear to have been recorded at one sitting, etc. The value placed on Bibles is the assumption that events are filled in *as they occurred* and are considered original sources. This originality is enhanced by analyzing the various inks used or penmanships. If done all in one hand for dates before the publication date, then the data is not from an original source and is suspect. If there are any erasures or evidence of tampering (it happens!), the original is best examined for that as well. These are considered "image copies" and can be treated like originals (unless they are "adjusted") – just like online censuses are considered the best copy we have.

Typing a copy of data pages automatically makes the typescript a derivative source subject to inherent errors (even if perfectly proofed). It cannot speak to the handwriting, paper quality, or penmanship of the original but only to the observations the copyist makes. If you go this route and have it "notarized" or "verified," then make sure the original is available to the certifying person and that they know what you are asking them to do, such as the archivist at the archives you are donating to.

Document the Provenance of the Ownership(s) of the Bible

Write a chronicle of the "ownership" of the Bible. Trace the ownership of the Bible to the best of your knowledge, including names, addresses, and dates of the current and all previous owners of the Bibles. State that it is in your possession unless you are donating it to a library or other entity.

Have the Information Certified

You will be attesting that the images/photos of the pages are to be certified as a true and correct copy of the original. Take the Bible with you when you have all the documents notarized. The notary will verify the images to the original Bible pages to verify the authenticity of the reproduction(s).

Transferring Ownership

Make sure that copies of that statement go with the Bibles when they are transferred to another family member or researcher or donated to an institution, and also attach that statement to any "copies" made of the Bible pages (the digital version and any print versions).

SACRED BODIES: CARING FOR THE DEAD DURING AND AFTER THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

By Bill Brown, Debbi Blake, and Chris Meekins of the State Archives of North Carolina

Note: This is an adaptation of a lecture delivered 14 May 2012 as part of a quarterly lecture series for the Civil War Sesquicentennial by members of the Archives Civil War 150 Committee.

The title of this lecture came from Walt Whitman who said, "If anything is sacred, the human body is sacred." It is particularly pertinent since the 42-year-old Whitman served as a nurse during the war and saw more than his fair share of death.

During and After the Battle

At the beginning of the war, the Confederate Army followed the regulations set out in the *Regulations of the U.S. Army*. These regulations attempted to account for everything, including the disposition of the dead. Also included in the regulations were the types of funerals to be accorded each rank. The reality of the American Civil War changed everything. Neither army was prepared for the amount of carnage left on the battlefield. The First Battle of Manassas was a difficult one for the Confederacy in terms of dealing with the dead. The raw Confederate volunteers were not disciplined enough to properly dispose of dead bodies on the battlefield. They buried their own, but left Federal dead and dead animals lying on the field for many days. Some of the Federal dead were thrown into nearby creeks and others buried in shallow graves. As a result there was widespread sickness in General Joseph E. Johnston's Army of the Potomac.

As the war continued, the armies now realized that there was a need to clean off the battlefields as quickly as possible for both health and safety reasons. Not only did the dead need to be removed, but so did the ordnance left on the field. The need to clean off the battlefield quickly brought its own set of problems. After the battle at Antietam in 1862, the remains of Colonel Tew of the Second North Carolina State Troops were lost in the carnage of the sunken road and were never found. Efforts were usually made to identify officers' remains in order to bury them separately or exchange them under flag of truce. It was just a fact that officers' remains received better treatment than those of privates. If at all possible officers received a casket, but privates rarely did.

Library of Congress,
Sunken Road at Antietam

Library of Congress,
Burial Party at Cold Harbor

An additional aspect of the sheer volume of carnage was the loss of identity for many of the soldiers. Most of the time personal items were removed, and sometimes clothing was removed as well. In many cases the bodies were stripped of all clothing before they were buried.

Burial detail was not a choice assignment for most men. Many times burial parties would be pulled from regiments that did not see action during the engagement or regiments that had gotten on the bad side of their brigade commander. The men in these details had to deal with bodies in various stages of decomposition, so most tried to bury them as quickly as possible. Many times this meant that shortcuts were taken, such as throwing bodies down a well or covering them only superficially. There were times that civilian contractors were used to bury the dead, and many farmers found that they had to bury men scattered about their property themselves. In many cases, the dead simply were not buried.

During and After the War

Library of Congress, Gettysburg

As stated above, at the beginning of the war, both sides of the conflict had a plan to deal with the dead. General Order #75 stated that all hospitals were to have a graveyard and records were to be kept of burials. As the war escalated, this became harder and harder to do until they simply could not keep up with the flood of wounded, dying, and dead. After the battle was over, the battlefield was strewn with the dead from both sides of the conflict. It was also strewn with the bodies of countless horses and mules. The landscape was riddled by the firing, and bodies and equipment were everywhere. Bodies were scattered all over the field. And they were not always in obvious or easily accessible places.

While the dead were generally handled by their fellow soldiers, they often went unidentified or misidentified. Dog tags were not used by the military until World War I, and the repatriation of all soldiers' bodies did not occur until Korea. Often bodies were looted on the battlefield, and sometimes the things that might have identified them were taken. More often than not, however, items taken were the things that would make a living soldier's life easier, such as clothing or spare cartridges.

When there was time and it was safe, an orderly gathering of the dead and care of the wounded could occur. This organized activity was much more common at the beginning of the war than it was later. Men who died in hospitals fared somewhat better than men who died on the field. Often they were identified and were buried in mass graves near the hospital. Surgeons attempted to make lists of the dead and wounded in their care. In the beginning sometimes nurses would do readings over a soldier when he died in his or her care. Walt Whitman wrote eloquently of the soldiers that died on his watch, and he tried to do short services as well.

A subject of great concern in letters written by soldiers was what would happen to them if they were killed in battle, and many soldiers made pacts with their fellows to look after each others' remains should the worst happen. Fellow soldiers were often the ones that informed the deceased family of his death as well. Much more of an effort was made to transport officers' bodies home or at least away from the front. Officers sometimes got metal coffins, but if privates got a coffin at all, it was a hastily put together wooden box.

As the war progressed, it became harder and harder to deal with the numbers of dead. Many of the battles occurred near small towns like Gettysburg or on rural farmland, and the dead quickly overran everyone's ability to deal with them. Town cemeteries were filled up overnight, and farmers found themselves with a graveyard on their property. Townspeople and farmers were forced for their own protection to help the military bury the many soldiers.

Unfortunately for some, they remained unburied. At Cold Harbor, it took 3 days for a flag of truce to be agreed upon, and men lay in the field until then. During Second Bull Run, they were finding bones thirteen months later of the unburied from First Bull Run. Antietam, as we all know, was the worst. Even ten days after the battle, not all of the 23,000 dead were buried. It was estimated that at Gettysburg, 6 million tons of human and animal carcasses lay on the field. A town with a population of 2,400 people was completely overwhelmed. The fighting in the area between Washington and Richmond went on for years, and Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond quickly filled until they bought more acreage and then that filled. The superintendent of the cemetery said that they sometimes had 200 bodies waiting to be interred, and frequently had to perform services over many bodies being buried in the same area.

During the Civil War came the rise of the funeral industry. Embalming had been around for a few years but had not caught on except with a few. It was expensive, and Victorian society was skeptical of the process. It came into its own during the war, however. So many embalmers gathered around the fringes of battlefields that some generals felt that their vulture-like presence was a morale killer and chased them

off. Coffin companies making some innovative types of coffins became big business as did shipping companies that specialized in transporting the dead.

During the war there was no real plan for notifying the families of a soldier's death. Most people found out through lists of the dead in the newspapers (notoriously unreliable) and letters from fellow soldiers. Relief agencies, such as the Sanitary Commission, also wrote letters to soldiers' families, as did chaplains, nurses, and doctors.

Men also died in prison camps on both sides. Most of these men were buried in mass graves. At Andersonville they were interred side by side in long trenches. There may or may not be records of the soldiers in these graves.

During the war General Orders #33 made provision for cemeteries for soldiers, and even while war still raged, cemeteries such as the one at Alexandria sprang up. In 1863 the cemetery at Gettysburg was dedicated, and many of the soldiers buried in other places were disinterred to be re-interred at Gettysburg.

Immediately After and Ever After

Immediately after the war, concern over burying and honoring the dead weighed heavily on the survivors and their descendants, often with comrades of fallen soldiers playing an important role in the honoring of the dead. Three examples will illustrate the overall trend of memorializing: the story of Lt. Walsh's grave, the laying in state in the State Capitol of an unknown Confederate soldier, and the rise and end of Confederate Memorial Day.

General Sherman's army marched towards Raleigh, North Carolina in April 1865. Cavalry units under the command of General Kilpatrick were the first to enter the city, after reaching a surrender arrangement with agents sent out by Governor Vance. It was raining as Kilpatrick and his men filed north along Fayetteville Street. Suddenly a shot rang out. A lone Confederate cavalryman at the north end of Fayetteville Street leveled his pistol and fired five more shots in Kilpatrick's direction. After a chase the gunman was captured. He was brought before Kilpatrick at the George Washington monument at the Capitol Building at the north end of Fayetteville Street. The cavalry man identified himself as Lt. Walsh of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry. Kilpatrick ordered Walsh hanged immediately, and the man was taken northeast to a place known as Lovejoy's Second Grove near the present day corner of Lane and East Streets in Raleigh.

State Archives of North Carolina
N.55.10.14
State Capitol, c. 1861

After Walsh was hanged, Jefferson Lovejoy was ordered to bury him. Mr. Lovejoy, with the help of his wife and children, cut Walsh down and buried him there in Lovejoy's Second Grove. Within two years, in the spring of 1867, the Federal government ordered that all Confederate soldiers then buried at the Rock Quarry Road graveyard in Raleigh be removed so that that cemetery would become a National Cemetery. The removed Confederate dead were re-interred into a new cemetery, later to become Oakwood Cemetery, not far from Walsh's grave. That summer Mrs. Lovejoy, a school teacher, and her students fixed up Walsh's grave by mounding the dirt and planting flowers. The next day they found the decorations kicked apart. After fixing the grave several times, she finally asked the occupying U.S. officer camped near the grave for protection of it, but he refused. Mrs. Lovejoy then went to the Capitol and petitioned General Camby who was in charge of the entire federal occupation for his help, which she received. Eventually Walsh's grave was moved to the new Confederate cemetery and marked with a unique stone. In the 1980s and 1990s a strange ritual became associated with the stone. Someone would sneak into the graveyard and decorate Walsh's stone on the April 13th anniversary of his death. To this

day someone pays for an "in memoriam" statement in the local Raleigh newspaper in remembrance of Lt. Walsh.

Debbi Blake
Oakwood Cemetery

Commemoration of dead Confederate soldiers reached an apogee in North Carolina, perhaps, in October 1990. The remains of an unknown soldier who died at the Second Battle of Cold Harbor were returned to Raleigh and lay in state at the Capitol Building. The remains had been discovered almost two years earlier, and local heritage groups spent those two years getting permits and making arrangements for the highest honor the state can bestow: lying in state at the State Capitol rotunda. The soldier was provided an honor guard by historical re-enactors, and his coffin lay in state. He was removed and ceremoniously interred in the Confederate section of nearby Oakwood Cemetery, where Walsh's grave is also located. The event was well attended but also caused some concern. Such an honor, argued some, should be reserved for only the highest and most important officials of North Carolina. The rules and regulations were change to reflect that sentiment, ensuring that the October 1990 lying in state would be the last occasion when a former Confederate soldier would receive such an honor.

May 10th in Civil War circles is usually remembered as Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's death day. In North Carolina it is also remembered as Confederate Memorial Day. The Raleigh Ladies Memorial Association was instrumental in selecting that date. As mentioned above, in early 1867 the cemetery on Rock Quarry Road near Raleigh was designated a National Cemetery. The Raleigh Ladies Memorial Association took the lead on moving the 400 Confederate soldiers to the nearby Confederate Cemetery which was, at the time, on the outskirts of Raleigh. The Ladies Memorial Association settled on May 10th as Confederate Decoration Day. To ensure that North Carolina would use only May 10th as the commemoration day, the Raleigh Ladies Memorial Association petitioned the General Assembly to make the day a state holiday, which it did in 1881. Confederate Memorial Day remained a state-observed holiday for 90 years until in 1971 the General Assembly passed a law conforming North Carolina's holidays to the uniform federal holiday law. Since May 30 was the federal Memorial Day holiday, the state moved to observe that as well.

The American Civil War was war on an unprecedented scale in the United States. The government and the military learned a great deal and changed many procedures and practices as a result. Many thousands of men gave their lives in this conflict, and this study of the dead, especially in North Carolina, will be the subject of our next lecture on August 13, 2012 when Joshua Howard will speak to us about "Bringing in the Dead."

NEWSPAPER ITEM – HAUTE WIATT STAGE & WAGGON MAKING

Source: Downloaded from Godfrey.org – 19th Century US Newspapers,
Raleigh Register and *North-Carolina Gazette*, (Raleigh, NC), Friday, August 21, 1818; Issue 987; Column B

STAGE & WAGGON MAKING

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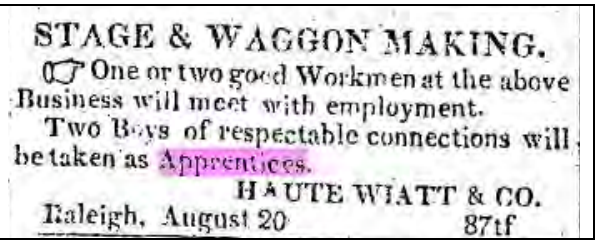
Two Boys of respectable connections will be taken as Apprentices.

Haute **WIATT** & Co.

Raleigh, August 20


STAGE & WAGGON MAKING.
☞ One or two good Workmen at the above Business will meet with employment.
Two Boys of respectable connections will be taken as Apprentices.
HAUTE WIATT & CO.
Raleigh, August 20 87tf

FINDING WAR OF 1812 SERVICE RECORDS, PART 2

By Ann Regen Myhre

In the previous article on War of 1812 service records, we discussed how to find records of an ancestor's service. The next step is to determine whether the soldier and/or his wife received a land grant for service and if either lived long enough to receive a pension. Acquiring either bounty land records or pension records involves multiple steps. In some cases, the records for bounty land and the pensions at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) have been combined into one file.

As an example of applicants and their records, this article uses the only one of my ancestors, Louretta Bateman Regen, my great-great-grandmother, who survived to collect both bounty land and a pension. Her records illustrate several problems that may be encountered. As usual, spelling caused problems; the spelling of both Louretta/Luretta and Region/Regen/Regan generated extra correspondence. You may also need to check alternate spellings, but begin by using the name as it was spelled on the veteran's service records. Joel's surname was spelled Region in his service records. Louretta applied for bounty land and a pension based on Joel's service; he served as a private, first under Capt. C. E. McEwen in the 2nd Regiment (Pillow's) West Tennessee Regiment and second under Capt. Robert Evans, 1st Regiment Mounted Gunmen (Dyer's) Tennessee Volunteers. She only remembered Joel's service under McEwen.

How did she find out about the possibility of bounty land and a pension? One of her children probably read about them in the newspapers. My understanding is that the veterans and widows were not notified officially. Louretta used the same law firm for both application processes. The primary lawyer in the firm was the son of C. E. McEwen, the Captain under whom Joel Region served in his first term of service.

Bounty Lands

Beginning in 1776 with the Revolutionary War, bounty lands were used as an incentive to volunteer and/or remain in military service. Later they were offered as a reward for past service. Warrants were no longer issued after 1858, but they could still be claimed as late as 1863. Because of court proceedings, the last ones were granted in 1912. Veterans of the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War received these warrants.

For Revolutionary War service, lands were primarily granted in Kentucky, middle Tennessee, and Ohio. Following the War of 1812, warrants were primarily issued for Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri. Most were for 160 acres; a few were for twice this amount. Bounty land warrants were offered at different times to 1812 veterans and their wives or widows. For example, some veterans and widows of veterans received land shortly after the war. Two criteria used were the length of service and whether the couple was married before the end of the war. Louretta was not eligible until the act passed 28 September 1850.

Some recipients followed the process to obtain the land and moved their families to their new land, but the majority sold their warrants to land speculators. How were the land warrant owners connected with speculators? The primary way was through newspapers. I have been unable to find a want ad from the 1850s, but some were still purchasing land in the early 1900s. One such newspaper ad:

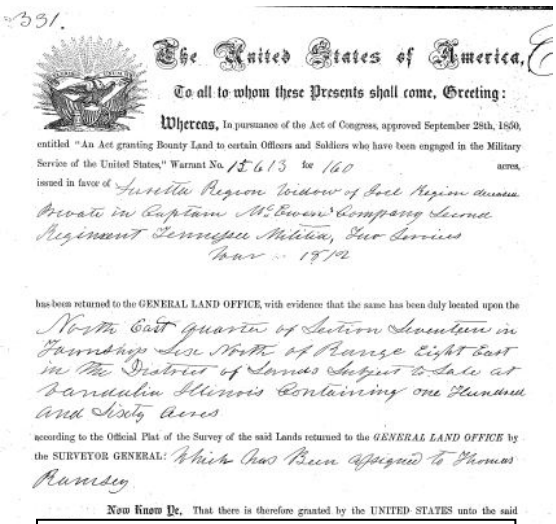
> WANTED – To buy – Military bounty land warrants issued to soldiers of the Mexican war, the war of 1812 and the Indian wars….Address, R. H. PEALE, 1603 Brush St., Oakland, California.

It should be noted that the Bureau of Land Management administered both bounty land grants and homestead grants, but these bounty land grants were different from those granted by the Homestead Act of 1862. As far as I can ascertain, there were no restrictions with the bounty land grants, while homesteaders were required to first file for a claim and make improvements before filing for a final patent five years after the process began. As a matter of interest, the concept of using a homestead act to settle

the Midwest began about 1850, but it was not until the Southern states seceded from the Union that the act could be passed. Slavery stalled this issue in Congress for over ten years.

To find out if the veteran or his widow received a warrant for land, first go to the Bureau of Land Management website.[1] You may search by the name of either the soldier or his widow. If you find that a warrant was received, the warrant provides the location of the land, the acreage, and the purchaser of the land. The warrant number is in three parts: 50-160-15613. The first number refers to the year of the warrant law, the second to the number of acres, and the third to the unique identifier of the warrant. Note that the three numbers may be ordered differently. Louretta Region, as the widow of Joel Regen, was listed as receiving the warrant, and Thomas Ramsey was listed as the assignee. The land was also described: Northeast quarter of Section Seventeen in Township Six North of Range Eight East in the District of Lands Subject to Sale at Vandalia Illinois Containing One Hundred and Sixty Acres. On the Patent Details page, the date of the bill is given (28 September 1850); the land is identified as being in Jasper County, Illinois. Note that the lands in these states are laid out on a grid of townships and ranges, unlike the metes and bounds system used in eastern states. From this information, we can locate the land on a map of Jasper County, Illinois.

BLM Screen Capture


391.

The United States of America,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, In pursuance of the Act of Congress, approved September 28th, 1850, entitled "An Act granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States," Warrant No. 15613 for 160 acres, issued in favor of Louretta Region Widow of Joel Region deceased Private in Captain McEwen's Company Second Regiment Tennessee Militia, Four Services

has been returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE, with evidence that the same has been duly located upon the North East quarter of Section Seventeen in Township Six North of Range Eight East in the District of Lands Subject to Sale at Vandalia Illinois Containing one Hundred and Sixty Acres

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Lands returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the SURVEYOR GENERAL: Which has been assigned to Thomas Ramsey

Now Know Ye, That there is therefore granted by the UNITED STATES unto the said

Luretta's Land Warrant

The next step is to purchase the application. If you know the ancestor's service record as was discussed in the previous article, you may use that to order the application online at NARA or you may print form NATF85,[2] and mail with a check or credit card information. Online orders may be purchased from that link. You will check the Bounty Land Application box. From the service record, you will need the veteran's name, state from which he served, which war, and as much as possible, the unit, which branch of service, officer or enlisted, date and place of birth, date and place of death, and name of widow. Note that this will only provide the application; it will not provide information regarding a subsequent sale of the warrant.

What may be learned from the application? The county and state from which the application was sent; the date of the application; details about the military service (listed in Louretta's pension application as "the war against the Creek Nation"); details about their marriage; when and where the soldier died; and the signature or mark of the person applying for the land. Louretta signed her application with her mark on 15 January 1851. With the application were a deposition from Joel's commander, Capt. Christopher McEwen; Louretta's deposition stating Joel's service under McEwen and that she had lost his discharge papers; and the military notation that Joel had served an additional term under Capt. Robert Evans. You may already have the details from other sources, but this serves as an official record. For example, Joel obtained a marriage license on 11 November 1816; the application noted that they were married on 12 November 1816.

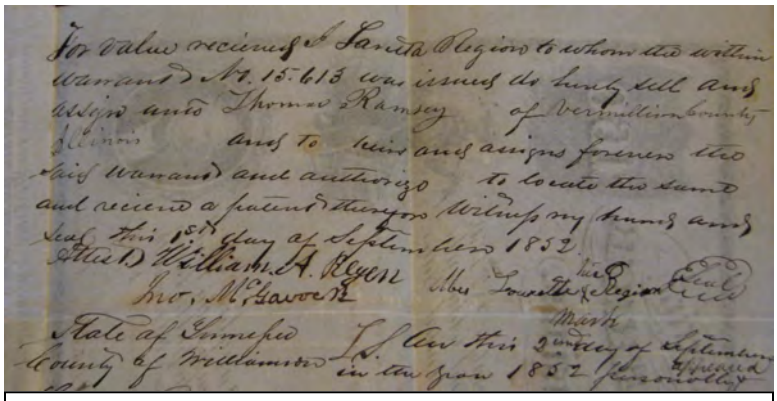
You may also wish to purchase the surrendered land warrant to find out whether the speculator actually paid for the land and when all the steps were completed. I wanted to find out how much was paid for the land and any other details that might be included.

1 http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/
2 http://www.archives.gov/forms/pdf/natf-85.pdf

To obtain a surrendered land warrant, use NATF-84.[3] Be sure you check Bounty-Land Warrant File, and fill out the Required Additional Information for Bounty-Land Warrant Files (Year of Authorizing Warrant, Warrant Number and Number of Acres).

There may be several forms in the warrant packet. One very ornate form (probably the official warrant) from the Department of the Interior, Office of Pensions, was dated 23 March 1852. On the back was the following:

> For value received I Louretta Region to whom the within Warrant No. 15.613 was issued do hereby sell and assign unto Thomas Ramsey of Vermillion County Illinois and to his heirs and assigns forever the said Warrant and authorize to locate the same and receive a Patent thereupon witness my hand and seal this 1st day of September 1852.



Luretta Signed Over Her Rights to Property

Louretta signed with her mark, which was witnessed by her son, William A. Regen, and John McGavock. Why would the second witness be the owner of one of the largest plantations in Williamson County? The 1850 Census shows the McGavock family living next to William and Louretta; William was listed as an overseer. He was the overseer of John McGavock's Carnton Plantation. McGavock's home served as a field hospital during the Battle of Franklin in the Civil War, and part of the property became the burial place for 1,500 Confederate soldiers who died as a result of the battle.

Another form looked much like the one found at the Bureau of Land Management site. One final form dated 2 January 1854 appears to be the document signed by President Franklin Pierce stating that the transaction was completed.

Pension Records

Most of the pension records for veterans and spouses of 1812 are found in the series of files based on congressional acts of 1871 and 1878. Prior to 1871, rules for persons eligible were so strict that most veterans and widows died before they were eligible. Men injured in the war received "invalid" pensions for their disability, and widows whose husbands were killed in the war also received pensions. But the 1871 act provided assistance to veterans who had served at least sixty days or to their widows if they were married before 17 February 1815. The 1878 act provided pensions to veterans or their widows if the veteran had served at least 14 days. Most of these applicants were widows, because most of the veterans were dead by then. The amount of the monthly pension was equal to the veteran's pay when he served. As a private, Joel had earned eight dollars per month; Louretta was entitled to the same.

[3] http://www.archives.gov/forms/pdf/natf-84.pdf

What can we learn from a pension application? First, it is important to note that data from these applications is not necessarily accurate! Yes, proof of marriage was accurate; in some cases, the original marriage record was included. But what a widow may have remembered over sixty years after her husband's service may be inaccurate. Some were refused pensions because they could not remember the name of their husband's commander.

How do we find pension records? The indexes are available on the NARA microfilms T316 and M313. Or you may use the online version of War of 1812 Pension Application Files Index, 1812-1815 at Ancestry.com.[4] FamilySearch.org also has NARA microfilm M313.[5] When you have the number of the pension record, then you may apply either online at NARA or through downloading and filling out NATF-85, as was discussed above for the land warrant application. You may receive paper or CD copies; the cost is $25 for the basic pension file and $50 for the full pre-1860 pension file. The full pension file will include correspondence from various descendants through the years seeking information. As you will see below, the additional material is informative.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

1,227	Fleming, David G	Belfast	wd. r. leg	$4 00	Nov., 1866
182,219	Johnson, Ellen	Chapel Hill	do	8 00	Mar., 1879
4,343	Epperson, Martha H	do	widow 1812	8 00	Nov., 1872
208,949	Nichols, Martha A	do	widow	8 00	Jan., 1871
177,643	Marlan, Henry	do	child	10 00	June, 1877
153,781	White, Peter	do	wd. r. shld'r	2 00	Mar., 1878
21,207	Taylor, Nancy	Cornersville	widow 1812	8 00	Mar., 1881
27,335	Johnson, Jane D	do	do	8 00	Oct., 1879
10,674	Hendry, James L	do	do	8 00	Jan., 1872
140,867	Ross, Louisa	do	widow	8 00	Apr., 1871
189,180	Woods, Martha	do	do	8 00	Aug., 1880
29,118	Usery, Eliza M	Globe	widow 1812	8 00	Apr., 1880
27,427	Boyett, Elizabeth	Lewisburgh	do	8 00	Oct., 1879
3,150	Collins, David	do	wd. l. leg	4 00	May, 1867
771	Sims, Melinda	do	widow	8 00	May, 1879
13,200	Collins, Rebecca	do	widow 1812	8 00	Dec., 1878
123,436	Boden, Prior	do	inj. hip by shell	2 00	Feb., 1873
24,643	Owens, Steward	do	surv. 1812	8 00	Sept., 1878
219,204	Huggins, John	Mooresville	wd. r. side of face	12 00	Oct., 1882
176,628	Walker, Sarah	Rich Creek	mother	8 00	Mar., 1877
16,629	Baty, Delilah	Silver Creek	widow 1812	8 00	Feb., 1879
31,620	Regan, Luretta	Verona	do	8 00	June, 1881

Luretta's Pension Record 1 Jan 1883

Fold3.com, the military website owned by Ancestry.com, is in the process of digitizing the pension files. As of the end of June 2012, the project was 3% complete. If you want the information any time soon, you should probably order the file from NARA.

By the time Louretta applied for a pension on 19 March 1881, she had moved from Williamson County to Verona in Marshall County; however, she used the same law firm she had used for the bounty land application. This application uses Regen as her surname, rather than Region used on Joel's records and on Louretta's bounty land application. There are other discrepancies as well. She lists Capt. James McEwen as one of Joel's Captains; he was a Major when Joel served under C. E. McEwen. Terms of service differed from before.

This application asks for a description of her husband at the time of enlistment. Six feet two was written, crossed out and replaced with five feet eleven. The rest of the description was "dark eyes, slender made, medium size." By this time, Joel had been dead nearly forty years, so it would not be surprising if she could not remember his height. James M. Hawkins and Albert B. Stilwell witnessed her mark. Hawkins may have been related to a daughter-in-law.

Louretta's lawyer, John B. McEwen, included a letter stating that he had processed her application for bounty land and had included all necessary documents for her pension. Another page requested that the

[4] http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1133
[5] https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://www.familysearch.org/searchapi/search/collection/1834325

Postmaster at Franklin be asked "what became of Mrs. Louretta Region (Widow of Joel Region, a reputed Soldier of the War of 1812, who resided at that place in 1850.)" Another request on that page: "Also write to Postmaster at Verona Marshall Co. Tennessee as to identity of present Claimant."

Two additional letters and the official reply to one of them were also included. One was a letter dated 1 June 1903 and written by Louretta's grandson. He asks "Will you kindly let me know whether Joel Regen, alias Joel Region, has ever had land warrants issued in his name for service rendered in War of 1812 and Mexican War and also Indian Wars. Mrs. Luretta Regen drew pension certificate No. 31.820. Are the heirs of Joel Regen entitled to land warrants?" No answer was included.

The second letter, written 1 August 1939 by a granddaughter by marriage, was interesting. By that date, Joel's name was no longer known, but they still knew that "he had fought in the Battle of New Orleans, probably enlisting from Williamson Co." A copy of the official reply to her letter includes all the information officially collected about Joel and Loretta. Unfortunately, it did not include the date of Louretta's death. It merely stated that her pension certificate was issued 12 June 1881, that she received $8 per month and that it was retroactive to the date of the act, 9 March 1878.

So, when did Louretta die? Learning that is still a work in progress. She died in Marshall or Giles County, but she was probably buried with Joel in the Bateman family cemetery in Williamson County. There are no records of the cemetery, and I was told that many of the graves were washed into the river during a flood many years ago. There are two confirmed dates when she was still alive and one potential source left to search.

On 8 December 1882, the US Senate decided that they needed to know the name of each of the pensioners, the cause for which pensioned, the Post-Office address, the rate of pension per month and the date of the original allowance. The Government Printing Office printed the list in 1883 in five volumes. The volumes are available online various places, but the easiest one to use is at Ancestry.com.[6] I could not find Louretta using the index, but I found her by going to the state, then to the county, and finding the entry that way. Louretta is listed as Luretta Regan. Louretta was also mentioned in a published obituary when her granddaughter died 23 November 1885.

My final option is to search the field record books available at NARA. They are not indexed and are not very well understood, even by NARA personnel. Initially, Louretta was assigned to the Knoxville Agency in 1881, but, as the number of pensioners decreased because of death, the areas covered by the agencies changed, so I am not sure which agency sent the final payment.

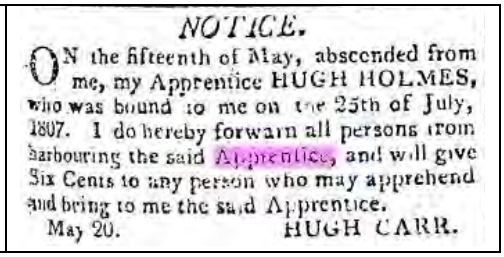
If you have an ancestor who served in the War of 1812, search for his records and those of his spouse. As you can see, you may learn a lot in the process.

NEWSPAPER ITEM – HUGH CARR SEARCHING FOR MISSING APPRENTICE HUGH HOLMES

Source: Downloaded from Godfrey.org – 19th Century US Newspapers,
Raleigh Register and *North-Carolina Gazette*, (Raleigh, NC), Friday, June 11, 1813; Issue 716; Column A

NOTICE.

On the fifteenth of May, absconded from me, my Apprentice Hugh **HOLMES**, who was bound to me on the 25th of July, 1807. I do hereby forwarn all persons from harbouring the said Apprentice, and will give Six Cents to any person who may apprehend and bring to me the said Apprentice.
May 20 Hugh **CARR**.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May 20. HUGH CARR.

[6] http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=31387 - This is the direct link to the database.

BIBLE RECORDS FROM SCANNED NEWSLETTERS – HOLT

Submitted by Louis A. Schultz

Permission to republish granted by Charles G. Smith.
This Holt family is from North Carolina and the Bible is still in North Carolina.

MARRIAGES

John H. Holt married Catie H. Chattus, January of 1879.
Joseph G. Saul married Silvia Holt, 3 December 1879.

BIRTHS

Henderson Holt	10 March 1821
Sidda Holt	15 March 1821
Julia Jackson Holt	18 August 1848
Silvie Holt	20 August 1852
Henry J. Holt	8 November 1855
S. L. Holt	8 June 1854
Catie Holt	26 August 1859
Jasper Holt (H. J.)	5 May 1897
W. E. Holt	17 December 1878
C. A. Holt	8 July 1881
W. H. Holt	Sept 1885 (year questioned)
A. A. Holt	25 Feb 1888
J. R. Holt	31 August 1889
M. J. Holt (or M. D.)	25 June 1891
J. H. Holt	2 October 1899
N. H. Holt	19 October 1882
Notie L. Holt	22 June 1885
J. A. Holt	23 February 1893
H. H. Sauls, Jr.	13 October 1880

DEATHS

Julia Jackson Holt	2 March 1863
Silvia Sauls	6 October 1885
Sidda Holt	26 September 1864
N. D. Holt	1 April 1892
A. G. Start	17 January 1904
Charlie Holt	4 December 1903 Loving son of Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Holt. A Good Boy he was to all. May God bless us all.
H. J. Holt	17 January 1904 May he be at Wrest [sic]

BIBLE RECORDS FROM SCANNED NEWSLETTERS – MCDOWELL/MULLINS

Submitted by Verna M. Fitzpatrick

MARRIAGES

James Washington Mullins to Zelian Blake	27 May 1863
William F. McDowell to Harriet Anne Mullins	10 August 1892

BIRTHS

William Y. McDowell	29 April 1859
Maude Allen McDowell	28 December 1889
William Lee McDowell	3 July 1893
Charles Gordon McDowell	5 January 1895
Zelian Blake McDowell	2 June 1897
John Pescud McDowell	20 June 1899
James Mullins McDowell	9 October 1901
Thomas Blake McDowell	12 October 1903
Harriet Anne McDowell	5 May 1906
Alice Mullins McDowell	16 July 1908
Infant son McDowell	9 July 1910
Harriette Stella McDowell	14 February 1930
Harriette Mullins McDowell	6 January 1873

Children of J. W. & Zelian Mullins born:

(1) Unnamed Infant	20 April 1864	Raleigh, NC
(2) Unnamed Infant	17 November 1865	Raleigh, NC
(3) Unnamed Infant	27 December 1866	Goldsboro, NC
James Festus Mullins	23 July 1868	Goldsboro, NC
Carrie Malinda Mullins	6 Feb 1870	Goldsboro, NC
Harriet Anne Mullins	6 Jan 1873	Raleigh, NC
Mary Alice Mullins	27 Oct 1876	Raleigh, NC
Annie Eliza Mullins	2 July 1879	Raleigh, NC
The 9th Infant	1 Feb 1881	Raleigh, NC
James Washington Mullins	22 Jan 1839	
Zelian Blake	6 July 1840	

DEATHS

Zelian Mullins	21 July 1891
James W. Mullins	4 March 1892
Annie Eliza Mullins	25 March 1893
Zelian Blake McDowell	30 April 1898
William F. McDowell	12 June 1918
James Mullins McDowell	8 Sept 1920
Harriett Mullins McDowell	20 May 1936
John Pescud McDowell	18 Dec 1940

BIBLE RECORDS FROM SCANNED NEWSLETTERS – THOMAS B. HOLLAND

Submitted by Lynne White Belvin

Bible records submitted by Lynne White Belvin, great-great-granddaughter of Thomas B. Holland. Copy of original record in North Carolina State Archives under Bible Records. Marriages are included in the original. (Not published here). If anyone has an interest in any of these family members, write to: Mrs. Lynne White Belvin, 1523 Beichler Road, Garner, NC 27529.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS	BORN	DIED
Thomas B. Holland	25 September 1814	3 November 1884
Penelope Holland	15 January 1818	10 September 1877
Marinda Holland	7 September 1836	4 April 1903
Stephen B. Holland	9 February 1838	1924
Mary E. Holland	16 January 1840	7 May 1859
Harriet J. Holland	18 March 1842	
Thomas H. Holland	14 April 1844	25 August 1853 (heatstroke)
Penelope C. Holland	17 July 1845	
Elijah Z. Holland	9 June 1847	4 July 1866 (head injury)
James C. Holland	19 May 1849	
John C. Holland	28 August 1850	3 Mar 1911
Christian C. Holland	30 April 1853	16 June 1901
Cordelia A. Holland	10 December 1854	9 May 1916
C. J. Holland	March 1814	12 February 1834
William F. Holland	7 December 1833	8 September 1834

Notes: C. J. Holland was the first wife of Thomas B. Holland. His second wife was her sister Penelope (Stanley) Holland. They were daughters of Elijah Stanley. Catherine Jane (Stanley) Holland gave birth to their only son (William E. Holland) in December, died in February, and the child died in September. Thomas married her younger sister Penelope in May of 1835 and they were the parents of eleven children. All entries written by Penelope.

Almira M. Shute	2 November 1888	
Fred P. Shute	4 March 1890	20 July 1916
Effie C. Shute	17 October 1802	

Written by Almira C. Holland/Shute, wife of Macon Metts Shute.

Bettie Gray Roberson	21 September 1908
Macon Alton Roberson	27 January 1910

Written by Almira M. Shute/Roberson, wife of Samuel B. Roberson.

CONFEDERATE BURIALS AT CAMP CHASE CEMETERY, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Compiled by Lawrence A. Long

Donated to OGS by Mr. Long's son, Steve Long, so that it will be made widely available to researchers and students.
Reprinted with permission from Steve Long and the Ohio Genealogical Society
[**Editor's Note:** Hope Blackford is a volunteer typist with the Ohio Genealogical Society.
Seeing a North Carolina connection, she asked for and received permission to reprint the NC information.
This is an example of records of North Carolinians found "elsewhere!"]

This database contains information on the grave locations, names, and units of 2,170 Confederate burials at Camp Chase, Ohio. The cemetery is on the location of the Civil War Camp Chase in Columbus, Ohio. To create this database, Mr. Long physically read the grave markers at Camp Chase in approximately 1980, when many were not as worn as they are today. He also cross-referenced his transcriptions with other resources on Camp Chase and on Confederate military units to make the information as accurate as possible, and noted on each entry the additional information that he could provide.

Lawrence Long at the front gate of Camp Chase in 2002 with the boulder and arch monuments behind the gate. Photograph by and courtesy of Steve Long.

On some of these entries, a second grave number will be provided as additional information. We believe that these numbers note Mr. Long's cross-references to the grave numbers listed in the 1906 *Story of Camp Chase* by William H. Knauss. Most of these pertain to the graves removed from Camp Dennison and the Columbus City Cemetery for re-burial in the Camp Chase Cemetery.

