

Olde Dobbs Trail

Newsletter of the OLD DOBBS COUNTY GENEALOGY SOCIETY

P. O. Box 617, Goldsboro, NC 27530

AUGUST 1990

VOL. 6 No. 2

NEXT MEETING
22 SEPTEMBER 1990
WESTERN SIZZLIN STEAK HOUSE
100 N. Berkeley Blvd.
11:30 AM

QUERIES

HANDLEY: John HANDLEY, SR., b. ca 1740, Dobbs Co., NC married to Celia Boykin, and had at least two children, John, Jr., and Isaac. John HANDLEY shows up in the Orange County, NC, 1810 census. DOES ANYONE KNOW WHERE HE DIED? He was one of the first judges in Wayne Co and also served one term in the NC General Assembly. John's father, Mark HANDLEY, was an early pioneer and lived in Dobbs/Johnston Counties as early as 1745.

PHILLIPS: Seeking any descendants of Mason PHILLIPS, Jeremiah PHILLIPS and Mark PHILLIPS, all of whom appear in Craven and Lenoir records between 1750 and 1790.

ANNOUNCEMENT

CLAUDE H. MOORE will take a group on a Confederate History tour Friday, September 21 to Petersburg, Richmond, and Fredericksburg. The bus will come from La Grange, through Goldsboro, Mount Olive to Turkey, Clinton and then through Smithfield. The group will stay in Richmond the first night and Frederick the second. Cost \$125 per person, double occupancy. Cost does not include food or admissions. Carry lunch the first day.

Deadline September first unless someone drops out.

WAYNE CO. CR103.311.5 MINUTE DOCKET SUPERIOR COURT 1837-1852

MAR 1839

JOHN ANDERSON - JULIA ANDERSON - DIVORCE
STATE VS HERRING HUTCHINGS - MURDER - NOT GUILTY
LEM'L BEST VS ELIZABETH BEST - DIVORCE.....
INQUEST OVER BODY OF LOVIT FORE

MARCH 1841

INQUEST OVER BODY OF JONATHAN ROUSE
INQUEST OVER BODY OF JOHN SMITH
JOHN LANGSTON VS PATIENCE LANGSTON - DIVORCE.....
STATE VS ROBERT DAVIS - MURDER- TAKE TO SAMPSON CO FOR TRIAL

OCTOBER 1843

JESSE APPLEWHITE VS CLARKEY APPLEWHITE - DIVORCE.....

SEPTEMBER 1844

INQUEST OVER BODY OF ELIAS ROSS

APRIL 1846

INQUEST OVER BODY OF WILLIE GARRIS
EVELINE B. FORT VS WILLIAM B. F. FORT - DIVORCE

APRIL 1848

WILLIAM F. BROWN VS APPY BROWN - DIVORCE
SALLY JONES VS BENJAMIN JONES - DIVORCE
CHRISTAIN PERKINS VS EXUM PERKINS - DIVORCE

SPRING TERM 1850

CHARLOTTE STILL VS GEORGE STILL - DIVORCE

1851

PRUDENCE H. BRIGGS VS WILLIAM S. BRIGGS - DIVORCE
JOHN SYKES VS ELIZABETH SYKES - DIVORCE
DANIEL GRIFFIN VS LEAH GRIFFIN - DIVORCE
POLLY PRICE VS THOMAS PRICE - DIVORCE

1852

INQUEST OVER BODY OF JOHN J. HAMILTON

CR103.311.6

SPRING 1853

INQUEST OVER BODIES OF WEBB HILL, JAMES DANIEL, AND
BRYAN SOUTHERLAND

FALL 1853

INQUEST OVER BODY OF HENRY ROBERTS

SPRING 1854

ARTHUR SASSER & BRYANT JOHNSON - CHARGED WITH MURDER - MOVED
TO GREENE COUNTY
WILLIAM HOLMES - LARCENY - 39 LASHES

SPRING 1855

NANCY CAMPBELL VS JOHN CAMPBELL - DIVORCE....

