

## William Whiteside of Whiteside Settlement, Golden Valley, North Carolina and The Ancient Burying Place of the Whiteside Family and Others

by Miles Philbeck

In March of 2020 Ricky Toms and I visited the area near First Broad Baptist Church in Golden Valley in northeastern Rutherford County in an effort to narrow down the search for "the ancient burying place of the Whiteside family & others including the graves." The cemetery had been thus described on 22 June 1811 when it was reserved, unsold, as a quarter acre, eight poles by five poles (132 feet by 82.5 feet), within a tract of seventeen acres and three "roods" on First Broad River which was sold by Adam Whiteside to Absalom Hunt (Rutherford County Deed Book 31, p. 544). One rod is 1/160 of an acre. The deed further describes the land as being part of a land grant to Hugh Beaty on 6 April 1765.

This cemetery became the final resting place of Absalom Hunt when he died 15 November 1840 as well as for his wife Martha who died 19 February 1836. Visitors to the cemetery photographed Absolem Hunt's tombstone in 1939. Judge Wilson A. Taylor (1874-1948) of St. Louis, Missouri had visited the area beginning in March 1935 and prepared an unpublished manuscript *Genealogy of John Langford Taylor and Elizabeth Martha Ann Esther McCurry Taylor* (his parents) dated 27 April 1937. The manuscript was brought to light when it was typed in 1973 by Shirley Hunt (1928-1984) and shared with others. Judge Taylor wrote:

The year of Absolem Hunt's death, "A. Hunt 1840", is on the head stone of his grave. ... Only "M. Hunt" is on the head stone of her grave. These head stones are carved out of flint stone and the memoranda was chiseled into the stones by hand, but are easily read. His is about one foot high, ten inches wide and three inches thick. A pine tree about ten inches in diameter and probably fifty years old has grown up on one side of his grave in such manner that it has pushed the stone to one side and has grown around nearly one half of the stone so tightly that the stone looks like it had been morticed into the tree. The wife's head stone is much smaller, parallel to his and six feet or so away. ...

These graves are about 150 yards from, and immediately in front of, where Absolem Hunt lived. They are found in a thicket of trees, brush, and a heavy accumulation of fallen leaves. A number of other graves, indicated by stones, mostly covered with leaves, may also be found here but without marking. ... No care whatever has been taken of these graves. An improved gravel highway runs about half-way between the

old home place and the graves.

The old home place of Absolem Hunt is gone but the place where it stood is plainly distinguished. About 100 feet from it there stands a good house and one of the Blankenships, descendants of Absolem Hunt's grandchild, Eliza Hunt, who married William (Wilkie) Blankenship, is now living there and owns the place. Two of his sons, eighteen or twenty years of age, aided us in finding these graves.

The two Blankenship sons can be identified as some two of the three youngest sons of Robert Bruce Blankenship (1880-1964) and Pandora "Pannie" Ensley (1881-1968): Robert Louie Blankenship (1911-1968), Wilbur Glenn Blankenship (1912-1986), and Herman Earl Blankenship (1915-1982).

Kenyon Withrow (1913-1979) and Horace Hunt (1902-1975) attempted to locate the cemetery following Kenyon's contact by Shirley Hunt. Harold W. Rollins (1929-2005) of Winston-Salem did likewise, all without avail. Kenyon and Horace were diligent in their efforts and Horace even drew a rough map of the area where he believed the cemetery to be or to have been, but they were unable to pinpoint the location. Kenyon's best assessment was that it was in the general vicinity of the home of Johnnie Hudson (1905-1998). Ricky and I had a most enjoyable visit in March 2020 with one of Mr. Hudson's sons who gave us knowledge of the location of the Blankenship home which no longer stands but which was immediately near his father's home. However, we were unable to recognize the cemetery's location. The question for us became whether the seventeen and 3/160 acres could be accurately identified even though the quarter acre cemetery may never be.

The original land survey for Hugh Beaty is undated but the land was granted to him on 6 April 1765 as 300 acres "on both sides of Little Broad River including a large beaver dam about seven or eight miles above Edward Conaway's Beg. at a red oak and running S 57 E 160 poles to a stake then N 33 E 300 poles to a post then N 57 W 160 poles to a stake then S 33 W 300 poles to the beginning" (Mecklenburg Land Grant File **1171**). In years to come this tract would be central to what became known by 1780 as Whiteside Settlement.

On 15 March 1741 a Virginia land patent for 400 acres on the south fork of Mechums River was issued to **William Whitesides** in Goochland County (Patent

Bk. 20, p. 162). A probable relative **Thomas Whitesides** received a Virginia land patent for 400 acres on Stocktons Branch of Mechums River in Goochland County on 1 December 1748 (Patent Bk. 27, p. 50). **William Whiteside** was issued a grant for 300 acres on Stocktons Branch of Mechums River on 4 April 1753, the area having become part of Albemarle County by the 1744 division of Goochland County (Patent Bk. 32, p. 55). On 7 July 1767 William and Elizabeth Whiteside "of Amherst County" sold to Adam Dean 373 acres on the south branches of Meechums River. Witnesses were William Winston, William Grayson, William Stockton, and Maryan Winston. (Albemarle Co., VA Deed Bk. 4, p. 425). **William Whitesides** was issued a third grant for 181 acres on Stockdons Mill Creek in Albemarle County on 20 July 1768 (Patent Bk. 37, p. 272). On 6 April 1769 **William Whitesides** was issued a fourth grant for 160 acres on the South Mountain in Augusta County (Patent Bk. 38, p. 517). On 19 September 1769 William and Elizabeth Whiteside "of Amherst County" sold his 1768 grant of 181 acres to Adam Dean. Witnesses were Samuel Stockton, John Davis, James Walker, and Prudence Stockton. (Albemarle Co., VA Deed Bk. 5, p. 171).

This William Whiteside and his son William should not and must not be confused with another William Whiteside / Whitsitt who lived on Davis Creek in the part of Albemarle County which is now Nelson County, Virginia and who married Eleanor Menees in 1764 in Pennsylvania.

On 10 November 1769 **William Whiteside** and John Ison were chainbearers for a land grant survey for John McEntire on First Broad River in present Cleveland County, North Carolina (Tryon Land Grant File 294). On 19 June 1771 **William Whiteside** and William Willis were chainbearers for a land grant survey for Aaron Biggerstaff on "Robeson" Creek of Second Broad River (Tryon Land Grant File 473).

Hugh Beaty sold the lower two-thirds or 200 acres of his grant to **William Whitesides** on 10 July 1772. (Tryon/Lincoln Deed Bk. 1, p. 642). Hugh Beaty sold the upper one-third or 100 acres to **James Whitesides** on the same date, describing this part as being on First Little Broad River. (Tryon/Lincoln Deed Bk. 1, p. 643).

William Whitesides sold his 200 acres to James Whitesides on 24 July 1775 with the same description as in the deed from Hugh Beaty to him. Witnesses to the deed were **John Whitesides** and **Thomas Whitesides** (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. F, p. 13).

Davis Whiteside and William Whiteside were members of the Tryon Committee of Safety and

signed their names on 14 August 1775 to a resolution to "take up arms and risque our lives and freedom in maintaining the freedom of our County" when the Continental Congress or the Provincial Convention should deem it necessary.

William Whiteside made his will on 24 October 1777 and it was filed for probate at the January 1778 Tryon court. He gave to his wife Elisabeth "my household goods and moveable Efects and also my plantation During her life and after her Decease all the moveables to be Equally Devided Betwea these my children **Davis Whiteside & Robert & James & John & Margaret** and **William Thomas** and **Samuel & Adam** and if She Shoul Depart this Life before my Son **Francis Whiteside** comes of age my Children above mentiond to have the Benefit of the plantation and So Soon as my Son **Francis** comes of age he may enter in possession of the Same for I do bequeath my Land to him allowing him to pay Twenty pounds to my Daughter **Ann** in Twelve months after he Enters in possession of my plantation and also to pay to my Daughter **Elisabeth** Twenty pounds of the Value of the Land in Two years after he Enters in possession of said plantation and the Third year he Shall pay to my Daughter **Sarah** Twenty pounds all Lawfull money of North Carolina." He left to his son James "**my Land on the South mountain in Virginia augusta county** allowing him to pay fifteen pounds Virginia Curancy towards his Discharging my Debts and the Remainder of my Debts to be paid out of my moveables before Devided." He named his sons William and Thomas as his executors. Witnesses were Davis Whiteside and James Whiteside.

William Whiteside made his mark rather than signed his will. This seems to imply that it was his son William who signed the Tryon resolves rather than he, although a feeble literate man making his will might not be able to sign his own name.

