

# **SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA FAMILIES**

**by**

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## EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

A. C.	Alumni Cantabrigiensis, by Venn.
A. O.	Alumni Oxoniensis.
A. P. R.	Albemarle Parish Register.
B. J.	Journals of the House of Burgesses.
Bell.	Old Free State.
Boddie	Designations used by others to denote "17th Century Isle of Wight" or "Colonial Surry".
Brown	Brown's Abstracts of Somerset England Wills in 6 volumes.
Burgess	Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia, by Burgess.
Chapman or C	Mrs. Blanche Adams Chapman's Abstracts of Elizabeth City County, or Isle of Wight.
C. P.	Cavaliers and Pioneers (Abstracts of Virginia Land Grants) by Mrs. Nell M. Nugent.
do.	Ditto; meaning the same reference as previously shown.
D. A. B.	Dictionary of American Biography.
D. B.	Deed Book.
dsp.	Died single person.
dvp.	Died before parent.
D. N. B.	Dictionary of National Biography.
E.	Essex.
Foster	Alumni Oxoniensis, by Foster.
Fleet	Abstracts of Virginia County Records, by Beverly Fleet.
G. E. C.	The Complete Peerage, by G. E. Cokayne.
G. B.	Grant Book.
Harl.	Harleian Society Publications.
Hasted	Hasted's History of Kent County, England.
Hathaway	North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register.
Hayden	Virginia Genealogies, by Hayden.
Heitman	Historic Register of Officers, American Revolution, F. B. Heitman.
Hotten	Original Lists of Immigrants to America, by Hotten.
I. P. M.	Inquests Post Mortem.
J. H. B.	Journals of the House of Burgesses.
K. G.	King George County, Virginia.
L. B.	Land Book at Virginia State Library.

M. C. B.	Magna Carta Baron.
M. C. G. C.	Minutes of Court and General Council.
M.	do.
N. N.	Northern Neck Land Grants.
N. E. G. R.	New England Genealogical and Historical Register.
Nash	Nash's History of Worcestershire, England.
O.	Orders.
O. B.	Order Book.
P. B.	Patent Book.
P. C. C.	Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, England.
P. G.	Prince George County.
P. R.	Patent Rolls of England.
P. W.	Prince William County.
R.	Register of Parish.
Reg.	do.
R. B.	Record Book.
S.	Stafford County.
17 C.	Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight County.
S. P.	St. Paul's Parish or Parish Register of Stafford County.
sp.	Single Person.
S. P. R.	St. Paul's Parish Register, Stafford County.
S. P.	Calendar of State Papers of England.
S. P. Col.	Calendar of State Papers, Colonial.
Sweeney	Abstract of Rappahannock Wills, by Sweeney.
T.	Tyler's Magazine.
Tyler's	do.
V. B.	Vestry Book.
Vic. His.	Victorian Histories of the Counties of England.
V.	Virginia Historical Society Magazine.
V. M.	do.
W.	William and Mary College Quarterly, Series (1) and (2).
W. M.	do.
W. B.	Will Book.

Abbreviations are not uniform because some chapters were written before Dr. Swem's Index was published using T. W. and V. to designate the above magazines. Also, other persons contributing used other forms of abbreviations which were not changed.

THOMAS PIERSE OF VIRGINIA,  
SARGENT AT ARMES OF AMERICA'S  
FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION  
AND FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 1619.

With notes on his descendants of the names of BENNETT, Jackson, Arthur Smith and George Hardy.

We first hear of Thomas Pierse (Peirce, Pierce, Peerce &c), as the Sergeant at Arms of the delegation commonly referred to merely as the first legislative assembly. It was far more than that: "The great Charter of Lawes, orders and privileges", bearing the date, November 18, 1618, and embodying the commission to Sir George Yeardley as Governor of Virginia, was drafted in London by what, in reality, was Virginia's "Upper House" - the "great and General Quarter Court" of Virginia's "Adventurers and Planters" in England. Under the authority of said commission, Governor Yeardley, upon his return to Virginia in April, 1619, issued a call for an election by the colonists, of two delegates or Burgesses, as they were called, from each electoral district, to represent them at a legislative assembly to be held in the Church at Jamestown, on July 30th, 1619, there to enact laws for the local government of the Colony.

Although the only part taken by Thomas Pierse in those proceedings was to stand guard in case of need, this young man grips the imagination, together with the other husbands and fathers who met death at the hands of the savages on that terrible morning of March 22, 1621/2. Those who saw their loved ones slain before they, too, were felled, suffered less, perhaps, than those who were struck down in their helplessness, leaving wives and daughters to the mercies of their Indian captors.

There is but one instance on record in early Virginia where any white girl or woman was retained for any length of time by the Indians - that is, beyond the time, about ten months, that the captives of 1622 were held: At Court, January 20, 1628/9, at Jamestown, it was ordered "that Anne Jackson who Came from the Indians shall be sent for England with the first opportunity of Shipping and that her brother John Jackson shall give security for her passage and keepe her safe till shee bee shipped aboard. The which Mr. Harwood hath undertaken to see performed". (M. C. 181)

That is all that the records have to say about the case - no explanation of how she came to be with the Indians nor why or how she returned to her people. But the official report of the massacre of 1622, listed among the dead at Martin's Hundred, "A child of John Jackson."

John Jackson represented Martin's Hundred at the Constitutional Convention and Legislative Assembly of 1619. According to the census or "Muster" of the inhabitants of Virginia, January 1624/5, John Jackson and son, John, aged nine years, were living in James Island. The wife and mother evidently was dead, as she is not named in the census. It would seem that John Sr. was dead before the return of Anne in January, 1628/9. John Jackson was Burgess from "James City Island" September, 1632. But there can be little doubt that said Anne Jackson was the "child of John Jackson" listed among the killed at Martin's Hundred.