FALL 1855

CHARITY HOUSTON VS CALVIN HOUSTON - DIVORCE....

SPRING 1856

SOLOMAN HERRING - MURDER - GUILTY OF FELONY - 9 MAY 1856
TO BE HANGED

BLARNEY? WILLIAMS VS FANNY A WILLIAMS - DIVORCE....

FENELOPE SMITH VS WILLIAM B. SMITH - DIVORCE....

INQUEST OVER EPHRAIM ELLIES, NEGRO GIRL MARY....

FALL 1856

NICHOLAS BEST - MURDER

DECEMBER 1856

JOHN LEWIS SPENCER CHANGED NAME TO JOHN LEWIS ALBERTSON

SPRING 1857

INQUEST OVER CHARLOTTE BARNS OR BURNS OR BUNN?

JAMES PEACOCK, RICHARD HODGES

SPRING 1858

MARY ANN JORDAN VS FRANCIS JORDAN - DIVORCE....

SALLY ANN HOLT VS BRYAN C. HOLT - DIVORCE....

FALL 1860

WILLIAM B. FLOWERS CHANGED NAME TO WILLIAM B. JOYNER

INQUEST OVER RACHEL MONDAY, JONATHAN GIFFORP, LEMON PRICE

RICHARD ANDERSON.

SPRING 1861

INQUEST OVER NOAH TURNAGE, ROBERT COTTON, BENJAMIN ELLIS
MARSHALL BROCK

FALL 1861

JAMES A. WORRELL VS SUSAN WORRELL - DIVORCE....

INQUEST OVER WILLIAM PRIVETT, SR., GEORGE DINKINS, A. R. DUNN

SPRING 1864

INQUEST OVER JOSEPH KORNAGAY

I AM UNABLE TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE ABOVE INFORMATION FROM THE
COURT DOCKET BECAUSE I RECEIVED THE PAPER WITHOUT A NAME BUT
WE APPRECIATE THE WORK.

