

The Whiteside Families of Rutherford County, NC: Revolutionary War and Post-Revolutionary War Military Service and Civic Duties, Part I

by

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Introduction

This article is the third in a series of follow-up articles to the *Russell's Fort* article in The Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County's 2022 Fall *Bulletin*. The GSOTC Russell's Fort article¹ required extensive research and **produced evidence confirming Fort/Station Russell was at the mouth of Cove Creek and did not include the structure within the Pumpkin Center**. The article and two others in the Fall *Bulletin* also provided facts about the Russell, Underwood, and Whiteside families.² The Whiteside family is a tale of three families in Rutherford County: the Whiteside family of Golden Valley (Whiteside Settlement on upper First Broad River), the Whiteside family of Upper Main Broad River, and the earlier Whiteside family of Green River.

Additional articles were written to disclose supplemental facts learned during the research of Fort Russel.^{3 4} As authoritative facts are revealed, stories in earlier articles on Russell Fort in local media, such as *The Daily Courier*, the Town of Lake Lure website, and the Pumpkin Center of the South Lake Lure, NC's Facebook page, came under scrutiny and deserve correction. For example, an article in *The Daily Courier* states that a raid by Ferguson's men on Russell Fort/Station is documented as the westernmost British raid during the war.

Could a raid on Russell Fort/Station possibly have been the westernmost raid by Ferguson's men? Not according to historical documents. In his September 17, 1780 diary entry, Lieutenant Allaire chronicles, "Got in motion and marched two miles to Buck's creek, forded it, and continued our march two miles farther to a Rebel Maj. Davidson's plantation and halted."⁵ The area is now known as Old Fort, North Carolina, northwest of Russell Fort/Station. An exhaustive search for historical documentation supporting the family lore of a raid on Russell Fort/Station has not yielded any evidence corroborating this claim. During this time, the local hostilities increased, and there were raids by both sides. So, we must also ask if the raid was by local patriots or tories. After all, George Russell, Joseph Underwood, and Thomas Whiteside were identified as tories. Joseph Underwood and Thomas Whiteside were identified explicitly as people committing raids on patriots and fighting for the British at Kings Mountain and throughout the Revolutionary War in the South. With a lack of evidence other than family lore and given the family's history of loyalism, a raid by patriots is not out of the realm of possibility. It may be questionable whether a raid on Fort/Station Russel did or did not occur or if there was a raid, whether it was by loyalists or patriots. However, without question, such a raid would not

¹ T. M. McClellan and M. S. Philbeck. "Russell's Fort," *Bulletin of The Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County, North Carolina*, Fall 2022, pp. 114-127.

² M. S. Philbeck. "William Whiteside of Green River" and "William Whiteside of Whiteside Settlement, Golden Valley, North Carolina," *Bulletin of The Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County, North Carolina*, Fall 2022, pp. 127-143.

³ T. M. McClellan, "Fort/Station Russel at the North Fork of Broad River, Also Known as Cove Creek, as Related by Soldiers," 2023, www.oldtryon.com.

⁴ T. M. McClellan, "Bounty Land Warrants for Revolutionary War Service," 2023, www.oldtryon.com.

⁵ *Diary of Lieutenant Anthony Allaire, of Ferguson's Corps. Memorandum of Occurrences During the Campaign of 1780.*

have been the westernmost raid by Ferguson's men and local recruits, as claimed in *The Daily Courier* article "Fort Russell Remains Steeped in History".

The raid at Old Fort had a remarkable twist involving a deception of Major Ferguson, which Lyman Draper captured in his book *Kings Mountain and its Heroes*.⁶ The story tells of Captain John Carson and two others who devised a scheme to fool Major Ferguson as part of a "ruse" to save as much cattle as possible from foraging by Ferguson and his men. Feigning fear of the rebels and loss of their cattle, Captain Carson and the others pretended to seek the protection of the British. Major Ferguson suspected that Captain Carson was saving more cattle than belonged to him. Major Ferguson sent a foraging party, which Carson accompanied, to gather the beef from what he assumed were rebel cattle. A large herd was located, and the tory party proceeded to butcher more than 100 head of cattle before Carson spoke up and informed the foraging party that they had just slaughtered the cattle of three Loyalists who joined Ferguson and were back in camp. As word spread about the slaughter of the Loyalists' cattle on behalf of the Crown, the incident had a "dispiriting effect upon the Loyalists."⁷ Major Ferguson himself acknowledged that Carson and the others had outwitted him. The story re-emphasized the division of loyalties among the families of Rutherford County during that time and, if true, refutes the claim that the supposed raid on Fort Russell "is documented as the westernmost British raid during the war."

