

○ NC BIRTHS - 5 SEP 2005 - PETERSON - LINCOLN CO

Kimberly Ann Daugherty	20 Dec 1972	Female	Lincoln	Reginald G Daugherty	Iris A Upchurch
Christopher Michael Upchurch	25 Jul 1972	Male	Lincoln	Lewis W Upchurch II,	Rhonda K Helton

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh, N.C.

MARRIAGE BONDS ⁽²⁰⁾

OF

Tryon and Lincoln Counties ↑

North Carolina

Abstracted and Indexed

by

CURTIS BYNUM

1929

This document constitutes pg (20) - (24) of a file 14 MAR 2001
John Read II to RPA - one II entry - pg (24)

Pages (20) + (24) - filed under TRYON CO, NC - Marriage File

Pages (20) - (24) - all available pages filed under LINCOLN CO, NC
Marriage File

The "Marriage Bond" section is excellent and a copy
has been placed in the General section of the Marriage file
The "Boundaries" section for western NC counties is
also excellent and a copy has been placed in
the Geographical file for Tryon, Rutherford & Lincoln Co.

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Reprinted 1982 & 1991

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SOUTHERN HISTORICAL PRESS, INC.

c/o The Rev. Silas Emmett Lucas, Jr.
275 West Broad Street
Greenville, South Carolina 29601

ISBN 0-89308-316-X

Introduction

BOUNDARIES

LINCOLN COUNTY was formed from Tryon; Tryon, from Mecklenburg; Mecklenburg, from Anson; Anson, from Bladen; Bladen, from New Hanover precinct of Bath. As each of these counties was successively formed it was allotted all the territory settled and unsettled to the westward, the western boundary of the new county being the western boundary of the Colony or State. The Charter of Charles II fixed the westward boundary "as far as the South-Seas." This boundary was affirmed in the Bill of Rights in 1776. Hence Bladen and its western successors until 1777 extended to the "South-Seas."

In 1749 Bladen was divided by a line equidistant from Saxapahaw and Great Pee Dee rivers—the western part to be Anson County. Anson then included the whole of the western part of North Carolina from the Virginia line to the South Carolina line and evidently west to the Pacific. But in 1753 Rowan County was cut off from Anson, taking with it all the territory north of Earl Granville's line, which had been fixed as latitude 35° 34'.

In 1762 Mecklenburg was cut off from Anson, its eastern boundary being a line "beginning at Lord Carteret's (Earl Granville's) line six miles northeast from Capt Charles Hart's plantation on Buffalo Creek, and to run from thence to the mouth of Clear Creek which empties itself into Rocky River, below Capt Adam Alexander's, and from thence due south, to the bounds of the province of South Carolina." Mecklenburg's northern boundary was evidently Earl Granville's line; its southern boundary, the South Carolina line; and its western boundary, the Pacific Ocean.

In 1768, effective 10th April 1769, Tryon County was cut off from Mecklenburg. Tryon's eastern boundary was a line "beginning at Earl Granville's line where it crosses the Catawba River, and the said river to be the line to the South Carolina line." The northern boundary was Earl Granville's line. The southern boundary was the South Carolina line. The western boundary was indefinitely westward, the Pacific Ocean. In 1777 this western boundary was however definitely fixed by the formation of Washington County, comprising all the territory west of the mountains, and the western boundary of Tryon became approximately what is now the boundary line between North Carolina and Tennessee.

In 1779 Lincoln County was formed. Tryon was cut by a line "beginning at the south line near Broad River on the dividing ridge between Buffalo Creek and Little Broad River, thence along the said ridge to the line of Burke County." All of Tryon to the west of this line became Rutherford County; all to the east became Lincoln. The western boundary of Lincoln then ran thru the middle of what is now Cleveland County. The northern boundary was Earl Granville's line. The southern boundary was the South Carolina line. The eastern boundary was the Catawba River.

In 1782 the size of Lincoln was increased by addition of a part of Burke County. The northern line of Lincoln was to run as follows: "Beginning at Sharrol's ford, running with the road leading towards Henry Whitner's as far

as Mathew Wilson's; thence a direct course to Simon Horse's, on the waters of Clark's creek, thence a direct course to the fish-dam ford of the south fork of the Catawba river, between James Wilson and David Robinson, and from thence a southwest course to Earl Granville's old line." This line was amended in 1784 so that "the boundary line between the counties of Burke and Lincoln shall hereafter be as follows, to wit, beginning at the Horse-Ford on Catawba river, running thence to John Hawn's on Hendry river, thence to William Orr's on Jacob's river, and thence to the intersection of the counties of Burke, Lincoln, and Rutherford." These two enactments were somehow interpreted as extending the county northward to the Catawba River, and the county is so shown on maps dated about 1820. Thus from 1784 until the formation of Cleveland in 1841 the county included all of what is now Lincoln, Catawba, and Gaston, and a large part of what is now Cleveland. This is an area about 56 miles long and about 33 miles wide.