MUNICIPAL MILESTONES

EMMA R. EDWARDS

- 1700—John Lawson, English surveyor and historian, begins 1,000-mile journey along Neuse River and back country.
- 1701—Population of North Carolina (estimated) 5,000.
- 1709—First history of N. C. published by John Lawson. Monument on Wayne County Court House square later erected to Lawson's memory.
- 1710—Tuscarora Indians, living along Neuse, protest against seizure of lands and enslavement of their people by white settlers.
- 1711—First Tuscarora War; John Lawson captured and put to death at Cotechna (near Snow Hill) by Indians, who also captured but released Baron De Graffenried, founder of New Bern. Indians defeated with help of Col. Barnwell and South Carolina troops.
- 1712—Indians charge whites violated peace treaty signed the year before, and launch second war.
- 1713—End of Tuscarora Indian Wars; Indian prisoners sold as slaves. Snow Hill monument commemorates end of war.
- 1714—Tuscarora Indians migrate to New York State.
- 1750—White settlers along Neuse increasing in number, among them many Quakers.
- 1775—Only 1 in 30 could read and write. Revolution brewing.
- 1776—Ezekiel Slocumb led band of 80 Duplin Rangers to Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, near Wilmington, where defeat of Tories and British marked first victory for American arms.
- 1776—Mary Slocumb (or Polly), wife of Ezekiel, dreamed at her home near Dudley that her husband was slain in battle; saddling her mare, she rode through the night 75 miles to the battlefield at Moore's Creek Bridge; finding her husband safe, she stayed to nurse the wounded. Monument at Dudley; remains of couple at Battlefield National Park, near Wilmington.
- 1779—Wayne County formed from western half of Dobbs County; eastern half became Greene and Lenoir. County named for Gen. Anthony Wayne, daredevil Revolutionary general, whose brilliant victory at Stony Point on the Hudson July 1779 was occasion for Congressional Medal of Honor and widespread tribute throughout nation. (Old Dobbs County Court House site at Bizzell's Mill, 12 miles east of Goldsboro; monument marks the spot).
- 1780—First Wayne County court held at home of Josiah Sasser on Little River. Population of Wayne County 5,000, one-fifth slaves. Principal trade: corn, cotton, tobacco, hogs, cattle, hides, and turpentine.
- 1782—Court House built at Waynesborough, county seat on north bank of Neuse.
- 1787—Waynesborough (also named for "Mad" Anthony Wayne) incorporated; boat landing on Neuse; population 150.
- 1787—First court held at county seat; punishments ranged from stocks and pillory to branding, whipping, and burning at the stake for slaves (Negro woman thus put to death in 1805 for poisoning four white persons).
- 1790—Population Wayne County 6,133, including one-fourth slaves (in whom was considerable Indian blood). Joseph Green, who owned 70 slaves, was largest slave-holder; Kirby ancestor.
- 1816—Paul Coor-Pender journeyed to Florida Everglades to bring back his father's murderer, David Jernigan, who was tried and hung.
- 1820-1840—The Great Exodus, in which many young men left Wayne County by wagon and carriage, taking their slaves with them, to settle in and develop Alabama, Mississippi, and other "deep" Southern states.
- 1825—Waynesborough half-way stop for stage-coach line from New Bern to Raleigh; fare 12½ cents a mile. 12-hour trip to New Bern. Goldsboro later became stage-coach stop. Creech's Store, after town moved. Horses were changed every 15 miles.
- 1835—Shift from corn to cotton as major crop became pronounced after War of 1812.
- 1836—First steam saw mill 4 miles north of Goldsboro cut railroad ties. Maj. Matthew T. Goldsborough, member of a prominent Maryland family, asst. chief engineer for the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, arrived to survey right of way for new line to be built by state; boarded with Chas. J. Nelson of Waynesborough and Mrs. Isham Faison of Faison.
- 1838—Upon suggestion of Mr. Goldsborough, Arnold Borden built a hotel at "Cross-roads," near intersection of Walnut and Center Streets. Village was stop-over point and place to change engines.
- 1839—First train came into town Feb. 23, 1838, with cannon salute and big celebration; suggested name by Willis Hall, local contractor, honoring surveyor Goldsborough met with general approval.
- 1840—Wilmington & Weldon Railroad (later Atlantic Coast Line), at that time longest railroad in the world, 161½ miles, completed. Shed over tracks in front of Borden Hotel added later, and engine house was one block north. Shed burned in 1880's.
- 1840—Inter-denominational church built at Waynesborough.
- 1841—First Sunday School taught in Waynesborough by C. J. Nelson, harness-maker.
- 1845—Agitation to move County seat from Waynesborough to Goldsborough resulted in vote which was lost: 117 for removal, 930 against.
- 1845-1860—Everettesville, village 6 miles south of Goldsboro, flourished before War.
- 1847—Goldsborough incorporated Jan. 18, 1847. First newspaper, Weekly Telegraph, published by Geo. W. Strong. Troops in Mexican War.
- 1847—Tax rate 30 cents on \$100, 75 cents poll tax. Population 100. Bill Burnett, free Negro, opened first Barber Shop (all early barbers Negroes). First Town Commissioners: Jno. A. Green, chairman; Silas Webb, Stephen D. Phillips, Wm. B. Edmundson, Jas. Griswold, W. Strong. Troops in Mexican War. Many houses moved from old to new County seat by mule and logs.
- 1848—Mexican War over; troops return. Election again scheduled, and gigantic picnic held in hickory nut grove where present Library stands, with ice-cooled spring water and whiskey to influence vote in favor of moving County seat, which was carried.
- 1850—Former Wayne County Court House erected at cost of \$17,000, red brick building. Last Court held in Waynesborough. Wm. and John Robinson, Irish settlers, taught school; Wm. published Goldsboro Patriot.

