

Petition of the Inhabitants of Orange County  
to William Tryon

CR-VIII, 80a

[Orange County]  
[October, 1769?]

To His Excellency William Tryon Esquire Captain General & Governor  
in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of North Carolina.

To the Honourable Members of his Majesty's Council, To the  
Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly of the Province  
of North Carolina, the Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of  
Orange humbly sheweth,

That whereas by reason of the Great Distance we your petitioners  
live from any Publick Inspections, whereto we may carry Tobacco  
Hemp, and other Commodity's, that we your Petitioners are Greatly  
Discouraged from attempting the making Tobacco & the Cultivation of  
Hemp, Two of the most valuable as we apprehend profitable Branches  
(the Quality of the soil of this Country being Particularly suited to those  
articles) of Husbandry from Consideration after a long & laborious  
process of preparing them for sale, that the Possessor is obliged to be at  
the further Trouble, Labour and Expence, of Transporting those  
Weighty and Bulky Articles at least one Hundred miles by Land, before  
he can be Certain that his Commodity will pass an Inspection, or that he  
shall receive any satisfaction or Recompence, for the Fruits of his Long  
Industry, For Remedy whereof we your Petitioners most humbly pray,  
that for the Mutual Benefit of the Trader, & the Industrious Laborer &  
Planter that a Publick Inspection may be established at the Town of  
Hillsborough, in the County aforesaid Under such Rules & Regulations  
& Restrictions as to you in your Great Wisdom and Goodness may seem  
meet, and your Petitioners<sup>1</sup> as in Duty bound shall ever pray &c,

F Nash	Ja <sup>s</sup> M Carroll	James Ray <sup>11</sup>
Henry Pattillo	John Patterson <sup>6</sup>	James McCauley <sup>12</sup>
W <sup>m</sup> Johnston <sup>2</sup>	John King <sup>7</sup>	Sackfield Brewer <sup>13</sup>
James Monroe <sup>3</sup>	Jacob Allen	W <sup>m</sup> Ansby
Jn <sup>o</sup> Cooke <sup>4</sup>	John Hart <sup>8</sup>	John Riely
F Richard <sup>5</sup>	Thomas Robeson <sup>9</sup>	Zachariah Downs
J <sup>s</sup> Thackston	Will <sup>m</sup> Reed <sup>10</sup>	John Pond Esq <sup>r</sup> <sup>14</sup>
Ralph McNair	Rob <sup>t</sup> Clinton	Thomas M <sup>c</sup> Haffey
		Abraham Nelson <sup>15</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Of these petitioners, several have been previously identified. No identification was possible for Jacob Allen, William Ansby, James M. Carroll, Robert Clinton, Zachariah Downs, Thomas McHaffey, or John Riely.

<sup>2</sup>William Johnston aligned himself against the Regulators and was among the anti-Regulator group self-named the "Loyal 'Regulators' Association" whose viewpoint was expressed in a document dated December, 1770. In July, 1772, Johnston wrote a letter of

introduction to Richard Bennehan on behalf of John Frohock. Johnston represented Hillsborough in the provincial congress at Halifax, April, 1776. He declined to serve as treasurer of the Hillsborough District but was a vestryman for the Parish of St. John in Granville when it was created in 1758. Clark, *State Records*, XIV, 208, XXI, 194-596 passim; Saunders, *Colonial Records*, VIII, 273-275, IX, 311, X, 501-943 passim.