The will is confusing in its reference to a plantation that he owned since he had deeded away to his son James the land he had bought from Hugh Beaty. It becomes even more confusing when a deed dated 15 September 1779 from William Whiteside (surely the son William) to James Whiteside was made for the same land that William Whiteside (the father) had deeded to James Whiteside on 24 July 1775 (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. A-1, number 27).

At the January 1780 session of the Rutherford court it was "Ordered that Lewis Price, Stephen Langford, **Thos. Whiteside**, Willm. Lively, John Smith, William Willis, William Willis Junr., Moses Whitly, Thos. Herod, Danl. Singleton, Willm. Green, John Lusk be & is herby appointed jurors to lay off a road from **Whiteside Settlement** the nighest & best way to

Quinn's wagon road near First Broad River & make a return of their proceedings to our next court." This is the first known reference to Whiteside Settlement. The men who are named lived from the head of First Broad River southeast down the river to Hinton Creek and then south to Brushy Creek in present Cleveland County. Tracing ownership of the land constituting Whiteside Settlement requires knowing more about the children of William Whiteside and Elizabeth Stockton.

The late John Preston Stockton (1889-1969) of Rutherford County searched his family history from at least the 1950's until his death and recorded traditions of marriages of early members of the Stockton and Whiteside families. He wrote without identifying his sources that William Whiteside's wife Elizabeth was a daughter of Davis Stockton of Goochland (later Albemarle) County, Virginia and that their children and children's spouses were:

Davis Whiteside, m. Eliza Johnson.  
Robert Whiteside, m. Betsy Coffee.  
James Whiteside, m. Miss McCafferty.  
John Whiteside, m. Judy Tolley.  
Margaret Whiteside, m. William Monroe.  
William Whiteside, m. Mary Booth.  
Thomas Whiteside, m. Betsy Chitwood.  
Samuel Whiteside, m. Betsy Brackett.  
Adam Whiteside, m. widow Spruiel.  
Francis Whiteside, m. Mary Ann Clark.  
Ann Whiteside, m. Col. Richard Singleton.  
Elizabeth Whiteside, m. Davis Stockton.  
Sallie Whiteside, m. Lewis Nolan.

#### Davis Whiteside

Davis Whiteside purchased 100 acres on First Little Broad River from Stephen Langford on 7 November 1777. The deed was witnessed by William Monroe, Daniel Singleton, and William Barnet (Tryon/Lincoln Deed Bk. 2, p. 325). He witnessed several deeds but is not known to have owned any land other than this. In 1779 Davis Whiteside became the first representative from Rutherford County in the North Carolina House of Commons. Tradition has it that he died 7 October 1780 in the Battle of Kings Mountain. William Porter filled his role in the General Assembly following his death.

At the April 1781 Rutherford court letters of administration on the estate of Davice Whiteside were issued to Thomas Whiteside and Richard Singleton. Their securities (on the administration bond) were Will Whiteside, Hugh Beaty, Willm. Porter, and Saml. Whiteside. Due to their youth guardians were also appointed to the children of Davis Whiteside. "**Ann Whiteside, Elisabeth & John Whiteside** children of

Davice Whiteside dec'd being of proper age came into court & chose Richd. Singleton & Thos. Whiteside guardians." "The court appointed William Whiteside guardian for **Willm., Margaret, Sarah, Isaac, & Jacob Whiteside**, children of Davice Whiteside dec'd until they come of proper age to choose for themselves." At the July 1781 court an order of sale on the estate was granted to Richard Singleton.

In the General Assembly in May 1783 two allowances were recorded to Davis Whiteside for 1081 pounds, 12 shillings and for 1428 pounds. Money was superinflated at that time.

At the July 1783 Rutherford Court it was ordered that **William Whiteside** aged fourteen years & six months be bound to **Robert Whiteside** to learn the art & mystery of a saddler until he shall arrive at the age of twenty one years, and at freedom he is to receive a compleat set of tools two suits of cloths a horse bridle & sadle to the value of twenty pounds specia & is to learn the said apprentice to read & write well & cypher as far as the rule of three. William petitioned the General Assembly of 1793-94 to have his name changed to **William Franklin Whiteside** in order that he be distinguished from other men named William Whiteside of Rutherford County. At the same session the name of John Cole was changed to John Spruill. At the 1805 Rutherford court it was "ordered by the court that John Spruel illegitimate son of John Spruel be bound to the sd. John til the said John attains to the age of twenty one years and the said John Spruel agrees to give the said John at freedom a horse bridle & saddle to the value of one hundred dollars over and above what the law allows." This child appears to have been previously called John Cole.

William Franklin Whiteside married Elizabeth Grayson, daughter of Joseph Grayson, with Rutherford marriage bond dated 16 May 1796. Their tombstones were said to be in First Broad Baptist cemetery but no longer can be identified. He died 30 June 1844, and Elizabeth died 22 November 1838. Their children (grandchildren of Davis Whiteside) were:

**Davis Whiteside**, b. about 1797, m. 13 December 1819 (date of bond) at Burke Co., North Carolina to **Ann Stockton**, b. about 1790.

**William Franklin Whiteside**, b. about 1799.  
**Sarah Whiteside**, b. 22 March 1802, d. 2 August 1868, buried in Jarratt cemetery, Cherokee Co., Texas, m. 17 November 1822 **James Long**.

**Isaac Whiteside**, b. 9 June 1804, d. 4 January 1873, m. 25 May 1846 **Charlotte Green**, b. 23 January 1822, d. 10 January

1904. Buried in Sandy Plains Baptist cemetery, Cleveland Co., North Carolina.

**John Whiteside**, b. 8 October 1806, d. 5 September 1896, m. 24 February 1831 (date of bond) **Sarah Blankenship**, b. 8 January 1814, d. August 1893. Buried in Spring Creek United Methodist cemetery, McMinn Co., Tennessee.

**Joseph G. Whiteside**, b. about 1808, m. 11 November 1831 (date of bond) **Louisa Caroline Rhodes**, b. about 1814. Living in 1850 in Haywood Co., North Carolina.

**Rosanna Whiteside**, b. about 1810, d. February 1839 Rutherford Co. North Carolina, m. 6 June 1831 (date of bond) **Spencer Melton**, b. 26 February 1804, d. 21 October 1874, buried in Old Salem cemetery, Henderson Co., Kentucky.

**Jacob Whiteside**, b. 26 February 1812, d. 26 September 1868 Benton Co., Arkansas, m. 21 August 1832 (date of bond) **Jane H. Smart**, b. about 1816. Living in McMinn Co., Tennessee in 1840 and in Meigs Co., Tennessee in 1850. She was living in Benton Co., Arkansas in 1870 and in 1880.

**Nancy Whiteside**, b. about 1816, d. by 1857, m. 20 April 1835 (date of bond) **Rev. Benjamin Hamilton**, b. 20 February 1816, d. 12 June 1874, buried in West Hill cemetery, Whitfield Co., Georgia.

**Dorothy Whiteside**, b. 8 January 1820, d. 7 May 1886, m. 1 November 1842 (date of bond) **Joseph Morrison**, b. 9 April 1816, d. 30 January 1893. Buried in Old Concord cemetery, Gordon Co., Georgia.

Davis Whiteside's son John married 23 October 1788 (date of bond) at Rutherford County to his cousin Sarah Whiteside. On 15 April 1789 John Whiteside, son of Davis Whiteside, purchased 200 acres on First Broad River from Moses Moore of Mobile District, West Florida (through Moore's power of attorney Joseph Laurence). The land had been granted to Moses Moore on 28 February 1775 (Rutherford Co. Original Deed Bk. I, p. 118).

There is a household in 1790 in Rutherford County headed by John Whiteside and consisting of two males age sixteen and older, two males under sixteen, and three females. These persons may be members of the family of Davis Whiteside.

John Whiteside, planter of Rutherford County, assigned to William Whiteside his power of attorney on 24 September 1792. Witnesses were Thos. Whiteside, Abram Barnet, and William Monrow. (Rutherford Will/Sale Bk. B, p. 17).

On 12 September 1793 John Whiteside, by his agent and attorney William Whiteside, sold to Joseph Grayson sixteen acres which had been granted to Moses Moore 28 February 1775. Witnesses to the deed were Samuel Stockton, Adam Whiteside, and Thos. Stockton. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. K, p. 90).

William F. Whiteside (having changed his name from just William), as agent and attorney of John Whiteside, on 8 February 1794 sold to John Melton of Albemarle Co., Virginia 100 acres on First Broad River. Witnesses were William Jones, Daniel Stockton, and Daniel Melton (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. 6, p. 298).

On 25 February 1796 William F. Whiteside, as agent and attorney of John Whiteside of "Elinois St. Clear County," sold to John Melton 200 acres on First Broad River which had been sold to John Whiteside by Moses Moore through his power of attorney Joseph Laurence. Witnesses were Robert H. Taylor, William Jones, and Daniel Melton. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 11, p. 333).

