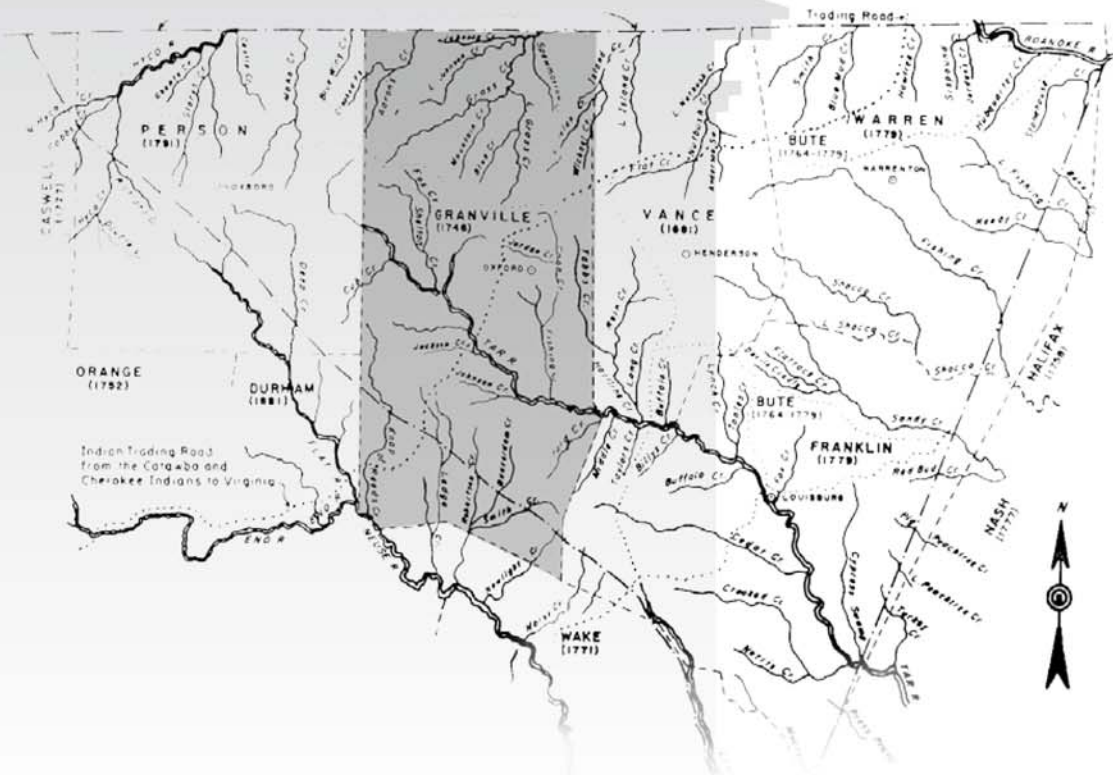


Granville Connections

*Journal of the
Granville County Genealogical Society 1746, Inc.*



Volume 20, Number 2

June 2014

Granville County Genealogical Society 1746, Inc.

www.gcgs.org

Officers for 2014

President - Mildred C. Goss

Vice President - Martha Morton

Treasurer - Allen Dew

Recording Secretary - Velvet S. Woodlief

Society Chronicler - Bonnie Breedlove

Corresponding Secretary - Velvet S. Woodlief

Publication Editor - Mildred C. Goss

Membership

Membership is open to anyone with an interest in the genealogical research and preservation of materials that might aid in family research in Granville County or elsewhere. Membership in the Society includes: individual membership \$15.00 and family membership (receiving one mailing) \$20.00.

Members in the Society receive the Society Messenger Newsletter and the Granville Connection Journal. Membership is for one year and renewal date will be one year from joining date. These are mailed out in March, June, September and December each calendar year.

Editorial Policy

The Granville Connections Journal places its emphasis on material concerning persons or activities in the area known as Granville County in 1746. This includes present day Warren, Franklin, and Vance County. Members are encouraged to submit material for publication. The editorial staff will judge the material on relevance to area, interest, usefulness and content. Members are encouraged to submit queries for each journal. Each submission should be fully documented, citing the sources or it will not be printed. Submissions will not be returned, but will be placed in the North Carolina Room at the Richard H. Thornton Library in Oxford, North Carolina, which is the repository of the Society. The Society publication committee cannot assume responsibility for errors in submissions for publication. Corrections will be noted in subsequent issues.

Correspondence

Please notify the Society of any change in address as soon as possible. Send change of address card to GCGS, P.O. Box 1746, Oxford, NC 27565-1746.

Address all mail concerning the Society to: Granville County Genealogical Society 1746, Inc., Post Office Box 1746, Oxford, NC 27565-1746 or contact the Board through www.gcgs.org

Copyright 2014 by the Granville County Genealogical Society 1746, Inc. All rights reserved.

Granville County Genealogical Society 1746, Inc is a non-profit tax exempt under 501 (C) (3).

Granville Connections

Journal of the Granville County Genealogical Society 1746, Inc.

Volume 20 Number 2

June 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Death Notices for March, April, May 2014.....</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Recent Acquisitions, North Carolina Room, Richard Thornton Library.....</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Wish List for the North Carolina Room, Richard Thornton Library.....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Journal of William Byrd, et.al., Survey of the NC/VA Boundary.....</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Journal of Christopher Gayle, et.al., Survey of the NC/VA Boundary.....</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Minutes of the North Carolina Governor's Council August 1728.....</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Letter from William Gooch to the Board of Trade of Great Britain 1728.....</i>	<i>47</i>

THE SOCIETY MESSENGER

Volume 20

Number 2

Published quarterly - March, June, September December

Website www.gcgs.org

From the President—My message will be short this time due to the article about tombstones for Veterans. To me this is one of the most important things that we can do for our veterans.

We have been very busy over the last four months trying to catch up on a lot of work that was put on the back burner. I am slowly getting there with the help of Allen Dew, our treasurer and webmaster and a computer “whiz”. He is teaching me how to use Word. I learned on WordPerfect. We never get too old to learn how to do another way. Please bear with me.

You will not see marriages, Bible Records, the remainder of the Fuller Story until the next Journal in September. I thought since Granville, Vance and Warren counties ajoined the Virginia line that this information would be very interesting to us. Our thanks to Dick Eastman for gathering this for us.

Until next time happy researching.
Please send us your email address.

Mildred

Legislation would provide headstones for veterans' unmarked graves

The laws changed a few years back to where if you wanted to get a confederate headstone you had to be a direct descendent and needed the proof to go with it. Organizations such as SCV and UDC could no longer apply. The legislation changes will eliminate that requirement back to the old standards we were used to.

WHO CAN APPLY - Federal regulation defines "applicant" as the decedent's Next-of-Kin (NOK); a person authorized in writing by the NOK; or a personal representative authorized in writing by the decedent. Written authorization must be included with claim. A notarized statement is not required.

CERTIFICATION: By signing below I certify the headstone or marker will be installed in the cemetery listed in block 21 at no expense to the Government and all information entered on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I also certify, to the best of my knowledge, that the decedent has never committed a serious crime, such as murder or other offense that could have resulted in imprisonment for life, has never been convicted of a serious crime, and has never been convicted of a sexual offense for which he or she was sentenced to a minimum of life imprisonment.

PENALTY: The law provides severe penalties, which include fine or imprisonment, or both, for the willful submission of any statement or evidence of a material fact, knowing it to be false or for the fraudulent acceptance of any benefit to which you are not entitled.

<http://www.cem.va.gov/hmm/index.asp>

http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/hmm/pre_WWI_e ra.asp

<http://www.va.gov/vaforms/va/pdf/VA40-133 0.pdf>

Legislative Changes Concerning Eligibility for Headstones, Markers and Medallions

Public Law 110-157, signed on Dec. 26, 2007, allows the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to furnish a Government headstone or marker for the graves of eligible Veterans who died on or after Nov. 1, 1990, regardless of whether the grave is already marked with a privately purchased headstone or marker. Under the previous law, when the grave was already marked, only Veterans who died on or after Sept. 11, 2001 were eligible.

Public Law 110-157, also gives VA authority to "furnish, upon request, a medallion or other device of a design determined by the Secretary to signify the deceased's status as a Veteran, to be attached to a headstone or marker furnished at private expense." This benefit is available in lieu of a Government furnished headstone or marker, for Veterans in privately marked graves who died on or after Nov. 1, 1990.

To order a medallion claimants should use the form, VA 40-1330M, Claim for Government Medallion for Placement in a Private Cemetery.

Important: Eligible Veterans are entitled to either a Government-furnished headstone or marker, or the new medallion, but not both. There is no change in eligibility for Veterans in unmarked graves: Regardless of the date of death, VA will furnish, at no charge to the applicant, a Government headstone or marker for the unmarked grave of any eligible Veteran in any cemetery around the world.

Note: There is no charge for the headstone or marker itself, however arrangements for

placing it in a private cemetery are the applicant's responsibility and all setting fees are at private expense.

Eligibility for a Headstone or Marker

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) furnishes upon request, at no charge to the applicant, a Government headstone or marker for the unmarked grave of any deceased eligible Veteran in any cemetery around the world, regardless of their date of death. The VA may also furnish a headstone or marker for graves that are marked with a private headstone or marker, for Veterans that died on or after November 1, 1990.

For Veterans that served prior to World War I, a grave is considered marked when a headstone/marker displays the decedent's name only, or if the name was historically documented in a related document, such as by a number that is inscribed on a grave block and is recorded in a burial ledger. For service during and after World War I, a grave is considered marked if a headstone/marker displays the decedent's name and date of birth and/or death, even though the Veteran's military data is not shown.

When burial or memorialization is in a national cemetery, state Veterans' cemetery, or military post/base cemetery, a headstone or marker will be ordered by the cemetery officials based on inscription information provided by the next of kin or authorized representative.

Spouses and dependents are not eligible for a Government-furnished headstone or marker unless they are buried in a national cemetery, state Veterans' cemetery, or military post/base cemetery.