The present article reveals and examines evidence of the military and civic duties of the Whiteside men and attempts to assign those duties to the correct Whiteside family members. *The Daily Courier* article "Russell's Fort Remains Steeped in History" perpetuates unsubstantiated claims of John Whiteside of upper Main Broad River as a leader during the Battle of Kings Mountain. However, we can refute that claim by researching service records (such as exist), Revolutionary War pensions, certificates for services or supplies, and other documented evidence. Through this evidence, we can reveal the role of a Whiteside family of mixed loyalties on upper Main Broad River during the Revolutionary War.

Pension laws before 1828 only granted pensions for service in the Continental Army, with specific eligibility requirements. On June 7, 1832, pension eligibility was extended to include militia service and volunteers. The act (4 Stat. 529) provided full pay for service members with two or more years of service and partial pay for those below the two-year threshold, **with six months being the least amount of service required to receive a pension**.⁸

North Carolina certificates, often called pay vouchers, pledged delayed payment for receipt of goods and/or military services needed to sustain the patriots' war efforts.

This era of the Revolutionary War highlights the complex and sometimes divided loyalties of the families of Rutherford County. The British victories of 1780 at Charleston and Camden were significant wins for General Cornwallis and the British, resulting in new or renewed involvement in the war by loyalists in Rutherford County. Major Patrick Ferguson's recruiting efforts led many residents to join local militias and fight for the British at Kings Mountain. Some remained in the service of the British after the Battle of Kings Mountain. It was not uncommon for those in

⁶ Draper, Lyman C. *Kings Mountain and its Heroes: History of the Battle of King's Mountain, October 7th, 1780, and the Events Which Led To It*, 1881.

⁷ Draper, Lyman C. *Kings Mountain and its Heroes: History of the Battle of King's Mountain, October 7th, 1780, and the Events Which Led To It*, 1881.

⁸ Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Applications, National Archives, Pamphlet describing collection M804.

Tryon and later Rutherford County to switch loyalties, as discovered during this research. This article addresses the Whiteside men who served during the Revolutionary War and whether those services were as patriots, loyalists, or both. Also included are glimpses of any post-Revolutionary War service and recorded civic duties performed in Tyron or Rutherford Counties.

Sketches of the Upper Main Broad River Whiteside Family during the Revolutionary War

The Whiteside Family of upper Main Broad River is one of those families that may have switched or had divided loyalties. Today's research enables researchers to use the internet to obtain transcripts and copies of original files. However, it is always important to verify information, and family lore needs to be questioned and validated. Documentation may *suggest* that members of the upper Main Broad River Whiteside family served early during the war as patriots, but other documentation concretely proves that they served as tories, were convicted of treason, and had their land ordered to be confiscated.

Military Service

Thomas Whiteside and John Whiteside of upper Main Broad River were the sons of William Whiteside and Mary Underwood Whiteside, later the stepsons of George Russell. **Joseph Underwood** was a brother of Mary Underwood Whiteside Russell and uncle to Thomas and John Whiteside. Prudent research is required to determine the roles of the Whiteside brothers of upper Main Broad River during the Revolutionary War. The following research is based solely on documented facts, with any ambiguous analogies noted to ensure the reader is aware of the differences between facts versus uneducated guesses and mere wishful thinking in some presentations regarding the family.

A Thomas and John Whiteside are listed in a 1777 payroll of those in Captain Robert Porter's Company, serving 71 days from October 21 to December 30. Submissions by family members resulted in acceptance into the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). However, contradicting claims later resulted in the closure of the line of John Whiteside of upper Main Broad River to any new applications until conclusive proof of service could be provided. This closure is believed to be based upon the confusion of there being three John Whiteside's in the same county. Although the data is inconclusive, this article may provide the Whiteside Family of upper Main Broad River with a frame of reference to potentially reopen the DAR's line of John Whiteside of upper Main Broad River.