- 1850—One out of seven could read and write; no literate Negroes. Large number slaves introduced from now on into rapidly-expanding cotton and tobacco sections.
- 1850—Wayne County population: 7,802 whites, 5,684 Negroes; Goldsboro 175. Tax rate 40 cents on \$100 valuation on real estate; \$1.25 poll tax. Candidates for elective office engaged traveling bars and served drinks (whiskey 10 cents a quart) along with campaign speeches; one sheriff spent \$700 on his campaign (Thompson).
- 1850-1857—Methodist (now on Spruce St., Primitive Baptist), Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches built. Borden Hotel becomes school; burned in 1866. Willow Dale Cemetery opened.
- 1854—Part of Wayne annexed to Wilson County, exception Jacob Hooks who refused to be considered anything but Wayne resident.
- 1856—N. C. Railroad (later leased to Southern) 223 miles long, built by State, completed from Goldsboro to Charlotte via Greensboro.
- 1857—Wayne Female College, "Middle Building," erected at cost of \$20,000; 4-story red brick building stood on N. Wm. St. until razed in 1927. Served as Confederate and then Federal Hospital 1862-65. Nine o'clock curfew; Court House bell rung nightly; patrolled streets.
- 1858—Atlantic & N. C. Railroad completed to Morehead City (Mullet Line), later Norfolk & Southern, then A. & E. C. Whipping post abolished; stood on Court House square. Prior to 1860, slave market stood next to Weil's store, raised platform called Washington Tower.
- 1859—Tax rate 50 cents, poll \$1.50. Gidden's Jewelry Store opened, oldest continuous business. "Great Eastern" machine shops near present A. & P.
- 1860—Population of Goldsboro 985. City limits extended 300 feet beyond original limits of Elm, William, George, and Boundary (now Holly). \$15 spent on powder for July 4th celebration; military convention ball held. First daily paper "Rough Notes," 10x12 inches, Lawrence & Blount, suspended during War.
- 1860—E. B. Borden, Sr., opened first bank (later Bank of Wayne). \$35 appropriated for Goldsboro Rifles for protection. First Fair not very successful, as election of Abraham Lincoln overshadowed everything; Gov. Moses of S. C. addressed rally on "Secession."
- 1860—Holloman War, feud between Holloman and Cogdell families over sale of land; siege by Sheriff Ollin Coor resulted in final surrender.
- 1861—Population over 1200. Young ladies at Wayne Female College made battle flag for Goldsboro Rifles. Town Hall and Market House built in middle of Ash St. near E. Center; contained guard house or "calaboose"; stood for 40 years until torn down in 1900. Wm. Bonitz had envelope factory, which supplied Confederate government.
- 1861—Goldsboro Rifles and Goldsboro Volunteers left on New Bern train for defense of Ft. Macon April 15 after Ft. Sumter was fired upon. In all 22 companies went from Wayne into Confederate Army; heavy losses.
- 1862—Families from New Bern and coast refugeed to Goldsboro as coastal defenses fell into Federal hands. Battle for Neuse River Bridge, 4 miles below Goldsboro, important link between seaport Wilmington and Confederate capital Richmond; bridge burned by Foster's men. Bridge was rebuilt, but in 1865 both railway and highway bridges were burned by Confederates to delay approach of Federal troops coming up from Ft. Fisher and Wilmington.