Deaths for March, April and May 2014

Allen, Mary Elizabeth	78	B 05/13/14	Not listed
Allen, Mary Rose Tillotson		B 05/28/14	Charlie Ray Tillotson & Mary Lynice Harris
Allen, Sarah Hester	80	B 04/26/14	Bennie Sr & Trumilla Hill Hester
Arnold, Mitchell "Terry"	67	B 05/18/14	H.M. & Ella Mae Altman Arnold
Ayscue, Ethel Wheeler	77	C 02/27/14	Not listed
Bass Jr., Julius T. "JT"	90	B 04/30/14	Julius T. Sr. & Nannie Mae Hawley Bass
Beeson, Virgie Pennell	92	C 03/11/14	Not listed
Boone Jr, Furney Green	87	B 04/29/14	Furney Green & Florine Holmes Boone
Boyd, James Bradshar "Shorty"	83	B 03/17/14	James Augustus & Ethel Beal Boyd
Brandon, Harry	78	C 04/03/14	Not listed
Brandon, Laura "Tussie"	102	B 03/19/14	Not listed
Braswell, Charlie		B 04/09/14	Sylvester & Bessie Bell Braswell
Brogden, Teresa Kay	50	B 03/28/14	Kenneth Howard & Christine G. Brogden
Brummitt, Vada Jane Cutts	86	B 05/03/14	Harry Thomas Cutts & Ruby Bass Cutts
Buchanan, Bobby Gray	77	B 02/11/14	Moyel Gray & Alma Ellington Buchanan
Bullock, Lessie		B 04/12/14	Andrew & Bessie Wilkerson Thornton
Burnette, William "Bill" Alexander	70	05/23/14	Fenton & Laura Burnette
Burwell, Bellzora Huff	96	B 05/19/14	Bernice Daniel Huff Sr. & Lilly Toney Huff
Carter, Cecil M.	55	B 04/20/14	Frances Debnun Carter & James Carter
Cash, Ronald H.	80	B 03/02/14	Wilbur E. & Nella O'Neal Cash
Clayton, Mary "Kakkie" Adcock	88	B 03/09/14	William Bluford & Mattie Smith Adcock
Cox Jr., Samuel	42	C 02/25/14	Samuel Sr. & Esther Winston Cox
Crutchfield Sr., Jessie J.	83	B 05/02/14	Not listed
Curl, Sandra Thomas	71	C 05/06/14	Robert Ruffin & Louise Sapp Thomas
Currin Sr., Thurman "Tim" Abner	79	B 05/15/14	Clement David Sr. & Janie Hart Currin
Cutts, Reuben O.	86	B 05/21/14	Oscar Cutts & Erastus Brown C. Harp
Daniel, Annie Lee Doris Mangum	87	B 03/02/14	John Bert & Emma Judeal Arrington Mangum
Daniel, John A.L.	83	B 03/16/14	Not listed
Davis, Ruby Lee "Granny" Davis	92	B 03/10/14	Ben Lee & Emma Caroline "Carrie" Ownbey Davis
Daye, Gloria Jean		05/06/14	
Dement, Janet Faye	56	C 05/03/14	Connell & Wilma Ann Dement
Dickerson Jr., James Howard	57	B 04/28/14	James Howard Sr. & Margaret Smith Dickerson
Ellington, Vann Tingen	88	05/21/14	Not listed
Ellington, Woodrow	89	04/27/14	
Evans III, George S.	45	B 05/21/14	George Evans Jr (Eunice) & Barbara Jean Harris-Wilkerson
Everett, Domanic Aubrey	27	B 04/01/14	Malisa Smith
Faulkner, Woodson Earl	90	B 05/02/14	Kenneth Adrian & Mary Magdalene Duke Faulkner
Ferrell, Hilda Grace	82	B 05/02/14	Not listed

Forbes, Virginia Anne Neville	75	B 05/18/14	L.H. (Lank) & Lilliam Adcock Neville
Garner, John Richard	83	B 05/02/14	William Bryan & Margaret Lyon Garner
Garrett Sr., James Maynard	61	C 03/02/14	John Calvin & Julie Ann Frazier Garrett
Gooch Jr., Hubert L.	78	B 03/06/14	Hubert L. Sr. & Willie Ada Fleming Gooch
Hanks Jr., Rodney	20	B 05/20/14	Not listed
Hargrove, Helen Chavis	78	B 03/30/14	Thomas C. & Ines Turner Chavis
Harris, Lucille Bryant	64	C 03/08/14	James Robert & Bertha Lee Hart Bryant
Hartley, Grady Arnold	71	C 02/27/14	Not listed
Hatchett, Jessica Chavis	24	B 05/02/14	Ralph H. & Phyllis Chavis Hatchett
Hawley, Maggie Virginia "Jean"	75	B 04/05/14	William Henry & Mary Lizzie Wilkins Miller
Hicks, Anna Virginia	84	B 03/01/14	Titus & Inez Cooper Bridges
Hicks, Frances Jones		B 04/24/14	Lewis Garland Jones Sr. & Bessie Phillips
Hunt, Mary H.	83	B 04/01/14	Nathaniel & Cleo Harris Pettiford
Jenkins, John Forest	62	C 05/10/14	Samuel Forest Sr. & Anne O. Jenkins
Johnson, Fannie M.	74	B 05/05/14	Louie & Fannie Bell Gill
Jones, Jean Daniel	71	B 03/07/14	John & Mildred Daniel
Jones, May Frances Cole	85	B 05/09/14	Allen Lewis & Rosa Lee Puckett Cole Sr.
Lane, Elizabeth "Betty" Paschall	67	b 05/11/14	Lucas Frank & Rosa Boyd Paschall
Leonard, Mary A. Poole		B 05/11/14	Brodie & Sallie Warren Poole
Lewis, Edith Eloise Gupton	88	B 03/10/14	David Thomas & Laura Bertha Burnette Gupton
Lifsey, Joddie Lee	88	B 05/04/14	Persie & Carrie Williams Lifsey
Lloyd, Sybil Averette	69	C 03/25/14	Hazel Gray & Farris Sadler Averette
Long, Magalene McCullum	76	C 04/22/14	Richard & Mary Elizabeth Williams McCullum
Long, Samuel	87	C 04/22/14	James Edd & Minnie Stephens Long
Love, Rick L.	59	C 04/17/14	Thurman L. & Erika P. Love
McCaden, Helen Davis	76	B 05/25/14	Edmond & Esther Royster Davis
McGee, Thelma	94	B 05/09/14	Not listed
McGhee, Howard Willard	72	05/04/14	Loenard & Lena Talley McGhee
Middleton, Joy Delyna	93	B 05/20/14	Charlie & Jesse Simpson Winfree
Miller, Janis J.	85	C 03/22/14	Not listed
Minor, Douglas Allen "Al"	65	C 03/12/14	Henry Hunt & Nellie B. Freeman Minor
Morton, Sonny	81	B 05/08/14	Phil Sr. & Quetta Holloway Morton
Murray, Benjamin Franklin		B 05/25/14	R.E. & Lucy Coleman Murray
Newton, Dorothy Holmes	85	B 04/05/14	Herbert G. & Irene Pergerson Holmes
Overby, Beulah C.	94	B 03/19/14	Not listed
Overby, Ernest T.	54	05/06/14	Benny & May Blalock Overby
Palmer, Lincoln	42	B 03/08/14	Norma Taylor
Parham, Annie Furman	92	B 05/01/14	William A. & Annie Furman Parham
Parham, Cora Brooks Longmire	87	B 03/28/14	Henry Washington Sr. & Hassie Boothe Nelson Longmire
Parham, Willie Edward	67	B 05/04/14	Bailey & Lillie Taylor Parham
Parker, Berrie Lee	85	B 03/23/14	Heziah & Mozella P. Parker
Pettiford Jr., James Thomas (J.T.)	50	B 04/19/14	James Thomas Sr. & Dora W. Pettiford
Porter, Jerry Pressley	69	C 03/26/14	William James & Velma Pressley Porter

Pulley, Anna	80	B	03/11/14	Not listed
Puryear, Billy Hicks	64	C	03/25/14	John D. & Alzada Hicks Puryear
Ramsey, Dale Rae Weatherington	63	B	05/09/14	Ray & Anne Bradshaw Weatherington
Ridley, Grady	88	B	03/16/14	Lonnie & Laura Cheatham Ridley
Roberson, Thomas Ray "Tommy"	66	C	03/23/14	Nannie Mitchell & Viola Floyd Roberson
Sadler, Marvin Thomas	93	B	04/04/14	Thomas Turner Sadler & Blanche Wagstaff Sadler
Shearin, John Bryant	94	B	05/25/14	William Louis & Roberta Walker Shearin
Sherman Sr., Thomas Gooch	67	B	03/30/14	Herman & Zelma Sherman
Smith, Albert Warren		B	05/27/14	Norman Marcus & Earle Downey Smith
Smith, Mary L.	81	C	04/02/14	Not listed
Sneed, Lucille White	67	B	02/27/14	Not listed
Splees, Bonnie Lou	63		05/02/14	Stanley Eugene & Margaret Gertsch Splees
Stovall, Julia Brooks	78	B	05/13/14	R.D. Brooks & Mamie Bowles
Taborn, Arthur	88	B	05/09/14	Dave & Mattie Harris Taborn
Thomson, Marie Wilson	87	B	03/06/14	E. Randolph & Jessie Blackwell Wilson
Thornton, Eddie	76	B	05/16/14	Eddie & Ophelia Thornton
Thorpe, Lessie	50	B	05/12/14	Dennis (Honey Boy) & Vernell Wilkerson Ford
Thorpe, Maddie McCaden	93	B	03/30/14	Henry & Bessie Smith McCaden
Thorpe, Nathan	54	C	03/09/14	Leo & Vivian O. Thorpe
Toler Sr., Joseph T.	58	B	04/22/14	McKinley & Ophelia Green Toler
Turner Sr., Billy Thompson	79	B	03/07/14	William Alman Turner Jr. & M. Dovie Hunt
Wall Sr., Lewis Eugene			05/08/14	Aaron & Thelma Wall
Waters IV, Matthew Jatha	31	B	05/10/14	Linwood Waters & Katrina Burton Waters
Watkins, Bernice W. "Bea"	90	B	03/22/14	Not listed
Watson, Dorothy "Dot"		B	05/13/14	Furnie O. & Laurie Kearney Dickerson
Webb, Leonard "Len"	80		03/28/14	Not listed
Welsh, Lynn Trautman	63	C	04/23/14	Arlene Nay McFee & Stanley Adelbert Myers
Whisenhunt, Catherine "Cathy"	55	B	03/18/14	Weldon Poe & Jane Mangum Currin
White, Evelyn	76	B	03/19/14	Not listed
Wilkerson, Bennie	69	B	03/13/14	E. Jerry & Pearl Morton Wilkerson
Wilkerson, George Frank	73		02/23/14	Not listed
Williams II, Barron Levon	Inf.	B	05/18/14	Barron & Deanna Williams
Williams, Mary Frances	73	B	05/14/14	John R. & Mary Estelle Carmichael Nelson
Winston, James McCoy	66	B	05/27/14	Dock & Ethel Moore Winston
Workman, Stephen Terry	66	C	04/14/14	William Rodney "Bill" & Wanda Miller Workman
Yancey, Alma Eakes	95	B	03/09/14	Rueben Thomas & Julia Frazier Eakes
Young, Mary			04/09/14	Not listed

Editors Note: This listing shows the deaths from the obituaries of three newspapers (Oxford Public Ledger, Butner/Creedmoor News, Henderson Dispatch) for the specified time. Names are listed as they appear in the papers. Their listed age, whether they were buried or cremated (many people would be looking for a tombstone and gravesites with burials, but with cremations they need to look for a death certificate or an obit). The date of death and parents if listed. Some Funeral Homes do not list the parents.

Recent Acquisitions North Carolina Room

Family Histories:

"A Family Sourcebook, Biographical Sketches Of The Leak, Wall, Foushee, Sweaney, And Day Families, Gertrude Murray Shepard Churton Green, And George Washington White", by Mary Sweaney Andersen, donated by the author.

"35th Annual Allen Family Reunion [2008]", compiled by Sandra Davis, donated by the author.

Franklin County, North Carolina:

"Widows By The Thousand, The Civil War Letters Of [Franklin County, North Carolina natives] Theophilus And Harriet Perry, 1862—1864", edited by M. Jane Johansson.

"Excerpts From The Diary Of [Franklin County, North Carolina resident] Harriet E. Person Perry", compiled and edited by Joseph E. Elmore.

"The Person Place, Sketches Of Its Owners", by Joseph E. Elmore, donated by the author.

"Four Confederates: Letters Of The Person Brothers Of Franklin County, North Carolina", by Joseph E. Elmore, donated by the author.

Granville County, North Carolina:

"Stonocar, 1963 [Annual, Stovall High School, Stovall, North Carolina]".

"Letters Of [Stovall, North Carolina residents] Annie Catherine Greene & Joseph Barnett Stovall, Volume I, 1909—1911".

"Letters Of [Stovall, North Carolina residents] Annie Catherine Greene & Joseph Barnett Stovall, Volume II, 1912—1913".

