

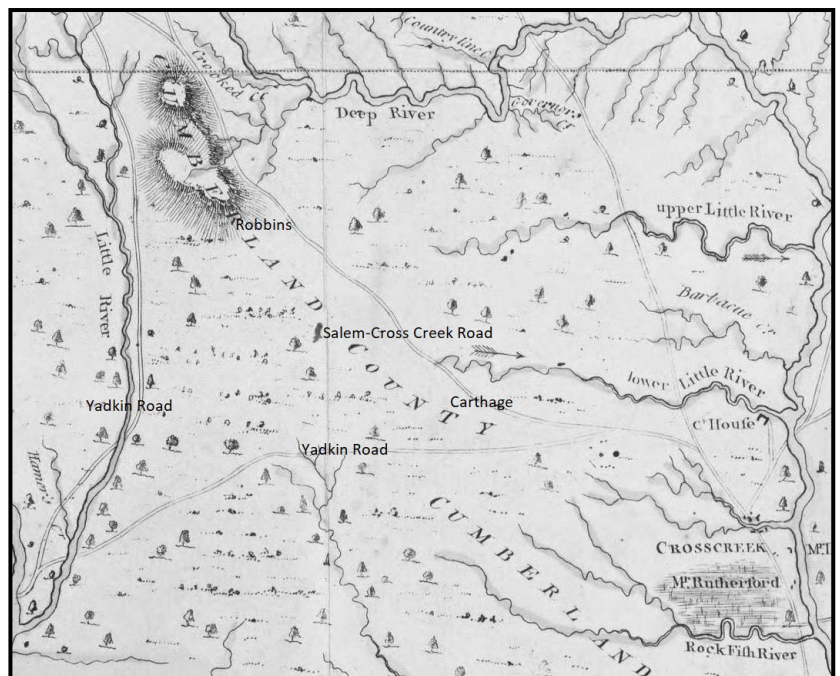
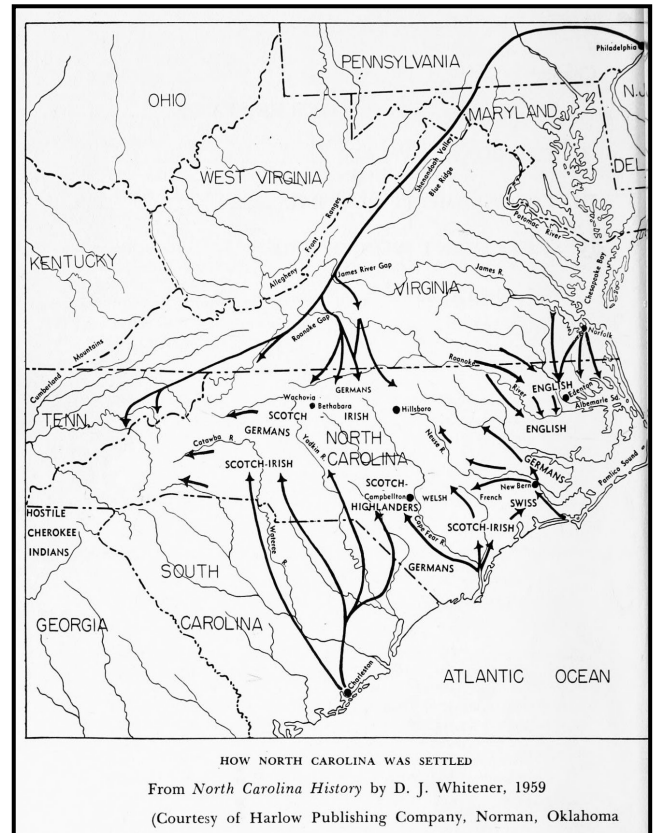
EVERET WALLACE (c1770-c1845)

Everet Wallace is the progenitor of the Moore County Wallaces and any study or analysis of the Wallace family begins and ends with Everet. Every Wallace descendant with roots in northern Moore County descends from him. Everet Wallace appeared for the very first time in the 1790 Census in Moore County, NC. Everet, appearing with his wife, Caty/Catherine and their infant daughter, Celia, were the only Wallaces recorded in the Moore County, NC Census that year. From his first appearance in the 1790 Census to his last in a tax record in 1844/1845, there are over 35 known references to Everet in Moore County, NC records. Among these records, Everet can be found entering land, paying taxes, serving on juries, testifying at trials, and purchasing goods at estate sales.

We are not certain if Everet Wallace was born in Moore County or moved there later but we are confident that he was born in North Carolina. In the 1880 Census, Everet's four living children (Isham, Enoch, Nathan and Franey) all identified their mother and father as being born in North Carolina. Based on DNA research later in this volume, it is also possible that Everet was born or resided in the Yadkin River area in Montgomery and Davidson counties prior to coming to Moore County.

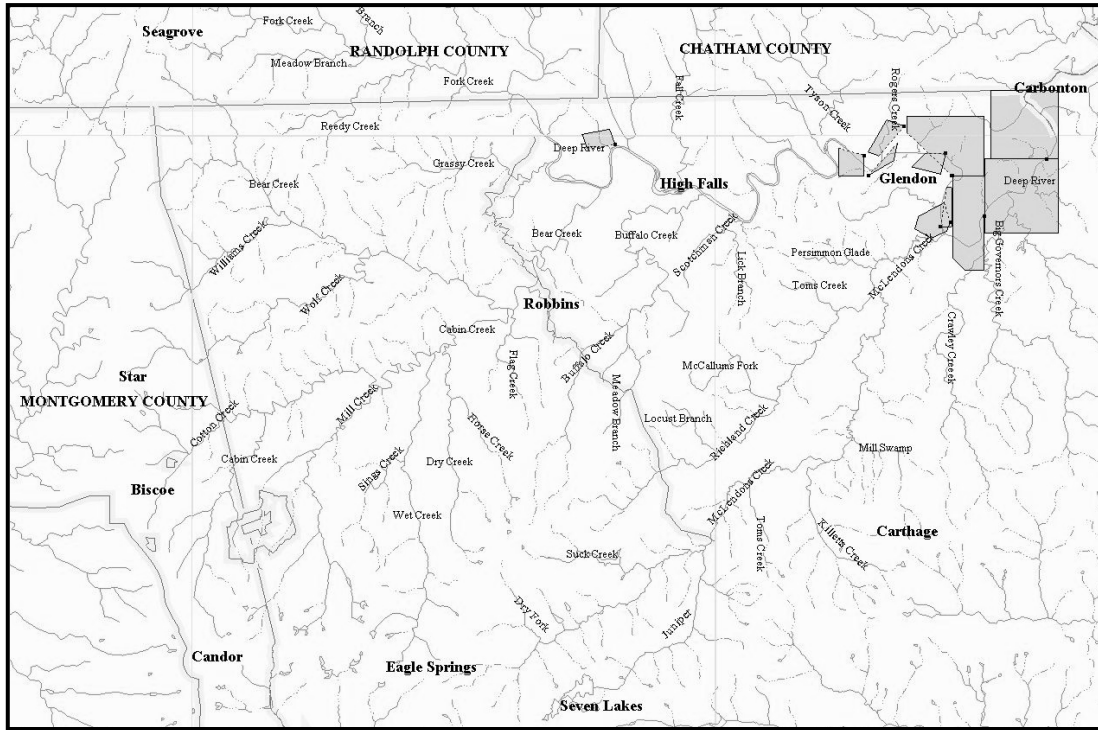
To understand Everet Wallace it is helpful to understand what life was like in northern Moore County in the late 1700's. While it is likely that hunters, trappers and frontiersmen had been visiting the area that would later become Moore County for several years, the first known settlers arrived in the mid-1740's on Deep River near the House in the Horseshoe. In the mid to late 1700's, immigration into the area continued from individuals of English, Scotch, Swiss and German descent. They came many routes to central North Carolina from Pennsylvania and Virginia via the Great Wagon Road, from the ports of Charleston, Wilmington and New Bern and from settlements in eastern North Carolina as the western frontier expanded. A map created in 1959 by D.J. Whitener details the early migration routes into North Carolina.¹

Settlers utilized two major throughfares in the mid 1700's that are believed to have originally been Native American trading routes from the Yadkin River Valley to the Cape Fear River Valley. The oldest was the Yadkin Road that was frequently travelled by settlers in the 1750's and by 1770, the Salem-Cross Creek Road was completed providing easier access for traders and merchants from the Moravian settlements around Salem to the markets at Cross Creek.^{2 3} These roads ran directly through northern Moore County and helped connect local settlers with traders and markets to sell their goods. A 1770 map of North Carolina by John Collet, J. Bayly and Samuel Hooper provides incredible detail of the roads and waterways at that time.⁴ For the purposes of highlighting the area I have selected the portion of the map relating to the Moore County region and annotated the Yadkin and Salem Roads and the approximate locations of the present-day towns of Carthage and Robbins. Moore County was created from Cumberland County in 1784.