<sup>3</sup>James Monro (Monroe), a Hillsborough merchant, was one of those who aligned themselves against the Regulators, and in 1776 Governor Martin ordered Monroe and Michael Holt to raise the king's standard in Hillsborough. Monroe refused to swear allegiance to the state and left Hillsborough in August, 1777, but he later returned to Orange County and resumed his residency there. Ruth Blackwelder, *The Age of Orange* (Charlotte: William Loftin, 1961), 56; Saunders, *Colonial Records*, VIII, 273-274, 246-247

<sup>4</sup>In 1735/36 John Cooke (Cook) petitioned for a grant of land in Bladen County. He also petitioned a few months later for land in New Hanover. In 1749 he petitioned for additional land in New Hanover. Cooke was appointed to be advocate for a special court of admiralty to try officers aboard a captured sloop in 1776, and a John Cook was clerk of the court for the District of New Bern in 1778. The name *John Cook* appears on the petition for pardon of John Fruit in 1771, and a John Cook served in the Continental Line during the American Revolution. It cannot be ascertained that these references all pertain to the same man. Clark, *State Records*, XIII, 363-364, XVI, 1025, 1030, 1033; Saunders, *Colonial Records*, IV, 218, 277, 960, 1037.

<sup>5</sup>This could be the Francis Thomas Richards who in January, 1771, was summoned as a witness against Robinson York, an alleged counterfeiter. Saunders, *Colonial Records*, VIII, 399.

<sup>6</sup>John Patterson was listed as a juror for the Hillsborough District Court of September, 1769. He was treasurer of the town in 1754 and in 1779 was nominated by the Senate for the position of treasurer of the district. Clark, *State Records*, XIII, 967; Saunders, *Colonial Records*, IV, 710, 764, 767.

<sup>7</sup>The John King, signer of this document, was probably the man who served as a juror in the Hillsborough District Court in September, 1768, when several of the Regulators were brought to trial. A John King was appointed captain of a company formed by the revolutionary forces in April, 1776; and "Doctor King" was a trustee for the Franklin Academy when it was founded in 1786. Clark, *State Records*, XXIV, 876; Saunders, *Colonial Records*, VII, 853, X, 546.

<sup>8</sup>John Hart's name was on a list of jurors for Bertie and Edgecombe counties as early as 1739. In 1741 he petitioned for land in Craven County. Since he signed Regulators' Advertisement 9 and the petition to pardon John Fruit he obviously took some part in the Regulator movement. However, his name also appears on a November 26, 1782, list of officers held as prisoners of war by the British, so presumably he was a patriot during the American Revolution. The fact that he was listed as belonging to the South Carolina line is somewhat strange. Clark, *State Records*, XVI, 673; Saunders, *Colonial Records*, II, 440, IV, 602, VII, 734, 736, IX, 93-94.

<sup>9</sup>This Thomas Robeson probably was not the prominent Col. Thomas Robeson of Bladen County.

<sup>10</sup>In 1757 William Reed, innkeeper, was made a justice of the peace for Orange County, and in 1759 he was made a Hillsborough town commissioner. By December, 1763, he had died; Thomas Lloyd was administrator for the estate of "William Reed deceased late sheriff of Orange County. . . ." Saunders, *Colonial Records*, V, 813; VI, 1016; IX, 573.

<sup>11</sup>The name of James Ray is found in the roster of Sagan Jones's Company, Granville County Militia, for October, 1754. He was also listed among the men wounded and captured at Camden in August, 1780. Clark, *State Records*, XXII, 377, 523.

<sup>12</sup>James McCauley signed a petition to Governor Martin asking for the pardon of John Fruit, the Regulator, in 1771. Saunders, *Colonial Records*, IX, 93-94.

<sup>13</sup>Sackville Brewer's name appears on the request for pardon of John Fruit, the Regulator, in 1771. Saunders, *Colonial Records*, IX, 93-95.

<sup>14</sup>John Pond evidently served in the army in various companies between 1771 and 1784. In May, 1771, he was in James Thackston's Company; in 1777 he was in Captain

Armstrong's Company; in September, 1778, he was in Capt. Robert Fenner's Company. Clark, *State Records*, XIII, 512; XVI, 1132; XVII, 238; XXII, 451.

<sup>15</sup> Abraham Nelson was serving in the Orange Militia in 1776; in 1781 David Fanning reported that Abraham Nelson was an ensign in the tory forces in Orange County. Clark, *State Records*, XXII, 197; Saunders, *Colonial Records*, X, 759.