- 1863—Confederate President Jefferson Davis and staff inspect military defenses of Goldsboro on trip from Charleston and Wilmington back to Confederate capital, Nov. 7, 1863. W. T. Dortch, Sr., Senator in Confederate States Congress.
- 1865—Battle of Bentonville March 19, 20, 21, where Sherman defeated Jos. E. Johnston, last major engagement of War Between the States, 18 miles from Goldsboro. Sherman, en route to Raleigh from Columbia, S. C., entered state March 4, occupied Fayetteville March 10; on March 16 defeated Hardee in skirmish at Averasboro (Harnett County). March 21, Gen. Bragg removed Confederate forces from Goldsboro by Hooks River Bridge. Goldsboro had already surrendered to Schofield by time Sherman arrived. Sherman had previously agreed upon Goldsboro as a rendezvous point for Federal forces from New Bern, Wilmington, and points South; for two weeks over 100,000 Union soldiers camped in or near Goldsboro while Sherman went to City Point, Petersburg, Va., to confer with President Lincoln and Gen. Grant on surrender terms; officers took forcible occupancy of town's best homes. Sherman returned and led his forces to Raleigh April 12, following Lee's surrender on April 9 at Appomattox. Johnston surrendered to Sherman at Hillsboro April 26. Bummers and stragglers pillaged, foraged, burned, and abused.
- 1865—Yankee, J. H. Place, elected mayor of Goldsboro, with Negroes voting for first time. Freedman's Bureau set up, Glavis in charge. For four years, ten companies of Union soldiers, mostly Negroes, occupied Goldsboro, being quartered at old Fair Grounds at foot of S. John St. Town had Negro aldermen and policemen during Reconstruction period, and white teachers for Negro schools.
- 1865—Fine crop year; produce sold to Yankees. Many old businesses reopened and new ones started up, including H. Weil & Bros., founded in 1865 by Herman Weil who had clerked for Henry Oettinger, served in the Confederate Army and returned to Goldsboro, where his brothers, Henry and Sol, joined him. First Post Office opened, N. Center Street.
- 1866—500 Swiss immigrants brought to section to replace liberated slaves' as farm laborers; unfamiliar climate made them unwilling to remain. Due to liberation of slaves, plantation system was doomed, and tenant farming superseded old system.
- 1867—Julius A. Bonitz, brother of Wm., German scholar, revived "Rough Notes" newspaper, changing it to "Goldsboro Messenger"; also built Messenger Opera House and Arlington Hotel in later years; active in plea for schools and in Democratic party; later moved to Wilmington.
- 1868—New town constitution adopted; population 2,007, including 24 prisoners in jail who were counted to swell the total and increase number of magistrates.
- 1869—Disastrous fire; "Messenger" burned out but printed paper under tree. In 1871 and 1884, other big fires scourged town, latter the worst, described thus: "Small boy, cigarette, high wind, and no water." Gave rise to law passed "No more wooden store buildings." Cisterns soon abandoned in favor of waterworks and volunteer fire department.