Biography of Mr. Long (submitted by Steve Long):
Lawrence (Larry) Allen Long of DeBary, Florida, was born in Dover, Ohio on December 1, 1938, and died on July 3, 2006 at age 67. He served two years in the Army as well as two years in the National Guard. He attended Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio and graduated from Kent State University, Kent, Ohio in 1965. He retired as a Sales Manager from Arwebb Office Equipment, Newark, Ohio. He also worked for Neisner Stores, Buffalo, New York, and Smith's Home & Office Interiors in Mount Vernon, Ohio. Larry moved to DeBary, Florida from Fredericktown, Ohio in November of 2005. He was an avid coin/paper money collector and was a member the Mount Vernon Numismatic Society. He was also a Civil War buff. His Civil War book and magazine collection was very extensive, surpassing almost any public or university library. He undoubtedly was an expert on the Civil War. His paper money collection included hundreds of Confederate bank notes.

Mr. Long's original typewritten pages that resulted from his years of work are now on file at the Ohio Genealogical Society Library. Additional resources on Camp Chase include:

Knauss, William H. *The Story of Camp Chase: A History of the Prison and Its Cemetery, Together with Other Cemeteries where Confederate Prisoners are Buried, etc*. Originally published by Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Tennessee, and Dallas, Texas, 1906. Memorial Edition published by The General's Books, An Affiliate of *Blue & Gray Magazine*, Columbus, Ohio, 1994, with new materials added. http://bluegraymagazine.com/store/product18.html

LaRue, Paul, and Washington High School Senior Research History Class of 2003-2004. *Not to Be Forgotten: Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery*. Teaching with Historic Places Lesson Plan, National Park Service. Contains maps, readings, photographs, and references.
http://www.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/123camp_chase/index.htm

"Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery." Ohio Exploration Society. Excellent collection of photographs of the cemetery, including a 360-degree panoramic photograph.
http://www.ohioexploration.com/campchase.htm

"Camp Chase." Ohio History Central, Ohio Historical Society.
http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=662

"William H. Knauss (1839-1912)." Biographical sketch, University District History, Columbus, Ohio.
http://www.univdistcol.com/whk.html

Cemetery Row #	Grave #	First Name	Middle	Last Name	Rank	Company	Unit #	Unit Name	Org. (State)	Type Unit	Month of Death	Day of Death	Year of Death	Additional Information by Mr. Long or Editor:	
														Last Name	Other Information
20	703	J	L	Balcom		F	20		NC		Jan	4	1865	Balkum	James Balkum
39	2012	Martin		Barger		B	4		NC	Sr Res	Jun	1	1865		
37	1822	H		Barnes		F	57		NC		Apr	6	1865		
14	463	J	B	Baxley		C	54		NC		Nov	14	1864	Baxder	Jacob Baxder
24	874	Jacob		Beck	Conscript				NC		Jan	25	1865		
14	431	Jno		Bescherer		C	57		NC		Nov	8	1864	Bisherer	Jno. Bisherer
11	342	N		Biggerstaff	Sgt	B	54		NC		Oct	21	1864	Bickerstaff	Noah Bickerstaff
39	1969	F	A	Blanton		H	4		NC	Sr Res	May	17	1865		ID# 1967
39	1954	J	G	Blout	Sgt	G	17		NC		May	11	1865	Blount	John G. Blount; wounded in eye at Petersburg VA May 1864; captured at Salisbury NC April 1865
4	231	Alx'r		Boyd		F	54		NC		Sep	8	1864		
39	1971	W	W	Brantley	Sgt	G	42		NC		May	11	1865		
29	1238	Henry		Briggs		D	29		NC		Feb	14	1865		
40	2043	R		Brinkley		G		Freeman's Battery	NC		Jun	14	1865		Co. C.
34	1587	Eli		Canipe		F	58		NC		Mar	7	1865		
25	919	Wm	G	Carter		D	29		NC		Jan	28	1865	Custer	Wm. G. Custer
39	1963	M	T	Clark		C	29		NC		May	13	1865		
29	1246	R		Clatyon		G	4	Batt'n	NC		Feb	14	1865		14th NC; Robert B. Clayton, confined at Louisville, transferred 14 Jan 1865 to Camp Chase
1	22	Jno	O	Cloud		H	6		NC	Cavalry	Sep	12	1863		Co G, 5th?
2	57	John		Cloud		C	5		NC	Cavalry					
40	2030	G		Coble		H	1		NC	Cavalry	Jun	5	1865		1st NC, Conscript
7	270	Jno		Cogdill		E	4		NC		Sep	28	1864	Coydell	Jno. Coydell
25	944	W	W	Correll		K	57		NC		Jan	29	1865	Carrol	W. W. Carrol
28	1165	M		Crews		F	43		NC		Feb	10	1865	Cruse	M. Cruse
31	1348	J	W	Crews		B	21		TN	Cavalry	Feb	19	1865		Co. D, 21st NC Cavalry
2	39	Presley		Davis		B	53	Par.	AL	Rangers	Sep	13	1863	Davis	P. F. Davis, 5th NC Cavalry; Editor: Peter F. Davis died 13 Sep 1863 at Camp Chase; two men may be confused.
1	13	P	F	Davis		A	5		NC	Cavalry	Sep	13	1863		ID # 39, 5th NC
18	617	W	W	Edwards	Sgt	B	54		NC		Dec	15	1864		
3	94	A	L	Elliott		F	62		NC	Cavalry	Jan	13	1864	Elliott	J. S. Elliott
24	876	Posey		Embler		C	29		NC		Jan	24	1865		
16	546	J	M	Emerson		K	12		NC		Dec	2	1864	Emerson	John Emerson

Cemetery Row #	Grave #	First Name	Middle	Last Name	Rank	Company	Unit #	Unit Name	Org. (State)	Type Unit	Month of Death	Day of Death	Year of Death	Additional Information by Mr. Long or Editor:	
														Last Name	Other Information
38	1914	R	P	Farthiing		A	11		NC		Apr	24	1865		R. P. (Paul) Farthing
37	1849	P		Farthing	Sgt	A	11		NC		Apr	24	1865	Farthing	Paul Farthing
38	1931	N	F	Francis		E		Thomas Legion	NC		May	2	1865		
16	522	W		Frankum		E	58		NC		Nov	27	1864		
29	1196	M	F	Frisby		C	29		NC		Feb	12	1865	Frisbee	M. F. Frisbee
39	1980	Robert	H	Gaston		E	5		NC	Sr Res	May	16	1865		4th NC
39	2019	D	J	Geddie		A		Freeman's Batt	NC		Jun	3	1865		Bat
40	2052	John	M	Gladeon		H	1		NC	ST	Jun	21	1865	Gladstone or Glasson	John M. Gladstone or Glasson, 1st NC
25	928	James		Goldsmith		G	14		NC		Jan	28	1865		
6	272	Thomas		Green		G	54		NC		Sep	28	1864		+
23	847	W	M	Hamilton		C	19		NC		Jan	23	1865		19th SC
37	1833	J	K	Harris	Conscript				NC		Apr	8	1865		
22	790	J	P	Hoyle		F	54		NC		Jan	16	1865		ID# 780
18	621	D	A	Hughes		E		Thomas's Legion	NC	Legion	Dec	21	1864		
3	78	Miles	D	Jones		C	66		NC						
15	481	James	M	Keener		E	14	Batt'n	NC		Nov	18	1864	Keenea	James M. Keenea
40	2047	A		Lamb		B	4		NC	Res	Jun	19	1865	Lamb	Alex Lamb
33	1491	R	C	Lee		A	54		NC		Mar	1	1865		Co. F
40	2031	M		Litiker			5		NC	ST	Jun	6	1865	Litiker	Michael Litiker
3	70	Jno	G	Martin		B	65		NC		Nov	23	1863	Martin	J. C. Martin
28	1159	Joseph		McElroth		B	54		NC		Feb	10	1865		
9	228	J	T	McIntosh	Conscript				NC		Sep	3	1864		
13	425	J		Meadows		G	21		NC		Nov	7	1864	Meadows	John Meadows
22	791	John	W	Metcalf		I	54		NC		Jan	17	1865		
26	1016	Issac		Mikeal		G	58		NC		Feb	3	1865		
27	1067	H	C	Miles		C	29		NC		Feb	6	1865	Miles	H. I. Miles
39	2009	David		Moody		B	11		NC		May	31	1865	Moiety	David Moiety
7	169	Siles	B	Moore		A	39		NC		May	28	1864		29th NC
38	1889	W	E	Mull		C	39		NC		Apr	18	1865		
12	318	Thomas	M	Nash		C	29		NC		Oct	16	1864	Nash	Thomas J. Nash, Co F, 37th GA Cavalry
40	2023	J	B	Newton				Det Con	NC		Jun	3	1865		NC Conscript Detailed
14	437	Henry		Norman		C	111		NC		Nov	9	1864		Co E
23	844	John		Norris		K	54		NC		Jan	20	1865		
28	1136	Wm	T	Paterson		F		Thomas Legion	NC		Feb	14	1865		
12	361	H	L	Pope		I	6		NC		Oct	25	1864		

Cemetery Row #	Grave #	First Name	Middle	Last Name	Rank	Company	Unit #	Unit Name	Org. (State)	Type Unit	Month of Death	Day of Death	Year of Death	Additional Information by Mr. Long or Editor:	
														Last Name	Other Information
2	44	Henry		Ray		G	2		Confederate	Cavalry	Oct	9	1863		Co D, 5th NC Cavalry
32	1429	T	W	Ray		D	29		NC		Feb	24	1865	Ray	F. W. Ray
33	1515	M	A	Robison		E	111		NC	ST	Mar	3	1865	Roberson	N. A. Roberson
32	1476	J	M	Rogers		E	29		NC		Feb	28	1865		
14	443	Jno	G	Rowland		H	57		NC		Nov	9	1864		
39	1992	Miles		Rusher		B	4		NC		May	22	1865	Rusker	Miles Rusker
27	1121	J	S	Sensabaugh		E	29		NC		Feb	8	1865	Sensabaugh	John Sensabaugh, Co. I
16	526	Jacob	W	Shamel		B	6		NC		Nov	27	1864		
14	440	Lewis	P	Silver		I	29		NC		Nov	9	1864		
5	108	J	B	Smith		F	66		NC	Cavalry	Feb		1864		
23	831	Morgan		Smith		D	6		NC		Jan	20	1865		
39	1968	W	D	Smith	Lt	G	8		NC		May	16	1865		
39	1982	L		Stafford		H	1		NC		May	18	1865	Stafford	Louis Stafford, Detailed
24	884	G		Stephens			39		NC		Jan	25	1865	Stephens	Cyrus Stephens
38	1886	T	F	Studivan		A	21		NC		Apr	17	1865	Sturdevant	Thomas F. Sturdevant, 31st NC
15	501	Jonas		Talley		B		Thomas'	NC	Inf	Nov	21	1864		
19	634	W	N	Templeton		A	5	Batt'n	NC		Dec	19	1864		
27	1115	Samuel	J	Tripp		K	3		NC	Cavalry	Feb	8	1865	Tripp	Samuel I. Tripp
38	1941	Wm		Turner		A	38		NC		May	7	1865		38th Batt'n, NC HG
1	19	C		Upchurch		G	5		KY	Cavalry	Sep	4	1863	Upchurch	Calvin Upchurch, 5th NC Cavalry
38	1946	John		Upright		B	4		NC	Sr Res	May	9	1865		
19	647	Henry		Wagoner		H	54		NC		Dec	22	1864		
7	211	J	W	Warren	Conscript				NC		Aug	20	1864		
9	254	Allen	N	Watson		K	19		SC	Cavalry	Sep	18	1864		29th NC
39											May	26	1865	Wilfong	C. S. Wilfong, Co. E, 3rd NC, ID# 2002

RALEIGH DOCTOR RECORDS – INDEX TO VISITING LIST 1872

Transcription by Jo Adams
Introduction by Diane L Richard

At UNC-CH there is an extensive collection, #01290, Ernest Haywood Collection of Haywood Family Papers, 1752-1967, http://www.lib.unc.edu/mss/inv/h/Haywood,Ernest.html#d1e2304 which includes several volumes, some of which are for Ernest Haywood, some are for E. Burke Haywood, who was a physician in Raleigh, and another by James Newlon (published elsewhere in this edition of *Wake Treasures*).

Reproduced below is the Index for the volume found in folder 358, labeled as V-1290/64: 1872, Physician's visiting list and record of accounts for E. Burke Haywood, M.D., of Raleigh, N.C. (formerly volume 68). Some images were also taken of a few pages from this physician's visiting list which we hope to provide a transcription of in a future edition of *Wake Treasures*.

Here are some newspaper ads which confirm that E. Burke Haywood was an M.D. in Raleigh, and he was also associated with an apothecary!

[See pages 94-99 for additional information about E. Burke Haywood and other members of his family.]

THERE will be a meeting of the Wake County Medical Society, at the office of Dr. Hill, on Tuesday noon, at 12 o'clock. The Physicians of the county are earnestly requested to attend, as there will be business of importance transacted.

By order of the Board.
E. BURKE HAYWOOD, Sec'y.
Tuesday morning March 29th. 1852. 26

Source: *The Raleigh Register*, (Raleigh, NC) Wednesday, March 31, 1852; Issue 26; Column E

New Drug Store.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership, under the firm of Haywood & Scott, for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD.
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2nd, 1853. 6m-63

Source: *The Daily Register*, (Raleigh, NC) Wednesday, August 03, 1853; Issue 63; Column D

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the name of Haywood & Scott is this dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payments.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
July 2, 1855.

Dr. E. Burke Haywood,

WILL continue the Drug Business at the Store heretofore occupied by Haywood & Scott, and will keep a large and general assortments of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,
Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Oils & Varnishes,
Window Glass & Putty,
Perfumery & Soaps,
Teeth & Hair Brushes,
Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c,'

To which he calls the attention of his friends and customers, being determined to sell as low as any house in the City.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and prescriptions put up by a careful and competent person.

Raleigh, July 10, 1855. 55.

Source: *The Weekly Raleigh Register*, (Raleigh, NC) Wednesday, July 11, 1855; Issue 37; Column E

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DISPOSED of his Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., to Messrs. **Ward & Hughes**, takes pleasure in recommending them to his friends as competent Druggists and worthy young men.

He returns his thanks to those who have patronized him.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD.

JOS. J. L. WARD. C. COLLIN HUGHES.

WARD & HUGHES,

Successors to

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

Will, at all times, keep on hand a choice selection of pure

Drugs and Medicines, French, English and American Perfumery, Flavoring Extracts, Spices and Fancy Articles, Fine Toilet, and Shaving Soaps, Creams, Etc., Hair, Tooth, Shaving and Paint Brushes, Superior Cigars, Tobacco and Snuffs, Etc., Surgical Instruments, Trusses and Supporters, Camphene, Burning Fluid, Lamp Oil, Linseed, Cotton-seed and Tanners' Oil, Varnishes, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Glassware, Putty, Etc., Etc.

The subscribers having purchased the entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c., of Dr. E. Burke Haywood, for the purpose of conducting the Wholesale and Retail Drug business, they solicit an examination of their stock by Physicians and the public, before purchasing, as they feel confident that they can offer inducements, both in the prices and quality of their goods. *They will keep none but the purest articles.*

☞ Particular attention paid to prescriptions.

je 5 WARD & HUGHES.

Source: *The Weekly Raleigh Register*, (Raleigh, NC) Wednesday, June 16, 1858; Issue 30; Column D

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,

HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE of Medicine, offers his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity.

January 8th, 1859. jan 12—sw6m.

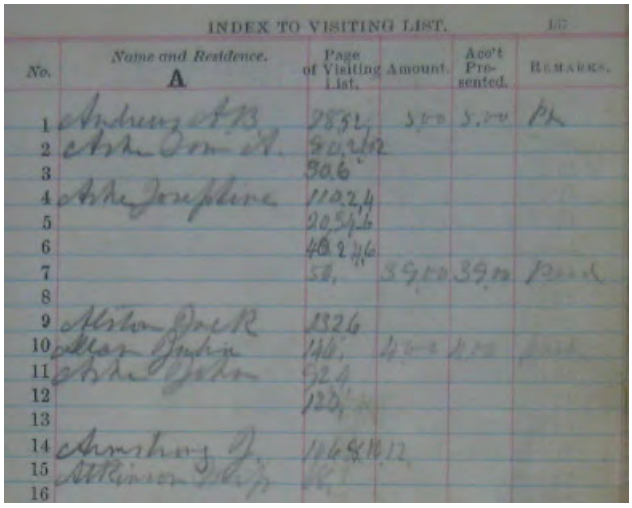
Source: *The Daily Register*, (Raleigh, NC) Wednesday, February 16, 1859; Issue 15; Column E

This particular source for newspaper news ended with the end of the Civil War, and there were many articles for E. Burke Haywood during the Civil War period.

According to the UNC Finding Aid for the collection, E. Burke Haywood was Edmund Burke Haywood (1825-1894), son of John Haywood (1755-1827 and first mayor of Raleigh) and his wife Eliza Williams (1781-?). It is also noted that Edmund Burke Haywood:

> …became a prominent surgeon in the Confederate army. He was a student at the University of North Carolina from 1843 through 1846, and received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1849. He enlisted in the Raleigh Light Infantry in 1861 and was elected its surgeon. He established the first military hospital in the state, and on 16 May 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the North Carolina state troops. He continued to serve in medical posts and, in August 1862, was commissioned a surgeon in the Confederate army. Also in 1862, he became acting medical director of the Department of North Carolina and was placed in charge of the Raleigh military hospitals. His headquarters was at Pettigrew Hospital, located at New Bern Avenue and Tarboro Road. Edmund Burke Haywood served as president of the Board of Directors of the State Insane Asylum from 1875 to 1889, and as chairman of the State Board of Public Charities. He married Lucy A. Williams in 1850 and lived in Raleigh in the Haywood home built by his father in the 1790s.

Do note that just as today, the hand-writing of physicians is not always the best, and so many names were difficult to decipher! Here are a few examples from the original book pages.


INDEX TO VISITING LIST. 167

No.	Name and Residence. A	Page of Visiting List.	Amount.	Acc't Presented.	Remarks.
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
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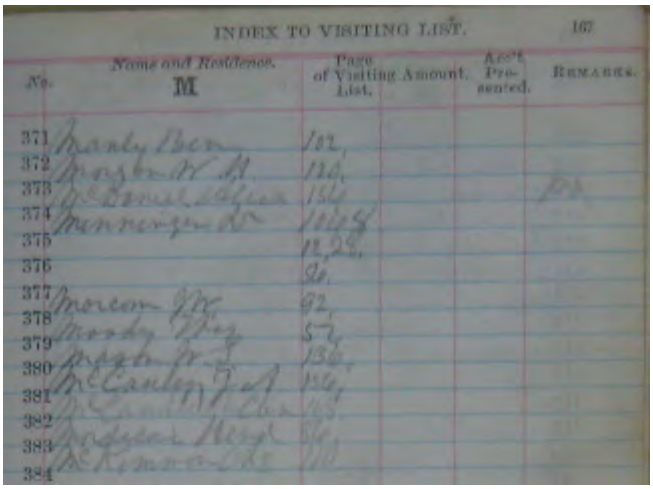
15					
16					


INDEX TO VISITING LIST. 167

No.	Name and Residence. M	Page of Visiting List.	Amount.	Acc't Presented.	Remarks.
371					
372					
373					
374					
375					
376					
377					
378					
379					
380					
381					
382					
383					
384					

This transcription only covers the "Index" for the volume. Maybe in the future we'll include select entries to give you a sense of what the contents include.

Andrews A B
Ashe Tom A
Ashe Josephine
Alston Jack
Alan John
Ashe John
Armstrong J
Atkinson ?Philip [___ip ?]

Beasly T M [J M ?]
Buckell W
?Briggs M Jr
Brown W M
?Borkes R W [R. T. ?]
Badger Wm
Brickell Will
Brown John
Branch Polly
Berry Matt
?Bisson
Bacchus Wes L
Barrister J C
Brannon Frank
Bryan James
Brooks J D
Bradly R W
Brooks J D
Bashford James
Brewster J C
Ballard ?V
Badger R C
Barham George
Bridges Tom

Bridges? Thos (?)
Broughton N B
Borden G D
Bishop Richd
Brown Mills A
Briggs Mor (?) A
Bagley W A
Baumann ? [Prof?]
Bobbitt Mary

Candlish Mrs
Caldwell Gov
Blount W A
Cloud Jno B
Cameron F H

Carrow Col S
Collins Geo
Candler Mrs
Cameron F H
Crabtree Otho? [Otto?]
Collins Gabe
Chubbuck Chas
Christo Joh??
C D
Cowan R H
Coleman Robert
Chamberlaine J G
Cayton John
Collins ?Joseph
Carmer J bk?

?Dorgin A J

Dortch H?
Edwards Tom
Eatmon Anne
Eatmon Joseph
Dr Corteres Y J
Dunn Rufus
Dudly David
Donaldson Nos?
Denton N V
Bryan A P ?
DuPre Alvin
Ellison New___
Edwards J__
Devereux John
Dowd Alice
?Dorffs A
Davis Mary

Gorman J C
Fowler M L
Green ?Josh H
Fowler E? G
Farmers Peter\
Gill S P
Gauman J S
Ford Lopes?
Green Brion W
?Fiskes (Fisher?) Jeff
Gill S P
Green A H
Green W H
Grimes Will
___ W H

?Goodbar Lewis
Graves ?Austin

Harris A G
Hayes Simon
Horner Chas
Hunter Miss
Holden Gov
Harrell Mrs
Hodge Worthy
Holland Mrs
Harp N L
Hobgood F P
Hayes S G
Hanson ?Ben
Hartsfield Henry
Howle W Thos
Harrison ? B
Haywood Willis
Harrison Willis
Hill Josh B
Heck Col
Hayes S G
Horner Chas
Haywood Chas
Haywood Wil
Harris Jas T Col
?Hops [Hays?] Andrew
?Haywood Col
Harriss ?T D

Jones W W
Ivy ?
Johns C L
Jones ?Reddick
Johnson Will
Jones Elijah
Jones ?Edmund
Johns C F
Johnson ?Frank
James John

Kingston R
King ?Lang A
King John
King John C
Kingston R
King Geo W
King Joe
Kerr ?W C
King L J
Kingsbury Theo

Lane George
Little W B
Lane Allan
Lee Will
Lee John W
Little J C?k [C R ?]
Lumley Mrs
Lewis J? [John?]
?Louger George
Lewis J? [Jon J ?]
Leach John S
Lee A ?G
Little J C R
Lambeth ?G W

Manly Ben
Morgan W A
McDaniel Alisa
Minninger ? D
Marcom J W
Moody ? [Nag ?]
Mason W S
McCanley J A
McCandless Clem
Mordecai ? [Nend?]
McKimmon ?Chs

Moody Thos
Moss ? [Rellinel?]
?Mullen Jas A
McMahan W C
Murdock D
Mullin R C
Moore A H
Mullen Mary
Morgan W H
Marshal Nancy
Maynard M L
Manley Ben?
Mott Martin
?McDavid ?M C
? [Macby?] Cora
Mitchell W S
Morris J L [T?]
Marcom ?J W
?Mordecai Wm
McKimmon Chas

?Nethery W B?
Noble J L
Poole Jas L
Otey Will
Norwood
Newsom J D
Oneil ? [One?]
Nunn Jas D
Nash Mrs
Nolan Pat
Overby Will
Overby J J
Oliver D A
Norwood George

Par?le [Perce?] John
Perry Nick
Powell J D
Powell Jas J
Powell W C
Pace James
Poole Henry
Porter W A
Poole J ?Lem
Potter McLean
Porter George
Potts Hardy
Powell Jas J
Powell Henry
Pace ?Murchison
Parker M A
Pool John
Porter Jas A
?Premfist
Phillips S T
Poole W R
Patterson Henry
Perry Chas
?Page A A (H ?)
Pomeroy Ed

Ruffin ?Cal [Col ?] Tom
Rogers Thos [Wm ?] J
Rogers Jas W
Riddick N J
Reade Judge
Rust W R
Rogers Calvin J
Ryan S G
Rogers T C
Rex Chas
?Rion Col
Rogers S A
Ramsay W J
Riddick

?Shage J [T ?] D
Smith W A
Spencer Russel
Stronach W C
Scott Mrs
?Scorlett Thos
Spruill Mary
Saunders J G
Sanders E ? Devin [Edwin?]
Smith J B
Stronach Will

Smedes Dr
Shaw Netta
Stephenson C
Scott Will
Snow Geo H
?Sator A S
Snipes A W
?Settle David
Spencer ?Rosa
Snipes ?Jn
Stone W A
Sears Ed
Sloan Kate
?Spelman John
?Sysore [Syme ?]Miller
Shaw Stella
Sasser R ?H
Smith A C
Scales Geo
Spivey P ?M

Temple A A [H ?]

Thompson ?S W
Thompkins Mrs
Tate J M
Thompson Thos
Trawick Robt

Upchurch C D
Vass W W
Upchurch Geo C
Vass M W
Upchurch A N

White S C
Walker McS
Willard W A
Wynne Jas
Watson Monroe
Ward
Watson Monroe
West L Bacchus
Williams N B
Withers Jas S

Wooding J M
Whitaker S D
Walker Jake R
Womble W T
Wilson Robt A
Worth J M
Watson J W B
Williamson B P
Womble Jordan Jr
Withers J W
Womble John
Wilder Major
Waters John
Womble John
Whitaker Harp

Young ?Col
Young ?Ham
Yancy Tempe
Yates Anne
Yates ?Carlos

SOUTH CAROLINA WILL TRANSCRIPT – JAMES KIFF OF MARION COUNTY

Transcribed by Hope Blackford

Source: http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/Thumbnails.aspx?recordId=298169
South Carolina State Archives, MSS Will Book 1, Page 109; Estate Packet Roll 432

Page 119
Will of James Kiff

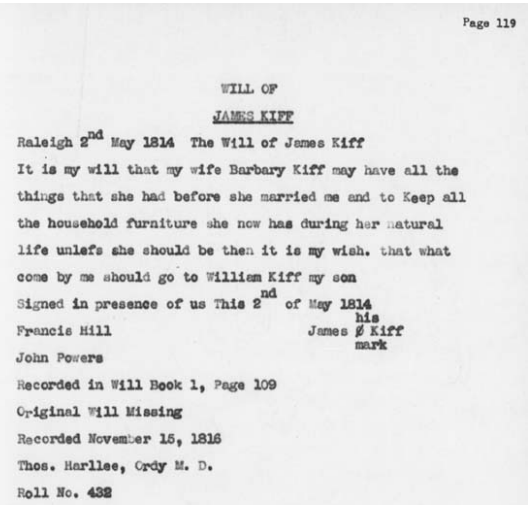
Raleigh 2nd May 1814 The Will of James Kiff

It is my will that my wife Barbary Kiff may have all the things that she had before she married me and to Keep all the household furniture she now has during her natural life unlefs [sic] unless she should be then it is my wish. that what come by me should go to William Kiff my son

James Ø [his mark] Kiff

Signed in presence of us This 2nd of May 1814
Francis Hill
John Powers

Recorded in Will Book 1, Page 190
Original Will Missing
Recorded November 15, 1816
Thos. Harllee, Ordy M. D.
Roll No. 432


Page 119

WILL OF

JAMES KIFF

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Signed in presence of us This 2nd of May 1814
his
Francis Hill James Ø Kiff
mark
John Powers
Recorded in Will Book 1, Page 109
Original Will Missing
Recorded November 15, 1816
Thos. Harllee, Ordy M. D.
Roll No. 432

THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ITS POLITICAL, MORAL, SOCIAL, AND EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE, IN TWO VOLUMES, VOLUME I

By Albert Bernhardt Faust

Downloaded and Formatted by Hope Blackford

Source: http://books.google.com/books?id=4xgOAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA212&dq=Germans+in+the+Carolinas&hl=en&sa=X&ei=o5ZTT8WsCI6DtgeN5f3LDQ&ved=0CD4Q6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=Germans%20in%20the%20Carolinas&f=false

Pages 212-233

CHAPTER VII – THE GERMANS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA DURING THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

First settlement at Newbern, North Carolina, in 1710 — Indian war — Germans in Charleston, South Carolina — Purysburg, South Carolina, 1732 — Settlements in the Orangeburg and Lexington Districts (SaxeGotha), South Carolina, 1735 — The Giessendanners — Zauberbühler — Counties of South Carolina with early German settlers — The fifteen churches of South Carolina —German settlers from Pennsylvania in the interior of North Carolina, 1750 — The Reverend A. Nussmann — Moravian settlements in the "Wachovia" tract, North Carolina, 1753 — Bethabara, Bethany, Salem.

The first German settlements[7] in the Carolinas were naturally along the seacoast. North Carolina received its first quota of German settlers from the mass of Palatines who arrived in England in 1710. Christoph Graffenried (also known as Baron Christopher de Graffenried) of Bern, Switzerland, arrived in London with some Swiss emigrants just at the time when London was so much concerned about the disposal of the thirteen thousand Palatines. In London Graffenried met Louis Michel (frequently spelt Mitchell), also a Swiss, who had spent several years in America to examine the conditions of American colonists.[8] Graffenried and Michel thought the time opportune for planting a colony in the Carolinas. They accepted the liberal terms of the proprietors, paying twenty shillings sterling for each one hundred acres of land and binding themselves to a quitrent of sixpence yearly for every hundred acres. An additional one hundred thousand acres were to be laid off and reserved for twelve years. They induced about six hundred and fifty Palatines to go with them, filling two vessels. They received permission to locate in one body, on or between the Neuse and Cape Fear rivers or their tributaries, and arrived in December, 1710, at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent, North Carolina, where they founded New Bern (Newbern), named after the capital of Switzerland.

Their first year was calamitous, for in 1711, not many months after their arrival, an Indian war broke out. The white settlers had lived on friendly terms with the Indians, admitting them into their houses as friends, frequently as domestics, and all threatening troubles had been adjusted amicably. As usual the premeditated Indian massacre was concealed beneath a stratagem. At the appointed time many hundred Tuscaroras appeared, some in small divisions entering the houses of the colonists as often before, and others as night approached coming in larger numbers to the villages as if to gather provisions,—not numerous enough, however, to occasion alarm. They awaited the sunrise as a signal for attack. Then the Indians, in the houses, and without, gave the war-whoop, awakening the response of the Indians lying out in the woods. The settlers were completely taken by surprise; an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women, and children followed. One hundred and thirty whites were butchered in the settlements of North Carolina; sixty or more Swiss and Palatines around Newbern were among the victims. The torch was applied to dwellings in which colonists had concealed themselves, and they were forced from their hiding-places to meet death or torture.

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[7] Much of the early history of the Germans in the Carolinas is still obscure, as in the case of Virginia, and undoubtedly a great deal is lost forever. The best available sources are Bernheim and Urlsperger. Bernheim's *History of the German Settlements and the Lutheran Church in North and South Carolina* (Philadelphia, 1872), gives a fairly complete account of the Germans in both North and South Carolina, based on facts gathered from the archives of the Lutheran churches, the church record books kept by Giessendanner, and other founders of congregations, and from *Journals* of the Council of the Province of South Carolina (in manuscript form in the office of the Secretary of State). The voluminous work edited by Urlsperger is described in its title: Samuel Urlsperger: *Amerikanisches Ackerwerk Gottes; oder Zuverlässige Nachrichten, den Zustand der Amerikanisch-englischen und von Salzburgischen Emigranten erbauten Pflanzstadt, Ebenezer in Georgien betreffend, aus dorther eingeschickten glaubwürdigen Diarien genommen, und mit Briefen der dasigen Herren Prediger noch weiter bestättigt*. (Augsburg, 1754-67, 5 vols.) Both of these works are reliable as sources of information.

[8] He was an explorer. Cf. Chapter I, pp. 28-29.

Graffenried, with no suspicion of coming hostilities, was absent on an exploring tour with the surveyor-general, Lawson. Expecting to spend their first night in an Indian village, they were taken captive instead of being hospitably received. Graffenried escaped by declaring he was a king of the German Palatines, demanding by what authority they could put a king to death, who had committed no offense against them. He was kept in custody, but spared, on the promise that the Palatines should be kept from waging war against the Indians. The promise was kept, in the subsequent war of revenge by the whites, much to the latter's displeasure. The Palatines, however, were of assistance in acquainting the whites as to the plans and movements of the Indians.[9]

As a result of the war of revenge, the Indians were reduced in numbers and removed to more remote parts, the Palatines being on the whole benefited by the war. Graffenried left the colonists,[10] serving them an ill turn by withholding from them the titles of their lands, which the two Swiss leaders had sold to their own creditors. The victims of the speculation sent a petition to the Carolina Council, November 6, 1714, asking for a grant of four hundred acres for each family and two years' time to pay for it. The petition was granted, and the colonists undoubtedly spread over what is now Craven County, where they were found extending over a wide area by the missionary Schnell in 1743.[11]

In South Carolina the first German settlers are found in the city of Charleston, the immigrant port of the South. It is quite possible that there were some Germans among the Dutch Lutherans that settled on James Island, southwest of the Ashley River and opposite Charleston, in 1674. They had fled from the intolerance of their own countrymen of the Protestant Reformed Church, at New Amsterdam. Certain it is that there were some Germans at Charleston when Bolzius landed with his Salzburgers in 1734. They had settled at Charleston at a time when the lands inland, on the Congaree River, were not yet occupied, being too far west. When Mühlenberg visited Charleston in 1742 on his way to Ebenezer, and was detained waiting for a vessel, he labored for the spiritual welfare of the Germans at Charleston from October 20 to November 12, 1742. He lived with the family of a painter named Theus, the brother of the German Reformed minister in Saxe-Gotha, South Carolina, along the Congaree River. Charleston, however, was not at first favored as a place of settlement, serving more as a distributing centre for the inland counties, Saxe-Gotha and Orangeburg, a verification of which is found in the fact that the inland rural districts had a regular German pastor as early as 1737, while Charleston did not until 1755. The Reverend Mr. Friedrichs built the first Lutheran church in Charleston in 1759.

Next in chronological order among the settlements in the Carolinas is Purysburg, 1732, in Beaufort County, South Carolina, some thirty miles inland from the seacoast, on the east bank of the Savannah River. The settlement was due largely to the enterprise of John Peter Pury (Purry) of Neufchatel, who received liberal inducements from the Carolina proprietors. In 1731 he closed a contract with the English government by which he received four hundred pounds sterling for every hundred able-bodied men that he might bring from Switzerland.[12] To make his harvest good, Pury advertised extensively in Switzerland, according to the methods employed for luring immigrants.[13] One hundred and seventy Switzers composed the first expedition, and forty thousand acres were assigned to them.[14] Not long afterwards two hundred more settlers arrived. They were described as "zealous workers, whose intention it was, besides the necessary husbandry, to plant the vine and rear and manufacture silk." The soil was considered good for the grape-vine and the white mulberry tree, on which the silkworm feeds. The manufacture of silk at Purysburg represents another industry which Germans inaugurated in America. Of their other activities we learn something from the journal of Bolzius, who says (May, 1734): "This town is built on the more elevated banks of the river, and has many wealthy people residing here; it is hoped that in a short time it will become a considerable town. The inhabitants labor industriously in their gardens and fields, and

[9] Lawson was tortured to death in the most savage manner, sharp splinters of pine being put into his flesh and set on fire. A land surveyor never received quarter on falling into the hands of the Indians, who always considered him the cause of the land robberies.

[10] Whether Graffenried returned to America is not known; descendants of his name still reside in various parts of the Carolinas.

[11] See Chapter vii, pp. 209-210.

[12] *South Carolina Resources and Population, Institutions and Industries*, p. 383. (Published by the State Board of Agriculture of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina, 1883.) Three hundred and seventy men came out of Switzerland to Purysburg in the first year.

[13] Cf. Chapter iii, pp. 63 ff.

[14] The other leaders besides Pury were: James Richard, of Geneva, Abraham Meuron aud Henry Raymond, both of St. Sulpy.

persons can already procure here fresh meats, eggs, garden vegetables, even more than in Savannah. We were shown all kindness, and several of the inhabitants besought us to return soon again, and administer the communion." They brought their own pastor with them, the Reverend Joseph Bügnion, a German Reformed minister, who later was induced to receive the Episcopal ordination. Purysburg played some part in the Savannah campaign in the American Revolution, and was taken by the British under Prevost. A large number of Swiss settlers of Purysburg sought homes in other parts of Carolina, both before and after the Revolution, leaving to Purysburg very little more than a name in history. The westward movement in South Carolina seems to have begun earlier than in most other colonies, the attractions of a higher country, a healthier climate, and abundant land proving irresistible.

As in other colonies, the Germans of South Carolina were defenders of the frontier. Their settlements began in the present Orangeburg and Lexington counties, extending along both sides of the Edisto and Congaree rivers, and spreading into neighboring counties to the westward, viz., Barnwell, Newberry, Abbeville, etc. The Germans were practically the first settlers in the Orangeburg district.[15] They did not all arrive at the same time. The first colony came in 1735, another in 1736, and their first pastor, the Reverend John Ulrich Giessendanner, Senior, arrived with a third group of colonists in 1737.[16] They were tillers of the soil, and soon were blessed with the fruits of their labors in the fertile districts of South Carolina. A considerable number of mechanics were among them, a circumstance favoring the independence of their settlement. In comparison with these permanent colonists, Purysburg was merely a station, the residents of which soon removed to a more favorable location.