"Henderson/Louisburg/Oxford/Wake Forest, Butner, Creedmoor, Eppes Fork, VA, Franklinton, Henderson, Littleton, Louisburg, Norlina, Oxford Including Virgilina, Spring Hope, Stem, Wake Forest, Warrenton [Phone Directory, April, 2014] Century/Link".

"Central Children's Home Of North Carolina, Inc., Celebrating 131 Years, 19th Annual Anniversary Day Celebration, June 21, 2014", booklet donated by Patrice Dunn.

Vance County, North Carolina:

"Miller's Henderson, North Carolina, City Directory, Volume XI, 1961—1962".

"The Mullin-Kille And Daily Dispatch, Henderson, North Carolina, ConSurvey City Directory, Volume 1, 1967", published by Mullin-Kille ConSurvey and The Henderson Daily Dispatch.

"The Mullin-Kille And Daily Dispatch, Henderson, North Carolina, ConSurvey City Directory, Volume 2, 1969", published by Mullin-Kille ConSurvey and The Henderson Daily Dispatch.

"The Mullin-Kille And Daily Dispatch, Henderson, North Carolina, ConSurvey City Directory, Volume 3, 1971", published by Mullin-Kille ConSurvey and The Henderson Daily Dispatch.

"The Mullin-Kille And Daily Dispatch, Henderson, North Carolina, ConSurvey City Directory, Volume 5, 1976", published by Mullin-Kille ConSurvey and The Henderson Daily Dispatch.

"The Bulldog, 1925, Volume L [Henderson High School Annual]", published by The Senior Class of Henderson High School, Henderson, North Carolina.

Wake County, North Carolina:

"Wake Capital County Of North Carolina, Volume II, Reconstruction To 1920", by K. Todd Johnson and Elizabeth Reid Murray.

North Carolina History & Genealogy:

"Native Carolinians, The Indians Of North Carolina", by Theda Perdue and Christopher Arris Oakley, donated by Lee W. Sherrill.

"Who Said There Ain't No Such Places, How 50 [North] Carolina Crossroads Got Their Curious Names", by Henry King, donated by Mark A. Pace.

Tennessee History & Genealogy:

"The Cades Cove Story [Blount County, Tennessee]", by A. Randolph Shields.

"Sevier County Saga, A Memorial Keepsake About Some of The Life And Lore Of A Land We Love: Sevier County, Tennessee [1976]", donated by Phyllis Stark.

Virginia History & Genealogy:

"Fredericksburg, History & Biography", by Central Virginia Battlefields Trust, donated by Lee W. Sherrill.

"Virginia Migrations, Hanover County, Volume I (1723—1850), Wills, Deeds, Depositions, Invoices, Letters, And Other Documents Of Historical And Genealogical Interest; Volume II (1743—1871), Wills, Deeds, Depositions, Letters, Marriages, Obituaries, Estates Of Sale, Absentee Land Owners, And Other

Documents Of Historical And Genealogical Interest", compiled by Eugenia G. Glazebrook & Preston G. Glazebrook, donated by Bowling-Wood U.D.C. Chapter 2622, Butner, North Carolina.

"Jamestown People To 1800, Landowners, Public Officials, Minorities, And Native Leaders", by Martha W. McCartney, donated by Bowling-Wood U.D.C. Chapter 2622, Butner, North Carolina.

"Skyland [Madison County, Virginia], The Heart Of The Shenandoah National Park", autobiographical story by George Freeman Pollock.

"Abstracts Of Pittsylvania County, Virginia Wills, 1767—1820", by Lelac Adams.

General Military History:

"Mary Chestnut's Civil War", by Mary Boykin Chestnut, edited by C. Vann Woodward, donated by Lee W. Sherrill.

"Confederate Heroines, 120 Southern Women Convicted By Union Military Justice", by Thomas P. Lowery, donated by Lee W. Sherrill.

"War Years With JEB Stuart", by Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Blackford, C.S.A., donated by Lee W. Sherrill.

"Civil War Battlefields, Then And Now [2002]", by James Campi, Jr., donated by Lee W. Sherrill.

"Campaign To Nowhere, The Results Of General Longstreet's Move Into Upper East Tennessee", by David C. Smith, donated by Phyllis Stark.

"The Official Military Atlas Of The Civil War—[a.k.a.] Atlas To Accompany The Official Records Of The Union And Confederate Armies".

"The War Of The Rebellion: A Compilation Of The Official Records Of The Union And Confederate Armies", the complete 128 Volume Series.

"Battles And Leaders Of The Civil War, Grant—Lee Edition", Volume I, Part 1 & 2, Volume II, Part 1 & 2, Volume III, Part 1 & 2, Volume IV, Part 1.

General History & Genealogy:

"Digital Preservation For Libraries, Archives & Museums", by Edward M. Corrado & Heather Lea Moulaison.

Wish List for North Carolina Room

"Guide To The Catalogued Collections In The Manuscript Department Of The William R. Perkins Library, Duke University".

"On a Lonesome Porch", by Ovid Williams Pierce.

Edgecombe County, North Carolina Cemeteries, Volume 2" compiled by the Edgecombe County Genealogical Society. "

Railway train books by Oxford native Curt Tillotson, Jr. including:

"Classic Steam Trains of the South"

"Southern Railway Steam Trains Volume 1-Passenger"

"Southern Railway Steam Trains Volume 2-Freight"

"Southern Railway: Diesel Locomotives and Trains 1950-1980"

"Free African Americans of North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina From the Colonial Period to About 1820." Fifth Edition by Paul Heinegg, Two Volumes.

"The Taylors Of Tabernacle: The History Of A Family, Including The Genealogy Of Its Descendants With Biographical Sketches and Family Journals With Daily Accounts Of Life In Haywood County, Tennessee" by The Taylor Kinfolk Association.

"Virginia Atlas And Gazetteer" the Delorme Company.

"The Life And Times Of Sir Archie: The Story Of America's Greatest Thoroughbred, 1805-1833" by Elizabeth Amis Cameron Blanchard & Manly Wade Wellman.

"Citizens of Halifax County, NC, and Vicinity 1824-1825" by Barry Munson.

"Growing Up In Pilot [Franklin Co., N.C.]", by Sylvia Bunn Watkins—available through lulu.com.

"Smells Like Grandma's House", by Sylvia Bunn Watkins—available through lulu.com.

"Afro-American Death Notices from Eastern North Carolina Newspapers 1859-1935" by Barry Munson.

"Afro-American Sources in Virginia - A Guide To Manuscripts" Michael Plunkett, Editor.

"North Carolina 1850 Agricultural Census: Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6", by Linda L. Green.

School Annuals--particularly those with connections to Granville, Vance, Franklin or Warren Counties.

Microfilm: Wake County Deeds & Wills.

Microfilm: Person County Deeds & Wills.

"Lunenburg County, Virginia Deeds" by T.L.C. Genealogy: Volume 3, 1757-1761; Volume 4, 1761-1764; Volume 5, 1763-1764; Volume 6, 1764 -1771; Volume 7, 1771-1777; Volume 8, 1777-1784; Volume 9, 1784-1787; Volume 10, 1787-1790; Volume 3, 1790-1795.

"Mecklenburg County, Virginia Deeds" by T.L.C. Genealogy: Volume 3, 1777-1779 and Volume 4, 1779-1786.

"Pittsylvania County, Virginia Heritage Volume I", by the Pittsylvania Heritage Book Committee.

"Abstracts Of Pittsylvania County, Va., Deeds 1783--1790" by Gayle Austin.

"The Land Tax Lists Of Pittsylvania County, Va., Deeds 1782--1802" by Gayle Austin.

"The History and Architecture of Nash County, North Carolina" by Richard L. Mattson, 1987. Published by the Nash County Planning Department.

"Nash County N. C., Mill Records, 1782—1875", by Stewart Dunaway.

Most issues of the Oxford Public Ledger are missing for the years 1947 to 1967. Anyone with issues from this time period are urged to allow these to be microfilmed by the State Archives, which can be arranged through the N. C. Room at the Thornton Library.

**Journal of William Byrd, Richard Fitzwilliam, and William Dandridge
during the survey of the North Carolina/Virginia boundary**

Byrd, William, 1674-1744; Fitzwilliam, Richard; Dandridge, William
September 19, 1728 - November 22, 1728
Volume 02, Pages 782-798

[B. P. R. O. B. T. Virginia. Vol. 19. R. 125.]

THE 2nd PART OF THE JOURNAL OF THE DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN VIRGINIA & NORTH CAROLINA BEGUN THE 19th SEPt 1728.

September 19th The Commissioners on the part of Virginia having made the necessary preparations for continuing the dividing line between this Colony & North Carolina arrived after a Journey of 3 days near the place where the said Line was discontinued in April last. They found three of the Carolina Commissioners on the Spot, with whom they concerted the proper measures to carry on the business with effect.

Sept 20 This being the day agreed on for our meeting, it was spent in fixing our baggage & assembling the men who were to attend us. We examined their Arms, & made proof of the powder which had been provided for the Expedition. Our bread was hindred from coming up by the rain wch fell two days ago: but to prevent being delayed by such a disappointmt the men had been ordered to furnish themselves with provisions for ten days Mr Moseley the fourth Commissioner for North Carolina join'd us in the afternoon, but their Surveyor came not to us till several days after.

21. We dispaht away the Surveyors about 9 in the morning who with all their diligence could not carry the Line further than three miles & 176 poles, because the low grounds were covered with thickets. In this distance they cros'd Maherin River the fourth time. In the mean-while

----- page 783 -----

the Commissioners march'd with the baggage (which could not pass thro' those difficult ways) about 10 miles, to a plantation belonging to John Hill with design to wait there for the Surveyors, and the men that attended them.

22. This being Sunday we rested the men & the horses. Many of the Neighbouring Inhabitants came to hear Divine Service, which was a rarity in those parts, & brought Eleven children to be christened. In the afternoon the bread arrived in our Camp under a guard of 3 men, which had been retarded by the rain, but such precautions were taken, that it received no damage thereby.

23. We continued in our Camp, but sent the Surveyors & ten men to the place where they left off on Saturday. The Grounds thro' which the Line passed were so intolerably full of bushes, that they could carry it only four miles and 5 poles. This days work cut Maherin the 5th & last time, & our people were glad to quit of a River whose Meanders had given them so much fatigue & perplexity. It rained a little in the evening, but very hard in the night with a violent storm of thunder & lightening. Our men kill'd four wild Turkeys.

24. So soon as the men could dry their blankets, we sent out the Surveyors who by the advantage of better ground, advanced the line 7 miles & 52 yards. However the baggage not being very dry, we all thought it proper to remain with the rest of the people in the same Camp believing we might easily overtake the Surveyors by the next day in the evening. We sent out some of our most expert gunners, who shot four more Wild Turkeys. This part of the country being very proper for Stock, the people live in great plenty with very little labour. Amongst many other good things they make tolerable Cheese, and have very fat Mutton. Our Chaplain Christened another Child.

25. The Surveyors met with pretty clear woods, & pusht on the Line 7 miles & 40 poles. The Commissioners moved with the baggage & the rest of the men, with which they marched about 12 miles & encamped on Beaver-pond Creek. The Surveyors finished their days work near the same place. On our way hither one of the men killed a small Rattle snake with only two Rattles. These vipers remain in vigour generally until towards the end of this Month, & sometimes later, if the weather continue anything warm. And therefore least any of our men might have the misfortune to be bit by them, we had provided no less than three sorts of Rattle Snake root, made up in proper doses.