- 1870—Stanley Undertaking establishment opened. Cultivation of strawberries begun in section, Mt. Olive and Fremont incorporated; Whitehall Pikeville and Eureka develop afterwards, also Dudley.
- 373-75—Messenger Bldgs. (Goldsboro Book Store) and Hotel Kennon built to replace burned structures (earlier hotels Griswold House and Gregory House).
- 1874—Upon death of Gov. Tod R. Caldwell, Curtis H. Brogden, Goldsboro native and Lt.-Gov. (Republican) succeeds to governorship; lived on farm now in northern section of city limits.
- 1875—Taxable property in Wayne valued at \$2,809,211 (real and personal).
- 1877—Over 5,000 crates of vegetables, berries, and produce shipped out of Wayne.
- 1878—Goldsboro's first Brass Band organized; gave outdoor concerts. Murder of James Worley and wife by Noah Cherry gang; public hanging of three; buried in Negro graveyard near Big Ditch on Park Avenue, South Side. Tobacco farming first tried by Arnold Borden, son of E. B., Sr.
- 1879—Dewey Bros. Machine Shops opened on N. W. Center St., moved later to S. George St.
- 1881—Campaign for free Graded Schools launched by J. A. Bonitz, editor (later Argus editor), Chas. B. Aycock, F. A. Daniels, and Jos. E. Robinson, attorneys; bond issue passed, and Middle Bldg. purchased; Negro schools built.
- 1880—Population of Goldsboro 3,286, larger than Durham. Negro insane asylum established here.
- 1880-1890—New businesses in rapid succession; Electric light plant (originally on N. Center St. ext.), Goldsboro Oil Mill, Rice Mill, Mattress Factory, Buggy Factory, Waterworks (built privately, later sold to City), Ice Factory, Wayne Agricultural Works, Furniture Factory (now Kemp's), Grant and Weil brickyards, Johnson, Underhill, and Enterprise Lumber Mills; Stand-pipe (beyond Griffin's Mill) stored water piped from Little River where pumping station was located.
- 1883—Confederate Monument erected in Willowdale Cemetery, marking graves of 800 Confederate dead; money in part raised by gifts from Northern manufacturers sold at a local Bazaar by ladies of the town.
- 1885—Newspapers: Argus (daily), Headlight and Record (weeklies). First experience in league baseball, with Raleigh, Durham, Henderson, Oxford, and Wilmington.
- 1886—Charleston, S. C., earthquake tremors felt in Goldsboro. Jewish Temple built.
- 1888—Locomotives converted from wood to coal; smokestacks streamlined.
- 1889—Catholic Church built.
- 1890—Herman Park given by Weil family to city, memorial to Herman Weil. First bicycles, W. T. Harrison and C. G. Smith. Population 4,017.
- 1894—Agricultural depression; cotton sells for 4 cents a pound.
- 1895—First tobacco warehouse built on N. John St. by Geo. C. Royall and others.
- 1897—Rural free delivery service begins. A. T. Griffin plant opened.
- 1898—Spanish-American War; Goldsboro sent two companies; few casualties.
- 1899—Goldsboro Woman's Club organized. First steam laundry opened.
- 1900—Chas. B. Aycock, Fremont native and Goldsboro attorney (partner of F. A. Daniels) elected Governor of N. C. In four-year term 1,200 school houses were built; died in 1912 while speaking on "Education" in Birmingham, Ala.
- 1900—Telephone Exchange opened above Millers' Drug Store, later sold to Southern Bell Co. First Cotton Mill opened by Bordens. I.O.O.F. Home. Population of Goldsboro 5,877. Steamboat "Goldsboro" proved failure for Neuse River freight hauling from New Bern; channel too shallow.
- 1901—Hangings became private affairs; no more public executions.
- 1902—Electric light plant sold to City; in 1912 to Carolina Power & Light Co. Present City Hall built, replacing Market and later one on E. Walnut St.
- 1903—First refrigerating plant installed at State Hospital (Insane Asylum).
- 1904—W. J. Matthews drives first automobile, steam-powered four-cylinder Locomobile, cost \$225; on-lookers commented: "There goes a man with more money than sense." Paving of business streets begun; none previously.
- 1907—Utility Mfg. Co. opened, later sold in 1928 (along with Enterprise and Empire) to Atlas Plywood Co. Local effects of nation-wide panic felt. City takes over Public Library established by Woman's Club. In 1929 home of Mrs. Sol Weil given by children for Library Building.
- 1908—First movie house opened by H. R. Mason. Branch of Durham Hosiery Mill took over knitting mill; Negro section mill later became vocational department of Dillard High School.
- 1909-1915—Union Station built and trains removed from Center St. Street cars put into operation by brother promoters E. T. and J. S. Oliver, whose name reversed spelled "Revilo," new section opened up; other subdivisions became popular. Goldsboro Gas Co. plant built. Borden Brick & Tile, Empire Mfg. Co., Goldsboro Milling Co. Advent of chain stores.
- 1910—Population 6,107, slow rate of increase.
- 1911—Campaign for funds for Goldsboro Hospital successful, modern building replacing structures in two other sections formerly used; additions later of Nurses' Home, isolation ward, and Annex.
- 1914—Present Wayne County Court House built, replacing old one of 1850.
- 1917—Fair Grounds beyond N. George St. used for mustering-out station for soldiers returning from Mexican Border, named for Gen. Royster of National Guard; boys received news of America's entry into World War I while stationed at Camp Royster and went immediately into training for American Expeditionary Forces. Goldsboro adopts City Manager form of government, retaining Mayor.
- 1917-18—World War I, drawing from Wayne County 2,500 men, of whom 60 were killed in action or died of disease or wounds. Local men in 30th (Old Hickory) Division suffered heavy losses in breaking of Hindenburg Line.
- 1918—Influenza epidemic sweeps the state; nursing shortage; many deaths; schools, theatres, and public buildings closed.