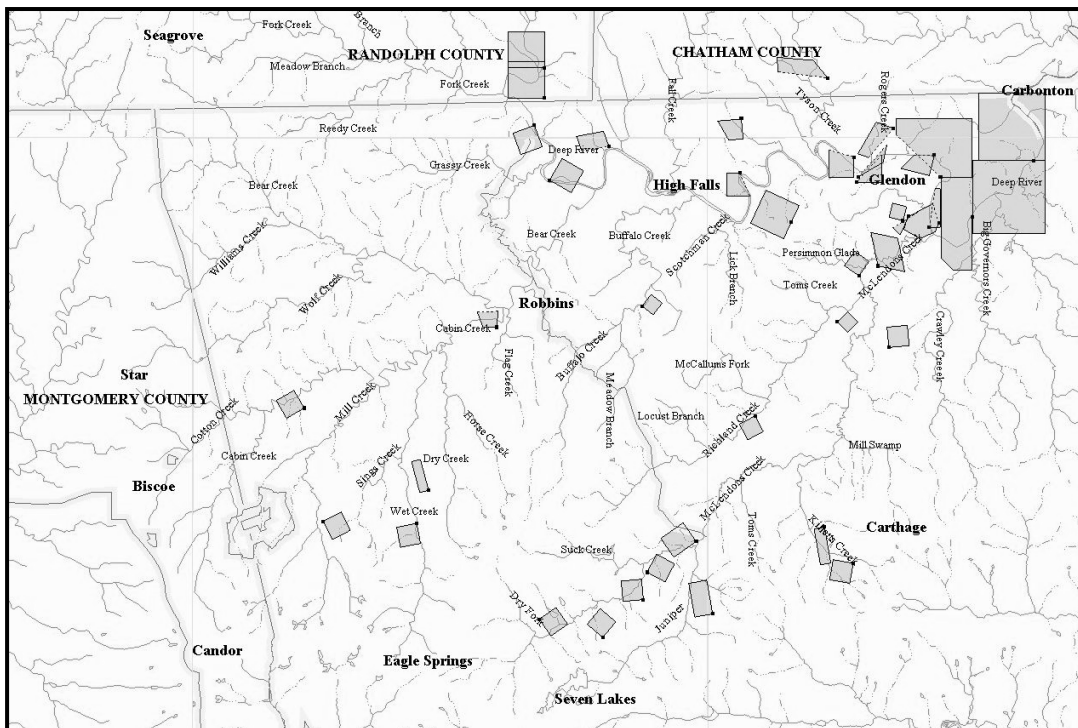


These early settlers claimed the land around rivers and creeks to take advantage of fertile soil and to provide water for their livestock. They lived an agrarian lifestyle and subsisted on crops grown by hand, livestock they kept and the game they hunted or trapped. As more settlers arrived, they spread out laying claim to land further down streams and tributaries. The following maps provide valuable insight into the growth of the region through the early years. The maps were created utilizing original land grants records and *DeedMapper™* plotting software (<http://www.directlinesoftware.com>).

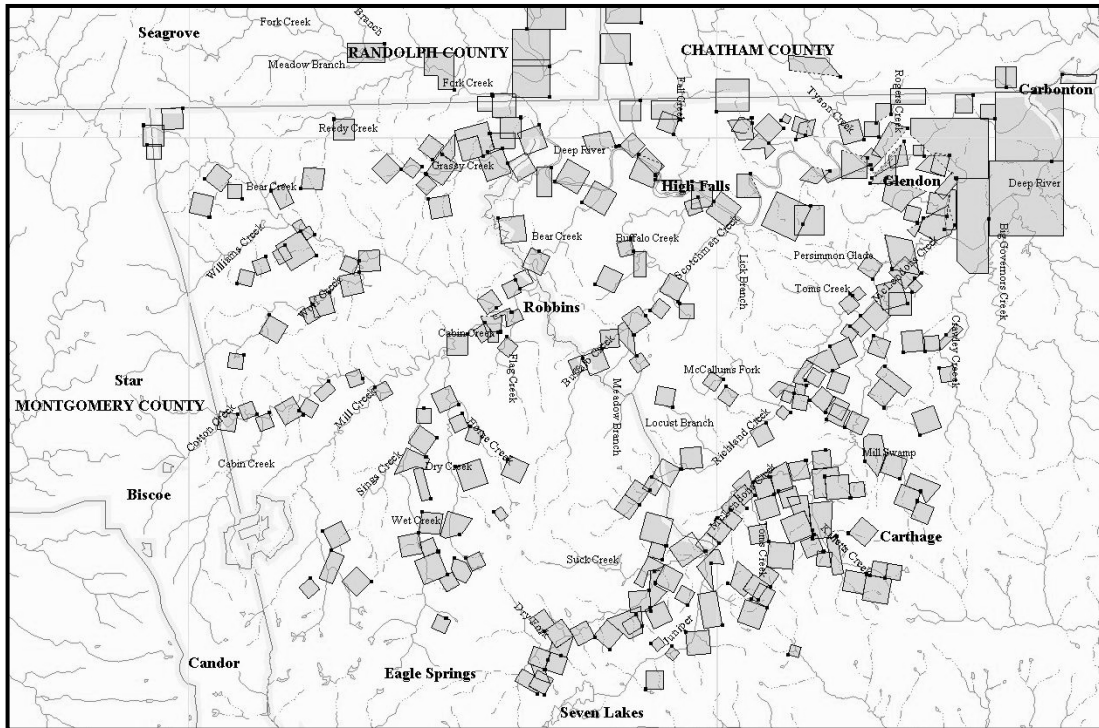
Original land grants in northern Moore County by 1750



Original land grants in northern Moore County by 1760



Original land grants in northern Moore County by 1780



In the first U.S. Census of 1790, Moore County recorded 639 heads of household. It is estimated that 90 percent of the nation's population were farmers and lived in the countryside or in small towns and villages.⁵ Like many in his day, Everet Wallace was likely a farmer by trade. Throughout his adult life, Everet and his family resided in upper Moore County, NC south of the present-day town of Robbins. Everet Wallace owned 100 acres of land on Cimlin Branch of Flag Creek, a tributary of Bear Creek in Moore County, NC. He received a land grant from the State of North Carolina for 50 acres in 1794 (*see inset above*) and must have purchased an additional 50 acres as he was listed in Tax Listed in 1815 and 1818-1823 as owning 100 acres. This land is located literally just west of intersection (known as the Robbins Crossroads) of NC Hwy 705 and NC Hwy 24/27 (*see map of original land grants below*). The original 50-acre tract stayed in the family for over 100 years until it was deeded by his grandson, John Mack Wallace, to William Wesley Brown in 1898.



CATY/CATHERINE, WIFE OF EVERET WALLACE

It is my belief that his wife was named Caty/Catherine. This is based primarily on tax records that list Everet Wallace on an 1844/1845 tax list (*upper image*) and a Caty Wallace in 1846 as owing taxes for 1845 (*lower image*). In those days, while women were generally not assessed taxes - they are frequently listed after the death of their husbands. In my research, I have not been able to locate another Caty/Catherine Wallace who would have been of age or could have been widowed in order to be paying taxes at this time. Additional circumstantial evidence that Everet's wife was named Caty/Catherine exists in the naming of their grandchildren. Celia Wallace Maness' 1st daughter was named Catherine and her 1st son was named Everet.

Persons Names	Situation	Land value			
Waller, Ennet					
Williams Joseph	Buffalo Creek	67	25	1	1 19
Waller Eli				1	1 10
Williams Joseph	Buffalo Creek	76	25	1	1 19
Williams John	Horse Creek	425	425	1	2 63
Williams Joseph					
Williams Jeremiah	Buffalo Creek	240	210		75 60

Watts Leonard J. C.	for 1845		1 66
Watts William C.	for 1845		1 25
Watts John H.	for 1845		1 25
Watts Quincy	for 1845		2 78
Watts Jacob C.	for 1845		1 61
Watts Aaron	for 1845		1 35
Williams Chatham	for 1845		4 69
Winters Philine	for 1845		1 25
Williams George J. C.	for 1845		1 25
Williams Stephen	for 1845		1 25
Wallace Caty	for 1845		2 00

Caty/Catherine's maiden name is listed numerous times in online family trees as Horner. There is not one single piece of conclusive evidence to confirm that. Frankly, I believe that it is inaccurate. The Horner family resided in Orange County, NC until the early 1820's when George R. Horner is first recorded Moore County, NC. Everet would have married Catherine prior to 1788 - 30+ years before the George R. Horner arrived in Moore County, NC. There is no evidence that links the Wallace family of Moore County, NC to Orange County, NC.

CHILDREN OF EVERET WALLACE AND CATY/CATHERINE

Everet and Caty/Catherine were known to have raised at least twelve children during their lifetime. Among their known children were Celia, Nicholas, Mary, Joseph, John, Nathan C., Isham, Josiah, Elizabeth, Enoch, Franey, Manda and Susannah.

Other male Wallaces born during the 1810's/1820's include William Lane and Aaron. These individuals are clearly related to Everet but conclusive proof has not been found to establish them as definite children or grandchildren. Both left Moore County, NC with their families and headed south. **William Lane Wallace (1814-1886)** moved to Dillon County, SC where many of his descendants still live. **Aaron Wallace (1818/26-aft 1880)** moved to Richmond and Scotland County, NC and his descendants can still be found in and around the Laurel Hill area.