Determining with certainty which Whiteside family served in Captain Porter's Company may not be possible. Still, an in-depth knowledge of the Whiteside families that lived in northeastern and northwestern Tryon/Rutherford County during the Revolutionary War is required in order to attempt to make a conclusion. Because of the lack of absolute evidence, it was easy for the families and the United States government to make debatable assumptions, as we will show. For example, in John Burford's (S15259) pension application package Miss Alma G. Burgamy requested information from the Bureau of Pensions regarding the pension application of John Whiteside (1748-1835) of upper Main Broad River. In the October 5, 1928 response from the Bureau of Pensions to Miss Burgamy, the Bureau stated that they failed to locate any information in their Revolutionary War records regarding John Whiteside as described by Miss Burgamy.

Challenging the claim of the Bureau of Pensions requires an examination of the residences of soldiers in Captain Porter's Company using deeds and the 1782 Rutherford County, North

Carolina Tax List⁹ to conclude that Captain Porter's Company was comprised mostly of men from the western part of the county, including upper Main Broad River, Green River, and Mountain Creek. In Captain McDaniel's (Tax) Company, 13 of the 27 taxpayers served in Captain Porter's Company. With the majority of the men being from the western part of Tryon (Rutherford) county, one could surmise that the John and Thomas Whiteside in Captain Porter's Company in 1777 were not the John and Thomas Whiteside of Whiteside Settlement in Golden Valley, but more likely John and Thomas Whiteside of upper Main Broad River. However, one cannot rule out John Whiteside of Green River as being the John Whiteside on Captain Porter's payroll. People were often grouped by location in payrolls and other documentation. For example, John Whiteside's name is adjacent that of Samuel Hays, a neighbor of John Whiteside of Green River.

Several of Captain Porter's Company in 1777 were also later identified as loyalists. Speculation regarding the division of loyalties may be attributed to the abolishment of Tryon County when members chose to become part of the Tryon County loyalist militia rather than join a Rutherford regiment. In 1780, following victories over the patriots at Charleston and Camden, many from Rutherford County joined the loyalists as part of Ferguson's recruiting efforts. Some members of Captain Porter's Company were later identified as loyalists, including John Morris, Micajah Proctor, John, Thomas and Phillip Goodbread, William Mills, Joseph Moore, John Hendrix, Shadrack Nettles, Giles Williams, and Thomas Whiteside.

Thomas Whiteside's Revolutionary War service may have begun with Captain Porter's Company. However, by 14 June 1780, Thomas Whiteside had joined the loyalist cause as part of Major Patrick Ferguson's recruitment efforts in the Carolinas. Thomas Whiteside began serving as a tory under Captain William Hendricks and Major Patrick Cunningham of the Ninety Six Regiment. Thomas Whiteside fought for the British with his uncle Joseph Underwood at the Battle of Kings Mountain. Thomas Whiteside also served under Lt. Col. John H. Cruger during the siege of Fort Ninety Six from May 22 to June 19, 1781. On 23 August 1781 he served under Cunningham at Dorchester, and from 25 October to 24 December 1781 he served in the North Carolina Dragoons. Private Thomas Whiteside was in the Royal Hospital in Charleston from 4 April to 5 May 1782. Thomas Whiteside also served under Lt. Col Baily Cheney in the Ninety Six Brigade and served from 6 May to 31 December 1782 under Col. Thomas Pearson in the Little River Militia.¹⁰

On the second Monday of July 1782, at the Rutherford County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Thomas Whiteside was one of 110 Rutherford County loyalists who "*...not regarding the Duty of their Allegance to the Said State & her laws or fearing the pains & penalty therein Containted on the first day of October in the year of Our lord One thousand Seven Hundred & Eighty with force and Arms in the County Aforesaid Wickedly & treacherously intending and Designing as far as in the lay to Overturn the present free Government of this State & reduce the inhabitant thereof Under the power of the King of Great Britain then and there at Open war with this State and the united States of America did then & there feloniasly and treacherously **Knowingly & Wilfully did aid & assist the Said King by Joining his Army Command by Major Ferguson and by bearing Arms in the Service of Said King Against the Duty of their Allegance***"

