

## Chapter 3

### The Line of 1.1.1 William Bynum (c1690-c1760), grandson of John Bynum

This line is continued from Chapter 2.

- 1.1.1. **William Bynum** (c1690 – c1762) Because he does not appear as a tithable through 1704 (which is the last available Surry tithables list) we can conclude that he was born after June 1688. Both John Bynum and his brother James Bynum named their eldest sons William, thus it's not clear which early references apply to this William Bynum and which apply to his first cousin of the same name. The first reference of which we can be reasonably certain is his appearance as a juror on 18 December 1717.<sup>1</sup> Jury service was a privilege reserved for freeholders, and since his cousin did not yet own land, this record would seem to be for the son of John Bynum. Sometime in late 1724 or early 1725, he married Elizabeth Sugars Fort, the young widow of Elias Fort Jr. She had presented the initial inventory of Elias Fort on 20 May 1724, but by the time she presented a supplemental inventory on 10 July 1725 she had become "Elizabeth Bynum".<sup>2</sup> She was later called "Elizabeth Bynum" in the will of her father John Sugars written on 1 December 1726.<sup>3</sup> She can be positively identified as the wife of this particular William Bynum, for on 28 November 1761 her son by her first marriage, John Fort of Halifax County, North Carolina deeded eleven slaves to "my mother Elizabeth Bynum of Southampton County in Virginia."<sup>4</sup>

When his father died intestate in 1715, William Bynum inherited his father's land on Pigeon Swamp although he evidently left the area within a few years. As late as 1728 a deed refers to that land as William Bynum's.<sup>5</sup> He sold that inherited parcel in 1730.<sup>6</sup> By that time he had moved south into what would later become Sussex County. On 16 July 1722 William Bynum had bought 60 acres south of the Blackwater River, part of a 139-acre patent to Richard Ham located a few miles west of the modern border with Southampton County.<sup>7</sup> He received a patent for 220 acres adjoining that 60-acre parcel on 13 October 1727.<sup>8</sup> [By this time, his first cousin William Bynum had moved to North Carolina, meaning that all subsequent references in Virginia are to this man.] On 17 March 1728/9, William Bynum and Mary Evans, widow of John Evans, sold a parcel described as 105 acres of Bynum's patent and the remaining 79 acres of Richard Ham's patent.<sup>9</sup> This appears to be a joint deed for the convenience of the buyer rather than an indication of a Bynum-Evans relationship.<sup>10</sup> On 9 November 1736 William Bynum of Isle of Wight and his brother John Bynum of Surry jointly sold the remaining 175 acres, described as the 60 acres of

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<sup>1</sup> Surry County Orders 1713-1718, p153

<sup>2</sup> Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 7, p535 and p593.

<sup>3</sup> Isle of Wight County Will Book 3, p45.

<sup>4</sup> Southampton County Deed Book 3, p129.

<sup>5</sup> Surry Deed Book 7, p862.

<sup>6</sup> Surry County Deed Book 8, p16.

<sup>7</sup> Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 7, p409.

<sup>8</sup> Virginia Patent Book 13, p254.

<sup>9</sup> Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 7, p918.

<sup>10</sup> William Bynum had bought 60 acres of Ham's patent in 1722 and John Evans had bought the remaining 79 acres in 1726. The will of John Evans (proved in July 1727) appointed his wife Mary executrix and directed her to sell his land and divide the proceeds between herself and his three children. I would note that Mary Evans signed this deed with a "W" mark - or perhaps an upside-down "M". The Mary Evans who filed the inventory of John Evans (on 18 Oct 1727) used a sideways "E" mark for her signature. The marks are similar but the clerk entered them quite differently – whether they are the same Mary Evans or two different ones is hard to say with certainty.

Ham's patent which William Bynum had bought in 1722 and the remaining 115 acres of William Bynum's patent.<sup>11</sup>

William Bynum had by then moved several miles further south into the part of Isle of Wight south of the Nottoway River which later became Southampton County. On 26 August 1734 he had bought 215 acres from John Cain in present Southampton County.<sup>12</sup> He added an adjoining 225 acres by patent dated 1 June 1750.<sup>13</sup> He and his wife Elizabeth sold this entire 440 acres on 19 April 1754.<sup>14</sup> William Bynum died intestate by 9 December 1762 when the Southampton court ordered an appraisal.<sup>15</sup> The appraisal was recorded eighteen months later.<sup>16</sup> The widow Elizabeth Bynum was administrator, and recorded accountings of the estate as late as 10 June 1770.<sup>17</sup>