Petition of the Inhabitants of  
Tryon County to William Tryon

CR-VIII, 80b, from  
*University Magazine*, IX, 339

[Tryon County]  
[October, 1769]

To His Excellency William Tryon, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over this His Majesty's Province of North Carolina; the Honorable His Majesty's Council; and Gentlemen of the General Assembly of this Province.

The petition of the inhabitants of Tryon County, being of the Presbyterian denomination, humbly showeth that we your petitioners humbly conceive that we have been much aggrieved for some years last past by an act concerning marriages.

1. By the preamble wherein it is set forth that the ministers of our profession not considering themselves included and restrained by the laws theretofore made and provided, did fraudulently and unlawfully celebrate marriage without license or publication of banns. This charge we do aver is wrongfully thrown upon us. We are sorry that a report so scandalous to us and injurious to that reputation we desire always to maintain has ever once been believed. The practice had not then, nor at any other time before obtained among us. The constitution of our church requires thrice the publication of banns, in common with our brethren of the Church of England; and if any minister presumes to join persons in wedlock without license or publication of banns he brings himself under the penalty of total suspension from his office by the rules of our church.

2<sup>d</sup> By the eighth and ninth sections of this act our ministers are forbid to marry with rightful publications of banns—a privilege which a million of our fellow professors in America now enjoy, whose ancestors have enjoyed ever since they settled on this continent; neither was it ever taken from dissenters in America until it was taken from us by this act of which we now complain. We pray and beseech you, therefore, to restore us back to the enjoyment of this privilege, in common with our neighboring provinces. Let us not, we intreat, be the only persons to whom it is denied. Our hopes, trust and confidence is that in your wisdom, after due consideration had, you will alter the several clauses complained of, and permit our clergy to celebrate marriage, with publication of banns, and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Petition of the Inhabitants of Orange  
and Rowan Counties to William Tryon

CR-VIII, 81-84

[Orange and Rowan Counties]  
[October, 1769?]

To his Excellency William Tryon Esq. Cap. Gen. Gov<sup>r</sup> and Commander in chief in and over the Province of N<sup>o</sup> Carolina

To the Hon. the Members of his Majestys Council, Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The humble Petition of us Inhabitants of Orange and Rowan Countys, true and faithful subjects of his Majesty King George the Third

Sheweth,

That we your poor Petitioners, now do and long have laboured under many and heavy Exactions, Oppressions and Enormity, committed on us by Court Officers, in every Station: the Source of which our said Calamity; we impute to the Countenance and Protection they receive from such of our Lawyers and Clerks, as have obtained seats in the House of Representatives, and who intent on making their own fortune, are blind to, and solely regardless of their Country's Interest: are ever planing such schemes, or projecting such Laws as may best Effect their wicked purposes—witness the Summons and petition Act, calculated purely to enrich themselves, and Creatures, at the expence of the poor Industrious peasant, besides a certain Air of Confidence, a being a Part of the Legislature gives these Gentlemen, to the perpetration of every kind of Enormity within reach of their respective offices; and seeing Numbers either from Interested views, for the sake of Treats, or from other sordid Motive, are still so infatuated, and will be, as to vote for these Gentlemen, whereby to advance them to that important Trust: tho' themselves and familys sink as a consequence, and seeing these inconsiderate Wretches, involve your poor petitioners, together with Thousands of other honest industrious familys, in the Common Destruction. We therefore humbly implore your Excellency, your honours, and your Worthys in the most suplicative manner, to consider of, and pass an Act to prevent and effectually restrain every Lawyer and Clerk whatsoever, from offering themselves as Candidates, at any future Election of Delegates, within this Province; and in case any such should be chose, that choice shall be utterly void, in the same manner as the Law now allows in case of Sheriffs being Elected.