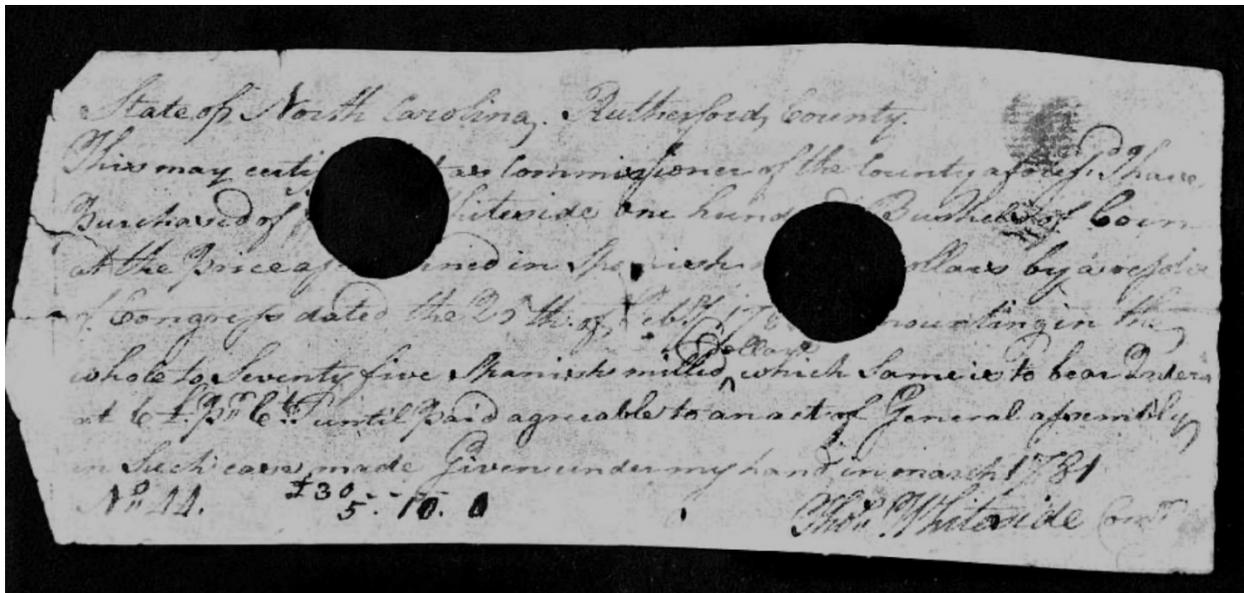
⁹ Tax Lists, Rutherford County, 1782. North Carolina Digital Collections

¹⁰ Moss, Bobby Gilmer, *The Loyalists at Kings Mountain*, 1998.

and Against An Act of Assembly in Such Case made and provided and Against the Good Government Peace and Dignity of this State and Jurors aforesaid on their Oath aforesaid do further present & say that the Said...(repeated list of the Loyalists)...by their felony and treason by them respectfully in Manner & Aforesaid Committed have Severally forfeited their Goods & Chattels lands & tenements to the State According to a form of an Act of Assembly in Such Case made & provided.”¹¹