Eighty persons were officially reported as dead at Martin's Hundred, as victims of the massacre, a few of whom are known to have escaped; or captured and later released. Among these were John Boyce, the other Burgess from that community to the Convention and Assembly of 1619, together with his wife. John escaped and sought governmental aid in securing release of his wife. It was ten months, however, before she and the rest of the twenty women and girls held prisoners by the savages, few of whom can be identified, gained their freedom. A letter from Virginia, written April 1, 1623, told that "There are none but women in Captivittie with the Indians for the men they took they putt to death." (3 Records of the Va. Comp. 570; 4 Ibid. 238; Works of John Smith, p. 593, by Edwin Arber.)

In the meantime, the massacre having occurred at the planting time in 1622; and all attempts at gaining the release of the captives having failed, the English retaliated by striking at the Indians as soon as their corn was harvested, destroying all they could not carry home. They did not succeed in doing much harm to the savages themselves, who made their escape with their captives before they could be overtaken by the clumsily clad and heavily armed colonists. By the following spring, (1623) the Indians were reduced to great want in food. They made overtures to the English through Chanco, the Christian Indian convert who had given the alarm to his white friends of the intended massacre the year before and thereby saved Jamestown and all the other settlements that could be warned in time. The messages he brought from the Indians was that enough blood had been shed on both sides; that the Indians were starving - that if permitted to return to "their seates" and plant their corn, they would "send home our People (beings aboute twenty) whom they saved alive since the massacre". This was agreed to.

In a week's time, Chanco returned with only "Mrs. Boyes (the Chiefe of the prisoners) sent home appareled like one of their own Queens." She reported great misery endured by the captives, chiefly from hunger, from which the Indians also suffered extremely. The rest of the captives had not been returned because their captors wished an Englishman sent to them to assure them that they might "plant their Corne securely". Evidently they were unwilling

to trust to the word of Chanco after his betrayal of their plot the year before. Neither did the white men trust the Indians; but they knew the red men's weaknesses. Chanco was sent back alone, but carrying beads for ransom, "from the friends of the Prisoners", This had the desired effect. (4 Records of the Va. Comp. 98; 229; 238.)

There is no list of the names of the women and girls held captive during those soul-trying months; but a few have been identified through scattering records. Jane Dickinson, for instance, widow of a tenant under Thomas Boyce who, with his wife and child, were murdered at Martins Hundred. The official list of the dead at Martin's Hundred includes "Ralph Digginson, his Wife". (3 Ibid. 570).

On March 30, 1624, Jane Dickenson, "Widow", petitioned the Court. She sent forth that she and her late husband had come to this country "four years since", "her said husband being slain in the bloody Massacre, & herself Caried away with the Cruell salvages, amongst them Enduring much misery for ten months". The petition goes on to state that the captive had been ransomed - that "Dr. John Pott laid out two pounds of beads for her release-ment"; in consideration for which, she had been held as a servant for ten months, which she felt was too much for two pounds of beads, so asked to be released by the Court. (4 Ibid. 473; 3 Ibid. 451.)

All of which is of interest in connection with Thomas Pierse: The official report of the slain shows that his plantation was the next one to the south of Martin's Hundred, near Mulberry Island. The dead at his place included Thomas, himself, "his Wife and Childe", two other men and a French boy. (3 Ibid. 570). Word of the massacre and the list of those slain or supposed to be, did not reach England until July, 1622. At a Quarter Court in London, October 2, 1622, "Edward Peirs Cittizen and Merchantaylor in London", petitioned for administration upon the estate of "one Thomas Peirs his Brother, late inhabiting neare Mulberry Islands in Virginia (who was there slain with his wife and childe in the late massacre)". Edward satisfied the Court that he and sister Anne were the only heirs in England, so instructions were issued to authorities in Virginia to lend aid to Edward in salvaging his brother's estate. (2 Ibid. 106.)

However, there is no indication anywhere in the records, that Edward Pierse and his sister acquired any part of the estate of their brother, Thomas. On the contrary, extant records show beyond reasonable doubt that Thomas Pierse must have been one of the husbands and fathers slain in the presence of their terrified families who were carried off as captors of the savages, as in the case of Mrs. Boyce and Jane Dickenson. For subsequent records seem to prove that the Alice Peerce, widow, who married

Thomas Bennett was the widow of Sergeant at Arms Thomas Pierse; and that her daughter, Elizabeth Peerce, who chose her step-father, Thomas Bennett to be her guardian, and who married, first, Anthony Barham; and then Richard Jackson, must have been the "Childe" of Thomas Pierse listed among those killed at his house.

#### PIERSE BENNETT JACKSON

At a Court held at Jamestown, October 10, 1624, "Alice Bennett" testified that she and her husband and Richard Richards found a runaway servant of John Proctor's, and took her home. Richard Grove, a servant of Proctor's, deposed in this connection that when "Mr. Richards and Thomas Bennett brought her home last, she received no Corrections, but when they two and the wife of said Thomas Bennett brought her home, last, then she received Correction".

"Mr. Anthony Barram" also testified in this case. (Minutes of the General Court, 23.) These people all lived at or near Warasqueake on the southside of James River, at the time of these occurances, where the Bennetts, Barhams, Proctors and Richards had lands. (4 Records of the Virginia Company, 552-554; C. P. 10).

