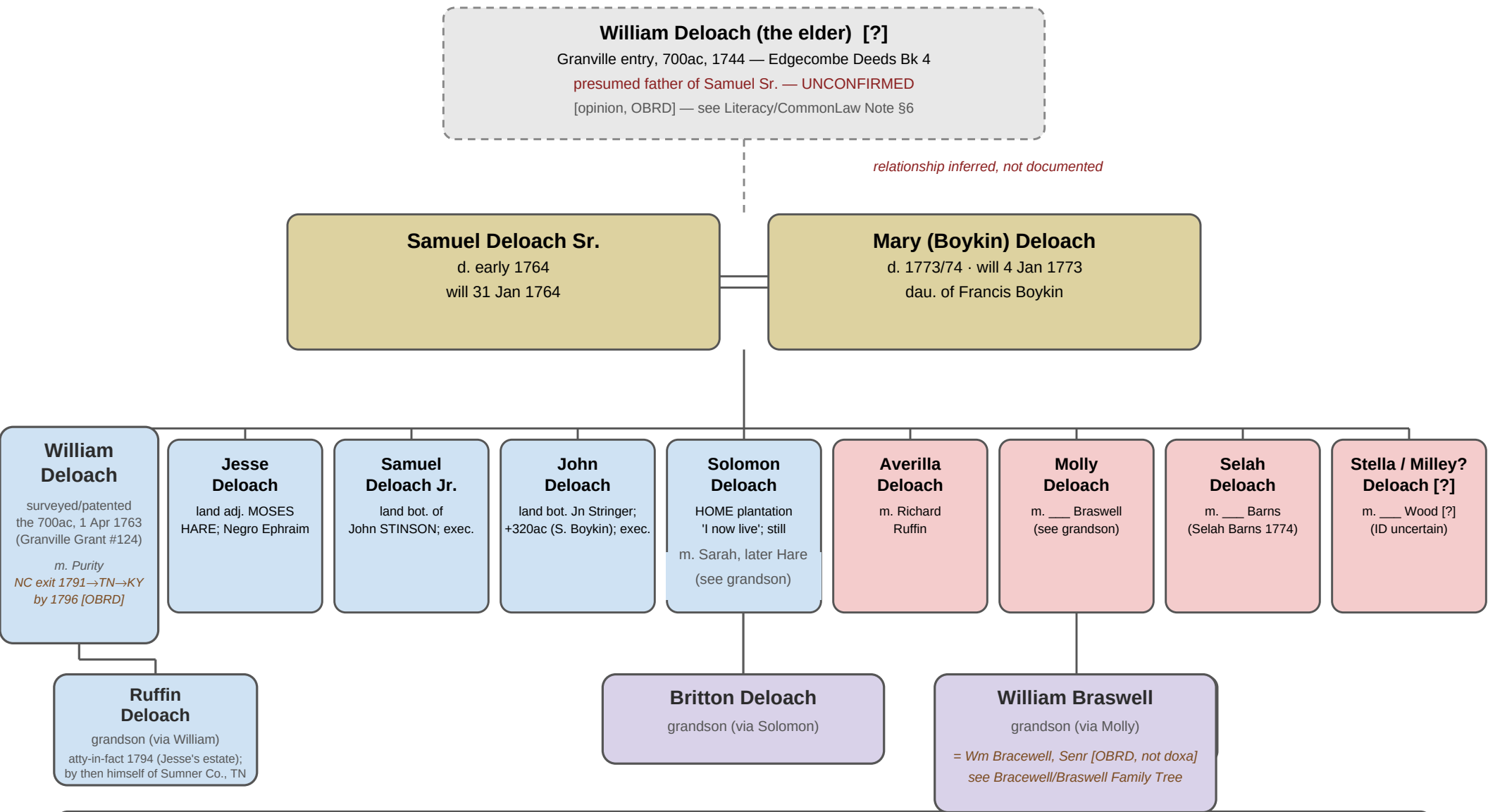


The Family of Samuel Deloach Sr. & Mary (Boykin) Deloach

Edgecombe County, North Carolina — reconstructed from the 1764 (Samuel Sr.) and 1773/74 (Mary) wills, plus the 1744/1763 Granville-grant nuance (3 Jul 2026) suggesting an earlier William



NOTES & SOURCES

NEW (3 Jul 2026): the gray dashed box above is a SPECULATIVE addition, not in the wills. It reflects a 1744 Granville grant entry ("Granville to William Deloach, 700ac, 1744," Edgecombe Deeds Bk 4) whose recorded metes name Wm Haywood, Samuel Deloach, Hardy Williamson, a Griffis corner, Gosney, and Sherrod — a 1755–1763-era neighborhood, not an actual 1744 one. Read as: an early Granville ENTRY (1744) that lapsed unpatented, later surveyed/completed by the grandson William (below, dated son) on 1 Apr 1763 — with Samuel Sr.'s own already-established line serving as the begin corner. This is the SAME entry-lapse-regrant pattern already documented in this project for Moses Hare. See [Deloach_Literacy_CommonLaw_Note.md §6](#) for the full reasoning and caveats. [opinion, OBRD — NOT doxa.] No document found states outright that this elder William was Samuel Sr.'s father — treat the dashed line as unconfirmed.