In 1841 Cleveland County was cut off from Lincoln and Rutherford. The part of the line that affected Lincoln was to run with the dividing line of Burke and Rutherford to the Lincoln line, thence to the 13 mile post on the Lucas Ford Road, thence to the 12 mile post on the New Post Road from Rutherfordton to Lincolnton, thence to the 12 mile post on the road from Lincolnton to Quinn's Ferry, thence to the 12 mile post on the road from Morganton to Yorkville, S. C., thence with the road passing Abernathy's store by the Gold Mine at King's Mountain to the South Carolina line.

In 1842 Catawba County was cut off from Lincoln. All that portion of Lincoln north of an east and west line running 1½ miles north of Lincolnton was taken away. A part of this territory was returned to Lincoln when Gaston was formed four years later.

In 1846 Gaston County was cut off. All that portion of Lincoln which lay south of an east and west line running 6 miles south of the dividing line between Lincoln and Catawba (that is 4½ miles south of Lincolnton) was taken away. At the same time the dividing line between Lincoln and Catawba was moved 4 miles north, to a line 5½ miles north of Lincolnton. This should have left the county 10 miles long from north to south.

When these changes were made in the boundaries, commissioners were appointed to mark the new lines. This fact may account for certain divergences from the statutory boundaries.

POPULATION

The population of the county from 1769 to 1870 was as follows:

1769.....	8500	(estimate based on number of Taxables which was 1221)
1770.....	11000	(estimate based on number of Taxables which was 1614)
1785.....	9000	(estimate based on number of Polls which was 1460)
1790.....	9319	(of which 935 slaves)
1800.....	12660	
1810.....	16359	
1820.....	18147	(of which 3356 negroes)
1830.....	22455	(second largest in the State)
1840.....	26160	(largest in the State)
1850.....	7746	
1860.....	8195	
1870.....	9573	

LIST OF COUNTY COURT CLERKS

Ezekiel Polk	1769, Apl	to 1772, Jul
Andrew Neel	1772, Oct 28	to 1776, Apl (about)
William Graham	1776, Apl (about)	to 1777, Jul
Andrew Neel	1777, Jul	to 1780, Apl
David Dickey	1780, Oct 23	to 1781, Apl
Joseph Dickson	1781, Apl 16	to 1788, Oct 8
John Dickson	1788, Oct 8	to 1804, Oct 3
Lawson Henderson	1804, Oct 3	to 1807, Apl 13
Daniel M Forney	1807, Jul 7	to 1812, May 22
Vardry McBee	1812, Jul 21	to 1833, Jul
Miles W Abernathy	1833, Oct 28	to 1837, Sep 4
Henry Cansler	1837, Sep 4	to 1844, Jun
Cyrus L Hunter	1844, Jun	to 1845, Sep
Robert Williamson	1845, Sep	to 1853, Oct
John A Huss	1853, Oct	to 1857, Oct
William R Clark	1857, Oct	to 1865, Jun
A Sidney Haynes	1865, Jun	to 1866, Jan 31
William R Clark	1866, Jan 31	to 1868 (end of County Court)

MARRIAGE BONDS

Marriage Bonds were first required in North Carolina by the Act of April 4th, 1741. This act provided that "every clergyman of the Church of England, or for want of such, any lawful Magistrate, within this Government, shall . . . join together in the holy estate of matrimony, such persons who may lawfully enter into such a relation, and have complied with the directions herein after contained. . . . No Minister or Justice of the Peace . . . shall celebrate the rites of matrimony . . . without license . . . or thrice publication of the banns as prescribed by the rubrick in the book of common prayer." License must be issued by the Clerk of the County Court of the county where the feme shall have her usual residence. The prospective groom, in order to obtain this license, must make a bond with sufficient security in the sum of fifty pounds proclamation money, with condition that there is no lawful cause to obstruct the marriage; if either of the persons should be under the age of twenty one years, consent of the parent or guardian must be had.