Davis Whiteside's son Isaac Whiteside married in Shelby Co., Kentucky first on 17 April 1799 to Eleanor Ellis and second on 29 January 1812 to Mary Veach. He died before 15 January 1821 in Shelby Co., Kentucky where letters of administration on his estate were granted to Mary Whiteside and Davis Whiteside.

Davis Whiteside's son Jacob Whiteside married on 23 December 1808 at St. Clair Co., Illinois to Elizabeth Cox. Jacob became a Methodist Episcopal minister and moved to Hempstead Co., Arkansas where he is listed on the 1850 census as age 74 and born in North Carolina. His wife was 63 and born in Delaware.

#### **Robert Whiteside**

Robert Whiteside and Stephen Langford were chainbearers for a land grant survey for John Alexander on Little Broad River on 3 August 1774 (Tryon Land Grant File 1354). No land entry, deed, or grant to Robert Whiteside has been found, although two deeds in the 1790's mention him adjoining them at some time (Rutherford Original Deed Bks. P, p. 42 and Deed Bk. 11, p. 186). Also in 1774 Robert and Davis Whiteside witnessed a deed from Jacob Mooney to Adam Whitesides for 200 acres on the North Fork of First Broad River. As previously cited Robert was guardian to his nephew William, son of Davis Whiteside, in July 1783. By 1787 Robert was living in Wilkes County, North Carolina and is listed there in Thomas Farguson's company on the state census along with several members of the Coffee / Coffey

family. Robert Whiteside died before 24 January 1822 when his heirs Jonathan Whiteside, James Whiteside, William Whiteside, Lewis Whiteside and James S. Davis sold to Joel Coffey 235 acres on Elk Spring Creek in Wayne County, Kentucky which had been granted to Robert Whiteside.

#### James Whiteside

James Whiteside witnessed a deed from Isaac Hinton to James Buckhannon for 50 acres on Hinton Creek on 27 July 1772 (Tryon/Lincoln Deed Bk. 1, p. 615) seventeen days after he purchased land from Hugh Beaty as previously described.

On 13 February 1778 James Whiteside made a claim for 200 acres on First Broad River (Tryon land entry 128 in N. C. Archives CR 086.404.1). A survey warrant was issued 30 July 1778 and the land was surveyed 13 May 1779 with chainbearers Jonas Bedford and Thos. Whitesides. The tract was described as 200 acres "on the waters of First Broad River joining land of William Whitesides on the north side and his own land *Beginning at a white oak in William Whitesides line running thence No 57 Wt 180 poles to a post thence No. 33 Et. 180 poles to pointers in his own line thence So 57 E 180 poles to a stake thence to the beginning*" and was granted on 25 March 1780 (Tryon Land Grant File **1564**).

On the same date James Whiteside made a second claim for 100 acres on First Broad River (Tryon land entry 127 in N. C. Archives CR 086.404.1). The land was also surveyed on 13 May 1779 and the grant was also issued 25 March 1780 (Tryon Land Grant File **1549**). Also on the same date James Whiteside made a third claim for 150 acres on Beaverdam Creek of First Broad River (Tryon land entry 129 in N. C. Archives CR 086.404.1). The land was also surveyed on 13 May 1779 and also granted on 25 March 1780 (Tryon Land Grant File **1554**).

The 1782 Rutherford County tax list shows James Whiteside with 400 acres of land. In 1785 he is listed with 295 acres. On 28 December 1785 the General Assembly passed a law appointing commissioners, including James Whiteside, "to contract and agree with any person or persons for building and finishing the court house, prison and stocks in the aforesaid [Rutherford] county, on the fifty acres of land already procured for that purpose." (Laws of N. C., 1785, Chapter LV). James Whiteside served in the North Carolina Senate from Rutherford County in the 1786-87 session. At that time he presented bills to annex part of Burke County to Rutherford County and to establish the dividing line between Burke and Rutherford Counties. Prior to this time the boundary had been the old extension of the Granville line which

ran through the Golden Valley section of present-day Rutherford County. In the laws of 1787 the General Assembly appointed commissioners, including James Whiteside, "to erect and lay off a town in Rutherford county, on the land heretofore procured for erecting thereon the public buildings of said county, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to lay out the aforesaid fifty acres of land into a town of half acre lots with proper streets and alleys, which town when so laid off shall be called and known by the name of Rutherford." (Laws of N. C, 1787, Chapter XXXVIII). James Whiteside was also present at the North Carolina Constitutional Convention held at Hillsborough in July and August 1788.

On 21 September 1789 James Whiteside sold to Joseph Grayson 135 acres of the Hugh Beaty grant on First Little Broad River. Witnesses to the deed were Samuel Stockton, Thomas Stockton, and Adam Whiteside. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. I, p. 72).

Prior to all these activities James Whiteside had made his will on 7 December 1783 in which he stated: "first I give unto my Son **William** that Tract of Land whereon my mother **Elisabeth Whiteside** Now Lives to be his at her Death if I should Die first with Two hundred acres Joining the same on the Nort Side I also give and bequeath unto my Son **Davis** that part of my Lands where I now Live Lying on the South Side of the River with an Entry of one hundred and fifty acres Joining on sd Side of the River I give unto my son **John** that part of Land whereon I Now Live Lying on the North Side of the River I also Bequeath unto my Daughter **Elisabeth** & my Daughter **Prudence** & my Daughter **Polley** Each one an Eaqel part of my moveable Estate with my three Sons. I also Do give Each of my Daughters a fether Bead to be furnishd at the Deiscretion of my Executors Exclusive their Equil Divide of the Moveables and Also in Consideration of the before mentiond Legasises Left my three sons I Do Enjoin my son **William** to pay unto my Daughter **Elisabeth** fifty pounds in two years after he Enters in possession of his and before mentioned and three pounds anually to the Siport of his mother. I also Enjoin my son **Davis** to pay in Consideration to the above bequest to my Daughter **Prudence** the Sum of fifty pounds in the Term of Two years after he Enters in possession of the Same and to pay towards the Maintainance of his Mother Two pounds Anually I also Do Enjoin my Son **John** to pay My Daughter **Polley** fifty pounds in Two years after he Enters in possession of his Lands above mentiond in consideration of sd Bequest and to pay to his Mother anually the Sum of two pounds also my will is that my Debts to be first paid out of my moveable Estate." He named "my Brother **William Whiteside** and My

Brother **Thomas Whiteside** my Executors” and stated “I also Do Liave my Children above mentioned to the care and tuation of my Brother **Thomas Whiteside** and **Adam Whiteside** to See that the are kept from those that may Set Evil Examples before them.” Witnesses were Samuel Stockton, Prudence Stockton, and W. Johnson.

The last activities of James Whiteside’s life are detailed in *The Territorial Papers of the United States, Volume XVII The Territory of Illinois 1814-1818* (U. S. Government Printing Office, 1950), pp. 268-269:

[Referred December 18, 1815]

*To the Honorable the Congress of the United States*

The Memorial of Sundry Inhabitants of the Illinois Territory on the Mississippi Humbly Sheweth that a certain James Whiteside was employed by a part of your Memorialists to go to go to the Illinois Country to Locate & Improve for each of your Memorialists or their fathers respectively, which sd James Whiteside did by the advice & Instructions of his Excellency Aurthur St Clair Gov. of the Territory North West of the river Ohio.