Pay Vouchers

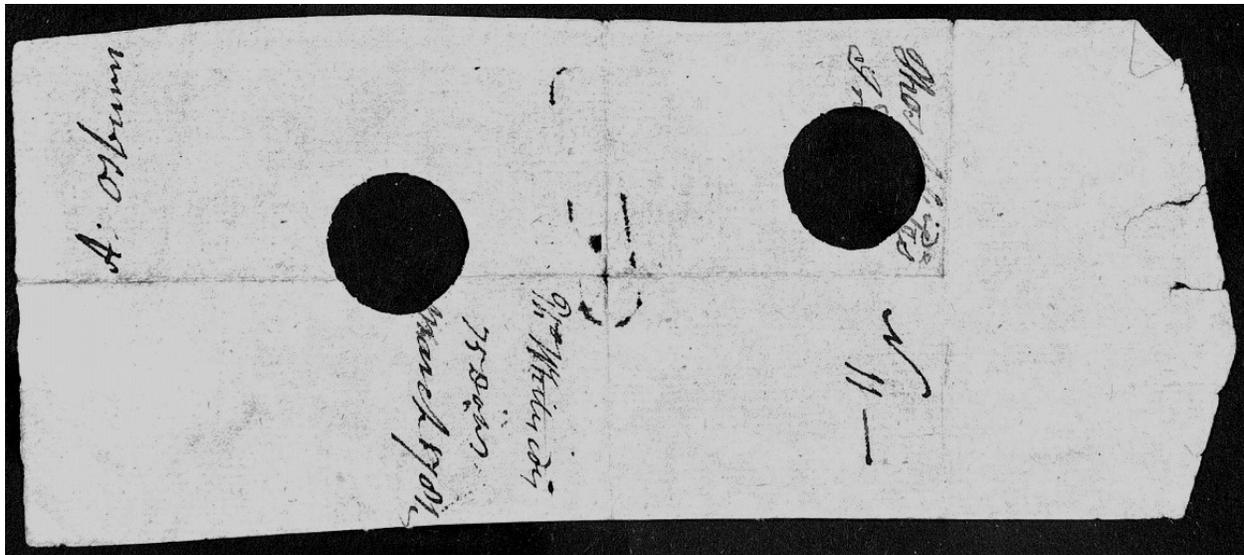
In March 1781 the Rutherford County Commissioner Thomas Whiteside (of Whiteside Settlement (Golden Valley)) provided payment vouchers for several upper Main Broad River persons (William Grant, John Goodbread, James Williams, Richard Bradly, Sarah Davis, John Allford, Michael Muckleroth, Jesse Nettles, Stephen Shelton, Samuel King, John Bradly, Philip Goodbread, Richard Ledbetter, William Williams, Charles Leith, Alexander McDonald, Thos. Whiteside, Joseph Underwood) from whom purchases of supplies for the militia were made. Thomas Whiteside’s voucher (No. 44 shown below) was for purchasing 100 bushels of corn from him.¹² Thomas Whiteside of Whiteside Settlement (Golden Valley) signed this voucher as commissioner. There is no implication to be made that the persons from whom supplies were purchased were necessarily sympathetic to the local militia’s cause.



Thomas’s given name on the front of the certificate is punched out, but it is revealed on the back side.

¹¹ *Bulletin of The Genealogical Society of Old Tryon Co., NC*, August 1993, transcribed from Morgan District, NC Superior Court of Law and Equity, Miscellaneous Records, N. C. Archives.

¹² NC Archives, *North Carolina Revolutionary Pay Vouchers*.



Thomas Whiteside of upper Main Broad River then resumed serving as a loyalist soldier from May 22 to June 19, 1781 and continued his service with the British until December 1782.

John Whiteside of upper Main Broad River was described as a “venerated Patriot leader at the Battle of Kings Mountain” in the article published by local newspaper *The Daily Courier* and posted on the Town of Lake Lure’s web page. This claim is unfounded. For example, if John Whiteside had been revered as a patriot leader at the Battle of Kings Mountain, there should be ample evidence or at least a mention of him specifically in the recollections of those in the battle or in historical books such as *King’s Mountain and its Heroes* by Lyman Draper or *The Patriots at Kings Mountain* by Bobby Moss, but there is none. John Whiteside is also not mentioned in any pension applications by soldiers who fought at Kings Mountain. No documentation has been provided or otherwise discovered to support the claim of John Whiteside being at the Battle of Kings Mountain.

There was no pension application for John Whiteside, nor did any applications of pensioners mention John Whiteside of upper Main Broad River. John Whiteside **would have had to have served at least six months in the militia to become eligible for a pension.** His service in Captain Porter’s Company (if indeed it is his) in 1777 only totaled 71 days, making that John Whiteside ineligible for a pension if that was his only service. To apply for a pension, the applicant was required to appear before a court of record (in this case, the Rutherford Court) to give an oral testimony that had to be attested to by at least one credible witness. Pensions were highly valued, and widows and children often applied for pension benefits of the members who served. Cebron Lemuel Harris, a grandson of John Whiteside, wrote that his Grandfather “...was approached and asked to make application for a pention [pension] several times. He declined preemptorily [peremptorily], saying He did not desire any pay for His Services. That He got what He fought for, Independence. And he was now enjoying it & His family....”¹³ Is this family lore true? Given the family's history of service as loyalists, was John just reluctant to apply for a

¹³ Whiteside Collection at GSOTC

pension before the justices of the peace in Rutherford County? It is impossible to say and this will probably remain a mystery.