Celia Wallace (1788-1862) married Shadrach Maness (1770-1858), one of the triplet sons of Revolutionary War soldier William Maness. Celia and Shadrach were the parents of Catherine, Everett, Asa, Lucretia, Alsey, and Ira Lane. Several of their children married into the following families and many of their descendants still reside in upper Moore County, NC: Stutts, Ritter, Shields, and Cagle. Everett Maness and his family moved to Forsyth County, GA

Joseph Wallace (bet 1792/8-bef 1870) married Chaney (1800-bef 1870) and produced the following sons: Ruffin, Seaborne and Alexander. Ruffin and Alexander both left widows with small children when they were killed in the Civil War and Seaborne moved briefly to eastern Tennessee before returning to the Seagrove area of Randolph County, NC where his descendants are located.

Isham Wallace (1801-1882) and Nancy Furr (1806-1881) raised a very large family that for the most part remained in upper Moore County, NC, specifically the area around Buffalo Creek and Meadow Branch near Flint Hill Baptist Church. Isham and Nancy had the following children: Clarkey Ann m. George Cockman; Elizabeth m. J. Sampson Cockman; Mary Ann m. Noah Emsley Cockman; William Wesley m1. Elizabeth Melton, m2. Margaret Louise Seawell; Sarah Ann m. John Garner; Quimby m. Arabella Stewart; Dempsey died young; Locky m. Susan Muse; Emsley Thomas m. Priscilla Melton; Samuel Bascom m1. Temperance Melton, m2. Nancy Smith; Loveday Jane m. James Washington Horner; Sampson Delaney m. Missouri Hunsucker; Virgil Spinks "Byrd" m1. Regina Hunsucker, m2. Flora Ann Garner; and John M. m1. Candace Melton, later moved to Perry County, AR and married 4 more times.

Josiah Wallace (1807-bef 1880) married Catherine (1808- aft 1880) and was frequently mentioned in Moore County, NC records but to my knowledge yielded no offspring.

Enoch Wallace (1808/15-aft 1880) and Malvina Furr (1810/22- bef 1880) had several children: Hiram W., Hamilton, Isham "Ike", John Spinks and Christian. Hiram died in the Civil War and left a small family that moved to Richmond County, NC. Ike and his family lived in the Calvary Baptist Church area located between Carthage, NC and Robbins, NC. Spinks moved to Lauderdale County, AL and Christian married George Graham. Recent DNA discoveries likely indicate Enoch and Malvina also were the parents of Elias Wallace of Prentiss County, MS. Hamilton Wallace may also be the Hammet/Ham/Hamlin Wallace who can be found in Prentiss County, MS from 1860 to his death in 1901.

Franey Wallace (1814-aft 1880) raised four children whose father was Abram Hunsucker. Franey's children were Martha J., Mary Ann, Rebecca Jane, John Mack "Mack" and Julia Frances. Mary Ann died leaving a small family, Mack served in the Civil War and later moved his family to Cumberland County, NC, while Rebecca Jane and Julia Frances all raised families in upper Moore County, NC where their descendants still remain. Martha and her family later migrated to Georgia.

Not much is known about the families of **Manda Wallace (b. 1810)** and **Susannah Wallace (b. 1815)**. Both were listed with small children in the 1850 Census in Moore County, NC and are believed to be daughters of Everet and Caty/Catherine. Manda had the following children: Sarah, Cornelius, Anderson and Isaac Spinks. Isaac Spinks was a very active member of the Beulah Hill Church community (located between Pinehurst, NC and West End, NC) and his family is buried there. Susannah was listed as having two children that little else is known about: Eli and Calvin.

While most of Everet and Catherine's family remained in and around upper Moore County, NC for generations, a few took advantage of the availability of inexpensive land and joined countless others in the westward migration to Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas.

Nicholas Wallace (1790/4-aft 1830) was listed with a family in the 1810 and 1820 Moore County, NC Census before moving to Henderson County, TN by 1830. No further record has been found.

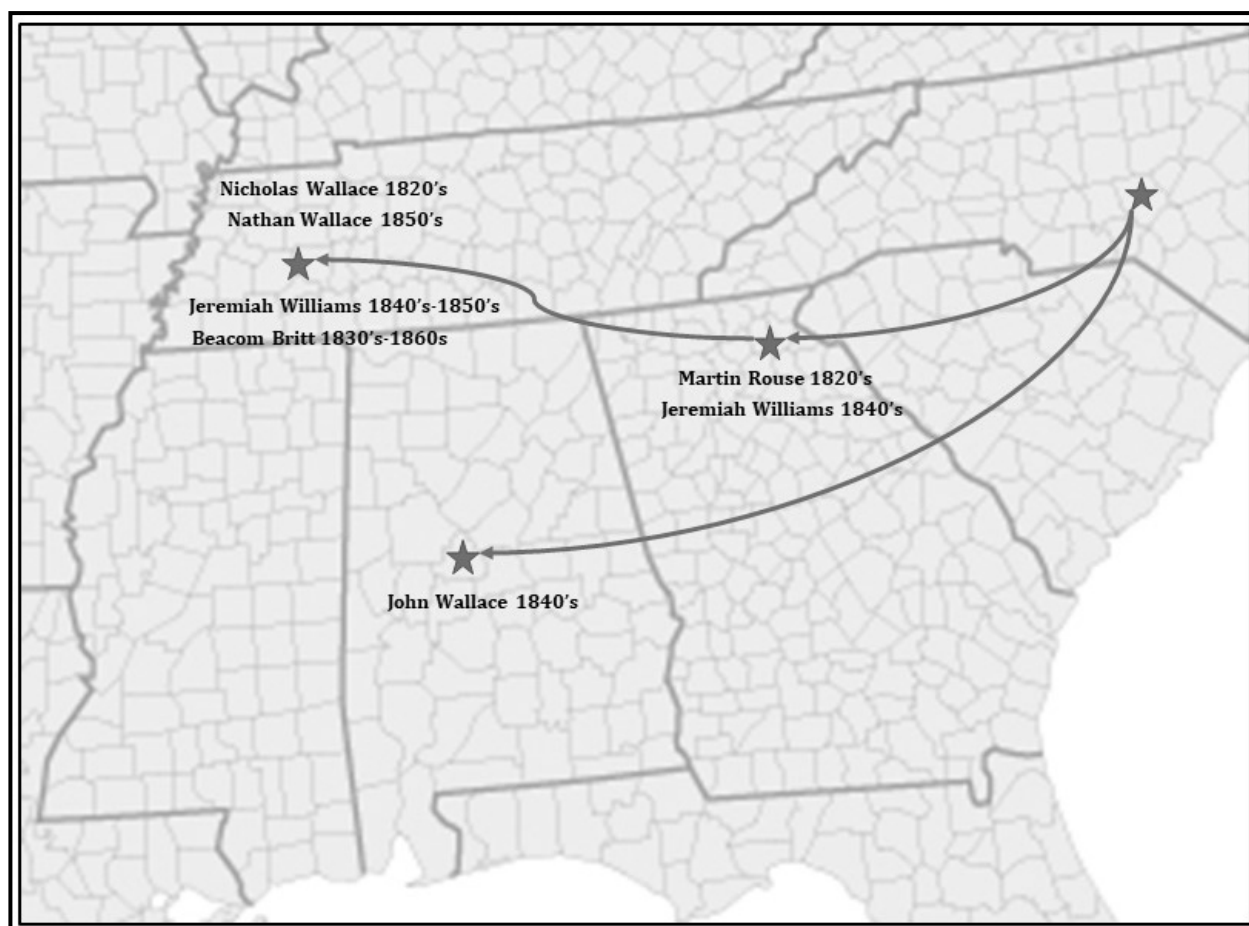
Mary Wallace (b. 1790-1794) married Martin Rouse (b. 1792) and migrated to Hall County, GA during the late 1820's. In Martin Rouse's War of 1812 Pension application, he states that he married Mary Wallace in Moore County, NC. Two dates were provided on different versions of the application [20 Oct 1812 and 15 Nov 1821]. It is unclear as to the reason for the different dates, but it could indicate that he was married twice, or the preparer of the application recorded the wrong date.

John Wallace (1798-c1866) married Elizabeth (1800-aft 1866) and raised a large family in Moore County, NC before migrating to Bibb County, AL prior to 1850. John and Elizabeth's children were Nathan, Eli, Isham, Thomas, Raleigh, John Wesley, Josiah/Cyrus, Sarah, Catherine and Franny. While the majority of John and Elizabeth's family remained in the Bibb and Perry County areas of Alabama, a few of their children and descendants continued on to Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Nathan C. Wallace (1800-aft 1881) was married to Finity Britt (1800-bet 1850/7) and later to Sarah (1829-bef 1870). Nathan and Finity had the following children in North Carolina: Nancy, Deborah, Franey, Mary, Everett and Benjamin. Between 1850-1857, Finity died and Nathan moved his family to Henderson County, TN. Several children were born to Nathan and his second wife Sarah in Tennessee: Sarah Frances, Elizabeth M, William Samuel, Mary A. and Susan Sufronie. Many of Nathan's children intermarried with other Moore County, NC families also migrating to Tennessee. Among those were the Williams, Britt, and Brewer families. Many of their descendants can still be found in the Henderson, McNairy, and Madison County areas of Tennessee.