- Sons (blue) and daughters (pink) are listed in arbitrary order — birth order is not given in the wills.
- [?] = uncertain reading / identification. 'Stella Deloach' (named 1764) and 'Milley Wood[ard?]' (1774) may be the SAME daughter; not certain.
- Molly Braswell is named in the 1764 will; by 1774 she is represented only by her son, grandson William Braswell — she was likely deceased by then.
- Selah appears as 'Selah Deloach' in 1764 and 'Selah Barns' in 1774 (married between the two wills). Averilla = wife of Richard Ruffin.
- Boykin ties: Francis Boykin = Mary's father (gave Samuel Sr. land in Northampton Co.). Solomon Boykin = seller of John's 320 acres. Kin link probable, unproven.
- The FAULK family witnessed BOTH wills (John Faulk on each; Hannah & Sarah Faulk in 1774) — cf. the project's 'Faulks Branch / Faulk's line' anchor.
- Executors — Samuel's will: wife Mary + sons William, Jesse, Samuel. Mary's will: sons Samuel + John.
- Son William (Gen 3) independently confirmed [doxa] as the executor named in Samuel Sr.'s 1764 will, and separately [OBRD] as the literate signer/surveyor of the 1763 tract (Deloach_Literacy_CommonLaw_Note.md §1§2).
- Sources: FamilySearch, NC Probate Records, Edgecombe, Wills 1760–1778 Vol. A — img 146 (pp.134–137) & img 221 (pp.206–207). New: 'Deloach Wm 1744 nuance.pdf' (Walnut Creek vol), FamilySearch ark:
3:1:3Q5T-9983-DNK3, img 136/766, IGN 007513462 (Edgecombe Deeds Bk 4, 1763–1768, State Grants index).

Appendix — The 1744/1763 Reading: Full Reasoning

Written 3 Jul 2026, answering Marc's question whether the 1744 Granville entry makes William Deloach the father of Samuel Deloach Sr. Carried over from chat, verbatim in substance.

The deed book entry (Edgecombe Deeds Book 4, 1763–1768, recorded under “State Grants” — Granville to Deloach) reads “Granville to William Deloach, 700 acres, 1744” — but the survey metes tied to it name Wm. Haywood, Samuel Deloach (twice), Hardy Williamson, a Griffis corner, Gosney, and Sherrod as the surrounding calls. That's the nuance: those are 1755–1763-era neighbors, not 1744-era ones. Wm Haywood in particular wasn't old enough to hold an established corner in 1744. So this document, headed “1744,” was almost certainly recorded (surveyed and finalized) in the 1760s — the 1744 date is the original Granville entry, not the date of the actual boundary walk.

That reframes the question. Read the begin call again: “begin x corner Wm. Haywood in Samuel Deloach line.” Samuel Deloach's line is being used as an already-fixed reference point for surveying William's 700 acres. That's the opposite of what you'd expect if this William were laying out fresh land for an as-yet-unborn or minor son named Samuel — it reads as Samuel already having his own established, recognized boundary at the moment this tract got surveyed.

The reading that fits everything now on file: this isn't one man holding one grant for 19 years. It's a three-generation succession. William Deloach (an elder, presumably Samuel's father) made the original 1744 Granville entry for 700ac. It sat unpatented — exactly the pattern already documented in this project for Moses Hare (entered, lapsed, re-granted years later). By the time it finally got surveyed and formally patented, Samuel Deloach — the entrant's son — was already a grown, established neighbor with his own adjoining line, which is why his boundary anchors the begin call. And the man who actually walked this survey and got it recorded in 1763 is almost certainly the same William already pinned down doxa-level in the 29 Jun note: Samuel's own son, executor of Samuel's 1764 will, the signer who surveyed his own tract 1 Apr 1763 and subdivided it to Gosney and Forehand.

So: yes, there was very likely an early William Deloach a full generation before Samuel — probably his father — exactly as Marc's instinct says. But he is not the 1763 grantee already sitting in the registry as “William Deloach 1763, 700ac.” That man is the grandson, finishing his grandfather's stalled 1744 claim, with his own father Samuel's already-established line as the survey's starting reference point. Naming a grandson after the grandfather is exactly what you'd expect here.

Held at [opinion, OBRD] rather than doxa — nothing here states outright “William Deloach the elder, father of Samuel.” It's a strong circumstantial fit (the 19-year entry-to-patent lag matching a known local escheat pattern, Samuel's line already fixed at survey time, and the neat slot it fills next to the already-proven grandson). To push it to doxa would need the actual entry/warrant record for 1744 itself, or an escheat/heir notice bridging the two Williams.