There are four vouchers for a John Whiteside in North Carolina that are questionable as to which John Whiteside each might apply. The first is from the State of North Carolina, pay voucher No. 3928 from the **Hillsborough District Auditor in Orange County**, dated August 20, 1783.¹⁴ The voucher does not specify what was given in return for the “nine pounds five...” Due to its issuance location, it is improbable that this voucher belongs to John Whiteside of upper Main Broad River. According to John Allison's Revolutionary War pension application, the voucher is more likely for Captain John Whiteside in whose company John Allison of Orange County served along with his brother Lieutenant Joseph Allison of Orange County.

Voucher No. 129¹⁵ is from **Mecklenburg County, North Carolina**. The voucher is for “two hundred and twenty five (lbs?) of beef. The voucher is dated the 9th of October 1780, two days after the Battle of Kings Mountain.¹⁶ Although there are claims that this is John Whiteside of upper Main Broad River, it is unlikely that this is any John Whiteside from Rutherford County but rather a John Whiteside from Mecklenburg, North Carolina, since each county in 1780 had its own commissioner who issued certificates. A John Whiteside of Mecklenburg County purchased 217 acres there on Steel Creek in 1774. Given what we know about the march from Kings Mountain back to Rutherford County, it would have been impossible for John Whiteside of upper Main Broad River to have fought in the battle of Kings Mountain, returned to Rutherford County, and brought the beef from western Rutherford County to Mecklenburg County.

Voucher No. 3375¹⁷ is from **Salisbury District**, dated July 27th, 1783, for one hundred & twenty-four pounds and eight shillings. Much like Voucher No. 129, it is unlikely that this is a John Whiteside from Rutherford County, but more probable that this voucher is for John Whiteside of Mecklenburg County, which was part of Salisbury District.

Voucher No. 1460¹⁸ is from **Morgan District**, dated 17 June 1783. Since Rutherford County was in Morgan District, this voucher could apply to any of the three men named John Whiteside residing in Rutherford County during the Revolutionary War. It is impossible to explicitly state to which John Whiteside this voucher was made.

Joseph Underwood was the brother of Mary Underwood Whiteside Russel, brother-in-law of George Russel, and uncle to Thomas and John Whiteside of upper Main Broad River. In addition to aiding and joining Major Patrick Ferguson, Joseph Underwood is also identified in a partial list of a petition by William Gilbert that on Sept. 6, 1780, by “boyonets and pistols came to the dwelling house of the petitioner.” Joseph Underwood served under Major Patrick Ferguson at the Battle of King’s Mountain. His service as a tory continued after the Battle of Kings Mountain as documented by his evacuation of Fort Ninety-Six under Lt. Col. John H. Cruger on 23 August 1781. He was with Cunningham at Dorchester, and from 3 November 1781 to 31 December 1782, he served in the Little River Militia under Lt. Col. William Cunningham and Col. Thomas

¹⁴ NC Archives, *North Carolina Revolutionary Pay Vouchers*.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

Pearson.¹⁹ Joseph Underwood was also presented a voucher in March 1781 (the same time as his nephew Thomas Whiteside of upper Main Broad River) for 19 bushels of corn and 372 lbs of pork. Thomas Whiteside of Whiteside Settlement signed this voucher as commissioner.²⁰

Lord Cornwallis hoped to use southern loyalists to gain an advantage in his southern campaign. After the British victories at Charleston and Camden, many in Rutherford County revealed their loyalty to the King. Many joined Ferguson's men and fought at the Battle of Kings Mountain, which we know was true for Thomas Whiteside and his uncle Joseph Underwood. As noted earlier, both continued service to the crown until 1782.

The Whiteside family of upper Main Broad River was not alone in its loyalty to the crown. In Lt. Allaire's diary entry of September 24, 1780, while at Gilbert Town, he claimed "Five hundred subjects came in, also a number of ladies."²¹ Rutherford County was considered heavily populated by loyalists. In his pension application (S8887), Alexander McFadden wrote of "Tories who were much the strongest party in this County at that time." John Fisher (W25580) stated that the regiment he was with "was stationed at McFadden's Fort for the purpose of ranging the Country and thereby to defend the defenseless citizens from the attacks and incursions of the Tories and Indians who at that time concealed themselves in the White Oak & Green River Mountains, and whenever a favorable opportunity would present itself would attack and butcher the unsuspecting inhabitants..." This was the same or similar theme presented in many of the applications for pensions by men who served in Rutherford County.