Elizabeth "Betsy" Wallace (1808-aft 1860) was the second wife of Jeremiah Williams (b. 1775) and according to Williams Family researchers they had a very large family consisting of the following children: Raleigh, Jeremiah D., Mary, Enoch Spinks, Lorenzo D., Amanda Jane, Franey, David Anderson, Caty, Ann, James Wesley, Joseph and Bryant. Jeremiah and Betsy left Moore County, NC and traveled to western TN where most of their family was raised. Their children and descendants can be found in Census data from Madison, McNairy and Henderson County, TN. Several of them moved on further to Texas and Oklahoma.

MIGRATION ROUTES OF EVERET WALLACE'S CHILDREN



RECORDS OF EVERET WALLACE

1790 -- Census, Moore County, NC Page 154

Everet Wallace

(16+) 1M

(all ages) 2F

Thomas Smith	2	1	2
Everet Wallace	1		2
John McDaniel	1		2
John McDaniel	1	1	1

1792, May 22 -- Land Entry #451,

Moore County, NC

Everet Wallis entered 50 acres

located on Little Creek

1793, Nov 25 -- Dec 1793-Jan 1794 General Assembly Session Records, Box 3

Moore County residents petitioned the General Assembly to establish

"Alfordstown" and move the courthouse there. Petition ultimately failed.

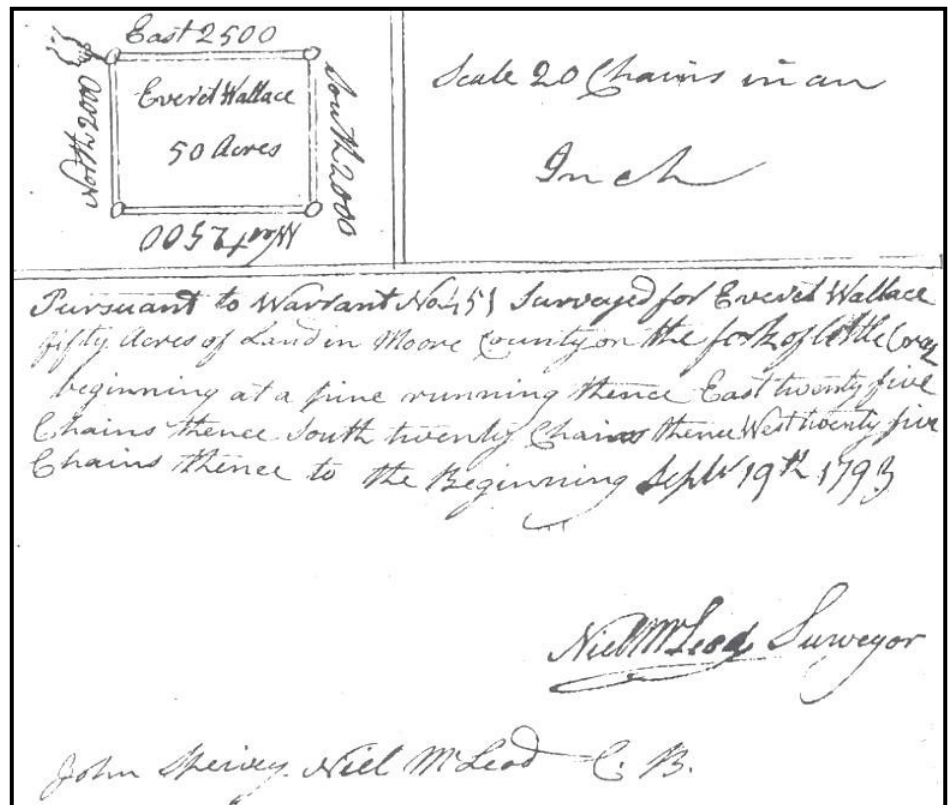
Averit Wallis was listed as a signer.

Josephus Washburn
Everet Wallis

1794, Dec 6 -- Land Grant #508, Moore County, NC

Everet Wallace received 50 acres

located on Little Creek. John Spivey and
Neil McLeod were chain carriers.



1794, Dec 22 -- Land Grant #1308,

Moore County, NC

Thomas Ritter received 50 acres
located on Richland Creek adjoining
Robert Roan, Rasberry, McSween and
McNeill. Everet Wallace and Jesse Bean
were chain carriers.

1795, Jan -- Petition, Nov 1794-Feb

1795 General Assembly Session

Records, Box 3 Folder 15

Citizens of Moore County petitioned
the General Assembly to move the
courthouse to a more suitable location.
Everet Wallis was listed as a signer.

1795, Aug 18 -- 1784-1795 Court of

Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Moore

County, NC Page 530

Everet Wallace listed as serving Jury

Duty

1797, May 10 -- Will Book A, Page 192-

193, Moore County, NC

Will of George Williams, Dec'd. Heirs: wife Ann Williams, son James Williams, daughter Nelly Williams, son Jeremiah Williams,

son Thomas Williams, son

William Williams, daughter

Mary Williams and daughter

Sally Williams. Executors:

Ann Williams and Leonard

Furr. Witnesses: Everet

Wallis and William Dunn.

Proven Aug 1797.

I do affirm my wife Ann Williams and Leonard Furr
my executors my lawful Executors George Williams
Everet & Wallis Moore County Aug 2nd 1797
The above Will was duly proved in open Court by
the oaths of William Dunn & Everet Wallis two of the
Subscribing Witnesses and ordered to be Recorded

1797, Aug 10 -- Land Grant

#0127, Moore County, NC

Everet Wallis entered 50 acres located on drains of Flag Creek adjoining his own line. [Editor's Note: never granted]

1800 -- Census, Moore County, NC Page 57

Evert Wallis

(26-45) 1M 1F

(10-16) 1F

(0-10) 4M 1F

Catherine Melton	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	u	2	u	1	u	u
William Furr	u	1	1	u	u	1	3	u	1	1	u	u	2
Everett Wallis	u	4	u	u	1	u	1	1	u	1	u	u	u
Phillip White	u	4	u	u	1	u	2	2	u	1	u	u	u
Elijah Butler Sr.	u	1	1	u	u	1	u	u	2	u	1	u	30
John Melton	u	2	1	u	u	1	2	2	u	1	u	u	u

1802, Oct 7 -- Land Grant #0144, Moore County, NC

James Melton entered 300 acres located on Long Meadow Branch adjoining Neil McLeod, Joseph McGee, Robert Wilkins and his own line. Jos. Cockman and Everet Wallis were chain carriers. [Editor's note: never granted]

1808, May 7/1811, May 7 -- Land Grant #2209/2136, Moore County, NC

John Cagle received 100 acres located on Flag Creek adjoining Charles Sowell, Jacob Furr, Everet Wallace and William Jones. Everet Wallace and Jacob Furr/Wm. Jones were chain carriers.

1809, Mar 20 -- Land Grant #2041, Moore County, NC

David Kennedy received 100 acres located on Persimmon Branch. Everet Wallace and Christopher Stutts were chain carriers.

1810 -- Census, Moore County, NC Page 604

Everet Wallace

(26-45) 1M 1F

(16-26) 1M 1F

(10-16) 1M 1F

(0-10) 4M 3F

1811, Feb-Dec [undated estimate] -- Will

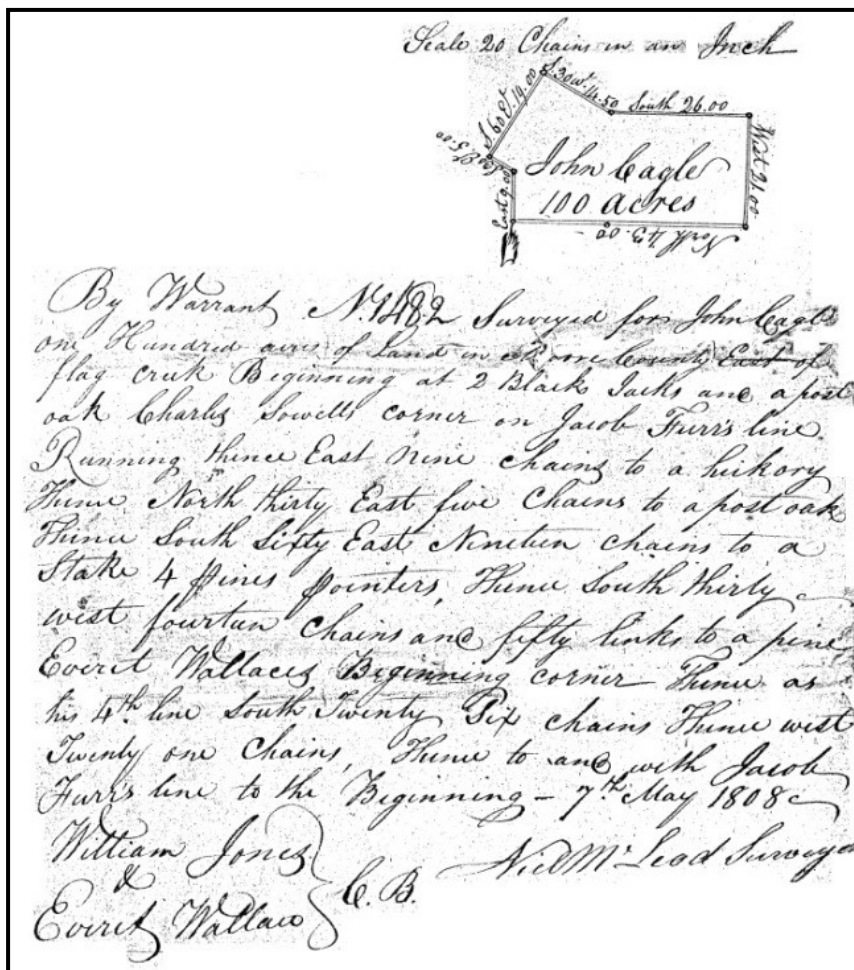
Book A Page 327, Moore County, NC

Estate of Neill Mathewson, Dec'd.