At a General Court held November 1, 1624, George Fadom reported that "about the 4th of July last past", he had written a will for John Phillimore (Filmer), who "signed and sealed it". But when Phillimore died the will could not be found. Fadom testified that "said Philimore did give all of his estate to Elizabeth Peerce to whom he was assured and meant to have married". One Sully, to whom Fadom had read the will, also said that Phillimore had bequeathed to said Elizabeth all of his "goods, lands and Chattells". Others gave the same testimony. Whereupon the Court ordered that the guardianship and administration of the lands and goods of John Phillimore be granted to "any friende whom the said Elizabeth Peerce shal choose to her use". Elizabeth "made choyce of Thomas Bennett her father in law" (stepfather). (Minutes of the Court, 27.) Three months later, the bereaved Elizabeth was married to another - none other than the Anthony Barham or Baram (Barram &c), who lived in the neighborhood with the Thomas Bennetts on the southside; but at the time of the census or Muster of 1624/25, Anthony Baram and wife Elizabeth were listed as living at Mulberry Island. This is on the northside of the James River, and where Thomas Pierse had his plantation. The record shows that Anthony came in the Abigail (1621); and Elizabeth in the William and Thomas (1618). (Hotten's Lists). Anthony was Burgess from Mulberry Island, 1629-30. Thomas Bennett represented Mulberry Island in 1632. In that day, however, in Virginia as in England, a man did not have to live in the community he was Burgess



from, but as a rule they did. (Jour. H. B., 1619-1658/9, pp. xi; xiii.)

That Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Baram, was the foregoing Elizabeth Peerce, is borne out by the will of "Anthony Barham, Gent. of Mulberry Island, Virginia and at present residing in England": This will dated September 6, 1641, was probated in England September 13 as follows:

Wife Elizabeth, goods for her to be sent over to Virginia.

Daughter Elizabeth, £100 to be sent to my wife for her use.

To Mother Bennett

to brother in law Richard Bennett

to my sister Mrs. Mary Duke; to sister Groves and her son.

to friend Edward Major; to friend and gossip William Butler

To Mrs. Joan Pierce wife of Mr. William Pierce.

To Martha Major, wife of friend Edward Major

To Goddaughter Sarah Butler daughter of William Butler

To friend Edward Aldey minister of Canterbury

To Thomasine David.

Executors: Edward Major and William Butler.

(N. E. Hist. and Genealogical Register, Vol. 42, p. 393; Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight, p. 291.)

This will leaves no room for doubt that Barham's wife, Elizabeth, listed with him in the Muster of 1624/5 as having come in the William and Thomas, 1618, was the Elizabeth Pierse (Peerce) who, in November, 1624 chose her stepfather, Thomas Bennett, as her guardian and administrator of the estate left Elizabeth by her deceased fiancée; nor can there be any doubt "Mother Bennett" of the will was the Alice (Peerce) Bennett, wife of Thomas Bennett and mother to said Elizabeth, wife and widow of Anthony Barham. It is equally evident that the Richard Bennett of the will was the son of Alice and Thomas Bennett, and so, half brother to Elizabeth (Pierse) Barham.

A thorough check of every contemporary Pierce - including every variant of the name - shows that Alice and Elizabeth could not have belonged to any Pierce or Peurce &c, in Virginia, other than Sergeant at Arms Thomas Pierse of the Convention and Assembly of 1619. This being the case, then the fact that Elizabeth is shown to have come in the William and Thomas, which sailed for Virginia in August, 1618, indicates that Thomas Pierse with wife Alice and daughter Elizabeth, emigrated to America on that ship. The William and Thomas was a "magazine ship" - that is, contained merchandize to be retailed to the colonists for their personal use. In other words, the "department store" of that time. In as much as Thomas was given an official position in the Convention and Assembly, it suggests that he probably came in some official capacity in connection with the Magazine. (3 Rec. Va. Comp. 239.) When we remember that twelve years was a legal

marriageable age for girls in early Virginia; and we take into consideration the scarcity of young girls in the Colony, it is easily deducible that Elizabeth may have been engaged even before she was twelve - this in 1624; and therefore, she might well have been a "childe" of ten or less at the time of the massacre in 1622.

Another inference to be drawn from this will is that Alice Bennett, as Alice Pierse, had but the one child, Elizabeth; and as Alice Bennett, she also had but one child, Richard Bennett. This seems conclusive from the fact that no sister whatever, of Elizabeth, his wife, nor of her brother, Richard Bennett, is mentioned in Barham's will. Neither is there any brother mentioned save the half-brother, Richard Bennett. It is logical to assume that had there been either a sister or other brother of his wife, she or he would have been remembered by Anthony, in view of the wide range of relatives and friends named as beneficiaries. (The Mr. William Pierce and wife Joan mentioned in the will, were Captain William Pierce who, as Lieutenant Pierce sailed in the Seaventure, 1609, under Yeardeley as Captain of the Governor's Company of soldiers. William's wife, Joan, and daughter Joan (or Jone), came in the Blessing which sailed at the same time. The daughter became the third wife of John Rolfe and later, of Captain Roger Smith.)