He made about fifty locations & Improvements & died on his return home to Kentucky - & that your Memorialists Moved to the Illinois Country in the years 1791-2-3-& 4 - and made actual cultivation by themselves or agents on their respective Improvements (that was made for them by their agent James Whiteside in the year 90 Sometime in the Months of April of the same year - And your Memorialists have resided in the Illinois Country ever Since we mean all that yet Survives of sd Ancient Settlers, as many have fallen victim to Savage Barbarity and other causalities Incident to new Countries groaning under the Scourge of Indian Hostilities that the Misery & poverty experienced by us cannot be described - Your Memorialists were frequently Invited by the Spanish Comandants at St. Louis to become Inhabitants of the then Spanish Colony assuring us at the Same time we Should have Land for ourselves & families, but being partial to our own Government we chose to live in a land of Freedom and depend on the benevolence of our own Government - But alas we are yet disappointed as our case is peculiarly unfortunate not coming within the provisions of the act of Congress of the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March 1791 and of course destitute of any benefits arising therfrom, notwithStanding we had Improvements made by our agent in the year 1790 & relmproved by ourselves or agents in April 1791 - Your Memorialists flatter themselves that your Honourable Bodies will take our Cause into Consideration and grant us Such relief as you in your wisdom may think fit - as in duty bound we will ever pray -

John Givens  
Grant Givens dect.  
Joel Whiteside

Saml, Whiteside  
Robert McMahan  
Joseph Kinny snr Dect  
Winder Kinny - do  
Samuel Kinny - do  
Joseph Kinny Junr - do  
Wm Kinny  
George Dement - do  
John Whiteside  
William L Whiteside  
Joseph Chance  
Thomas Whiteside dect  
John J. Whiteside  
Jacob Whiteside  
thomas Whiteside desest Junior  
Wm G Whiteside Dest  
William Whiteside Senr Do  
Obediah Short Do  
Hubbard Short heir of sd Obadiah Short Decast  
Andey Kinney  
Davis Whiteside  
Wm Clark  
John C Whiteside  
Robert Whiteside  
Uel, Whiteside  
Wm B Whiteside  
John Griffin  
George Griffin  
John Chance - Deseast

[Endorsed] Pre-emption Memorial of Sundry Inhabitants of Illinois Decr 18. 1815 Refd to the Committee on the Public Lands Jany. 18 - 1816 Bill reported No 42 rejected Mr Johnson (of Ky)

The October 1790 Rutherford County court minutes show that “The last will & testament of James Whiteside Esquire proved in open court by the oath of Samuel Stockton. ... Thos. Whiteside Esquire executor on the estate of James Whiteside Esquire come into open court & relinquishes his executorship. ... Ordered that administration issue to William Whiteside & Davis Whiteside on the goods & chattles rights & credits of James Whiteside deceased who entered into bond with Thomas Whiteside & Adam Whiteside in one thousand pound for faithful administration & qualifyd accordingly. ... William Whiteside & Davis Whiteside adm. of the estate of James Whiteside deceased returns an inventory of said estate & prays & order of sale on the movable property in general.”

On an unspecified date in 1790 William Whiteside, Davis Whiteside, and John Whiteside of “Sinclear Co., Wt. territory” [St. Clair Co.] sold to James Eubank of Albemarle Co., Virginia 373 acres on First Broad River granted to Hugh Beaty 6 April 1765 and to James Whiteside 25 March 1780. Witnesses were Samuel Whiteside and Adam Whiteside. The deed was not recorded until 15 June 1808.

(Rutherford Deed Bk. 24, p. 248). These are William, Davis, and John, the three sons of James Whitesides, selling the land that their father had divided among them in his will.

The October 1791 Rutherford court minutes show that "Davis Whiteside one of the administrators of the estate of James Whiteside deceased returns an amount of sale of said estate of £161.8..6 as pr. vouchers filed."

#### **John Whiteside**

On 29 April 1774 John Whiteside bought 200 acres on First Broad River from Jacob Zimmermann / Carpenter to whom it had been granted 5 May 1769 (Tryon/Lincoln Deed Bk. 1, p. 793). John Whiteside is shown with 200 acres on the 1782 Rutherford County tax list.

A land grant survey warrant (no. 230) was issued based on John "Whittsides" claim for 100 acres on the head of "Isim Brench Joyingen LisenBerey Mountin in the cove of the sam" on 14 March 1783. The 100 acres was surveyed 24 July 1784 with chainbearers Samuel Whiteside and Adam Whiteside and was granted on 14 March 1783 (Rutherford Land Grant File 381). John Whiteside is shown with 300 acres on the 1785 Rutherford County tax list.

John Whiteside "of Elenoise" sold 29 acres of the Jacob Carpenter grant to Alexander Chambers on 19 July 1794 (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. Q, p. 58). John Whitesides "of the Ilenoys" sold 160 acres of the Carpenter grant to Stephen Hogue on 23 September 1796. Witnesses were Adam Whiteside, Samuel Whiteside, and William Moore. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. 6, p. 221).

Stephen Bedford paid Adam Whiteside 80 dollars for John Whiteside's Lisenberry Mountain tract in 1816, and Andrew Taylor made the deed to Bedford on 21 May 1817. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 30, p. 280).

John was alive in Illinois in 1817 but was described as being insane in a letter by his nephew William Bolin Whiteside at that time.

#### **William Whiteside**

William Whiteside of Washington County, North Carolina (Tennessee) bought 200 acres on Wards Creek in present Cleveland County on 25 October 1779 from Samuel Stockton and wife Prudence. Witnesses were James Whiteside and Davis Whiteside. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. A-1, no. 179).

William Whiteside entered a claim for 150 acres in Washington County, North Carolina (Tennessee) with the survey warrant dated 15 October 1780 describing the land as "joining Nathaniel Treacy

entery on a branch of Lick Creek." The surveyor found 148 acres joining Nathaniel Tracy on 15 February 1782 and the grant was issued 13 October 1783. (Washington Land Grant File 398). Nathaniel Tracy later lived on First Broad River in Rutherford County southeast of the Whiteside family.

William Whiteside had entered a claim (no. 286) in Rutherford County for 100 acres as "William WhitSides" on 25 April 1780 described on the survey warrant dated 10 April 1782 as "Ling Goyingen Louis Price upper line & to extend upwards." The land was surveyed 6 February 1783 and described as being on Duncans Creek. It was granted 9 August 1787. (Rutherford Land Grant File 253). He also entered a claim on the same date for 100 acres on Camp Creek of Duncans Creek (no. 285).

On 13 November 1781 a North Carolina Revolutionary War pay voucher (no. 531) was issued in Salisbury District to Capt. William Whitesides for 113 pounds, five shillings, and six pence for services by "him & Company of foot of Rutherford Reigmt." Another North Carolina Revolutionary War pay voucher (no. 2238) was issued in Morgan District to Cap. William Whitesides for a public claim on 17 September 1783.

On 20 October 1788 William Whiteside sold his Wards Creek tract to William Queen of Randolph County, North Carolina. Witnesses were James Whiteside and Adam Whiteside. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. J, p. 81).

William Whiteside made his will in St. Clair Co., Illinois on 1 May 1803 while he was of St. Clair Co., Indiana Territory. He named his wife Mary and sons Uel Whiteside and John D. Whiteside. He also left his clothing to his brother John Whiteside. The will was filed for probate on 13 February 1816. (St. Clair Co., Illinois Will Book A-C, p. 39). Another son was William Bolin Whiteside, born 27 December 1777 and died 18 November 1833.

#### **Thomas Whiteside**

Thomas Whiteside bought 300 acres on the North Fork of First Broad River from Thomas Bridges on 28 March 1777. James Whitesides and Samuel Whitesides witnessed the deed. (Tryon/Lincoln Deed Book 2, p. 232).

On 22 January 1780 Thomas Whiteside bought 300 acres on Little Broad River including the North Fork from Robert Armstrong and Hugh Beaty to whom it had been granted in 1768. William Whiteside witnessed the deed. (Rutherford Deed Original Bk. A-1, no. 33). Thomas Whiteside entered a claim (no. 299) for 100 acres on a branch of First Broad River joining James "James WhitSides Land or Monrows

Land formely.” The survey warrant is dated 2 October 1782 and the survey was made 23 March 1787 with chainbearers James Whiteside and John Whiteside (Rutherford Land Grant File 471).

On 21 January 1779 Samuel Moor / More entered two claims (no. 659 and 660) for tracts of 50 acres each on Hinton Creek of First Broad River. Both were apparently transferred to Thomas Whiteside. One joined Nicholas Leeper and the survey warrant in Thomas Whiteside’s name (no. 559 (sic)) is dated 1 December 1779. It was surveyed 30 May 1782 and the grant issued on 27 October 1784. (Rutherford Land Grant File 96). The other “where Wm. Harris lived and Wm. Armstrong made an improvement” was also claimed on 21 January 1779, and the survey warrant is in Thomas Whiteside’s name (no. 560 (sic)) and also dated 1 December 1779. It was also surveyed 30 May 1782 and the grant also issued on 27 October 1784. (Rutherford Land Grant File 102).

Nicholas Leeper sold Thomas Whiteside 200 acres on Hinton Creek on 3 July 1782. The land was granted to Leeper 25 April 1767. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. O, p. 182). Joseph Beavans had entered a claim (no. 288) for land on Hinton Creek joining Nicholas Leeper on 22 October 1778. The name on the survey warrant dated 2 March 1779 was changed to Thomas Whiteside and the name of Beavans also stricken out on the reverse side of the warrant. The land was surveyed as 100 acres for Thomas Whiteside on 14 February 1784 with chainbearers Jacob and Sarah Gardner. (Rutherford Land Grant File 233).

As Commissioner of Rutherford County Thomas Whiteside issued more than 145 Revolutionary War pay vouchers (IOU’s) from February 1781 to June 1782 to various individuals for items such as beef, pork, mutton, and corn obtained from residents for use of the Patriot troops.