I account on Everit Wallis for 0"4"6

1811, May 13 -- Deed, Moore County, NC Book 95, Page 25

William Williams deeded Leonard Furr 50 acres located on Flag Creek adjoining Charles Sowell, George Cagle, Graham and Leonard Furr. James Dunlap and Evrett Wallace were witnesses.



August McLean	u	200	135
Everet Wallis	u	100	100
Jesse Phillips	u	136	136
August McDonald	u	133	100

1815 -- Tax List, Moore County, NC
Everet Wallis listed 100 acres valued at \$100

1816-1827 -- Records of Estates Book B Page 116, Moore County, NC
Estate of Neil McLeod, Dec'd.

1 account on Averet Wallis for 10"27"12

1818-1823 -- Tax List, Moore County, NC
Everet Wallis listed 100 acres valued at \$100

1818-1823 -- Tax List, Moore County, NC
Everet Wallis listed 100 acres valued at \$100

1820 -- Census, Moore County, NC Page 312

Everet Wallace

(45+) 1M 1F

(16-26) 1M 1F

(10-16) 1M 2F

(0-10) 3F

James Harden	2		1	1	1	2		1
John Stuts	1	2	1	1		1		2
Everet Wallace	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2
Daniel M. Hall		1	1				1	1
John A. Furr	2		1	1	1	1		1
Harmon Burr	1		1	2	2			1

1825, Apr 12 -- Land Grant #2731, Moore County, NC

William Stutts received 10 acres located on Persimmon Branch adjoining McAulay, Christopher Stutts, William Jones and Neil McLeod. Everet Wallace and William Jones were chain carriers.

1825, May 5 -- Land Grant #2667, Moore County, NC

William Lakey received 14 acres located on Flag Creek adjoining Everet Wallace, Neil McLeod, William Jones and Furr. John Williams and Jacob Stutts were chain carriers.

1825, May 5 -- Land Grant #2668, Moore County, NC

William Lakey received 7 acres located on Flag Creek adjoining Everet Wallace, Jones and McLeod. Henry Stutts and Jacob Stutts were chain carriers.

1825, May 15 -- 1823-1831 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Moore County, NC Page 80

Everet Wallis listed as serving Jury Duty

1825, Aug 15 -- 1823-1831 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Moore County, NC Page 81

Everet Wallis listed as serving Jury Duty

1825, Sep 24 -- Land Grant #2687, Moore County, NC

James H. Muse received 150 acres located on Locust Branch adjoining Abraham Stutts, Griffith and William Caddell. Martin Rouse and Everet Wallace were chain carriers.

1828, Nov 9-1831, Aug 16 -- Records of Estates Book B Page 154, 250, Moore County, NC

Estate of George Moore Sr., Dec'd.

1 account on Everet Wallis for \$0.50

1829, May 18 -- 1823-1831 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Moore County, NC Page 263

Everet Wallis listed as serving Jury Duty

1829, Aug 17 -- 1823-1831 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Moore County, NC Page 272

Everet Wallis listed as serving Jury Duty

1829, Aug 19 -- 1823-1831 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Moore County, NC Page 277

Everet Wallis listed as serving Jury Duty

1830 -- Census, Moore County, NC Page 447

Everat Wallace

(50-60) 1M 1F

(15-20) 2F

(10-15) 2F

John M. Low. S. M.						/					/	/			/	/
Kimeth M. Haskie	2	2				/		/			/	/		/		/
Count Waller	/					/					2	2			/	/
Anderson B. Smith		/	2		/					2	/			/		/
John M. Low. S. M.			2	/		/					/				/	/

(0-5) 1M

1831 -- Records of Estates Book B Page 246, Moore County, NC

Estate of Jason Sowell, Dec'd.

Everet Wallis purchased 2 barrels of corn for \$9.35

1835, Feb -- 1785-1846 Index to Trial Docket, Moore County, NC Page 46

Everet Wallas v. Neil McLeod

1835, May-Feb 1836 -- 1833-1841 County Court Execution Docket, Moore County, NC Pages 28, 32, 39

Everet Wallace [various spellings] v. Neil McLeod

1835, Fall-Spring 1836 -- 1796-1841 County Accounts, Moore County, NC Page 130

State v. Norman Gillis

Everitt Wallace listed as a witness

1840 -- Census, Moore County, NC Page 173 (See image on next page)

Everett Wallace

(70-80) 1M 1F

(20-30) 3F

(10-15) 1M

(5-10) 1F

(0-5) 2F

James Vick	/	/	/	/	/						2	/	/		2	
Balaam Stewart				/							2	/		3		/
Everitt Wallace			/				/				2	/				/
Christian Mott, Jr				/		/					/	2	2		/	/
Apoc Mose (D)		/	/	/	/						/	/		/	/	/
W. T. B. i		/	/	/	/	/					/	/			/	/

1844/1845 -- Tax List, Moore County, NC

Everet Wallis [no land given]

1846 -- Tax List, Moore County, NC

Caty Wallace listed as owing \$0.20 for 1845

ADDITIONAL EARLY WALLACES OF MOORE COUNTY, NC

NICHOLAS WALLACE

First and foremost, there are a few mentions of a Nicholas Wallace in between 1784 and 1791 in northern Moore County. He signed a petition in 1784 to divide Cumberland County and create the current county of Moore and in 1785 he signed a petition to establish a courthouse at the center of Randolph County along with other northern Moore County residents and the most informative reference was a 1791 Moore County, NC Land Entry (granted 1793) of 50 acres to Mary Hines. This land was listed as including Nicolas Wallis' improvement. This could have been referencing an actual structure such as a house, barn or fence, etc. or it could have possibly been that Nicolas Wallis simply cleared a portion of the land. This tract of land was located roughly ½ mile north of the Robbins crossroads just west of Hwy 705 and Everet's 50-acre Land Grant. The proximity of these tracts combined with the fact that Everet named his first son Nicholas seem to point to Nicholas potentially being Everet's father. It is my belief that they are closely related but at this point I cannot say with any certainty that Nicholas was Everet's father, brother, cousin or uncle.



The map above is of land granted near Everet Wallace by 1800. The highlighted tracks show Everet's 50-acre land grant along with the Mary Hines/Hynes land grant that included Nicholas Wallace's improvement. Finally, the highlighted track of David Cagle was granted in 1769 and sold to William Smith that same year. In the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in 1787, a deed was recorded from William Smith to Mary Hines and proven by Jesse Ritter. While no additional details of the deed remain, I believe that this transaction included all of part of the land originally granted to David Cagle. Females were rarely deeded land in the late 1700s. It seems likely that Mary was a daughter of William Smith or at the very least a close relative. An additional important part of this deed is that Jesse Ritter was the witness. As you will later see under the DNA analysis, his connection to Everet Wallace is extremely important. William Smith and Nicholas Wallace also happened to sign the 1784 petition (*see image on next page*) in succession. I believe that Mary Hines is a key part of the Wallace puzzle as she appears in records with both Nicholas Wallace and Jesse Ritter. James Hines can also be found in a few records

during this period and appears to be a son or a close relative. Jesse Ritter is also closely connected to the Smith family and sold his initial 1773 land grant to Nathan Smith.

RECORDS OF NICHOLAS WALLACE

1784, May 3 -- Petition, Apr 1784-Jun 1784 General Assembly Session Records, Box 3 Folder 41

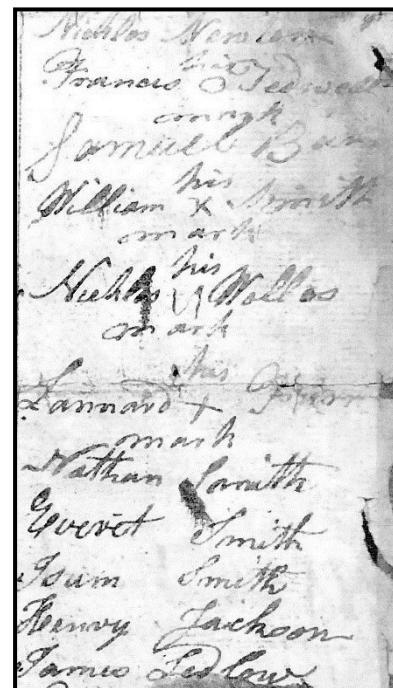
Petition of inhabitants of the upper end of Cumberland County to divide the county beginning on the south side of the Cape Fear River at Chatham County line where it crosses the river and runs a direct course to Cole's Bridge on Drowning Creek and so to be bounded by the line of the adjacent counties to make a distinct county. Signers include Nicholas Wallas.