Separately: the metes call a Griffis corner and Hardy Williamson directly — both already in the project's Griffith/Stinson/Williamson cluster. That's a fresh, independent tie-line into that cluster's geometry, worth keeping for the map work regardless of how the genealogy resolves.

Source: “Deloach Wm 1744 nuance.pdf” (Walnut Creek vol); FamilySearch ark 3:1:3QS7-9983-DNK3, img 136/766, IGN 007513462. See also Deloach_Literacy_CommonLaw_Note.md §6 for the same reasoning in project note form.

Appendix — William Deloches, 1728

Added 10 Jul 2026. A Bertie Precinct-era William Deloach, found in the 1728 Virginia/North Carolina boundary survey.

Date

23 September 1728.

Source

“A Journal or Field Book of the Proceedings of the Surveyors Appointed for Determining the Bounds Between the Colonies of Virginia and Carolina,” Alexander Irvine. Colonial and State Records of North Carolina (CSR), Volume 02, pages 799–815. docsouth.unc.edu/csr/index.php/document/csr02-0324.

Text

From the west side of the river 60 chains

John Suter's bore N. 4 chains.
From Do 135 chains to a white oak.
This days work including the river is 3 miles 44 chains.

22d Was Sunday
N. 87° ½ W.

*23d From the white oak 41 ch: 50 links **Jas. Turner's** ¼ mile north.*
*At 80 chs from Do thro' **Needham Brian's** Plantation the river was south 100 yards.*
*At 92 chs: from Do **Willm Hams** was N. ¼ mile.*
At 93 chains from Do the Line cut Meherrin River. To find the breadth of the river S. 9° 20' W. 2 chains down the river then N. 43 W. to our station on the other side.
The breadth of the river here is 2 ch: 25 links
From the west side of the river
*At 32 chains **John Simson's** bore North 3 yards.*
*At 120 chs: **William Deloches** bore North ¼ mile*
At 160 to cypress swamp N. 15° E. 30 chains to the mouth of it.
At 217 chains 50 links the mouth of Fontain's Creek bore N. ½ mile.
*At 226 chs to a small Gum by an old Field of **Wm Deloches** adjoyning Fontain's Creek House N. 10 chains From the Gum N. 87½ W.*
Day's work is 4 miles 1 ch. 25 L

*24th At 285 chains **Arthur Jordan's** N. 5 chains.*
*At 464 chs N. ¼ mile **James Jordans**.*
*At 573 chs to a Hickory. Here **Alex: Southerland's** was E. N. E. 35 chs and from **Alex: Southerland's Mary Jordans** was East 40 chains.*
This day's work is 7 miles 13 chains.

25th N. 87½ W. from the Hickory.
At 66 chains is the division line of Isle of Wight County from Brunswick. The line of division is N. to Meherrin River, which is judged to be 11 miles distant.

Details

Survey line ran due west (N 87½° W) from a white oak. William Deloches's plantation lay north of the line, 120–226 chains (1.5–2.8 miles) west of the line's Meherrin River crossing, adjoining Fontaine's (Fontain's) Creek near its mouth. Fontaine's Creek joins the Meherrin River about 1.2 miles north of present-day Margarettsville, Northampton County, NC (36.5313, -77.3489). In 1728 this area was within Bertie Precinct (Northampton County was not formed until 1741).

Status — Relationship to the Edgecombe Line

This William Deloches was identified 10 Jul 2026 as William DeLoach Sr. (b. abt. 1678, d. 1747, Isle of Wight/Brunswick Co., VA), whose 1747-proved will and two of three cited NC land-grant petitions (1738 Edgecombe, 1742 Bertie) were independently verified against the primary CSR images the same day. No single document ties this man directly to the project's own Edgecombe County, NC William Deloach entries (1752/1763/1791) — that connection is a working hypothesis, not yet doxa. See the following appendix page for the full disambiguation of the Sr./Jr./Southampton question.

Appendix — Sr. / “Jr.” / Southampton Disambiguation

Added 10 Jul 2026. Working through a WikiTree-sourced lead on William DeLoach Sr. (d.1747) to test whether it explains the project's own Edgecombe County, NC William Deloach entries.

The lead

WikiTree profile DeLoach-285 identifies the 1728 boundary-survey “William Deloches” (see previous appendix page) as William DeLoach Sr., b. abt. 1678 Isle of Wight Co., VA, d. 1747 Brunswick Co., VA. The same profile credits him with three North Carolina land-grant petitions (200ac Edgecombe 1738, 400ac Bertie 1742, 600ac in two Edgecombe tracts 1743) and a will proved 1747 leaving the home plantation to son Francis, citing NC Colonial and State Records (CSR) Vol. 4 and Brunswick Co. Will Book 2, p.140.