To the Honorable general assembly now Setting at Fayetteville

We your petitioners Humbley Sheweth, that Enaxing apart of the County of Dobbs, to the County of Pitt would Lend gratley to the Ease and Conveniency of your petitioners and Settle a number of Disputes Concerning that part of the Boundery line of aforesaid Counties, as there is at present, part of a publick Road in Dispute and not in passable order, as neither of the County works thereon and we Beleive that no person living Knows the line we Further beg leave to Inform your Honorable body that the line was never laid and agreable to the Intent and meaning of the act of assembly as it was laid out at Randon, the line is Very Crooked and Runs no Natural Boundery The Distance to the Different publick Build-ings will Represented oppositt Each Subscribers name-----

We therefore pray your Honorable Body would Take the matter in Consideration and Ennix that part of Dobbs County within the Following Boundery to the County of Pitt that is to Lay Begining at William Rountrees old mill and Run a Dorect line to Poll Catt Swamp Including Benjamin Parimoors plantation on Said Swamp then a Direct line to Sandy Run Swamp Including Titus Carrs plantation and then with Said Swamp to the line of aforesaid Counties then with the line to the Begining and we your petitioners as in Duty Bound will Ever pray-----

	to Dobbs Court house	to Pitt Court house
William Darden	22 Miles	12 Miles
Henry Taylor	20 Miles	12 Miles
William Forrest	20 Miles	12 Mils
John Taylor	18 Miles	13 Miles
Benjamin ^B Parimore _{mark}	18 Miles	13 Miles
Cornealius Rawls	20 Miles	12 Miles
Lucrefey ^X hart _{mark}	20 Miles	12 Miles
Nathan Hart	21 Miles	11 Miles
Titus Carr	22 Miles	12 Miles
Wm Smith	20 Miles	13 Miles
Caleb Spivey	21 Miles	11 Miles
Ephraim Spivy	21 Do	11 Do
William ^X Turnage _{mark}	22 Do	11 Do

On reverse: Petition to Ennex part of the County of Pitt.

In Senate 4 Dec^r 1790 read & referred to the Committee for dividing the County of Caswell. Haywood.

Note: The last sentence on reverse seems out of place to me. This petition concerns Dobbs and Pitt, not Caswell. Grace Turner.

Submitted by Grace Turner. Original copied as closely as possible.

To the Worshipful

The County Court of Wayne

The Petition of the undersigned Humbly sheweth
To your Worshipful

That it would contribute greatly to the ease and convenience
of the Neighbourhood. In a best way to be laid off
from Lawrence Woods Mill through Britten Woods
and Joel Granthams Land from thence to the Ford on
Talling Creeks below John Trotter, from thence to the
Main Road that leads from Bucks Swamp to
Waynesboro; your Petitioners therefore pray that
the same may be laid off according to Act of
Assembly in such Cases made & provided and your
petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

August 15th 1812

- Mr Edward
- Lewis Cogswell
- James Bradberry
- Thos Bissell
- Charles Overman
- Abner Flowers
- Henry Flowers
- Frederick Barfield
- James Owens
- Charles & P. P. P. P.
- Philip P. P.

Lawrence Wood

- James J. Grantham
- Robert McKim
- R. McKim
- Michael McKim
- Frederick Grantham
- A Bissell
- Jacob & Grantham
- Joel Grantham
- Thos Grantham
- Lancaster Cox
- Matthew Amster
- John Bissell
- Zosha McGowan
- Robert McGowan
- John Smith
- Ezra Holloman
- Stephen Smith