1785, Dec 6 -- Petition, Nov 1785-Dec 1785 General Assembly Session Records, Box 1 Folder 7

Only the petition was included. No details but speculation is that it was a petition to erect a courthouse in the center of Randolph County, NC. There are both Randolph County and Moore County signers including Nicolas Wallis.

1791, Jan 22 -- 1784-1795 Land Entries, Moore County, NC
#317 Mary Hines entered 50 acres located on Persimmon Branch of Flag Creek including Nicholas Wallace's improvement.

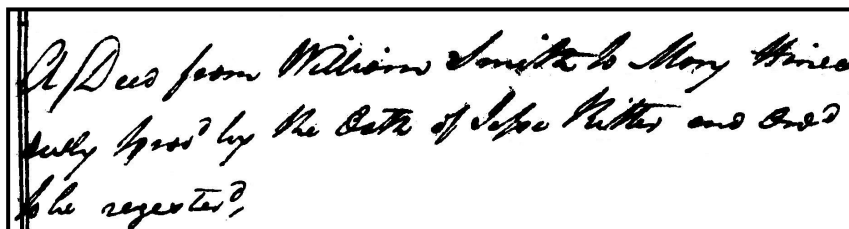
1792, May 23 -- Land Grant #432, Moore County, NC
Mary Hines received 50 acres located on Persimmon Branch of Flag Creek including Nicholas Wallace's improvement. Michael Bryant and James Hines were chain carriers.



ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF MARY HINES AND JAMES HINES

1787, Feb 21 -- 1784-1795 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Moore County, NC Page 140

A deed from William Smith to Mary Hines is proven by Jesse Ritter

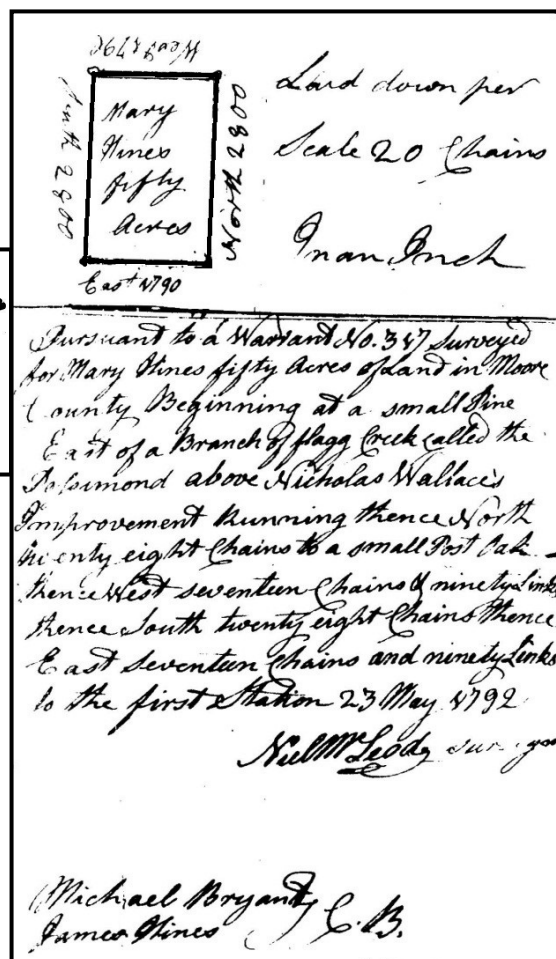


1791, Jan 22 -- Land Grant #0190, Moore County, NC
Edward Smith entered 50 acres located on Buffalo Creek adjoining Bean, his own land that he purchased from William Smith and including Hynes' improvement. Warrant sold to James Hynes Nov 24, 1793. Surveyed for James Hines Nov 15, 1794 and Donld. McLeod and James Campbell were chain carriers. [Editor's Note: grant was never issued]

1793, Jan 3 -- 1784-1797 Land Entries, Moore County, NC
#532 Christopher Stutts entered 150 acres on Club Branch of Flag Creek adjoining Bartholomew Dunn Sr. and Mary Hynes.

1794, Jun 30 -- Land Grant #402, Moore County, NC
Bartholomew Dunn, Sr. received 50 acres located on Flag Creek adjoining Smith. Henry Cagle and James Hynes were chain carriers.

1800 -- Census, Moore County, NC Page 71
James Hines



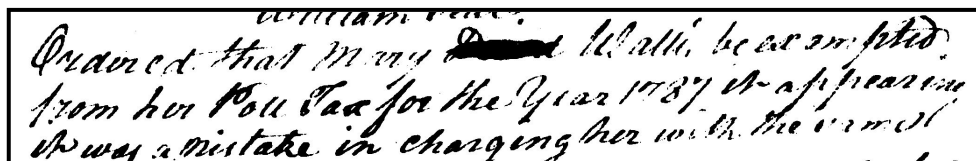
(26-45) 1M
(16-26) 1F
(0-10) 2M 1F

1805, Oct 31 -- Land Grant #1904, Moore County, NC

Charles Sowell received 100 acres located on Flag Creek adjoining Mary Hines and his own line. Thomas Williams and Leonard Furr Jr. were chain carriers.

MARY WALLACE

A Mary Wallis was listed in the Moore Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in 1788 as being wrongly assessed for a poll tax in 1787. The range of possibilities for who Mary may have been are quite many: [1] She could have been Everett's widowed mother who was assessed for taxes in place of her deceased husband [2] She could've been a widowed sister-in-law [3] She could've been his sister [4] Mary could've have been completely unrelated or she may have even lived in another county and was wrongly assessed. Unfortunately, this record gives no indication as to her location (creek, river, etc.) or any other identifying information. She was not listed in the 1790 Census and no further record of her exists. It is also possible that this Mary Wallis and Mary Hines above are the same person. But again, without any additional information, these possibilities are all just speculation.



Ordered that Mary ~~Wallis~~ Wallis be exempted from her Poll Tax for the Year 1787 it appearing it was a mistake in charging her with the same

1788, Aug 20 -- 1784-1795 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Moore County, NC Page 203

Ordered that Mary Wallis be exempted from paying poll tax for 1787.

ANCESTRY OF EVERET WALLACE

Despite over thirty years of research and close examination, Everett Wallace (1770-1845) remains our genealogical roadblock. There have been many theories, close calls, and pure guesses as to who Everett's father was and where the family originated prior to Everett living in Moore County, NC. My belief is that Everett was either born in Moore County, NC or moved there at a young age, possibly from the Yadkin River area of Montgomery and Davidson counties. My grandfather, Mallie Wallace, said his grandfather, Emsley Wallace, told him that Everett was the first Wallace "in the country." Now while we know he was nowhere near the first Wallace in the United States, "in the country" likely meant "around here/upper Moore County."

The following is a list of possible scenarios surrounding the identity of the father of Everett Wallace. In each scenario, the case will be made using records, oral history and lingering questions will be identified.

NICHOLAS WALLACE

Facts. As established earlier, Nicholas Wallace appeared in land records ½ half mile from Everett Wallace. In fact, he is the only Wallace male appearing in records in Moore County, NC during the 1780's. He was likely older than Everett based on the two petitions he signed in 1784 and 1785. Generally, most petition signers were over twenty-one years of age which would place his date of birth before 1763. Everett also named his oldest son Nicholas. A popular English and Scottish cultural naming tradition at the time may hold a clue.⁶ If we apply the following to Everett's known children, the results are very interesting.

*The first son was named after the father's father – **Nicholas Wallace***
The second son was named after the mother's father – Joseph Wallace
The third son was named after the father – John Wallace
The fourth son was named after the father's eldest brother – Nathan Wallace
The first daughter after the mother's mother – Celia Wallace
*The second daughter after the father's mother – **Mary Wallace***
The third daughter after the mother – Unknown daughter (1800-1804)
The fourth daughter after the mother's eldest sister – Unknown daughter (1804-1810)

Remember, there was a Mary Wallace listed in 1788 in Moore County as being exempted from poll tax for the prior year of 1787. Poll taxes were due only on free men over the age of twenty-one. A plausible scenario could be that Nicholas died in 1787/1788 and the poll tax was mistakenly applied to his widow Mary.

Questions. If Nicholas was the father of Everet, it would place his birth in the range of 1730-1750. Where was Nicholas prior to 1784? No conclusive records have been located. Another interesting question is what happened to the given name Nicholas in the Wallace line? The given names of Everet, Isham, Nathan, Enoch as well as the more common given names of John and Josiah are prevalent through multiple generations of Everet's descendants, but Nicholas appears to die out with Everet's son. If Nicholas was the father of Everet, it is surprising that Everet did not have one grandchild named Nicholas or any generation thereafter. Numerous online family trees list Nicholas and Mary as the parents of Everet and state Nicholas was from Craven County, NC. Zero proof is offered for this conclusion.