Thomas Whiteside entered a claim (no. 208) for 300 acres on Coburn’s Branch of Hinton Creek on 20 April 1785. The survey warrant dated 10 August 1785 described it also as being on the east side of a mountain. The survey is dated 24 March 1791 and shows the chainbearers as Seth Cheetwood and John Cheetwood. (Rutherford Land Grant File 824).

On 10 October 1785 Thomas Whiteside entered a claim (no. 259) for 300 acres at the head of Cow Creek near the road from Whitley’s place to Hintons Creek to Sandy Run. In later years Adam Whiteside stated that the warrant had been lost and requested a new one to be issued for Thomas “lying on the head of Cow Creek Begining near a ridge leading from Whitesides place on Hintons Creek to Sandy Run.” The new warrant is dated 11 July 1798, and the land

was surveyed 1 May 1799 as 300 acres on Brushy Creek with chainbearers John Webb and Franklin Whitesides. The grant is dated 26 November 1799. (Rutherford Land Grant File 1876). An entry (no. 1106) was entered in the name of Tamos Whitsides for 340 acres now claimed by Eadam Whitsides and yet another entry (no. 1184) for 300 acres on the dividing ridge between Brushy Creek and Cow Creek. This ridge is now called Crowder Ridge and the land is north of Sandy Plains Baptist Church in Cleveland County.

On 19 March 1786 Allen Davis and wife Shuanna as heirs of Moses Whitley sold Thomas Whiteside 300 acres on Hinton Creek which had been granted to John McIntire and conveyed to Whitley. Witnesses were Thos. Nunnally, Thos. Whiteside, Catey Chitwood, and Adam Whiteside. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. J, p. 72). This was the last land acquisition by Thomas Whiteside in North Carolina.

Auther Osborn purchased 50 acres on First Broad River from Thomas Whiteside on 12 September 1787, being part of the Hayden Pryer – Hugh Beaty land grant on the North Fork. Witnesses were William Monrow and Nathaniel Tracy. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. K, p. 129). Garet Vinzant Junr. purchased 60 acres of the same grant from Thomas Whiteside on 25 September 1787 with witness John Smith. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. G, p. 30). Thomas Stockton purchased 150 acres of the same grant from Thomas Whiteside on 11 April 1788 with witnesses Richard Singleton and Robert Jones. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 7, p. 93).

William Wilson purchased from Thomas Whiteside, Senr. on 14 January 1789 one-half of the 300 acres on Hinton Creek that Allen and Shuanna Davis sold him. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. I, p. 61). On 9 April 1791 Joseph Grayson purchased from Thomas Whiteside the 100 acres on First Broad River in Whiteside Settlement that had been granted to Thomas on 26 November 1789. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. I, p. 74).

On 24 September 1792 Thomas Whiteside entered into a bond with John Stockton for 450 pounds to make a deed to Stockton for three tracts, one being 100 acres of the grant to Nicholas Leeper, another being 50 acres joining it, and another being 100 acres including the Joseph Bivins improvement. Witnesse were Clayn. Condrey and James Chitwood. Additional notations to the instrument showed John Stockton transferring the bond to John Lattimore on 10 April 1794 and also transferring the bond to Jonas Bedford on 8 March 1796. Another undated note shows Thomas Whiteside transferring “the works” of his 300 acres on Coburns Branch to James Chitwood.



(Rutherford Deed Bk. 23, p. 694).

In rapid succession Thomas Whiteside sold three additional tracts. On 27 September 1792 he sold to Abraham Clark Senr. 150 acres on Hintons Creek (part of the land he bought from Allen and Shuanna Davis). Witnesses were Richard Singleton and Abraham Irvine. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. K, p. 79). On 4 October 1792 Thomas sold to Alexander Chambers 115 acres on the North Fork of First Little Broad River (part of the land he bought from Pryer and Sims). Witnesses were Richard Singleton, James Chitwood, and William Monroe. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. O, p. 173). On 10 October 1792 Thomas sold to William Jones 145 acres including the mouth of the North Fork of First Little Broad River. Witnesses were the same as the previously cited deed. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. P, p. 36).

Thomas Whiteside departed North Carolina and on 8 July 1794, being described as residing in the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, he sold to John Price 50 acres on Hintons Creek which he had been granted 27 October 1784. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 8, p. 280). The lands described in his 1792 bond to John Stockton remained unresolved.

Thomas Whiteside made his will in St. Clair County (today Illinois) on 18 September 1794 naming his wife Elisabeth with his children to be left in her care. Executors were named as Shadrach Bond and Seth Chitwood. In a codicil he added that "if my widder Elisabeth Whitesids should mary the whole of my estate be equil devideed betwen her and all my children." The will was presented for probate on 23 December 1795 at which time Elisabeth "confessed that she was content to take a child's share in the estate and asks no more." (St. Clair Co., Illinois Miscellaneous Probate File 35). The widow Elizabeth Whiteside married John Bond on 25 December 1795 in St. Clair County.

At the October 1795 Rutherford County court letters of administration were issued to Wm. F. Whiteside on the estate of Thomas Whiteside deceased. At the January 1796 court William F. Whiteside returned an inventory of the estate and was granted an order of sale of the personal estate.

On 19 April 1796 William Franklin Whiteside of Rutherford Co., NC, administrator of the estate of Thomas Whiteside Esquire deceased, deeded to James Chitwood the 300 acres on Coburns Branch of Hintons Creek noted on Thomas Whiteside's bond to John Lattimore of date 24 September 1792. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 7, p. 26).

On 18 November 1797 Thomas Whiteside's widow made a Spanish land claim to 400 acres on the

west side of the Mississippi River in the District of St. Louis. She is referred to in French as "Elisabeth Cheatwood veuve de feu John Bond" meaning widow of the late John Bond, and she stated that he was lost on her journey there. She described her family as having eight children of which three sons were raised to cultivation. A survey plat accompanies her request and is written in Spanish giving her name as Isabella Cheatwood. The two claims prior to hers are for Seth Chitwood and Richard Chitwood. Richard's plat shows his name in Spanish as Recardo Chatwood. (Record Book A, p. 235, Recorder of Land Titles, French and Spanish Land Grants, Missouri Archives).

William Franklin Whiteside Senr. of Rutherford County, North Carolina, administrator of Thomas Whiteside, on 18 December 1804 deeded to David Liles and Seth Bedford (1) 80 acres granted to Nicholas Leper 25 April 1776 on Hintons Creek joining Thomas Whiteside and Nuberry Stocton, (2) 110 acres joining above said land, Coburn branch, Hintons Creek, row of peach trees, a line of fence, granted to Thomas Whiteside 27 October 1784, (3) 50 acres on Hintons Creek of First Broad River joining Nicholas Leper, (4) 100 acres granted to Thomas Whiteside 9 August 1787 joining Nicholas Leper including Joseph Bavans improvement, and (5) all the lands formerly belonging to Thomas Whiteside dec'd on Hinton Creek except 30 acres granted to James Chitwood. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 22, p. 267). This deed resolved the items in Thomas Whiteside's bond dated 24 September 1792.

On 11 June 1805 Eusibius Hubert and Elisabeth Bond, both of the District of St. Louis in the District of Louisiana made a marriage contract by which he pledged to her eleven negroes (each named) and various personal property and she pledged 300 acres where she lived and various personal property. Witnesses were T. Darneille, T. S. Whiteside, and Sally Whiteside. (St. Louis Co., Missouri Deed Bk. A, p. 96).

The identities of the surviving children of Isabella Chitwood / Isabella Whiteside / Elizabeth Chitwood / Elisabeth Hubbard are revealed in St. Louis Co., Missouri Circuit Court Chancery Case 650, July 1841: Frederick Hyatt et al vs. Thomas S. Whiteside et al. The papers relate "... that there wss confirmed to Isabella Chitwood, in what is now called St. Louis County four hundred arpens of land; on the Mississippi River about twelve miles north of the City of Saint Louis ... that the said Isabella Chitwood married one ---- Whiteside; by whom she had six children. viz. James H. Whiteside, Thomas S. Whiteside, Sally Whiteside, Rosanna Whiteside, Adam J. Whiteside and Catharine Whiteside - that the said ---- Whiteside died a number of years ago

leaving his widow Isabella; & her six children all living. That the said Isabella Whiteside, who was known as and also called Elizabeth Hubbard; alias Chitwood; continued to reside & live upon the said four hundred arpens of land which had been confirmed to her; as aforesaid; until about the month of December eighteen hundred and twenty-nine; when she departed this life; leaving her six children above named; all alive; and, that at that time; Rosanna Whiteside; her daughter; was married to one Charles Laughlin; her daughter Sally, had married one Joshua Massey; who was then dead; leaving his widow Sally still living & then single; & that her daughter Catharine was then married to one John F. White." Later documents also name Elisabeth's grandchildren after some of her children had died.