The Giessendanners, of Swiss nativity,[17] kept a church record[18] which is very valuable historically and genealogically. A neighboring German Lutheran settlement in Amelia Township, along Fourhole Swamp and Creek, was also served by Giessendanner. On the death of the elder Giessendanner in 1738, his nephew, John Giessendanner, succeeded him. The Journals of Council of the Province of South Carolina[19] give an interesting account of a church difficulty, in which an adroit young man by the name of Zauberbühler (Zuberbühler)[20] attempted to displace John Giessendanner. The latter was not a member of the established church in the province, and Zauberbühler hoped, by becoming an ordained minister of the Episcopal Church, to gain an advantage over the Lutheran pastor. Accordingly, he addressed a petition to the Council of South Carolina, stating that many people at Orangeburg, feeling the need of instruction in the true religion, desired that he be ordained by the Bishop of London; wherefore he prayed for support and payment of the expenses of the voyage, in consideration of which he would bring back a large number of German settlers. He was asked to produce documents, showing that he was qualified to receive orders, and that the people of Orangeburg desired a preacher. He obtained a number of signatures, and the council was ready to grant the petition, voting five hundred pounds.[21]

A counter-petition was prepared (March 6, 1743) by the friends of John Giessendanner in the Orangeburg district. This testified that Giessendanner had visited Charleston to get orders, and had received advice to go to an Assembly of the Presbytery, who, after some time, presented him with orders to preach,—

> which he has since done in German constantly for the space of five years, to the inexpressible satisfaction of the congregation at Orangeburg; and about two years ago your said English petitioners being fully sixty miles from any other place of divine worship, some of whom had not been favored with the opportunity of hearing a sermon in the

[15] The first white inhabitant was Henry Stirling, presumably a trader located at Lyon's Creek, where he received a grant of land in 1704. The next were three or four individuals who settled at the Cowpens, northwest of the white settlements in the Low Country. These and the Cherokee and Catawba Indians were all the inhabitants who had preceded the Germans. Cf. Bernheim, pp. 99-100. (Bernheim quotes Mills's *Statistics of South Carolina*, pp. 656-657.)

[16] Mills, in *Statistics of South Carolina*, tells us that immigrants arrived in Orangeburg district as late as 1769, only a few years before the Revolution.

[17] Bernheim argues that the Giessendanners were Lutherans, until they joined the Episcopal Church.

[18] This church record has been published in *The History of Orangeburg County, South Carolina*, chap, ii, pp. 91-216. By A. S. Salley, Jr. (Orangeburg, 1898.)

[19] Vol. x, pp. 395 ff.; xi, pp. 74-76, 139-143, 152. Quoted by Bernheim, pp. 110-119.

[20] The Reverend Bartholomew Zauberbühler should not be confused with Sebastian Zouberbühler (Zauberbühler) who was prominent in connection with the German colonies of Waldoboro (Maine) and Lunenburg (Nova Scotia).

[21] Colonists sometimes left for other provinces, where they could get the services of a preacher. This fact undoubtedly weighed heavily with the council. Cf. Bernheim, p. 193.

> space of seven years, observing the said Mr. John Giessendanner to be a man of learning, piety, and knowledge in the Holy Scriptures, prevailed with him to officiate in preaching once every fortnight in English, which he hath since performed very articulate and intelligible, to the entire satisfaction of the said English petitioners, and always behaves himself with sobriety, honesty and justice, encouraging virtue and reproving vice. And the said Mr. John Giessendanner, lately observing great irregularities and disorders being committed almost every Sabbath Day by some wicked persons in one part of the township, publicly reprimanded them for the same, which reproof so exasperated them, that they threatened to kick the said John Giessendanner out of the church if he offered to preach there any more and have lately sent for one Bartholomew Zauberbühler, a man who not long ago pretended to preach at Savannah town; but, as your said petitioners are informed was soon obliged to leave that place and a very indecent character behind him, etc., etc.

This was addressed to the governor, who was asked to interpose with authority, and signed by John Harn and above fourscore more subscribers, i. e., in all ninety names, some few being English names.

Certificates of good character for Zauberbühler were obtained from various places, among them from the Ebenezer pastors, whose judgment, beyond question, was fair in the matter. The bitterness of the quarrel had no doubt caused mutual criminations. The governor settled the trouble in a judicial manner, retaining Giessendanner at Orangeburg absolutely, and in an interview with Zauberbühler threatening to cut him down to one-half the five hundred pounds voted for his trip abroad, unless he would bring the foreign Protestants over with him. It seems Zauberbühler returned to Carolina after his trip to London, bringing colonists with him, but little is known definitely concerning him.[22]

Reverend J. G. Friedrichs, who was the first preacher of the Lutheran church in Charleston, subsequently became the pastor in the Orangeburg district. During his ministry there settled in Orangeburg a colony of Germans from Maine, accompanied by their pastor, the Reverend Mr. Silly. According to one account sixty-three families were there in 1763, but according to another most of these colonists returned to Maine.[23]

Giessendanner's congregation must have been large, since the petition written in his behalf was signed by ninety persons, heads of families. Their church was built in 1743, only a few years after the settlement began. Giessendanner[24] labored there for ten years, after which he went to London, in 1749, to receive Episcopal ordination, his church becoming Episcopalian in the same year (with one hundred and seven communicants ordinarily and on Whitsunday, twenty-one more).

The next German settlement in South Carolina began very soon after the founding of the Orangeburg colony, in the so-called Saxe-Gotha district, a name that originated in Queen Anne's time (before 1714). The benevolent queen had probably intended the Saxe-Gotha district as a place of refuge for German and other Protestant exiles in the South, as Schoharie had been in the North, but no colony was established there in her time, Saxe-Gotha being then still too far west for settlement.

The Journals of Council[25] of South Carolina fixed the date of settlement of Saxe-Gotha by the Germans as 1737. This district was located farther west, and therefore colonized some time later than Orangeburg. It embraced the whole of the present Lexington County, a name which it received in 1872. It was one hundred English miles distant from Charleston, on the road which passed through Orangeburg, and was

[22] See ante, p. 218, note 5; also p. 225.
[23] See Chapter ix, p. 260.
[24] Giessendanner died in 1761 and was probably buried in the " Old Graveyard" near the Edisto River.
[25] Vol. viii, p. 69, May 26, 1742. A petition of J. J. Gallier and family, J. C. Gieger (Geiger) and family, J. Shalling and family, Abram Gieger and family, J. Liver and family, J. Gredig and family, Caspar Fry and family, Conrad and Caspar Küntzler (Kinsler), J. J. Bieman and family, H. Gieger and family, Elizabeth Shalling and family, shows that they had settled since 1737 in Saxe-Gotha township. Again under date of 1744, J. J. Gieger, arrived seven years ago, prays for one hundred acres of land over against the Santee River, opposite Saxe-Gotha, where he has already begun to clear ground and almost finished a house. The petition was granted. Cf. Bernheim, pp. 126-127; cf. also: A. S. Salley, *The History of Orangeburg County, South Carolina* (1898), pp. 70-71.

"settled by German people."[26] They were not from Saxe-Gotha but from the Rhine country, Baden, Würtemberg, and Switzerland. Their first minister was the Reverend Christian Theus, of the German Reformed Church. Interesting is the frank statement he made to the government of South Carolina, that if the latter desired to keep the colonists, they must be provided with churches and schools; otherwise the colonists would do what many had done before, migrate to Pennsylvania, where all those advantages existed.[27] The government gave five hundred pounds to assist in the erection of a church, which was built under the ministry of Theus, at a location a short distance below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers (forming the Congaree River). It was St. John's Church,[28] a few miles from the present capital, Columbia, of the state of South Carolina. The church was probably destroyed during the Revolutionary War, since it was not mentioned in the incorporation act of the united German churches, passed by the legislature of South Carolina in 1788. About eight miles from Columbia, near Sandy Run, there is a tombstone bearing the inscription: "This stone points out where the remains of the Reverend Christian Theus lie. This faithful divine labored through a long life as a faithful servant in his Master's vineyard and the reward which he received from many for his labor was ingratitude." The stone was erected by Abraham Geiger (Gieger), parishioner, at his own expense. We probably ought not to take the inscription too seriously, except for the statement regarding his long life and excellent service. Theus never labored for rewards. As an octogenarian he probably had to endure the consequences of old age, indifference and neglect, and the frequent separation of union congregations[29] into Lutheran and Reformed probably disturbed him greatly.

During the years 1744-50 Saxe-Gotha received a large influx of German settlers. *The St. Andrew*, Captain Brown, commander, was a good ship, on board of which passengers for the Carolinas were treated well,—when they paid their passage. Captain Ham was another of the sea-captains who brought over many new recruits for Orangeburg, some also for Saxe-Gotha.

From 1759-60 the people of Saxe-Gotha suffered greatly from the Cherokee War, instigated by the French. The German settlements were as far out as any. The Congaree and Fork settlements were greatly exposed to attacks, and, we are told by Bolzius, many settlers took refuge at Ebenezer, Savannah, Charleston, and Purysburg, until the Indian hostilities were over. The damage done, however, was merely temporary.

A number of other German settlements in South Carolina, mostly later than Orangeburg and Saxe-Gotha, were the following: First, the German Lutheran colony at Hard Labor Creek, 1763-64, in the present county of Abbeville, quite a little to the westward, bordering on Georgia. This colony had its own peculiar history. A German officer, named Stümpel, having applied to the British ministry for a tract of land in America, and having received some encouragement, returned to Germany and brought between five and six hundred people over to England. When they were there, Stümpel was unable to fulfill his promises. A German clergyman published the facts in a newspaper, and a bounty of three hundred pounds was given by the government. Tents were ordered from the Tower and money was sent for the relief of the immigrants. They were sent to South Carolina, an additional inducement being the bounty allowed to foreign Protestants by the Provincial Assembly, in consequence of which, when their source of relief from England would be exhausted, another would become available upon their arrival in America. Two ships were equipped, and one hundred and fifty stands of arms were ordered from the Tower for their defense, to be used after their arrival in South Carolina, which occurred in April, 1764. The government of South Carolina (under Governor Boone) voted five hundred pounds sterling to be distributed among the "Palatines." Captain Calhoun with a detachment of Rangers conducted them to their location, Londonderry Township, in Abbeville County, where the captain owned an estate. As usual these settlers brought their own (Lutheran) pastor with them, and built St. George's Church in 1788. What frequently

[26] *Urlsperger Nachrichten*, vol. iii, p. 1791.
[27] This seems to support the tradition existing in Virginia, that there was an emigration northward from the Carolinas.
[28] Found on the map, *Carroll's Collections*, 1771-75.
[29] The *Urlsperger Reports*, vol. iv, p. 672 (1750): "The Reformed church (a congregation of about two hundred and eighty souls) have received five hundred pounds, Carolina currency, from the government for this church, but no one is interested in the Lutheran, unless I would do something in their behalf. They live with the Reformed in great disunion, at which I showed my displeasure in my former letter. Several people have left us for other settlements, who might have obtained land here. They even built both a saw-mill and a grist-mill, and expected to build more of the kind. Here then should they be enabled to erect a house of worship if they were sincerely in earnest."

happened on the frontier among Presbyterian, Reformed, and Lutheran congregations, occurred here, viz.: they transferred[30] their allegiance to the Methodist, or to the Baptist Church, emotional preaching appealing more strongly to the frontiersmen.

A second county with German settlers was Barnwell. This settlement was doubtless formed, by the breaking-up of the Dutch colony on James Island (below Charleston), by gradual absorption of the German and Swiss colony at Purysburg, and by the influx of other German settlers from Orangeburg County on the northeast.

Third: settlements were made along the boundary-line of Richland and Fairfield counties on Cedar and Dutchman's creeks, probably from Saxe-Gotha and Orangeburg counties. On Cedar Creek there was once a German church, incorporated in 1738, the "German Protestant Church of Apii-Forum," later absorbed by the Methodist congregation.

Fourth: the Newberry County Germans, who were mostly descendants from the original Germans in Saxe-Gotha Township, with occasional additions from North Carolina and Virginia.

Fifth: the New Windsor colony, located in the southern part of Edgefield County along the Savannah River, opposite the city of Augusta, Georgia. A number of Germans located here, who were brought over under the leadership and perhaps at the solicitation of the Reverend Bartholomew Zauberbühler, once of Orangeburg County.[31] John Jacob Riemensperger brought over a later group, under commission of the provincial government of South Carolina, and also took some colonists to Saxe-Gotha. The people of German descent now located in the central part of Edgefield County, came originally from New Windsor and from Saxe-Gotha Township.

A sixth settlement, Old Indian Swamp, was probably located in Barnwell County, where there are Lutheran churches at present. Philip Eisenmann said to Mühlenberg in 1774 that he was a resident of Old Indian Swamp, fifty miles from Charleston, where "he and his neighbors had accepted as a preacher a young man lately arrived from Germany and who might answer for a schoolmaster." [32] The church called the German Protestant Church of St. George on Indian Field Swamp was incorporated in 1788.

The extent and progress of the German settlements in South Carolina are well illustrated by the act of incorporation of the fifteen German churches of the interior of South Carolina in 1788. They formed a union, and the constitution of their "Corpus Evangelicum" was signed by nineteen ministers and candidates for the ministry.[33] These fifteen churches probably comprised the entire Germen element in

[30] The Lutheran missionary, R. J. Miller, visited the settlement at Hard Labor Creek in 1811, and preaching at what was once the German Meeting House, said: "Here the Methodists and Baptists have pulled each other out of the pulpit."

[31] See above, pp. 219-221. Cf. Bernheim, p. 169.

[32] Cf. Bernheim, pp. 169-170.

[33] The Reverend Frederick Daser was chosen senior of the ministry, the Reverend Wallberg, secretary. The seven German ministers were: F. Daser (Lutheran), Christian Theus (Reformed), J. G. Bamberg (Lutheran), F. A. Wallberg (Lutheran), C. F. Froelich (Reformed), F. J. Wallern (Lutheran), M. C. Binnicher (Lutheran).

The names of the churches were as follows:—

(1) Frederician Church of Cattel's Creek.
(2) The German Calvinistic Church of St. John, on the Fourhole.
(3) The German Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, in Amelia Township.
(4) The German Lutheran Church of Salem, on Sandy Run.
(5) The German Lutheran Church of Mt. Zion, on Twelve-Mile Creek.
(6) The German Lutheran Church of Bethel, on High-Hill Creek.
(7) The German Lutheran Church of St. Peter, on Eighteen-Mile Creek.
(8) The German Lutheran Church of St. Martin.
(9) The German Lutheran Church of Bethlehem, on Forest's (Fust's) Ford.
(10) The German Protestant Church of Bethany, on Green Creek.
(11) The German Protestant Church of Apii-Forum, on Cedar Creek.
(12) The German Protestant Church, dedicated to Queen Charlotte, on Slippery Creek.
(13) The German Lutheran Church of St. George, on Hard Labor Creek.
(14) The German Lutheran Church of St. Jacob, on Wateree Creek.
(15) The German Protestant Church of St. George, on Indian Field Swamp.

the interior of South Carolina in 1788, i. e., five years after the close of the Revolutionary War. Since no large additions came during the war, we may suppose that the German population of South Carolina in 1775 was not much less than here represented.

It is curious to note that the German church of Charleston did not belong to this union, though it was by this time large and influential. The German population in Charleston had increased greatly and had immortalized itself by several cooperative foundations. The first, the "German Benevolent Society," Mühlenberg praises as the "flower and crown of the German nation in this place." It was founded in 1766, and in a little more than eight years had upwards of eighty members. The association had a funded capital, at first of four hundred pounds sterling, the interest of which was applied for the relief of every needy member (or of his widow or orphans), who had been connected with the society for seven years, and had paid his contributions. The other foundation was the German Fusileer Company, which served in the Revolutionary War.[34] The fact of Charleston's being excluded from the church organization of the interior of South Carolina furnishes an illustration of an interesting historical fact, that the frontier chose to settle its own affairs, independent of and sometimes in opposition to the seacoast. Moreover the people at the sea knew very little about what was going on at the frontier. In the journal of the Reverend Arnold Roschen we find the statement: "We heard such dreadful reports of the people where my congregations are situated" (Rowan County, North Carolina), "which, however, God be praised, arose from the fact, that in Charleston the citizens are as badly informed as in Germany concerning this country."[35] The overland journey of the pastor to his flock lasted fourteen days.

There were also a large number of German colonists in the interior of North Carolina. They did not, however, as in South Carolina, come from the seacoast, that is, directly from Europe, but they had treked [sic] from Pennsylvania. They arranged themselves on vacant lands to the eastward and westward of the Yadkin River, while the Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania, who had lived on friendly terms with the Germans in that province, soon followed them southward and occupied vacant lands mostly to the westward or southward of the German settlers, along the Catawba River. The Germans on the Yadkin, in course of time, went westward and settled also on the Catawba, becoming quite as numerous as the Irish, and with them going westward again from there.

The Germans usually left their home, i. e., Pennsylvania, in autumn, after all the harvesting was over and the proceeds of the year's labor were in hand. They arrived at the new settlements just before the commencement of the winter season, bringing with them the means of passing through the winter without great hardship. The first of the pioneer trains came about 1745; the large migrations did not begin until 1750. Their history is partly to be gleaned from tradition, partly from family records contained in old German Bibles; it is safely established in the records of land-purchases, which, however, always appear some years after actual settlement. The settlers were industrious, economical, and thrifty farmers, who generally avoided settling in towns. They were well informed in their own branch of industry, shrewd to recognize their own advantage; they despised the business of the merchant, barter and trade, as beneath them, though many of their descendants at later periods became very successful in mercantile pursuits. Like all Pennsylvania Germans they were religious, well read in the Bible and devotional books. Their German school-teachers, in the absence of ministers, read prayers to them and sermons on Sundays, buried the dead and baptized children. For a decade or more no regular pastors, occasionally only a missionary, appeared to preach among them and, if he would, baptize the children.

Since there came no increase from the seacoast, but from Pennsylvania alone, it took a score of years, or until the seventies, before the congregations became numerous enough to build churches. Then they seriously felt the need of ministers, but Mühlenberg in Pennsylvania had none to spare. Characteristic[36] it is, that the German settlers of the interior of North Carolina then decided to act for themselves. In 1772 Christopher Rintelmann from Organ Church in Rowan County, and Christopher Layrle from St. John's

Of these fifteen churches nine were Lutheran, and seven of the nine Lutheran churches are in existence at the present day. All of the Reformed churches ceased to exist, partly due to the fact that they were not cared for by ministers, the congregations then joining other churches; frequently also the record was lost. Bernheim, pp. 300 ff

[34] See Chapter xi, p. 340.

[35] Bernheim, pp. 319-320.

[36] Showing again the independence of the frontier.

Church, Mecklenburg County (now Cabarrus), were sent as a delegation to Europe for the purpose of applying to the Consistory Council of Hanover for ministers and school-teachers to supply the various Lutheran congregations then organized in North Carolina. They applied at Hanover and not at Halle, because the American colonies were under the jurisdiction of the king of England, who was also the elector of Hanover. They succeeded in getting at least one minister, the Reverend Adolph Nussmann, and as their school-teacher, Gottfried Arndt. Both[37] arrived safely in North Carolina in 1773, and more would probably have come had not the Revolutionary War cut off all intercourse with Europe. Nussmann was the right man for the place. He served Organ Church (Salisbury, Rowan County), and St. John's in the present Cabarrus County, and made mission tours into Davidson, Guilford, Orange, Stokes, and Forsyth counties, "strengthening what remained." These tours tell us also where the German settlers were located. Schoolmaster Arndt was subsequently ordained and became an efficient helper. After the Revolution the Lutheran Church organization was strengthened and the number of settlers greatly increased.

The cause for the migration to North Carolina was mainly the difficulty of getting land in Pennsylvania. It could be bought from the Indians in small parcels only on the frontier, and these were quickly taken, while in the easterly sections no land could be got at all cheaply. Before the Revolution the settlers did not cross the Alleghany Mountains, but when seeking new land, they followed the mountain ranges to the south and west, keeping on their eastern slope.[38] Speaking of the interior of North Carolina, Bernheim says: "Had a traveller from Pennsylvania visited, about forty or fifty years ago (1820-1830), portions of the present counties of Alamance, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, Stanly, Iredell, Catawba, Lincoln, and some others in the State of North Carolina, he might have believed himself to have unexpectedly come upon some part of the old Keystone State." Pennsylvania German was still spoken about 1820-30.[39]

An interesting chapter in the history of the German settlements in North Carolina is that of the Moravian foundations in Forsyth and Stokes counties. In 1751 the Moravians purchased one hundred thousand acres of land in North Carolina from Lord Granville, president of the Privy Council of the government of Great Britain. Bishop Spangenberg was commissioned to locate and survey the land, and accordingly he journeyed with some friends, during the month of August, from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to Edenton, North Carolina. He first visited the head-waters of the Catawba, New, and Yadkin rivers, but after many hardships, decided to locate farther eastward, in Forsyth County, to the east of the Yadkin River. The deed was made out for 98,985 acres, signed and sealed August 7, 1753, and the land received the name "The Wachovia Tract," in honor of one of the titles of Count Zinzendorf, who was lord of the Wachau Valley in Austria. In the autumn of 1753, twelve single brethren with a wagon and six horses, some cattle and necessary household utensils for husbandry, made the long journey from Bethlehem through the Shenandoah Valley to North Carolina.[40] Seven new colonists arrived in 1754. They founded the town of Bethabara (the house of passage) which was to be a temporary abode until the central settlement should have been built. Bishop David Nitschman visited them in 1755 and consecrated the first meetinghouse. In 1758 the Cherokee and Catawba Indians, who went to war against the Indians on the Ohio, marched through Bethabara in large companies, often several hundred. The Cherokee Indians seem to have been pleased with the treatment received, for they described Bethabara to their nation as "the Dutch Fort, where there are good people and much bread."

[37] The names are spelled Nüszmann, and Arnd, in *Hallesche Nachrichten* (reprint), vol. i, p. 32.

[38] Cf. also *Williamson's History of North Carolina*, vol. ii, p. 71.

[39] Many of the family names found in Montgomery, Berks, Lehigh, and Northampton counties, Pennsylvania, are also found in the North Carolina counties, e. g., Klein (Cline), Trexler, Schlough, Seitz (Sides), Reinhardt, Bibers (Beaver), Kohlman (Coleman), Derr (Dry), Berger (Barrier), Behringer (Barringer), etc. Schwartzwälder (Blackwelder), a family of seven sons, had four of them (two killed) in the battle of Camden, South Carolina. Bernheim, p. 247, etc.

[40] Their journey is described in a diary kept in the Archives of the Moravian Congregation at Salem, North Carolina, translated in the *Virginia Magazine*, vol. xii, pp. 134 ff. The original is printed in *German American Annals*, vol. iii (*Americana Germanica*, vol. vii), pp. 342 ff. and 369 ff. The following is the list of Moravian brethren who located in Wachovia and founded the village of Bethabara: Grube, Meekly, Feldhausen, Lung, Pfeil, Beroth, all of Germany; Kalberlahn and Ingebretsen of Norway; Peterson of Denmark; Loesch of New York; Loesch of Pennsylvania, and Lischer of unknown origin. The last three have German names.

In 1759 the town of Bethany was laid out, three miles to the north of Bethabara, which in 1765 contained eighty-eight inhabitants, while Bethany had ten less. In 1766 the beginning was made in the building of Salem, the principal settlement of the "Unitas Fratrum" in North Carolina, five miles southward from Bethabara. Ten new colonists came over direct from Germany by way of London and Charleston, a sign of growing prominence. As at Herrnhut, Niesky, and Bethlehem, separate buildings were erected for men and women. Intermarriage was not permitted until some years after. Two other settlements followed in the Wachovia tract, one, Friesburg, in 1769-70, receiving a considerable number of settlers from Germany and Maine. The other, the Hope settlement, was founded in 1772 by colonists from Frederick, Maryland. During the Revolutionary War the Moravians of Wachovia were exempted from military duty by the payment of a triple tax. In 1804 the Salem Female Academy was founded, which has educated the daughters of prominent families of North and South Carolina, Virginia, and other Southern States. The Moravian settlement at Salem-Winston is still the centre of the Moravian denomination in the South. Their quaint customs and beautiful music, particularly at Easter, attract a large number of admirers from all the surrounding country.

The Carolinas, as shown in the preceding pages, received a good share of early German settlers in the eighteenth century. Newbern in North Carolina was the earliest German colony, 1710, but Charleston, South Carolina, became the distributing centre of the German immigrants in the South. Germans became most numerous in the so-called Saxe-Gotha district, the present Orangeburg and Lexington counties of South Carolina, and thence spread to neighboring counties and to the westward. The interior of North Carolina likewise received an ever increasing number of German settlers, who came from Pennsylvania, beginning about 1750. The Moravians established a colony at Salem-Winston, which has flourished ever since its foundation.

BILL OF SALE FOR TWO NEGRO SLAVES

Downloaded by Hope Blackford

Source: http://www.ebay.com/itm/Antique-Bill-Of-Sale-For-2-Male-Negro-Slaves-1861-Granville-Wake-Counties-NC-/290709583219?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_0&hash=item43afa43573; it measures 7¾" wide by 12½" tall. It has browned with aging, has some small holes, some small tears at the edges of the folds, but the ink has faded very little and the entire document is very legible.

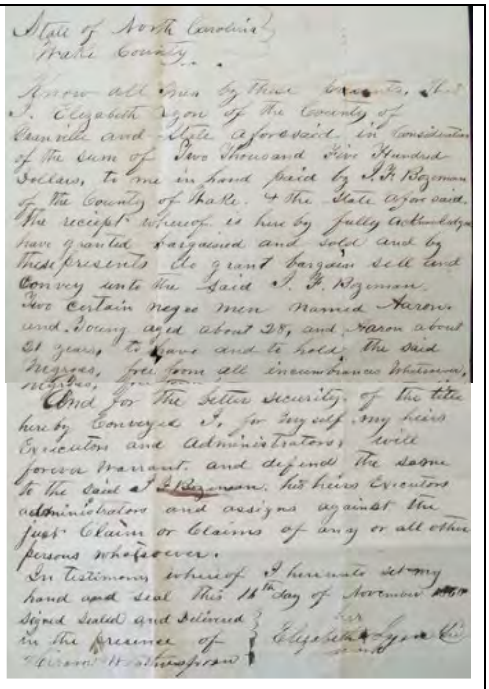
State of North Carolina, Wake County

Know all men by these presents that I, Elizabeth Lyon of the County of Granville and State aforesaid in consideration of the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, to me in hand paid by I. F. Bozsman of the County of Wake. & the state aforesaid, the receipt whereof is hereby fully acknowledged have granted bargained and sold and by these presents do grant bargain sell and convey unto the said I. F. Bozman Two certain negro men named Aaron and Young, aged about 28, and Aaron about 21 years, to have and to hold the said Negroes, free from all incumbrances whatever. And for the better security of the title hereby Conveyed I, for myself, my heirs Executors and Administrators, will forever warrant, and defend the same to the said I. F. Bozman, his heirs Executors administrators and assigns against the just Claim or Claims of any or all other persons whatsoever.

In testimony where I hereunto set my hand and seal this 16th day of November 1861.

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the presence of Hiram Weatherspoon.

Elizabeth X [her mark] Lyon [SEAL]



DON'T LIMIT YOURSELF TO "LOCAL" NEWSPAPERS!

By Diane L Richard

It's not unusual even today to find an obituary published in newspapers around the country, especially if relatives of the deceased are scattered.

This is not a new phenomenon. Even in the early 1800s, I was able to find many items published in the Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia newspapers and a few in Norfolk, Virginia newspapers that pertained to Raleigh and/or Wake County citizens[41]. Some are death notices, some are marriage notices, and others have a military focus.

All of the listed items were found searching the Library of Virginia Catalog. I will not promise that this is a complete listing as they were culled from all entries found for the selected research terms, but it does give you a sense of how much Wake County-related news was published in Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia newspapers.

You will see that there are many news items that were published in Virginia newspapers in the 1800s that might help your Wake County, North Carolina research.

Note: These entries are as "seen" in the LVA catalog index and so may not be complete. You may find partial names, missing page numbers and/or column numbers, etc. Complete information can be found in the LVA catalog (see footnote) and as always, with abstracted and transcribed information, you are strongly encouraged to go to the original resource for complete details.

Note: There may be some duplicate entries. If both parties were from Raleigh and/or Wake County, there are entries which start with each name. We have tried to remove any such duplicates, and some may remain.

Searching on "Wake County," the following items were discovered:

Author	Title	Year
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- In Wake County, N.C. on September 21, Mrs. Ruth T. Hunter, consort of Jacob Hunter. (p. 3)	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- In Wake County, N.C. on September 16, Mr. John Harrison, Sen., age 72. (p. 3, c. 5)	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Married- In Wake County, N.C. on July 23, William Roles, to Miss Lucy Fort. (p. 3, c. 5)	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- John Davis, formerly sheriff of Wake County, N.C., murdered on August 8. Elijah Kimbrough	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Married- In Wake County, NC on May 31, Mrs. Hinton, wife of Ranson Hinton. (p. 3, c. 5)	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Married- In Wake County, NC on April 23, Mr. Albert G. Hunt, of Granville County, NC to Miss Loui	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- In Wake County, NC, on February 28, Mrs. Martha Sims, age 76. (p. 3, c. 5)	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- In Wake County, N.C., a few days since Mr. Timothy Walton, Sen. (p. 3, c. 4)	1828
Visitor and Telegraph	Married- In Wake County, N.C., on September 25, Mr. Edwin Smith, to Miss E. A. Smith. (p. 3, c.	1828

[41] **Source:** Library of Virginia Catalog, http://lva1.hosted.exlibrisgroup.com/F

Author	Title	Year
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- In Wake County, N.C., on July 25, Mrs. Sarah Nichols, consort of Mr. William Nichols. (p.	1828
Southern Religious Telegraph (Richmond, Va.)	Married- In Johnston County, N.C. on February 4, Simeon Nance, of Wake County, N.C. to Miss Mart	1830
Southern Religious Telegraph (Richmond, Va.)	Died- In Wake County, N.C. recently, Thomas Price. (p. 3, c. 5)	1830
Southern Religious Telegraph (Richmond, Va.)	Died- In Wake County, N.C. on September 3, John Williams, age 70. (p. 4, c. 3)	1830
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- In Wake County, N.C. on October 16, William J. Martin, only son of John Martin, age 20. (p	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Married- In Wake County, N.C. on July 3, Mr. Lemuel H. Cole, to Miss Anness Nichols. (p. 3, c. 4)	1828
Alexandria Herald (Alexandria, Va.: 1811)	Died- In Wake County, N.C. on February 19, Mrs. --- Collins, shot by an unknown person. (p. 2, c	1824
American Commercial Beacon and *Norfolk & Portsmouth Daily Advertiser*	Died- In Wake County, at his seat on Neuse River, a short time since, David Stone, formerly Governor	1818
Petersburg Intelligencer (Petersburg, Va.: 1800: semiweekly)	Died- In Petersburg, on Saturday, Mr. Phil Sutherland, of Wake County, N.C. (p. 3, c. 5)	1811
Republican (Petersburg, Va.: 1805)	Died- In Petersburg on Saturday, Mr. Phil. Southerland, of Wake County, N.C. (p. 3, c. 2)	1811
Visitor (Richmond, Va.: 1809)	Died- At his seat in this County (Wake County, N.C.?), near the Falls of Neuse, on the 7th inst.	1809

The following items are to be part of “A proper name and subject index covering more than 40 newspaper titles primarily published in Petersburg, VA., 1797-1877. Originally a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project, the card index, from which this database was created, is comprised of 43,810 typed 3 × 5 cards with detailed entries for proper names and subjects including births, marriages, deaths, property sales, and chancery suits. Local events are covered in great detail, including the period of reconstruction following the Civil War.”

Assume, unless stated otherwise, the newspapers listed were published in Petersburg (Virginia).

Author	Title	Year
Petersburg Index and Appeal	Younts, Lou; Maynard, Brinkley, married, Wake County, North Carolina.	1877
The Petersburg Index	Wynne, Miss A. V.; Dunn, E. S., married, Wake County, North Carolina.	1869
The Petersburg Index	Wallace, Scott, Wake County, North Carolina, formerly of Scotch Greys of Glasgow. Survivor of the "Light Brigade" of Crimean War, 1854. Modals [Medals] presented him by Queen Victoria.	1869
Progress	Utley, Bennett R., Wake County, North Carolina, died, suicide.	1871

Author	Title	Year
The Petersburg Index	Thompson, Alpheus; Dowd, Annie, married, Wake County, North Carolina.	1869
Daily Express	Thompson, Dr. J., formerly of Wake County; Brown, R. F., Taunton, Massachusetts, married, at Warrenton, North Carolina, Female Collegiate Institute.	1859
The Petersburg Index	Terrell, Martha (Mrs. J. M.), Wake County, died.	1869
Daily Express	Stell, Margarett F., Wake County, North Carolina; Neathery John B., Raleigh, North Carolina, married.	1857
Daily Express	Seagraves, John, native of Wake County, North Carolina, died, Holly Springs, Mississippi.	1869
Daily Courier	Poole, Paschal, Wake County; Penny/Peeny, Henrietta, Wake County, married.	1871
Daily Express	Neathery, John B. , Raleigh, North Carolina; Stell, Margarett F. , Wake County, married.	1857
The Petersburg Index	Moore, James H., died, Wake County, North Carolina.	1869
Petersburg Index and Appeal	Maynard, Brinkley; Younts, Lou, married, Wake County, North Carolina.	1877
Petersburg Index and Appeal	Marriott, Dr. R. H., Wake County, North Carolina, died, Battleboro, North Carolina.	1873
The Petersburg Index	McKay, D. McN., Harnett; Flemming, Leonora, married, Wake County, North Carolina.	1869
Petersburg Daily Appeal	Lawrence, Thomas R., died, killed, Wake County.	1873
The Petersburg Index	Lassiter, Norfleet, died, Wake County, North Carolina, shot.	1869
Daily Courier	King, Mrs. Mary C., Wake County, died.	1870
Rural Messenger	Jordan, James F., Wake County, died, heart disease, Raleigh.	1875
The Petersburg Index	Johns, Nannie H. O., Wake County, North Carolina; Darby, Dr. A. J., Wake County, North Carolina, married	1869
Petersburg Daily Appeal	Johns, C. F., died, Wake County.	1873
The Petersburg Index	Jeffreys, Orien G.; Green, Leonidas M., married, Wake County.	1869
The Petersburg Index	Jeffreys, Mary D.; Green, Brian W., married, Wake County.	1869
Daily Express	Hicks, Mary E., Wake County; Allen, D. W., Forestville, married.	1868
Daily Express	Harris, Mattie H., Franklin County; Allen, Wyatt B., Wake, married, Franklin County, Virginia.	1868
Daily Courier	Franklin, Mrs, Delia, Wake County; Booker, Young, Wake County, married.	1870
Daily Express	Crowder, Lois S., Wake County (North Caroline); Bunting, John N., Wake County (North Carolina),	1857
Daily Courier	Clemonts, Benjamin, died pneumonia, Wake County.	1871
Daily Courier	Bunn, C. D., Wake County, North Carolina; Young Bettie A. D., Johnston County, North Carolina, married	1870
Daily Courier	Booker, Young, Wake County; Franklin, Mrs. Delia, Wake County, married.	1870

Author	Title	Year
Daily Express	Allen, Wyatt B., Wake; Harris, Mattie H., Franklin County, married.	1868
Daily Express	Williams, Sarah P., Miss, Wake County, North Carolina; Adams, Lynn, Mr. Raleigh, married.	1865
Daily Express	Mitchener, Sagne A., Miss, Wake County, North Carolina; Adams, Len. H. Mr., Raleigh, married.	1865
Daily Express	Jones, Rachael P., Miss; Hill, William G., Dr., Raleigh, married, Wake County, North Carolina.	1866
Daily Express	Ivey, William, Col., Wake County, North Carolina, died.	1865

Next, a similar search was done on Raleigh & North Carolina. [Since there is a Raleigh, West Virginia, it is important to distinguish the two locales.]

Author	Title	Year
Visitor and Telegraph	Married- In Raleigh, N.C., on February 24, by Rev. McPheeters, Alfred Williams, to Miss Eliza C.	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- Near Raleigh, N.C., on February 20, Mr. H. Dunn. (p. 3, c. 5)	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- Near Raleigh, NC on February 8, Miss Charlotte Fort, wife of William Fort. (p. 3, c. 5)	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- In Raleigh, N.C. on November 27, Mrs. Ana Taylor. (p. 3, c. 5)	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- In Raleigh, N.C. on November 9, Dr. William H. Hunter, age 28. (p. 3, c. 5)	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- In Raleigh, N.C. on October 5, Sherwood Haywood, agent for the Bank of Newbern, NC. (p. 3,	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- Near Raleigh, N.C. on September 22, Miss Lucetta Busbee, daughter of James Busbee. (p. 3,	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- In Raleigh, NC on Tuesday, June 9, Jonathan Wayne, shot by Richard Powers. (p. 3, c. 5)	1829
Visitor and Telegraph	Married- In Raleigh, N.C., on December 3, Rev. McPheeters, the Rev. N. H. Harding, to Miss Hannah	1828
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- In the vicinity of Raleigh, N.C., on November 27, Mrs. Hunter, wife of Capt. Theophilus Hu	1828
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- In Raleigh, N.C., on November 19, Mr. Benjamin Ragsdale. (p. 3, c. 5)	1828
Visitor and Telegraph	Married- In Raleigh, N.C., on Thursday, October 23, Mr. James Newland to Miss Martha Deloach. (p	1828
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- In Raleigh, N.C. on October 13, Mr. William F. Alston, of Warren County, N.C. (p. 3, c. 5)	1828
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- In Raleigh, N.C., on August 4, Maj. John Gray Blount, of Tarborough, N.C. (p. 3, c. 4)	1828
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- Near Greenville, Va., on August 14, Mr. Eusebius Logan, a Presbyterian minnister and agent	1828

Author	Title	Year
Visitor and Telegraph	Married- In Raleigh, N.C., on August 14, by Rev. McDowd, Mr. Hartwell Reeves, to Miss Tabitha El	1828
Visitor and Telegraph	Died- In Raleigh, N.C. on July 24, Mrs. Frances Pullen, consort of Samuel Pullen, Cashier of the	1828
Visitor and Telegraph	Married- In Cumberland County on July 13, Mr. John S. Raboteau, Jun'r., of Raleigh, N.C., to Mis	1828

Next searched was Raleigh + Petersburg in this same collection of Petersburg, Virginia newspapers. If it wasn't clear that the entry was for Raleigh, North Carolina (versus West Virginia), it is included here and further research will be needed to determine whether Raleigh, North Carolina or Raleigh, West Virginia was the mentioned location.