What was verified, 10 Jul 2026

Each citation was checked directly against the primary image, not taken on WikiTree's word. CSR Vol. 4, p.332 (docsouth.unc.edu/csr, doc csr04-0123): “Wm DeLoach 200 Edgcombe” petition granted 30 June 1738 — confirmed exactly. CSR Vol. 4, p.619 (doc csr04-0186): “William De Loach 400 Bertie” granted 7 May 1742 — confirmed exactly. CSR Vol. 4, p.641 (doc csr04-0198), the 11 Nov 1743 council session: only **one** entry, “Wm Deloack 300 Edgcombe Granted” — the full Nov. 10–18, 1743 journal (pp.639–651) was read in its entirety and contains no second DeLoach grant, correcting WikiTree's claim of 600ac in two 300ac tracts down to one 300ac tract. Brunswick Co., VA Will Book 2 (FamilySearch ark 3:1:3QS7-89PH-SNN9, image 110/305): the will is exactly as described — wife Eleanor executrix, son Francis executor, son William named heir (already given lands/negroes “in times past” equal to his siblings' shares), proved at Brunswick Co. Court 3 March 1747. The will itself reads “this twenty fifth day of March... seventeen hundred and forty four” (1744, not WikiTree's “1745”) — almost certainly an Old Style/New Style note, since 25 March was Julian New Year's Day, not a real conflict. William Sr. signed with his mark (X), not a full signature.

What did not verify

WikiTree's separate profile for a son “William DeLoach Jr.” (b. abt.1702) claims he and Richard Wall were appointed jurors for “Bertie-Edgecombe Counties” in 1739, and that William DeLoach appears on a jury list 5 Feb 1740, citing CSR Vol. 4, p.524. The CSR document actually containing p.524 (doc csr04-0162, Minutes of the Lower House, Feb 5–27 1740, pp.492–534) was read in full: no “DeLoach,” no “juror,” no “Richard Wall” anywhere in it. FamilySearch full-text search was then run against Edgecombe, NC (1735–1742) and against Halifax, NC (1738–1741) — the latter because the project's own registry notes that early Edgecombe deed books were catalogued under Halifax County. Neither turned up anything resembling a 1739–40 jury appointment for a DeLoach. The claim is unsupported by every avenue checked so far. “Jr.'s” further claims — a 1731 Bertie/Northampton grant, a son Hardy born in Edgecombe NC 1735, relocation to the Welsh Tract on the Pee Dee by 1744–45, and death at Lynches Creek, Kershaw Co., SC in 1765 — carry citations to South Carolina Plat Books, Grant Books, and a Charleston deed book, none of which are digitized on FamilySearch; a full-text sweep of colonial South Carolina for “Deloach” returned one unrelated 1790s hit. These SC-end citations were left unpursued 10 Jul 2026 (Marc Anderson's call) as the weakest-supported and least necessary part of the profile.

The three-Williams problem

Sr. (d.1747) was dead before the project's earliest Edgecombe entries beyond 1743. WikiTree's “Jr.” supposedly left for South Carolina by 1744–45 and died there in 1765. Neither can be the William Deloach transacting land in Edgecombe County, NC as late as 1791 (the project's own 1752/99ac, 1763/700ac, and 1791 grantor-to-Edwin-Dancy entries). Taken at face value, this would require a third, currently unidentified William.

Working hypothesis, 10 Jul 2026 [opinion, not yet doxa]

A simpler reading needs only two generations. Sr.'s 1747 will states he had “already given ” son William “lands and negroes in times past” equal to what he left his other children, while the home plantation went to Francis, the son still living on it. That is exactly the language expected if William was already settled elsewhere — plausibly on the Edgecombe NC land Sr. had been taking up since 1738. Under this reading, Sr.'s son William is the same man who continues to appear in Edgecombe County, NC through the project's own 1752, 1763, and 1791 entries, rather than a separate emigrant to South Carolina. The “Jr. moved to SC” narrative is WikiTree's addition; since none of its NC-side claims (the 1731 grant, the 1739–40 juror appointment) have checked out against a primary source, dropping it costs nothing already established. The Southampton Co., VA William (will 1772, proved 1778, sons Benjamin and John, grandson John Hudson Deloach — see separate citation) is treated as unrelated: different Virginia county, different named children, no document connecting him to this family.

Open

No document yet explicitly identifies the Edgecombe County, NC William Deloach of 1752–1791 as Sr.'s son rather than a grandson or an unrelated Deloach carrying the same given name. This hypothesis is adopted as the current working model because it is the simplest reading consistent with everything verified to date — not because it has been proven.

Appendix — Richard Wall of Northampton Co., NC: Will & Boykin Cross-Check

Added 11 Jul 2026. New primary-source will for Judith (Wall) DeLoach's father; flags an unresolved conflict with this tree's established Boykin marriage. Source datasheet: "DeLoach Wall WILL 1750s.pdf" (Walnut Creek vol).