26. We hurried away the Surveyors without loss of time, & they ran the Line 10 miles and 160 poles. By the way the Chain carriers killed

----- page 784 -----

two large Rattle snakes, which providentially had hurt none of the three persons that had slept over them. However one of these serpents had struck with great fury at a horse, but by mistake touched only his hoof, and did him no damage. Before we set off this morning two children were baptized. About four in the afternoon we encamp upon Cabanbranch which discharges its waters into Fountain's Creek, so called from the name of an Indian Trader who had been drown'd in it. Upon our way we saw several meadows and Branches full of Reeds, in which Cattle will keep themselves fat great part of the winter. But the hogs do great damage to both by rooting them up.

27. Our Surveyors got to work about ten o'clock, & meeting with clear woods carried the Line 9 Miles & 104 poles We followed with the baggage about 11, leaving three of the Carolina Commissioners and their attendants to wait the coming up of the Cart on which they had loaded the greatest part of their provisions. We followed the Line with all Diligence, crossing just Pea-hill Creek, and not long after

Lizard Creek, which last emptys itself into Roanoke River. Here we halted till our Chaplain baptized five Children, & then proceeded as far as Pigeon roost Creek, where we took up our Quarters, having only Mr Moseley of the Commissioners of Carolina along with us.

28. We sent out the Surveyors early but they could forward the Line no farther than 6 miles & 121 poles, by reason of the very uneven grounds near Roanoke River, over which the Line past in this days work. The River is 49 poles wide in this place, & has a swift stream of very clear water. The great falls of it lye near 20 miles lower, tho' there are many smaller falls above. It forks about 18 miles higher than where the Line intersected it. The two branches differ not much in breadth, one runs away about N. W. and heads not far from the source of Appomattuck River, and the other stretches away pretty near west, & hides its head in the mountains. We did not follow the Surveyors till after ten, being detained in our Camp to Christian 6 Children. We hutted at a Plantation belonging to Majr Munford under the care of Miles Riley, whence we met with many Refreshments. From thence we continued our journey to the Canoe landing upon Roanoake where we and our baggage were ferried over, but we ordered the horses to the Ford near a mile higher, which leads to the Indian trading path. We landed at another Plantation belonging to Majr Munford on the south shore of this River, where we pitched our Tent. One of our men put a large Rattlesnake to death, having a squirrel in its belly, the head of which was already digested. Another less viper of this sort was killed by one of the Chain carriers.

----- page 785 -----

All these instances prove plainly, that the deferring the time of our meeting on this business till the 20th Instant was both prudent and necessary.

29. We had Divine service & a sermon, at which several of the neighbours assisted. We Concluded all with baptizing of five Children. About four in the afternoon the Commissrs who had stayed behind came up with us. In the evening five of the Saponie Indians arrived in our Camp & offered their service to attend us on the line. We had sent to Christanna for two of their ablest huntsmen to go along with us in order to supply us with meat, that our men might not be drawn off from their business, & struggle too much. This was the more necessary because we had put the Government to no other Charge for provisions but only Bread, trusting to Providence for meat with which the woods abounded. Of these five Indians we hired only two, who accepted of the moderate Terms we proposed to them. It rained hard about noon & dispersed our Congregation, most of which had no shelter but the Heavens.

30. The rain which fell in the night had made everything so wet, that we could not send out the Surveyors till noon. For this reason they were able to proceed no further than 4 miles 220 poles. About two miles from our Camp we passed over Haw Tree Creek & in our way traversed poisoned fields, and very barren ground. We also crossed the path in which the Indian Traders go to traffick with the Cattabaws and other Indian Nations, which lye to the So West, we killed a bear so lean that none of the men would eat it.

October 1st The Surveyors went out early, & by the benefit of clear woods and level ground Carried the Line 12 miles & 12 poles. We forded over great Creek not far from our last Camp & between 7 & 8 miles further cross'd Nut Bush Creek, so called from the many Hazles that grow upon it. We encampt on a branch that runs into Nut Bush Creek. The Surveyors taking advantage of a clear night try'd the variation & found it something more than $2^{\circ} 30'$; so that it did not diminish by approaching the mountains, or advancing towards the West, or by encreasing our distance from the sea, but continued much the same that we had found it at Corotuck. One of the Indians shot a large Fawn but not very fat.

2. The Surveyors hasted away by 9 o'clock & ran the Line 9 miles 254 poles Little more than three miles

from our last Camp we forded a Creek called Massamong, an Indian name signifying painted-water from red oker found on the banks of it, which in a flood tinges the water. Three miles further we made a hard shift to pass over Yapatsco or Beaver Creek, the water being damm'd up by these industrious animals

----- page 786 -----

so high as to make the fording of it difficult. Then we proceeded 3 miles 174 poles beyond that & encampt on the West side of Ohimpamony Creek, signifying in the Indian Language fishing Creek. On our way we shot a Wild Cat as he was making good chear upon a Fox Squirrel, They likewise killed three Deer, which made great plenty, & Consequently great Content in our Quarters.

3. The Surveyors got to work by nine o'clock & push'd the Line 8 miles 160 poles. We crossed several runs of Excellent Water, & traversed a large Level of rich High Land near two miles in breadth. As we rode along we saw many plain buffalo Tracks, and abundance of their dung very fresh, yet could not as yet see one of those animals. The noise we made they heard at a distance, & withdrew from our sight. These creatures seldom range alone but herd together like tame Cattle. They are seldom found more northerly than 36° because they delight much in Canes & Reeds, that grow plentifully to the Southward. We encampt on Tewohomony signifying Tuskeruda Creek and supt plentifully on two Deer which Providence brought in our way.

4. We got to work a little after nine, & extended the Line 7 miles & 160 poles, notwithstanding the ground was very uneven. In the distance of about five miles we forded blew wing Creek, and almost 3 miles beyond, that we cros'd Sugar Tree Creek, so named from the many trees of that kind which grew near it. We took up our Quarters on the next side of this Creek which makes very wide low grounds, sometimes on one side, and sometimes on the other, while on the opposite shore the high land advances close to the Creek. One of the men saw three Buffaloes, but his gun being loaden only with shot, could do no execution on their thick sides. But this disappointment was made up by four Deer & four Turkeys killed by some other of the Company.

5. This day we met with such uneven grounds, and such thick woods, that with all the Industry we could use, we could advance the Line no more than 4 miles and 312 poles. In this small distance it intersected a large Creek four times, which our Indians mistook at first for the South branch of Roanoake River, but were convinced afterwards that it was Hico-otto-mony Creek taking its name from the roosting of Turkeysbuzzards on the trees that grow near it. About four in the afternoon the Commissioners for Carolina acquainted us for the first time, that they would attend the Line no farther. We were surprized at this unexpected Resolution, not dreaming we should have their Company no more than fifteen days. However though they could content themselves with leaving the business unfinisht, we could not, but determined to proceed without

----- page 787 -----

them, and push the Line on as far as the Mountains. Nevertheless we agreed to sign Platts of the Line as far as we had carried it together provided they could be prepared by Munday noon, when it intended to proceed without loss of time, the season being now far advanced.

6. We remained in our Camp this day being Sunday, and had prayers but no sermon, by reason our Chaplain was indisposed. The Carolina Commissioners in the mean time were employed in forming a Protest against our proceeding any further on the Line without them. When the Divine Service was over the Surveyors finished their Plats, which were signed by the Commissioners on both sides. In the afternoon Mr Fitzwilliam acquainted us that being of opinion we could not by his Majesty's order carry

on the Line, but in Conjunction with the Commissioners of North Carolina, he intended to return to Williamsburg the next day.

This morning the Carolina Commissioners delivered us the Protest they had drawn up the day before, in the words following.

We the underwritten Commissioners on the part of Virginia, having run the Line for the Division of the two Colonies, from Corotuck Inlet to the Southern branch of Roanoake River, being in the whole about 170 miles, and near 50 miles without the Inhabitants being of opinion we had run the line as far as would be requisite for a long time, judged the carrying it farther would be a needless change & trouble, and the grand Debate which had so long subsisted between the two Governments about Weyanoke River or Creek being settled at our former meeting in the Spring, when we were ready on our parts to have gone with the Line to the utmost Inhabitants, which if it had been done, the Line at any time after might have been Continued at an easy expense by a Surveyor on each side, and if at any time hereafter there should be occasion to carry the Line on farther than we have now run it, which we think will not be in an age or two, it may be done in the same easy manner without the great expense that now attends it: And on a Conference of all the Commissioners, we haveing communicated our sentiments thereon declared our opinion, that we had gone as far as the service required, & thought proper to proceed no farther; to which it was answered by the Commissioners for Virginia, that they should not regard what we did, but if we desisted, they would proceed without us. But we conceiving by his Majesty's Order in Council, they were directed to act in conjunction with the Commissioners appointed for Carolina, And having accordingly run the Line jointly so far, and exchanged Plans thought they could not carry on the Bounds singly, but that their proceedings without us would

----- page 788 -----

be irregular and invalid, and that it would be no Boundary & thought it proper to enter our dissent thereto. Wherefore for the reasons aforesaid in the name of his Excellency the Lord Palatine, & the rest of the true & absolute Lords Proprietors of Carolina, we do hereby dissent and disallow of any further proceeding with the Bounds without our concurrence & pursuant to our Instructions do give this our dissent in writing.

EDWARD MOSELEY
WILL: LITTLE
C. GALE
J. LOVICK

Octr 7th 1728

Tho the following Answer to this protest was not immediately returned, yet it can't be placed better than next to it, that the arguments on each side may be fairly compared & understood.

AN ANSWER TO THE FOREGOING PROTEST.

Whereas on the 7th of October a paper was delivered to us by the Commissioners of North Carolina in the stile of a Protest against our carrying any further without them the dividing Line between the two Governments, we the underwritten Commissrs on the part of Virginia having maturely considered the reason offered in the said Protest, why those Gentlemen retired so soon from that service, beg leave to return the following answer.

They were pleased in the first place to alledge by way of reason, that having run the Line near 50 miles beyond the Inhabitants. It was sufficient for a long time, & in their opinion for an age or two. To this we answer that by breaking off so soon, they did but imperfectly obey his Majestys Orders Assented to by the Lords Proprietors. The plain meaning of that Order was, to ascertain the Bounds between the two Governments as far towards the mountains as we could, that neither the Kings Grants may hereafter encroach on the Lords Proprietors, nor theirs on the Right of His Majesty. And tho' the distance towards the Great Mountains be not precisely determined by the said Order, yet surely the West Line should be carried as near them as may be, that both the Lands of the King & the Lords may be taken up the faster, and that His Majesty's subjects may as soon as possible extend themselves to that natural barrier. This they will certainly do in a few years, when they know distinctly in which Government they may enter for the Land, as they have already done in the more Northern parts of Virginia. So that'tis strange the Carolina Commissrs should affirm that the distance of 50 miles above the Inhabitants should be sufficient to carry the Line for