At the October 1810 Rutherford County, North Carolina court a committee was appointed "to settle with William F. Whiteside administrator on the estate of Thos. Whiteside decd. who was adm. on the estate of Davis Whiteside decd. both estates included." At the January 1811 the committee reported their settlement "with the admr. of Thos. & Davis Whiteside decd. amt £ 47.10.2." Recall that Thomas Whiteside had been appointed administrator of his brother Davis Whiteside in April 1781.

#### **Samuel Whiteside**

As previously cited Samuel Whiteside witnessed a deed from Thomas Bridges to Thomas Whitesides for 300 acres on the North Fork of First Broad River granted to William Sims and Haden Pryor on 28 March 1777. Although no land records for Samuel have been found in Rutherford County he is listed with 150 acres on the 1782 tax list and 140 acres on the 1785 tax list. On 17 September 1783 a North Carolina Revolutionary War pay voucher (no. 2303) was issued in Morgan District to Samuel Whiteside for a public claim. He was a chainbearer for a land grant survey for John Whiteside on 24 July 1784 (Rutherford Land Grant File 381) and for a land grant survey for William Monrow on 19 July 1785 (Rutherford Land Grant File 273). He received a land grant in Warren County, Kentucky on 12 August 1799 (Kentucky Grant Bk. 7, p. 473).

#### **Adam Whiteside**

Adam Whiteside bought 200 acres on the North Fork of First Broad River from Jacob Mooney in 1774. (Tryon/Lincoln Deed Book 2, p. 56). The tract was granted to Jacob Mooney 28 April 1768 (NC Land Grant Bk. 23, p. 202). Adam sold this tract to Samuel Stockton on 5 January 1779 with witnesses Richard Singleton, James Whitesides, and Davis Whitsids. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. A-2, p. 34). Adam Whiteside entered a claim (no. 287) for 100 acres

joining Isaac Hinton on Hinton Creek on 25 April 1780. The 1782 Rutherford County tax list shows Adam Whiteside with 350 acres which has not been explained.

A Revolutionary War pay voucher (no. 2420) was issued on 18 September 1783 in Morgan District to Adam Whiteside for a public claim.

On 6 January 1785 Adam Whiteside entered a claim (no. 296) for 100 acres "Lying on hintons Creek Goyinen Thomes Whitsidis his old Line Runing Down Sead Creek Includung a Large Sholl" with the additional notation "in the name of Danel Stogon." The survey warrant for Daniel Stockton has Adam Whiteside's name marked out and replaced by Daniel Stockton's. (Rutherford Land Grant File 330).

On 20 April 1788 Adam Whiteside entered claims (nos. 210 and 211) for two tracts of 200 acres each, one "Lying on Bickerstafes mountin nier a entery of Jones Bedfordes the waters of hintons Creek" and the other "Ling on Bickerstafes mounten Includung north Cove of Said mountin the waters of Hintions Creek." Survey warrants for both were issued on 10 August 1785 and surveys for both were made on 13 March 1789. Both grants were issued on 4 January 1792. (Rutherford Land Grant Files 600 and 655).

Adam Whiteside entered a claim (no. 252) for 300 acres "Lying on the flint hill Road Blow Whitleys Place on Both Sides of Sad Road." No grant was issued based on this claim.

One of Adam Whiteside's "Bickerstaffs mountain" grants was sold by him to Samuel Norrel on 1 March 1794. Witnesses were Francis Lattimore and John Chambers. (Rutherford Original Deed Bk. 6, p. 222).

Adam Whiteside entered a claim (no 1107) for 340 acres "Lying on Both Sides of Cow Creek Joyingin Thoas Whitsides Entery now Clamed by Eadam Whitsides" on 27 February 1797. The survey warrant is dated 12 July 1797 and the survey was made 11 April 1798 with chainbearers Jonas Bedford and James Chitwood. The grant was issued 22 December 1798. (Rutherford Land Grant File 1745). Adam entered a claim (no. 1778) for 50 acres "on the Waters of 1<sup>st</sup> Broad river on the No. side of sd. river for Complement Bounded on my own Land Mr. Greasons & Captain Jones Lands" on 6 February 1800. The survey warrant is dated 2 June 1800, the survey was made 22 July 1801, and the grant was issued 27 November 1802. (Rutherford Land Grant File 2335).

The 1800 Rutherford County census includes Adam Whiteside with a household consisting of one male 26-44 and one male 16-25. These are likely Adam and his younger brother Francis.

A claim (no. 272) was made by Adam Whiteside

and Andrew Taylor for 60 acres "on the Waters of Brier Creek & if not complemented to extend on the Waters of Wards Creek Joining Tench Coxe & Cos. lines." A claim (no. 369) was made by Adam Whiteside for 10 acres "on the Waters of little broad river Joining his own lines." Neither claim resulted in a land grant being issued. Adam Whiteside entered a claim (no. 414) for 30 acres "on the waters of First Broad River Joining his own lines" on 13 January 1807. A survey warrant was issued on 27 June 1807 and the survey was made 1 February 1808 with chainbearer Francis Whiteside. The grant was issued 2 April 1808. (Rutherford Land Grant File 414).

Adam Whiteside entered a claim (no. 443) for 15 acres on "the Waters of first broad river Joining his own lines & William Grasons lines" on 14 July 1807. He entered another claim (no. 546) also for 15 acres "on the Waters of first little broad River Joining a line of land of Tench Coxe & Co." on 11 July 1808. Neither claim resulted in a land grant.

The 1810 Rutherford County census includes Adam Whiteside with a household consisting of one male 45 or older and one female 26-44.

On 7 July 1810 Adam Whiteside sold to Stephen Bedford 51 acres on First Little Broad River and Beaverdam Creek joining William Grayson, --- Sparks, Wm. Jones, Stephen Bedford, Jno. Melton, and Absolem Hunt. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 31, p. 570). On the same date he sold William Hunt 104 acres on First Broad River joining Isaac Grayson, John Queen, and Joseph Grayson. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 32, p. 30).

Adam Whiteside made five claims (nos. 792, 798, 799, 800, and 1801) on 14-16 January 1811 for 80 acres "on the waters of first broad river Joining his own lines," 382 acres "on the waters of Sandy Run & Brush Creek Joining his own & Tench Coxes lines," 60 acres "on the waters of Wards Creek Joining Towrey lines," 15 acres "on the waters of first broad River Joining Hunts & Stephen Bedfords lines," and 100 acres "on the waters of first broad River Joining lines of Tench Coxe & Co. Beaty & the Widow Holms." None of these claims resulted in land grants being made.

On 22 June 1811 Adam Whiteside sold to Absalom Hunt 17 acres and 3 "roods" on First Broad River *"Beginning at a heap of stones in a field Stephen Bedfords & sd. Hunts own corner running then with Bedfords line No 58 Et 13 poles to a post oak his corner then with his other line No 39 Et 50 poles to a stake & pointers in the line of the original tract Bedfords other corner then with another of his lines No 58 Wt 44 poles to a stake & pointers the old tract corner on Hunts own line then with his own line So 33 Wt 63 poles to a stake his own corner then with his own line to the beginning*

*but reserving and foreprising unsold of the said forementioned premises one fourth part of an acre it being the ancient burying place of the Whiteside family & others including the graves, forty square poles "Beginning at a p. oak on the west side of a path near some stones then Et 5 poles to a p. oak then No 8 poles to a b. oak then Wt 5 poles to a b. oak then So 8 poles to the beginning,"* Witnesses were Wm. Grayson, And. Taylor, and Mary Brackett. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 31, p. 544). One pole equals 16 1/2 feet, making the ancient burying place 82 1/2 feet wide (west to east) by 132 feet in length (south to north).

Adam Whiteside made a claim (no. 1014) for 80 acres "on the waters of Cain Creek Joining lines of Andrew Taylor" "for Adam Whiteside & Andw Taylor" on 14 October 1812. He made a claim (no. 1174) for 80 acres "on the waters of Cowe Creek of Sandy Run & Brushey Creek Joining his own lines & Coxe & Co." on 11 January 1814. In January 1814 Andrew Taylor was charged with bastardy and Adam Whiteside served as his security. The following January Adam Whiteside was charged with bastardy and Jonathan Hampton served as his security.

On 19 December 1815 Adam Whiteside sold Stephen Bedford 94 acres on First Broad River joining Stephen Bedford, Jos. Grayson, Wm. Hunt, John Whiteside, and Andrew Taylor. The land was Speculation Land Co. land and his grant dated 2 April 1808. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 32, p. 337).