And may it please you to consider of, and pass an act, hereby to allow Clerks of Courts, Crowns &c, certain yearly stated salarys, instead of perquisites; making it highly penal for any Clerk to demand, or even to receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, gift, or reward, under Colour of

his Office, any other than his certain stated Salary; and in order to rate the said salaries, may it please you, to lay a certain fine of so much in the pound, on every Action brought to Tryal; with half so much on such as are compromised before Issue Joined, as to you in your great wisdom, shall seem meet: which said fines shall be collected at the same Time and in the same manner with all other Taxes. And may it please you to consider of, and pass an Act, effectually to restrain Lawyers from demanding or even receiving, any other, or greater fee or reward, than is now established by the Laws of this province, with only half so much for such Actions as shall be compromised before Tryal. And as we humbly conceive, the fees now allowed by Law are highly sufficient; and that any other or greater fee, were Oppression and cruelty, and can serve no other purpose, than to enrich one part of his Majesty's Subjects, and beggar the other: We therefore beseech you to make such severe act, in order to restrain such open Violation of the Laws, as to you in your great Wisdom shall seem meet. And seeing the now Acting Clerks, have, notwithstanding their many Enormitys, so fortified themselves against all the Laws now in force as to render themselves invulnerable to prosecutions, partly from their own superior Cunning, and partly from our invincible Ignorance We humbly beseech you, to take the same under your serious Consideration, and for our Relief, to pass an Act to call in all the now acting Clerks, and to fill their places with Gentlemen of probity and Integrity, and may it please you to insert some clause in said Act, prohibiting Judges, Lawyers, or Sheriffs, from fingering any of their fees, directly or indirectly, until the Cause, suit or Action, on the which the said fee is due, be brought to a final Determination; and that all Obligations for more than the Legal fee, to be void in Law; this Measure will we hope, effectually prevent those Odious delays in Justice, so Destructive, yet fatally common among us.

And may it please you to grant us a Repeal of the Act, prohibiting Dissenting Ministers from marrying according to the Decretals, Rites and Ceremonys, of their Respective Churches: a priviledge they were debarred of in no other part of his Majesty's Dominions; and as we humbly conceive, a priviledge they stand entitled to, by the Act of Toleration, and in fine, a priviledge granted even to the very Catholics in Ireland, and the Protestants in France. And may it please you to consider of and pass an Act to divide the several Countys within this Province, into proper Districts, appointing a Collector in each, to raise and collect the several Taxes, laid or to be laid, by Law, who shall be accountable, and make all Returns to a County \_\_\_\_\_ to be nominated \_\_\_\_\_ with the Assembly. This method will (we humbly conceive) effectually prevent the Sheriffs from robbing and plundering the County spending their ill got gains in Riot, purchasing Estates, or bearing off the same into other provinces, as they frequently do, to our unspeakable prejudice, who are obliged to make good the Defficiencys,

And may it please you to consider of and pass an Act, to Tax every one in proportion to his Estates; however equitable the Law as it now stands, may appear to the Inhabitants of the Maritime parts of the province, where estates consist chiefly in Slaves; yet to us in the frontier, where very few are possessed of slaves, tho' their Estates are in proportion (in many instances) as of one Thousand to one, for all to pay equal, is with Submission, very grievous and oppressive. We Beseech you to consider of a repeal, of the Summons and petition Act: an Act replete with Misery and ruin to the lowest Class of people throughout the province and may it please you, to pass in lieu thereof, an Act to empower a single Magistrate, to try and determine as high as five or six pounds; without appeal: Assisted by a jury of six men, if Demanded by either of the Contending partys. We further humbly beseech you to consider of, and pass an Act, to make Inspection Notes on imperishable Commodities, of the produce of this province, lawful Tender, at stated prices, in all payments thro'out the province; as such Tenders we humbly conceive, will not in any shape, interfere with his Majesty's Instructions, or with an Act of Parliament, prohibiting any further Impressions of paper Currency; in any of his Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America.