The last heard of Thomas Bennett is as Burgess in 1632. As he is not mentioned in Barham's will, he probably had died before September, 1641. On June 10, 1642, George Hardy received a patent for land adjoining that of Alice Bennett on the eastermost side of Lawne's Creek, Isle of Wight County. (1 Nugent, 140). On April 2, 1644, Justinian Cooper sold to his neighbor, Alice Bennett, widow, for a cow and a calf and barrel of corn, 150 acres in Isle of Wight, between Castle and Cypress Creeks. On July 19, 1647, Alice Bennett deeded the said 150 acres of land to her granddaughters, Mary and Sarah Jackson, daughters of Richard Jackson, to be possessed immediately after her death - the land and housing on the side of swamp "where I dwell", to Mary; The land on the other side, to Sarah. If either die without issue, the other to inherit. (17 C-513) They were not in the Colony when the census or Muster was taken in January and February, 1624/25, There were many absentees from the Colony at that time, partly on business but also to learn what it was all about, after the Commissioners appointed to report to the King on the state of the Colony, attempted to get the Assembly of February and March, 1623/4, to consent to relinquish the Virginia Charters. Among those out of the country at that time were William Claiborne, Hon. John West, Francis Eppes, John Pountis, the Justinian Coopers, Sergeant John Harris and family, William Perry &c &c, all of whom returned to the Colony later. There are two other Thomas Bennetts in that Muster, however, but there is no indication whatever, of any connection between them and any of the other Bennetts; One was Thomas Benett, with wife, Margery, living in the "Neck of Land neare James City". The other was Thomas Bennett, aged

38, and Mary Bennett, aged 18, presumably his wife, living down below Basse's Choice on the south side, several miles below the Bennett Plantation of Edward Bennett and his brothers, Robert and Richard. There is no proof that Thomas Bennett who married the widow of Thomas Pierse, was connected with the family of Governor Richard and no indication thereof aside from the fact that the widow, Alice Bennett, is know to have had land in the vicinity of the original Bennett plantation; and two of Richard Bennett's land patents contained the name of Thomas Bennett as headright.

Since Elizabeth (Pierse) Barham is the only daughter of Alice (Pierse) Bennett found anywhere in the records, said Elizabeth must have been the mother of Alice Bennett's granddaughters, Mary and Sarah Jackson, as already noted; and wife of Richard Jackson, their father.

Richard Jackson patented 450 acres, March 13, 1641, upon Swards Creek, 350 acres by assignment from Thomas Stamp and John Sweete and 100 acres for the transportation of himself and one other person. (C.P.128) On Aug. 28, 1643, he patented 110 acres near head of Swards Creek. (C.P.147)

Richard Jackson appears in the picture about the time Elizabeth (Peirce) Barham became a widow. The date of their marriage is unknown but they had at least two children, Mary and Sarah, in 1647 according to deed of Alice Bennett to her granddaughters heretofore mentioned.

Richard Jackson was a "Viewer of Tobacco" from Lawne's Creek to Castle Creek in 1639-40 (17 C-172). He was deceased before June 19, 1666, for on that day Capt. George Hardy made a deed to land which belonged to his wife Mary, whom he refers to as the daughter of Richard Jackson, deceased. (17 C-294).

The children of Elizabeth (Pierce) Barham and Richard Jackson were: Mary, who married George Hardy; Sarah, who married Col. Arthur Smith II; (see 17C.) and probably Richard<sup>2</sup> Jackson, who made his will April 4, 1703, Pro. Dec. 9, 1703. He names his wife Priscilla, sons Richard and John, daughters Mary, Ann and Sarah, and wife's daughter, Ann Clark. (Wills 1-62). Richard Jackson of Nottoway Parrish made his will, Oct. 14, 1740, pro., June 22, 1741, leagtees, wife, Sarah, daughters Mary, Sarah and Katherine, granddaughter, Ann Stuart. (Bk. 2-104).

(The foregoing pages were kindly written by Mrs. Henry Lowell Cook, of Chicago, Illinois).

#### BARHAM OF KENT, ENGLAND AND VIRGINIA

Anthony Barham, who married Elizabeth Peirce, was a member of the ancient family of Barham in Kent. He was sixteen generations in descent from Warine de Barham, who in 1210 held lands in Berham, near Canterbury, by knight service, as one of the military tenants of the Archbishop. (See article by R. G. Fitzgerald-Uniache, B. A., FRSA Sussex Arch.Soc. LVI, (1914) p.110).

Anthony's family is shown in the Visitations of Kent, 1592. (Harl. Vol. 75. p. 122) His father, Thomas Barham married (1)

Elizabeth, daughter of EDWARD MERIWETHER of Sheperdswell, 1592, baptized at Barham April 2, 1587 and he also had Elizabeth Barham, baptized April 2<sup>o</sup>, 1590.

Thomas married, secondly, Oct. 12, 1593, Anna, daughter of Robert Shrubsole of Faversham, another Visitation family. (Harl. 42, p. 151). Anthony Barham of Virginia, his son, was baptized at Barham, March 14, 1595-6. His Aunt, Ursula Shrubsole, who died Feb. 6, 1623-24, married EDWARD MERIWETHER of Barferystone, in Kent, Oct. 1, 1593.

Richard Shrubsole, Anthony's uncle, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Charles Hales. Richard Shrubsole's will was proved in Kent, April 2, 1634, as follows:

"RICHARD SHRUBSOLE of Gaveney, gent. wills to be buried in the said church near his first wife & children - his son Charles - his dau. Anne Shrubsole - his lands & Tents in Gravely, Faversham, and Dimchurch - his sisters Barham & Meriwether's children, viz. Mary & Anthony Barham & Edward, Bartholomew, Elizabeth, Susan, Mary, Anne, Alfrey, Thomas & John Meriwether - his wife Dorothy - his sisters Barham, Moins, Tooke & Line. (Abstract Con 50, 320)"

His sister, "Barham," mentioned in the will was Anna or Anne Shrubsole who married Thomas Barham. She survived her husband, Thomas, and made an oral will on her death bed which was recorded as follows: "Will of Anna Barham of the City of Canterbury, Decd. nuncupative will 21 June, 1640, proved 13 July, 1640 -

'There is in the hands of Mr. William Sumner of Canterbury L 20 which was given by Mrs. Shubsole, her late mother and herselfe to her son Grove's child and intrusted with said Sumner he paying eight pounds interest. There is remaining in hands of Mr. Wraigh (Wray?) of Faversham, Kent, £ 30, one silver salt and one silver cup. In hands of Mr. CHARLES SHRUBSOLE £ 17, 10 sh. In hands of Thomas Lyne £ 9. 10 sh. out of which £ 30 aforesaid she willed to William GROVES £ 10 to be paid to him at 21. Robert Groves father of Wm. Groves to hold till then.