It should be particularly noted that there is an alternative provision herein: the marriage might be by license or by banns. If the banns were properly published according to the rubrick and the customs of the Church of England, the marriage might take place without a license and consequently without a bond. This may account for the absence of bonds for many marriages which are known to have taken place. The same was true in Virginia, as is made clear in the introduction to Mr Landon C Bell's valuable book "Cumberland Parish."

The Act of April 4th, 1741, was confirmed in 1749. In 1766 the Presbyterian or dissenting clergy were permitted to perform the ceremony, as they had been doing, apparently illegally, for some time. And in 1778 it was enacted that all regular ministers of the gospel of every denomination, having the cure of souls, and all justices of the peace are "authorized to solemnize the rites of matrimony according to the rites of their respective churches and agreeable to the rules in this act prescribed." Provision was again made for

marriage by license or by banns published three times by any minister of the gospel. The amount of the bond required for license was raised to five hundred pounds lawful money of the State. In the Revised Statutes of 1836-7 the amount of the bond was changed to \$1000. In the Revised Code of 1854 the regulations remain the same. Finally, by Chapter LXIX, Laws of 1866-7, Section 1, "so much of section 2 of . . . Revised Code chapter 68 as requires the Clerk to take bond . . . is hereby repealed"; this act was ratified 26 Feb 1867. Thus the marriage bonds of North Carolina should cover the period from 1741 to 1867. Those of Tryon and Lincoln Counties cover the period from 1769, when Tryon was organized, to 1867.

The law of 1867 requires that the Clerk shall keep a register of marriages. It may be noted in passing that as early as 1715 it was enacted that "the Register of every precinct, when there is no clerk of the church in that precinct, shall register all births, marriages, and burials." And in 1850 a further provision for a register was enacted. Apparently all such injunctions were obstinately disobeyed in North Carolina as they were in Virginia. (Compare Mr L C Bell's Old Free State, Vol. II, page 388). An incomplete register was kept in Lincoln County for a few years between 1850 and 1865. After the act of 1867 the register was resumed 26 July 1868 and continues thereafter, tho in a highly unsatisfactory state.

The bonds herein abstracted are all that are on file in the Court House in Lincolnton. There are more than 6000. It is thought that few have been lost. For the period after 1867 resort must be had to the file of licenses, which is doubtless fairly complete, and to the register. The compilation herein covers only the period from 1769 to 1867.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments are gratefully made to Mr Lawrence S Holt Jr for invaluable assistance in preparing the abstracts; to Miss Adelaide L Fries for her kindly interest and help in deciphering some of the difficult German script; and to Mr Landon C Bell for most useful information given me in his books and in his letters.

No worker among the records of Lincoln County can fail to do honor to the memory of the late Alfred Nixon, for many years faithful Clerk of the Court. His unremitting labor has done more to preserve the history of his county than any one else can ever do.

EXPLANATIONS

(1) The bonds abstracted below have been carefully studied and all the material contained in the instrument except the formal legal phraseology has been incorporated in the abstract. The names of the groom, of the bride, of the surety, and of the witnesses are shown, as is also the date. Examination of the original bond will reveal nothing more unless the handwriting is important. As the bonds are many of them crumbling with age, it is earnestly urged that they be not taken from the files.

(2) Names are spelled precisely as they are spelled in the bond, if the writing is legible. No corrections have been made even where errors were obvious. The spelling given first is that of the signature if any and if legible. If the signature is omitted or is illegible the Clerk's spelling is given. Variant spellings in the bond are shown in parentheses.

(3) If initials appear in the signature and the full name is given in the body of the bond, the full name is shown in the abstract as if so signed.

(4) An x after a name indicates that the signature was by mark. This does not mean that the signer was necessarily illiterate.

(5) Some signatures are in German script. In such cases the first spelling shown is that of the Clerk, and the German signature is shown in parentheses preceded by the abbreviation Ger.

(6) The bride did not sign the bond; hence the spelling shown is not her own but in every case that of the Clerk.

(7) In searching for a name, look for possible variant spellings. The following table shows some of the letters that are frequently indistinguishable in manuscripts:

- e, i, c
- s, r
- u, n, ie, or
- t, l
- m, nn, en, in
- Capital S, L, T, F, J, I

(8) The date shown is not the date of marriage but the date of the bond; the marriage followed within a few days thereafter. Where the date is omitted from the bond every effort has been made to fix it. Resort is had to the endorsement that usually appears on the outside of the folded bond, to the reference to the Governor for the time being which appears regularly in the bonds, to the watermark in the paper, or even to the handwriting of the Clerk. Any such clues are given parenthetically in the abstract.