Adam Whiteside sold to the children (named in the deed) of John Melton deceased 720 acres on Cow Creek of Sandy Run on 20 June 1816, having been paid 310 dollars for the land by John Melton before he died. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 29, p. 21). For some reason the deed was made again on 16 April 1818 with the children of John Melton's now deceased daughter Sarah Fortune being named in addition to John's living children. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 31, p. 390).

On 11 November 1816 Adam Whiteside entered a claim (no. 1471) for 382 acres on Sandy Run and Brushey Creek. The survey warrant is dated 27 February 1817, the tract was surveyed 17 April 1817, and the grant was issued 17 March 1818. (Rutherford Land Grant File 1471).

At the July 1833 Rutherford County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions William F. Whiteside was appointed administrator of the goods & chattels rights & credits of Adam Whiteside deceased.

#### **Francis Whiteside**

Francis Whiteside was a chainbearer for a land grant survey for Adam Whiteside on First Broad River on 1 February 1808. On 23 March 1808 Francis

Whiteside purchased from James Eubank of Albemarle County, Virginia 373 acres on First Little Broad River. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 24, p. 247). This was the land that the three sons of James Whiteside had sold to James Eubank in 1790.

On 11 October 1808 Francis Whiteside sold to William Jones 260 acres and 2 rods of the land he bought from James Eubank. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 25, p. 14, #15). On 6 February 1809 Francis Whiteside sold 110 acres on First Broad River to William Hunt and Stephen Bedford. being part of a grant to Hugh Beaty 6 April 1765. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 27, p. 152).

Francis Whiteside made a power of attorney on 9 February 1809 to Andrew Taylor to demand and recover 31 dollars from William Jones. This appears to be the last record of Francis in Rutherford County. He is said to have eventually lived in Montgomery County, Missouri.

#### **Locating the Cemetery Tract**

Having followed the lives of the nine sons of William Whiteside during the time that they lived in North Carolina and some beyond that time, we are armed with the necessary perspective which might lead to the general location of the ancient burying ground of the founders of Whiteside Settlement. We know that the cemetery is located on the grant to Hugh Beaty and we know that subsequent sales of part of that tract also included the James Whiteside tract northwest of it. Recapping the Whiteside sales of these tracts and identifying subsequent sales by others:

1765: Colony of NC granted Hugh Beaty, 300 acres.

1772: Hugh Beaty sold to William Whiteside, lower 2/3 of his grant, and to James Whiteside, upper 1/3 of his grant.

1775: William Whiteside sold to James Whiteside, the same lower 2/3.

1780: State of NC granted James Whiteside, 200 acres on the northwest side of the Beaty grant.

1789: Using conditional lines (i.e., not surveyed) James Whiteside sold the lower "135" acres of the lower 2/3 of the Beaty grant to Joseph Grayson, but it appears to have been less than 135 acres. Joseph Grayson died by July 1811 and by one tradition was buried in his family cemetery on his own land in an unmarked grave at the foot of the hill which later became part of First Broad Baptist cemetery. One of his grandsons John M. Grayson, son of Isaac Grayson, is buried in that section of the church cemetery.

1790: The three sons of James Whiteside sold 373 acres of their father's remaining land to James Eubank.

1808: James Eubank sold the 373 acres to Francis Whiteside.

1808: Francis Whiteside sold 260 acres and 2 rods of the Eubank purchase to William Jones.

1809: Francis Whiteside sold 110 acres of the Eubank purchase to Stephen Bedford and William Hunt. William Hunt married Bedford's sister Rebecca.

1810: On 26 June 1810 William Jones sold the 260 acres and 2 rods above to Absalom Hunt for 1000 dollars. Witnesses were Robert H. Taylor and Wm. Hunt. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 26, p. 388). William Hunt and Absalom Hunt were brothers.

1811: Adam Whiteside sold 17+ acres excluding the 1/4 acre ancient burying place of the Whiteside family and others to Absalom Hunt.

1814: On 10 January 1814 Stephen Bedford sold 51 1/2 acres of the 110 acres purchased in 1809 to Benjamin Grayson. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 31, p. 560.) Benjamin Grayson was a son of Joseph Grayson.

1815: On 18 November 1815 Benjamin Grayson sold the 51 1/2 acres above to Absalom Hunt. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 31, p. 553).

1819: On 16 April 1819 William Hunt sold 58 acres of the 110 acres purchased in 1809 to Joseph Taylor (Rutherford Deed Bk. 32, p. 222). Taylor was William Hunt's son-in-law and son of Robert H. Taylor.

1835: Absalom Hunt made his will 13 March 1835 giving "... to my sons William Hunt Elijah Hunt and Elisha Hunt all my lands Elisha to have what is cald. the lower plantation or the Bedford tract and the other tract to be eaquely deveded between Wm. and Elijah ... I want the land divided between Wm. and Elijah so as to let Elijah have the part where his house now stands ..." Absalom Hunt died in November 1840.

1853: On 13 September 1853 Elisha Hunt of Union Co., Georgia sold to William Hunt 147 acres on the north side of First Broad River. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 49, p. 129). William Hunt now possessed two parts of the land that Absalom Hunt willed to his sons.

1870: On 21 September 1870 William Hunt and wife Mary sold to his son William A. Hunt 107 acres on the north side of First Broad River. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 51, p. 106). William A. Hunt was William's son by his first wife Sarah Hunt, daughter of William and Rebecca Bedford Hunt. Mary, the second wife, was Mary Melton, whose first husband was John M. Grayson, son of Benjamin Grayson.

1882: William Abraham Hunt and wife Martha Biggerstaff had no children. He made his will on 24 July 1882 stating that "if ever she [Martha] marrys again my will is that she has ... one third of the real estate and two thirds of all my estate to be sold and go

to the school fund this money to be used in Golden Valley Township at her death ..." William A. Hunt died from tuberculosis. William A. Hunt died 8 May 1884. Martha Biggerstaff Hunt died 6 August 1929.

1930: On 8 January 1930 H. A. Biggerstaff and wife Mary L. Biggerstaff of Madison Co, Kentucky and the Board of Education of Rutherford Co. NC sold to W. A. Blankenship for 3,500 dollars the 107 acres of William A. Hunt. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 165, p. 1).

1937: On 25 October 1937 W. A. Blankenship and wife Dora, Settie Love and husband Robert Love, and J. G. Blankenship and wife Addye Mae deeded the William A. Hunt farm to R. B. Blankenship and wife Pannie, stipulating that W. A. Blankenship, but not his wife, would have full possession of the land during the remainder of his life. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 165, p. 66). Settie Love was Rosetta Blankenship, daughter of William A. Blankenship. J. G. Blankenship was Juno Gatton Blankenship, son of William A. Blankenship.

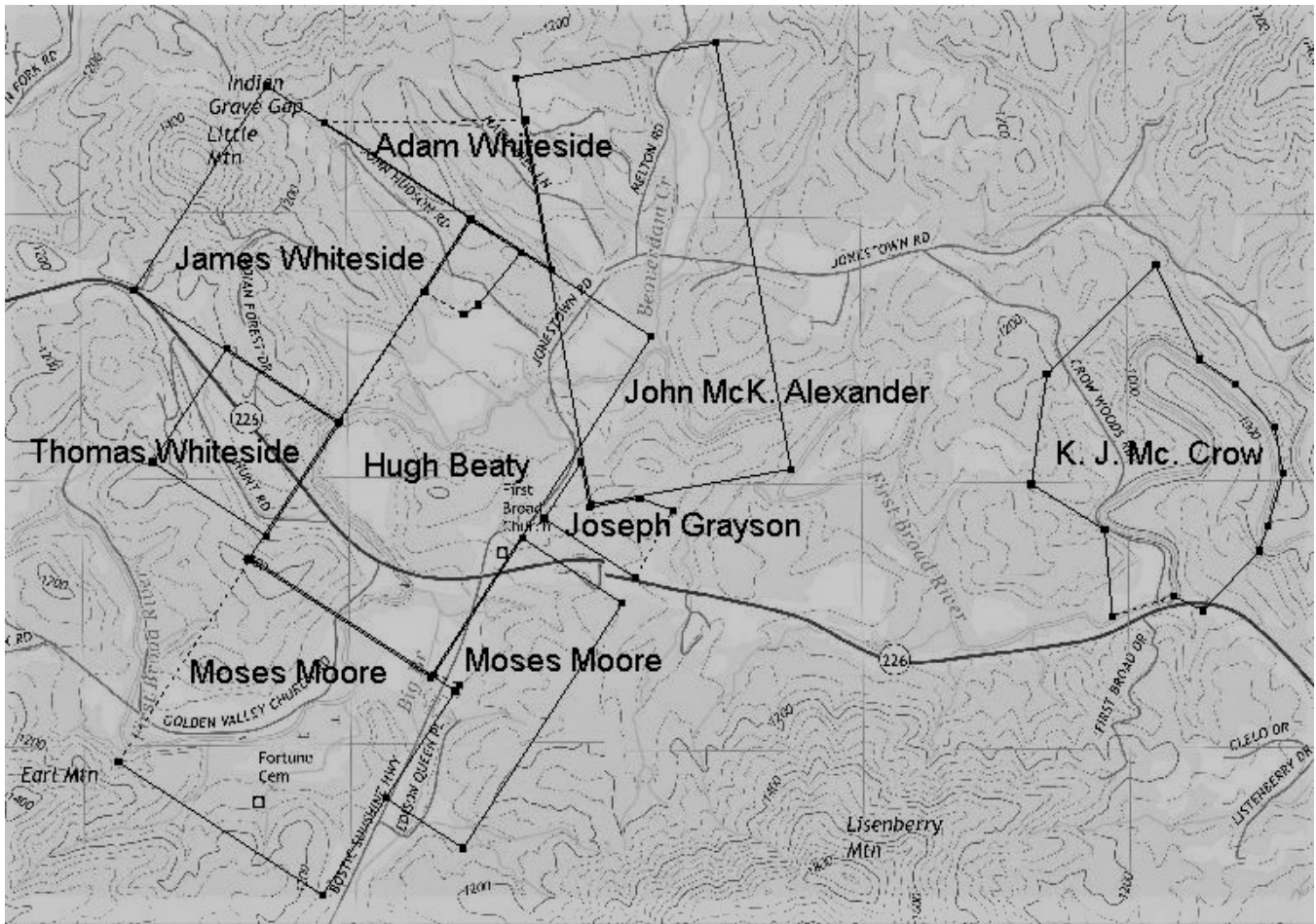
1943: William A. Blankenship died in his 90<sup>th</sup> year on 16 January 1943, preceded in death by his first wife