And may it please you to grant us a Division of the County: Great Inconveniences, as well as expense, attend our Distance from Courts of Justice: And as we humbly conceive such Division, cannot be prejudicial to any number of persons whatsoever, and if obtained thro' your Candor would confer the highest Benefit on your poor petitioners. We beseech you to consider of some proper Staple or Staples of the Manufactures, or produce of the Country to answer foreign Demands, would not (with Submission) pot Ash be a fine Article, to answer the British Markets; and in a Country abounding in wood, the very Ashes now thrown away, might with encouragement (if manufactured) be a saving, or rather gain, of some Thousands per annum to the province, and render Voyages to Riga, Narva, and Danzick, from Great Britain, for that useful commodity needless

And seeing the State of the Sinking fund, is a Mystery that exercises the ablest Heads among us, and according to the best Calculations thereto made, twenty seven Thousand pounds (besides what is now afloat) was collected from the Province, at the payment of the Tax for the year 1767, more than has ever been emitted: and as we humbly conceive the said sums, are now in the hands of the Treasurers, Sherriffs, and other Officers; to the great prejudice of the Country, of whom these sums are redemanded We therefore humbly implore you, to make diligent Inquisition into their several Departments and inform yourselves justly of the sums raised, by whom, and to what uses applied: As also enquire strictly, into the sums remitted from England, the Quantity, and Disbursements of the same; in like manner to inform

yourselves how Starkeys Notes have been disposed of, and whether the province has been charged therewith in common with other Emissions, which we should not, as his Majesty never assented to the Act for striking said Notes. Lastly we humbly implore you to have your Yeas and Nays, inserted in the Journals of your House, and Copys of such Journals, transmitted along with the Copys of the Acts to every Justice that by this means we may have an opportunity to Distinguish our friends from our foes among you, and to Act accordingly at any future choice. And by granting us these just, and wholesome and necessary Laws, you will heal the bleeding Wounds of the Province, will conciliate the Minds of your poor petitioners, to every just measure of Government, will make the Laws what our Constitution ever designed they should be, our protection, and not our Bane, and will cause Joy, Gladness, Glee, and prosperity, diffusely to spread themselves thro every Quarter of this extensive province, from Virginia to the South, and from the Western Hills, to the great Atlantic Ocean. And your petitioners as in Duty bound shall every Pray.

Petition of the Inhabitants  
of Anson County to the Assembly

CR-VIII, 75-80

[Anson County]  
[October 9, 1769]

M<sup>r</sup> Speaker and Gent of the Assembly.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Anson County, being part of the Remonstrance of the Province of North Carolina,

Humbly Sheweth

That the Province in general labour under general grievances, and the Western part thereof under particular ones; which we not only see, but very sensibly feel, being crouch'd beneath our sufferings: and notwithstanding our sacred priviledges, have too long yielded ourselves slaves to remorseless oppression.—Permit us to conceive it to be our inviolable right to make known our grievances, and to petition for redress; as appears in the Bill of Rights pass'd in the reign of King Charles the first, as well as the act of Settlement of the Crown of the Revolution. We therefore beg leave to lay before you a specimen thereof that your compassionate endeavours may tend to the relief of your injured Constituents, whose distressed condition calls aloud for aid. The alarming cries of the oppressed possibly may reach your Ears; but without your zeal how shall they ascend the throne—how relentless is the breast without sympathy, the heart that cannot bleed on a View of our calamity; to see tenderness removed, cruelty stepping in; and all our liberties and priviledges invaded and abridg'd (by as it were)

domesticks: who are conscious of their guilt and void of remorse.—O how daring! how relentless! whilst impending Judgments loudly threaten and gaze upon them with every emblem of merited destruction.

A few of the many grievances are as follows (Viz<sup>t</sup>)

1. That the poor Inhabitants in general are much oppress'd by reason of disproportionate Taxes, and those of the western Counties in particular; as they are generally in mean circumstances.