----- page 789 -----

an age or two especially considering that two or three days before the date of their Protest Mr Mayo had entred with them for near 2000 acres, within five miles of the place where they left off. Besides if we reflect on the richness of the soil in those parts and the convenience for stock, we may foretell without the Spirit of Divination that there will be many Settlements higher than those Gentlemen went in less than ten years, & perhaps in half that time. The Commissioners of North Carolina protested against proceeding on the Line for another reason, because it would be a needless Charge & trouble, alledging that the rest may be done by one Surveyor on a side in an easy manner, when it shall be thought necessary To this we answer that frugality of the publick money is a rare vertue: but when the public service must suffer by it, it degenerates into a vice, & this will ever be the case, when Gentlemen execute the orders of their Superiors by halves. But had the Carolina Commissioners been sincerely frugal for their Government, why did they Carry out provisions sufficient to support them & their men for ten weeks, when they intended not to tarry half that time? This they must own to be true, since they had 1000 lbs of provisions along with them. Now after so great an experience in their preparations, it had been no mighty addition to their charge, had they endured the fatigue of 6 or 7 weeks longer. It would have been at most no more than what they must be at whenever they finish their work, even tho' they should think proper to trust a matter of that importance to the management of one Surveyor who must have a necessary force to attend him both for his assistance & defence. These are all the reasons the Gentlemen think fit to mention in their Protest, tho' indeed they had still a stronger argument for retiring so abruptly which because they forgot it will be neighbourly to help them out. The provisions they brought with them for want of horses to carry them, were partly left behind, & what they could bring was husbanded so ill that after eighteen days (which was the whole time we had the honor of their company) they had no more by their own confession left than two pounds of bread for each man to carry them home. However tho' this was an invincible reason to these Gentlemen for leaving the business unfinished, yet it could be none to us, who had at that time Buiscuit for seven weeks longer. Therefore lest their want of management, might put a stop to his Majestys service we thought it our Duty to proceed without them & have extended the dividing Line so far West, as to leave the Great Mountains on each hand to the eastward of us. And this we have done with the same fidelity & exactness, as if those Gentlemen had continued with us. Our Surveyors (whose integrity I am persuaded they will never

----- page 790 -----

call in question) continued to act under the same oath, which they had done from the beginning. But notwithstanding all this, if the Government of Carolina should not hold itself bound by that part of the

Line, which we made without the assistance of its Commissioners, yet we shall have this benefit at least, that His Majesty will know how far his lands reach towards the South, and how far they may be granted without Injustice to the Lords Proprietors. To this we may also add, that having the authority of our Commission to act without the Commissioners of North Carolina in case of their disagreement or refusal we thought ourselves obliged upon their retreat to finish the dividing Line without them, lest His Majesty's service might suffer by any neglect on their Part

W. BIRD

WILL. DANDRIDGE

December 14th 1729.

After having adjusted our business with the Carolina Commissioners, we took our leave directing our course towards the West, while the persued theirs towards the East Mr Fitzwilliam taking one of our men to attend him home, we hired one of the Carolina men to supply his place. It was two in the afternoon before we set out which together with the Thickets we encountered hindered us from carrying the Line further than 2 miles & 260 poles. In this distance we crossed Hicco-otto-mony Creek the 5th time, & took up our Quarters near Buffalo Creek, so called from the many signs of that shy animal. The bushes were so thick that we were obliged to cover our bread bags with the skins of the Deer we had killed. Our men shot a fat Buck & several Turkeys.

8 We hurried the Surveyors out at 9 o'clock, yet the woods continued so thick, that we could advance no more than 4 miles & 20 poles. Our clothes suffered very much by the bushes, & it was as much as our hands could do to preserve our eyes in our heads. Our poor horses could with difficulty force their way betwixt the Saplins with the burdens on their backs. These misfortunes hindered some of the baggage from reaching the Camp this night. We quartered near a Spring of very fine water, which the poor men wanted that guarded the baggage, but they comforted themselves with some of the rum they had under their care. The Indian killed a very fat Doe just time enough to hinder us from going supperless to bed. We had now no more than one Indian left, the other being gone back with the Commissioners of Carolina, by reason he thought himself not well enough to undergo the fatigue of so long & difficult a journey.

9. The Surveyors went to work about nine this morning but because the Bushes were so intolerably thick at first setting out, we ordered four

----- page 791 -----

men to clear the way before them, but after a mile of these rough Woods, we had the pleasure to meet with clear and even grounds, by the help of which we carried the Line 6 miles exactly. The baggage came up with us about noon, & the men that guarded it had been half starved in the midst of plenty, not having dared to eat, for fear of inflaming their thirst. But we supplied all their wants. The Land was generally very good which we past over this day, one proof of which was that plenty of Angelica grew upon it. Our Indian shot a Mountain Partridge resembling the common Partridge in the plumage but as large as a hen. We saw several Deer but were so unlucky as to kill none. In several places we found very good slate.

10. We began this day very fortunately by shooting a fat Doe & two Turkeys. One of the men was unluckily heard this morning to wish himself at home, for which he was publicly reprimanded, & asked before all the rest whether it was the danger or fatigue of the Journey that disheartened him. This seasonable reproof put an end to all Complaints, & no body after that was known so much as to wish or show any marks of uneasiness. We Crost Coquade Creek 180 poles from our Camp, & 286 poles from

thence we intersected the south branch of Roanoake River the first time. Where we forded it 'twas 29 poles broad, having a small Island of Canes near the Western shore of it, which the Line cut. The Western bank of this fine River was bordered with tall Canes a furlong deep, so that it Cost much time to cut a way through them wide enough for the baggage. The stream ran about 3 miles an hour, & the water was as clear as Crystal. The bottom was gravelled & spangled very thick with small flakes of mother of Pearl, that almost dazled our eyes. The sand on either shore sparkled with the same shining substance. The difficulties of passing the River, & cutting our way thro' that forest of Canes, hindered us from extending the Line farther than 3 miles & 260 poles. The days work ended a few poles to the westward of Cane Creek, about two miles & a half beyond the River. Our horses were fond of these Canes tho' they purged them a little at first, the Men killed a Deer & several Turkeys, but the Indian begged earnestly that our Cook might not boil Venison & Turkey together; for fear of spoiling his luck & making a Famine in our Camp, tho' we did not humour his superstition desiring to convince him there was nothing in it.

11. The Surveyors got to work by nine, & proceeded with the Line 6 miles & 240 poles. In the distance of 4 miles & 60 poles we crossed the River a second time, & found it something narrower than before, being no more than 24 poles over The Western shore of it was thick set with

----- page 792 -----

large Canes, tho' not for so great a breadth as where we passed it first. It Continued a most beautiful River, murmuring among the Rocks which were thinly scattered, here & there to make up the variety of the prospect. From thence to the end of our days work, which was something more than two miles, we found the Land broken, & the thickets very troublesome. This day we made the first discovery of the Mountains, tho' at a great distance to the N. West of our Course. We killed a Buck, & the Indian a Turkey, but he would not bring it to the Camp, lest we should boil it with our Venison, as we had done the evening before. In many places we found very promising Limestone.

12. The Surveyors got to work a little after nine, but were so intangled with bushes & grape Vines, that they could extend the line but 5 miles & 28 poles. The Vines grow very rank & grow up almost every Saplin, which shows how natural both the soil & the climate are for making of wine. We judged by the great number of Chestnut Trees that we approached the Mountains, & in truth several of the men discovered them plainly. We killed a young bear of two years old; the flesh of it was of a high relish inclining a little to the taste of Pork, most of the people preferred it to Venison, tho' it was inconvenient Diet in one respect, because they ate more bread with it.

13. This being Sunday we rested from our fatigue, & had a sermon. In the afternoon we had leisure to weigh to each man his weekly allowance of Bread, which hitherto had been 5 pounds, but from thence forth we thought it necessary to shorten their allowance to 4 pounds which with plenty of meat was sufficient. The men killed abundance of Turkeys, & saw the mountains distinctly from the neighbouring hills. The weather was lowring & threatened rain which made us take the necessary precaution for securing our bread in time.

14. It began to rain about 3 in the morning, nor did it hold up till near noon, which made us give over all thoughts of decamping. The men went out a hunting after dinner, & killed 3 Deer & 4 Turkeys with which they fortified themselves against the damp weather. At 6 in the evening it rained again, & held not up till nine when the clouds brake away, & gave us a sight of the stars. It was observed when the men had plenty of meat, and nothing to do, they kept cutting all day long to preserve them from idleness.

15. The weather promising to be fair, we dried our baggage with all diligence, but could not set the

Surveyors to work till 12 o'clock. At the distance of 240 poles from our Camp, the Line cross'd the River a third time, & one mile & 7 poles beyond that, it cut it the 4th time. In

----- page 793 -----

both places it was something narrower than formerly, but deeper, with Canes growing on the Banks tho' always most on the West side. The difficulty of crossing the River each time retarded our business so much, that we could push the Line but one mile & 300 poles. Our baggage did not cross the River at all, but went round the Bent of it. We forded a large Creek both sides of which afforded plenty of Canes, which from the dark colour of the water, we called Sable Creek. In the evening we encamp't on a pleasant ground that commanded the prospect of both Reaches of the River.

16. The Surveyors hurried away & proceeded with the Line 4 miles & 311 poles. At the end of their days work they came upon the River the 5th time, over which we could not find a safe ford. On our way we crossed a small Creek not far from where we lay on which grew abundance of Canes. About 3 miles distance we forded a larger Creek, which we called Low land Creek from a great breadth of low ground made by that & the River. We were obliged to go two miles higher than were our Line butted upon the River, in quest of a Ford, & in that distance passed by several Indian old Fields where the Sauro's had formerly planted Corn; their town not lying far off, which is now deserted. Our people killed no less than 4 Bears, one Deer & 3 Turkeys, so that this was a land of plenty both for man & beast.

17. Our Surveyors moved early, being obliged to go back near two miles before they could get over the River. Nor was it without difficulty & some danger that we crossed this Ford, being full of Rocks & holes, with a current trembling over them so swift that it made us giddy.

However thank God we all got over safe, with no other damage but wetting a little of the bread. This puzzle of getting over the River, & the rough woods we had to encounter, hindered us from extending the Line further than 2 miles & 250 poles, to the banks of Cascade Creek, so named from the many waterfalls we observed in it. In the Course that we conducted the baggage, we traversed rich high Land & clear of underwood. In this days journey as in many others before, we saw very beautiful marble of various colours, & near the banks of this Creek we observed a stone of a fine grain that flakes naturally into thin pieces proper for pavement. About a mile to the N. West of our Camp, was a high mount that Commanded a full prospect of the mountains, & an extensive view of all the flat Countrey. Our men killed a Cubb & a Fawn. We took up our Quarters the sooner, because we were threatened with rain.

----- page 794 -----

18. The weather clearing up with a brisk N. Wester, our Surveyors were dispatch a little after nine, & ran the Line 6 miles & 30 poles to a branch of the Dan, which we called the Irwin. The neck of Land made by the forking of the River, is supposed to be the place of the old Sauro Town. On our way we passed over a large Level of rich land covered with thickets for 4 miles together, but in all that Distance we could meet with no water. We forded the Irwin with difficulty, by reason of the slippery Rocks on which the horses could hardly keep their feet. Our Indian Killed a Doe extremely fat.

19. About 9 the Surveyors took their departure, & proceeded with the Line 5 miles and 135 poles, nor was it a small days work, considering the way was much more uneven and fuller of bushes than ever. Four miles & 12 poles from the Irwin we crossed Matrimony Creek, so called from being a little noisy. In our march we saw a small Mountain 5 miles to the N. West, which we named the Wart. It was late before we encamp't because we endeavoured to find a plentiful place for the horses, which now began to be very thin & weak, but night coming on we were forced to take up with uneven ground, so over run with Saplins, that we could not see ten yards round us, nor was there any picking for the horses, except a little

wild Rosemary, of which they are very fond: but it grows so thin, they can never fill their bellies with it. We killed nothing but a Turkey.

20. It was now Sunday which we spent as we ought, but the Indian who knows no distinction of days, went out & killed a monstrous large Bear, which came very seasonably, because the men having nothing else to do, had eat up all their meat. The woods had been so full of smoak for several days, that we had quite lost sight of the mountains, tho' we approached them every day. There was plenty of wild grapes near our Camp, that were very sweet, & might doubtless be improved & made much larger by cultivation.