Elizabeth Bynum herself left a will in Southampton County written on 3 July 1771 and proved on 3 July 1773 which named most of their children.<sup>18</sup> Her will left four slaves to her son William Bynum, two slaves to her son Benjamin Bynum, three slaves to her daughter Abigail Williamson, and the residual estate to son Michael Bynum. Specific bequests of one slave each were made to grandsons Cordall Norfleet Bynum and Benne Bynum (with reversion to granddaughter Millie Bynum). Abigail Williamson's three slaves were to revert to her children Colin, Temperance, and Priscilla Whitehead and Robert Mickelberry Williamson upon her death. William Bynum, Michael Bynum, and William Blunt were named executors.

- 1.1.1.1. **Drury Bynum** (c1725 – 1761) Having predeceased both his parents at a fairly young age, he is mentioned infrequently in the records. Though how he acquired it is unclear, he appears to have occupied land in Southampton County nearly adjacent his father which is mentioned in a deed of 12 March 1750/1 by Robert Bryan.<sup>19</sup> Drury Bynum married Jennett Turner, daughter of Simon Turner whose will dated 7 July 1761 gives to "my daughter Jennett Bynum" four slaves which at her death were to descend to "her children Mille, Turner, Benne, and Sugars."<sup>20</sup> It also devised to Turner Bynum the land "on which my daughter Jennett Bynum now lives." It appears that Drury Bynum, or at least his widow, had lived on one of his father-in-law's tracts in Brunswick County, Virginia.

Drury Bynum had died intestate just a few months before his father-in-law Simon Turner wrote his will. He was alive as late as 29 February 1760 when he and Simon Turner Sr. and Jr. were appraisers of the estate of Mary Lucas and when he made purchases at the estate sale of William Lissay.<sup>21</sup> He was dead by 23 February 1761 when John Little was appointed his administrator.<sup>22</sup> Little presented the inventory of the estate in Brunswick County on 27 July 1761.<sup>23</sup> Oddly, the administrator had been sued by both his securities in

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<sup>11</sup> Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 8, p643. Why John Bynum participated in this deed is unclear. Perhaps William Bynum had sold him some interest in the land, or leased part of it., in an unrecorded deed.

<sup>12</sup> Isle of Wight Deed Book 4, p363.

<sup>13</sup> Virginia Patent Book 30, p110-111.

<sup>14</sup> Southampton County Deed Book 1, p47-48.

<sup>15</sup> Southampton County Orders 1759-63, p122.

<sup>16</sup> Southampton County Will Book 2, p81.

<sup>17</sup> Southampton County Will Book 2, p232.

<sup>18</sup> Southampton County Will Book 3, p64.

<sup>19</sup> Southampton County Deed Book 1, pp188.

<sup>20</sup> Southampton County Will Book 1, pp410.

<sup>21</sup> Brunswick County Will Book 3, p327 and p378.

<sup>22</sup> Brunswick County Administrators Bonds. Louis Dupree and Simon Turner were his securities.

<sup>23</sup> Brunswick County Will Book 3, p379.

Southampton County on 14 May 1761, though there is no further mention of the nature of the suits.<sup>24</sup> Drury Bynum evidently had only the four children named in his father-in-law's 1761 will, who were perhaps listed in birth order: Millie Bynum, Turner Bynum, Benne Bynum, and Sugars Bynum. His mother's 1771 will mentions two of the children, Benne and Millie.

1.1.1.1.1. **Millie Bynum** (c1750? - ?) She was mentioned in the wills of both her grandparents Simon Turner and Elizabeth Bynum. Simon Turner's 1761 will lists her first among the children of his widowed daughter Jennett Bynum, thus she may have been the eldest child.<sup>25</sup> Elizabeth Bynum's 1771 will gives a slave to Benne Bynum with reversion to "Milly" Bynum, indicating she was still alive but unmarried in 1771.<sup>26</sup> We have no further record of her.

1.1.1.1.2. **Turner Bynum** (c1753 – 12 September 1820) His grandfather Simon Turner's 1761 will left him the land where his mother lived in Brunswick County, and his uncle Michael Bynum's will left him a slave. He was commissioned a captain of militia in Brunswick County on 24 July 1780.<sup>27</sup> In 1781 he served as a captain in the militia of adjoining Northampton County, North Carolina under his father-in-law. On 22 August 1782 he was commissioned as a captain in the Greenville County militia.<sup>28</sup> He appears on Greenville tax lists from 1782 through 1798, and in the 1783 state census headed a household of six whites and 19 slaves.