After extensive research, no tangible or palpable evidence of patriotic military service by any member of the John Whiteside family of upper Main Broad River at the Battle of Kings Mountain has been found. Over time, subsequent members of the Whiteside family of upper Main Broad River served the United States and the Confederacy, with many giving their lives.

No military service of the Whiteside family of upper Main Broad River was discovered during the War of 1812 (1812-1815). It was not until the Indian Wars, specifically the Second Seminole War (1835-1842), also known as the Florida War, that we find documented military service by a member of the Whiteside family of upper Main Broad River. In 1896, Almira C. Whiteside, widow of Thomas H. W. Whiteside (grandson of John Whiteside of upper Main Broad River), applied for and was granted a pension based upon her late husband's service during the Indian Wars²². Thomas H. W. Whiteside, a volunteer from North Carolina, served in Captain Liken's Company of the Alabama Mounted Volunteers as a private²³.

A Whiteside family member of upper Main Broad River who gave the ultimate sacrifice was Thomas Hemphill Whitesides, Pvt. Co. C, Coffey's 1st AL, Mexican War (1846). Thomas was born on November 28, 1821 in Rutherford County, NC. He went missing in action (MIA) at sea in the Gulf of Mexico in the winter of 1846. He was a son of John Underwood Whiteside (1797-

¹⁹ Moss, B. G., *The Loyalists at Kings Mountain*, 1998.

²⁰ NC Archives, *North Carolina Revolutionary Pay Vouchers*.

²¹ *Diary of Lieutenant Anthony Allaire, of Ferguson's Corps. Memorandum of Occurrences During the Campaign of 1780*.

²² *US, Index to Indian War Pension Files, 1892-1926*. Retrieved from Fold3.com.

²³ *Index to compiled service records of volunteer soldiers who served during the Florida War in organizations from the state of Alabama*. National Archives microfilm publications; M0245. Retrieved from Family Search.

1886) and Rutha Bertha (Hemphill) and a grandson of John Whiteside (c 1758-1835) and Eleanor (Kelly).²⁴

The servicemen of the Whiteside family of upper Main Broad River who gave their lives while serving the Confederacy during the Civil War include:²⁵

Aaron Whittington Whiteside – killed in action (KIA) 9/19/1862, Ox Hill, Chantilly, VA
John Adolphus Whiteside²⁶- died of wounds (DOW) 8/1/1864, Rabbit Town, Al
(received at Marietta, GA)
Jonathan Elbert Whiteside – died of disease (DOD) 1862
Jonathan Leander Whitesides²⁷ - DOD 7/10/1863, (typhoid fever), Academy Hosp.,
Chattanooga, TN
Joseph Underwood Whiteside, III - DOW 9/19/1862, Ox Hill, Chantilly, VA
Noah H. Patterson Whiteside – KIA 1864
Richard F. Whiteside - KIA 5/3/1863, Chancellorsville, VA

During World War II, James Ransom Whiteside, Pvt., 2nd Battalion, 20th Field Artillery, was killed in action in 1943 and is buried in the Bill's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, Rutherford County, NC.²⁸

It is imperative that we, by acknowledging their contributions to our nation's history, remember the brave men from the Whiteside family of upper Main Broad River, especially those who served their country with valor and gave their lives.

Civic Duties

Revolutionary War-era Americans regarded civic virtue as a willingness to sacrifice personal interests for the good of the community and essential to preserving the government they envisioned as a free nation. In the newly formed government, freemen (land owners) wielded the power of the vote. Under the Constitution of North Carolina of December 18, 1776, the right to vote required land ownership and payment of taxes.²⁹ The 1782 Rutherford County Tax List includes a John and a Thomas Whiteside of Captain (James) Whiteside's Company. *These were John and Thomas Whiteside of Whiteside Settlement, not John and Thomas Whiteside of upper Main Broad River.* John and Thomas Whiteside of upper Main Broad River had no record of land taxation in 1782. However, Thomas Whiteside of upper Main Broad River was named among a group whose land was ordered forfeited on the second Monday of July 1782 under the confiscation laws of the time. A grand jury found that Thomas Whiteside, among others, “by their felony and treason by them respectively in Manner and form Aforesaid Committed have Severally forfeited their Goods & Chattels lands & tenements to the State According to a form of An Act of Assembly in Such Case made & provided.”³⁰

²⁴ Honor Roll of the Whiteside(s)/Whitsett/Whitsitt family members, world-wide, who died in Service for their country, 1738 – 1990. "Lest We Forget"; Don Whiteside, July 4, 1992.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Grandson of John Whiteside (1758-1835).