21. We got to work a little after nine, yet the hills were, so sharp, & the bushes so troublesome, that the Line could advance no more than 4 miles & 270 poles. One of our men going out in quest of his horse, lost himself, being no expert woodsman, but we sent two others to look for him, who by good fortune found him in despair of ever seeing us again, & brought him to the Camp. However his horse could not be heard of, tho' we sent several men to beat all the neighbouring woods, but to no purpose. The smoak still continued to hide the mountains from our sight. The Indian killed a very fat Bear.

----- page 795 -----

22. This morning early we sent back two men to make a second search for the horse that was missing, but they returned without success. The Surveyors carried the Line only 1 mile & 230 poles. We crossed a small Creek called Miry Creek, several of the men having been mired in the branches of it. Our Line intersected another River, that runs out of the Dan, which we called the Mayo. We forded it just below a ledge of Rocks, & took up our Quarters on the Western bank of it. This River empties itself into the Dan about a quarter of a mile below the place where we encamp. The men killed a Deer & 6 Bears.

23. The Surveyors moved before 10 this morning, & could proceed with the Line no more than 4 miles & 69 poles. At the distance of 62 poles from our camp, we forded the Dan the 6th & last time. It was not without difficulty that we got over, tho' thank God it was without Damage. It was very Mountainous great part of the way, & the last mile we encountered a locust thicket, interlaced all the way with briars & grape vines. In our Course we crosed a large Creek no less than 5 times, whose banks were so steep we were obliged to cut them down with a Hoe, which we carried with us for that purpose. We called this Crooked Creek, because of the perpetual windings of it. The sides of it abounded with Canes, which were very seasonable for our poor horses, that were jaded with clambouring up so many precipices.

24. The Surveyors got out sooner than ordinary this morning the men having no breakfast to provide, which used to detain them. It seems that they had been been so unthrifty as to eat up all their meat for supper the night before for which they were obliged to fast this morning. However one of them singed all the hair off of a Bear skin, and boiled the pelt into broth, with which he & his particular friends broke their fast. The Line was carried 6 miles & 300 poles & in that distance crossed Crooked Creek 8 times more. We traversed a thicket about two miles in breadth full of Locusts & Hicory Saplings which are tokens of a rich soil: but there was hard by a great tree to be seen. After this our way was very mountainous & the woods very open, except the last half mile, which was full of bushes & grape vines. We were obliged to quarter in a place of great scarcity for the horses, but the men fared better by the good fortune of the Indian, who shot two Bears one of which we found asleep.

25. The Surveyors went out early yet were not able to push the Line further than 4 miles & 205 poles. The woods were so very thick for near 4 miles that they tore the very deer skins that guarded the Bread bags. The air cleared up this morning, & we were agreeably surprised

with a plain prospect of the mountains both to the North & South of the Line. Those in the North rose 3 distinct ledges one above another, but those to the South formed no more than one single ledge, & that not entire, but in some places broken & interrupted. One of these mountains was prodigiously high, & the west end of it terminated in a horrible precipice. Their distance on either hand did not seem to exceed 6 miles. The course of those to the Northward ran W. S. W & those to the Southward about W. N. W. We could discry other mountains in the course of our Line, at a greater distance where the 2 ridges seemed to join & formed a natural Amphitheatre. Our hunters were so unlucky as to see no Game so we had no other supper, than the scanty remains of yesterdays plenty.

26. The Surveyors measured no more than 300 poles this day to a small Rivulet running to the Southward. This we judged was either a branch of Roanoke or else of deep River, which the Traders say is the North branch of Cape Fear. We determined to proceed no further West with the dividing Line. because the hills began to be so high & steep that they were not practicable for horses, especially not for ours, which had been jaded with so long & difficult a Journey. Besides our Bread was grown too scanty, & the season of the year too far advanced. We had also reason to expect snow & rain, which would raise the Rivers, & so hinder our return, perhaps for the whole winter. The last Line Tree was a Red Oak, with the trees blazed all round it. Near the place where we encampt we found a pair of Elkshorns, & discovered the track of one of them very plainly. They Commonly range to the Northward as Buffalo's do to the Southward, & these love a plain Country whilst the others delight amongst the Hills, & seldom come down so Low as the Inhabitants. The whole distance from Corrotuck Inlet to the Rivulet where we made an end is 241 miles & 230 poles, & from the place where the Commissioners of N. Carolina left us, to the end of the Line is 72 miles & 302 poles most of it hilly & exceedingly full of Underwoods.

27. This being Sunday we were not wanting in our thanks to Heaven for our constant sustenance & protection during the whole Journey to this place; nor did our Chaplain fail to put us in mind of our Duty by a sermon proper for the Occasion. Upon inquiring into our Quantity of bread, we found we had no more left than would last us a fortnight at short allowance. For this reason after the distribution was made, we recommended it to the men to manage it to the best advantage, not knowing how long we might be obliged to subsist thereon. We ordered them all to look well to their horses, & drive them up over night near the

Camp that they might be easily found next morning. There fell some small rain before noon, but it held up after Dinner, which gave us an opportunity to climb up the neighbouring Hills to take a view of the Mountains. We observ'd plainly from thence, that we were shot in betwixt the two Ridges, both which stretched away several miles to the Eastward of us. In the evening we deliberated which way would be the best for us to return. We had intended to cross over at the foot of the mountains to the head of James River, that we might be able to describe that Natural Boundary so far: but the weakness of our horses, our scantiness of bread, & the near approach of Winter put an end to that project & determined us to make the best of our way back upon the Line. We knew the worst of that & had a beaten path all the way, while we were ignorant what difficulties the other course might be attended with.

28. The horses were brought up very early but the great likelihood of rain prevented our being too hasty in decamping, & we judged right for at ten o'clock it began to rain in good earnest. However this happened luckily for the horses, which got so much the more rest by it. Our Camp being in a moist situation several of the men began to be out of order, but the remedies we applied proved very successful. The most

unlucky accident of all was Mr Dandridge had a formal fit of the gout in this place. This set our inventions at work how to carry him along in such unfortunate circumstances. It was impossible for him to ride on horseback without exposing his foot to be bruised & tormented by the Bushes. However he resolved to try had not the rain happened, seasonably to prevent him.

29. We ordered everything to be in readiness for our departure, but were stopped again by a smart rain. However what we thought a disappointment proved a real service to us, by giving Mr Dandridge time to recover so far as to be able to draw on his boot the day following. It also helped to recruit the poor horses In the afternoon it held up & our men went to drive the woods & killed 2 Bears, but the man that was bewildered before, by straggling too far from his Company lost himself a second time. We fired several guns to direct him by their report to the Camp, but all to no purpose.

30. In the morning the lost man steered a direct Course to our Camp by the sound of the Bells upon our horses. About 9 everything being in readiness, we began our march towards the rising sun. Tho' we had now finished the Line we had still a great fatigue to undergo in returning about 300 miles to our respective homes; & this fatigue was the greater, because we were obliged to march on foot most of the way to favour our horses, which were now grown so weak, that they staggered under their

----- page 798 -----

Riders. Some of them were so jaded that they were not able to carry so much as their saddles & we were obliged to leave no less than 7 of them not far from the mountains, that would not stir a step further. The first clear night we took the variation again, & found it much the same as at Corotuck Inlet. We likewise endeavoured to try the Latitude, but the wind hindered our observation from being perfect. No remarkable disaster befell any of us in our return, the worst that happened was that some fell into Creeks, & others into Rivers thro' the weakness of their horses. Providence was so good as to supply us day by day, in this lonely desert with sufficient provision. We saw no track or sign of any Indians in the whole journey. We met with several cross paths, but we judged them to be made by Buffalo's. We had the fortune to kill one of these bulky animals in coming back near Sugar Tree Creek. He was a young Bull of two years old, but equal to a full grown Stear in bigness. His legs were much shorter & his body much deeper than of the tame Cattle. His horns too were very short but very strong, with shagged hair on his head & shoulders. That on his head was coarse & frizzled, but that on his shoulders was soft like wool & long enough to spin. The flesh differs in nothing from common Beef, but only that the fat is yellower. The species must be the same with the tame Cattle, because the mixt breed will generate. It is remarkable that we were never catcht in the rain, either out or home, except once & then we found encamping on wet ground to be very uncomfortable. At other times it rained either at night or on Sundays or else after the tent was pitcht & secured by a Trench None of our company had any illness or disaster of any consequence during the whole expedition, but Heaven be praised we all returned in perfect health to our several habitations about the 22nd of November. We had been out in the whole upon the service of the Line (including going and returning) 16 weeks, & travelled above 600 miles.

Below towards the Sea our Course lay through Marshes Swamps, & Mirey Branches, and above over steep Hills Rocky grounds, or Thickets hardly penetrable. Yet notwithstanding all these Difficulties we may venture to say for ourselves, that we have performed the business faithfully & effectually in which we had the honour to be employed.

(Indorsed)
Virginia
North Carolina

Journal of the Commissrs for settling the Bounds between Virginia and Carolina

Recd with Mr Byrd's letter
of the 27th June 1729.
Recd 4th Octr 1729
Read

Editors note: I found this to be an interesting documentation of how the North Carolina and Virginia Line was established. You may see some misspelled words, but that is the way it was written at the time. These men kept their journal well documented.

**Journal of Christopher Gale et al.
during the survey of the North Carolina/Virginia boundary**

Gale, Christopher, ca. 1679-1735; Moseley, Edward, ca. 1682-1749; Lovick, John, d. 1733; Little, William, 1692-1734
September 20, 1728 - October 10, 1728
Volume 02, Pages 776-782

----- page 776 -----

[B. P. R. O. B. T. Proprieties. R. 96. No. 12.]

CONTINUATION OF THE JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE [N. C.]
COMMISSIONERS FORMERLY APPOINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENTS OF CAROLINA AND
VIRGINIA TO SETTLE THE BOUNDARIES AND RUN THE LINE BETWIXT THE TWO
COLONIES SEPT.—OCT. 1728

Having in March and April last pursuant to his Majesty's Order in Council and the Orders given by the Lords Proprietors caused a due West Line to run from Currituck Inlett to Black Water and so down to the Mouth of Nottoway and thence to red Oak on the West side of Maherron River about a Mile above Mr Kincheon's and at the Instance of the Commissioners of Virginia the Continuation of the said Line being mutually agreed to be deferred till the Fall when the Weather would be more suitable. The 10th of September was fixed for the Day of meeting on the Service again, but afterwards on the Request of the Governor of Virginia in a Letter to Sir Richard Everard Govr of North Carolina, it was consented to by the Commissioners on the part of Carolina to meet on the twentyeth of the sayd Month and accordingly on the 20th Sepr 1728.

Friday The Commissioners on both sides met at Mr Kincheon's near the last Station on Maherron and concerted Measures for proceeding the next Day with the Line.

Saturday the 21st The Line was run from the last Station on Maherron River Vizt by the Compass No 87½ Wt three Miles and 176 poles to a white Oak having in this Day's work crossed Maherron River and Camped this night with provisions Baggage &c. near John Hill's on the North Side of Fountains Creek.

Sunday the 22d Remained in the Camp and Mr Fountain the Virginia Chaplain performed Divine Service.

Monday the 23d The Line was run four miles and 5 poles to an old Field at the Mouth of Fountain's Creek on the South Side having in this Day's work crossed Maherrin River again this being the fifth and last time the Line crossed that River. Continued this Night at the former Camp near John Hill's.