2. That no method is prescribed by Law for the payment of the Taxes of the Western Counties in produce (in lieu of a Currency) as is in other Counties within this Province; to the Peoples great oppression.

3. That Lawyers, Clerks, and other pentioners; in place of being obsequious Servants for the Country's use, are become a nuisance, as the business of the people is often transacted without the least degree of fairness, the intention of the law evaded, exorbitant fees extorted, and the sufferers left to mourn under their oppressions.

4. That an Attorney should have it in his power, either for the sake of ease or interest, or to gratify their malevolence and spite, to commence suits to what Courts he pleases, however inconvenient it may be to the Defendant: is a very great oppression.

5. That all unlawful fees taken on Indictment, where the Defendant is acquitted by his Country (however customary it may be) is an oppression.

6. That Lawyers, Clerks, and others, extorting more fees than is intended by law; is also an oppression.

7. That the violation of the King's Instructions to his delegates, their artfulness in concealing the same from him; and the great Injury the People thereby sustains: is a manifest oppression.

And for remedy whereof, we take the freedom to recommend the following mode of redress, not doubting audience and acceptance; which will not only tend to our relief, but command prayers as a duty from your humble Petitioners.

1. That at all elections each suffrage be given by Ticket & Ballot.

2. That the mode of Taxation be altered, and each person to pay in proportion to the proffits arising from his Estate.

3. That no future tax be laid in Money, untill a currency is made.

4. That there may be established a Western as well as a Northern and Southern District, and a Treasurer for the same.

5. That when a currency is made it may be let out by a Loan office (on Land security) and not to be call'd in by a Tax.

6. That all debts above 40s. and under £10 be tried and determined without Lawyers, by a jury of six freeholders, impaneled by a Justice, and that their verdict be enter'd by the said Justice, and be a final judgment.

7. That the Chief Justice have no perquisites, but a Sallary only.
8. That Clerks be restricted in respect to fees, costs, and other things within the course of their office.
9. That Lawyers be effectually Barr'd from exacting and extorting fees.
10. That all doubts may be removed in respect to the payment of fees and costs on Indictments where the Defendant is not found guilty by the jury, and therefore acquitted.
11. That the Assembly make known by Remonstrance to the King, the conduct of the cruel and oppressive Receiver of the Quit Rents, for omitting the customary easie and effectual method of collecting by distress, and pursuing the expensive mode of commencing suits in the most distant Courts.

12. That the Assembly in like manner make known that the governor and Council do frequently grant Lands to as many as they think proper without regard to Head Rights, notwithstanding the contrariety of His Majesties Instructions; by which means immense sums has been collected, and numerous Patents granted, for much of the most fertile lands in this Province, that is yet uninhabited and uncultivated, environed by great numbers of poor people who are necessitated to toil in the cultivation of bad Lands whereon they hardly can subsist, who are thereby deprived of His Majesties liberality and Bounty: nor is there the least regard paid to the cultivation clause in said Patent mentioned, as many of the said Council as well as their friends and favorites enjoy large Quantities of Lands under the above-mentioned circumstances.

13 That the Assembly communicates in like manner the Violation of His Majesties Instructions respecting the Land Office by the Governor and Council, and of their own rules, customs and orders, if it be sufficiently proved, that after they had granted Warrants for many Tracts of Land, and that the same was in due time survey'd and return'd, and the Patent fees timely paid into the said office; and that if a private Council was called on purpose to avoid spectators, and peremptory orders made that Patents should not be granted; and Warrants by their orders arbitrarily to have Issued in the names of other Persons for the same Lands, and if when intreated by a solicitor they refus'd to render so much as a reason for their so doing, or to refund any part of the money by them extorted.

14. That some method may be pointed out that every improvement on Lands in any of the Proprietors part be proved when begun, by whom, and every sale made, that the eldest may have the preference of at least 300 Acres

15. That all Taxes in the following Counties be paid as in other Counties in the Province (i e) in the produce of the Country and that ware Houses be erected as follows (Viz!)