(9) Comparison of the abstracts with the incomplete Register mentioned above has been made and any additional information on the Register has been incorporated. Comparison has also been made with a partial list prepared some years ago by the late Alfred Nixon and additions and corrections have been made from this list; abstracts marked (N) are taken from his list, the original having disappeared. In some cases after 1850 licenses and certificates are on file with the bonds: any additional information contained in them has also been incorporated in the abstracts.

Thompson, Sarah A—Patterson, James A
 Thomson, Sally—Cherry, Robert
 Thonbery, Margerett—Singeltun, Starling
 Thorman, Mary—Wallis, Joseph N
 Thornbery, Mary—Paysour, Manasseh
 Thornbury, Cathern—Forbes, John H
 Thronbary, Barbre—Shook, Fred, Jr
 Thronburg, Cloah M—Wilson, Joseph C
 Throneberg, Matilda—Helms, John
 Titerbeam, -----Reynolds, Thomas
 Titman, Eliza—Reeves, Jennings R
 Titman, Violet—Porter, James M
 Titmon, Cathrine—Armstrong, Mathew
 Titmon, Mary M—Porter, James M
 Tompson, Polly—Philips, Joseph
 Torance, Anna—Robinson, William
 Torrance, Margaret J I—Robinson, Zimri
 Torrance, Martha S—Lovey, Thomas
 Torrance, Mary B—Robinson, Samuel C
 Torrence, Mary B—Mendenhull, Nathan
 Totherow, Christina—Kerns, Washington
 Townsen, Cathrine—Throneburgh, Eli
 Towery, Mime—Willis, Joseph
 Townsend, Elizabeth—Holler, Peter
 Townsend, Sally A—Ornt, Henry
 Trefelstatt, Sally—Hawn, Jacob
 Trefelstat, Cathrine—Sigman, John
 Trefelstad, Susanna—Haun, David
 Trefelstet, Mary—Setzer, Jacob
 Trevelstedt, Betsy—Bollinger, Daniel
 Triplet, Lavina—Bumgarner, Andrew
 Trit, Sally—Herman, Daniel
 Tritt, Elizabeth—Justice, Moses
 Tritt, Molley—James, James
 Tronbiere, Rachel—Gilbert, Andrew
 Troughbach, Betsy—Ingle, Michael
 Troughback, Barbara—Ashabranner, John
 Trout, Margret—Shoup, Gabriel
 Trout, Nelly—Hause, David
 Troutman, Elisabeth—Ingle, Martin
 Troutman, Mary Ann—Bumgarner, Melcher
 Troutman, Nancy—Keener, Jacob
 Troutman, Polly—Finger, John
 Troutman, Susanah—Finger, Jacob
 Troutmon, Adaline—Lehmans, William M
 Truigs, Elizabeth—Self, Williams
 Tucker, Belsora A—Oats, Saml R
 Tucker, Eliza—Baty, Gabriel
 Tucker, Louisa—Collier, Henry
 Tucker, Margret—Dameron, William
 Tucker, Mary—Tippis, Thomas
 Tucker, Matilda Ann—Hager, Henry
 Tucker, Nancy—Seine, Jacob
 Tucker, Nancy—Wamac, Starling
 Tucker, Patsy A—Pryor, Wiley
 Tucker, Polly—Pryor, Thos J
 Tucker, Rebecah—Nixson, William
 Tucker, Rebecca—Hovis, Levi
 Tucker, Sophia—Harry, John H
 Turbeheld, Elvira—Fisher, Benjamin
 Turbifield, Polly—Abernathy, Williferd
 Turbyfield, Elizabeth—Petry, William
 Turbyfield, Nancy—Long, John
 Turbyfield, Sally—Tuttle, William
 Turbyfill, Ann—Shook, John H
 Turbyfill, Anna—Fisher, Rufus
 Turbyfill, Elisabeth—Lec, James

Turbyfill, Holly—Roberts, John
 Turner, Betsey—Ward, Lawson
 Turner, Elizabeth—Connor, John
 Turner, Sarah—Ward, William
 Turner, Zelpha—Sumeroua, Jacob
 Turpin, Delphy Taylor—Hunter, Michael
 Twitty, Abella—Magness, Joseph
 Twitty, Charlott—Miles, Daniell

Umphry, Jane—Shittle, Jacob
 Underwood, Betsy—McKee, James
 Upchurch, Clement—Thorpe, Robert W $\Delta + \Delta$
 Uton, Rachael—Shadden, David