Tuesday the 24th The Line was run Seven Miles and 52 Poles to a dead Hickory continued this Night still at the former Camp the Line

----- page 777 -----

continuing up the Southernly Side of Fountain's Creek just so as to clear the low Grounds of the Creek excepting crossing one or two small Branches of it by which means a great Deal of bad Ground to proceed was avoided.

Wednesday the 25th The Line was run Seven Miles and 40 poles to a dead Hickory near Beaver pond Creek which is a Branch of Fountain's Creek and there camped that Night.

Thursday the 26th The Line was run ten Miles and 160 poles to a Stake sat in the Ground, to the Northward of which near a Branch encamped this Night being a small Branch of Fountain's Creek called Cabbin Branch.

Friday 27th The Line was run nine Miles and 104 poles to pidgeon Roost Creek near Roanoke als Morattock River into which it issues.

Saturday the 28th The Line was run this Day 3 Miles and 298 poles to Roanoke als Morattock River which was crossed over a little above the mouth of 6 pound Creek, and after the Line was continued two Miles & 94 pole to a white Oak near Wm Natts in the whole 6 Miles and 121 po: this Day including the River which was 46 pole wide where we crossed it.

Sunday the 29th Remained in the Camp Mr Fountain performing Divine Service. A rainy Day, which was the first bad Weather Since our setting out with the Line.

Monday the 30th The Line was run four Miles & 220 poles having crossed Haw Tree Creek and a Small Branch of great Creek by the Side of which we camped this Night.

Tuesday Octr the 1st The Line was run Twelve Miles and 12 poles having crossed great Creek and Nutt Bush Creek, and Camped on high Ground near a Small Branch. This Night was made an observation to find the Variation of the Compass by the pole Starr and Cassiopea's knee and it was found to be near 2° & 50 Wt but this Observation not being so exact as to be depended on it was agreed to continue the former Course allowing the Variation $2^{\circ} 30'$ untill a further Tryall could be made thereof.

Wednesday the 2d The Line was run 9 Miles and 254 pole to Ohimpa Creek having crossed Mausea Creek and Yapato Creek a Branch of Ohimpa Creek. We camped this Night on the East Side of Ohimpa Creek on a Hill this Night Tryall was made again to find the Variation and it was found to be near the same as at the Mouth of Nottoway so it was agreed to continue the same course we had done.

----- page 778 -----

Thursday the 3rd The Line was run eight Miles & 180. po. crossing Tewanko Creek and camped on the low Grounds to the Westward of it.

Friday the 4th The Line was run Seven Miles and 160 poles to Hyco-ote Creek having crossed Blewing Creek and Camped in the low Ground of Hyco-ote.

Saturday the 5th The Line was run four Miles & 312 poles to a Chesnutt Oak having on this Day crossed a Southern Branch of Roanoke four Times it was about the Bigness of Maherrin River above the fording place, but at this time of the Year but little water in it, but discovered where the Freshes had been very high in it and by the Sand and Flatts and Banks and other Marks it was concluded on to be a Branch of the River which we took to be what is usually called the Southern Branch of Roanoke als Morattock, but as we were informed afterwards by old Capt Hicks and other Traders it is a Branch of the great Southern Branch on which last, far higher up is said to be the old Lawra Indian Town and at a Distance beyond that, the River winding Southernly runs under the Foot of the Mountains and lockes in with the Head of the Yapatto Yatkin or pedee River in South Carolina but the Mountains were judged to be at a great Distance from us in the Course our Line went: The Course of them being about South West or more Westernly. This Day on a very high Hill we caused a Man to climb up the Top of an high Tree but could make no Discovery: upon our Crossing the aforesaid Branch of the River this Day the third time there was a very high red Banck on the West side judged above 50 foot High a very remarkable place and being of Opinion We had proceeded far enough we moved for a Conference with the Virginia Commissioners upon it but they desiring we would continue the Line till Night, it was agreed to, and we camped on the low Grounds of the River; in the Evening the Commissioners being all together, the matter was moved again and we the Commissioners for Carolina gave our Opinion that we had proceeded as far as the Service required, and that to go farther would be but a needless Charge and Trouble and therefore were willing to go no farther. It was answered by the Virginia Commissioners that they should not regard what we did, if we would not go with the Line any farther they would go on without us, but this was said only by two of them and Coll Fitzwilliams not having declared himself we desired his opinion: to which he answered, there was a Majority of the Virginia Commissioners had declared themselves Then it was urged by the Carolina Commissioners that as all the Commissioners were appointed jointly to carry on the Work, we thought that the Matter should be concerted jointly, for we had understood by the

----- page 779 -----

Silence of one of the Commissioners that he was of Opinion with us, but this Method was refused. Then we proposed that Mr Irwin whom we had formerly chosen, or any person we should mutually agree on might keep the Minutes of our Conference, but it was answered by them that any one might take what Minutes they pleased, they should take their own. Then the Debate was resumed again about proceeding farther and it was urged by us, that it was no where determined either by our Commission or by the King's Order how far we should go, and therefore that point was left to us, for his Majesty's Order only directed that the Line should be run towards the Mountains (which Surely could not be construed quite to the Mountains) and that the Bounds should be settled betwixt the two Governments which we had already done, not only thro' the Settlements but about fifty Miles without the Inhabitants And if at any Time hereafter Settlements should be made there, as was very unlikely in so barren a place, at least for a very long time, the Division might be continued by a Surveyor, on each Side, as Occasion required, We told them we had gone as far as we, on our part, proposed to ourselves, when we sett out or farther, and that we should proceed no further: Upon which they declared they would proceed without us, We told them their Commission might impower them to proceed without us, if we had refused to join at first with them: But we had joined with them and jointly with them run the Line, As far as was needfull; But however we were not to govern our Selves by their Commission from the Govr of Virginia; but his Majesty's Order in Council we submitted to, and having Settled the Bounds so far without the Inhabitants we thought we had fulfilled his Majesty's Order as well as the Lords proprietors. And further that his

Majesty's Order in Council directed Virginia to join with Carolina in running the Line. We conceived they could not continue it further without Us, and if their Commission impowered them to do it, it exceeded his Majesty's Order, which we in all points acquiesced in. But they still insisted upon it, that they were determined to proceed without us; We told them it would be done ex parte And we asked them if they thought it would be a Boundary, they answered no, we told them it was then to little purpose for them to proceed, but as they pleased as to that, we should protest agt it, that their proceedings might be no ways Conclusive or binding to us. We then asked them if they would compleat the Line as far as We had gone, and exchange plans, which they consented to, provided it was ready by Monday morning, not to hinder them; We told them if it was work necessary a necessary time should be allowed it. But afterwards they were more moderate, it was also

----- page 780 -----

propounded by the Carolina Commissioners that the proposals agreed on by the two Governments, which was the plan and Ground Work of our proceedings, required the fixing Natural Bounds where it could be conveniently done And that in several places where we had run the Line Natural Bounds could be more Commodiously appointed, which on our part we were willing to settle and agree to, which they answered they would not undertake to determine that Matter, we told them the proposals had referred it to the Commissioners, nor could any else so well judge of the Conveniences and advantage of the Settlements, nor know the Difference and the Lands so well for Quantity and Quality to make proper Exchanges and Equivalents; but they utterly refused to intermeddle with it, which made us suspect they had some design by representing the Matter Home in their own Favour to get such Natural Bounds fixed as might be to the prejudice of our Country. And this we thought proper to minute down. Afterwards we of Carolina on Conference among ourselves, lest any Handle or Advantage might be made to our prejudice by their proceedings, thought it best to make our protest: And our Instructions also requiring Us upon any Difference, that we could not accommodate with them to enter our Dissent and give them a Copy, which accordingly we determined to do before we parted.

Sunday. Octr the 6th The parson performed Service, Afternoon Plans were drawn by the Surveyors and every thing preparing to finish, and having got over all Disputes all parties were in better temper, and passed the Evening in our old Company very chearfully and amicably.

Monday. the 7th This Day our plans being finished having mutually Signed them they were exchanged; this We conceived to be a tacit Confession in them, that We had done with the Bounds, and that they could not carry on the Bounds alone: however as they persisted in their Design to proceed we prepared our Protest, wherein we avoided every thing that might look like Reflection, tho we had many reasons to induce us to believe their proceeding further was not altogether for the publick, for tho' we were determined to yield no point to the prejudice of our Country, Yet were desirous to proceed with all Decency and Temper, and accordingly very briefly entered our Dissent to their proceeding with the Bounds with our General Reasons that induced Us to desist which having read to them, We delivered them a Copy of, and they accepted without any reply to it, which was in these words.

We the Underwritten Commissioners for the Government of No Carolina in Conjunction with the Commissioners on the part of Virginia having run the Line for the Division of the two Colonies from Currituck

----- page 781 -----

Inlett to the Southern Branch of Roanoke River being in the whole about One hundred and Seventy Miles and near fifty Miles without the Inhabitants being of Opinion that the Line was run as far as would be

requisite for a very long time and judged the carrying it farther would be a needless Charge and trouble, and the Grand Debate which had so long subsisted between the two Governments about Wyanoke River or Creek being settled at our former Meeting in the Spring when we were ready on our part to have gone with the Line to the Utmost Inhabitants which if it had been done the Line at any time after might have been continued at an Easy Expence by a Surveyor or on each Side, and if at any time hereafter there should be Occasion to carry the Line on further than we have now run it (which we think will not be in an age or two) it may be done in the same easy Manner without the Expence that now attends it. And on a Conference of all the Commissioners we having communicated our Sentiments, thereon declared our opinion that we had gone as far as the Service required and thought proper to proceed no further. To which it was answered by the Commissioners of Virginia that they should not regard what we did; But we conceived that by Virtue of his Majesty's Order in Council they were to act in Conjunction with the Commissioners appointed for Carolina. And having accordingly run the Line jointly so far and exchanged plans thereof objected that they could not carry on the Bounds Singly, but that their proceeding without Us would be irregular and ivalid, and that it would be no Boundary, and thought it proper to enter our Dissent thereto Wherefore for the Reasons aforesd in the name of his Excellency the palatin and the rest of the true and absolute Lords proprietors of Carolina. We do hereby Dissent and disallow of any further proceeding with the Bounds without our Concurrence therewith, and pursuant to our Instructions do give this our Dissent in Writing Dated at a Southern Branch of Roanoke this Seventh Day of October 1728.

About two of the Clock we parted very complacently wishing them a Good Journey to the Mountains and they us Home, and Coll Fitzwilliams One of the Commissioners returned back with us. This Night we camped at Blew-wing Keeping a Watch, our Numbers being reduced and we in the Road-way of the Northern Indians.

Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday we Travailed and got to ffrancis Young's on Morattuck River where we parted and took Several Courses Home being favoured with Good Weather most of the time we were out, having had the Good Luck too to miss several very bad places to have passed, Especially at Fountains' Creek and Morattock River which made

----- page 782 -----

us perform the Business in much Shorter Time than we at first expected. And thus with God's Blessing we have settled the Bounds that have been so long controverted betwixt the Two Governments having observed his Majesty's and the Lords proprietors Orders; and we hope given satisfaction, having used our greatest Care and best Endeavours in it, with this Happiness that in the whole proceeding there was not on our part the least Animosity or Heat among us; and if at any time there was any Difference in Opinion it was argued and agreed before we ever came into Debate with the Virginia Commissioners: which Harmony and Accord we cannot help mentioning, not only as it was a Singular Pleasure to Us, but of great Service to the Work we were upon.

J. LOVICK

C. GALE

W. LITTLE

E. MOSELEY.

**Minutes of the North Carolina Governor's Council
North Carolina. Council**

August 05, 1728 - August 06, 1728
Volume 02, Pages 770-773

[Council Journal.]