Sarah Waters in 1934. His second wife Dora died in 1947. On the 1880 census he is listed as Austin, on the 1930 census as Auston and in 1940 as Alston. He was called Auls. He was a great-grandson of Absalom Hunt through his mother Eliza Hunt Blankenship.

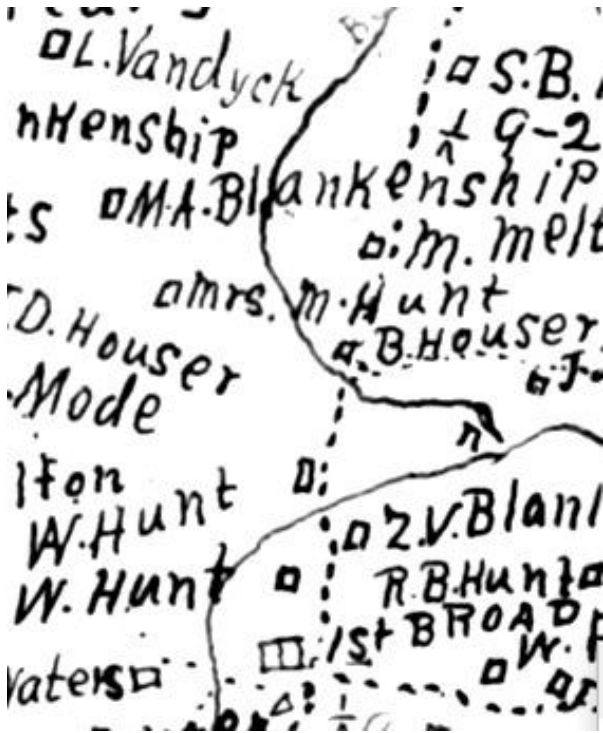
1946: On 17 May 1946 R. B. and wife Pannie Blankenship sold the William A. Hunt farm to Johnnie Hudson. (Rutherford Deed Bk. 188, p. 325).

2022: Remarkably, two of the property lines of the 1811 deed from Adam Whiteside to Absalom Hunt can be recognized in the deed to Johnnie Hudson and can also be seen in current property lines.

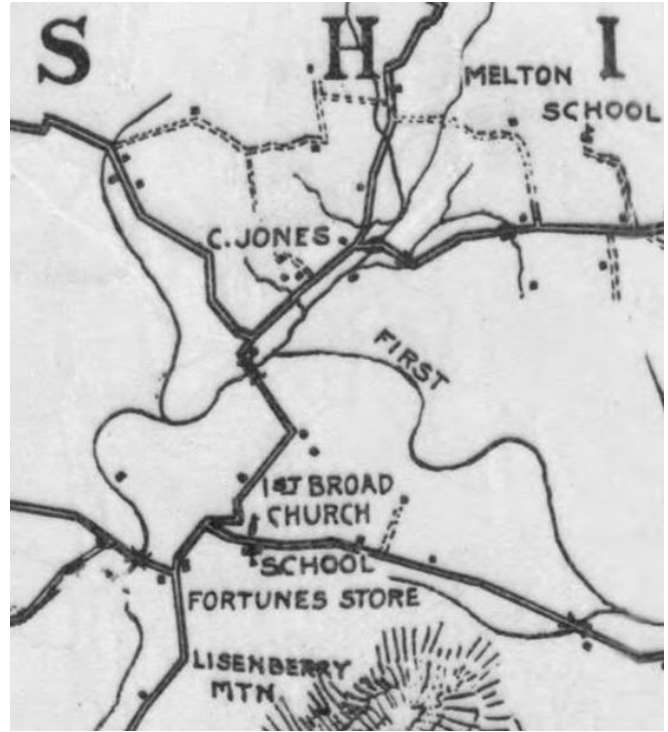
Using DeedMapper 4.2 software your editor constructed the plat map below. The 17+ acres deeded to Absalom Hunt containing the 1/4 acre burying place is shown at the northern corner of the Hugh Beaty grant. The John McK. Alexander grant overlapped the earlier Beaty grant. Scaling is based on the grant to K. J. Mc. Crow (at the right) which surveyed the river as part of its boundaries and can be definitively located.



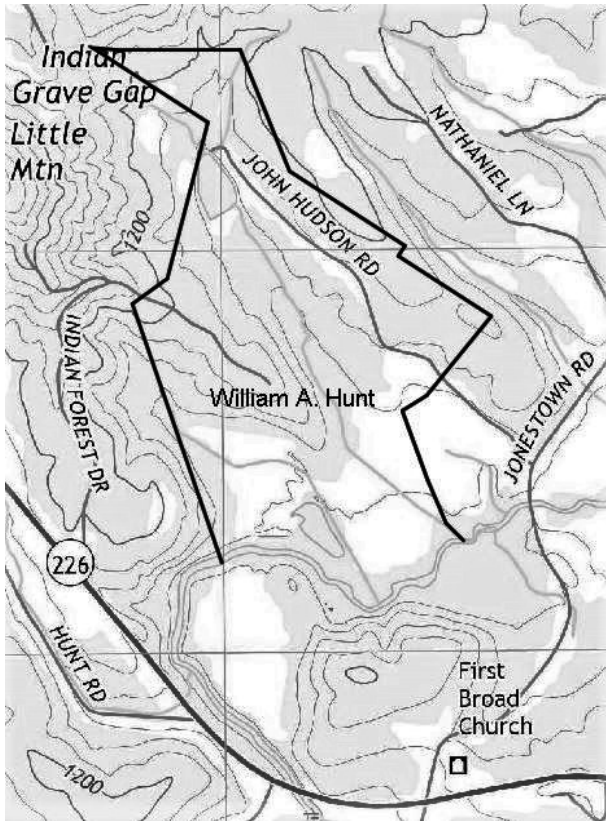
**Original land grants in Whiteside Settlement overlaid on two spliced topographic maps. The placement of the tracts is approximate due to the contouring of the land on the topographic map.**



Mrs. M[artha] Hunt on Lynch's 1905 map



Carpenter's 1925 Rutherford County Map



The William A. Hunt farm which included the 17+ acres on which is located the ancient burying place of the Whiteside family (in the part at the lower end of John Hudson Road). The south line is First Broad River.



Current Rutherford County GIS Map with bold lines drawn parallel to the southeast lines of the 17+ acres which Adam Whiteside sold to Absalom Hunt on which was located the ancient burying place of the Whiteside family and others.

William Whiteside died circa 245 years ago and was undoubtedly buried in this cemetery, as would be his widow Ellizabeth Stockton Whiteside. It is a matter of speculation but their son Davis Whiteside was probably buried there after dying in the Battle of Kings Mountain. Absalom Hunt and his wife Martha White Hunt are buried there. Some people conjecture that members of Elizabeth Whiteside's brother Samuel Stockton's family might be buried there.