Vanderver, Nancy—Chapman, George
 Vanhorn, Sary—Jackson, John
 Vaughan, Harriet—Spencer, John
 Vaughen, Patsy—Kincaid, David
 Vaughen, Suckey—Abernathy, Aaron
 Vence, Christiana—Richards, Jno
 Vendike, Ancy—Cox, Robert
 Vendike, Salley—Arney, Christian
 Vestal, Rachel—Baker, Silas
 Vials, Betsy—Birk, James
 Vickers, Mary—Gardiner, John
 Vickers, Alice—Gardiner, Andrew
 Vickers, Louisa—Deck, Peter
 Vickers, Peggy—Prece, Isaac
 Vickers, Polley—Smith, James M
 Vines, Agness—Fevours, William
 Vines, Susannah—Felps, Samuel
 Vinsant, Elisabeth—Kuykendall, Abram

Wacaser, Mahala—Farmer, Caleb
 Wacaser, Mary Ann—Helms, William
 Wagener, Polley—Caldwell, Andrew
 Waggoner, Rachel—Howard, William H
 Waggoner, Rebecah—Caldwell, William
 Waggoner, Susanna—Crow, John
 Waist, Mary—M'Ashlin, William
 Walker, Cena—Sides, Daniel
 Walker, Jenet—Wilson, John
 Walker, Mary—Baily, Cox
 Walker, Mary—Sides, Simon
 Walker, Rachel—Whiteside, Edward
 Walker, Susan—Norman, Robert
 Walker, Susanah—Seitz, Levi
 Walker, Winna—Clifton, Samuel
 Wallace, Ann—Humphreys, Richard R
 Wallace, Elisabeth D—Hendricks, Tiberius
 Wallace, Jenny—Riggs, George
 Wallace, Kitty G—Brem, George
 Wallace, Sally—West, Barney
 Wallice, Juliet C—Glenn, Enos B
 Wallice, Katharine—Summey, Peter
 Wallis, -----Spencer, William
 Wallis, Polly—Merit, Thomas
 Wallis, Ruthy—Helton, John
 Walls, Betsey—Gantt, Henry
 Walters, Luisa—Costner, Peter
 Wamick, Elizabeth—Childris, Alfred
 Ward, Betsy—Hanes, Jesse
 Ward, Betsy A—Setser, George
 Ward, Catharine—Deal, Jacob

Ward, Elizabeth—Samson, James
 Ward, Elizabeth—Fry, Henry
 Ward, Frances—Earp, Philip
 Ward, Katrine—Bumgarner, John
 Ward, Margaret L—Ford, Jno N
 Ward, Mira—Burch, Thos F
 Ward, Nancy—Harriss, Wm
 Ward, Nancy—Nolin, David
 Ward, Nancy—Null, John
 Ward, Rebecky B—Hildrman, John
 Ward, Rue—Abernathy, Jeremiah
 Ward, Ruth—Earley, Charles
 Ward, Sally—Ward, Charles
 Ward, Sally—Holler, John
 Ward, Sarah—Sugg, George
 Warlick, Abigail—Carpenter, Alford
 Warlick, Barbara—Kerr, Robert
 Warlick, Barbara—Warlick, Solomon
 Warlick, Barbara—Link, John
 Warlick, Barbara—Goode, John T
 Warlick, Catharine—Ellis, Stanford
 Warlick, Catharine—Finger, Peter
 Warlick, Eliza—Roberts, Thomas
 Warlick, Eliza—Ramsour, George S
 Warlick, Elizabeth—Ramsour, Solomon
 Warlick, Julia—Reinhardt, Abram
 Warlick, Levisa—Guyton, Abram J
 Warlick, Levisa—Wilkins, Anderson S
 Warlick, Maggie—Bechtler, J A
 Warlick, Margaret—Shuford, John M
 Warlick, Mary—Belew, John
 Warlick, Mary Ann—Eaker, Peter
 Warlick, Mary R—Robinson, Henry C
 Warlick, Nina—Shuford, Henry
 Warlick, Rachel—Hallman, Henry
 Warlick, Rachel—Finger, Michael
 Warlick, Rachel E—Blackburn, George
 Warlick, Sally—Wray, William
 Warlick, Sarah—Ramsaur, Eli
 Warlick, Sarah—Beam, M R
 Warlick, Susannah—Beam, Micheal
 Warran, Martha—Smith, William
 Warren, Margaret—Miller, George
 Waterson, Jenny—Waterson, John
 Wates, Elender—Bumgarner, Peter
 Watson, Mary L—Slagle, John J
 Wattson, Peggy B—Knox, Robert
 Weahon, Catharine—Goolman, Jacob
 Wear, Charlotte D—Clark, William A C
 Weathers, Barbara—Rhyne, Michael
 Weathers, Catharine—Ryne, David
 Weathers, Eliza—Lay, William B
 Weathers, Elizabeth—Hanks, John
 Weathers, Frances M—Hager, John
 Weathers, Franky—Smith, John
 Weathers, Jemima—Smith, John
 Weathers, Leanna—Beas, Peter
 Weathers, Leusia—Dameron, Dixon
 Weathers, Margaret A—Weathers, Simpson F
 Weathers, Margaret R—Hannah, Thomas M
 Weathers, Mary—Clemmer, George
 Weathers, Mary—Loftin, Lafayette
 Weathers, Mary S—Robinson, Alexander S
 Weathers, Minerva—Ward, David
 Weathers, Nancy—Tethro, Jacob