The will itself [doxa — read directly off the primary image]

Richard Wall of Northampton County, Province of North Carolina, made his will in February 1752; it was proved at Northampton's August Court 1755. Wife Lucy. He left the home plantation, a slave, and livestock to son Sampson Wall, named sole executor. Five shillings apiece went to sons Richard Jr., Samuel, and Arthur, and to daughters Judith DeLoatch, Sarah Boykin, Priscilla Benson, and Jane Lewis — the token bequests suggesting those children had already received their shares. Witnessed by Chas Campbell and James Lewis; Richard signed by his mark, not a signature. Clerk J. Edwards certified the probate. FamilySearch citations: will image, image 54 of 602, IGN 007639552; a second image tagged "Northampton, Deeds 1741–1759," image 60 of 524, IGN 007517521.

The Wall–DeLoach marriage link [OBRD, not doxa]

Per Steadman's 1981 published genealogy and the 1953 O'Donnell/Andrea compilation, daughter Judith Wall married William DeLoach ("Jr.," b. ~1700, son of William DeLoach Sr. of Brunswick Co., VA) by 22 Feb 1727 — making Richard Wall Judith's father and William Jr.'s father-in-law. The will itself only names "Judith DeLoatch" as a married daughter; it does not independently identify which DeLoach she married. That identification remains secondary-source only.

Possible tie to this tree's own "Jr." [opinion, not yet doxa]

Page 4 of this document (Sr. / "Jr." / Southampton Disambiguation) already carries a William DeLoach "Jr." (b. abt. 1702, son of Wm Sr. of Brunswick Co., VA) — matching this Judith-Wall husband by description. If page 4's two-generation working hypothesis holds (Sr.'s son William is the same man continuing through the project's Edgecombe NC 1752/1763/1791 entries, rather than a separate SC emigrant), then Judith (Wall) DeLoach — married by 1727 — becomes a candidate wife for the speculative "William DeLoach (the elder)" box on page 1 of this tree (the unconfirmed, dashed-line presumed father of Samuel DeLoach Sr.). This is NOT established: it stacks a secondary-source marriage claim on top of an already-OBRD hypothesis. Flagged as a lead only — the page 1 diagram is unchanged.

Conflict flagged, not resolved — the Boykin marriage

The same 1953 O'Donnell/Andrea compilation states elsewhere that "William DeLoach who died in Edgecombe NC married Mary Boykin, daughter of Francis Boykin of Northampton Co." This directly conflicts with this tree's own doxa-tier fact (page 1, established from the primary 1764 and 1773/74 wills): Mary (Boykin) DeLoach, daughter of Francis Boykin, was the wife of **Samuel** DeLoach Sr., not William. Because the tree's fact rests on primary wills and O'Donnell's is a secondary, partly hard-to-read compilation, the established tree fact stands unchanged. This conflict is recorded, not resolved — per task discipline, no silent fix. Open question: did O'Donnell simply confuse the generations (father Samuel vs. son William, both on this tree), or were there two distinct Mary Boykins in the Boykin family?

Land-grant figures — a further discrepancy, not a confirmation

O'Donnell's compilation also lists William DeLoach land grants: 50ac Edgecombe 1734/1735; 640ac, "11 Nov 1743"; and a further grant 7 May 1743 in Bertie Co. These do not match this project's own doxa-verified CSR figures (page 4, full council journal read 10 Jul 2026): 200ac Edgecombe granted 30 Jun 1738; 400ac Bertie granted 7 May 1742; and a single 300ac Edgecombe entry on 11 Nov 1743 (the full Nov. 10–18, 1743 journal contains no second DeLoach grant). O'Donnell's 640ac/1743 and 7 May 1743 Bertie figures are new numbers, not corroboration of the verified

record — left open, not folded in.

Status

Richard Wall's will is now doxa-tier in the project record. Everything downstream of it here — the Wall–Deloach marriage, the candidate tie to this tree's "Jr.," and the O'Donnell land-grant list — remains OBRD/opinion tier, and the Boykin-marriage conflict is an open, unresolved flag. No change has been made to the page 1 diagram or to the page 4 Sr./Jr./Southampton conclusions.

Sources: "Deloach Wall WILL 1750s.pdf" (Walnut Creek vol). Will: FamilySearch "North Carolina, United States records," image 54 of 602, IGN 007639552; second image "Northampton, North Carolina, United States records" ("Northampton, Deeds 1741–1759"), image 60 of 524, IGN 007517521. Secondary: Mrs. J. R. O'Donnell / Leonardo Andrea, "Clinton. Family Histories," 1953, Columbia, SC (image 527 of 889 of the cited collection); Steadman, "The Descendants of Michel Des Loges," 1981 (rootsweb.com/~javan/desloges).

Appendix — 1723 & 1731 Brunswick Co., VA Patents: A New Adjacency Clue for “Jr.”

Added 11 Jul 2026. Two Library of Virginia patents dissected alongside the same 1747 Brunswick will already verified on page 4. Source datasheet: “Deloach Wm WILL 1747 IOW.pdf” (titled internally “William Deloach WILL 1747 Brunswick”; Walnut Creek vol).