In Anson County at Isom Haleys Ferry Landing on PeDee River, Rowan and Orange at Cambleton in Cumberland County, Mecklenburg at \_\_\_\_\_ on the Catawba River, and in Tryon County at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ River.

16. That every denomination of People may marry according to their respective Mode Ceremony and custom after due publication or Licence.—

17. That Doct<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Franklin or some other known patriot be appointed Agent, to represent the unhappy state of this Province to his Majesty, and to solicit the several Boards in England:—

Dated October y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1769

John Snor	Moses M. Tallant	James Bound
Isaac Armstrong	Benj <sup>a</sup> Dumas	Abraham Pelyou
W <sup>m</sup> Thomson	Joseph White	Jason Meadow Jr
Anth. <sup>o</sup> Hutchins	W <sup>m</sup> Sidden	Jason Meadow
Seamor Almond	Silvanus Waker	Robert Broadaway
Isaac Falconbery	John Smith Sondhill	Sam <sup>l</sup> Tonehberg
Francis Smith	David Dumas	Samuel Flake
John Ryle	Benjamin Smith	Tho <sup>s</sup> Balice
John Culpepper	William Benton	John Preslie
John Jones Sr	W <sup>m</sup> Coleman	John Cartright
W <sup>m</sup> Grifen Hogon	Alex <sup>f</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Pherson	Tho <sup>s</sup> Lacy
Richard Maner	E Pickett	John Jackson
John Watts	Thomas Gowers	Joseph French
John Davis	Jonathan Gowers	William Newberry
Sam <sup>l</sup> Gaylord	Stokey Yeamons	Lenard Webb
Richard Sands	Tho <sup>s</sup> Harper	Julius Holley
Jason Irol Hinsinbru	John Johnson	John James Jun
Thom <sup>s</sup> Preslar	James Upton	John James Sen <sup>r</sup>
Thompson Culpepper	Jacob Watson	Jimmy James
Daniel Culpepper	Isaac Belvin	Jonathan Helms
John Snider	Owen Slaughter	Tilmon Helms
Jn <sup>o</sup> Jeffery	Rich <sup>d</sup> Leak	W <sup>m</sup> Mims
Neal French	Charles Hines	Robert Smith
Jero Miller	John M <sup>c</sup> Ilvaily	Zechariah Smith
Tirey Robinson	Van Swearingen	John Smith
Gabrill Davis	William Hore	John Thomas
Aquila Jones	Joseph Martin	Will <sup>m</sup> Burt
Thomas Tallant	Thomas Nelson	Edw <sup>d</sup> Smith
James Denson	William Burns	Elija Clark
W <sup>m</sup> Raiford	John Leveritt	John Clark
John I. Merree	Theofilis Williams	James Adams
Geo Wilson	W <sup>m</sup> Leveritt	Tho <sup>s</sup> Mason Jun <sup>r</sup>
Robert Webb	Jam <sup>s</sup> Williams	John Bennet
Thomas Taylor	John Coleman	Jonathan Turner
David Smith	Meeager Edwards	Barnabee Skipper
James Barker	Anth <sup>o</sup> Mathis	George Skipper
John Mims	Fagan Gring	John Jenkins
John Brooks jun <sup>r</sup>	Sam <sup>ll</sup> Ratcliff	David Phelps
W <sup>m</sup> C. B. Bond	John Long	John McNish
John Bond	Charles Smith	John Cockerham