Weathers, Polly—Hawkins, Samuel
 Weathers, Polly—Rhyne, Emanuel
 Weathers, Sarah—Rhoads, Jacob
 Weathers, Sarah—Huffman, Joseph
 Weathers, Sarah Ann—Keener, Simon
 Weathers, Sousee—Strain, Alexander
 Weatherspoon, Eliza—Hovis, Elias
 Weatherspoon, Pelina—Cloninger, Noah
 Weaver, Elizabeth—Carpenter, Jacob
 Weaver, Eve—Harris, Valentine
 Weaver, Malinda—Black, Lorenzo D
 Weaver, Sallemma—Fisher, Joseph
 Weaver, Sarah—Whitener, John
 Weaver, Susan—Cornwill, James
 Weaver, Susanna—Miller, John
 Web, Peggy—Wats, Enoch
 Webb, Rebeckah—Coxe, Vinson
 Weer, Peggy—Huffsticklar, Daniel
 Weever, Eve—Smith, Cuddious
 Wehon, Catherine—Eaby, Andrew
 Welunt, M A—Childers, W C
 Weir, Elizabeth—Costner, Levi
 Weir, Elizabeth M—McCarter, Michael
 Weir, Matsey Graham—Crow, Robert Armstrong
 Weir, Sally—Huffstetler, Logan
 Welch, Polley—Hamilton, John
 Wells, Catharine—Fronabarger, Ambrose
 Wells, Caty—Wiatt, Abrihan
 Wells, Dolly—Hoyl, John
 Wells, Elizabeth—Dunn, Moses M
 Wells, Elizabeth—Killian, Jacob B
 Wells, Mrs Fanny—Fite, Solomon
 Wells, Frances A—Alexander, James L
 Wells, Julia A—Speck, John F
 Wells, Martha—Hoyl, Nathen M
 Wells, Mary—Hannah, John
 Wells, Mary—Henry, Isaac
 Wells, Mary—Gaston, James A
 Wells, Nancy—Fite, Jacob
 Wells, Nancy—Jinkins, Jinkey
 Wells, Nancy—Ewing, Robert A
 Wells, Peggy—Weathers, Thomas
 Wells, Peggy—Dunn, Simon
 Wells, Polly—Jinkins, Elijah
 Wells, Polly—Blackburn, John
 Wells, Rachel—Dunn, James
 Wells, Sarah—Patterson, Alexander
 Wells, Sarah—Angle, David
 Wells, Sarah—Faires, Elias M
 Wells, Susanah—Christenbury, Daniel F
 Wells, Susannah—Horton, Nimrod
 Wells, Wille—Connolly, James D
 Welmon, Rebecah—Connor, James
 Weon, Matleaner—Saine, Samuel
 Werble, Senna—Havner, Nicholas
 Weason, Rose—Boncard, Oscar T de
 Weason, Rose—Welsh, David
 West, Amanda—McCoy, William T
 West, Amey—Hawkins, Samuel
 West, Barbara—Troutman, Jacob
 West, Dulcina—Pixley, N H
 West, Fereby—Rees, James
 West, Hanah—Lyons, William
 West, Izabellar—Abernathy, Michal
 West, Juliet—Dickson, John M
 West, Martha—Ballard, James

○ NC MARRIAGES - 5 SEP 05 - PETERSON - LINCOLN CO

Clement Upchurch

Robert W. Thorpe

14 Nov 1844

Lincoln

The text below describes boundary changes in certain counties in western, NC and is being filed in the Geographical files for TRYON CO, NC; RUTHERFORD CO, NC, & LINCOLN CO, NC along with a broader sketch prepared by RFA. See LINCOLN CO, NC manage file for a copy of the full document (item supplied in Ltr 14 MAR 2001 John Read II & RFA)