The 1723 patent, 350ac [doxa — primary LoV patent image]

William Deloach, 350 acres, patented 1723. Begins at the south side of the Meherrin River below the mouth of Cypress Swamp; calls include “NExE 65 to William Arrington.” Citation: “Brunswick, Virginia, British Colonial America records,” FamilySearch, image 110 of 305, IGN 007644010 — the SAME will/patent image group already used on page 4 for William DeLoach Sr.’s 1747 Brunswick will (ark 3QS7-89PH-SNN9). This is a NEW fact for the registry: it was not among the three NC grants already verified on page 4 (200ac Edgecombe 1738, 400ac Bertie 1742, 300ac Edgecombe 1743) and pushes this man’s documented landholding back 15 years earlier than anything currently on file.

The 1731 patent, 50ac, “William Jr Deloach” [doxa that the patent exists; relationship not stated]

William Jr Deloach, 50 acres, patented 1731. Begins at the bank of the Meherrin River, at a corner described as “Deloach other land,” running to the county line and to Cypress Swamp. The begin call ties directly to an EXISTING Deloach tract — almost certainly the 1723 350ac parcel above, given the same river, the same document pairing, and the same general bounds. No document read so far states the two men’s relationship in words.

What this does and doesn’t settle [OBRD, not doxa]

This is the best circumstantial evidence on file so far for a father-son (or close-kin) relationship between the two Williams: the 1731 Junior tract is surveyed OFF OF the elder’s existing land, the same succession pattern already used elsewhere in this project (Moses Hare; the Deloach 1744/1763 entry-lapse case) to infer descent. It also fits the 1747 will’s own language (page 4): son William had already been given “lands and negroes in times past” equal to his siblings’ shares — consistent with Jr. being that same son, settled on his portion by 1731. But “corner Deloach other land” names only “Deloach,” not “my father’s land” or “William Sr.’s land” — it cannot by itself rule out an uncle, brother, or cousin relationship. As with the general rule already given to Marc in chat: the “Junior” label itself is a clerical disambiguation convention, not proof of lineage. This finding stays at the SAME tier as the existing page 4 working hypothesis — it strengthens it with a real primary-source adjacency, but does not push it to doxa.

Flagged, not merged — a possible mismatch with the WikiTree “1731 grant” claim

Page 4 records that WikiTree’s profile for a son “William DeLoach Jr.” claimed, among other things, “a 1731 Bertie/Northampton grant” — and that this claim was explicitly left unpursued 10 Jul 2026 as one of the weakest-supported, SC-adjacent parts of that profile. The 1731 patent in THIS datasheet is a Virginia patent (Meherrin River, Brunswick Co. records), not an NC Bertie/Northampton grant. It may be the same event with the jurisdiction garbled somewhere along the way, or it may be a genuinely separate grant. Per task discipline, these are NOT being merged into one fact — recorded here as an open question only.

Status

Both patents are doxa-tier as documents (they exist, as read). The 1723 grant is a new, independently useful fact about William Deloach Sr.’s VA landholding. The 1731 Jr. grant and its adjacency to the 1723 tract remain the strongest circumstantial link yet found toward the page 4 two-generation hypothesis, but explicit relationship language has still not been found in any document read to date. No change has been made to the page 1 diagram or to the page 4 conclusions.

Sources: "Deloach Wm WILL 1747 IOW.pdf" (Walnut Creek vol). "Brunswick, Virginia, British Colonial America records," FamilySearch, image 110 of 305, IGN 007644010 (1723 350ac & 1731 50ac patent images, Library of Virginia). Cross-referenced against the 1747 Brunswick Co. VA will already verified page 4, FamilySearch ark 3:1:3QS7-89PH-SNN9, image 110/305.

Appendix — The 1763 700ac Patent's Entry-to-Grant Gap (Marc's Nuance, 11 Jul 2026)

A restatement, at Marc's request, of the finding already worked out in Deloach_Literacy_CommonLaw_Note.md §6 (added 3 Jul 2026) — recorded here as its own headline point, with an open date flag.

The nuance, in Marc's own framing

The "William Deloach 1763, 700ac" registry patent (Granville Grant #124, 01 Apr 1763, Edge. Co File 1134) is not a fresh 1763 land-take. Its own deed-book heading traces the claim back to an early survey/entry roughly **20 years before the grant was actually issued**. The 1763 instrument is the tail end of a much older claim, not the beginning of a new one.

Date flag [OPEN — not silently resolved]

Marc described the early entry as dated "1744 or 45." The primary document already on file for this finding — "Deloach Wm 1744 nuance.pdf" (Edgecombe Deeds Bk 4, 1763-1768, State Grants index, FamilySearch ark 3:1:3QS7-9983-DNK3, img 136/766) — reads unambiguously "Granville to William Deloach, 700 acres, 1744"; no "1745" appears anywhere in that image as transcribed. This is flagged as a discrepancy between Marc's recollection and the primary reading already on record, not resolved by silently picking one. If a different or additional source shows 1745, it should be named so it can be checked directly. Until then the doxa-tier date for this entry remains **1744**.