'To Mrs. Lyne £ 5 - to Mrs. Groves £ 5. £ 10 of said £ 30 to be spent on her funeral.

'out of moneys of Shrubsole and Thomas Lyne she gave ANTHONY BARHAM NOW OF VIRGINIA £ 5. Moneys to Sibill and Anne Lyne - Mrs. Bowling - Goodwife Alabern - Goodman Gray and Warren - Mary Fusser. Thomas Lyne Exr. Spoken in the presence of John Berry and Robert Groves.' " (V. M. 22, p. 25)

Elizabeth Meriwether, first wife of Thomas Barham, had a nephew, John Meriwether of Shepardswell, who married Alice the daughter of Sir William Crafford. She was a sister of Anne Crafford who married John Warren of Ripple. (See Warren, V. H. G.) Also Edward Meriwether son of Ursula, (Shrubsole) and

Edward Meriwether, married Dorothy, daughter of ROBERT THOMPSON of Rayton, Lenton, Kent, by his wife, Dorothy, daughter of THOMAS SWAN of Wye.

Here is a relationship between a number of Kent families who are afterwards found in Surry County, Virginia.

#### Charles Barham of Surry.

Captain Charles Barham, evidently a member of this ancient Kent family, first appears in Surry in 1654 as a witness to a bond of Andrew Robinson to Dorothy Kew. (D. W. 1645-715 p. 43) He was a vestryman of Lawnes Creek Parish first appearing on the list May 24, 1661 (rd, -168). On Feb. 2, 1663 Charles Barham, gent. of Lawnes Creek Parish bought 300 acres of land on Hog Island from Thomas Smith, and in the deal it is stated that "the sd. Barham hath put bills of exchange upon his brother, Mr. Richard Barham of London" (id. -228) From these two names, it has been concluded that he and his brother, Richard were identical with Charles and Richard Barham, sons of Robert Barham and his wife Katherine Filmer, mentioned in the wills of their grandparents, Sir Edward and Dame Elizabeth Filmer of East Sutton, Kent. (See 24V-158) Sir Edward in his will of 1629 mentions his Barham grandsons in this order: Edward, Robert, Thomas, Charles and Richard Barham.

An endeavor was made to ascertain if the brothers, Charles of Surry and Richard of London were actually the sons of Robert Barham and Katherine Filmer. The will of Edward Barham, the first one mentioned of these above sons, was found and same is as follows:

#### Perogative Court of Canterbury Will of Edward Barham

In the name of God, Amen, the one and thirtieth day of October in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred fifty and seven, I, Edward Barham of Gray's Inn in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, being sick and weak of body but of perfect memory (Praised be God) do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following, revoking all former wills made by me.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my dear mother, Mrs. Katherine Barham, all my lands in Sussex during the term of her natural life, and immediately after her decease I give the said lands unto my dearly beloved sister, Mrs. Susan Barham, until my brother Charles Barham or his heirs shall pay unto her, her executors, administrators or assigns, the full and just sum of five hundred pounds of lawful money of England, and then and immediately after the said money paid I give and bequeath all the said lands unto my said brother Charles Barham and his heirs forever. And



my will and meaning is that all and every person or persons that have any interest or estate in any the said lands in trust for me shall convey the same according as I have hereby directed and devised.

And I do hereby constitute, nominate and appoint my dearly beloved mother, Mrs. Katherine Barham, sole executrix of this my last will and testament, desiring her to see all my own proper debts paid.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and published as the last will and testament of the said Edward Barham in the presence of

Robert Filmer

Edward Barham (L. S.)

Catherin Harroe (?)

Proved at London before the Worshipful William Mericke, Doctor of Laws, Commissioner, the twenty-seventh day of October, Anno Domini 1661, by the oath of Katherine Barham, mother of the said deceased and sole executrix, she having been sworn, etc.

Dame Elizabeth Filmer in her will in 1638 mentioned three additional grandchildren: John, Susan and Anne Barham, not mentioned in the will of her husband in 1629 and therefore presumably born after that date. So it seems from Edward's will that Charles was to pay five hundred pounds to his sister, Susan, in order to obtain Edward's land in Sussex.

Richard, who was alive at that time, and living in London in 1663, if a brother, was not mentioned. Charles also had been living in Virginia for three years or more before the date of the will, Oct. 13, 1657.

Katherine Barham made her will in Kent in 1663 but same has not been found.

Captain Charles Barham of Surry, Va., in his later years was appointed a Justice of the County Court in Surry Dec. 20, 1668 (D. W. 1645-71 p. 338), and probably served as a Justice for the rest of his life. (D. W. 1645-71-p. 338). In 1673, as "Capt. Charles Barham" he served as Sheriff of Surry (D. W. 1672-84, p. 27). He died in 1683, for on Jan. 1, 1683/4 Mrs. Elizabeth Barham was appointed executrix of his estate (01671-90, p. 428).