Jonathan Lewellyn  
Leonard Franklyn  
Edward Almond  
Thos. Mims  
John Stinkberry  
William Leaton  
Luke Robinson  
John Webb  
Andrew Griffin  
George Estress  
James Griffin  
W<sup>m</sup> Estress  
Stephen Bush  
Joseph Burcham  
Stephen Piecock  
David Jernigan  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Jarman  
William Thredgill  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Lowery  
Denes Norlen  
Lewis Lowery  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Wright  
Patrick Sanders  
William Ussery  
William Jowers  
Shadrach Denson  
Joseph Harrison  
Joseph Howelt  
Thomas Ussery  
John Thomas  
Benj<sup>a</sup> Covington  
Isam Haley  
Silas Haley  
George Belvin  
William Blewet  
Dan<sup>t</sup> Laws  
Abraham Bellew  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Donnor  
Joseph Hindes  
W<sup>m</sup> Haley  
Thomas Moorman  
Frances Clark  
Jeremiah Terrell  
Darass Burns  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Baley  
Stephen Bush  
Jacob Cockerham

John Flowel  
Stephen Jackson  
John Jones  
Archelam Moorman  
William Digge  
Bennakia Moorman  
Wil<sup>m</sup> Haley Jun<sup>r</sup>  
John Mathews  
James Mathews  
Joseph Web  
John Falconbery  
Andrew Falconbery  
Isaac Falconbery Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Henry Falconbery  
James Sanders  
John Bailey  
David Cox  
John Horback  
Beaty Web  
Isaac Inceste  
William Weeb  
Walter Gibson  
Silvester Gibson  
Burlingham Rudd  
John Murphy  
John Liles  
James Liles  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Arrington  
James Mackness  
Thomas Fox  
Henry Stokes  
John Brooks Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Thadwick Hogins  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Barrotz  
Jas E Arnet  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Trull  
W<sup>m</sup> Culpepper  
John Cooper  
John Tho<sup>s</sup> Suggs  
John Hornbeck  
William Dinkins  
Thomas Dinkins  
Marverick Layn  
Waterman Boatman  
John Simmons  
Augustine Prestwood  
Richard Downs

Sam<sup>el</sup> Ratcliff Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Elisha Ratcliff  
John Poston  
John Poston Sen<sup>r</sup>  
Ned Mathes  
Benjamin Bunt  
Christopher Christian  
Edward Chambers  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Pickett  
Jowl Jormal  
Yomond Lloyd  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Word  
William Lucas  
Christopher Butler  
John Sowel  
Edward Morris  
William Treeneen  
John Williams  
John Burcham  
W<sup>m</sup> Sowel  
John Carpenter  
Francis Jourden  
Henry Burcham  
William Morris  
John Morgan  
James Burcham  
James Sanders  
Joseph Morris  
Samuel Sowel  
Charles Sowel  
James Gibson  
William Gibson  
Joseph Hunt  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Braswell  
George Braswell  
W<sup>m</sup> Lucas Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Joseph Allen  
W<sup>m</sup> Morris Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Lewis Sowel  
John Skinner  
Jesse Wallas  
Welcome Ussery  
Matthew Raiford Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Elisha Thomson  
John Thompson  
Goin C Morgan

## Proclamation of the Governor

A&H-GO

North Carolina ss  
By His Excell<sup>y</sup> William Tryon Esq.

[New Bern]  
[October 19, 1769]

### A Proclamation

Whereas a Sufficient Number of Members of the General Assembly of this Province have not appeared to Constitute a House, I do therefore issue this my Proclamation, hereby Proroguing the said Assembly untill Saturday the 21st. of this Inst. October, then to meet at New Bern for the dispatch of Public business.

Given under my hand & the Great Seal &c at New Bern 19 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1769

W<sup>m</sup> Tryon

By Command

John London D Sec'y.

## Proclamation of the Governor

A&H-GO  
CR-VIII, 85

[New Bern]  
[October 21, 1769]

North Carolina ss

By His Excell<sup>y</sup>. William Tryon Esqr

### A Proclamation

Whereas the General Assembly Stands prorogued to this day I do therefore issue this my Proclamation hereby Proroguing the said Assembly untill the 23d. of this Inst. October, then to meet at New Bern for the dispatch of Publick business

Given under my hand & the Great Seal &c. at New Bern 21 Oct.  
1769.

W<sup>m</sup> Tryon

By Command

John London D. Sec'y.