Why the exact year is secondary to the real point

Whether the entry is dated 1744 or 1745, Marc's underlying point holds either way: a ~19-20 year gap between the original Granville entry and the 1763 patent, matching the same entry-lapse-regrant pattern already documented in this project for Moses Hare (entered, sat unpatented, re-granted years later). That gap is precisely what makes the three-generation reading in §6 of the working note possible at all — Samuel Deloach Sr.'s own line could only anchor the 1763 survey's begin call because decades had passed and Samuel had, in the meantime, become an established neighbor in his own right.

Status

No change to the working note's §6 conclusions (still OBRD, not doxa — no instrument yet states outright that the elder William was Samuel Sr.'s father, or that the elder William is the same man as the tree's own speculative p.1 "William Deloach (the elder)" box). This page exists to record Marc's own framing of the entry-to-grant gap as its own headline finding, and to flag the 1744/1745 date question openly rather than let it pass unchecked.

Sources: Deloach_Literacy_CommonLaw_Note.md §6-7 (WCv2 + NAS). Primary: "Deloach Wm 1744 nuance.pdf" (Walnut Creek vol); FamilySearch ark 3:1:3QS7-9983-DNK3, img 136/766, IGN 007513462 (Edgecombe Deeds Bk 4, 1763-1768, State Grants index).

Appendix — Revision: 1744 Entry Date Confirmed to Doxa (per Marc's Revised Datasheet, 11 Jul 2026)

Supersedes the open date flag on p.9. Source: revised "Deloach Wm 1744 nuance.pdf" (NAS _Agent_Exchange copy, distinct re-export from the 3 Jul original). Full detail in Deloach_Literacy_CommonLaw_Note.md §8.

Date flag RESOLVED

The revised datasheet transcribes the 1763 indenture's own recital, not just the deed-book index line: *"...his Most Excellent Majesty King George the second in and by a Certain Indenture Bearing date...the seventeenth day of September in the eighteenth year of his Reign and in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and forty four [1744]..."* The date is spelled out in words in the primary instrument itself — not a numeral open to transcription drift. No "1745" appears anywhere in either version of this datasheet. **The entry date is 1744, doxa.**

This also upgrades the entry-to-grant-gap reading itself, from p.9's [opinion/OBRD] inference to doxa: the 1763 deed states outright, in its own words, that it completes an earlier Granville grant "bearing date...1744." The ~19-year gap between entry and patent is no longer an inference from context — it is what the instrument itself says.

Still open: whose corner is named

Marc's own annotation on the datasheet asks the question directly: was the beginning corner really "a corner of Samuel Deloach" in 1744, or does the metes language describe the neighborhood as of the 1763 re-survey? No instrument dates the named corners (Samuel Deloach, Hardy Williamson, Gosney, Sherrod) independently of the deed itself. This remains open, exactly as posed — not resolved here.

New corroboration, not new proof

The revised datasheet also re-cites Thomas Tulley to Samuel Deloach, 300ac (deed 1747; FamilySearch ark 3:1:3QS7-89DD-69GC, img 103/640, IGN 007547219) — the SAME instrument already in the CLAUDE.md patent registry (Db 3 p.186, deed 20 Aug 1747). Marc independently re-found and re-confirmed it via full-text search; it is not a new document. And Marc's own closing note — "this 1763 patent could be the grandson of the William Deloach who got the original Patent in 1744" — independently arrives at the same three-generation structure as p.9's Gen1/Gen2/Gen3 reading. Independent convergence is worth recording but is not new proof: **still [opinion/OBRD]**, not doxa. No instrument names the elder William as Samuel Sr.'s father.