Author	Title	Year
Daily Express	Woodward, Mariah F., Raleigh; Jones, Josiah, Raliegh [sic], married.	1859
The Petersburg Index	Wingate, Walter S., Raleigh, died, New Orleans.	1870
Daily Express	Winder, John C., New York; Bryan, Octavis M., married, Raleigh.	1856
The Petersburg Index	Wilson, Jendia T.; Knott, James D., married, Raleigh.	1869
Daily Courier	Williams, Julia,Charlotte; Starke, B. W., Raleigh, married.	1870
The Petersburg Index	Williams, John L., Raleigh, North Carolina; Johnson, Helen J., Releigh [sic], North Carolina, married,	1868
The Daily South-side Democrat	Wiatt, Col. J. T. C., died, (Near Raleigh).	1855
Daily Courier	Whiting, George Mordecai, died, Raleigh.	1870
Daily Express	Whitelew (Witelew), John W., Raleigh, North Carolina; Walton, Esther V., Raleigh, North Carolina	1869
Daily Express	White, William, Jr., Raleigh; House, Mary Henderson, Halifax County, married.	1857
Not stated	Whitaker, Lee H., Raleigh, North Carolina, died.	1869
Daily Express	West, George R., United States Consul, native of Raleigh, died, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, Pulmonary disease	1859
Petersburg Index	Wells, Frank, formerly of Petersburg; Lanson, Susie, Raleigh, North Carolina, married.	1876
Daily Express	Welford, Cim. S., Raleigh.; Jackson, Susan, Raleigh, married.	1868
Petersburg Daily Appeal	Welch, Mrs. Mattie D.; Stone, Jordan, editor of Raleigh, North Carolina, Daily News, married, Talladega County, Alabama.	1873
The Petersburg Index	Weddon, Thomas J., Raleigh, North Carolina, died.	1869
Daily Democrat	Wedden, John R., Raleigh, North Carolina; Hillman, Mary A., Portsmouth, Virginia, married.	1856
Daily Express	Watson, C. T.; Diddle, Kitty J., Raleigh, North Carolina, married.	1869
Daily Express	Walton, Esther V., Raleigh, North Carolina; Whitelew (Witelew), John W., Raleigh, North Carolina	1869

Author	Title	Year
Daily Express	Upchurch, Mollie Jane, Raleigh; Starke, Bolling W., married.	1859
The Petersburg Index	Upchurch, George C.; Smith, Dora, married, Raleigh.	1870
The Petersburg Index	Upchurch, Florence C., Raleigh; Harris, J. C. L., Raleigh, married, Weldon.	1869
The Petersburg Index	Tutt, Julia E.; Royster, W. B., Raleigh, North Carolina; Married, Columbia, South Carolina.	1869
The Petersburg Index	Tucker, George (Colored), died, hemorrhage, Raleigh, North Carolina.	1869
Daily Express	Tucker, Rufus S., Raleigh, North Carolina; Pekrins [sic], Florence E., Pitt County, married.	1856
Daily Express	Traywick, Rev. S. R., Wake; Alley, Bettie, married, Raleigh.	1856
The Petersburg Index	Thompson, Sallie M., Miss; Newsom, David R., married, Raleigh, North Carolina.	1866
Daily Express	Taylor, Dr. S. A., Holly Springs, Mississippi; Pierce, Anne E., married, Raleigh, North Carolina	1869
Daily Express	Tanner, Mortimer D., Glanville County; Martindale, Eliza, Raleigh, married.	1868
Daily Democrat	Citizens to give complimentary dinner to Mr. John W. Syme, owner of "The Intelligencer" upon his departure for Raleigh, North Carolina	1856
The Petersburg Index	Syme, Andrew, Raleigh, North Carolina; Bragg, Blanche, Raleigh, North Carolina, married.	1869
Daily Courier	Street, Sallie; Hearne, William A., Raleigh, married, Beaufort, North Carolina.	1871
Daily Express	Stell, Margarett F., Wake County, North Carolina; Neathery John B., Raleigh, North Carolina, mar	1857
The Petersburg Index	Starke, Mollie J. (Mrs. B. W.), died, Raleigh, North Carolina.	1869
Daily Express	Starke, Bolling W.; Upchurch, Mollim [sic] Jane, Raleigh, married.	1859
Daily Courier	Starke, B. W.; Raleigh; Williams, Julia, Charlotte, married.	1870
	Spain, Abram, formerly of Petersburg, died, cancer of tongue, Raleigh. Tribute of respect, Monroe Lodge No. 8, I.O.O.F.	1876
	Smith, Henry Salisbury, Raleigh, Son of Rev. J. Brinton and Mary E., died.	1868
	Smith, Dora; Upchurch, George C., married, Raleigh.	1870

Stopped at index entry #73 out of 328 for this series. The series will be resumed in a future edition of *Wake Treasures*.

There are also other interesting entries that are worthy of note ... showing that references to Raleigh and/or Wake County communities are readily found in Virginia newspaper archives.

Author	Title	Year
Daily Dispatch (Richmond), Rochester, N.Y., San Francisco, Cal., and Marysville (Cal.) *Appeal*, and Raleigh N.C. papers	Married, January 30, 1878, by the Rev. Dr. A. Hoffman, of the Eleventh - Street Synagogue, Isaac Held and Mary Bachrach, both of Richmond, Va. (p. 2, c. 5).	1878
Richmond Whig & Public Advertiser	Died- In Raleigh, N. C. on Sept. 25, in her 22d year, Mrs. Mary Louisa Taylor, dau. of the late Lewis D. Henry of that city, and wife of Mattew P. Taylor, of Richmond. (p. 4, c. 5)	1857
Richmond Whig & Public Advertiser	Married- In Raleigh, Wm. R. Richardson, formerly of Richmond, Va., to Miss Ellen Johnson, eldest dau. of Albert Johnson, of Raleigh. (p. 1, c. 5)	1855
Richmond Whig & Public Advertiser	Married- In Raleigh, N. C., Matt P. Taylor, of Virginia, to Miss Mary Henry, dau. of the late Louis D. Henry. (p. 1, c. 5)	1855
Richmond Whig & Public Advertiser	Died- Near Richmond on Thursday, Capt. Thomas G. Scott, formerly postmaster in Raleigh, N.C. He served with the Petersburg Volunteers in the late war. (Raleigh Register). (p. 4, c. 7)	1846
Richmond Whig & Public Advertiser	Married- At Raleigh, N.C. by Rev. Charles Talley, on July 30, Washington Chapell, to Miss Maria Wade Gentry, eldest dau. of Mrs. Matilda T. Gentry, all of Hanover County. (p. 4, c. 3)	1845
Richmond Compiler	Married- On Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. James B. Taylor, Augustus Mordecai, of Raleigh, N.C., to Miss Rosena U. Young, of Henrico County. (p. 2, c. 6)	1835
Richmond Compiler	Died- In Raleigh, N.C. on Thursday (Sept. 4) in his 21st year, Alexander Hamilton Polk, son of Col. William Polk, (Raleigh Register). (p. 3, c. 2)	1830
American Commercial Beacon and Norfolk & Portsmouth Daily Advertiser	Married- At Raleigh, N. C., on July 4, Sylvester Edwards, to Miss M. Rhodes. (p. 2, c. 6)	1839
American Commercial Beacon and Norfolk & Portsmouth Daily Advertiser	Died- At Raleigh, N. C. on July 22, Mary Ann Cameron, eldest daughter of Duncan Cameron. (p. 2, c. 6)	1839
American Commercial Beacon and Norfolk & Portsmouth Daily Advertiser	Died- At Raleigh, N. C. on July 12, Mrs. Martha Guion, consort of E. P. Guion. (p. 2, c. 6)	1839
American Commercial Beacon and Norfolk & Portsmouth Daily Advertiser	Married- On May 14, in New York, lay Rev. Gibson, Alexander Morrison, of Raleigh, N. C., to Mrs. Eliza Gunn, of Th---, Scotland. (p. 2, c. 6).	1838
American Commercial Beacon and Norfolk & Portsmouth Daily Advertiser	Married- In Raleigh, N.C. on Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Freeman, Cadwallader Jones, Jr. of Hillsborough (N.C.), to Miss Annie Iredell, oldest daughter of Gen. James Iredell. (p. 2, c. 6)	1836
American Beacon and *Virginia and North-Carolina Gazette*	Died- Col. William Polk, at his residence in Raleigh, N. C. on Jan. 14, in his 76th year. He was one of those who declared independence at Mecklenburg on May 20, 1775 and served during the Revolution. (p. 2, c. 5)	1834

Author	Title	Year
American Beacon and *Virginia and North-Carolina Gazette*	Died- In Raleigh, N.C. on Friday, Apr. 1, Duncan M'Donald Donaldson, son of Henry A. Donaldson, of Wake Forest, N.C. He had left the military academy at West Point recently. (p. 2, c. 3)	1831
American Beacon and *Virginia and North-Carolina Gazette*	Married- On Oct. 19, Colin M. Clark, of Scotland Neck, N.C. to Miss Eliza Bond of Raleigh (N.C.). (p. 2, c. 3)	1830
American Beacon and *Virginia and North-Carolina Gazette*	Married- In Raleigh, N.C. on Monday, Feb. 22, by Rev. George W. Freeman, John S. Bryan, of Plymouth, to Miss Lucy D. Haywood, daughter of Sherwood Haywood, dec'd. (p. 3, c. 2)	1830
American Beacon and *Virginia and North-Carolina Gazette*	Married- In Raleigh, N.C. on Thursday, May 13, by Rev. George W. Freeman, Rev. Leonidas Polk, to Miss Frances A. Devereux, only daughter of John Devereux. (p. 3, c. 1)	1830
American Beacon and *Norfolk and Portsmouth Daily Advertiser* (Norfolk, Va)	Married- In Franklin County (N.C.?) on Wednesday, May 14, Thomas J. Lemay, Junior Editor of the Raleigh Star, to Miss Eliza Ann Sledge, daughter of Joel Sledge. (p. 3, c. 1)	1828
American Beacon and *Norfolk and Portsmouth Daily Advertiser* (Norfolk, Va)	Died- On Friday, April 13, Ned, a negro, hung for murdering his master. Executed in Raleigh, N. C. (p. 4, c. 1)	1827
American Commercial Beacon and *Norfolk & Portsmouth Daily Advertiser*	Died- At Raleigh, N.C., on Oct. 6, James R. Bent, of Edenton, N.C. and late sheriff of Chowan County, N.C. (p. 3, c. 2)	1825
American Commercial Beacon and *Norfolk & Portsmouth Daily Advertiser*	Married- In Franklin County, N.C. on July 29, Alexander J. Lawrence, one of the Editors of the Raleigh Star, to Mrs. Maria Snow. (p. 3, c. 2)	1823
Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald (Norfolk, Va)	Died- At Raleigh, N.C. on Sunday, Anne Eliza Gales, daughter of Joseph Gales, of that place. (p. 3, c. 1)	1822
Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald (Norfolk, Va)	Died- In Raleigh, N.C. on Aug. 23, John H. Hassam, leaving a widow. (p. 3, c. 2)	1822
Norfolk Herald (Norfolk, Va)	Married- On Wednesday, May 25, by Rev. Dawly, Hance Baker, to Mrs. Hannah Knonis, of Raleigh, N. C. (p. 3, c. 3)	1814
American Gazette & General Advertiser	Died- On the 23d of December, at the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, Dr. John Leigh, Speaker of the House of Commons. (p. 3, c. 2)	1797

WAKE COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION RECORDS FOR 1902, 1904, AND 1906

Abstracted by DeWayne C. McCarty
OCR Scanning, Reformatting, and Introduction by Diane L Richard

These records were originally abstracted, compiled, and published by DeWayne C. McCarty in 1991. Mr. McCarty has kindly given WCGS permission to publish these records. Initially they will be published as a serial in *Wake Treasures*, and then subsequently as a complete set for purchase.

Some things to notice as you look through these records:

1. Father's do NOT always have the same last name.
2. You can connect "brothers" by their listing the same father.
3. When you have an older voter who lists "their father," you are often getting into the Civil War or earlier time frame. This can have particular relevance for any African-Americans listed.
4. Though the majority of the descendents had a residence of NC, there are some who lived elsewhere.

The following preface, notes, and introduction are all from the original publication. Do know that there were also some maps included which we hope to reproduce in a future edition.

Preface

I wish to thank the board of directors of the Wake County Genealogical Society for their encouragement in preparing this work. Special thanks to Mrs. Charlotte R. Carrere who has been there to answer my many questions.

This publication is taken from the "Wake County Voter Registration 1904/1906"[42] ledger and the microfilmed "Wake County Voter Registration 1902 & 1908"[43] records located in the North Carolina State Archives.

In the transcription process, I have attempted to duplicate these records as written. I have maintained the listing order of the original records in order to preserve the association between registrants. The voting districts are listed alphabetically.

In the interest of saving space, I have utilized ZIP code abbreviations and footnotes for the[44] Descendant's place of residence.

There are multiple places where the original records do not follow the prescribed format and omissions are frequent. One example is that some townships list "County" in place of "Descendent". In other areas, the entry is left blank. As is true with any written record, there are places where the spelling could not be deciphered. These entries are noted with a question marks.

The following statement was found inside the cover of the ledger for the 1902 Voter Registration.

[42] Call number S.108.131
[43] Call number CR.099.912.10
[44] editor's note – removed a duplicate "for the"

North Carolina
Wake County
I W. M. Russ Clerk of the Superior Court in and for the state and County ? affirmed hereby certify that the foregoing is a true full and perfect copy of the Permanent Roll in my office, under franchising of Chapt 550 of the Oct. of 1901. In active where of I have hereto set my hand and official seal this 3rd day December A.D. 1902.

W. M. Russ
Clerk of the Superior Court

The following paragraph was found inside the cover of the ledger for the 1904 & 1906 Voter Registration.

To Clerk of Court:
In this book please arrange the Township of your County alphabetically, In each township, arrange alphabetically the names of all the voters registered under the Chapter 550 of public laws of 1901 in township for the year of 1904.

Notes

Column Titled Descendant

The full title for the "Descendent" column in the original document is "From Whom Descended unless a Voter Himself January 1, 1867 or Prior Thereto."

Legend

-	=	BLANK – This area was blank in the original record.
COL	=	Is believed to mean colored.
+	=	May also mean colored?
+c	=	May also mean colored?

Maps of Wake County & Raleigh

The maps on the following pages were acquired from the N.C. State Archives and the National Archives. The Wake County maps showing are for the years 1887 and 1891, but the voting districts shown are essentially unchanged for those of 1902-1906. A map showing the voting districts of Raleigh could not be located. The masters for these maps were not of the best quality. I have enlarged them and present them on adjacent pages to improve the readability.

Introduction

Following the end of the Civil War, North Carolina was not readmitted to the Union until 1868, a period of three years. During this three-year period, political and social upheaval took place not only in North Carolina but in the other former Confederate States as well.

In order to combat what they saw as a threat to the established order, the politicians passed legislation that required the proof of literacy, i.e., the ability to read and write, in order to vote.

Later this decision was to return to haunt them. The economic depression that followed the Civil War prevented a majority of the male population from achieving the educational requirements for voting. Do remember that at this time in our history, women had not gotten the right to vote!

By the dawn of the 20th century, the powers that be realized their error in passing the earlier legislation. The amending of that mistake resulted in passing of the Voter Registration Act of 1902 which was more

popularly known as the “Grandfather Clause.” This act provided that no person(s) could be denied the right to register and vote in any election by reason of his failure to possess the required education qualifications.

The Voter Registration Act produced two types of records. One was for the printed oaths signed by the person who was applying for registration. These forms contained the following information: Name, age, residence, date of registration, name of ancestor they were claiming their right under, the state or country [sic] in which their ancestor voted. These individual printed oaths were copied into Permanent Registration Books which contained all of the information on the oaths.

These registration books have been microfilmed by the N.C. State Archives and are filed with the Secretary of State’s records. The 1902 and 1908 microfilm call number for this series is S.108.131. There are several counties on each roll of microfilm; this arrangement is alphabetical rather than geographical. Additionally copies of the microfilm can be purchased through the N.C. State Archives. The 1904 and 1906 Registration Book is available at the N.C. State Archives. The registration book call number is CR.099.912.10.

In part, the act required the preparation of the voter registration list by township for each county. They were further arranged in rough alphabetical order for each township, i.e., all beginning with “A” are grouped together. Without an index this arrangement makes for ease of searching. Additionally since they are arranged by township, if you know the township in which the family lived, it speeds up your research.

The Constitutional amendment of 1900 provides that the permanent registration had to be completed prior to 1 Dec. 1908. The county lists were prepared in 1902, 1904, 1906, and 1908, but of all these the 1902 list is the most comprehensive for claiming entitlement under the Grandfather Clause. The lists for 1904, 1906, and 1908 are, for the most part, for men who had come of age by those dates and who could read and write.

It is interesting to note that there are cases in which a man claims on a maternal grandfather rather than a paternal grandfather. It is also readily apparent where some of these families lived before the family moved into N.C.

In this first work by DeWayne C. McCarty of Cary, a major research tool for Wake County is now readily available to the home researcher as well as to library collections.

The author has made every effort to proofread the final product. In the few cases in which a name could not be absolutely determined, he has put a question mark by the name. Additionally, Mr. McCarty’s comprehensive index will facilitate the use of this work by the researcher.

Our congratulations to Mr. McCarty. We heartily recommend this work to anyone interested in Wake County, N.C.

Carolina Abstractors
Charlotte R. Carrere, President

Bartons Creek Township, 1902, 1904 & 1906

VOTER	AGE	DESCENDENT	RES	DATE
Bartons Creek Township 1902				
ADAMS, Jesse M.	67	ADAMS, Dempsey	NC	Oct 5, 1902
ALLEN, John D.	63	ALLEN, M. H.	NC	Oct 13, 1902
ALLEN, Elvius A.	56	ALLEN, Wm. Gaston Sr.	NC	Oct 13, 1902
ALLEN, John D. R.	55	ALLEN, Henry A.	NC	Oct 13, 1902
ALLEN, Elias A.	55	ALLEN, James	NC	Oct 13, 1902
ADAMS, James B.	25	ADAMS, Isham	NC	Oct 15, 1902
ADAMS, Jake W.	21	ADAMS, Isham	NC	Oct 15, 1902
ALLEN, Heckmond	21	ALLEN, W. G. Sr.	NC	Oct 15, 1902
ARNOLD, John H.	21	ARNOLD, John A.	NC	Oct 15, 1902
ADAMS, Isham	62	ADAMS, Bryant	NC	Oct 16, 1902
ADAMS, W. G. L.	57	ALLEN, William	NC	Oct 16, 1902
ALLEN, A. E.	30	ALLEN, William	NC	Oct 16, 1902
ANDREWS, John W.	45	ANDREWS, William	NC	Oct 17, 1902
ADAMS, Jesse A.	22	ADAMS, J. M.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
ARNOLD, John A.	68	ARNOLD, Chesley	NC	Oct 20, 1902
ATKINSON, James W.	54	ATKINSON, Wiley A.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
ADAMS, Willie S.	30	ADAMS, Isham	NC	Oct 25, 1902
BAILEY, Zollie C.	39	BAILEY, Allen	NC	Oct 13, 1902
BALL, Junius P.	56	BALL, Hinton	NC	Oct 13, 1902
BLEDSOE, Ector T.	44	BLEDSOE, W. C.	NC	Oct 13, 1902
BYRUM, Theo M.	30	BYRUM, A. T.	NC	Oct 14, 1902
BLEDSOE, G. C.	50	BLEDSOE, Henry	NC	Oct 13, 1902
BELVIN, Johnnie B.	28	BELVIN, Thomas	NC	Oct 13, 1902
BYRUM, Henry M.	24	BYRUM, A. T.	NC	Oct 13, 1902
BLALOCK, John R.	46	BLAYLOCK, Wm. P.	NC	Oct 15, 1902
BAILEY, Herman T.	23	BAILEY, S. F.	NC	Oct 15, 1902
BECK, David C.	46	BECK, John	NC	Oct 15, 1902
BALL, George H.	22	BALL, Hinton	NC	Oct 15, 1902
BAILEY, Israel	77	—	NC	Oct 15, 1902
BAILEY, Sylvester	58	BAILEY, Pelig	NC	Oct 15, 1902
BAILY, Dollie E.	24	BAILEY, Dockin	NC	Oct 16, 1902
BLEDSOE, William L.	73	BLEDSOE, Lewis	NC	Oct 16, 1902
BROGDEN, Louis L.	44	BROGDEN, Geo. W.	NC	Oct 16, 1902
BROGDEN, Ennis W.	21	BROGDEN, Geo. W.	NC	Oct 16, 1902
BAILEY, Wm. J.	30	BAILY, Pelig	NC	Oct 16, 1902
BOLTON, Henry L.	48	BOLTON, Nathan	NC	Oct 17, 1902
BLENSON, Charlie	26	BLENSON, Wm.	NC	Oct 17, 1902
BRIDGERS, Alonzo	35	BRIDGERS, Green	NC	Oct 17, 1902
BLINSON, Wm. H.	52	BLINSON, Wm.	NC	Oct 17, 1902
BROWN, Wm. T.	24	BROWN, M.	NC	Oct 17, 1902
BLAKE, Andrew J.	52	BLAKE, Napoleon	NC	Oct 18, 1902
BAILEY, Wyatt M.	49	BAILEY, Allen	NC	Oct 18, 1902
BAILEY, Paul B.	29	BAILEY, A. Y.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
BARLOW, W. M.	45	BARLOW, Wm.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
BAILEY, A. Y.	74	BAILEY, Pelig	NC	Oct 18, 1902
BROGDEN, Wm. A.	41	BROGDEN, George	NC	Oct 17, 1902
BAILEY, C. A.	43	BAILEY, Israel	NC	Oct 17, 1902
BUNN, A. B.	61	BUNN, George	NC	Oct 20, 1902

VOTER	AGE	DESCENDENT	RES	DATE
BUNN, Frank	21	BUNN, A. B.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
BUNN, Morris	23	BUNN, A. B.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
BUNN, Junius	25	BUNN, A. B.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
BAILEY, Jas. S.	32	BAILEY, A. Y.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
BISHOP, Andrew J.	28	BISHOP, Geo.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
BLEDSON, Henry F.	42	BLEDSOE, Henry	NC	Oct 20, 1902
BARLOW, Henry T.	24	BARLOW, Wm.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
BYRUM, M. D.	59	BYRUM, Kinchen	NC	Oct 20, 1902
BAILEY, G. D.	42	BAILEY, A. Y.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
BROWN, James T.	37	BROWN, George	NC	Oct 20, 1902
BRYUM, Melvin H.	27	BYRUM, A. T.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
BAILEY, Eddie B.	26	BAILEY, Caswell	NC	Oct 20, 1902
BAILEY, Caswell B.	52	BAILEY, Caswell	NC	Oct 20, 1902
BROWN, Wm. T.	55	BROWN, William	NC	Oct 25, 1902
BAILEY, Solomon	52	BAILEY, Allen	NC	Oct 25, 1902
BROGDEN, Buckner I.	23	BROGDEN, Allen	NC	Oct 25, 1902
COOLEY, Jasper N.	53	COLLEY, Edward	NC	Oct 8, 1902
COOLEY, Willie L.	27	COLLEY, Edward	NC	Oct 8, 1902
COOLEY, Charlie H.	21	COLLEY, Edward	NC	Oct 10, 1902
CRAWFORD, James L.	28	CRAWFORD, William	NC	Oct 14, 1902
CHOPLIN, Junius	24	CHOPLIN, William	NC	Oct 14, 1902
CARTER, Augustus	54	CARTER, Judson	NC	Oct 14, 1902
CARLTON, Wesley P.	67	—	NC	Oct 15, 1902
CROSS, Richard	45	CROSS, Richard	NC	Oct 16, 1902
CHURCHILL, Sydney D.	52	CHURCHILL, Benj.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
CARPENTER, Ruffin	53	CARPENTER, J. E.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
CHAVERS, Robert	68	CHAVERS, Bennett	NC	Oct 18, 1902
CHAVERS, Sylvester	33	CHAVERS, Bennett	NC	Oct 18, 1902
CHAVERS, Oscar	50	CHAVERS, Bennett	NC	Oct 18, 1902
CHAVERS, Jay	44	CHAVERS, Bennett	NC	Oct 18, 1902
CHAVERS, John R.	41	CHAVERS, Bennett	NC	Oct 18, 1902
CHAPPELL, James R.	48	CHAPPELL, Major	NC	Oct 20, 1902
CARLTON, John W.	39	CARLTON, W. P.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
CROSS, E. D.	44	CROSS, Silas	NC	Oct 20, 1902
CROWDER, Junius H.	50	CROWDER, William	NC	Oct 20, 1902
COLEY, Millard F.	47	COLEY, Isham	NC	Oct 22, 1902
COOPER, William S.	60	COOPER, Benj.	NC	Oct 22, 1902
CANNON, Joe	40	RICHARDSON, Christoble	NC	Oct 22, 1902
CARPENTER, Alexander	46	CARPENTER, James	NC	Oct 22, 1902
CASH, Elkin	56	WALKER, Saul	NC	Oct 25, 1902
COTTON, William C.	24	COTTON, Job?	NC	Oct 25, 1902
CHAVERS, Ashbury	46	CHAVERS, Peter	NC	Oct 25, 1902
CHAVERS, Jimmie	21	CHAVERS, Peter	NC	Oct 25, 1902
CHAVERS, Kemp	29	CHAVERS, Peter	NC	Oct 25, 1902
DEW, John	38	DEW, James	NC	Oct 13, 1902
DREW, John A.	45	DREW, J. C.	ME	Oct 17, 1902
DAVIS, Saml. H.	47	DAVIS, Allen	NC	Oct 17, 1902
DAVIS, Henry	60	DAVIS, Robt.	NC	Oct 17,1902
DEAN, Jasper E.	21	DEAN, James	NC	Oct 17, 1902
DAVIS, George	32	DAVIS, Allen	NC	Oct 18, 1902

VOTER	AGE	DESCENDENT	RES	DATE
DAVIS, Robert C.	58	DAVIS, James	NC	Oct 20, 1902
DAVIS, Moses	53	DAVIS, Jim	NC	Oct 20, 1902
DAVIS, Edward	22	DAVIS, Jim	NC	Oct 20, 1902
DAVIS, Riddick	62	DAVIS, Robert	NC	Oct 22, 1902
DUDLEY, Charley B.	67	DUDLEY, David C.	NC	Oct 22, 1902
EDGERTON, Samuel	74	EDGERTON, Moodey	NC	Oct 13, 1902
EVANS, William	70	EVANS, Caswell	NC	Oct 13, 1902
EVANS, Alsey L.	27	EVANS, Buck	NC	Oct 13, 1902
EVANS, Thomas	72	EVANS, Caswell	NC	Oct 13, 1902
EDWARDS, Abel R.	54	EDWARDS, Thomas	NC	Oct 14, 1902
EDWARDS, Charlie W.	33	EDWARDS, Thomas	NC	Oct 14, 1902
EDWARDS, Luth	25	McCULLERS, Edmond	NC	Oct 14, 1902
EVANS, James	36	EVANS, Buck	NC	Oct 17, 1902
EVANS, Jacob	31	CHAVIS, Samuel	NC	Oct 18, 1902
EVANS, Elias	24	EVANS, Buck	NC	Oct 18, 1902
EVANS, John	33	EVANS, Buck	NC	Oct 18, 1902
EVANS, Ed	26	EVANS, Buck	NC	Oct 25, 1902
EVANS, Samuel	25	EVANS, Buck	NC	Oct 25, 1902
EVANS, Jasper	32	EVANS, Buck	NC	Oct 25, 1902
FERGUSON, John H.	42	FERGUSON, John	NC	Oct 14, 1902
FONVILLE, John F.	50	FONVILLE, B. F.	NC	Oct 14, 1902
FONVILLE, Zol	29	FONVILLE, B. F.	NC	Oct 17, 1902
FREVATHAN, Matthew	48	FREVATHAN, Matthew	NC	Oct 17, 1902
GOODEN, Alford	72	GOODEN, Alford Sr.	NC	Oct 15, 1902
GLENN, Wiley F.	44	GLENN, Wiley	NC	Oct 15, 1902
GUPTON, Edward R.	34	GUPTON, E. A.	NC	Oct 15, 1902
GLENN, James T.	52	GLENN, Wiley	NC	Oct 15, 1902
GRAY, Eugene	30	GRAY, Alford	NC	Oct 15, 1902
GOODEN, Charlie P.	30	GOODEN, Alford	NC	Oct 15, 1902
GOODEN, Albert R.	28	GOODEN, Alford	NC	Oct 15, 1902
GLENN, John H.	36	GLENN, Wiley	NC	Oct 17, 1902
GOOCH, A. S. P.	36	GOOCH, Robt.	NC	Oct 17, 1902
GILL, Jackson L.	26	GILL, David	NC	Oct 17, 1902
GRADY, Geo. W.	30	GRADY, Hinton	NC	Oct 20, 1902
GRISOM, Thomas C.	29	GRISSOM, James	NC	Oct 20, 1902
HUTSPEATH, Robert H.	60	HUTSPEATH, Thomas	NC	Oct 9, 1902
HUDSON, John W.	34	HUDSON, James	NC	Oct 9, 1902
HOCKADAY, Daniel W.	43	HOCKADAY, James M.	NC	Oct 11, 1902
HOLLEWAY, Charlie H.	33	HOLLEWAY, R. P.	NC	Oct 11, 1902
HOLLEWAY, Bose	44	HOLLEWAY, N. H.	NC	Oct 11, 1902
HARRIS, William	73	HARRIS, Danl.	NC	Oct 11, 1902
HOLLOWAY, Fab. H.	36	HOLLOWAY, N. H.	NC	Oct 13, 1902
HARRISON, Pil A.	65	HARRISON, Berry	NC	Oct 13, 1902
HUSKETH, Elija	44	HUSKETH, Archie	NC	Oct 13, 1902
HOLLOWAY, Alex P.	58	—	NC	Oct 13, 1902
HOLDEN, William D.	49	HOLDEN, Plesent	NC	Oct 14, 1902
HOUSE, Lonnie H.	27	HOUSE, Henry	NC	Oct 15, 1902
HONEYCUTT, Wm. M.	56	HONEYCUTT, J. H.	NC	Oct 15, 1902

VOTER	AGE	DESCENDENT	RES	DATE
HOLLOWAY, Robert L.	25	HOLLOWAY, A. P.	NC	Oct 15, 1902
HONEYCUTT, Junius D.	30	HONEYCUTT, J. H.	NC	Oct 15, 1902
HESTER, Elija P.	68	—	NC	Oct 15, 1902
HARRIS, John H.	39	HARRIS, Wm.	NC	Oct 15, 1902
HOLLOWAY, Wayland D.	26	HOLLOWAY, A. P.	NC	Oct 16, 1902
HUTCHINSON, James H.	68	HUTCHINSON, Willis	NC	Oct 16, 1902
HODGE, John W.	34	HODGE, Henry	NC	Oct 16, 1902
HOLLIDAY, John H.	66	HOLLIDAY, Cannady	NC	Oct 16, 1902
HOLLOWAY, George	50	HOLLOWAY, N. H.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
HESTER, Robert S.	43	HESTER, E. C.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
HESTER, George F.	45	HESTER, E. P.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
HARRIS, John J.	23	HARRIS, Ned	NC	Oct 18, 1902
HOLLOWAY, William	48	HOLLOWAY, N. H.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
HOLLOWAY, Charter	21	HOLLOWAY, N. H.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
HEDGEPEATH, —	56	HEDGEPEATH, William	NC	Oct 20, 1902
HONEYCUTT, C. M.	21	HONEYCUTT, J. H.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
HARRIS, Albritton B.	52	HARRIS, Willis	NC	Oct 20, 1902
HUNTER, James T.	36	HUNTER, J. T. Sr.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
HONEYCUTT, Lee M.	23	HONEYCUTT, J. H.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
HONEYCUTT, Walter D.	25	HONEYCUTT, J. H.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
HONEYCUTT, R. D.	58	HONEYCUTT, J. H.	NC	Oct 21, 1902
HASWELL, Thomas B.	23	HASWELL, Ned	NC	Oct 25, 1902
HOLLOWAY, Lafayette	23	HOLLOWAY, N. H.	NC	Oct 25, 1902
HARRIS, Mike	44	HARRIS, Babe	NC	Oct 25, 1902
HARRISON, F. L.	21	HARRISON, P. A.	NC	Oct 25, 1902
JACKSON, Willis L.	67	JACKSON, Andrew	NC	Oct 4, 1902
JONES, Albert	34	JONES, Andrew	NC	Oct 8, 1902
JACKSON, Zack A.	32	JACKSON, W. L.	NC	Oct 15, 1902
JACKSON, Robt. F.	26	JACKSON, W. L.	NC	Oct 15, 1902
JACKSON, Lucamus N.	31	JACKSON, M. J.	NC	Oct 17, 1902
JONES, Z. D.	33	JONES, W. H.	NC	Oct 17, 1902
JONES, W. C.	45	JONES, W. H.	NC	Oct 17, 1902
JONES, Thomas W.	46	JONES, Robert	VA	Oct 18, 1902
JOHNSON, Sammie	24	JOHNSON, John	NC	Oct 25, 1902
KING, William O.	22	KING, W. A.	NC	Oct 11, 1902
KING, Charlie	27	KING, W. A.	NC	Oct 11, 1902
KING, Andrew J.	26	KING, W. A.	NC	Oct 11, 1902
KING, Wm. A. Sr.	66	—	NC	Oct 11, 1902
KING, Wm. A. Jr.	32	KING, W. A.	NC	Oct 11, 1902
KEITH, Sheppard	29	KEITH, Thomas	NC	Oct 17, 1902
KEITH, William G.	21	KEITH, Sanders	NC	Oct 17, 1902
KEITH, Sandy	54	KEITH, Jonathan	NC	Oct 17, 1902
KING, John W.	38	KING, Solomon	NC	Oct 17, 1902
KING, Edward	21	KING, Wm. A.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
KERNEY, Bauly	36	EVANS, B.	NC	Oct 25, 1902
LASSITER, Cornelius J.	35	LASSITER, Marion	NC	Oct 11, 1902
LAYTON, John R.	22	LAYTON, James Sr.	NC	Oct 13, 1902
LOCKALIER, John J.	39	PETTON, Arch	NC	Oct 15, 1902
LYNN, Charles B.	38	LYNN, J. W.	NC	Oct 17, 1902

VOTER	AGE	DESCENDENT	RES	DATE
LASSITER, Terry	22	LASSITER, Hiram	NC	Oct 17, 1902
LASSITER, John	47	LASSITER, Hiram	NC	Oct 17, 1902
LOWERY, J. N.	38	LOWERY, H. A.	NC	Oct 17, 1902
LEE, J. H.	27	LEE, A.	NC	Oct 17, 1902
LASSITER, Berry	53	LASSITER, Hiram	NC	Oct 17, 1902
LOWERY, Wm. J.	50	LOWERY, W. T.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
LEONARD, Samuel T.	55	LEONARD, Ellen	-	-
MOONEYHAM, Gaston H.	69	—	NC	Oct 13, 1902
MOORE, John	53	MOORE, John Sr.	NC	Oct 11, 1902
MOORE, Durant K.	77	MOORE, John Sr.	NC	Oct 13, 1902
McCLAIN, Wm. H.	25	McLAIN, Peter	NC	Oct 17, 1902
MANGUM, Joseph H.	39	MANGUM, W. C.	NC	Oct 17, 1902
McDADE, Wm. A.	45	McDADE, John	NC	Oct 17, 1902
MARTIN, Charles E.	23	MARTIN, Thomas	NC	Oct 18, 1902
MAYHOE, William	52	MAYHOE, William Sr.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
MANGUM, Duncan G.	40	MANGUM, J. Y.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
MINZE, Geo. W.	45	MINZE, Howell	NC	Oct 20, 1902
MINZE, Andrew	32	MINZE, Howell	NC	Oct 20, 1902
MERRITT, Alexander	48	EVANS, Thomas	NC	Oct 20, 1902
MIZE, Robert L.	21	MIZE, Solomon	NC	Oct 20, 1902
McGHEE, Josiah	58	PAGE, Obediah	NC	Oct 25, 1902
McCULLEN, Luther	22	McCULLEN, Edward	NC	Oct 25, 1902
NIPPER, W. L.	48	NIPPER, Buckner	NC	Oct 4, 1902
NIPPER, Hillery F.	44	NIPPER, Thomas	NC	Oct 4, 1902
NIPPER, John W.	22	NIPPER, Thomas	NC	Oct 4, 1902
NICHOLS, Charlie	35	NICHOLS, Charlie Sr.	NC	Oct 4, 1902
NIPPER, Peter	41	NIPPER, Joseph	NC	Oct 4, 1902
NORWOOD, Geo. B.	44	NORWOOD, John	NC	Oct 15, 1902
NIPPER, Joseph W.	40	NIPPER, Richard	NC	Oct 17, 1902
NIPPER, Thoms G.	43	NIPPER, Lewis	NC	Oct 18, 1902
NIPPER, John C.	32	NIPPER, Thomas	NC	Oct 18, 1902
NICHOLS, A. D.	45	NICHOLS, Charlie	NC	Oct 20, 1902
NIPPER, John L.	33	NIPPER, J. H.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
NINE, John M.	25	TERRY, William	NC	Oct 25, 1902
NIPPER, John N.	22	NIPPER, Richard	NC	Oct 25, 1902
ONEAL, Serton B.	26	ONEAL, Darson	NC	Oct 13, 1902
O'DANIEL, Geo. T.	52	O'DANIEL, William	NC	Oct 14, 1902
O'DANIEL, Wm. R.	24	O'DANIEL, William	NC	Oct 14, 1902
ONEAL, Alpheus H.	54	ONEAL, William	NC	Oct 14, 1902
PEED, John W.	49	PEED, Dudley	NC	Oct 14, 1902
POOL, James R.	64	POOL, Alexander	NC	Oct 14, 1902
POOL, Alex B.	21	POOL, J. A.	NC	Oct 14, 1902
PIPER, E. T.	43	PIPER, Wesley	NC	Oct 14, 1902
POOL, Ezra T.	25	POOL, J. A.	NC	Oct 14, 1902
PENNY, John A. J.	60	PENNY, Sanders	NC	Oct 14, 1902
PERRY, Gaston	60	PERRY, Hinton	NC	Oct 13, 1902
PERRY, James D.	22	PERRY, Hinton	NC	Oct 13, 1902
PUGH, David H.	52	PUGH, David	NC	Oct 13, 1902