Introduction

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LINCOLN COUNTY was formed from Tryon; Tryon, from Mecklenburg; Mecklenburg, from Anson; Anson, from Bladen; Bladen, from New Hanover precinct of Bath. As each of these counties was successively formed it was allotted all the territory settled and unsettled to the westward, the western boundary of the new county being the western boundary of the Colony or State. The Charter of Charles II fixed the westward boundary "as far as the South-Seas." This boundary was affirmed in the Bill of Rights in 1776. Hence Bladen and its western successors until 1777 extended to the "South-Seas."

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In 1762 Mecklenburg was cut off from Anson, its eastern boundary being a line "beginning at Lord Carteret's (Earl Granville's) line six miles northeast from Capt Charles Hart's plantation on Buffalo Creek, and to run from thence to the mouth of Clear Creek which empties itself into Rocky River, below Capt Adam Alexander's, and from thence due south, to the bounds of the province of South Carolina." Mecklenburg's northern boundary was evidently Earl Granville's line; its southern boundary, the South Carolina line; and its western boundary, the Pacific Ocean.

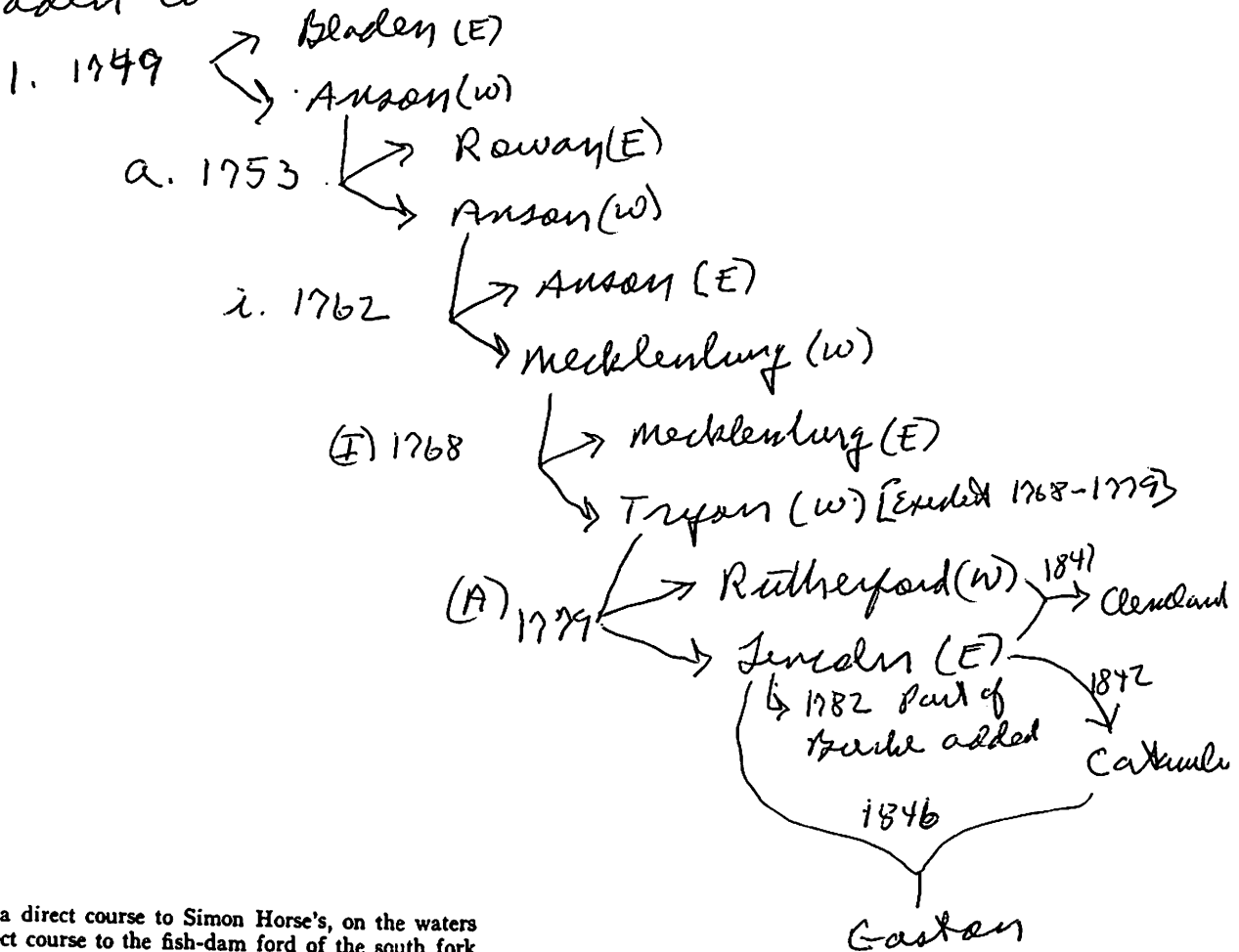
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I. New Hanover Precinct of Bladen