#### Descendants of Thomas Bennett

The last record of Thomas Bennett was in 1632 when he represented Mulberry Island. He evidently was deceased between that date and 1641 when Anthony Barham, who also represented Mulberry Island in the House of Burgesses, 1629-30, made his will. The only child of Thomas Bennett was his son Richard Bennett mentioned by Anthony Barham as his "brother-in-law". An account of this Richard Bennett (1625-1709) has been given fully

in "Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight" (pp. 287-304) but some additional information regarding his descendants has been ascertained.

Richard Bennett made his will as "Richard Bennett, Sr., in 1709. (17C. -p. 296). His first wife was "Anne", last name unknown. His second wife was Sarah, widow of Daniel Lewis, who died in 1679, naming wife Sarah, daughter Sarah and son Daniel Lewis in his will (C. I. -156)

Richard Bennett named sons, RICHARD and JAMES BENNETT and gave his wife Sarah "land on the Blackwater with reversion to JAMES BENNETT the son of Richard Bennett. The relationship between him and the other legatees is not shown. They were: Mary Thorpe, daughter of Daniel Lewis; John Mangum (who married a great granddaughter); James Coffield (?); Susanna Lewis; Martha Lewis. The estate was to be divided by Thomas Thropp, Peter Deberry, Robert Bythesea and George Barlow. Witnesses: Thomas Thropp, William George, Mary Cornes, John Mangum. (C. 1-71)(Bk. A 515)

Mrs. Sarah Lewis-Bennett-Lancaster made her will Oct. 31, 1722. Rec. Jan. 29, 1722. Inasmuch as Richard Bennett had remembered her granddaughters, his step-granddaughters in his will, she likewise did the same for his granddaughters. Her will was a lengthy one and legatees numerous. They were: Granddaughter Ann Craft, Granddaughter Sarah Meacor(Meacum); granddaughter Ann Kae; to Mary Mangum, the daughter of John Mangum; to Bridgett and Sarah Bennett, the daughters of James Bennett; Granddaughters Elizabeth, Martha and Susan Meacor; to Mary Ussary (?); to my sister Elizabeth Hood; to Mary Sowdell; daughter Susanna Meacor; grandson Lewis Meacor; to Mary Jones; to Bengamin Bell; to Samuel Craft; remainder of my estate to my daughter Mary Bell, she to be executrix. (G. B. p. 125) (C. 2-17) (See pages 31-32 herein)

This Mary Bell was Mary Lewis, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Lewis. She must have been a very attractive widow, as she was married five times. Her first husband was Dickson; second Joseph Ford; third Thomas Thorpe; fourth Bengamin Bell; fifth James Briggs. (For her will see "Bell of Isle of Wight")

Richard Bennett, Jr., eldest son of Richard Sr., made his will in Isle of Wight, March 30, 1720, as follows: "I, Richard Bennett of Upper Parish, Isle of Wight, To son Richard 200

acres where he now lives; son James 200 acres where he now lives it being a conveyance of 400 acres taken out of Mr. John Cofer's patent of 1450 acres; to Jane Cofer and her two sons, Robert and John Cofer my plantation where I now live being part of land bought (by his father) from William Miles. Also to Jane Cofer a gold ring to Richard Cofer my long gun; to Magdalen Cofer a great pewter dish, etc., to Frances Magnum, my granddaughter...; to daughter Silvester. Extrs., Jane Cofer and William Allen. Wits., John Carter, James Carter, William Allen, Sr. (G.B. -41) (C.2-6) (For Bell, Briggs, Cofer, Mangum and Thorpe, see those respective families herein).

James Bennett, second son of Richard Bennett, Jr., was bequeathed 200 acres by his father. James also patented 190 acres in Isle of Wight on south side of Nottoway River. He moved to Brunswick where, on July 10, 1745, he patented 382 acres on both sides of Gravelly Run adjoining Edward Jackson. In 1748 he patented 404 acres on both sides of Rocky Run. (17C. -303).

James married Mary, daughter of William ROGERS of Surry, who made his will Jan. 28, 1725, pro. March 17, 1727, and mentioned his daughter "Mary Bennett". William was a son of John Rogers, Burgess from the Surry side of James City, 1644/45. (See Rogers) Williams's first son, by his second wife, was named "Benjamin" who was a full brother of Mary (Rogers) Bennett. The first son of James and Mary Bennett was also named "Benjamin". James Bennett made his will Nov. 11, 1751, and same was probated March 1, 1752. A full copy is on page 303, "Seventeenth Century". He gave his son Reuben Bennett "All the lower part of his land from Honey Bottom and plantation.

Reuben Bennett, son of James Bennett who died in Brunswick, 1751, was given all the "lower part of my land from Honey Bottom and plantation," and on Oct. 28, 1770, Reuben deeded all of this property to his brother Benjamin Bennett and William Brown of Prince George (DB 9, 629-634). Benjamin had been willed the upper part of the Honey Bottom land. He moved to Bute County, N. C. and on Feb. 20, 1772, gave a deed of trust to Wm. Park Co., pledging as part of the collateral for a just debt one negro JACK, purchased from William Brown of Prince George. He bought, Nov. 6, 1772, 165 acres in Bute from Robert Williams.

Reuben Bennett I made his will in Warren County, (cut off from Bute) Oct. 10, 1792, probated Nov. 1793, as follows: to son REUBEN BENNETT one half of my plantation where I now live, the remaining half to be equally divided between my sons CHARLES and WILLIAM. Beloved wife MARY and my son REUBEN, extrs. Wits.: Richard Tunstall, Philamon Beckwith.



(BK 7- 9). Charles Bennett married Rebecca Bennett Sept. 3, 1796, Samuel Smith, Sec.