Turner Bynum married Mary Atherton about 1782 judging from the apparent birth dates of his children. His father-in-law Jephtha Atherton wrote his will in Northampton County on 19 January 1787, probated the following June, making bequests to his grandchildren Francis Atherton Bynum and Drewry Bynum, sons of his daughter Mary Bynum.<sup>29</sup> (Jephtha Atherton had been a member of North Carolina's first independent Congress in 1776 and Northampton's initial Lt. Colonel of militia. Mary was a child of his second marriage to Elizabeth Thorpe.<sup>30</sup>) Following the war, on 28 June 1787, Turner was commissioned as Major in Greenville County.<sup>31</sup> He was recommended as a Lt. Colonel in 1791, and confirmed the following year.<sup>32</sup> (The post was apparently eliminated, for he was later mentioned as a Major again.)

He appears in the 1798 Southampton tax list, but had "removed from the state" by 25 April 1799 when a militia replacement was appointed by the Greenville court.<sup>33</sup> Turner had moved back into Northampton County, North Carolina, from

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<sup>24</sup> Southampton County Court Orders 1759-1763, p106 mentions separate suits by Louis Dupree and by Simon Turner vs. John Little, administrator of Drury Bynum.

<sup>25</sup> Southampton County Will Book 1, pp410.

<sup>26</sup> Southampton County Will Book 3, p64.

<sup>27</sup> [Virginia Military Records](#), p78.

<sup>28</sup> Greenville County Order Book 1, p36.

<sup>29</sup> Northampton County Will Book 2 (1760-1792), pp2-5.

<sup>30</sup> Jephtha Atherton had married Elizabeth Thorpe in Southampton County by bond of 11 March 1763. She was called "Betty Atherton" in the will of her father Timothy Thorpe dated a few months later on 3 September 1763. Her brother Timothy Thorpe Jr.'s 1776 Southampton will made a bequest to her daughter Dorothy Atherton.

<sup>31</sup> Greenville County Order Book 1, p332.

<sup>32</sup> Greenville County Order Book 2, p80, p118

<sup>33</sup> Greenville County Order Book 2, p607.

which he and his wife Mary sold his land in Greensville on 8 January 1800.<sup>34</sup> The 1800 Northampton census shows an older woman in the household, perhaps either his mother or mother-in-law.<sup>35</sup> The 1810 census shows three males, but no females, still in the household, with sons Francis and Drury heading their own households.<sup>36</sup> Sometime after the 1810 census he removed to Rapides Parish, Louisiana. In November 1817 his wife Mary was granted a divorce *a mensa et thoro* by the North Carolina Legislature, on the grounds that her husband “has left her and now resides somewhere in the State of Louisiana”.<sup>37</sup> He appears on the 1820 census of Rapides Parish as a single male, with seven slaves. A death notice in the *Louisiana Herald*, states: “Turner Bynum, a native of Greensville County, Virginia, died on September 12, 1820, aged 67 years...” If any probate records for him exist in Rapides Parish, they were not found.

The 1783 state census, which shows Turner Bynum heading a household of six whites, suggests the possibility of an earlier marriage. Since we can identify only one child from the marriage to Mary Atherton who might have been alive by the time of that census, Turner may have had additional children by an earlier wife. One of them is tentatively identified as the last child below.

1.1.1.1.2.1. **Francis Atherton Bynum** (c1783 – 1830s) Apparently the eldest son of the marriage to Mary Atherton, he was surely the male aged 16-26 in his father’s 1800 household. By 1810 Francis was head of his own household which included 35 slaves.<sup>38</sup> He served in the House of Commons from Northampton County in 1807 and 1808, but moved to Louisiana with his father. He and his brother Wade are both listed as privates in a Mississippi War of 1812 company.<sup>39</sup> Francis is also listed as Louisiana soldier in the War of 1812.<sup>40</sup> He appears in the 1820 and 1830 censuses of Rapides Parish, but apparently died before 1840. The 1810 and 1820 censuses show two younger males in the household; whether they were children of a first marriage, younger brothers, or unrelated persons is uncertain.<sup>41</sup> (It seems likely that one of them was his younger brother Jephtha and the other his presumed son Drury A. Bynum.)