North Carolina—ss.

At a Council Held At the Council Chamber in Edenton the 5th day of August Anno Dom 1728

Present

Sir Richard Everard Bart Govr &c
Christopher Gale Esq Member of the Council
J Lovick Esq Member of the Council
E Moseley Esq Member of the Council
R Sanderson Esq Member of the Council
T Harvey Esq Member of the Council
E Gale Esq Member of the Council
J Worley Esq Member of the Council

----- page 771 -----

The Last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Pricklove was Produced before the Honoble the Governor and was proved by the affirmation of Elizabeth Elliot one of the People called Quakers and referred for consideration till to morrow morning

August the 6th the Govr and Council met again Present as before.

And upon the Debate of this Will it appearing that Administration is already granted to all the Daughters of the said Elizabeth Pricklove the said Paper or Will having been concealed Thereupon It is ordered that the said Paper lye in the Office and that Sumōns Issue requiring the Adminrs to attend the next Setting and bring with them the Admiçon granted on the said Estate and Shew cause if they have any why the said Will should not be allowed of and Letters Testamentary accordingly granted thereon to the Exr therein named.

Upon a Caveat Entered by Mr Pugh against William Whiteheads obtaining a patent for a Tract of Land in Bertie precinct The same is continued till next council

Upon a Caveat Entered by Nathaniel Martin against John Martins obtaining a Patent for a Tract of Land of one hundred and Fifty acres lying in Pasquotank Lapsed in May Last And the Parties appearing and several Evidences on both sides Sworn and the Matter being fully debated This Board is of Opinion Nathaniel has not Seated and planted the Land pursuant to the Tenure of the Patent granted for the same It is thereupon Ordered that a patent Issue to the sd John Martin as prayed for

Read the Petition of Richard Odam shewing that in the year 1704 he Entered four hundred acres of Land on the Honey pot swamp as by a copy of said entry appears and that Joseph Daniel knowing the said Entry procured a Verginia Survey and patent for the same Land calling it Two hundred and five acres altho the said Land then and now is part of this Province Praying a Caveat may be Entered against the

said Joseph Daniels obtaining a Patent for the sd Land and that he be permitted to proceed and survey his entry and Patent the same.

Thereupon it is ordered That Sumōns Issue to the Parties requiring them to attend next Board

Read the Petition of William Gray shewing that John Bryant in the year 1723 obtained a patent for 640 acres of Land lying in Bertie precinct which is not seated as the Law directs Therefore prays a Lapse patent may be granted him for the same.

Ordered That a Patent Issue as prayed for

----- page 772 -----

Read the Petition of John Gray Shewing that William Gray in the year 1723 obtained a Patent for 640 acres of Land lying in Bertie precinct on Stone house Creek which is not seated as the Law directs Therefore prays a Lapse patent may be granted him for the same

Read the Petition of Julia Swain Shewing that Jacob Blount sometime agoe obtained a Patent for Two hundred and fifty acres of Land lying in Chowan which is not seated &c Therefore prays a Lapse may be granted him for the same

Ordd that a Patent Issue as prayed for

Read the Petition of John Bond Shewing That Thomas Busby in the year 1719-20 obtained a Patent for 640 Acres of Land wch is not seated &c Therefore prays a Lapse patent may be granted him for the same
Ordered that a patent Issue as prayed for

Read the Petition of John Pope Shewing That William Gray sometime agoe obtained a patent for Two hundred and ffifty acres of Land wch is not seated &c Therefore prays a Lapse patent may be granted him for the same

Ordered that a Patent Issue as prayed for

Read the Petition of Edward Lillington shewing that a Tract of Land patented by George Lillington sometime agoe lying at Allegator called the White Oak Land which not being seated &c Therefore prays a Lapse patent may be granted him for the same

Ordered that a patent Issue as prayed for

Read the Petition of George Lillington shewing that Edward Lillington some time agoe obtained a patent for a Tract of Land called the Back Land in Allegator which is not seated &c Therefore prays a Lapse patent may be granted him for the same.

Ordered that a patent Issue as prayed for

Read the Petition of William Turner shewing that Saml Northey sometime agoe took up and Patented 160 acres of Land lying on the North side of Little River which is not seated &c Therefore prays a Lapse patent may be granted him for the same.

Ordered that a Patent Issue as prayed for

Read the Petition of Ephriam Overman Shewing that John Pegg sometime agoe obtained a Patent for 40 acres of Land which is not seated & planted thereon as the Law directs Therefore Prays a Lapse patent may be granted him for the said Land

Ordered that a patent Issue as prayed for

Ordered that a New Comission of the Peace Issue for Beauford and Hyde Precincts directed to the old Members and Thomas Smith and Thomas Bonner

----- page 773 -----

Ordered that a New Comission Issue for Chowan precinct directed to the old Members and Richard Parker and John Somner

Ordered that a New Comission Issue for Pasquotank precinct directed to the old members and Charles West Gabriel Burnham Robt Morgan and Mack Scarborough

Ordered that a New Comission of the Peace Issue for Perquims Precinct Directed to the old members and Joseph Jessop and Charles Perry

By order
J LOVICK Secty

Letter from William Gooch to the Board of Trade of Great Britain

Gooch, William, Sir, 1681-1751

August 26, 1728

Volume 02, Pages 773-775

[B. P. R. O. B. T. Virginia. Vol. 18. R. 95.]

LIEUTENANT GOVr GOOCH TO LORDS OF TRADE. AUGUST 26th 1728

My Lords

Having received advice that application hath been made to your Lordships for repealing a Law made here in the year 1726 for the more effectual preventing the bringing Tobacco from North Carolina and the Bounds in controversie: I take the first opportunity to Lay before your Lordships the reason of passing that Law & then to obviate some objections which I hear have been offered to your Lordships against it.

As the people of Verginia have from its first settlement applied themselves solely to the making of Tobacco so they have from time to time tied themselves up to such certain rules in the planting, tending, curing and packing of it as they judged most expedient to advance and support its Reputation in the European markets, and to prevent all fraudulent practices whereby their staple Commodity might be depreiated this naturally led them to consider and guard against the indirect practices of their

Neighbours; since all their Regulations must have been rendered vain; if the next Province was left at Liberty to pour in upon them all such trash Tobacco they could make and to export it hence as the Manufacture of Virginia This so much concerned the Virginia Interest that to prevent it an Act was made in the year 1679 whereby the importation of Tobacco from Carolina & other Parts without the Capes was prohibited under the Penalty of Forfeiture thereof. This Act continued in force until the year 1705 when all the Lands of the Colony were revised and brought into one Body and then an Act almost in the same words was prepared against the importing Tobacco from North Carolina under

----- page 774 -----

the like Penalty with the former; which last Act as I am informed, was seen and approved of your Lordships before it passed the Assembly here. But as neither of the Acts were found effectual to prevent the mischief Tobacco being still clandestinely brought in to Virginia from Carolina and shipped off there could be no forfeiture without a previous seizure. It was judged necessary by this last Act in 1726 to lay a further Penalty on the seller and purchaser of Such Tobacco which is all the Alteration this last Law has made in all the former Prohibitions. And if the Reasons upon which these Prohibitions are founded be just and prudent I doubt not the enforcing the same by an additional Penalty, will, by your Lordships be judged so too.

I hear only of three objections my Lords against the continuing of this Act. First That the discouraging the People of Carolina from making of Tobacco will lessen his Majestys Revenue.

The second. That it will force the people of Carolina upon Manufactures prejudicial to the Trade of Great Britain.

The third. That it is unjust and unneighbourly towards the people of that Province.

As to first I believe it is demonstrable that his Majestys Revenue is no ways increased by the importation of more Tobacco than can be consumed in Great Britain since for all of that which is exported the whole Duty is drawn back, and as the Tobacco made in Carolina is of that sort which must be exported being not fit for the home consumption, it is plain the customes will no ways be increased thereby, nor suffer any diminition if there was not one Pound made in that Province.

To the second, it must be annexed that the Inhabitants of North Carolina have been under the same restraint for these fifty years past and no such Manufactures have as yet been sett up amongst them and to be presumed that while they have other Commodities such as Pitch Tar, Pork, Rice, Hides and Tallow with which they have hitherto supplied themselves by way of Barter with the People of Virginia and the other Plantations there will be no danger of their undertaking Manufactures of their own where they are provided with very few materials and can be supplied by their neighbours at a cheaper Rate. But my Lords give me leave to Say that they who made this objection did not consider how much greater inconveniences may happen to the Manufactures of Great Britain should the Inhabitants of Virginia by an overstocking of the Tobacco Markets and in consequence thereof the lowering of its price, find themselves under a necessity of leaving off planting and endeavouring to cloath themselves with their own Manufactures, for which they

----- page 775 -----

have abundant more materials both for Woolen and Linnen than the people of North Carolina can possibly have for many years.

As to the last objection of the injustice of our neighbours of Carolina who having no Ports of their own are denied the benefit of their neighbours Ports to ship off the produce of their Labour. Your Lordships I hope will allow me to say, according to the general Rule that every one ought so to use his own as thereby to do no injury to his Neighbour, which will hold good as well in common Policy as Morality So that the Inhabitants of Carolina have no reason to complain if they are restrained from making use of the Ports and Harbours of Virginia, when it is prejudicial to its own Trade and does manifest injury to its own Inhabitants if the people of Carolina will make Tobacco, and can ship it from their own Ports it will then be known where it was made and Virginia will receive no discredit by it, but if they will put off their Trash as the Product of Virginia it is a cheat upon the Buyer, and the general Trade of this Colony must suffer by it.

My Lords thus I have endeavoured to state this case in the clearest light I can and submit it to your Lordships judgement for as I had no hand in making the Law now in question, I am little concerned in its fate whether it stands or falls; only I should be sorry to find the people of Virginia disobliged by the Repeal of this Act, which has for a long time been judged of great importance to the Colony, when at the same time it only indulges a few in the next Province to employ themselves in that which will bring no Reputation to the Tobacco Trade and indeed if what the Merchants in England urge be true, that there is more Tobacco already sent from hence than can be vended in the European Markets: Your Lordships are the best judges whether the opening a new source be at this time seasonable

I am with great duty and respect

My Lords
Your Lordships
most faithfull and most
obedient humble servant
WILLIAM GOOCH.

Virginia
Augst 26th 1728.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION
Granville County Genealogical Society 1746, Inc.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip+4 _____ Phone _____

E-mail (required) _____

Please check one: Individual Membership \$15.00 Family Membership \$20.00

New Renewal Gift

If gift, give name and address of person giving gift _____

Surnames being researched _____

If you do not wish your name and address sent to inquiring correspondents, please indicate:

Make check payable to: Granville County Genealogical Society 1746, Inc.
Mail to: P.O. Box 1746, Oxford, North Carolina 27565-1746

BOOKS FOR SALE

Books can be ordered from our Society: GCGS 1746, Inc., P.O. Box 1746, Oxford, NC 27564-1746

Volume I Granville County Cemetery Book	\$10.00
Volume II Granville County Cemetery Book	\$20.00
Volume III Granville County Cemetery Book.....	\$20.00
Volume IV Granville County Cemetery Book	\$20.00
Volume V Granville County Cemetery Book.....	\$29.00 (order at Lulu.com)
Hobgood Family of Granville County 1850	\$20.00
Hobgood Family of Granville County before 1850	\$30.00

NOTICE

Books can be ordered from www.lulu.com
Pay through them by Paypal, Credit Cards

Granville County Genealogical Society 1746, Inc.

P.O. Box 1746

Oxford, NC 27565-1746

Web site: www.gccgs.org

Address Service Requested