A. Bladen Co



as Mathew Wilson's; thence a direct course to Simon Horse's, on the waters of Clark's creek, thence a direct course to the fish-dam ford of the south fork of the Catawba river, between James Wilson and David Robinson, and from thence a southwest course to Earl Granville's old line." This line was amended in 1784 so that "the boundary line between the counties of Burke and Lincoln shall hereafter be as follows, to wit, beginning at the Horse-Ford on Catawba river, running thence to John Hawn's on Hendry river, thence to William Orr's on Jacob's river, and thence to the intersection of the counties of Burke, Lincoln, and Rutherford." These two enactments were somehow interpreted as extending the county northward to the Catawba River, and the county is so shown on maps dated about 1820. Thus from 1784 until the formation of Cleveland in 1841 the county included all of what is now Lincoln, Catawba, and Gaston, and a large part of what is now Cleveland. This is an area about 56 miles long and about 33 miles wide.

In 1841 Cleveland County was cut off from Lincoln and Rutherford. The part of the line that affected Lincoln was to run with the dividing line of Burke and Rutherford to the Lincoln line, thence to the 13 mile post on the Lucas Ford Road, thence to the 12 mile post on the New Post Road from Rutherford to Lincoln, thence to the 12 mile post on the road from Lincoln to Quinn's Ferry, thence to the 12 mile post on the road from Morganton to Yorkville, S. C., thence with the road passing Abernathy's store by the Gold Mine at King's Mountain to the South Carolina line.

In 1842 Catawba County was cut off from Lincoln. All that portion of Lincoln north of an east and west line running 1½ miles north of Lincoln was taken away. A part of this territory was returned to Lincoln when Gaston was formed four years later.

In 1846 Gaston County was cut off. All that portion of Lincoln which lay south of an east and west line running 6 miles south of the dividing line between Lincoln and Catawba (that is 4½ miles south of Lincoln) was taken away. At the same time the dividing line between Lincoln and Catawba was moved 4 miles north, to a line 5½ miles north of Lincoln. This should have left the county 10 miles long from north to south.

When these changes were made in the boundaries, commissioners were appointed to mark the new lines. This fact may account for certain divergences from the statutory boundaries.

POPULATION

The population of the county from 1769 to 1870 was as follows:

1769	8500	(estimate based on number of Taxables which was 1221)
1770	11000	(estimate based on number of Taxables which was 1614)
1785	9000	(estimate based on number of Polls which was 1460)
1790	9319	(of which 935 slaves)
1800	12660	
1810	16359	
1820	18147	(of which 3356 negroes)
1830	22455	(second largest in the State)
1840	26160	(largest in the State)
1850	7746	
1860	8195	
1870	9573	

LIST OF COUNTY COURT CLERKS

Ezekiel Polk	1769, Apl	to 1772, Jul
Andrew Neel	1772, Oct 28	to 1776, Apl (about)
William Graham	1776, Apl (about)	to 1777, Jul
Andrew Neel	1777, Jul	to 1780, Apl
David Dickey	1780, Oct 23	to 1781, Apl
Joseph Dickson	1781, Apl 16	to 1788, Oct 8
John Dickson	1788, Oct 8	to 1804, Oct 3
Lawson Henderson	1804, Oct 3	to 1807, Apl 13
Daniel M Forney	1807, Jul 7	to 1812, May 22
Vardry McBee	1812, Jul 21	to 1833, Jul
Miles W Abernathy	1833, Oct 28	to 1837, Sep 4
Henry Cansler	1837, Sep 4	to 1844, Jun
Cyrus L Hunter	1844, Jun	to 1845, Sep
Robert Williamson	1845, Sep	to 1853, Oct
John A Huss	1853, Oct	to 1857, Oct
William R Clark	1857, Oct	to 1865, Jun
A Sidney Haynes	1865, Jun	to 1866, Jan 31
William R Clark	1866, Jan 31	to 1868 (end of County Court