He married Eliza Martin in Rapides Parish, perhaps as his second wife, and the 1830 census suggests that she bore him a son and three daughters.<sup>42</sup> The 1908 letter by Wade Hampton Bynum III (see below) states that a cousin named “Frank... left no heirs.” This apparently refers to a different Francis Bynum (see 1.2.4), not to Francis Atherton Bynum. I note that the 1850 census of Rapides

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<sup>34</sup> Greensville County Deed Book 2, pp596.

<sup>35</sup> 1800 Northampton County census, p429: Turner Bynum 3111011011.

<sup>36</sup> 1810 Northampton County census, p716: Turner Bynum 11101-00001-25

<sup>37</sup> *North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal*, Vol. 24, p384, p391.

<sup>38</sup> 1810 Northampton County census, p714 Francis A Bynum 01110-00000-38.

<sup>39</sup> Mississippi Territory in the War of 1812, Mrs. Dunbar Rowland, p163.

<sup>40</sup> Louisiana Soldiers of 1812, Marion John Bennett Pierson, p20.

<sup>41</sup> 1820 Rapides Parish, p140: Francis A. Binum 000220-20100-108.

<sup>42</sup> 1830 Rapides Parish: Francis A. Bynum 1000011-210010001

Parish shows Eliza Bryce (she had apparently remarried to James G. Bryce and been widowed again) with three Bynum children in her household: **Mary Bynum** (c1828), **Matilda Bynum** (c1831), and **Ann Eliza Bynum** (c1833). A **John Bynum** (c1839), perhaps another son, was in the neighboring household of Polycarpe LaMothe.

1.1.1.1.2.1.1. **Drury A. Bynum** (1805 – 10 January 1836) ?? The 1820 census shows Francis A. Bynum with two males aged 16-26 in his household. One of them was apparently the male aged 20-30 who was in his 1830 household. This was perhaps the Drury A. Bynum whose death, at the age of 30, was recorded in New Orleans on the above date.

1.1.1.1.2.2. **Drewry S. Bynum** (1787 – 22 October 1837) He appears in records as both Drew and Drewry, and (like at least one other Bynum) seems to have used Drew as a nickname. Jephtha Atherton's will calls him "Drewry Bynum." It is likely he was named for his grandfather Drury Bynum and his middle initial "S" in a few records probably stood for "Sugars". He was evidently the male aged 10-16 in Turner Bynum's 1800 household. By the 1810 census, he was in Nash County, North Carolina enumerated as "Drewry Bynum", he and his wife both aged 16-26 with one male under 10 in his household and a female over 45. His ownership of 35 slaves virtually assures that he was indeed a son of Turner Bynum. An 1811 deed for land on Swift Creek refers to the land of "Drewry Bynum", though I did not locate his acquisition of that land.<sup>43</sup> (Swift Creek, however, is mainly in Edgecombe County, with roughly ten miles in Nash County.) He is in the 1820 Nash County census as Drew S. Bynum; he and his wife both 16-26, three males under 10, the older female over 45, and 38 slaves. On 29 December 1828, "Drew S. Bynum" and his wife Susan sold their land in Nash County as residents of Lawrence County, Alabama.<sup>44</sup>

He owned a large plantation on the county line between Franklin and Lawrence counties. In the 1830 census he is listed as the owner of 22 slaves in Franklin County but he and his family are enumerated in Lawrence County with another 61 slaves. (The family consisted of one male 10-15 and two males 15-20.) On 16 September 1835 the *Huntsville Democrat* listed him as president of the county's Committee of Vigilance. He is buried in the Bynum Cemetery in Lawrence County as "Drew S. Bynum", as is at least one of his children. His wife Susan appears to be in the 1840 household of her son Oakley H. Bynum, which also included two additional males (all three aged 20-30). Susan was in the 1850 and 1860 households of

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<sup>43</sup> Nash County Deed Book 5, p221.

<sup>44</sup> Nash County Deed Book 12, p463.

Oakley H. Bynum, aged 60 and 70 respectively. Drury Sugars Bynum left a will in 1837 disposing of his considerable estate.<sup>45</sup> Apart from a life estate to his wife Susan, the estate was distributed among three sons: Frederick W. Bynum, Junias A. Bynum, and Oakley H. Bynum. His wife, according to family records, was Susan Peabody.<sup>46</sup>

(Note that Reason Bynum, a very distant cousin, had settled in Lawrence County about ten years before Drury Bynum. Reason Bynum had four sons, three of whom lived in Lawrence County. The presence of two distinct but unrelated Bynum families in the county has long been a source of confusion to descendants.)