Conclusion. I feel very confident that Nicholas Wallace was a close relative of Everet Wallace. But it is just as possible that he was Everet's brother, cousin or uncle as it was that he was his father. Unless additional records are located, we may never know for certain.

JOHN WALLACE [OF CALHOUN COUNTY, AL]

Facts. Male descendants of John Wallace (1809-1839) share the same Y-DNA as male descendants of Everet Wallace (1770-1845). John Wallace was born in Union County, SC and migrated to Benton [later renamed Calhoun] County, AL during the 1830's and resided most of his adult life in DeKalb County, AL.

Questions. How does John fit into the picture? His Y-DNA suggests he is likely a descendant of the Moore County Wallaces. An interesting possible connection could possibly be with Robert Wallace who can be found in Chatham County records during the 1780's but it is unclear if there is any connection between John and Robert or Robert and the Moore County Wallaces. Robert died in 1800 owning several tracts of land in Granville, Chatham and Moore counties as well as Union County, SC and a large number of slaves.⁷ Neither the Moore County Wallaces or John Wallace of SC/AL owned slaves or large tracts of land, so it is possible Robert belonged to an entirely different set of Wallaces.

Conclusion. John was born in 1809 suggesting that he is of the same generation as Everet's children. It is possible that he was as closely related to Everet and could be a nephew, great nephew or cousin of Everet. While the DNA connection is clear, the given names of Everet, Isham, Nathan and Eli are not found among John's descendants as they are in both the Moore County Wallaces and the Montgomery/Davidson County Wallaces which could also point to a connection further back in time.

DAVIDSON/ROWAN/MONTGOMERY COUNTY WALLACES

Facts. Isham Wallace (1778-1853), Nathan Wallace (1785-1852) and Eli Wallace (1790-1855) lived in the area in southern Davidson County near the Montgomery County line and all migrated with their young families to western Kentucky during the late 1820's/early 1830's. While I do not have concrete proof that these three men were brothers, and that Mary was their mother – several records point in that direction. Mary Wallace (45+) and Isham Wallace (16-26) are living next door to each other in the 1800 Montgomery County, NC Census. Mary has two sons listed in her household (10-16) & (16-26) that match the ages of Nathan and Eli. Eli Wallace (1790-1855) listed his birthplace as Montgomery County, NC and parents as E. Wallace and M. Wallace on his death certificate in Graves County, KY. Eli Wallace was granted 30 acres in Montgomery County in 1826 adjoining his own tract of 200 acres that was originally purchased by Mary Wallace from John Morris in 1794. Nathan Wallace (1785-1852) was also listed as having been born in North Carolina and in 1850 was living next door to Isham's son Isham (b. 1804) in Graves County, KY.

A male descendant of Isham Wallace (1778-1853) shares the same Y-DNA as male descendants of Everet Wallace, Moses Ritter and Jesse Ritter. Nathan Wallis (1806-1859) seems to be clearly connected and likely related to these Wallace families above as he was born in Davidson County and migrated to Kentucky living very near the other Wallaces. A male descendant of Nathan Wallis also shares this same Y-DNA meaning that Isham Wallace and Nathan Wallis share a common male ancestor with Everet Wallace, Moses Ritter and Jesse Ritter.

Jesse Wallace (b. bef 1748) and his wife Susanna also lived in the northwest section of Montgomery County on Mountain Creek in the same vicinity as Mary Wallace and her children and is likely closely connected. Jesse Wallace also owned 200 acres in Montgomery County in 1782.

Questions. Isham Wallace and Everet Wallace sharing a common male ancestor adds another layer to the mystery of the Wallace/Ritter connection. First of all, could Isham have been a brother to Everet Wallace? Comparing Everet's birth date of 1770 along with the birthdates of Isham 1778, Nathan 1785 and Eli 1790, it is possible that Everet could have been an older brother, cousin or even uncle of one or more of these men.

Jesse Wallace was married to Susanna during the 1770's but it is unclear if she was his only wife or first wife. Could Jesse Wallace be the father of Isham, Nathan, and Eli? Could Mary have been his widow? Jesse Wallace listed 200 acres of land on the 1782 Montgomery County tax list. Mary sold 200 acres to John Morris in 1794.

We know that Jesse was at least 21 years of age in 1769 when he signed the Regulators petition, but we do not know old how he actually was. He could have been anywhere from his 20's to 60's. Could Jesse have been Mary's father-in-law and the grandfather of Isham, Nathan and Eli Wallace?

Jesse Wallace (b. bef 1748) was married to Susannah and during the same period of time that Jesse Ritter (b. 1735) was married to Susannah/Hannah/Anna Wallace. Could it be possible that Jesse Wallace and Jesse Ritter were closely related or potentially even the same person? They appear in enough records consistently in neighboring counties that it seems unlikely they are the same person, but the coincidence is fascinating, nonetheless.

Conclusion. The DNA match between the descendants of Isham Wallace (1778-1853) and Everet is one of the most important discoveries in decades. If we can continue to locate and test additional Wallace men who descend from these western Kentucky Wallaces the results will get us closer and closer to the truth. I believe Jesse Wallace plays an important connection in this puzzle. See [Wallace DNA Analysis](#) for further information.

JESSE RITTER

Facts. Male descendants of Jesse Ritter (1735-1810) share the same Y-DNA as male descendants of Everet Wallace (1770-1845). It is an absolute fact that Jesse Ritter and Everet Wallace share a common male ancestor.

Questions. Could Everet be the son of Jesse Ritter? There are several possibilities to consider (1) Everet was the out of wedlock son of Jesse Ritter and a Wallace female (2) Everet's father was a brother or close relative of Jesse Ritter (3) Everet Wallace's grandfather and Jesse Ritter's father were brothers or the common male ancestor could be a generation further removed.

According to the Ritter family oral history, Jesse Ritter was the son of John Henry Ritter Jr. and grandson of German immigrant John Heinrich Ritter. Jesse and his half-brother John left the Salisbury, NC area and settled in Moore County, NC near their uncle Moses Ritter. Was Everet born in the Davidson/Rowan County area and migrated to Moore County with the Ritters? Jesse reportedly married Susannah/Hanna/Anna Wallace and had eleven children. Jesse's wife Susannah apparently left him, and he married Charlotte and had two more children. Susannah returned and "ran off" Charlotte and the kids and they left for South Carolina.

This is the specific account of William Young Ritter, grandson of Everet Ritter: "*Pap [Everet Ritter] said his family came there in the late 1600's when his grandfather was just a boy. His name was John Henry Ritter and when he was grown, him and some of his brothers left Pennsylvania and went further south. John Henry himself settled into Virginia where he married a girl that died giving birth to Pap's father, Jesse Ritter. Later on, he moved to North Carolina and married again to a widow lady named Gussie. They had several children together, I'm not sure of all their names but I know Jesse and his half-brother, John left there and settled in Moore County, North Carolina. There may have been more of them moved there but John was the only one Pap ever talked on about. Another one of their brothers moved to Indiana and there are still people living there who we are related to as well as all over Tennessee. I'm reasonably certain we're related to all the Ritter's in Mississippi and Alabama too. Jesse and John Ritter had an uncle living in Moore County and the story goes that he talked Jesse and John into moving there with the promise of rich farmland to be had for the taking. Pap said Uncle Moses was a mean old bastard and he near worked those boys to death clearing his own land. Once John and Jesse got enough ahead to get their own land, Jesse married a wild woman named either Susannah, Hanna or Anna according to who was telling the story. And there were a lot of stories about her to be sure. Everybody said Jesse was an easygoing, Christian man but his wife made his life miserable and she had been known to take after him with an iron skillet on more than one occasion. She was supposed to be a Wallace, but no one was sure. Lots of Pap's family claimed that woman came straight from the loins of old Scratch. They had eleven younguns together, Everett who was my grandfather, John, Hannah, August who died as a child. Thomas, Cloey, Elizabeth, James (he didn't never marry), Jesse, Nancy, and Susan. It seems like they was all good names cause our family kept on using them through the years. Pap would often tell different ones they had been named after Uncle this or Auntie that. Anyways, Jesse's wife run off and left him after all the younguns were borned. He told everyone it was because his aunt was a bad influence on*

her but like I said, he was supposedly a sweet natured person who would forgive anything. After some time, he married another woman named Charlotte and they had two more children, Hannah and Daniel. We never knew them and Pap thinks they moved to South Carolina cause Susannah came back one day and chased Charlotte out of the house, telling her she would have her arrested for fornication as she and Grandpa Jesse had never got no divorce. I guess that means we got relations in South Carolina too.”⁸

Everet Ritter (1759-aft 1850) was Jesse and Susanna Ritter’s oldest son. The name Everet was not a common name during that period of time and can only be found in the Smith and Sheffield families of northern Moore County. Everet Smith (1751-1822) was the earliest known individual with the given name Everet in northern Moore County. Jesse Ritter was closely connected to the Smith family and sold his original land grant on Wet Creek to Everet Smith’s father, Nathan Smith, in 1774. To add to the questions and intrigue – Nathan Smith (1731-1811) not only had a son named Everet, but he also had sons Nicholas and Isham! Nathan and his family migrated to Banks County, GA by 1798 and his children continued west to Lawrence County, MS during the 1810s. These given names continue on through multiple generations of Smith descendants. To add more fuel to the fire, remember Mary Hines? She was granted the land that Nicholas Wallace had improved. In 1787, she was deeded nearby land from William Smith and the witness to the deed was Jesse Ritter. Additionally, Jesse Ritter was a chain carrier on two additional land grants for this same William Smith in 1774. Jesse was granted land on Wet Creek in 1773 and in 1774 he sold it to none other than Nathan Smith. Prior to learning of the oral history suggesting Jesse Ritter’s wife was a Wallace, it had long been my belief that he most likely married into the Smith family given the close connection in records. It is certainly possible that he was married twice and that the mother of his Ritter children was a Smith female. It is also just as possible that Susannah was not a Wallace and that the Wallace connection comes through a child out of wedlock. Speaking of given names being passed down through different generations, the given name of Jesse is very rarely found among Everet’s descendants.