VOTER	AGE	DESCENDENT	RES	DATE
PERRY, John W.	26	PERRY, Gaston	NC	Oct 13, 1902
PEED, Dudley	77	PEED, Thomas	NC	Oct 13, 1902
PARKER, Morris	39	EVANS, Pete	NC	Oct 14, 1902
POOL, Theo H.	48	POOL, Offery	NC	Oct 14, 1902
POOL, James T.	34	POOL, Offery	NC	Oct 14, 1902
PEED, Daniel G.	23	PEED, Dudley	NC	Oct 15, 1902
PENNY, Eugene G.	42	PENNY, Jesse	NC	Oct 17, 1902
POOL, E. C.	26	POOL, J. A.	NC	Oct 17, 1902
PERRY, William	37	PERRY, Montaque	NC	Oct 17, 1902
PERRY, Charlie	43	PERRY, Henry	NC	Oct 17, 1902
PULLEY, M. E.	40	PULLEY, Burt	NC	Oct 18, 1902
POTEAT, Clinton	36	POTEAT, Thomas	NC	Oct 18, 1902
PERRY, James M.	34	PERRY, Hinton	NC	Oct 18, 1902
PUGH, P. D.	35	PUGH, J. L.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
PENNY, Emel O.	34	PENNY, J. A. J.	NC	Oct 25, 1902
PUGH, Wm. A.	32	PUGH, J. L.	NC	Oct 25, 1902
PIERCE, Berry H.	31	PIERCE, John	NC	Oct 25, 1902
RAY, Robert I.	45	RAY, Buckner	NC	Oct 13, 1902
RAY, James	21	RAY, Buckner	NC	Oct 13, 1902
RAY, Willis S.	44	RAY, Buckner	NC	Oct 15, 1902
REDDISH, James D.	23	REDDISH, Garrett	NC	Oct 15, 1902
RAY, Alfonzo C.	47	RAY, Buckner	NC	Oct 15, 1902
RAY, George W.	52	RAY, Buckner	NC	Oct 15, 1902
RAY, Sidney G.	21	RAY, Buckner	NC	Oct 16, 1902
ROSE, Edwin G.	47	ROSE, Tobias	NC	Oct 16, 1902
REDDISH, Albert	50	REDDISH, Garrot	NC	Oct 17, 1902
RENN, Jacob H.	29	RENN, Green	NC	Oct 17, 1902
RENN, Benjamin	22	RENN, Green	NC	Oct 17, 1902
RAY, William H. Jr.	46	RAY, H. C.	NC	Oct 17, 1902
ROGERS, J. L.	40	ROGERS, J. T.	NC	Oct 17, 1902
RAY, Wesley G.	52	RAY, Jimmy	NC	Oct 18, 1902
ROCHELL, William	72	CHAVERS, Mat	NC	Oct 18, 1902
ROCHELL, Caswell	65	—	NC	Oct 18, 1902
RAY, Arthur G.	29	RAY, W. H. Sr.	NC	Oct 18, 1902
ROGERS, Walter T.	24	ROGERS, Weston	NC	Oct 18, 1902
ROCHELL, Wm. J.	43	ROCHELL William	NC	Oct 20, 1902
ROCHELL, Robert	22	ROCHELL, William	NC	Oct 20, 1902
RAY, O. L.	22	RAY, W. H.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
RICHARDS, Wm. N.	25	RICHARDS, Top	NC	Oct 20, 1902
ROBERTSON, H. M.	36	ROBERTSON, John	NC	Oct 20, 1902
RAY, Wm. N.	29	RAY, Jimmie	NC	Oct 25, 1902
RICHARDS, Joshua	25	RICHARDS, Top	NC	Oct 25, 1902
RUDD, James B.	39	RUDD, Thomas	NC	Oct 25, 1902
SMITH, William A.	41	SMITH, J. S.	NC	Oct 13, 1902
SATER, Elihu	58	SHIPP, Wm.	NC	Oct 13, 1902
SAINTSING, R. T.	66	—	NC	Oct 14, 1902
SMITH, Walter F.	24	SMITH, William	NC	Oct 14, 1902
SHEPPARD, Sidney E.	45	SHEPPARD, James	NC	Oct 16, 1902
SHEPPARD, Walter V.	21	SHEPPARD, James	NC	Oct 16, 1902
SHEPPARD, Elvins L.	22	SHEPPARD, James	NC	Oct 16, 1902

VOTER	AGE	DESCENDENT	RES	DATE
SCOTT, Crockett	40	SCOTT, William	NC	Oct 18, 1902
SNEED, Charles	83	SNEED, John	NC	Oct 20, 1902
SYKES, John A.	78	SYKES, J. A. Sr.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
SYKES, Jacob E.	26	SYKES, James	NC	Oct 25, 1902
SYKES, James H.	34	LAFFOON, Junie	NC	Oct 16, 1902
TADLOCK, Joseph	54	TADLOCK, Nathan	NC	Oct 4, 1902
THOMASON, Pressley	58	THOMASON, W. F.	NC	Oct 13, 1902
TERRY, James	43	TERRY, Wm.	NC	Oct 13, 1902
THOMPSON, W? M.	22	THOMPSON, M. S.	NC	Oct 13, 1902
THOMPSON, C. B.	30	THOMPSON, M. S.	NC	Oct 13, 1902
THOMPSON, Robert L.	58	THOMPSON, Hillary	NC	Oct 13, 1902
THOMPSON, John M.	42	THOMPSON, Marcellus	NC	Oct 13, 1902
THOMPSON, Sanford W.	50	THOMPSON, Mike	NC	Oct 14, 1902
TADLOCK, Robert E.	29	THOMPSON, George	NC	Oct 14, 1902
THOMPSON, Hillary P.	36	THOMPSON, Hillary	NC	Oct 15, 1902
TREVATHAN, Matthew	48	TREVATHAN, Matthew	NC	Oct 17, 1902
THOMASON, Edward	24	THOMASON, Thomas	NC	Oct 17, 1902
THOMASON, J. M.	54	THOMASON, Thomas	NC	Oct 19, 1902
TERRY, James W.	23	FERGUSON, John	NC	Oct 20, 1902
THOMPSON, Geo.	50	THOMPSON, Wm.	NC	Oct 20, 1902
THOMPSON, M. S.	60	THOMPSON, Mike	NC	Oct 25, 1902
VAUGHAN, David	59	—	NC	Oct 14, 1902
WHEELER, John R.	65	WHEELER, Brunwell	NC	Oct 13, 1902
WHITLEY, Jesse	57	WHITLEY, Perry	NC	Oct 17, 1902
WATKINS, Cary D.	42	WATKINS, Dave	NC	Oct 17, 1902
WATKINS, William A.	32	WALKER, J. H.	NC	Oct 17, 1902
WHITE, James R.	49	MANGUM, Wilson	NC	Oct 17, 1902
WADFORD, Newton H.	44	WADFORD, Wiley	NC	Oct 19, 1902
WILLIAMS, John B.	54	WILLIAMS, Miles	NC	Oct 25, 1902
WILLIAMS, Wm. Z.	25	WILLIAMS, Miles	NC	Oct 25, 1902
WALTON, J. E.	38	WALTON, Joe	NC	Oct 25, 1902
WATKINS, John V.	45	WATKINS, John	NC	Oct 25, 1902
Bartons Creek Township 1904				
ALLEN, Mortimer	21	ALLEN, Wm. Gaston	NC	Oct 28, 1904
BYRUM, E. J.	22	BYRUM, R. L.	NC	Oct 28, 1904
CHAVERS, Anderson	53	CHAVERS, Mat	NC	Oct 25, 1904
COOPER, J. Reuben	77	COOPER, Benjamin	NC	Oct 24, 1904
DAVIS, Thadeus J.	23	DAVIS, A. L.	NC	Oct 29, 1904
DAVIS, W. M.	21	DAVIS, S. H.	NC	Oct 29, 1904
DAVIS, Thad J.	23	DAVIS, A. L.	NC	Oct 29, 1904
HOLLOWAY, Woodard	22	HOLLOWAY, Nerve	NC	Oct 28, 1904
LYMAN, G. H.	21	LYMAN, Geo. W.	NC	Oct 12, 1904
MANGUM, B. P.	22	MANGUM, Payton	NC	Oct 21, 1904
MARTIN, J. W.	22	MARTIN, Thomas	NC	Oct 21, 1904
NICHOLS, Charlie F.	38	WOOD, Ailey	NC	Oct 28, 1904
PACE, W. O.	45	PACE, Solomon	NC	Oct 29, 1904
RAY, Ed	25	DANIEL, Miles	NC	Oct 29, 1904
WHITE, J. E.	23	WHITE, J. R.	NC	Oct 29, 1904

VOTER	AGE	DESCENDENT	RES	DATE
Bartons Creek Township 1906				
ALLEN, Paul	22	ALLEN, W. G.	NC	Oct 5, 1906
ALLEN, Will	27	ALLEN, W. G.	NC	Oct 5, 1906
ALLEN, C. L.	30	ALLEN, H. A.	NC	Oct 17, 1906
BAILY, Spurgeon	22	BAILY, Peleg	NC	Oct 14, 1906
BLACKWOOD, C. B.	39	BLACKWOOD, Henry	NC	Oct 14, 1906
BRAGDEN, Jas. A.	22	BRAGDEN, L.	NC	Oct 14, 1906
BRAGDEN, W. A.	45	BRAGDEN, George	NC	Oct 14, 1906
CARROLL, B. R.	46	CARROLL, Ben	NC	Oct 17, 1906
DAVIS, John	45	DAVIS, C. B.	NC	Oct 17, 1906
DAVIS, Arthur	28	DAVIS, Moses	NC	Oct 14, 1906
GLEN, H. P.	22	GLENN, Wiley	NC	Oct 23, 1906
HOBGOOD, L. P.	45	HOBGOOD, L. P.	NC	Oct 14, 1906
HARISON, J. C.	21	HARRISON, A. P.	NC	Oct 21, 1906
HUSKEITH, Daniel	21	HUSKEITH, Elijah	NC	Oct 15, 1906
INSCORE, William	55	INSCORE, Plesent	NC	Oct 14, 1906
JOHNSON, George	30	JOHNSON, John	NC	Oct 14, 1906
KEITH, Van	23	KEITH, Sandy	NC	Oct 15, 1906
NIPPER, E. A.	21	NIPPER, Louis	NC	Oct 13, 1906
NIPPER, Myrtha	21	NIPPER, Buckner	NC	Oct 14, 1906
O'NEIL, W. A.	24	O'NEIL, A. H.	NC	Oct 14, 1906
PENNY, C. L.	21	PENNY, Jesse	NC	Oct 17, 1906
POOL, J. S.	21	POOL, J. A.	NC	Oct 7, 1906
THOMPSON. Patrick	21	THOMPSON, George	NC	Oct 17, 1906

End of Bartons Creek
To be Continued ... next will be Buckhorn Creek Township

NEWSPAPER ITEM – STRAY HOGS OWNED BY ORPHANS OF WM GREEN

Source: *Raleigh Register, and North-Carolina Gazette*, (Raleigh, NC), Friday, December 23, 1814; Issue [796]; Column B

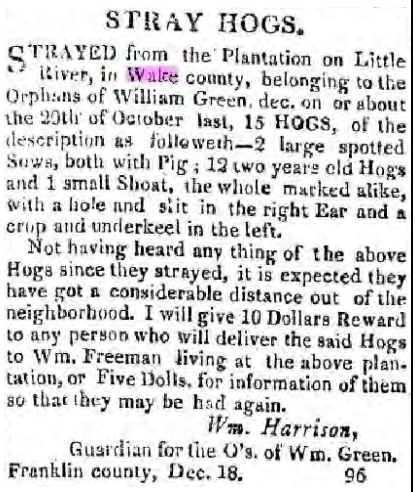
STRAY HOGS.

Strayed from the Plantation on Little River, in Wake County, belonging to the Orphans of William **GREEN**, dec. on or about the 20th of October last, 15 HOGS, of the description as followeth—2 large spotted Sows, both with Pig; 12 two years old Hogs and 1 small Shat, the whole marked alike, with a hole and slit in the right Ear and a crop and underkeel in the left.

Not having heard any thing of the above Hogs since they strayed, it is expected they have got a considerable distance out of the neighborhood. I will give 10 Dollars Reward to any person who will deliver the said Hogs to Wm. Freeman living at the above plantation, or Five Dolls. For information of them so that they may be had again.

*Wm. **HARRISON**,*
Guardian for the O's of Wm. **GREEN**.

Franklin county, Dec. 18



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Wm. Harrison,
Guardian for the O's. of Wm. Green.
Franklin county, Dec. 18. 96

1792 PETITION TO THE NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM RESIDENTS OF WAKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Transcribed by Lisa Lisson
Introduction by Diane L Richard

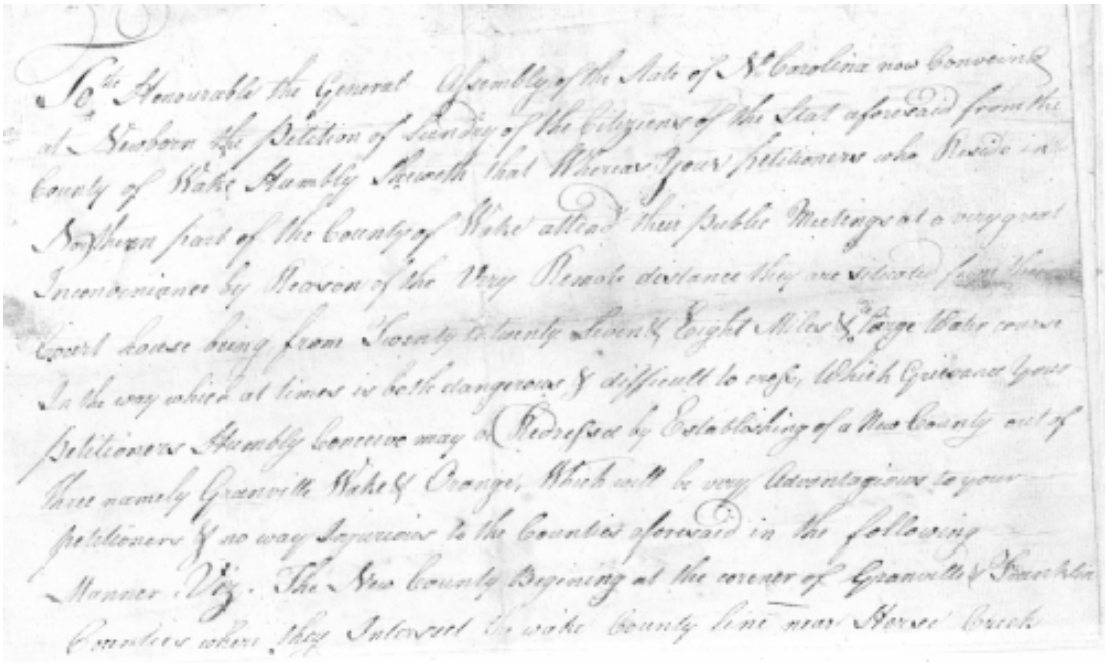
Introduction

Petitions are wonderful genealogical research tools, especially those pre-1800 ones since so many records are not extant for that time period, especially for a county such as Wake where many tax and deed records are not extant. The petition below is found at the North Carolina State Archives in the records of the North Carolina General Assembly, Session of November, 1792 — January, 1793: House Committees, Senate Committees, Joint Committees, Miscellaneous, Petitions (GASR Nov 1792-Jan 1793, Box 3).

Though petitions can be very hard to read, and hence challenging to decipher, the flip side is that this is because they are original handwritten documents, and the signatures on them are those of the listed individuals! Unlike transcribed deeds, wills, and court records which are in the handwriting of the clerk, and like original wills and bonds, a petition is one of the few places where original signatures can be found. This is important for a couple of reasons: 1) It's always nice to see something "signed" by an ancestor; and 2) Sometimes original signatures are a tool to help us differentiate like-named individuals.

Additionally, it's not unusual that an extended "family" might "sign" the petition at one time. So, when you see the same surname on two or more individuals listed together, this is suggestive of a family connection.

Besides this Wake County petition, this collection of petitions also contains others from the residents of New River (now Wilkes County), Randolph County, Glasgow County (a long defunct county), Onslow County and Mecklenburg County! In the next edition of the journal, we will present a 1782 petition by select citizens of Wake County.



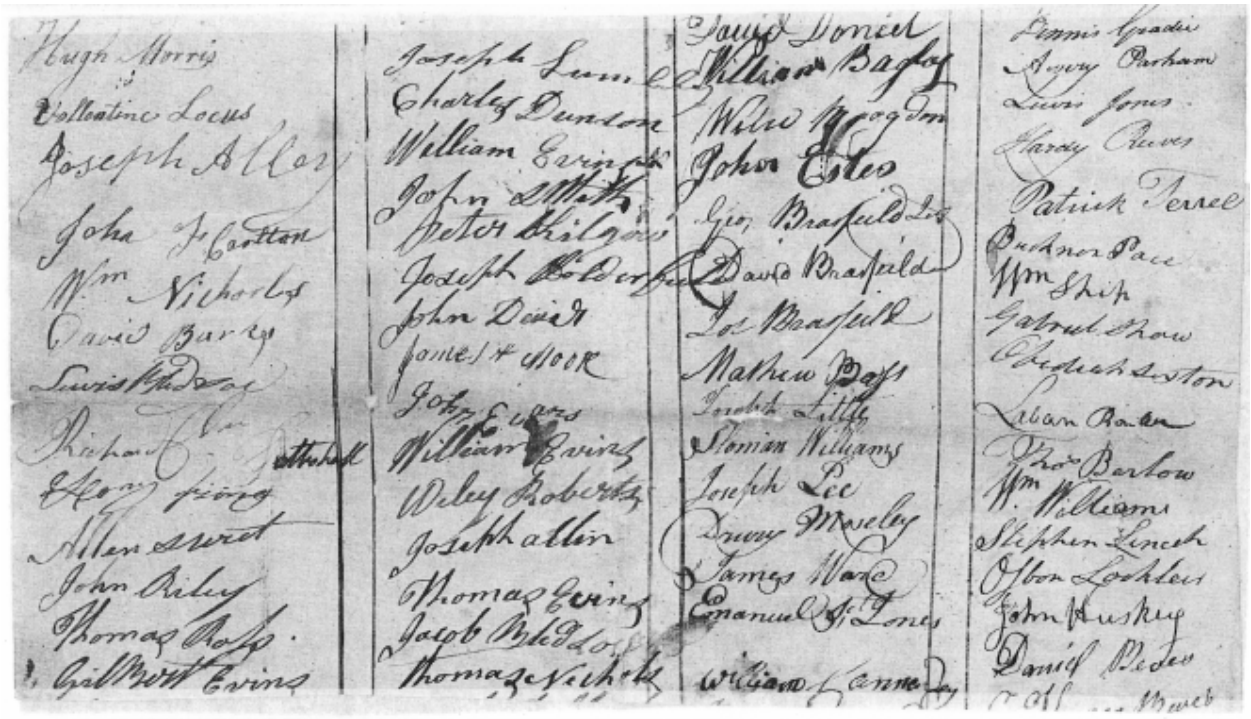
Petition

To the Honourable the General Assembly of the State of N^{o} Carolina now convening at Newborn the petition of Sundry of the Citiziens of the Stat aforesaid from the County of Wake Humbly Showeth that Whereas Your petitioners who Reside in Northern part of the County of Wake attend their public meetings at a very great Inconveniance by Reason of the very Remote distance they are situated from the Court house being from Twenty to twenty Seven & Eight miles & a large Water course In the way which at times is both dangerous & difficult to cross, Which Grievance Your petitioners Humbly Conceive may be Addressed by Establishing of a New County out of Three namely Granville Wake & Orange, Which will be advantageous to your petitioners & no way Injurious to the Counties aforesaid in the following Manner. Viz. The New County Beginning at the corener of Granville & Franklin Counties where they Intersect the wake County line near Horse Creek

[page 2]

Thence Down Said Creek to its Junction with nuce River to a point on the South bank thence a direct line to the Orange County line at the Road Near Jesse George's thence through the Lower End of Orange a Direct course to the corner of Person County thence through Granville [Rest of line marked out and unreadable] [Line marked out] Running thence an Eastwardly course to the Franklin County line ten Miles Northward of the begining along franklin county line to the first Station Or if the lines petitioned for Should appear to Injur either county as your Honourable Body Should think proper to alter them, Which bounds when Runout will form a Very Beautiful & Compact County. We therefore pray Your Honour to take ye matter under your Serious Consideration and your petitioners _____[ink blot] in duty bound will Ever pray.

William Reves	1	Thos Banks	B Clark	Jno Belvin
Jake Moody (Moore?)	2	____ [Wm?] Grant	William Davis	Abraham Belvin
R Banks	3	W White	Benjamin Williams	Jesse Allen
Thos Tomlinson	4	Rolan Gooch	Major Pollard	Ransom Allen
Samuel Pelehford	5	Pelez Rogers	Samuel Chappill	John Forter [Foster?]
Jesse Pelehford	6	Thos Sugs [Kings?]	Ashley Fowler	Geo Brassfeild Sr
Elijah Pelehford	7	John Dockrey	Jonathan Shomwell	Wm Sandy
John Scogin	8	Vincent Rice	Wm Dennis	Bar[ttil] Allen
Richard Von__son [Tomlinson?]	9	Solomon Geary	William Reves Jr	John Daniel
Jesse Carter	10	Julius Nichols	Fredrick G_ll__ [Green?]	Wm Fearel
Jarred Sandy	11	Haley Talley	Peter OTalley [OLalley?]	P Reves
John Phipps	12	Jos Wigley	Benjamin Pollard	H Bagley
Samel Beck	13	Gal____ [Gabriel?] Lusk	Forgerson Pollard	
	14			
	15	Thos Rogers	David Malone	George Brogdon
Saml Parker	16	Ethel Tucker	John Nichols	David Brogdon
Jas Parker	17	Daniel Ashley	Wm Allen	David Daniel
William Clements	18	John Sherring	De___ [Demse?] Taboor	Hicks Ellis
Job Rogers	19	James Nichols	James Hedgepeth	Drury ____ing
Emanuel [Emaniel?] Sealy		Starling Talley	Jesse Rice	William Downs
Charles Reves		Jesse S____y [Story?]	George Laws [Lows?]	Thos Burnet
Willis Jones		Jonathan Jordan	Jonathan Reves	Wm Rittle
George Ruth [Heath?]		John Sherring		
John Allen		Spencer Talley		
Elias Downs		F Wm Evans Sr	William Downs	Turner [James?] Huckabee
Absalom May		Samuel Smith	William Pollard	Joel Hall
John May		Thom. Steel	Micajah Farrel [?]	Wm Hooker
Thos Skidmore		George Herndon	Isaac Sh__well [Shemwell?]	James Forest
Wm May		Wm Burkes	Elisha Sh_mwell [Shemwell?]	Jesse Fauest [Faness?]



Hugh Morris
Vollentine Locus
Joseph Alley
John F Carlton
W^m Nichols
David Barks [Burks?]
Lewis Bledsoe
Richard _____utterhall [Richard ___ ___thshall?]
Georg [Harvey?] F _____
Allen Surat
John Riley
Thomas Ross
Gilbert Evins

Joseph Lumlley
Charles Dunson
William Ervins [Evinson?]
John Smith
Peter [Jeter?] _hilgow [Stilgow?]
Joseph Holderfield
John De____ [Devin?]
James _ [H?] Moor
John Evans
William Evins
Wiley Roberts
Joseph Allen
Thomas Evins
Jacob Bledsoe
Thomas Nichols

David Daniel
William Bagley
Wi__ [Wilie?] Brogdon
John Estes
Geo Brasfeild Sr
David Brasfeild
Jos Brasfeild
Mathew Bass
Joseph Little
Homan [Sloman?] Williams
Joseph Lee
Drury Moseley
James Ware [Ward?]
Emanuel [Si] Jones
William Cannaday

Dennis Gradin [Gradie?]
Avery Parham
Lewis Jones
Hardy Reeves
Patrick Terrel
Buckner Pace
W^m Ship
Gabriel Shaw
Obediah Sexton
Laban Ro____
Tho^s Barlow
W^m Williams
Stephen Linch
Osbon Lockleir
John Huskey
Daniel Reves [Beves?]
Thomas Reves [Beves?]

David Bagon
Drury Smith
William Hodges
Zachariah [?] Bares [?] [Banks?]
Robert Hall
Ewel Watts
_____ Reagen
James Fearill
Jn^o Watts
Witie [Wilie?] Brasfeild

Joseph Delk [Belk]
Robert Bilbin
William Ridens
_mon [Damon?] Roberts
Domfrey Blake
Chancey Jordan
John Reynold
Josiah Baulland
Humphrey Gouch
Bengaman Gouch
John Gurdin

Jn^o Williamson Cape
[Wagg Haff] Canada
Hezekiah Ferrell
James Smith
Geo Russell
W^m Ashley
James Ellet
Tho^s Ellet
W^m Hall
Richard Roberson
Reed Roberson
Richard Bledsoe

Jesse Davis
Jack Ellis
Richard Myrick
Isaac Gill
John Jones
W^m Shaw
Zachariah Shaw
Josiah Allen
David Allin
John Ray
Henry Kemp
Amos Reynolds

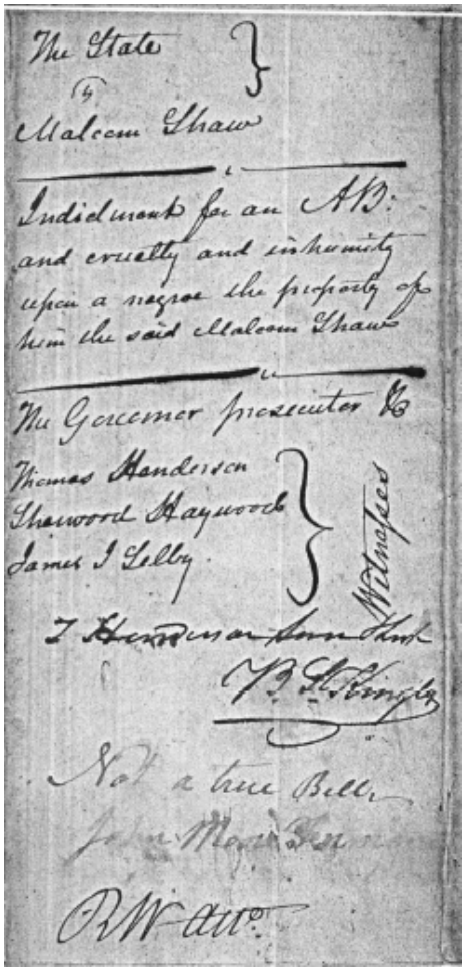
total 212

WAKE COUNTY RECORDS OF SLAVES AND FREE NEGROES, 1788-1829

Transcribed by Stephen Terry & Marie Cooke

Source: Wake County Miscellaneous Records, 1772-1948, C.R.099.928.12

This is a continuation of the abstracts and transcriptions of these records as first presented in Volume 22, Number 1, pages 47-56.


The State
vs
Malcom Shaw

Indictment for an AD: and cruelty and inhumity upon a negroe the property of him the said Malcom Shaw

M Gercemer prosecutor
Thomas Henderson
Sherwood Haywood
James I Selby

Not a true Bell
John M
R W Atty

The State vs Malcom Shaw

Indictment for an AD: and cruelty and inhumity upon a negroe the property of him the said Malcolm Shaw

M Gercemer prosecutor
Thomas Henderson
Sherwood Haywood
James I Lelby Witnesses

??????????????????????

Not a true Bell??? [Bill?]
John M????? [Moore?] [faded]
R W Atty

State of North Carolina Wake County

At a County Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions began and held for the County of Wake at the Court House in the City of Raleigh on the third Monday of February [**Transcriber's Note:** May was crossed out.] AD 1821. [1820 was replaced with 1821 in record.]

The jurors for the County and State aforesaid upon their oaths present that Malcolm Shaw late of the County aforesaid ?????? being moved by motives of babarity and inhumanity on the first day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, with force and arms in the County aforesaid did then and there unlawfully and injuriously seize and take hold of a certain negroe man named Fred or Frederic the property of him the said Malcolm Shaw; and about the neck of him the said negroe Fred or Frederic did then and there fasten and tie a large chain made of iron of great weight and burthen, the one and thereof to and around the neck of him the said negroe Fred or Frederic; and the other and thereof did then and there tie and fasten to the horse on which he the said Malcolm Shaw at that time did ride; And other injuries did then and there commit of a barbarous and inhuman nature in and upon the said negroe Fred or Frederic by compelling him the said negroe Fred or Frederic to travel and run after the horse, upon which he the said Malcolm Shaw did then ride with great speed to wit at a travel of five miles in each hour; when he the said negroe Fred or Frederic was tied and fastened as aforesaid by an iron chain of great weights the one and thereof to and about the neck of him the said negroe Fred or Frederic, and the other end thereof tied and fastened to the horse upon which he the said Malcolm Shaw did then and there ride with great speed as aforesaid: Whereby the said negroe Fred or Frederic was grieveiously wounded and hurt; and also by means of the premises, the said negroe Fred or Frederic was put to great pain and torture; and other wrongs to him the said negroe Fred or Frederic then and there unlawfully did: to the great damage of him the said negroe Fred or Frederic; to the evil example of all others in like cases offending and against the peace and dignity of the State.

And the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do further present that the said Malcom Shaw on the said first day of April in the year aforesaid with force and arms in the County aforesaid in and upon the said negroe Fred or Frederic in the peace of God and our said State, then and there being, did make an assault and him the said negroe Fred or Frederic then and there did break, wound and ill treat to an an??spice degree, so that his life was greatly depaired of and other wrongs to the said Fred or Frederic then and there did to the great damage of him the said negroe Fred or Frederic and against the peak and dignity of the State.

Rob Williams Atty for the State.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

The State Search Warrant
Caeser a slave the property of J Bell Esq

State of North Carolina Wake County

F William Ragane Constable or any other lawful officer of said County

Whereas it appears to me Richard Smith one of the Justices of the Peace of and for the said County by the information on oath of Benjamin S King of the City of Raleigh + County aforesaid that the following goods to wit nine hanks of blue cotton yarn (in dye) and one pine tub have on the night of the 25th March by some person or persons unknown have feloniously stole, taken and carried away out of the possession of the said Benj S King hath probable cause to suspect and doth suspect that the said goods are concealed in the kitchen of the Ja?? of said County occupied by a woman of colour in the said County in the house of Winifred Porter of the City of Raleigh in the County of Wake the aforesaid woman living sometimes called the wife of Ceaser a slave the property of John Bell Esq of said County.

These are therefore in the name of the State to authorize and require you with proper and necessary ??? to enter in the daytime unto the said several houses aforesaid in the County aforesaid and then diligently search for the said goods and if the same or any part thereof shall be found upon such search that you bring the goods so found and also the body of the said bearer or either of the true _____ aforesaid before me or some other Justice of the Peace of the said County to be disposed of and dealt with according to law.

Given at Raleigh in the said County under my hand ???? the 26th day of March AD 1822

Richard Smith JP

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Wake Superior Court of Law
Thomas P Devereux vs Nathan Hunt

During the year 1822 + some time before + after I lived in the office of J P Devereux Esq and assisted him in keeping his books of accounts. While he was absent from this State on business that took him to Truniper? abroad. I was left his agent as well as my memory served me, aided by reference to his books. I think W. Devereux left here about the 12th June 1822 for Truniper + returned about the 12th of September. I should say that very day but [hole in paper] no later than the 14th [hole in paper] entry made in his books on the 16th was very well recollect, made some few days after his return to Raleigh.

A few days pervious to W Devereux's return some gentleman I think W John Holloway called on me I mentioned that the negroes which had been placed in the land of Dr. L Barringer Esq belonging as I thing it was stated to W Devereux as transfer of Joel Lane had been taken from the possession of Barringer, and advised me as the agent of W Devereux to interfere in the matter to which I replied I had had no instruction from W Devereux in relation to such an event I knew not how to proceed but that W Devereux

should be home in a few days when it would be attended to. Among the first things to which I called W Devereux's attention upon his return was this subject and he soon after commenced a ?? for them.

?? S Ellis

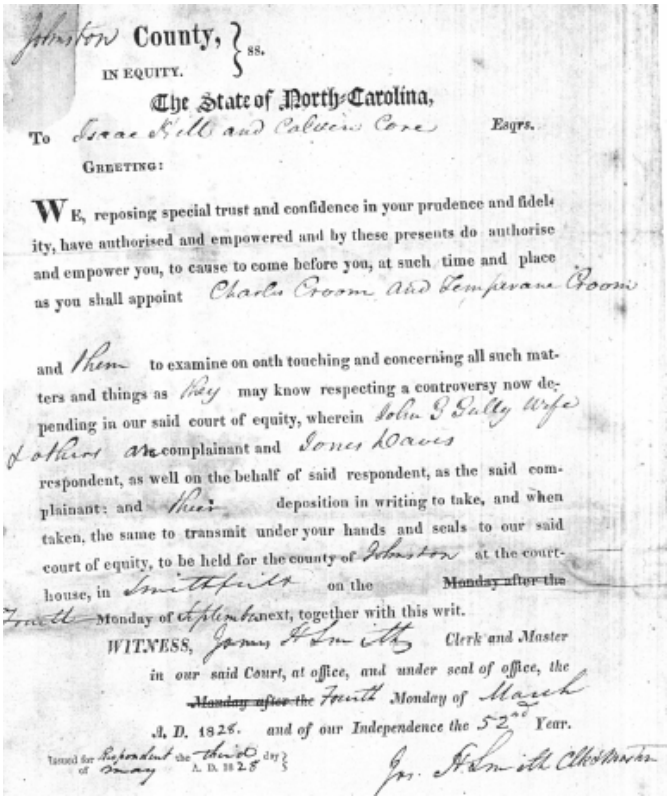
Sworn to and subscribed in open Court
R S Hinton, clerk

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Johnston County
In Equity
The State of North Carolina, To Isaac Hill and Calvin Core Esqrs.

Greeting:

We, reposing special trust and confidence in your prudence and fidelity, have authorised and empowered and by these presents do authorize and empower you, to cause to come before you, at such time and place as you shall appoint Charles Croom and Temperance Croom and them to examine an oath touching and concerning all such matters and things as they may know respecting a controversy now depending in our said court of equity, where John G. Gully wife & others are complainant and Jones Davis respondent, as well on the behalf of said respondent, as the said complainant: and their deposition in writing to take, and when taken, the same transmit under your hands and seal to our said court of equity, to be held for the county of Johnston at the courthouse, in Smithfield on Fourth Monday of September next, together with this writ.



Johnston County, } ss.
IN EQUITY.

The State of North-Carolina,

To Isaac Hill and Calvin Core Esqrs.

GREETING:

WE, reposing special trust and confidence in your prudence and fidelity, have authorised and empowered and by these presents do authorise and empower you, to cause to come before you, at such time and place as you shall appoint Charles Croom and Temperance Croom

and them to examine on oath touching and concerning all such matters and things as they may know respecting a controversy now depending in our said court of equity, wherein John G Gully Wife & others are complainant and Jones Davis respondent, as well on the behalf of said respondent, as the said complainant; and their deposition in writing to take, and when taken, the same to transmit under your hands and seals to our said court of equity, to be held for the county of Johnston at the courthouse, in Smithfield on the ~~Monday after the~~ Fourth Monday of September next, together with this writ.

WITNESS, James H. Smith Clerk and Master in our said Court, at office, and under seal of office, the ~~Monday after the~~ Fourth Monday of March A. D. 1828. and of our Independence the 52nd Year.

Issued for Respondent the third day of May A. D. 1828

Jas. H. Smith Clk & Master

WITNESS, James H. Smith, Clerk and Master in our said Court, at office, and under seal of office, the Fourth Monday of March A.D. 1828. And of our Independence the 52nd Year.

Issued for Respondent the third day of May A.D. 1828

[Signed] Jas. H. Smith Clk & Master

Did you know John Green Son of Joseph Green
Answer. I did.

Quest. By same to same… do you recollect what time John Green married Zilphe Croom & how long do you think it has been….
Answer. I think it has been upwards of thirty years.

Quest by same to same – do you recollect _____ Croom giving to Zilphe Croom a negro girl by the name of Rose about the time she was married to John Green
Answer- I recollect that the negro girl Rose was called Zelphe Croom, before she was married to John Green & after their marriage they took the negro girl but how she went I know not ____
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Question by same to same- from whom did you learn that she was called Zilphe Croom, negro girl
Answer- I heard my Father and Mother say that they intended the negro girl Rose for Zilphe Croom before her marriage.

Quest. By same to same- do you recollect what time John Green died and how long since (turn over)
Answer- I believe he has been dead Twenty five years.

Quest. By same to same- which died first John Green or his Father
Answer- John Green I believe

Quest. By same to same- How old was this negro girl Rose at the marriage of John Green with your Sister Zilphe Croom
Answer- I think five or six years old

Quest. By same to same- How long did John Green live after he married your sister
Answer- Six or seven years I believe

Quest. By same to same- How long was it from John Green, marriage to the death of your Father
Answer- About fifteen years I believe

Quest. By same to same- did the negro girl Rose continue in the _____ of John Green and his heirs the whole length of time
Answer- I believe she did

Quest. By same to same- did you ever hear your Father set up any claim to the negro girl Rose in the life time of John Green or after his death
Answer- Not after she went there that I recollect

Quest. By same to same- How long before the death of your Father did he make his will
Answer- Two or three months I think

Quest. By complaint to same- Were you ever present at a gift made by _____ Croom to his daughter Zelphe for this girl Rose
Answer- I never was.