1.1.1.1.2.2.1. **Frederick W. Bynum** (c1814 – 1870s?) He inherited his father's plantation in Franklin County, Alabama. He appears in the 1840 census of Franklin County as the owner of 68 slaves. The entry is blank for white persons, indicating that he himself did not live there (meaning that he was probably one of the three males 20-30 in his brother's 1840 household, evidently still residing in his family's home place.) In 1850 he was listed in Franklin County as F. W. Bynum, age 36, with a wife Cornelia and two children under 4. The 1850 Franklin County slave census shows him with 78 slaves and the agricultural census shows his as the owner of 2,177 acres. Although I did not find him or his family in the 1860 census, the 1860 slave schedule lists him with 133 slaves in Mississippi Township, Desha County, Arkansas. In the 1870 census he was living in adjoining Arkansas County, Arkansas, listed as age 54. His widow Cornelia was living with her son Robert Bynum in 1880 in Desha County. Both he and his children consistently gave his birth place as North Carolina. From censuses, his children were Robert Bynum (c1846), called Robin Bynum later in life, Frederick Bynum (c1849), Harry Bynum (c1853), Florence Bynum (c1856), and Belle Bynum (c1862).

1.1.1.1.2.2.2. **Junius Atherton Bynum** (c1814 - 20 May 1853) He married in Lawrence County on 13 March 1837 to Margaret J. Taylor (who used her middle name

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<sup>45</sup> Lawrence County Inventories and Wills Book D, pp337.

<sup>46</sup> His will refers to a bequest to son Junias by his grandmother "Hines", apparently meaning Susan's mother. It is not clear whether Susan's mother had remarried to a Hine or not.

“Josephine” in other records).<sup>47</sup> (The family Bible of their daughter Margaret Bynum Pointer gives the marriage date as four days later, on 17 March 1837. It also gives her parents as Robert Taylor and Margaret Saunders.) He appears in the 1840 and 1850 census of Lawrence County, but according to one record, was killed in a street fight a few years later.<sup>48</sup> According to the daughter’s family Bible their children were: **Junius A. Bynum**<sup>49</sup> (29 September 1843), **Margaret Josephine Bynum** (9 November 1848, who married Philip Pointer), **Burt Bynum** (9 January 1846), and **Laura Matilda Bynum** (17 December 1853, who married Bolling Tabb). His widow survived him and died 29 July 1879 according to the Bible.

1.1.1.1.2.2.3. **Oakley H. Bynum** (3 August 1817 – 22 July 1879) He was apparently the youngest son, and he and his wife Effie L. McDonald are also buried in the Bynum Cemetery along with his father. [Note that the 1850-60 censuses, when he gave his age as 30 and 40, suggest his birth year was 1819 rather than 1817, though he gave his age as 52 in 1870 and a newspaper death notice gave his age as 61.] He inherited the home place from his father and was listed in the 1850 census with 151 slaves. He is mentioned briefly as the son of Drew S. Bynum who “came from North Carolina” in an Alabama history.<sup>50</sup> He became a prominent Lawrence County citizen, elected as a state representative in 1839 and 1840, and state senator in 1857 and 1859.<sup>51</sup> From censuses, his children were **Mary Bynum** (c1844), **Oakley H. Bynum** (1847), **Effie L. Bynum** (c1848), **Ann Bynum** (c1852), **Drury Bynum** (c1855), **Willie Bynum** (c1857), **Susan Bynum** (c1860), and **Henry Bynum** (c1864).

1.1.1.1.2.3. **Wade Hampton Bynum** (c1792 – 15 May 1868) He was apparently named after Wade Hampton (see elsewhere for a connection to a different Bynum line), possibly as a result of his father’s military service. Like his namesake, he was devoted to horseracing and is mentioned in several books on 19<sup>th</sup> century horses

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<sup>47</sup> Early Settlers of Alabama, James Edmonds Saunders (1899), p322 mentions her family, and her children by Junius A. Bynum. It also identifies her as a published poet who wrote under the name “Dixie”.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, p322.