Reuben Bennett II married Elizabeth, daughter of William Beckham of Granville County, N. C., May 26, 1786, Benj. Beckham, Sec. Reuben was born in Brunswick County, Va., in 1757, and died in Lancaster District, S. C. Nov. 14, 1847, age 90. He enlisted at the age of 24 in Capt. Raiford's Company May 5, 1757, and served until May 5, 1782. He was in the Continental Line (Roster N. C. pp. 108, 190) according to his pension report he served 22 months and 15 days so he probably re-inlisted (Pension File 518-714).

On the 9th day of December, 1825, REUBEN BENNETT, Lancaster District, S. C. made the following petition from the State of South Carolina:

To the HONORABLE the SPEAKER and MEMBERS of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The humble petition of Reuben Bennett showeth that after the dreadful calamities & monstrous hardships of the revolution he has still to encounter some of the consequences of that period. He suffered greatly from cold and the inclemencies of the time & from the severe trial he thinks that the relicts of it are injured to him now as it has hastened on the weakness of his grace and effects his body. Your petitioner at that period did not hesitate to do for his country whatever he conceived would advance her interests and establish her independence. He fought in her cause and suffered in her defense. The prime of his youth was spent in her service - the very time he should be laying in a score for his old age. But his country got his services and he has been unable to procure for himself such an estate as will save him from the most severe labor. His services were chiefly in this State. He fought in the battle at the Eutaw under General Greene and continued with him for the span of twelve months. He joined him at Camden and continued with him in all his marches & routes until he served out his time as aforesaid - was with him at Dorchester, Round O, and at Governor Bull's. He served under Robt, Rayford, Captain of a volunteer corps a tour of twelve months and during all that time he continued in the low country. He was in several encounter and skirmishes while with him. Your petitioner states that he has done various other services, and many of them in this State. Your petitioner has a wife who is old & besides a lame woman. He also has two daughters what live with him, all dependent on him for support. Your petitioner is now getting too old for labor, and cannot subsist without it. He has but a few years more to live - being 68 years of age. Your petitioner states that as the prime of his life was spent in the active service of his country & He is poor thereby - he entails the hope that his sinking years & his present low estate will induce your honorable body to grant him pension which is his prayer.

(South Carolina

Chester District) STEPHEN CRAIN of sd District, appeared and made oath that he was enlisted in the first regiment of N. C., twelve months since shortly after the battle of Guilford in 1782- that he then became acquainted with Reuben Bennett, who was then in the same regiment; that he marched from North Carolina under General Jethro Sumner; that their first Colonel was John B. Ashe. The Regiment was afterward divided and sd. Bennett was then under Col. Wynne Dixon in Capt. Robert Rayford's Co. that he has seen him frequently in this regiment and became intimately acquainted with him about the time of the Battle of Eutaw Springs, in S. C.; that they were together in camp in S. C. at the High Hills, the Round O and Bacon's Bridge, on until they were discharged at Governor Bull's Place on the first day of May, 1783; that this person to whom he has delivered this disposition is the same identical REUBEN BENNETT. Sworn to and subscribed- Dec. 7, 1625.

JOSEPH GASTON J. Q. (signed) STEPHEN CRAIN

William Beckham came to South Carolina at an early date, bringing practically all his family. Some of his sons settled in Chester County. His daughter, Betsy, who had married Reuben Bennett, in Warren County, N. C. on May 26, 1786, followed with her family. Both William and his son William Jr. had served in the Granville County Militia of 1754, under the command of Col. William Eaton. From this we conclude that William Sr. was a patriot in the Revolution, though his service record has not been checked. In the Kershaw County Court House we find the Will of William Beckham in 1796, naming five boys and four girls as follows: James Beckham, Simon Beckham, Philemon Beckham, Benjamin Beckham and William Beckham Jr. - Elizabeth Bennett, Caty Gardner, Molly Beckham and Nancy Beckham.

In the CAMDEN JOURNAL of July 4, 1848, James H. Wither- spoon, Ordinary of Lancaster County, has a notice for a division of the Estate of REUBEN BENNETT deceased, "it appearing to my satisfaction that WILLIAM BENNETT, REUBEN BENNETT, and JAMES BENNETT, three of the defendants reside without the State of S. C. It is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division of sale of the Real Estate of Reuben Bennett Sr. on or before 5th of Oct. 1848."

It has not been determined where these three sons of Reuben Bennett went when they left Lancaster County. Perhaps to Georgia, Florida or Kentucky, since the records show that a Reuben Ben- net settled in Wilkes County, Georgia, as early as 1785, and also one settled in Kentucky. No doubt they were kinsmen.

The remaining two sons, SIMON and PHILEMON, and their sister, NANCY JANE (see later) lived at or near the home place, and most of the Bennetts now living in Lancaster County are de- scended from Simon who married (1st) Polly Cauthen, (2nd) Sallie

Baskins Horton. Simon, born May 1, 1799; died Oct. 9, 1868, was a healer (of sorts) and was affectionately given the title of "Doctor" by his neighbors. His old "snuff-box" and family Bible are still in the possession of descendants at Heath Springs, S. C. Eight sons and two daughters of Simon and Polly Cauthen lived to maturity. After Polly's death, Simon married a widow, Sallie Baskins Horton, who had four sons. From this household went eight Bennetts and four Hortons to serve in the Confederate cause in 1861. Surely this is an unbeaten record of war services from the same household. Miraculously all twelve returned, although one of them - George Washington Bennett - received wounds at Chickamauga from which he never recovered. On his death bed he was married to his childhood sweetheart, Betsy Collins, to whom he was betrothed before entering service.