(Turn to 3rd page)

Quest. By same to same- did you or did you not the children of ____ Croom hold your property and in the will of your father
Answer- I did mine

Quest. By same to same- did you not understand that Joseph Green purchased the property of John Green some time after his marriage
Answer- I heard such talk

Quest. By same to same- did you understand that Joseph Green held a claim on all John Green property
Answer- I did understand that Joseph Green had paid John Greens debts and had taken a right for his property

Quest. By same to same- do you not think ff this negro girl had been the property of John Green she would have been taken to pay his debts
Answer- I do not know that I have any right to think so

Quest. By _____ to same- do you know what the property of John Green consisted of
Answer- no

Quest. By same to same- what property was it said John Green conveyed to his Father
Answer- Negros – I believe.

Quest. Did you hear their names
Ans.- Not that I recollect

Quest. By same to same- Do you know anything of your own knowledge of this conveyance to Joseph Green

(turn to page 4)

Answer- no.

Quest. by same to same- Did you ever know a sale of John Green property during his marriage by execution
Answer- I don't remember that I do

Quest. By same to same- Had not John Green another negro woman in _____ by the name of Rose except the one now in dispute
Answer- He had further (?????) the deponent saith not

[signed by] C. Croom

[signed by] Calvin _____
[signed by] Isaac Hill

Temperance Croom depo_____ and saith as follows,

Quest. By _____ to same- Were you at the marriage of John Green and Zelphe Croom
Answer- I was

Quest. By same to same- Did you hear _____ Croom say after the marriage of his daughter Zilphe to John Green that he intended to give the negro girl Rose to his daughter Zelphe
Answer- I heard him say that he intended that girl for her and I believe that he said they might take her away as _____ as they pleased.

Quest. By same to same- How long after the marriage before the girl went to John Green
Answer- I don't recollect but it was not long

Quest. By same to same- How long since John Green was married
Answer- I think about thirty years.

_____this deponent saith not.

[signed by] Temperance Croom

[signed by] Calvin _____
[signed by] Isaac Hill
Deposition of Ch. Croom
Temperance Croom
For Defendant
Taken in _____ of _____

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

State of N. Carolina
Wake County

Whereas Minton Jones has complained before me Robert Cannon, one of the Justices of the Peace for the said county, that a certain negro slave, named Britton, belonging to Allen Jones – did some time in the early part of the Spring of 1817, sell a quantity of cleaned oats to John Allen Brown of said County – said Slave Britton not having any written permit so to do. Whereby the said John Allen Brown hath become liable as conviction to a fine of Ten pounds: These are therefore to command you to take the body of the said John Allen Brown, and to bring him before me or some other Justice of the Peace for the said County, on or before the expiration of thirty day, (Sunday excepted) from the date of this warrant to answer the complaint aforesaid, and to be dealt with according to the _____ as the law directs.

Given under my hand & seal at Raleigh, the 22nd day of July 1818.

[signed] Robert Cannon J.P.

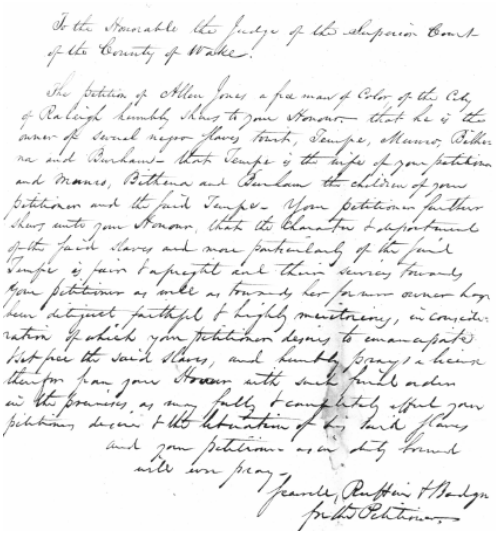
Summons for Pltf Allen Jones

The above warrants renewed the 16th day of September 1818
By Samuel Whitaker, J.P.

Minton Jones
John A. Brown

Summons for Defs. Henry Brown & Executed L. Stephenson

The _____ warrant renewed this 20 day of October 1818 given under my hand and seal.
[signed by] John A. _____ Lea



To the Honorable the Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Wake.

The petition of Allen Jones a free man of color of the City of Raleigh humbly thus to your Honor that he is the owner of several negro slaves _____ _____, Tempe, Munro, Bithena and Munro, Bithena and Burham the children of your G_____ and the paid Tempe. Your petitioner further shows unto your Honor, that the character & _____ of the paid slaves and more particularly of the paid Tempe is fair & upright and their services towards your petitions as well as towards her for_____ owner has been diligent, faithful & highly _____, in _____ _____ of which your petition denies to emancipate _____ the said slaves, and humbly _____ _____ therefore from your Honor with such final order in the premises as may fully & completely afford your _____ _____ & the liberation of his said slaves and your petition as in duty forward will _____ _____.

_____ Ruffin & _____ for the Petitioner.

Allen Jones to the Court.
Petition for the emancipation of slaves
Filed Autumn
_____ A.D. 1829.

RELIEF PAYMENTS FOR FAMILIES OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS, 1861-1865

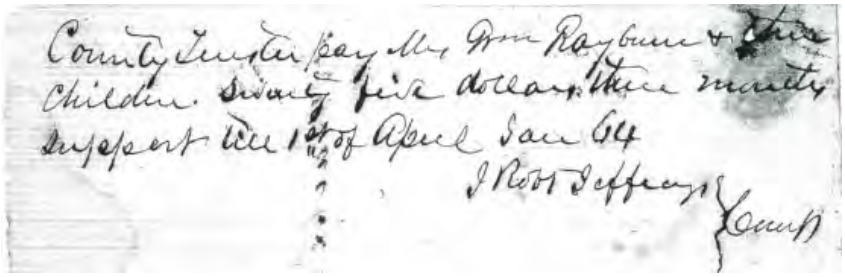
Abstracted by Carl Oehmann
Introduction by Diane L Richard

The Civil War left almost everybody in North Carolina impoverished! After the war, rations of corn and pork were supplied to many as managed by the Freedmen's Bureau. Additionally, during the war, relief payments were made to the families of Confederate Soldiers. Although it was not unusual for soldiers to try and make it back to help on the farm, when they could, for most of the war, their families had to just try and make do, and as battles waged, mother nature was fickle, and the able-bodied men were away fighting, those left home could not always adequately look after themselves.

These "Relief Payments" records are found at the NC State Archives in collection CR.099.928.13. This is a collection of loose papers, each of which contain varying amounts of information though they do always list "who" received payments and often the "size," though not composition of the supported family is listed. If your family lived in Wake County during the Civil War years, you definitely want to check out these records.

[**Abstractor's Note:** Each page copied by the NC archives staff contains one or more loose papers. These papers will be identified as paper #1, paper #2, etc. on each page as copied. These "should" be in the order that the papers were in the folder and every time a folder is handled, the contents may be shuffled a bit. As always, do check the original documents.]

Copy Page 1



Paper #1:
County Trustee pay … Wm **RAYBURN** & his children. Sixty five dollars. three months support till 1st of April ___ 64 J Robt **JEFFERYS** { Clerk

Paper #2:
Families of Volunteers in J **WOMBLES** District

Peter **BLUM**	5	in	Family
J. D. **SMITH**	3	"	"
Mer? **RENNT**	4	"	"
Bryant **DINKINS**	6	"	"
Wiley **SAULS**	4	"	"
Grizza **HAMILTON**	3	"	"
Fabius **HONEYCUTT**	3	"	"
Jack **MITCHELL**	1	"	"
Alexander **ADAMS**	7	"	"
John **GLOVER**	4	"	"
Izack P **KELLY**	2	"	"
Ransom **POOLE**	1	"	"
James **HELDKINS**	3	"	"
James **PUGH**	2	"	"
James A **HICKS**	2	"	"
A H **MAYNARD**	4	"	"

Paper #3:
N C Wake County

We the committee of indigent families of volunteers for Newlight District hav[e] furnished the family of Parker **ALLEN** wife and three Children on the 23 of sept last
[list of items and prices – total was $15.50]
This the 18th of Nov 1861

Copy Page 2

Paper #1:
1973 W? **HEARTSFIELD** $75

Paper #2:
Families of Volunteers in J. M. **JONES** & Allen **ADAMS** District & furnished by J. **WOMBLES**

Lucinda **CARVELLE**s	Family
John C **MEDLIN**	"
Eli **BAINS**	"
Joseph **HAILEY**	"
Christopher **WOODANT**	"
Gray **MEDLIN**	"
William **GARNER**	"
Mathias **BISHOP**	"
Levis **DAVIS**	"
Henry **MEDLIN**	"
Joseph **WILSON**s	"

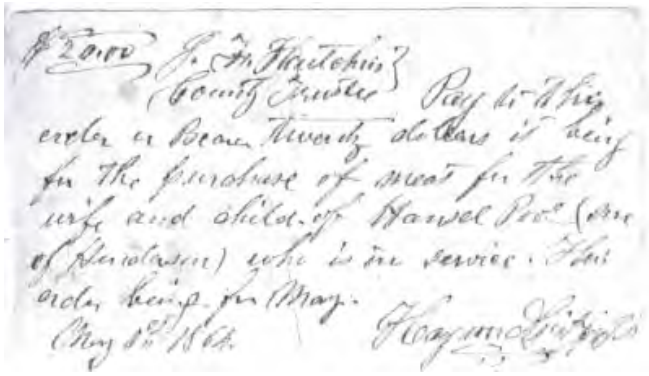
Families of Volunteers in J. M. Jones & Allen Adams District & furnished by J. Wombles
Lucinda Carvells Family
John C Medlin "
Eli Bains " 5
Joseph Hailey " 5
Christopher Woodant "
Gray Medlin "
William Garner
Mathius Bishop "
Levis Davis "
Henry Medlin "
Joseph Wilsons "

Paper #3:
The county trustee pay the _____ account William **LAVY**

Wyatt **EMORY**

123 Wyatt **EMORY** $15.50

Copy Page 3


$20.00 J. M. Hutchins?
County Trustee Pay to the
order of Twenty dollars it being
for the purchase of meat for the
wife and child of Hansel Pool (son
of Henderson?) who is in service. This
order being for May.
May 8th 1864 F Caysom? Lui?

Paper #1:
$20.00 J. F. **HUTCHINS** County Trustee Pay to this order is B___? Twenty dollars it being for the purchase of meat for the wife and child of H?ansel **POOL** (son of Henderson?[45]) who is in service. This order being for May.
May __? 1864 F **CAYSOM**? **LUI**?[Haywood (?) ___?]

Paper #2:

[45] Editor's Note: Notice that an additional family relationship is noted for this particular payment!

$40 the county Trustee will pay Bryant **DINTIEN**s? Wife Forty dollars to buy Meat for her self and three children June 18th 1964

Y. D. **SLEDGE**

Paper #3:
$30 County Trustee pay Mrs Seth **JONES** Thirty Dollars to buy Bacon for her self & one child one Month June 15th 1864 H?. G. _____ [faded]

Paper #4:
Mr John H **HUTCHINGS** you will pay Mrs Lucinda **CARROL** ten $10 dollars part part ? part for one self for one month
April 18th 1864 WH? **POPE**

Paper #5:
Mr John H **HUTCHINGS** you will pay Mrs **COOPPER** twent five $25 dollars for support for Mathew **WOMBLE** for one month June 24th 1864

WH? **POPE**

Copy Page 4

Paper #1:
2156 [too faded to read name] $20

Paper #2:
1984 Mr Seth **JONES** By _____? $30

Paper #3:
1989 ___ Sarah Susan her X mark **DRINKINS**? $45

Paper #4:
2154 L **CARELL** $10 Lasinda? her X mark **CAREL** by J **WOMBLE**

Paper #5:
1988 C **COOPER** $25 Charity her X mark **COOPER**

Copy Page 5

Paper #1:
County Trustee pay Mrs Sidney **MEDLING** and three children Forty dollars for one months support June 1st 1864 G **HEA____?** S. C.

Paper #2:
$10 The county Trustee will pay Nancy **WILLIAMS** Ten dollars to buy Meal for her self June 16th 1864 Y. D. **SLEDGE** Sub Agt

Paper #3:
$25 The county Trustee will pay to James **PEIVI**? Wife Twenty five dollars for her allowance to buy Bacon and meal June 19th 1864 Y. D. **SLEDGE** Sub Agt

Paper #4:
$50 The county Trustee will pay tp Robt **BEDDINGFIELD**s wife Fifty dollars her allowance to buy Bacon and Meal June 19th 1864 Y. D. **SLEDGE** Sub Agt

Paper #5:
$25 The county Trustee will pay to Sarah **SMITH** Twenty five dollars to buy bacon and Meal for her Self June 18th 1864 Y. D. **SLEDGE** Sub Agt

Copy Page 6

Paper #1:
1980 [name not readable] $60

Paper #2:
1978 Nancy her X mark **WILLIAMS** $10

Paper #3:
1976 Mary her X mark **PUGH** $25

Paper #4:
1977 ____? her X mark **BEDDINGFIELD** $50

Paper #5:
1975 Lucy? her X mark **SMITH** $25

Starting with Page 7 of relief slips

DATE	SURNAME, GIVEN NAME	# IN FAMILY	AMOUNT
18 Jun 1864	**HUNNICUT**, Fab - wife of	Four in family	$40
20 Jun 1864	**WEATHERSPOON**, Caroline	Her & 3 children	$100
1 Jun 1864	**UNDERWOOD**, Mrs. William	Her & 3 children	$60
14 Jun 1864	**MEDLIN**, Martha	Her	$15
28 May 1864	**KING**, Rebecca	Her & 1 child	$30
Receipt – no date	**HONEYCUTT**, Ann?	–	$40
Receipt – no date	**WEATHERSPOON**, Caroline	–	$100
Receipt – no date	**MEDLIN**, M	–	$15
Aug 1861-Oct 1861	**PRIVATT**, Wm A family	Wife & Children	$16.67
26 Oct 1861	**STRICKLAND**, Wm D.	Wife	$2.40
4 Nov 1864	**FANT**, Emma	Her & 3 children	$60
1 Mar 1864	**McGHEE**, Francis	Her & 4 children	$195
5 Sep 1864	**RUTH**, Mary	Her	$15
1 Mar 1864	**KING**, Mary	Her & 3 children	$157.50
Receipt – no date	**FANT**, Emma	–	$60
No date	**SASEN**, Mary	Her & 3 children	$60
Receipt – no date	**FRACEN**, Mary	–	$60
21 Apr 1864	**ROBERTS**, Mary	Her & child	$20
26 Aug 1861	**WHITE**, Denis	Wife & 3 children	$3.78
28 Nov 1864	**DRAKE**, Mrs. Wade	Her & 2 children	$45
21 Apr 1864	**KIMBROL**?, Elizabeth	Her & child	$20
Receipt – no date	**ROBERTS**, E. M.	–	$20
1 Jun 1864	**COPE**, Peggy	–	$15
1 Jun 1864	**JOHNSON**, Sally	–	$15
1 Mar 1864	**HINES,** Louisa	Her & 1 child	$103.50
1 Sep 1864	**COOPPER**, Mrs. Agny	3 in family	$45
1 Sep 1864	**JANES**, Mrs. P.	–	$10

JAMES NEWLON LEDGER INDEX

Transcription by Jane Bartlett
Introduction by Diane L Richard

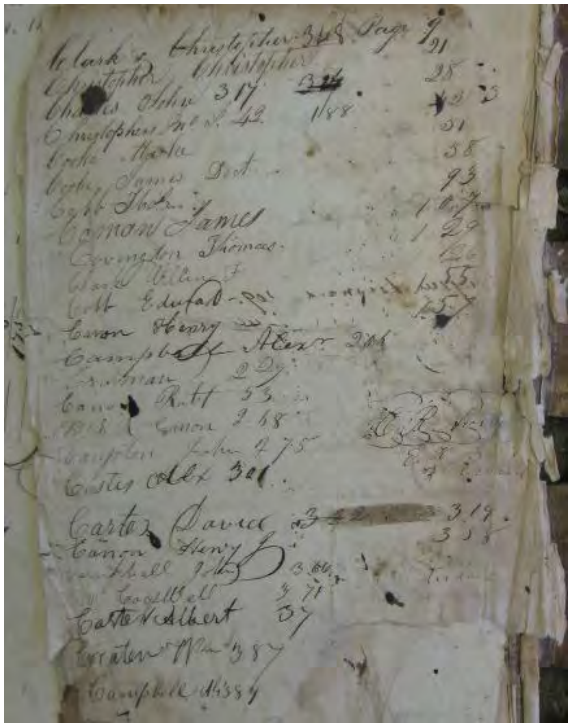
At UNC-CH there is an extensive collection, #01290, Ernest Haywood Collection of Haywood Family Papers, 1752-1967, http://www.lib.unc.edu/mss/inv/h/Haywood,Ernest.html#d1e2304 which includes several volumes, some of which are for Ernest Haywood who was a physician in Raleigh [several of which will be transcribed], though there are also volumes for other individuals. Many of these volumes, at least the ones that we can connect to Raleigh and/or Wake County, are in the process of being transcribed.

The first one completed is the Index of the Ledger of James Newlon of Raleigh NC, 1832-1834.[46] According to the finding aid for the collection, this volume is one of "Three account books recording sales and repairs of shoes. V-1290/21 is not identified as belonging to James Newlon, but it includes similar accounts." The index of the mentioned volume is the one transcribed here.

A bit of newspaper research (19th century newspapers) reveals that James Newlon was listed in the 1830s with a Boot and Shoe Shop.[47] [48] Though the larger advertisement, in a portion not shown, also refers to "A general supply of hats and caps, of the latest fashions ... [and] ... on consignment, from one of the best factories at the north, a general assortment of leather..." All of which is consistent with what UNC-CH summarizes the volume entries consisting of.

Do note that the volume was in such poor condition, there were pages missing from the index including the letter A and the letters after T.

Again, this transcription only covers the "Index" for the volume. Maybe in the future we'll include select entries to give you a sense of what the contents include.



[46] Folder 327, V-1290//21
[47] *Raleigh Register*, and *North-Carolina Gazette*, (Raleigh, NC) Tuesday, January 14, 1834; Issue 10; Column A
[48] *Raleigh Register*, and *North-Carolina Gazette*, (Raleigh, NC) Tuesday, October 28, 1834; Issue 51; Column A

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has removed his BOOT AND SHOE STORE to the building immediately opposite the City Hotel, recently occupied as a Store by Mr. King; where he has on hand an extensive assortment of Goods in his line, carefully selected by himself at the North.

He respectfully invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

JAMES NEWLON.

Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1834. 9 tf

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Boot and Shoe Store.

JAMES NEWLON,

Fayetteville Street, in the House formerly occupied by Mordecai & McKimmon,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, where he purchased and is now receiving and opening, an assortment in his line, not excelled by any establishment in the Southern States—consisting in part, of

Gentlemen's first quality Calf skin Boots	Ladies' Shoes, (Philadelphia manufacture)
Second do. do.	Kid Slippers, kid lined
Water do. do.	French and American Morocco do.
Union do. do.	Thick Soaled do.
Nullifier's do do.	Strapped do.
Shoetees	Prunelle Slippers
Jefferson Shoes	Thick soaled do.
Monroe do.	Grecian ties do.
Maj. Jack Downing do.	Prunelle Bootees and Gaiter Boots
Walking Pumps	Seal skin Shoes, various Patterns
Morocco Dancing do.	Calf skin do.
Seal skin and Kid do.	India Rubber, lined and bound Shoes & Shoetees
Boy's Calf skin Boots and Shoes of every description	Misses Slippers, Shoes and Shoetees of every description.
Strapped and Buckled Calf skin Walking Shoes	All kinds of Shoes suitable for female Servants.
Calf skin & Morocco do.	
Van Buren do.	
Kid skin do.	
Children's do.	
Servant's do.	

300 pair of Pegged and Sewed BROGANS· Saturated Leather OVER-SHOES.

And a variety of others, too tedious to enumerate.

A large supply of SHOE FINDINGS.

Paste and Liquid BLACKING.

Country Shoe-makers who require articles in their line, can procure a supply at this establishment.

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Ligon	Green		85
Little	George		86
Ligon	John		89; 329
Lane	Tempy		90
Lawrence	A J		91; 335
Lenard	Caleb		103
Lawrence	S Lemay		132
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Ligon	G W		85
Lougee ?	W^{m} J		227
Littlejohn	John		243
Luter	Joseph		262
Lee	H		260
Linam	[blank]		288
Leach	[blank]	Doct	77
Lewis	Afred		135
Lockart	Jn^{o}		53

LAST NAME	FIRST/MIDDLE NAME	TITLE	PAGE NUMBER
Lane	Ed Turner		298
Marshall	Jn^{o} G		20; 346
McPheters	William		22; 230; 335
Maniece ? [Mariece ?]	John		52
Mhoon ?	[blank]		64
Muse	J. B.		72
McKee	Henry		76
Miller	Henry W		77
Murray	James		83
Mordica	[blank]	Mrs	84
Manley	Charles		106; 345
Mason	John M		121
McKimmon	James		134
Malone	Caleb		151
McKithren	[blank]	Mrs	161
McQueen	Hugh		162
Morene ?	John		163
McHenry	[blank]	Mrs	173; 380
Murphy	[blank]		214
McLeod	Willis		263
Mead	[blank]		272
Miller	Briant		279
McCuller	Mathew		280
Morris	Jerry		96
McCullers	John		311
Miller	E	Miss	367
Miles	[blank]	Mrs	337
Nichols	Samuel		35
Nevels	W	Doct	265
Nickels	William		247
Nane	Simeon		159
Nutt	John Leg[ ]on ?		169
Norman		Gen	201
Oflunsey ?	[blank]	Mrs	181
Oliver	M		234
Polk	William	Col	46
Philips	Thos		96
Philips	Abbert		104
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Perry	Burrnel ?		170
Peck	William		181
Price	Allice	Miss	194
Parish	Charles		198
Powel	J		59
Philips	Nelson		241
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Page	Anderson		316
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LAST NAME	FIRST/MIDDLE NAME	TITLE	PAGE NUMBER
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Roke ?	John		116
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Rand	Nathaniel G		136
Ramsey	Cha^{s}		145
Ruffin	Henry		199
Royster	Madison		212
Ramey	Walter I		299
Revels	Ben		312
Redeen ?	F H		354
Robinson	Irena	Miss	335
Ruth	David ?		379
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Snow	The^{o}		5
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Stokes	Monfort	Gov	38
Saunders	Romulus M		41
Rand	Parker		48
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Seawell	William		80
Smith	Samuel A		87
Smith	Simon		88
Seawell	Lemuel		172
Stone	Sarrah		118
Stuard	John		62; 333
Scott	T G		125
Smith[49]	Simon		
Simpson	[blank]		157
Stewart	Jane	Miss	201
Sledge	Dilworth		203
Swain	[blank]	Gov	201
Smith	U Y		235
Sims	Berry		265
Sugg	John		267
Smith	W F		271
Stone	David		283
Scott	Cha^{s}		202
Stedman	Nathan		244
Sledge	W? [M?]		200
Scott	Le (?) Tha^{s}		151
Southall	F A		164
Stedman	J C	Mrs	310
Smith	Billy		254
Smith	Calvin		354
Selby	Talbott		377
Saunders	Joseph		234

[49] [This entry crossed out. “Mistake” written next to it.]

LAST NAME	FIRST/MIDDLE NAME	TITLE	PAGE NUMBER
Sprewel ? [Spruill ?]	M		331
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Tailor	William		175; 285
Terrel	J William		477
Turner & Hughes			191
Tredwell	[blank]	Miss	196
Trotman	[blank]		234
Tucker	Alsey		369

NEWSPAPER ITEM – SMITH VS NICHOLS PROPERTY LEVY

Source: *Raleigh Register, and North-Carolina Gazette*, (Raleigh, NC),Monday, May 03, 1830; Issue 673; Column A

State of North-Carolina.

Wake County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1830.

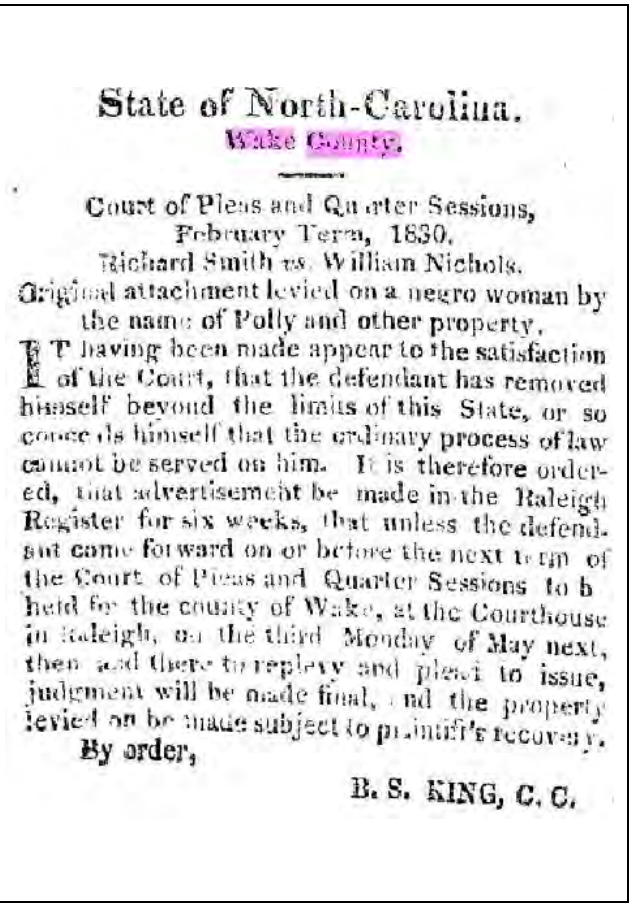
Richard **SMITH** *vs*. William **NICHOLS**.

Original attachment levied on a negro woman by the name of Polly and other property.

It having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed himself beyond the limits of this State, or so conceeds [sic] himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that unless the defendant come forward on or before the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Wake, at the Courthouse in Raleigh, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be made final, and the property levied on be made final, and the property levied on be made subject to plaintiff's recovery.

By order,

B. S. **KING**, C. C.



State of North-Carolina.

Wake County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1830.

Richard Smith vs. William Nichols.

Original attachment levied on a negro woman by the name of Polly and other property.

It having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed himself beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that unless the defendant come forward on or before the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Wake, at the Courthouse in Raleigh, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be made final, and the property levied on be made subject to plaintiff's recovery.

By order,

B. S. KING, C. C.

WAKE COUNTY INSOLVENT DEBTORS – FOLDER 1803-1817

Abstracted by Hope Blackford

Introduction by Diane L Richard

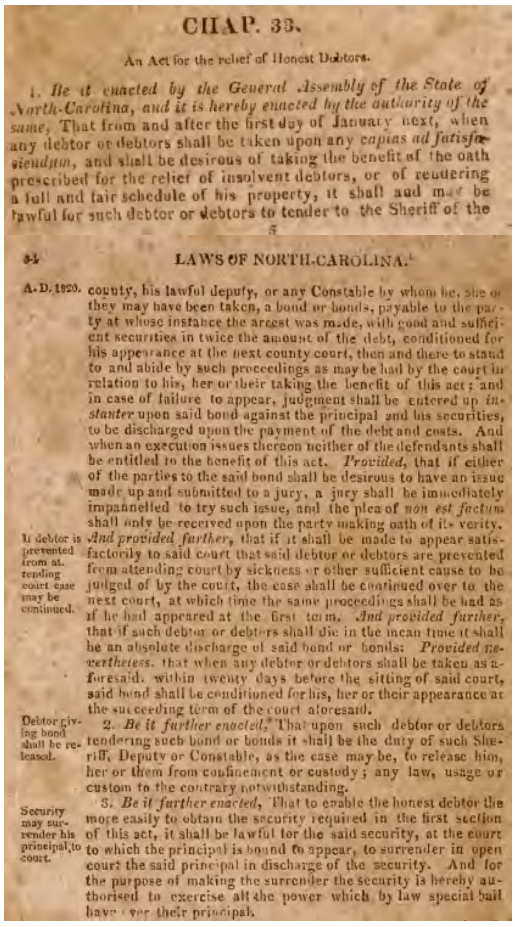
Source: NC Archives, C.R.099.914.11-13[50]

[**Ed. Note:** There are numerous "misspellings", grammar errors, etc.
To ease in reading these records, I have refrained from using "[sic]".]

Introduction

Though we often "hope" that our ancestors were fairly well off, unfortunately, the reality was that many of our ancestors were struggling to survive and sometimes in need of assistance or of relief (kind of like filing for personal bankruptcy).

The laws of North Carolina as published in 1820 on behalf of the General Assembly, by Arnett & Hodge, Printers to the State, 1786-1836[51], include detailed instructions on the handling of "... the relief of Honest Debtors."



CHAP. 33.

An Act for the relief of Honest Debtors.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the first day of January next, when any debtor or debtors shall be taken upon any *capias ad satisfaciendum*, and shall be desirous of taking the benefit of the oath prescribed for the relief of insolvent debtors, or of rendering a full and fair schedule of his property, it shall and may be lawful for such debtor or debtors to tender to the Sheriff of the

84 LAWS OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

A. D. 1820. county, his lawful deputy, or any Constable by whom he, she or they may have been taken, a bond or bonds, payable to the party at whose instance the arrest was made, with good and sufficient securities in twice the amount of the debt, conditioned for his appearance at the next county court, then and there to stand to and abide by such proceedings as may be had by the court in relation to his, her or their taking the benefit of this act; and in case of failure to appear, judgment shall be entered up *instanter* upon said bond against the principal and his securities, to be discharged upon the payment of the debt and costs. And when an execution issues thereon neither of the defendants shall be entitled to the benefit of this act. *Provided*, that if either of the parties to the said bond shall be desirous to have an issue made up and submitted to a jury, a jury shall be immediately impannelled to try such issue, and the plea of *non est factum* shall only be received upon the party making oath of its verity.

If debtor is prevented from attending court case may be continued.

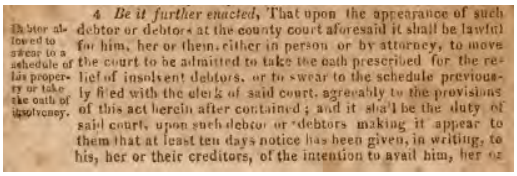
And provided further, that if it shall be made to appear satisfactorily to said court that said debtor or debtors are prevented from attending court by sickness or other sufficient cause to be judged of by the court, the case shall be continued over to the next court, at which time the same proceedings shall be had as if he had appeared at the first term. *And provided further*, that if such debtor or debtors shall die in the mean time it shall be an absolute discharge of said bond or bonds: *Provided nevertheless*, that when any debtor or debtors shall be taken as aforesaid, within twenty days before the sitting of said court, said bond shall be conditioned for his, her or their appearance at the succeeding term of the court aforesaid.

Debtor giving bond shall be released.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That upon such debtor or debtors tendering such bond or bonds it shall be the duty of such Sheriff, Deputy or Constable, as the case may be, to release him, her or them from confinement or custody; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

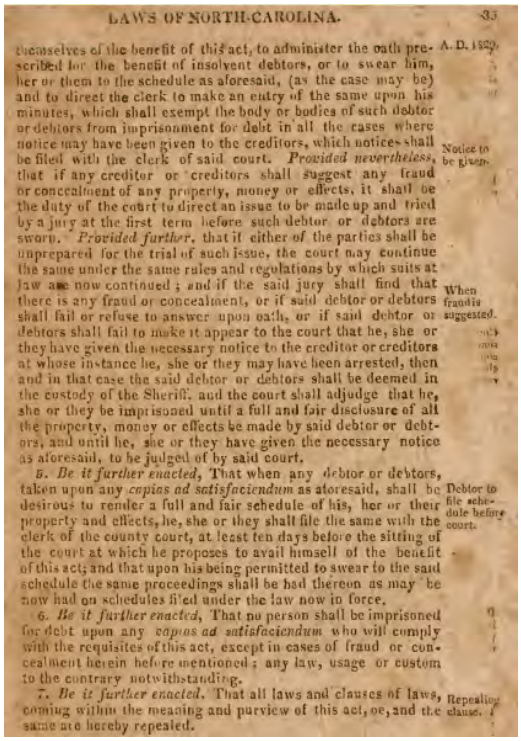
Security may surrender his principal to court.

3. *Be it further enacted*, That to enable the honest debtor the more easily to obtain the security required in the first section of this act, it shall be lawful for the said security, at the court to which the principal is bound to appear, to surrender in open court the said principal in discharge of the security. And for the purpose of making the surrender the security is hereby authorised to exercise all the power which by law special bail have over their principal.



Debtor allowed to swear to a schedule of his property or take the oath of insolvency.

4. *Be it further enacted*, That upon the appearance of such debtor or debtors at the county court aforesaid it shall be lawful for him, her or them, either in person or by attorney, to move the court to be admitted to take the oath prescribed for the relief of insolvent debtors, or to swear to the schedule previously filed with the clerk of said court, agreeably to the provisions of this act herein after contained; and it shall be the duty of said court, upon such debtor or debtors making it appear to them that at least ten days notice has been given, in writing, to his, her or their creditors, of the intention to avail him, her or



LAWS OF NORTH-CAROLINA. 33

A. D. 1820.

themselves of the benefit of this act, to administer the oath prescribed for the benefit of insolvent debtors, or to swear him, her or them to the schedule as aforesaid, (as the case may be) and to direct the clerk to make an entry of the same upon his minutes, which shall exempt the body or bodies of such debtor or debtors from imprisonment for debt in all the cases where notice may have been given to the creditors, which notices shall be filed with the clerk of said court. *Provided nevertheless*, that if any creditor or creditors shall suggest any fraud or concealment of any property, money or effects, it shall be the duty of the court to direct an issue to be made up and tried by a jury at the first term before such debtor or debtors are sworn. *Provided further*, that if either of the parties shall be unprepared for the trial of such issue, the court may continue the same under the same rules and regulations by which suits at law are now continued; and if the said jury shall find that there is any fraud or concealment, or if said debtor or debtors shall fail or refuse to answer upon oath, or if said debtor or debtors shall fail to make it appear to the court that he, she or they have given the necessary notice to the creditor or creditors at whose instance he, she or they may have been arrested, then and in that case the said debtor or debtors shall be deemed in the custody of the Sheriff, and the court shall adjudge that he, she or they be imprisoned until a full and fair disclosure of all the property, money or effects be made by said debtor or debtors, and until he, she or they have given the necessary notice as aforesaid, to be judged of by said court.

Notice to be given.

When fraud is suggested.

5. *Be it further enacted*, That when any debtor or debtors, taken upon any *capias ad satisfaciendum* as aforesaid, shall be desirous to render a full and fair schedule of his, her or their property and effects, he, she or they shall file the same with the clerk of the county court, at least ten days before the sitting of the court at which he proposes to avail himself of the benefit of this act; and that upon his being permitted to swear to the said schedule the same proceedings shall be had thereon as may be now had on schedules filed under the law now in force.

Debtor to file schedule before court.

6. *Be it further enacted*, That no person shall be imprisoned for debt upon any *capias ad satisfaciendum* who will comply with the requisites of this act, except in cases of fraud or concealment herein before mentioned; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

7. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act, or, and the same are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

[50] *Insolvent Debtors and Homestead and Personal Property Exemptions* [**MARS Finding Aid:** 3A.444-451] – Includes boxes of records relating to insolvent debtors (1773-1868) and homestead and personal property exemptions (1868-). Records include applications of debtors, oaths, notices to creditors, property schedules of insolvents, and reports of committees to lay off homesteads exempted from forced sales. May also include volumes of homestead returns.

[51] Available via North Carolina Digital Collections, http://digital.ncdcr.gov/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/p249901coll22&CISOPTR=160968&REC=12 [accessed 07/02/2012]

So, though our ancestors sometimes struggled, such struggles may have resulted in the creation of paperwork, such as their taking an oath of insolvency; sometimes such an oath is connected to other actions of bastardy, unpaid debts & taxes, etc and suggestive of other records to be looked at.

Editor's Note: Do know that a more random collection of items from this same collection were originally published in the WCGS Newsletter, precursor to the journal, and republished in *Wake Treasures*, Volume 18, Number 2, pages 2-5 and that same issue also has a list of Insolvents for 1877, pages 6-18.

Insolvent Debtors Sample Oath

In the presence of Almighty God Solemnly Swear Profess and declare That to the best of my knowledge & belief, I have no Land, money, Stock, or Estate, real or personal, in my possession reversion, or Commander, of the value of the Debt, with which I am charged in Executions, And That I have not directly, or indirectly, Sold lessened or disposed of in trust, or concealed all or any part of my Lands money Goods Stocks debts – Securities Contracts or Estate whereby to secure the Same to receive or expect any profit or Advantage thereof or to defraud or decieve any Creditor or Creditores to whom I am indebted in anywise howsoever, So help me God.

J. (?) MITCHELL vs. B. EVANS
Oath of Insolvent Debtors made by Burwell [his mark] **EVANS** on 22 April 1803 before Wm. **ARMSTRONG** (?), J.P. (?)

State vs. Eldridge ALSTON
Oath of Insolvency & Releasement (?)for Bastirdy made by Aldridge **ALSTON** [signed] on 16 Ma 1809 before W. **BOYLAN** & John **MARSHALL**, J.P.
William **SCOTT**–for Willie **JONES**, Shff.

Eldredge **ALSTON**

Archibald **RIGSBY** delivered a notice to Polly **SCOGGINS** of Eldridge **ALSTON**'s intention to take the oath of insolvent debtors on 16 Mar 1809. W^{m} **BOYLAN**, J.P. J. **MARSHALL**, J.P.

Wiley **MOSS** sent a notice to William **PECK** of his intent to take the oath of insolvent debtors on the 28th instant. From Wake Jail on 13 Dec 1811.

Wiley **MOSS** sent a notice to James **THOMPSON** of his intent to take the oath of insolvent debtors on the 28th instant. From Wake Jail on 13 Dec 1811.

Jacob **JOHNSON** sent a notice to William **PECK** of his intent to take the oath of insolvent debtors. Sworn to before us 28 Dec 1811. R. **SMITH**, J.P. W^{m} **PEACE**, J.P.

Jacob **JOHNSON** sent a notice to James **THOMPSON** of his intent to take the oath of insolvent debtors. Sworn to before us 28 Dec 1811. R. **SMITH**, J.P. W^{m} **PEACE**, J.P.