<sup>49</sup> See Early Settlers of Alabama, James Edmonds Saunders (1899), pp169-170 for the story that he never returned from the Civil War and was presumed dead.

<sup>50</sup> Early Settlers of Alabama, James Edmonds Saunders (1899), p229.

<sup>51</sup> Alabama Records, Pauline Jones Gandrud, Vol. 66, p97.

and horsemen, particularly as the owner of Walk-in-the-Water, a horse who won races in several states. He and his brother Francis are both listed as privates in the same unit of Mississippi soldiers in the War of 1812, and supposedly participated in the Battle of New Orleans.<sup>52</sup> Wade also appears in both Louisiana and Northampton County (NC) records during the 1820s, and it's not clear where he made his home.<sup>53</sup> However, Wade appears in the Rapides Parish 1830 census, as head of a household of two males aged 30-40 (the second male's identity is unknown.) He married later that year in Rapides parish to Caroline LaMothe, daughter of Polycarpe LaMothe and Editha Wells.

Like many of this line, Wade was a lawyer, planter, and politician. In the latter endeavor, he was not as successful as most, being unsuccessful in his campaign for the Louisiana House. However, he was elected to an 1835 committee to pursue the independence of Texas, and apparently owned land in or near Columbia, Texas. Two of his descendants were early mayors of New Orleans. He died at the home of his daughter Mary Editha, wife of Alexander Keene Richards, at Transylvania in East Carroll Parish. The *Louisiana Democrat* reported his death "aged 76 years." His widow lived another nineteen years, dying on 6 May 1887 at Mary Editha's home which was by then in Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky. The *Georgetown Times* reported her death as "a descendant of one of the old French families of Louisiana, the widow of Col. Wade Hampton Bynum..." The *Baton Rouge Advocate* also reported her death, and added a list of the children of Wade H. Bynum and Caroline.

In 1908 a grandson, Wade Hampton Bynum, wrote a letter to a distant cousin Edwin A. Bynum [a son of 1.1.2.2.3.6] relating his family's history in Louisiana. This letter is reproduced in the Appendix, as it contains much useful genealogical information.

He appears at least twice in records as "Wade H. T. Bynum" and that third given name may have been "Thomas", for his son Wade Hampton Bynum Jr. chose to be known as "Tom". Wade Hampton Bynum and Caroline LaMothe had six children: **Where did I get the birth dates?**

1.1.1.1.2.3.1. **Wade Hampton Bynum Jr.** (1831-1881) known as "Tom." He last appears in the 1880 census of East Baton Rouge with his wife Clara and five children. n

1.1.1.1.2.3.2. **Turner LaMothe Bynum** (1833 – childhood) He and his brother Samuel both died of yellow fever,

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<sup>52</sup> Mississippi Territory in the War of 1812, Mrs. Dunbar Rowland, p163.

<sup>53</sup> He appears selling a slave in Texas in 1819 as a North Carolina native, but he is mentioned in Halifax histories as his brother's defender in the 1825 election riot. It's not clear where he was for the 1820 census.

according to the 1908 letter.

1.1.1.1.2.3.3. **Samuel Atherton Bynum** (1835 – childhood) He and his brother Turner both died of yellow fever, according to the 1908 letter.

1.1.1.1.2.3.4. **Mary Editha Bynum** (1837) who married Walter Overton Winn, then Alexander Keene Richards,

1.1.1.1.2.3.5. **Emily Elizabeth Bynum** (1839) who married Dr. Colin Beverly Buckner, and

1.1.1.1.2.3.6. **Caroline Atherton Bynum** (1842) who married William Bodine Keene (in a double wedding in Kentucky with her sister.)