Bible Records of children of Polly (Cauthen) and Simon Bennett:

1. Alfred Bennett, B. Aug. 11, 1825; D. July 6, 1898; M. Margaret Horton
2. Philemon Bennett, B. Dec. 15, 1826; D. M. Eliza Baskings.
3. Wm. Ruffin Bennett, B. May 9, 1828, D. June 22, 1906, M. (1) Comfort Mackey (2) Mary Elizabeth Mackey (see later)
4. Kerney Bennett, B. Dec. 31, 1829; D. M. Saphronia Sims
5. Margaret Saphrony, B. April 28, 1832; D. M. Nan Bailey
6. Horry Bennett, B. March 14, 1834; D. M. Cary Vanlandingham (widow)
7. George Wash. Bennett, B. Apr. 19, 1836; D. M. Betsy Collins
8. Mary L. Bennett, B. June 18, 1839; D. M. Horton
9. Reuben (4th) Bennett, B. July 2, 1842; D. Aug. 1, 1902, M. Nancy Harris
10. Simon Cauthen Bennett, B. Dec. 26, 1845; D. M. Susannah Turner

On December 26, 1845, Polly Cauthen Bennett died in giving birth to her tenth child, Simon Cauthen Bennett. In 1849 Simon married the second time - a widow, Sallie Baskins Horton ( a sister of his daughter-in-law, Eliza Baskins, wife of son Philemon). To this union was born a daughter, Sarah Scotia Bennett, who later married A. K. Bailey, and moved with her half-sister, Margaret Saphrony Bailey (above) to Kosciusko, Mississippi, along with their mother, the widow of Simon Bennett.

#### Military Service:

WILLIAM RUFFIN BENNETT: Co. H, 4th S. C. Cavalry; J. H. Foster, Capt. Col. Rutledge. First known as Hampton's Brigade, later as Butler's Brigade. Enlisted April 1862; discharged April 26, 1865, at Greensboro, N. C.

**REUBEN F. BENNETT:** Same service as above. Ruffin Bennett took care of his "baby" brother, who was fourteen years younger. From a MS. in Historical Commission of S. C., we have the following data: "THE CATAWBA RANGERS. The first Cavalry Company for Lancaster District has been organized, and its services tendered to Governor Pickens. They will be accepted, provided they are equipped. Each member is furnishing his own equipments. They have long sabres, broad bowie knives and large pistols, with the best of horses. This company was thoroughly equipped. The Company was called THE CATAWBA RANGERS. James D. McIlwain was Captain. This Company later became Co. H, Fourth S. C. Cavalry.

**JAMES KERNEY BENNETT:** Cousin (probably son of Philemon Bennett - son of Reuben B. ) **WAXHAW GUARDS:** Capt. R. L. Crawford. He was a 1st Corporal, later promoted to 3rd Sgt. Died June 9, 1864.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON BENNETT:** Private, Company H. Lancaster Invincibles. Captain Amos McManus. Wounded at Chickamauga.

William Ruffin Bennett, son of Simon (1799-1868) was born in Lancaster County, S. C., May 9, 1828 and died there June 22, 1906. He married in 1855, Comfort Mackey who died March 1861. On April 6, 1862, he married her sister Elizabeth Mackey. Mr. Bennett was a planter. He enlisted April, 1862, in Company H, 4th. S. C. Cavalry, Hamptons Brigade and was discharged at Greensboro, N. C. April 26, 1865.

Children: (1st. wife)

- I. Andrew J. Bennett, born May 1, 1856, married Ella Crowell.
- II. William Perry Bennett, born Jan. 28, 1858, married Leila Josey (see later)
- III. Robert Simon Bennett, born Dec. 19, 1860. Unmarried.  
Children: (2nd. wife)
- IV. Thomas Bennett, born July 19, 1865, married Nancy Hunter Bailey
- V. Charles Davis Bennett, born Feb. 17, 1868, married Mamie Clifton.
- VI. Mary Lenora Bennett, born Oct. 17, 1870, married Judson Beckham.
- VII. Sara Elizabeth Bennett, born April 18, 1876, married Walter H. Terry.
- VIII. Lucie Amanda Bennett, born April 12, 1879, married Judson Bell.
- IX. Daisy Bennett, born Feb. 25, 1882, married Richard Baxter Robinson.

William Perry Bennett, born Jan. 28, 1858, died Feb. 13, 1943, married Leila Josey Aug. 3, 1866. He moved to Lancaster

in 1880 where he was a merchant and grocer until his death. His children were:

1. Carl Granson, born Dec. 4, 1892, married Estaline McCain.
2. Lucius Martin, born Dec. 14, 1894, married Mary Costner.
3. Perry Belle, born Feb. 16, 1898, married Benjamin Clyburn Hough.

Mrs. Hough is a member of the Waxhaws Chapter D. A. R. and the N. S. D. of the Colonial Wars, #3566 on the record of Thomas Bennett in the House of Burgesses, 1632.

Nancy Jane Bennett, who died Dec. 15, 1819, was the daughter of Elizabeth (Beckham) and Reuben Bennett. She married Thomas Merritt and had a son, Thomas Merritt, born in 1796 in York County, S. C., and died there 1874. His daughter, Mary Martha Merrett who died in Orangeburg, S. C., in 1891, married Benjamin Jefferson Warren, born in York County, S. C. and died in Oconee, S. C. 1901.

Benjamin Claussen Warren, son of Mary Martha (Merritt) and Benjamin Jefferson Warren, was born in York County, S. C. August 3, 1861, and died there Dec. 3, 1913. On August 19, 1889, he married Mary Felts who was born in York County, S. C. May 21, 1861, and died in Gaston County, N. C., April 21, 1943. They were the parents of Florence Warren, who married A. M. Spencer, of Gastonia, N. C., where she now lives.