Wiley **MOSS** [seal] sent a notice from Wake County Jail to Mr. William **PIECE**, Esq. and Mr. Richard **SMITH**, Esq. of his intent to take the oath of insolvent debtors on 27 Dec 1811.

Summons to the keeper of the Wake County Jail to bring Willie **MOSS** to the Wake County Courthouse. 28 Dec 1811. W^{m} **PEACE** and J.P. R. **SMITH**, J.P.

Willie **MOSS** oath of insolvent debtors was accepted. Notice was provided to James **THOMPSON** and to William **PECK.** He released from jail on 28 Dec 1811by W^{m} **PEACE**, J.P. and R. **SMITH**, J.P.

Agreement between W^{m} **BOYLAN** and Tenos **BRONSON**, of Mecklenburg V^{a} of the other—W^{m} **BOYLAN** agrees to furnish by the 20th November next, on one of his lots, near his present dwelling, a workshop thirty-six by twenty two feet, two stories, upper and lower floors laid, with a chimney, to be well lighted with windows—Also a dwelling house, twenty four feet by eighteen feet, two stories, with three rooms, two fire places, to be lathed and plastered except the passages—also a suitable kitchen, stable, smoke house and necessary—For the privilege of occupying the said Buildings, Tenos **BRONSON** agrees to pay W^{m} **BOYLAN**, yearly for three years, twelve per centum on the value of the Buildings and appurtenances, and six per cent on the value of the lot of ground, independent of the improvements; and the parties each are to select one disinterested person to ascertain and fix on the value of the improvements and lot, which valuation shall be binding on the parties—The parties hereunto set their hands & seals this 30th June 1813.—Each taking a copy. W^{m} **BOYLAN** [seal]. Tenos **BRONSON** [seal].

What follows is a schedule of the property of Zenos **BRONSON** Levied on by William **BOYLAN** on 25 Oct 1814 (including one clock at John **SCOTT**'s. plus an additional inventory dated 26 Oct 1814 including the unexpired lease of a house and lot on Hillsboro Street and occupied by **BRONSON** hands. By John W. **PRIDE**, D.Shff.

[Printed form filled in by hand]
The Wake County Sheriff is ordered to sell the items on the Schedule to the highest bidder to satisfy the sum of ninety five dollars with interest from 1 Mar 1815 until paid owed to Henry H. **COOKE**.

[paper folded over top left corner] property of Zenos **BRANSON** also the further sum of twelve dollars & forty seven & a half Cents which was adjudged and taxed for him to pay costs of suit to be paid by the third Monday of Nov next. Witnessed by Benj. **KING** (?) Clerk, third Monday of Aug 1815. Issued 30 Aug 1815.

Schedule includes: walnut base at John **SCOTT**'s; "one deamand in Mr. **COBB**'s possession"; one chest in Mr. **COBB**'s possession.

Henry H. **COOKE** V.E. Zenis (?) **BRANSON**, November Term 1895. Property Sold sufficient to satisfy this V.E. Judgment Paid Plaintiff cost in office. I. **LANE**, Shff. Rec^{d} of Isaac **LANE** Shff the within judgment & interest in full. H. H. **COOKE**

///Notice provided to Mr. John **ROBINSON,** served 3^{d} Instant [initials], that Lewis **NICHOLSON** [seal] intends to take the oath of insolvent debtors on Monday 11 Sept Next. Dated 29 Aug 1815.

We the petitions Lewis **NICOLSON** ~~and Joseph **DELK**~~ Directs ~~our~~ his umble petition to Mark **COOK** & ~~William **PEACE** & Richard **SMITH**~~ Southy **BOND** Justices of the peace for Said County pray to them to attend in ours from thelve to fore in the room adjoining the Jail dore to discharge us from Joil as lawful Notis has bin given a greeable to Law Given under our hands and Seals this 11th Day of September 1815. Lewis **NICHOLSON** [seal]

Summons to the Jailor or Sheriff of Wake County to bring Lewis **NICHOLSON** before [illegible] [seal] and S. **BOND** [seal]. Dated 11 Sept 1815.

Sheriff/Jailor is authorized to free Lewis **NICHOLSON** from imprisonment. Dated 11 Sept 1815. [illegible] [seal], S. **BOND** [seal]

August Term 1815 Lewis **NICHOLSON** was summoned from the jail by Southy **BOND** and Mark **COOKE,** Justices of the Peace, in debt to John **ROBERTSON** to take the oath of insolvent debtors. The plaintiff John **ROBERTSON** was present. 11 Sept 1815.

Martha **JONES** _____ v. Edward **PRIDE** (?) & James **GRANT** Ex[r]
Order & Decree
May Term 1816 Wake

Wake County, February Term 1816
Martha **JONES** & others vs. Edward **PRIDE** & James **GRANT**, Ex[r]
Petition for distribution

This case is set for hearing by consent of the petitioners (that of those of them, who are infants being given by their guardian and next friend Simon **TURNER**) and of the defendants, upon the petition and answer, and by the said consent is to be heard immediately, with leave however for the said defendants at any time hereafter to add or to amend theirs or his answer as to said estate, excepting only as to said negroes in the petition and answer mentioned. And also with leave to the petitioners at anytime to withdraw their said assent to the order for setting this case for hearing as to all or any and every such matter in said petition or answer set forth, excepting as to the said negro slaves.

This case coming on to be heard, by the consent of the petitioners (such consent on the part of the infant petitioners being given by their guardian and next friend Simon **TURNER**) and of the defendants upon the petition and answer of former rules and orders and exhibits, and counsel being heard and the case being fully considered and understood by the Court. It is ordered ~~and~~ adjudged and decreed by the Court that John **HINTON** Jun[r], Esq., Alfred **JONES**, and Henry **JONES** be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, with power for them or any two of them to take an~~y amount belonging to said estate of the Testator~~ account ~~belonging~~ of the negro slaves belonging to said Estate of the Testator in the hands of the defendants Edward **PRIDE** and James **GRANT** as Executors of the last will and Testament of the said Testator Redding **JONES** dec[d] and to divide them in the manner following, that is to say to set off and allot two equal 8[th] parts thereof in value, for the purpose of putting and delivering over one of such equal 8[th] part into the possession of each of the petitioners Martha the elder and Martha the younger, and the otherwise equal 8[th] parts to remain undivided, for the purpose of ~~putting~~ puting (?) and delivering over the same into the possession of said Simon **TURNER** who hath been appointed guardian regularly for the said infant petitioners. And the said commissioners, or those acting under this order, are requested to report to the next term of this Court what they shall have done under the same. And it is further ordered, adjudged and decree'd that the defendants have all the said negro slaves ready forth coming subject to such order as this Court shall make in the premises hereafter. And this ~~course~~ cause is further continued and retained for the further order of this court.

Tyh (?)

B. L. **KING**, C.C.

[**Ed. Note:** The next four documents are for the same case. The first document looks like **RICE**. The second, third, and fourth documents looks like **PRICE**.]

Document #1
State of North Carolina, Wake County

In Persuance of a Petition to us Augustus **TURNER** & W[m] **BOYLAN** Two of the Justices of the the the peace in & for the County aforesaid Directed by John **RICE** an Insolvant Debtor now confined in the Jail of Said County & Who has been confined in said Jail more than twenty days at the Instance of Anderson **PAGE** and it also having been duly proven before us by the oath of W[m] **NUTT** & James **RUTH** that copies of the noticeses hereto annexed have bin duly Delivered to the persons hearin named we have caused the said John **RICE** to be Brought before us at the Jail in Raleigh neither of the parties attending who were notified.

The said **RICE** being duly sworn on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God sayeth That he hath not the worth of forty shillings sterling money in any worldly substance either in debts owing to him or otherwise over and besides his wearing apparel, working tools, arms for muster, one bed & its necessary furniture, one wheel & Cards & one Loom; and that he hath not at any time since his imprisonment, or before, directly or indirectly, sold–assigned or other wise disposed of, or made over in trust for himself or otherwise any part of his real or personal estate, whereby to have or expect any benefit or profit to himself or to defraud any of his Creditors to whom he is indebted.

Jno. **RICE**

Sworn before us this 30th day of August 1816.
A. **TURNER**, J.P.
W^{m} **BOYLAN**, J.P.

Document #2
The said John **PRICE** within mentioned having taken the Oath prescribed by law the sheriff or common Jailor of the County of Wake is hereby required and Comanded to discharge him from his present imprisonment at the instance of the said Anderson **PAGE**.

Given under our hands & seals this 30th day of August 1816.

A. **TURNER**, J.P. [seal]
W^{m} **BOYLAN**, J.P. [seal]

Document #3
State of N. Carolina, Wake County
To Augustus **TURNER** and W^{m} **BOYLAN** two of the Justices of the Peace for said county

The petition of John **PRICE** humbly sheweth that your petitioner has been confined in Jail for the space of twenty days and upwards for debts which he is incapable of paying–that he has duly notified his Creditors to appear and cross examine him if they see cause this day, and that he requests the favour of your attendance this day; between the hours of twelve and four, to administer the oath prescribed by act of assembly for the benefit of insolvent debtors–And Your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray &c.

John **PRICE** [seal]

Document #4
Jno. **RICE** – an Insolvent Debtor – His discharge from Jail
State of North Carolina, Wake County

To the Sheriff or Common Jailor of the County aforesaid

You are hereby requested & Commanded to to bring before us the body of John **PRICE** Insolvent Debtor now confined in the Jail of Wake County–at the Jail in Raleigh agreeably to the within petition.

Given under our hands & seals this 30th day of August 1816.

A. **TURNER**, J.P. [sea]
W^{m} **BOYLAN**, J.P. [seal]

State of North Carolina, Wake County

In pursuance of a Petition to us Mark **COOKE** & Calvin **JONES** Two of the Justices of the peace in & for the County aforesaid directed by Martin **LOCUST** an Insolvent Debtor now Confined in the Jail of Said County & who has been confined in Said Jail more than Twenty days at the Instance of David **DELK** and it also having been duly proven before us by the Oath of Elizabeth **WARREN** that a Copy of the notice hereto annexed has been duly delivered to David **DELK**–We have Caused the said Martin **LOCUST** to be brought before us at the Jail in Raleigh the Said David **DELK** not attending–where the Said Martin **LOCUST** being duly Sworn upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God–Deposeth & Sayeth–that he hath

not the worth of forty shillings sterling money in any worldly substance either in debts owing to him or otherwise howsoever over & besides his wearing apparel working tools arms for muster, one Bed & its necessary furniture, one wheel & Cards & one Loom; & that he hath not at any time, [hole] his imprisonment or before directly or indirectly Sold assigned or otherwise disposed of, or made over in trust for himself or otherwise any part of his Real or personal Estate, whereby to have or expect any benefit or profit to himself, or to defraud any of his Creditors to whom he is indebted.

Martin [his mark] **LOCUST**

Sworn to & Subscribed before us this 10th Day of Aug. 18186

[illegible]
Calvin **JONES**, J.P.

The Said Martin **LOCUST** within mentioned having taken & subscribed the oath prescribed by law the Sheriff or Common Jailor of the County aforesaid is hereby Required & Commanded to Discharge him from his present Imprisonment at the instance of David **DELK**–Given under our Hands & Seals this 10th Day of Augt 1816

[illegible] [seal]
Calvin **JONES** [seal]

D. **DELK** v M. **LOCUST** &c by me Thp **FERRELL**

_____ granted against the Deft. for the sum of six shillings with Costs, given under my hand and Seal this 30th day of Decr 1814.

John **KIMBROUGH**, J.P.

You are Commanded to Execute and See as much of the property of the Defendant as will satisfy the the above judgment and cost Given under my hand this 10th of July 1815.

Wm H. **FARTHING**, J.P.

No property to be found by me Thos **FERRELL** cost of the Debt.

D. **DELK** v M. **LOCUST** Ex by me Thos **FERRELL**

Wake County

Judgt is Granted for Eight dollars with Int from the 14 Day of Feby Last and cost this 2 Day _____ 1815.

T. **ROYCROFT**, J.P.

Execute and get as much of property of the Deft as will satisfy the judgment and Cost if to be found under my hand this ___ July 1815 (?)

Wm W. **FARTHING**, J.P.

Search Made and no property to be found by me of the Defendant ___ 12, 1815.

Thos **FERRELL**

[document covered by another document]
To any lawful officer ___ the body of Martin **LOCUST** and him safely convey to the gaol of sd county and you the Jailor are comd to receive the body of sd **LOCUST** & him keep according to law until he render until David **DELK** the above Judgments & costs also the cost of this writ your own prison charges unless discharged by law. Given under my hand and seal this 20 March 1816.

H. H. **FARTHING**, J.P. [seal]

[preprinted form]
State of North Carolina, Wake County.

To any Constable of said County to execute and return, in or before thirty days, Sundays excepted, from the date hereof.

You are hereby commanded to summon Martin **LOCUST** to appear before some Justice of said County, and then and there to answer the complaint of David **DELK** to the amount of Six Shillings due by Allonist (?). Herein fail not, and have you then and there this your Warrant.

Witness my hand this 15th day of December 1814.

Wm W. **FARTHING**, J.P.

Casa (?) v M. **LOCUST** Ed by me H. (?) **CURTIS**

Wake County, North Carolina [photocopy partially covered up by another piece of paper]

You are hereby Commanded to Take the Body of Martain **LOCUST** and cause him to appear before me or sum Justice for said county to answer the Complaint of David **DELK** in a _____ of debt to the amount of Eight dollars & 20 cents _____ by Note Given under my hand & Seal the 19 day of March 1815.

T. **ROYCROFT**, J.P.

Mr. David **DELK** take Notis that Intend to take the Benefit of the Insolvant act the tenth day of August Next betwnes ours of thelve and fore at the Jail in Raleigh whare you may attend and show cause why I am not Intitled to Said act. Giving under my hand and Seal this 21 of July 1816.

Martin [his mark] **LOCUST** [seal]

Test. Robt _____

State of N. Carolina, Wake County
To the Sheriff or common Jailor of the County aforesaid

You are hereby requested & commanded to bring before us the body of Martin **LOCUST** Insolvent Debtor now confined in the Jail of Wake County at the Jail in Raleigh agreeably to the within petition–Given under our hands and seals this 9th August 1816.

[illegible] [seal]
Calvin **JONES**, J.P. [seal]

State of N. Carolina, Wake County

To Mark **COOK** & Calvin **JONES**, two of the Justices of said County

The Petition of Martin **LOCUST** humbly sheweth that your Petitioner has been confined in Jail for the space of twenty days, for debts which he is incapable of paying, that he has duly notified his Creditors to appear & cross-examine him this day if they see cause, and that he requests the favour of your attendance this day between the hours of twelve and four to administer the oath prescribed by Act of Assembly for the benefit of insolvent Debtors and your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray &c.

Witness my Hand & Seal
Raleigh, August 9th, 1816

Martin [his mark] **LOCUST** [seal]

Test. Robt **BARKLEY** (?)

For the Bearer to Keep

A copy of this served by Polly **MOORE** on George **BRASFIELD** Esq & sworn to

5th Aug 1816. W. **BOYLAN**, J.P.

Mr. George **BRASFIELD** take Notis that I intend to take the benefit of the Insolvant act the fifth day of august Next in the ours of thelve to fore at wake Jail where and when you may attend and show Cause why I am not intitled to sd act Giving under my hand and Seal this 17 July 1816.

Joseph **DELK** [his mark] [seal]

Joseph **DELK**'s Discharge from Wake Jail

To Calvin **JONES** & Wm **BOYLAN** Esqrs

I will thank you to attend at the Court House or Wake Jail this day and admit me to take the oaths for the benefit of insolvent debtors agreeable to the notice served on my creditors ~~& oblige~~ Wake Jail, August 5, 1816

Witness Spencer **HALEBURN** and oblige Joseph [his mark] **DELK** [seal]

No. Carolina, Wake County
To the Jailor of Wake, Greeting

You will bring before us the person of Joseph **DELK**, now confined in Jail for debt & the several (?) process & execution, with which he is charged or confined in Jail–Given under our hand this 5th of August 1816.

Calvin **JONES**, J.P.
Wm **BOYLAN**

No. Carolina, Wake County

Polly **MOORE** having made oath that she served notis , a copy of which she has exhibited to us, on George **GRASFIELD**, one of the creditors, and Newcom (?) **DELK** also made oath that he served notice on Willey **BRASFIELD** also a creditor, to attend this day and show cause if they could why Joseph **DELK** should not be admitted to the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors act. ~~And the said~~

And whereas the said Joseph **DELK** being brought before us, and the notices above named being served agreeable to law and that he had been duly confined for twenty days, we administered to the said Joseph **DELK** the following oath, to wit

I Joseph **DELK** solemnly swear, profess and declare that I am not worth forty shillings sterling money in any worldly substance, either in debts owing to me or otherwise howsoever, over and besides my wearing apparel, working tools, and arms for muster; and that I have not at any time since my ~~present~~ imprisonment or before, directly or indirectly, sold, assigned or otherwise disposed of or made over in

trust for myself or otherwise, any part of my real or personal estate, whereby to have or expect any benefit or profit to myself, or to defraud any of my creditors to whom I am indebted in any wise howsoever, so help me god.

Joseph [his mark] **DELK**

The foregoing was signed and sworn to before us at Wake Jail this 5th August 1816. Whereupon we have ordered the Jailor to discharge the said Joseph **DELK** from further imprisonment. Done between the hours of 12 and 4 oclock.

Calvin **JONES**, J.P. [seal]
W[m] **BOYLAN**, J.P. [seal]

John **FERGUSON** Insolvent Oath & Discharged

North Carolina, Wake County

John **FERGUSON** having taken the oaths prescribed for insolvent debtors it is ordered that he be discharged from confinement. Having been found also that he given the legal notice to Robert **CRENSHAW** and his creditors. Given under our hands & seals this Nov. 23, 1816.

Calvin **JONES**, J.P.
S. **PEARSON**, J.P.

State of N. Carolina, Wake County
Mr. Sam[l] **MANGUM**

Sir you will take Notice that on the 23rd of Nov at the Jail in Said County in Raleigh I Shall proceed (Between the Hours of 12 and 4) to take the Oath prescribed by an Act of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors. When and where you will attend and cross examine if you think proper.

Nov. 8th 1816

Copy of this signed John **FERGUSON** proved to have been delivered by Robt. **FERGUSON** swore then 10 days ago.

Nov. 23, 1816

Calvin **JONES**, J.P.
S. **PEARSON**, J.P.

State of No. Carolina, Wake County
Mr. William **ANDREWS**

Sir you will take Notice that on the 23rd of Nov at the Jail in the County aforesaid I shall proceed (between the hours of 12 and 4) to take the oath prescribed by an Act of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors When and Where you will attend and cross examine if you think proper.

Nov. 8th 1816

Copy signed by John **FERGUSON** proved to have been delivered by Jim **BROWN** more than 10 days ago. Nov 23, 1816

Calvin **JONES**, J.P.
S. **PEARSON**, J.P.

State of No. Carolina, Wake County
Mr. Rob[t] **CRENSHAW**

Sir you will take Notice that on the 23rd day of Nov at the Jail of Said County in Raleigh I Shall proceed to take the oath prescribed by an Act of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors When & where you will attend & cross examine if you think proper.

Nov. 8th 1816

Copy of this signed by John **FERGUSON** proved to have been delivered by Robert **FERGUSON** more than 10 days ago before us this 23rd Nov 1816

Calvin **JONES**, J.P.
S. **PEARSON**, J.P.

State of No. Carolina, Wake County
Rob[t] **WILLIAMS** Esq.

Sir you will Take Notice that on the 23rd of Nov at the Jail of Said County in Raleigh I shall proceed (Between the Hours of 12 and 4) to take the Oath prescribed by an act of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors When & Where you will attend and cross examine if you think propper.

Nov. 8th 1816

Copy signed John **FERGUSON** proved by James **RUTH** to have been delivered 11 or 12 days ago.

Nov. 23, 1816

Calvin **JONES**, J.P.
S. **PEARSON**, J.P.

Proceedings and Papers relative to the discharge of John **FERGUSON** from Jail Nov 23, 1816.

To Simon **PEARSON** & Calvin **JONES**, Two Justices of the Peace for Wake County

The petition of John **FERGUSON** a person in Wake Jail for debt represents that he has been closely confined for the space of twenty Days at the instance of Robert **FERGUSON** that he has given due notice that he will take the oaths required for insolvent debtors this days and he prays you to release him therefrom according to law. Given under my hand in Wake Jail this 23 day of Nov. 1816.

John [his mark] **FERGASON**

Test. _____ **COLEBURN**

North Carolina, Wake County

John **FERGUSON** being brought to confirme (?) to the above petition before us and being duly sworn says upon his oath that he hath not the worth of forty shillings sterling money in any worldly substance either in debts owing to him or otherwise howsoever, over and besides his wearing apparel working tools and arms for muster; and that he has not at any time since his imprisonment or before directly or indirectly sold, assigned or otherwise disposed of or made over in trust for himself or otherwise any part of his real or personal estate whereby to have or expect any benefit or profit to himself, or to defraud any of his creditors to whom he is indebted.

John [his mark] **FERGUSON**

Sworn to and subscribed before us this 23 November 1816
Calvin **JONES**, J.P.
S. **PEARSON**, J.P.

Upon the foregoing proceedings being had it is ordered that John **FERGUSON** be discharged from confinement. Nov. 23, 1816

Calvin **JONES**, J.P.
S. **PEARSON**, J.P.

Lee **JOHNSON** an Insolvent Debtor–Oath
State of North Carolina, Wake County
To Britton **SANDERS** & Rich^{d} **SWIFT**, Esq^{r}

The Petition of Lee **JOHNSON** an insolvent debtor humbly showeth that he has been confined in the public Jail for the County afores^{d} for the space of twenty days, for Debt; and whereas due Notice has been given to one & to all of my Creditors by public Advertisement in the *Raleigh Star*; to appear and show cause if any they have why I should not take the benefit of s^{d} act; on the 9th day of Dec^{r} 1816. Agreeable to s^{d} Notice.

& your petitioner will ever pray &c. Lee **JOHNSON** [seal]

To The Gaoler of S^{d} County,

We command you that you forthwith bring the Body of Lee **JOHNSON** with the process & other papers relative to his Confinement, before us this day the 9th Dec^{r} 1816 in the Court House at Raleigh.

Given under our hands & Seals
R. **SMITH**, J.P. [seal]
W. W. **SANDERS**, J.P. [seal]

State of North Carolina, Wake County

The Examination of Lee **JOHNSON** an insolvent Debtor, taken before us two of the Justices of s^{d} County at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, saith upon oath that he hath not the worth of 40_ Sterling money, in any worldly substance, either in debts oweing to him, or otherwise, howsoever over and besides his wearing apparel working tools and arms for Muster; and that he hath not at any time since his imprisonment or before, directly or indirectly sold, assigned, or otherwise disposed of or made over in trust for himself or otherwise any part of his Estate whereby to have or expect any benefit or profit to himself or to defraud any of his Creditors to whom he is indebted.

Lee **JOHNSON** [seal]

Sworn to & subscribed before us at the Court House in Raleigh on this 9th Day of Dec^{r} 1816.

R. **SMITH**, J.Peace
W. W. **SANDERS**, J.P.

To the Gaoler of S^{d} County

Whereas Lee **JOHNSON** has been duly Examined before us; and hath taken the oath prescribed for insolvent Debtors, You are hereby commanded forthwith to Discharge the s^{d} Lee **JOHNSON** from any further confinement.

Given under our hands & Seals the 9th Dec^{r} 1816

R. **SMITH**
W. W. **SANDERS**

State vs. Benson **CARD**
Pardon & Release

No. 11
The State v. Benson **CARD**, Jr.
Insolvent Oath

An Execution No. 11 & 14
See Execution Docket
November Term 1817

[newspaper clipping]
Take Notice.

The State of North Carolina, or its legal representative, the County Court of Wake, or its legal representative, Dr. Thomas **FALCONER**, Junius **SNEED**, Charles **PENNY**, Nathaniel **LANE**, Jonathan **BRITT**'s Admm's . That on Wednesday, the 8th of October next, at the Court-House in the City of Raleigh, I shall proceed to take the oath prescribed by Act of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, when and where you may attend and cross examine me if you think proper.

Benson **CARD**

Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1817.
[end of newspaper clipping]

North Carolina, Wake County

Benson **CARD** confined in the Jail of Wake at this Instance of the State on Executions for costs issuing out of Wake County Courts at the last Ajust term mehath oath that he has nishot (?) the worth of forty shillings sterling money in any worldly substance or in debts owing to him or otherwise howsoever, excepting his wearing apparel, working tools and arms for muster, one bed and furniture, one wheel and cards and 1 loom, and that he has not at any time since his imprisonment or before directly or indirectly, sold, assigned or otherwise disposed of or made over in trust or in any way any of his real or personal estate whereby to defraud any of his creditors to whom he is indebted.

Benson **CARD**

Sworn to & subscribed before us this 8th day of October 1817

Calvin **JONES**, J.P.
S. **PEARSON**, J.P.

State of North Carolina, Wake County
To the Sheriff or Jaoler of Wake County, Greeting.

Benson **CARD** a prisoner in Joal, confined for the costs of two indictments at the instance of the ____, having taking the oath of an insolvent debtor after an imprisonment of twenty days upon _____ for the said costs, you will therefore discharge from your custody.

Given under our hands and seals this 8th day of October 1817.

Calvin **JONES**, J.P. [seal]
S. **PEARSON**, J.P. [seal]

State of North Carolina, Wake County
To Calvin **JONES** and Simon **PEARSON** Esq^{r} two of the Justices of Peace for s^{d} County

The Petition of Benson **CARD**, an Insolvent Debtor, humbly sheweth that he has been confined in the Jail of Wake County for more than twenty days, that he hath not the value of forty shillings sterling money, either in debts owing him, or otherwise, that he has duly notified his Creditors to attend at the Jail in Raleigh this day–the said Benson **CARD** therefore humbly requests your attendance at the Jail aforesaid to administer to him the oath prescribed by Act of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors &c.

and your Petitioner as duty in bound shall ever pray &c.

Benson **CARD**

Take Notice

Isaac **HUNTER**

That on the thirteenth of March next between the hours of twelve & four at the public Jail for the County of Wake I intend to take the oath & avail myself of the benefit of the Act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors where you may attend if you think proper & show cause if any you have why I should not.

_____ _____

Raleigh Feb^{y} 27, 1817

[printed form]
State of North Carolina, Wake County

To any Lawful Officer to execute and return within Thirty Days from the date hereof, (Sundays excepted.)

You are hereby commanded to take the bodies of W^{m} **PRICE**, _____ **GARNER**, & Rebecca his wife, James **LEWIS** Jun^{r} and safely keep, so that you have them before me, or some other Justice of the Peace for said County, to answer the complaint of Willie **JONES** Guard^{n} for the non-payment of the sum of Sixty Dollars due by _____ Herein fail not.

Given under my hand the 27th day of Dec^{r} Anno Domini, 1817.

R. **SMITH**, J.P.

Summons for the _____

Came to hand the 6th of Nov^{r} 1817
G. I **ROYCROFT** D.Sh.

John **HOLLOWAY** vs. William **BOYLAN** Adm^{r}
To November Term 1817 Wake
Exam Jn^{o} **CORN** & W^{m} **SCOTT** for H. **MORNING**, Sheriff, by R_____ _____ 8th Sept 1819

Ex^{d} on Willis **TABORN** by me G. I. **ROYCROFT** D.Sh. for H. **MORNING**, H.Sh. the 10th of Nov^{r} 1817

[printed form]
State of North Carolina.
To the Sheriff of Wake County, Greeting:

Whereas, at Wake on the 12th day of April 1817 John **HOLLOWAY** by the Judgement of John __ **RABOTEAU** a Justice of the Peace for said county, recoverd against William **BOYLAN** Admr &c of James **CORN** decd the sum of Thirty Eigh Dollars & sixty Cents with Interest from the 12th April 1817 until paid for Debt and the further sum of four dollars & Ten cents for costs and charges in the said suit expended. And whereas, at August Term 1817 for the county aforesaid, it was considered by the said court, that the defendant William **BOYLAN** administrator, &c. had fully administered all the personal estate of said James **CORN** decd and the plaintiff suggested to the said court, that there was real estate descended to John **CORN**, Henry **CORN** & Willis **TABORN** and Terrell **CORN**, Caty **CORN** & Berry **CORN** & Shadrach **VOLENTINE** in right of his wife Peggy heirs, &c. of said James **CORN** deceased.

You are therefore, hereby commanded to make known to the said John **CORN** & Willis **TABORN** and Terrell **CORN**, Caty **CORN** & Berry **CORN** by their Guardian William **SCOTT** that they appear before the Justices of our said court at Raleigh on the third Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause if any, they have wherefore execution shall not issue against the real estate of the said James **CORN** deceased, for the aforesaid sums as well as all other costs, by reasons of the premises.

Herein fail not, and have you then and there this Writ.

Witness, Benja L. **KING** Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of August A. D. 1817. Issued the 4th day of September 1817.

B. L. **KING**, C.C.

William **HILL** v Wm **BOYLAN** Adm
To November Term 1817 Wake, October 3th 1817, Executed by _____ **KING** known to Henry **CORN**
[illegible signature]

[printed form]
State of North Carolina.
To the Sheriff of Orange County, Greeting:

Whereas, at Wake on the 1st day of April 1817 William **HILL** by the Judgement of R. **SMITH** a Justice of the Peace for said county, recovered against William **BOYLAN** Admr & of James **CORN** decd the sum of Twenty six Dollars with Interest from 9th May 1816 till paid for Debt and the further sum of Four Dollars & Thirty Cents for costs and charges in the said suit expended. And whereas, at August Term 1817 for the county aforesaid, it was considered by the said court, that the defendant William **BOYLAN** administrator, &c. had fully administered all the personal estate of said James **CORN** decd and the plaintiff suggested to the said court, that there was real estate descended to John **CORN**, Henry **CORN** & Wilis **TABORN** & Terrell **CORN**, Caty **CORN** & Berry **CORN** Infants & Shadrack **VOLENTINE** in right of his wife Peggy heirs, &c. of said James **CORN** deceased.

You are therefore, hereby commanded to make known to the said Henry **CORN** that he appear before the Justices of our said court at Raleigh on the third Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any, he has wherefore execution shall not issue against the real estate of the said James **CORN** deceased, for the aforesaid sums as well as all other costs, by reason of the premises.

Herein fail not, and have you then and there this Writ.

WITNESS, Benja S. **KING** Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of August A. D. 1817. Issued the 4th day of September 1817.

B. S. **KING**, C.C.

William **HILL** v W^{m} **BOYLAN** Adm
To November Term 1817 Wake Ex^{d} on Jn^{o} **CORN** & W^{m} **SCOTT** for H. **MORING** Shff. by Rob^{t} **PAR**_____
8th Sept 1817

Ex^{d} on Willis **TABORN** by me F. I. **ROYCROFT** D.S. for H. **MORNING** H.Sh. the 10th of Nov^{m} 1817

Come to hand the 6th of Nov^{m} 1817
F. I. **ROYCROFT**, D.Sh.

[printed form]
State of North Carolina
To the Sheriff of Orange County, Greeting:

Whereas, at Wake on the 1st day of April 1817 William **HILL** by the Judgement of R. **SMITH** a Justice of the Peace for said county, recovered against William **BOYLAN** adm^{r} & of James **CORN** dec^{d} the sum of five Dollars & seventy five Cents with Interest from 1st April 1817 till paid for Debt and the further sum of four & ten Cents for costs and charges in the said suit expended. And whereas, at August Term 1817 for the county aforesaid, it was considered by the said court, that the defendant William **BOYLAN** administrator, &c. had fully administered the personal estate of said James **CORN** dec^{d} and the plaintiff suggested to the said court, that there was real estate descended to John **CORN**, Henry **CORN** & Willis **TABORN** & Terrell **CORN**, Caty **CORN** & Berry **CORN** Infants & Shadrach **VOLENTINE** in right of his wife Peggy heirs, &c. of said James **CORN** deceased.

You are therefore, hereby commanded to make known to the said Henry **CORN** that he appear before the Justices of our said court at Raleigh on the third Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any, he has wherefore execution shall not issue against the real estate of the said James **CORN** deceased, for the aforesaid sums as well as all other costs, by reason of the premises.

Herein fail not, and have you then and there this Writ.

Witness, Benj^{a} L. **KING** Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of August A. D. 1817. Issued the 4th day of September 1817.

B. L. **KING**, C.C.

William **HILL** v Wm **BOYLAN** Adm^{r}
To November Term 1817 Wake October 3th 1817 Executed by _____ [illegible] known to Henry **CONN** _____ [illegible signature]

[printed form]
State of North Carolina.
To the Sheriff of Wake County, Greeting:

Whereas, at Wake on the 1st day of April 1817 William **HILL** by the Judgement of R. **SMITH** a Justice of the Peace for said county, recovered against William **BOYLAN** Adm^{n} & of James **CORN** decd the sum of Seventy Six dollars with Interest from the 9th of May 1816 until paid for Debt and the further sum of Four dollars & thirty cents for costs and charges in the said suit expended. And whereas, at August Term 1817 for the county aforesaid, it was considered by the said court, that the defendant William **BOYLAN** administrator, &c. had fully administered all the personal estate of said James **CORN** dec^{d} and the plaintiff suggested to the said court, that there was real estate descended to John **CORN**, Henry Henry **CORN**, Willis **TABORN** Brothers & half Brothers to the said James **CORN** dec^{d} and Terrell **CORN**, Caty **CORN** & Berry **CORN** Infants & Shadrach **VOLENTINE** right of his wife Peggy heirs, &c. of said James **CORN** deceased.

You are therefore, hereby commanded to make known to the said John **CORN**, Wilis **TABORN** and Terrell **CORN**, Caty **CORN** & Berry **CORN** by their Guardian William **SCOTT** that they appear before the Justices of our said court at Raleigh on the third Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any, they have wherefore execution shall not issue against the real estate of the said James **CORN** deceased, for the aforesaid sums as well as all other costs, by reason of the premises.

Herein fail not, and have you then and there this Writ.

Witness Benj[a] L. **KING** Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of August A. D. 1817. Issued the 4th day of September 18917.

B. L. **KING**, C.C.

William **HILL** v. W[m] **BOYLAN** Adm
To November Term 1817 Wake
Not Found W[m] **DUKEY** (?) Shff

[printed form]
State of North Carolina.
To the Sheriff of Guilford County, Greeting:

Whereas, at Wake on the 1st day of April 1817 William **HILL** by the Judgement of R. **SMITH** a Justice of the Peace for said county, recovered against William **BOYLAN** Adm[r] & of James **CORN** dec[d] the sum of five dollars & seventy five Cents with Interest from 1st April 1817 till Paid for Debt and the further sum of four Dollars & ten Cents for costs and charges in the said suit expe3nded. And whereas, at August Term 1817 for the county aforesaid, it was considered by the said court, that the defendant William **BOYLAN** administrator, &c. had fully administered all the personal estate of said James **CORN** dec[d] and the plaintiff suggested to the said court, that there was real estate descended to John **CORN**, Henry **CORN** & Willis **TABORN** & Terrell **CORN**, Caty **CORN** & Berry **CORN** Infants & Shadrach **VOLENTINE** in right of his wife Peggy heirs, &c. of said James **CORN** deceased.

You are therefore, hereby commanded to make known to the said Shadrach **VOLENTINE** that he appear before the Justices of our said court at Raleigh on the third Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has wherefore execution shall not issue against the real estate of the said James **CORN** deceased, for the aforesaid sums as well as all other costs, by reason of the premises.

Herein fail not, and have you then and there this Writ.

Witness, Benj[a] L. **KING** Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of August A. D. 1817. Issued the 4th day of September 1817.

B. L. **KING**, C.C.

William **HILL** v W[m] **BOYLAN** Adm[r]
To November Term 1817 Wake
Not found W[m] **DUKEY** (?) Shf.

[printed form]
State of North Carolina
To the Sheriff of Guilford County, Greeting:

Whereas, at Wake on the 1st day of April 1817 William **HILL** by the Judge of Richard **SMITH** a Justice of the Peace for said county, recovered against William **BOYLAN** adm[r] & of James **CORN** dec[d] the sum of twenty six dollars with Interest from 9th day [no month] 1816 till paid for Debt and the further sum of four

Dollars & Thirty Cents for costs and charges in the said suit expended. And whereas, at August Term 1817 for the county aforesaid, it was considered by the said court, that the defendant William **BOYLAN** administrator, &c. had fully administered all the personal estate of said James **CORN** dec^{d} and the plaintiff suggested to the said court, that there was real estate descended to John **CORN**, Henry **CORN** & Willis **TABORN** & Terrell **CORN**, Caty **CORN** & Berry **CORN** Infants & Shadrach **VOLENTINE** in right of his wife Peggy heirs, &c. of said James **CORN** deceased.

You are therefore, hereby commanded to make known to the said Shadrach **VOLENTINE** that he appear before the Justices of our said court at Raleigh on the third Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any, he has wherefore execution shall not issue against the real estate of the said James **CORN** deceased, for the aforesaid sums as well as all other costs, by reason of the premises.

Herein fail not, and have you then and there this Writ.

Witness, Benj^{a} L. **KING** Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of August A. D. 1817. Issued the 4th day of September 1817.

B. L. **KING**, C.C.

John **HOLLOWAY** v W^{m} **BOYLAN** Adm
To November Term 1817 Wake
Not Found W^{m} D. **KEY** (?), Shff.

[printed form]
State of North Carolina.
To the Sheriff of Guilford County, Greeting:

Whereas, at Wake on the 12 day of April 1817 John **HOLLOWAY** by the Judgement of John L. **RABOTEAU** a Justice of the Peace for said county, recovered against William **BOYLAN** Administrator of James **CORN** dec^{d} the sum of Thirty Eight Dollars & sixty Cents with Interest from 12th April 1817 till paid for Debt and the further sum of four dollars & Ten Cents for costs and charges in the said suit expended. And whereas, at August Term 1817 for the county aforesaid, it was considered by the said court, that the defendant William **BOYLAN** administrator, &c. had fully administered all the personal estate of said James **CORN** dec^{d} and the plaintiff suggested to the said court, that there was real estate descended to John **CORN**, Henry **CORN** & Terrell **CORN**, Caty **CORN** & Berry **CORN** Infants & Willis **TABORN** & Shadrach **VOLENTINE** in right of his wife Peggy heirs, &c. of said James **CORN** deceased.