Conclusion. The DNA match combined with the proximity of Everet Wallace and Jesse Ritter in Moore County paint a fairly strong picture that these two men were very close relatives. The DNA match with Isham Wallace of Davidson County makes it unlikely that Jesse was Everet’s father as he would have had to have been Isham’s as well. I believe their common male ancestor is likely a generation or two removed from Jesse and Everet such as Jesse’s father/grandfather and Everet Wallace’s grandfather/great-grandfather were brothers. See [Wallace DNA Analysis](#) for further information.

MOSES RITTER

Facts. Male descendants of Moses Ritter (1730-1819) share the same Y-DNA as male descendants of Everet Wallace (1770-1845). Similar to Jesse Ritter, it is an absolute fact that Moses Ritter and Everet Wallace share a common male ancestor.

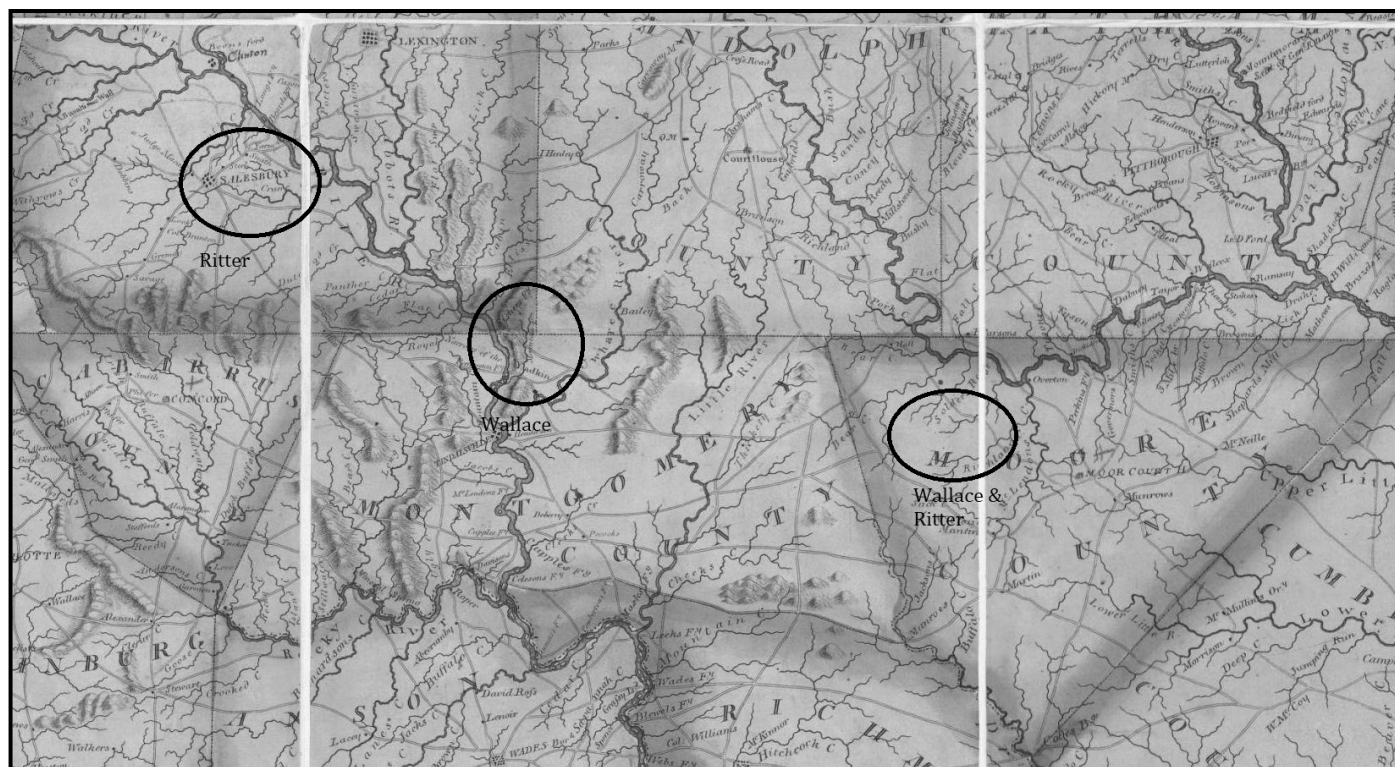
Moses Ritter was believed to be closely related to Jesse Ritter Sr. of Moore County, NC and may have even been his brother. He lived in Wayne County, NC prior to migrating to New Hanover County, NC [present day Pender County] where he lived near Moore’s Creek. Moses first appears in Johnston County, NC [the portion that later became Wayne County] in 1753 and can consistently be found in eastern North Carolina until his death in 1819. Moses Ritter’s wife was Hannah Bradbury, daughter of James Bradbury (d. 1786).

Questions. Could this Moses be the uncle that the Ritter oral history stated lived in Moore County? Could he be a brother or cousin of Jesse Ritter? Knowing the DNA connection, we know that Jesse and Moses were closely related. The oral history draws a direct migration path from Pennsylvania to Virginia to Rowan County, NC to Moore County for the Ritter clan. How did Moses end up in eastern North Carolina? When and where did he branch off? Moses can be found consistently in eastern North Carolina from 1753-1819 but no records exist for him in Moore County.

In 1809, Moses Ritter published a notice in a Wilmington, NC newspaper stating that his wife “*Hannah has deserted my bed and board, without any provocation. I do hereby forwarn all persons whatever, from dealing with her, as I am determined not to pay, or answer any of her contracts, to which I requet all persons to take due notice. Nevertheless, if my said wife Hannah will return to me, I will support her as usual, or procure a good house for her reception.*” The oral history (of Jesse and Susannah Wallace) and the newspaper notice are eerily similar. Maybe it is a coincidence or maybe there are errors in the oral history as it was passed from generation to generation?

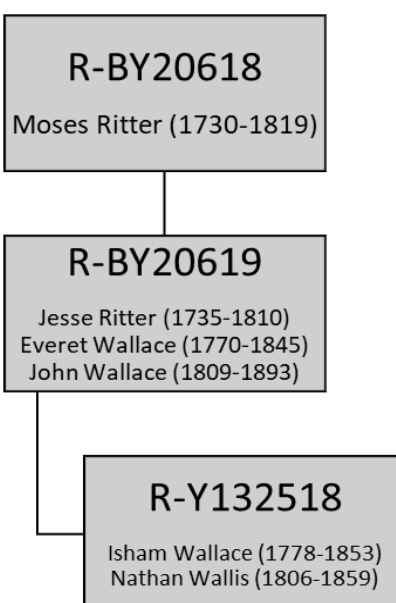
Conclusion. The DNA match combined with the oral history of the Ritter family likely point to Moses being a brother or close relative of Jesse Ritter. Like his connection to Jesse Ritter, I believe the common male ancestor between Moses Ritter and Everet Wallace is likely a generation or two removed from Moses and Everet and it is possible that that Moses’s father/grandfather and Everet Wallace’s grandfather/great-grandfather were brothers/or the same person.

To conclude this section on the possible ancestry of Everet Wallace, it is important to review all the isolated facts, records and oral history and construct a larger narrative. By combining the oral history of the Ritters migrating to a settlement near Salisbury, NC with the Wallace family of Davidson and Montgomery counties sharing the same DNA and the common given names of Everet, Isham, Nathan and Eli it paints a potential picture of the Wallace and Ritter lines crossing in that area and a child or children born out of wedlock being the reason for all of these DNA matches. See [Wallace DNA Analysis](#) for further information. I have edited an 1808 map of North Carolina by *Jonathan Price* and *John Strother* to illustrate the approximate location of each of these families.⁹



HAPLOTREE OF EARLIEST KNOWN PATERNAL ANCESTORS OF Y-DNA MATCHES

See [Wallace DNA Analysis](#) for further information.



Endnotes

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- ² Merrens, Harry Roy. *Colonial North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century: A Study of Historical Geography*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1964.
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