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Honor Roll of the Whiteside(s)/Whitsett/Whitsitt family members, world-wide, who died in Service for their country, 1738 – 1990. "Lest We Forget"; Don Whiteside, July 4, 1992.

²⁹ Constitution of North Carolina dated December 18, 1776, retrieved from https://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/nc07.asp#b3.

³⁰ Rutherford County Court of Pleas and Quarter Session; Morgan District NC, Court Records.

In 1983, Don Whiteside abstracted the Whiteside(s) names from the court minutes from Tryon County and Rutherford County.³¹ Tryon County was formed in 1768 and divided into the counties of Rutherford and Lincoln in 1779. The minutes listed Thomas Whiteside of upper Main Broad River as entering a claim for 100 acres on both sides of the Main Broad River below Twitty's land on 11 February 1778. Thomas paid 100 shillings and received the land grant for 100 acres on 25 March 1780.³² However, as noted earlier, Thomas's land was later confiscated under the confiscation laws in 1782, which may account for his absence on the 1782 tax list. There are no land records to verify any land ownership of John Whiteside of upper Main Broad River in Tryon County during its existence. On 14 October 1786, John Whitesides entered a claim for 100 acres on Knob Creek, including the shoal on the creek. The entry was later transferred to Richard Lewis. John may have paid for this entry with a Revolutionary War pay voucher issued to his mother on 19 October 1784 on the reverse of which is a notation that it was used by John Whitesides for land. Early records of Rutherford County courts spotlight the Whiteside family of Whiteside Settlement until after the 1790's. John Whiteside of Whiteside Settlement moved to Kentucky and later Illinois during this time. After the 1790's we see increased activity by members of the upper Main Broad River Whiteside family in the Rutherford County court records.

The Whiteside family of Whiteside Settlement was the only Whiteside family with members listed in the 1782 Rutherford County tax list.³³ In Captain Whiteside's Company were Adam, Elizabeth, James, John, Samuel, Thomas and William Whiteside. Although the 1785 tax list of Rutherford County is fragmented, the partial list includes Elizabeth, James, John, Samuel, Thomas, and William Whiteside. The fragmentary nature of the 1785 tax list makes it impossible to conclude whether any upper Main Broad River Whiteside family members were included. This conclusion is based upon the absence of landowner Mary Russell who was on the 1782 tax list but is not found in the partial 1785 tax list.

In the 1790 census, Rutherford County was divided into companies. John Whiteside of upper Main Broad River and his mother Mary Russell were listed in the Fourth Company, which was located in the western part of Rutherford County. The Fifth Company, located in eastern Rutherford County, included Eliza Whiteside (widow of Davis Whiteside), John Whiteside, and Thomas Whiteside of Whiteside Settlement.

A later reduction in the number of Whiteside households in Whiteside Settlement is likely attributed to death and family members moving west to Kentucky and then northwest to Illinois; where this Whiteside family was known for "trait of character — bravery—the Whiteside family possessed in an eminent degree, and the patriarch of whom I am speaking was as cool, firm, and decided a man as ever lived. Scarcely any of the family ever knew what fear was."³⁴

³¹ Whiteside(s) Names Abstracted from: 1) Tryon County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1772-1779 2) Rutherford County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1779-1799.

³² Tryon County Land Grant File No. 1560; retrieved from nclandgrants.com.

³³ *Rutherford County, North Carolina 1790 US Census and 1782 Tax Lists*. Transcribed & Indexed by Mrs. Bill (Sue Hill) Koon, Rutherfordton, N.C.

³⁴ John Reynolds, *The Pioneer History of Illinois*, 1887. John Reynolds was the 4th Governor of Illinois. He grew up there at Whiteside Station and served under several of the Whiteside family.