You are therefore, hereby commanded to make known to the said Shadrach **VOLENTINE** that he appear before the Justices of our said court at Raleigh on the third Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any, he has wherefore execution shall not issue against the real estate of the said James **CORN** deceased, for the aforesaid sums as well as all other costs, by reason of the premises.

Herein fail not, and have you then and there this Writ.

Witness, Benj^{a} L. **KING** Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of August A. D. 1817. Issued the 4th day of September 1817.

B. L. **KING**, C.C.

John **HOLLOWAY** v W^{m} **BOYLAN** Adm
To November Term 1817 Wake October 3th 1817 Executed by _____ Known to [illegible] **CORN** [illegible]

[printed form]
State of North Carolina.
To the Sheriff of Orange County, Greeting:

Whereas, at Wake on the 12th day of April 1817 John **HOLLOWAY** by the Judgement of John L. **RABOTEAU** a Justice of the Peace for said county, recovered against William **BOYLAN** admr & of James **CORN** decd the sum of Thirty Eight dollars & sixty Cents with Interest from 12th April 1817 till paid for Debt and the further sum of four dollars & Ten Cents for costs and charges in the said suit expended. And whereas, at August Term 1817 for the county aforesaid, it was considered by the said court, that the defendant William **BOYLAN** administrator, &c. had fully administered all the personal estate of said James **CORN** decd and the plaintiff suggested to the said court, that there was real estate descended to John **CORN**, Henry **CORN** & Willis **TABORN** & Terrell **CORN**, Caty **CORN** & Berry **CORN** Infants & Shadrach **VOLENTINE** in right of his wife Peggy heirs, &c. of said James **CORN** deceased.

You are therefore, hereby commanded to make known to the said Henry **CORN** that he appear before the Justices of our said court at Raleigh on the third Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any, he has wherefore execution shall not issue against the real estate of the said James **CORN** deceased, for the aforesaid sums as well as all other costs, by reason of the premises.

Herein fail not, and have you then and there this Writ.

Witness, Benja L. **KING** Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of August A. D. 1817. Issued the 4th day of September 1817.

B. L. **KING**, C.C.

William **HILL** v Wm **BOYLAN** Admr
To Feby Term 1818 Wake

State of North Carolina.
To the Sheriff of Guilford County, Greeting:

Whereas, at Wake on the 1st day of Apl 1817 William **HILL** by the Judgement of Richard **SMITH** Esqr a Justice of the Peace for said county, recovered against William **BOYLAN** admr of James **CORN** decd the sum of Twenty six Dollars with from 9th May 1816 till paid for Debt and the further sum of four Dollars & thirty Cents for costs and charges in the said suit expended. And whereas, at August Term 1817 for the county aforesaid, it was considered by the said court, that the defendant William **BOYLAN** administrator &c. had fully administered all the personal estate of said James **CORN** Decd and the plaintiff suggested to the said court, that there was real estate descended to John **CORN**, Henry **CORN**, Terrel **CORN** & Berry **CORN** Infants & Willis **TABOURN** & Shadrach **VOLENTINE** in right of his wife heirs, &c. of said James **CORN** deceased.

You are therefore, hereby commanded to make known to the said Shadrach **VOLENTINE** that he appear before the Justices of our said court at Raleigh on the third Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause, if any, he has wherefore execution shall not issue against the real estate of the said James **CORN** deceased, for the aforesaid sums as well as all other costs, by reason of the premises.

Herein fail not, and have you then and there this Writ.

Witness, Benja L. **KING** Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of Nov. A. D. 1817. Issued the 25th day of December 1817.

B. L. **KING**, C.C.

William **HILL** v William **BOYLAN** adm
To November Term 1817 Wake Ex^{d} on Jn^{o} **CORN** & W^{m} **SCOTT** for H. **MORNING** Shf. by Rob^{t} **PARLEY** (?), D.Shf. 8th Sept. 1817

E^{d} on Willis **TABORN** by me T. I. **ROYCROFT** D.S. for H. **MORNING** H.Sh. the 10th of Nov^{r} 1817

Come to hand the 6th of Nov^{r} 18[paper folded] T. I. **ROYCROFT**, D.Shf.

[printed form]
State of North Carolina.
To the Sheriff of Wake County, Greeting:

Whereas, at Wake on the 1st day of April 1817 William **HILL** by the Judgement of R. **SMITH** a Justice of the Peace for said county, recovered against William **BOYLAN** Adm^{r} & of James **CORN** dec^{d} the sum of five dollars & seventy five cents with Interest from 1st of Ap^{l} 1817 till paid for Debt and the further sum of four dollars & Ten Cents for costs and charges in the said suit expended. And whereas, at August Term 1817 for the county aforesaid, it was considered by the said court, that the defendant William **BOYLAN** admihistrator, &c. had fully administered all the personal estate of said James **CORN** dec^{d} and the plaintiff suggested to the said court, that there was real estate descended to John **CORN**, Henry **CORN**, Willis **TABORN** Brothers & half Brother to the said James **CORN** dec^{d} and Terrell **CORN**, Caty **CORN** & Berry **CORN** Infants & Shadrach **VOLENTINE** in right of his wife Peggy heirs, &c. of said James **CORN** deceased.

You are therefore, hereby commanded to make known to the said John **CORN** & Willis **TABORN** and Terrell **CORN**, Caty **CORN** & Berry **CORN** by their guardian William **SCOTT** that they appear before the Justices of our said court at Raleigh on the third Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any, they have wherefore execution shall not issue against the real estate of the said James **CORN** deceased, for the aforesaid sums as well as all other costs by reason of the premises.

Herein fail not, and have you then and there this Writ.

Witness Benj^{a} L. **KING** Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of August A. D. 1817. Issued the 3?? Day of September 1817.

B. L. **KING**, C.C.

[paper folded] a True Copy of the within to W. Isaac **HUNTER** this [left blank] day of [left blank] 1817.

Jeremiah **LAURENCE**

[paper folded] **JONES** v W. **PEACE** & others
Ex^{d} by T. (?) **HUTCHINGS**

Judgment against the plaintiff for Cost it being One dollar and Eighty cents given under my hand &c this 10 day of January 1818.

S. **PEARSON**, J.P.

The plaintiff prayed and appeal (?) and it was granted by his giveing Security January 10th 1818.
S. **PEARSON**, J.P. Sam^{l} **WHITAKER**

W[m] **HILL** v W[m] **BOYLAN** Adm
To Feb[y] Term 1818 Wake

[printed form]
State of North Carolina
To the Sheriff of Geilford County, Greeting:

Whereas, at Wake on the 1[st] day of Ap[l] 1817 William **HILL** by the Judgement of Richard **SMITH** Esq[r] a Justice of the Peace for said county, recovered against William **BOYLAN** Adm[r] of James **CORN** dec[d] the sum of five dollars & seventy five Cents with Int from 1[st] Apl 1817 till paid and the further sum of four dollars & ten Cents for costs and charges in the said suit expended. And whereas, at August Term 1817 for the county aforesaid, it was considered by the said court, that the defendant William **BOYLAN** administrator, &c. had fully administered all the personal estate of said James **CORN** dec[d] and the plaintiff suggested to the said court, that there was real estate descended to John **CORN**, Henry **CORN**, Willis **TABORN** & Shadrach **VOLENTINE** on right of his wife & Terrell **CORN**, Caty **CORN** & Berry **CORN** Infants heirs, &c. of said James **CORN** deceased.

You are therefore, hereby commanded to make known to the said Shadrach that they appear before the Justices of our said court at Raleigh on the third Monday of Feb[y] next, then and there to shew cause, if any, he has wherefore execution shall not issue against the real estate of the said James **CORN** deceased, for the aforesaid sums as well as all other costs, by reason of the premises.

Herein fail not, and have you then and there this Writ.

Witness, Benj[a] L. **KING** Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3[rd] Monday of Nov. A. D. 1817. Issued the 27[th] day of Dec[r] 1817.

B. L. **KING**, C.C.

NEWSPAPER ITEM – LAND FOR SALE BY WIDOW SIMMS

Source: *Raleigh Register, and North-Carolina Gazette*, (Raleigh, NC), Monday, May 03, 1830; Issue 673; Column A

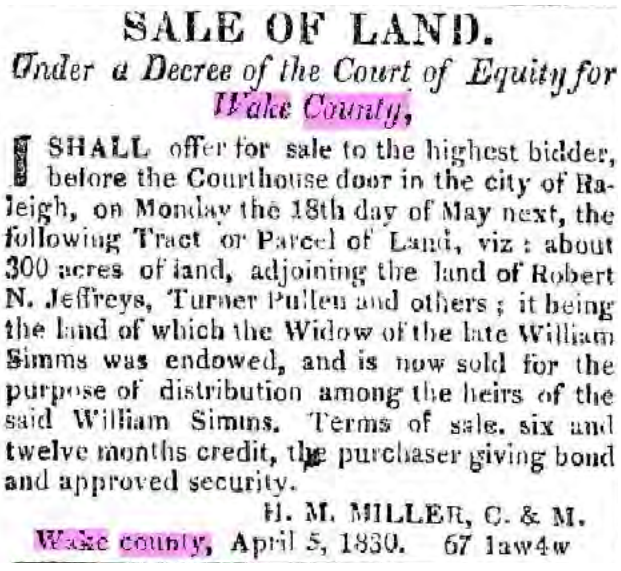
SALE OF LAND.

Under a Decree of the Court of Equity for Wake County,

I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, before the Courthouse door in the city of Raleigh, on Monday the 18[th] day of May next, the following Tract or Parcel of Land, viz: about 300 acres of land, adjoining the land of Robert N. **JEFFREYS**, Turner **PULLEN** and others; it being the land of which the Widow of the late William **SIMMS** was endowed, and is now sold for the purpose of distribution among the heirs of the said William **SIMMS**. Terms of sale, six and twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

H. M. **MILLER**, C. & M.

Wake county, April 5, 1830.



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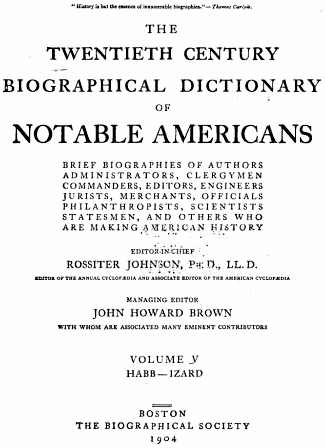
H. M. MILLER, C. & M.

Wake county, April 5, 1830. 67 1aw4w

PROFILES OF EDMUND BURKE HAYWOOD

The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans – Brief Biographies of Authors, Administrators, Clergymen, commanders, editors, engineers, jurists, merchants, officials, philanthropists, scientists, statesmen, and others who are making American History; Editor-in-Chief Rossiter Johnson, Managing Editor John Howard Brown, Volume V – Habb-Izard; The Biographical Society, Boston, 1904.
Source: http://books.google.com/books?id=i1IDAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=editions:HARVARD32044086453941&lr=&as_brr=4#v=onepage&q=&f=false


"History is but the element of innumerable biographies."—*Thomas Carlyle.*

THE
TWENTIETH CENTURY
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
OF
NOTABLE AMERICANS

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF AUTHORS
ADMINISTRATORS, CLERGYMEN
COMMANDERS, EDITORS, ENGINEERS
JURISTS, MERCHANTS, OFFICIALS
PHILANTHROPISTS, SCIENTISTS
STATESMEN, AND OTHERS WHO
ARE MAKING AMERICAN HISTORY

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
ROSSITER JOHNSON, PH. D., LL. D.
EDITOR OF THE ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA AND ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA

MANAGING EDITOR
JOHN HOWARD BROWN
WITH WHOM ARE ASSOCIATED MANY EMINENT CONTRIBUTORS

VOLUME V
HABB—IZARD

BOSTON
THE BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
1904

Edmund Burke **HAYWOOD**, chemist, was born in Raleigh, N.C., June 13, 1825. He was a student at the University of North Carolina, 1843-46, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, M. D. in 1849. He practised [sic] his profession in Raleigh, N.C., 1849-61; was a surgeon in the Confederate army, in charge of hospitals at Raleigh and Richmond, and medical director of the department of North Carolina, 1861-65; president of the state medical society, 1868; of the Raleigh academy of medicine, 1874; of the insane asylum, 1875-89. He received the degrees, A. M. 1868 and LL. D.1889, from the University of North Carolina. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (**WILLIAMS**) **HAYWOOD** and married Lucy Ann **WILLIAMS** in 1850. He died in Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 18. 1894.

Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography Edited by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske, Vol III. Grinnell-Lockwood, Crandall, New York: D. Appleton and Company, Bond Street, 1888.
Source: http://books.google.com/books?id=g5sLAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=editions:NYPL33433082541255&lr=#v=onepage&q=&f=false

Page 148.
HAYWOOD, John, jurist, b. in Halifax county, N. C., in 1753; d. in Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1826. He was the son of Egbert **HAYWOOD**, a Revolutionary officer. The son entered the profession of law at an early age, was elected attorney-general in 1791, and in 1794 judge of the superior court, which office he resigned in 1809 to defend a client, James **GLASGOW**, against the charge of fraud in issuing land-warrants while secretary of state. **GLASGOW** was convicted, and Judge **HAYWOOD**'s course in becoming his advocate brought on him so much odium that he was compelled to leave the state. He settled in Tennessee in 1810, took high rank as an advocate, and was judge of the supreme court from 1812 until his death. He is the author of "A Manual of the Laws of North Carolina" (Raleigh, 1801); "**HAYWOOD**'s Justice and North Carolina Law Reports" (1789-1806); "Tennessee Reports" (Nashville and Knoxville, 1816-'18); "Statute Laws of Tennessee," in conjunction with R. L. **COBBS** (Knoxville, 1831); "Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee" (1823); and "The Civil and Political History of Tennessee from its Earliest Settlement to 1796" (1823).—His nephew, William Henry, senator, b. in Wake county, N. C., in 1801; d. in Raleigh, 6 Oct., 1852, was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1819, studied law, and established himself in practice in Raleigh. He was a member of the legislature between 1831 and 1836, served one term in the house of commons, and was elected as a Democrat to the U. S. senate, serving from 1843 till 1846, when he resigned and returned to practice. Failure of health forced him to retire from active duties several years before his death.—William Henry's cousin, Edmund **BURKE**, physician, b. in Raleigh, N. C., 13 June, 1825, was educated at the University of North Carolina, and took his medical degree in 1849 at the University of Pennsylvania. He began practice in Raleigh, where he now (1887) resides. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon in the Confederate army in charge of the hospitals in Raleigh and in Richmond, Va., and was acting medical director of the Department of North Carolina, and president of the board to grant discharges from 1863 till the close of the war, when he returned to practice. He was president of the Medical association of North Carolina in 1868, and from 1871 till 1877, of the State insane asylum. He was a delegate to the International medical congress in Philadelphia in 1876. He has contributed various professional papers to surgical and medical journals.

Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas of the Nineteenth Century, With a Brief Historical Introduction on South Carolina by General Edward McCrady, Jr., and on North Carolina by Hon. Samuel A. Ashe, Volume II. Madison, Wis: Brant & Fuller, 1892. Pages 230-236.

Source: http://books.google.com/books?id=wkYTAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=Cyclopedia+of+Eminent+and+Representative+Men&cd=1#v=onepage&q=&f=false

Dr. Edmund **BURKE HAYWOOD** (A.M., M.D., LL.D.), born in Raleigh, N. C., January 15, 1825, is the most eminent physician who resides at the state capital. When Raleigh was laid off in 1792, and the city lots sold by the state, John **HAYWOOD**, the father of Dr. Burke **HAYWOOD**, as the subject of this sketch is always called, purchased a handsome square on Newbern avenue and built thereon a commodious residence. In that house Dr. Burke **HAYWOOD** was born, and there still resides. His father, John **HAYWOOD**, was treasurer of the state from 1787 to 1827, and was much esteemed for his high integrity of character and estimable qualities. He was a planter, and had considerable landed interests. He was the first vestryman elected for Christ church, Raleigh., In his honor the legislature in 1808 established the county of Haywood, and the town of Haywood is also called for him., The father of Treasurer **HAYWOOD** was Col. William **HAYWOOD**, a distinguished personage in Carolina in the colonial days. He filled various offices, civil and military, and was a patriotic and useful citizen. In 1765 he was colonel of the county of Edgecombe, and in 1775, when the provincial congress appointed committees of safety, he was appointed chairman of the committee for Edgcombe county. He was a member of the state congress held at Halifax in the spring of 1776, as well as that held in November of that year, which adopted the constitution, and he was a member of the committee that framed that instrument. He was chosen, in December, 1776, one of the counselors of the state, provided for in the new constitution. He died in 1779.

John **HAYWOOD**, the father of Col. William **HAYWOOD**, and the founder of the family in North Carolina, was in the employment of Earl Granville, being his agent, with Edward **MOSELEY**, in laying off and selling Granville's lands in North Carolina. He was treasurer of the northern counties in colonial times. The family came original from Worcestershire, England. Many distinguished men have sprung from this **HAYWOOD** stock, and in each generation they have played an important part in North Carolina. A first cousin of Treasurer **HAYWOOD** was John **HAYWOOD**, who was esteemed in his day the strongest legal luminary of the state. He was elected attorney-general in 1791, and three years later was transferred to the supreme court bench of the state. This post he held until he resigned it in 1804. Some years later Judge **HAYWOOD** was induced to move to Tennessee, to locate certain land grants, and recover a large territory for some clients, and he became so greatly interested in these lands that he permanently settled there, where he became judge of the supreme court. He was the author of a "Manual of Laws of North Carolina," "**HAYWOOD**'s Justice," "**HAYWOOD**'s Reports;" of a very valuable history of Tennessee, and various other works. It was of him that Chief-Justice **HENDERSON** remarked in one of his decisions," that he disparaged neither the living nor the dead when he said that an abler man than John **HAYWOOD** never appeared at the bar or sat on the bench of North Carolina."

The mother of Dr. Burke **HAYWOOD** was Eliza Eagles **WILLIAMS**, a daughter of John Pugh **WILLIAMS**, who in April, 1776, was made captain of the North Carolina troops in the Edenton district, and in November, 1776, commissioned colonel of the Ninth regiment of the Continental line. He served with distinction during the war and was greatly esteemed for his sterling worth. His brother, Hon. Benjamin **WILLIAMS**, who resided in Moore county, was a member of congress from 1793, to 1795; was elected governor in 1799, and twice thereafter consecutively, and again in 1807. Among the brothers of Dr. Burke **HAYWOOD** were Dr. Fabius J. **HAYWOOD**, the elder, who for many years was a leading practitioner at Raleigh, one of whose daughters intermarried with the lamented Gov. Daniel G. **FOWLE**; and another brother was George W. **HAYWOOD**, an eminent attorney and counselor-at-law, at Raleigh, who after the

war removed to Alabama, where he died in 1891. A sister, Miss Eliza Eagles **HAYWOOD**, whose social accomplishments and intellectual capacity alike distinguished her, was one of the most charming of her sex. Dr. **HAYWOOD**'s early education was under Rev. Dr. **McPHEETERS**, Silas **BIGELOW** and J. M. **LOVEJOY**, who were successively the preceptors at the Raleigh academy. He entered the University of North Carolina in 1843, and took first distinction, but was compelled by ill health to leave that institution before graduating. Among his classmates were Gen. Johnston **PETTIGREW**, Senator John **POOL** and Senator Matthew W. **RANSOM**, and they have ever maintained the college friendship that existed between them.

Dr. **HAYWOOD** studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania where he received his degree of M. D. in 1849, and the following year he became a member of the medical society of North Carolina, and entered on a lucrative practice at the capital of the state. In May, 1861, he patriotically abandoned his practice and joined the Raleigh light infantry, and was elected surgeon of that command. In May, 1861, he organized, at Raleigh, the first military hospital established in North Carolina during the late war between the states; but the state authorities had other duties for him to perform. Gov. **ELLIS**, appreciating his fine abilities, sent him in May, 1861, on a tour of inspection and observation of the military hospitals on Morris Island, S. C. On the 16th of May, 1861, he was appointed surgeon of the North Carolina state troops, and placed in charge of the Fair Grounds hospital. At the same time he was appointed, by the governor, surgeon of the military post at Raleigh, N. C., with the assimilated rank of major. On the 20th of May, 1861, he was assigned by the governor to the camp of instruction, near Raleigh, N. C., as chief surgeon with the assimilated rank of major, the commission to date from May 16, 1861. On the 20th of May, 1861, he was authorized by Adjutant-General **HOKE**, to appoint a druggist, two assistant surgeons and two nurses for the hospital at the camp of instruction near Raleigh, N. C. On the 4th of June, 1861, he was appointed surgeon of post, at Raleigh, of the state troops of North Carolina. On the 15th of July, 1861, he was appointed president of a board of surgeons to examine applicants for the position of surgeon to the North Carolina troops.

Dr. **HAYWOOD** remained in the military service of North Carolina as surgeon until December 4, 1862, when he was appointed by James A. **SEDDEN**, secretary of war, surgeon in the Provisional army in the service of the Confederate States, to rank as such from August 1, 1862. In the fights around Richmond he was on duty at Seabrook's hospital. In 1862 he was appointed president of the medical board for granting furloughs and discharges from the Confederate States army, for Raleigh, N. C., and in the same year was appointed acting medical director in the Confederate States army for the department of North Carolina. When the war ended he remained in charge of the wounded Confederate soldiers in **PETTIGREW**'s hospital at Raleigh, N. C., faithfully and patriotically rendering them his best service, and it was not until July 4, 1865, that he resumed his civil practice, the last wounded soldier under his charge being then discharged from the hospital cured and able to return to his home.

In June, 1866, Dr. **HAYWOOD** was elected vice-president of the medical society of the state of North Carolina, and also to the chair of surgery of the board of medical examiners of North Carolina for a term of six years. Two years later he was chosen president of the medical society and the University of North Carolina conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. The following year upon retiring from the presidency of the medical society he delivered an address on the subject of "The Physician, His Relations to the Community and the Law." This address, which was published by the request of the society increased his reputation and brought him into still greater repute among the members of the medical fraternity. In it he portrayed the moral heroism and self-sacrifice of the physician who conscientiously performs his duties to society and to the medical profession. With great force and acumen he urged the necessity for habits of close observation and he enlarged upon the importance of a more extended knowledge of medical jurisprudence. An address so replete with sound views and couched in such chaste and elegant language could not fail to add largely to the fame of Dr. **HAYWOOD**. In 1870 he was one of the organizers of the Raleigh Academy of Medicine, and the succeeding year he served as a member of the committee of publication of the transactions of the medical society, which position he also held in 1872 and 1873. In 1872 he was elected secretary of the Raleigh Academy of Medicine and was also appointed by the medical society a member of the board to examine druggists. In the same year he brought suit in Wake superior court to establish the right of physicians and surgeons to extra compensation when summoned to testify as experts, and the supreme court of the state on appeal

sustained his contention. In 1873 he served as a member of the board of censors established by the medical society and in March of that year was elected corresponding member of the Gynecological society, of Boston, Mass.

In January, 1874, Dr. **HAYWOOD** became president of the Raleigh academy of medicine, and in October, 1875, he attended as a delegate to the annual session of the association of medical officers of the Confederate army and navy which convened in Richmond. Notwithstanding he was politically opposed to the party in power at the time, he was, on March 16, 1866, appointed a member of the board of directors of the North Carolina insane asylum, in which capacity he served that institution until 1875, when he was elected president of its board of directors. He held continuously that office until August 10, 1889, when he resigned and was appointed chairman of the board of public charities by Gov. **FOWLE**. He was delegate from the medical society of the state to the American medical association in the years 1869, 1870, 1875 and 1876, and he was also a delegate to the international medical congress held in Philadelphia in September, 1876, and also to the ninth international medical congress held in Washington city, September, 1887. In February, 1889, he was appointed by Gov. **FOWLE** as a delegate on behalf the state to attend the national quarantine conference held at Montgomery, Ala., and in June of that year the University of North Carolina conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., he being the first physician in North Carolina upon whom the university ever conferred this degree. In April 1890, he was appointed by Gov. **FOWLE** a delegate to the seventeenth national conference of charities and corrections held in Baltimore in May of that year. On April 18, 1891, he was appointed by Gov. **HOLD** a delegate to the eighteenth national conference of charities and corrections to be held at Indianapolis, May 13-20, 1891.

It will be seen that Dr. **HAYWOOD** in addition to his practice has performed much work in the line of his profession. He has always been indefatigable in seeking to promote the comfort and welfare of the insane and he has been influential in accomplishing much for this unhappy class of unfortunates. When in 1875 the general assembly proposed to utilize the Marine hospital building at Wilmington as a branch asylum for the colored insane he urged the impossibility of rendering the building suitable for that purpose, and that the general assembly should take the proper steps to build an asylum for that class. At his instance a commission was appointed and a site selected near Goldsboro, and he had the satisfaction of seeing that commodious institution erected near that town. In like manner he urged the establishment of the Western insane asylum at Morganton, where the state known has the finest and best appointed institution in the south. Dr. **HAYWOOD**'s long connection with the noble charity in the state, and his devoted attention for so many years to the unfortunate insane has eminently qualified him for the position of president of the board of charities having general supervision and charge over all such institutions in North Carolina, and it is to be regretted that in 1891 he declined a re-election to this responsible position continuing, however, to serve as a member of the board.

In the course of his extensive practice, in which he has long been regarded as the most eminent surgeon and practitioner, Dr. **HAYWOOD** has performed successfully, many of the more important surgical operations. In August, 1874, he performed the cæsarean section, with success. In the same year he operated on four cases of strangulated inguinal hernia, of which two were cured. In 1875, he operated successfully in two cases of lacerated perineum. Indeed, it may be said of him, that he has performed more such operations than any other surgeon in North Carolina. In 1869, he successfully performed ligation of the right external iliac artery for traumatic aneurism of femoral artery, the first operation of the kind ever performed in North Carolina, and the case was considered so important, that it was published in pamphlet form, by order of the Raleigh Academy of Medicine and the North Carolina medical society. He has also removed cancerous tumors of the mammæ, and he was the first to use anæsthetics in obstetrics and puerperal convulsions in the state. In April, 1869, he assisted Dr. Washington **ATLEE**, of Philadelphia, in performing at Raleigh, an operation for ovariotomy. The patient being left entirely in Dr. **HAYWOOD**'s charge, recovered, and has since become a mother of three children. He has operated twice successfully for the removal of submucus fibroid of the uterus. He has performed several other notable surgical operations among the most important of which may be mentioned: Aspiration of the pericardium for hydropsy, pericardii, external esophagotomy for impacted foreign body low down in esophagus, amputation of thigh in its upper third for gangrene of leg and thigh caused by traumatic femoral aneurism, tracheotomy for foreign body in bronchus.

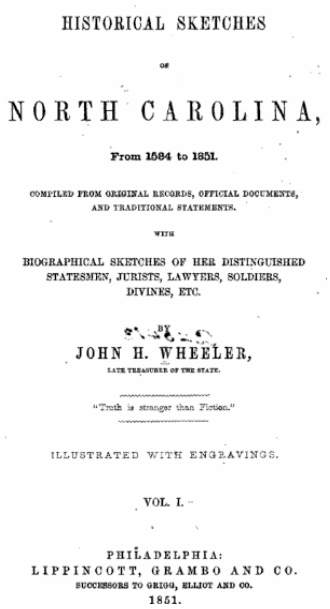
Dr. **HAYWOOD**'s time has been so fully occupied by the demands of his extensive practice, that he has but little opportunity for authorship; but among his contributions to medical literature may be mentioned: "Report of an operation for traumatic aneurism of femoral artery, cured by ligature;" "Report of a case of compound comminuted fracture of middle and lower thirds of both bones of right leg;" "Comminuted fracture of right femur;" "Compound fracture of left femur, just above the condyles;" "Report of a successful operation for traumatic aneurism of the superficial palmar arch;" "A case of craniotomy;" "An operation for vesico vaginal fistula;" "Report of a successful operation for compound comminuted fracture of cranium, with extensive depression and several large fragments driven into the brain;" "Report of a case of total necrosis of diaphysis of the tibia, periosteum not necessary for osteo-genesis;" "Report of a case of membraneous croup, tracheotomy successfully performed, and the child entirely recovered;" "Report of a case of amputation of the right thigh at the upper third, for gelatinous arthritis;" "Report of an operation for fistula in and with the elastic ligature."

But with all his professional duties, which he has so conscientiously performed, Dr. **HAYWOOD** has ever found time to discharge other duties as well. He is a member of Christ church, Raleigh, and for twenty years was an active member of the vestry; he was president of the board of health for Wake county, and is a member of the board of directors and physician to the Peace institute, at Raleigh, N. C. He was surgeon to the confederate survivors association. In June, 1889, he was elected one of the physicians to the institution for the deaf, dumb and blind, in which capacity he still serves that institution. He was medical director for the North Carolina Life Insurance company at Raleigh. He is now medical examiner for Raleigh of the Mutual, the Equitable, the New York, the Manhattan and the United States Life Insurance companies, all of New York, and also of the Life Insurance company of Virginia, and the Maryland Life Insurance company. He is also medical referee of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company of Newark, N. J. His high rank in his profession, which he is justly distinguished, is equaled by his high social standing. His spotless character, his patriotic life work at the insane asylum, his self-sacrificing service during the war are all so many claims upon the reverence and esteem of the public, and his great learning and fine ability only enhance the regard in which he is held.

But while properly appreciating the genuine admiration which his friends entertain for him, Dr. **HAYWOOD** is modest and unobtrusive to a remarkable degree, and he quietly and unostentatiously performs his daily task in his laborious profession. He is mild in his carriage, gentle in his manner, and considerate of the feelings of others. It is only to those who know him well that the full nobility of his character is evident. He is a man of great decision and quickness of apprehension, and whether in his professional work or when engaged on other subjects, he intuitively seizes on the strong point of the matter and goes to the bottom of it. As eminent as he is and wearing so worthily the distinction of being the first physician of the state, he passes through life without the least assumption.

In November, 1850, Dr **HAYWOOD** married Miss Lucy A. **WILLIAMS**, daughter of Mr. Alfred **WILLIAMS**, who firm name of "Alfred **WILLIAMS** & Co.," book-sellers, has for more than fifty years been well known all over North Carolina. He has one daughter, the wife of Mr. Preston L. **BRIDGERS**, of Wilmington; and six sons, Edmund Burke **HAYWOOD**, a planter; Alfred Williams **HAYWOOD** and Ernest **HAYWOOD**, who are practicing law together and are well known attorneys throughout the state; and Dr. Hubert **HAYWOOD**, who is now a partner with his father in the practice of medicine, and Edgar **HAYWOOD**, who is associated with the book house of Alfred Williams & Co., which was founded by his grandfather; and John **HAYWOOD**, who is a cotton dealer in Alabama. Alfred W. **HAYWOOD** married Miss Louise M. **HOLT**, daughter of Gov. Thomas M. **HOLT**, May 23, 1883. Dr. Hubert **HAYWOOD** married Miss Emily R. **BENBURY**, December 14, 1881.

PROFILE OF WILLIAM HAYWOOD


HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

From 1584 to 1851.

COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL RECORDS, OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, AND TRADITIONAL STATEMENTS.

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF HER DISTINGUISHED STATESMEN, JURISTS, LAWYERS, SOLDIERS, DIVINES, ETC.

BY

JOHN H. WHEELER,

LATE TREASURER OF THE STATE.

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA:
LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO AND CO.
SUCCESSORS TO GRIGG, ELLIOT AND CO.
1851.

The name of Wm. **HAYWOOD**, of this county [Edgecombe] appears among her men of 1776.

We regret that so little has been collected of his birth, services, and death. The records prove that in various offices, both civil and military, he was a true patriot and useful citizen. He was a member of the Committee of Safety for the Halifax district, 1775, a member of our State Congress at Halifax (April, 1776), and also of the State Congress which met at the same place, in Nov., 1776, which formed the Constitution,. He was one of the Committee which framed that Instrument. He was elected one of the Counsellors of State; the first ever elected in our State (Dec., 1776).

He was the uncle of the late John **HAYWOOD**, so distinguished both in this State and Tennessee, as a writer and a jurist. He was the father of the late John **HAYWOOD**, Treasurer of the State from 1787 to 1827, after whom Haywood County is called; and the late Sherwood, and Stephen, and William H. **HAYWOOD**, Sen'r, of Raleigh, who is the father of the Hon. Wm. H. **HAYWOOD**, Jr., Senator in Congress, from 1843 to 1846.

PROFILE OF WILLIAM HENRY HAYWOOD

The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans – Brief Biographies of Authors, Administrators, Clergymen, commanders, editors, engineers, jurists, merchants, officials, philanthropists, scientists, statesmen, and others who are making American History; Editor-in-Chief Rossiter Johnson, Managing Editor John Howard Brown, Volume V – Habb-Izard; The Biographical Society, Boston, 1904.

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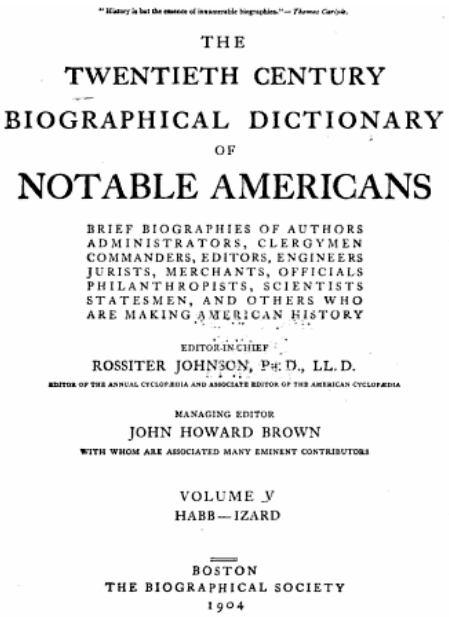
"History is but the essence of innumerable biographies."—*Thomas Carlyle.*

THE

TWENTIETH CENTURY

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

NOTABLE AMERICANS

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF AUTHORS
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PHILANTHROPISTS, SCIENTISTS
STATESMEN, AND OTHERS WHO
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WITH WHOM ARE ASSOCIATED MANY EMINENT CONTRIBUTORS

VOLUME V
HABB—IZARD

BOSTON
THE BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
1904

William Henry **HAYWOOD**, senator, was born in Wake county, N.C., Oct. 23, 1801; the only son of William Henry, and nephew of John, Sherwood and Stephen **HAYWOOD**; grandson of William **HAYWOOD**, 1730-'79, chairman of the committee of safety, member of the provincial congress of North Carolina and of the governor's council, 1776; joint author of the bill of rights, and member of the general assembly of the state, 1778-79; and great-grandson of John **HAYWOOD**, 1684-1758, colonist, a native of Barbadoes, W. I., a resident of Edgecombe county, N. C., member of the colonial assembly, treasurer of the northern counties of the county, and colonel of the militia of Edgecombe county. His uncle, John **HAYWOOD**, was state treasurer of North Carolina, 1787-1827, and from whom Haywood county, N.C., was named. William Henry was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1819 and practised [sic] law in Raleigh. He represented Wake county in the house of commons, 1831, 1834, 1835 and 1836, and was speaker in 1836. He was U.S. senator, 1843, as successor to Senator W. A. **GRAHAM**, and resigned his seat in 1846 upon finding that he disagreed with his party on the tariff question. He was succeeded by George E. **BADGER**. He continued the practice of law up to a short time before his death which occurred at Raleigh, N.C., Oct. 6, 1852.

HOME GUARDS FOR THE CITY OF RALEIGH, APRIL 1861

Transcribed by Hope Blackford

Source: *The Daily Register*, (Raleigh, NC) Saturday, April 20, 1861; Issue 32; Column G

The undersigned agree to unite in forming a Military Company, for the protection of the City of Raleigh and its immediate vicinity, when sixty names are hereunto subscribed, all of whom shall be either heads of families, or men too far advanced in life for actual service in the regular army, and of steady and moral habits:

P. F. Pescud
L. S. Perry
A. M. Gorman
Thomas Bragg
W. R. Richardson
C. W. D. Hutchings
William Grimes
A. M. Lewis
John G. Williams
L. O'B Branch
D. M. Barringer
A. Williams
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M. A. Bledsoe
E. Burke Haywood
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W. F. Askew
William R. Andrews
W. D. Johnson
Albert Johnson
W. W. Vass
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Rufus H. Page
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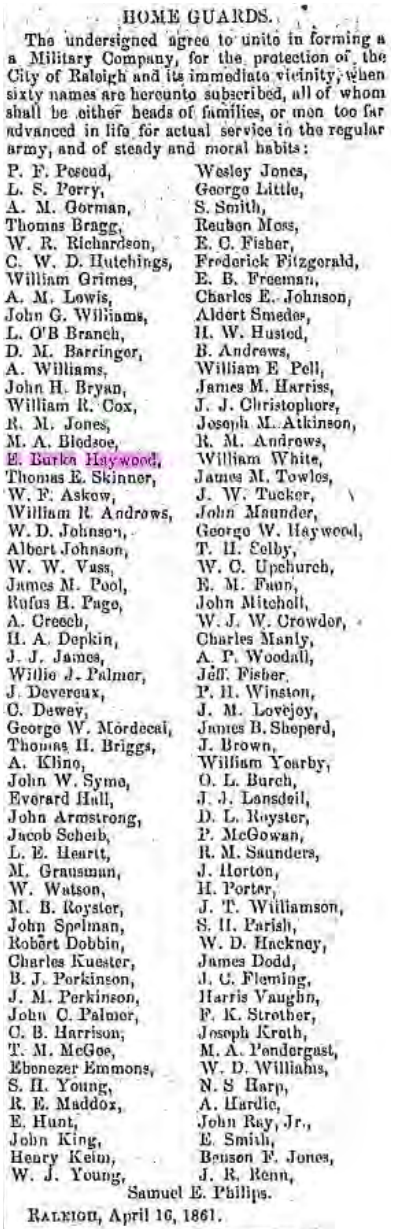
Benson F. Jones
J. R. Renn

Raleigh, April 16, 1861



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C. Dewey,
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RALEIGH, April 16, 1861.

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