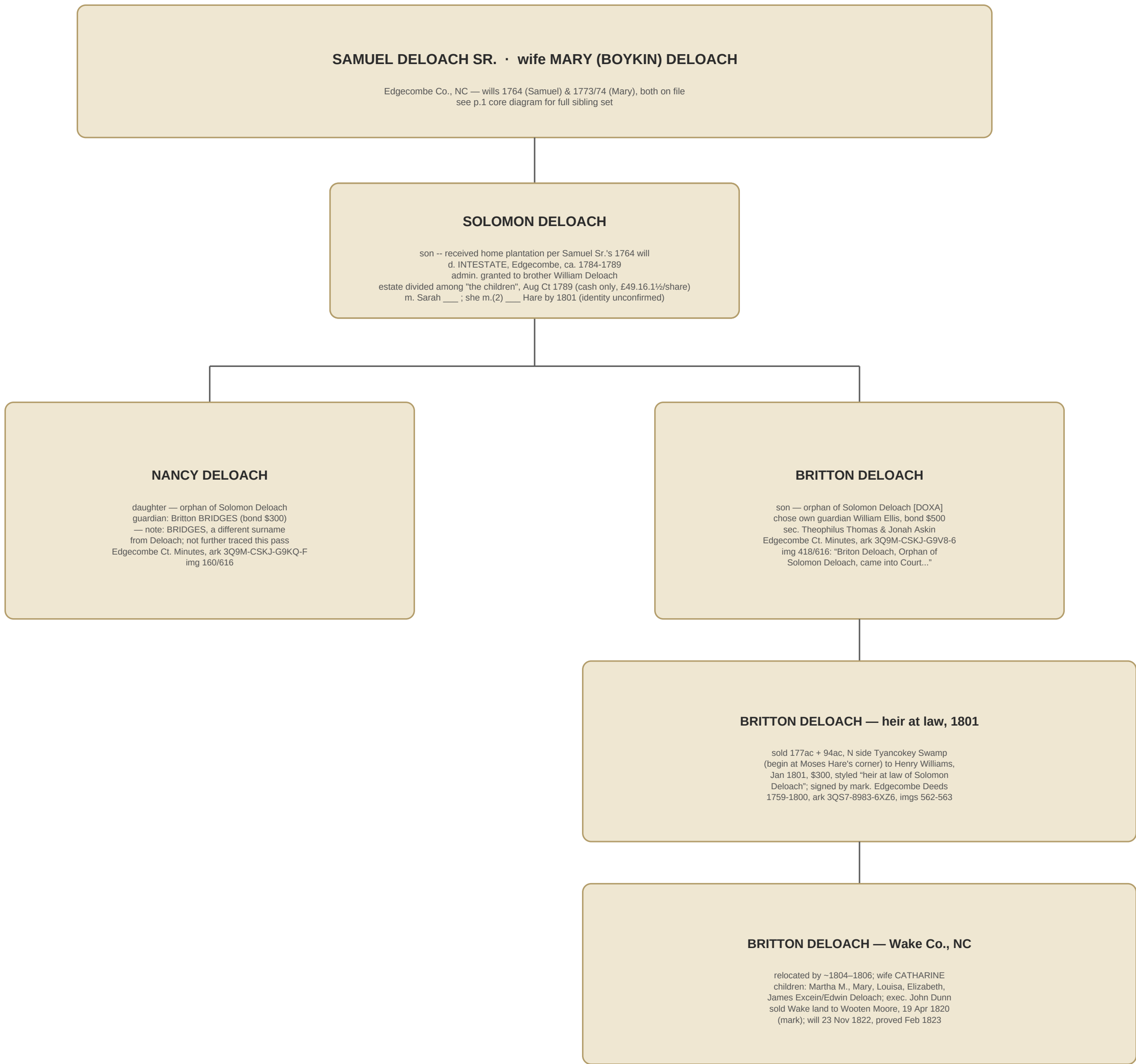
Sources: Deloach_Literacy_CommonLaw_Note.md §8 (WCv2 + NAS). Primary: revised "Deloach Wm 1744 nuance.pdf" (NAS _Agent_Exchange); FamilySearch ark 3:1:3QS7-9983-DNK3 img 136/766 (Granville-Deloach 1744) + ark 3:1:3QS7-89DD-69GC img 103/640 (Tulley-Deloach 1747, IGN 007547219).

Appendix — Solomon Deloach's Branch: Nancy & Britton Deloach

Added 14 Jul 2026, answering Marc's question whether "Briton/Brittain Deloach" (found active in Wake Co., NC) is a grandson of Samuel Deloach Sr. — confirmed doxa

 confirmed primary-source figure (court record / deed / will)

 different person — flagged to avoid conflation



NOTES & SOURCES

- QUESTION (Marc, 14 Jul 2026): is "Briton/Brittain Deloach," found active in Wake Co. NC (deeds, will proved Feb 1823), a grandson of S. Deloach of Edgecombe? ANSWER: yes, to doxa — Britton is a documented son of Solomon Deloach (Edgecombe Ct. Minutes, "Orphan of Solomon Deloach", ark 3Q9M-CSKJ-G9V8-6img 418/616), and Solomon is a documented son of Samuel Deloach Sr. & Mary (Boykin) Deloach (both parents' wills, already on file). Two independent primary links chain together — not a single inference.
- CONFLATION FLAG: an early pass in this session's research briefly conflated "Britton Deloach" with "Britton Bridges," the guardian appointed to Solomon's daughter Nancy (a bondsman/security on William Deloach's own administration bond) — corrected after re-reading the primary image. Different surname, different person. Shown in the note on Nancy's box above so the distinction stays visible on the diagram itself.
- The 177ac+94ac tract Britton sold in 1801 [opinion, not yet vertex-traced] is plausibly the same pair already noted in the CLAUDE.md registry's Thomas Tulley 1745/300ac row as "PARENT grant of 177ac (Stephens→Mary Deloach) + 94ac (Valentine)" — i.e., land that passed Mary Deloach → Solomon Deloach → Britton Deloach → Henry Williams.
- Britton Deloach signed by mark on both the 1801 Edgecombe deed and the 1820 Wake deed — candidate literacy data point for Deloach_Literacy_CommonLaw_Note.md, not yet added there.
- Full write-up, all citations, and additional open items: Deloach_Solomon_Estate_Britton_Chain_Note.md (WCv2 + NAS, 14 Jul 2026).