1.1.1.1.2.4. **Jesse Atherton Bynum** (23 May 1797 – 23 September 1868) Although Jesse was married twice, he had no children. While he left no descendants, he was one of the most interesting Bynum characters and worth more than a few words here. Whether he ever went to Louisiana with his father is unclear, but after college in New York and New Jersey he lived in what was then the independent borough of Halifax, North Carolina, from which he was elected in 1823 as a state representative at the age of 26. A 1918 history says that Jesse A. Bynum “*was born in Northampton County and educated at Union College, New York, but came to Halifax quite early in life and began the practice of law. He represented the borough of Halifax in the General Assembly in 1823 and 1824 and again in 1827 and 1828. In 1825, he and Robert Potter were opposing candidates, and so warm did the campaign become that on election day the voting was broken up by a street fight between the adherents of the two candidates. Consequently, there was no election and no representative from the town that year... In 1833, Bynum became a candidate for Congress; and conducted such a brilliant campaign, he was elected by a big majority over his Whig opponent. He was re-elected continuously until 1841, when he retired to private life and removed to Louisiana. While in Congress he had two personal difficulties, one with Congressman Jenifer, of Maryland, resulting in a duel, which terminated, after several ineffectual shots, in a reconciliation; and another, on the floor of the House, with Congressman Garland of Louisiana. His career after his retirement from Congress is unknown.*”<sup>54</sup> He had actually attempted an earlier duel in Halifax against Robert Potter, borrowing pistols from his brother-in-law John D. Amis. The later duel with Rep. Daniel Jenifer of Maryland was the last duel held on the famous Bladensburg dueling field north of Washington – six shots were exchanged, all of which missed.

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<sup>54</sup> History of Halifax County, W. C. Allen (1918), p186-7.

A somewhat different set of facts is found in a biography of members of Congress, which states that he was “*born in Halifax County, N.C., May 23, 1797; attended Princeton College in 1818 and 1819; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Halifax, N.C.; member of the House of Commons of North Carolina in 1823, 1824, and 1827-1830; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-third and to the three succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1833-March 3, 1841); moved to Alexandria, Rapides Parish, La., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits; died in Alexandria, La., September 23, 1868; interment in Rapides Cemetery, Pineville, La.*”<sup>55</sup>

There are numerous other references to him, one stating that he was “a spitfire Democrat” and anti-abolitionist, and adding a reference to a fistfight on the floor of Congress with Rep. Rice Garland of Louisiana.<sup>56</sup> While a state representative, he was described as “a man of rather nervous manner and movement, a ready smiler and scowler, quick to warm friendship or bitter enmity” and of one of his speeches in Congress John Quincy Adams wrote that “Bynum spoke nearly four hours, with all his characteristic venom and vehemence and his usual disregard of truth.”<sup>57</sup>

While in Washington, he married Maria Funston on 19 March 1835.<sup>58</sup> She died eighteen months later, on 15 September 1836.<sup>59</sup> Jesse married in Rapides Parish, Louisiana on 28 June 1839 to Emeline Bray, the widow of Sterling G. Bray (thought to have been a Gill).<sup>60</sup> Jesse was still “of North Carolina” when he sold two town lots in Halifax town on 1 June 1839.<sup>61</sup> After retiring from Congress in 1841, Jesse moved permanently to Rapides Parish, joining several of his brothers and other relatives. He continued in public service, becoming a member of the first Board of Administrators of the Louisiana State Seminary (later LSU). In that capacity he bitterly opposed the appointment of William Tecumseh Sherman as the first superintendent, calling him “a son-in-law of that damned black-hearted Black Republican, Tom Ewing of Ohio.” His monument in the Rapides Cemetery is surely the wordiest among the Bynums: “*Sacred to the memory of Hon. Jesse Atherton Bynum, a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey. Born May 23, 1797. Died September 23, 1868. Aged 71 years. For eighteen years he served his country faithfully, both in the halls of his native state, North Carolina, and in those of the National Congress. Failing health at*

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<sup>55</sup> Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1949, p930.

<sup>56</sup> Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, William S. Powell ed. (1979), Vol. 1, p294.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> The *Western Carolinian*, one of many newspapers reporting the marriage, stated that she was the daughter of “the late Oliver Funsten of Virginia.”

<sup>59</sup> Reported by the *Western Carolinian*.

<sup>60</sup> *NC Genealogical Society Journal*, Vol. 15, p227 as reported in the *Albemarle Sentinel*. Also reported by the *Western Carolinian* and other newspapers.

<sup>61</sup> Halifax County Deed Book 30, p255.

*last compelled him at last to retire from public life and he selected Louisiana as his home, where he spent the remainder of his days, ardent in his attachments, sincere in his politics, and devoted to his love for his country. He leaves behind him many admirers of his genius and his work.”*

- 1.1.1.1.2.5. **Jeptha Atherton Bynum** (c1796 – 1825) He neither married nor had children. He evidently did not join his father in Louisiana for a few years. He was still residing in Northampton County in 1817, and attended the University of North Carolina the same year according to university archives. He seems likely to have been in his brother Francis’s 1820 household in Rapides Parish. He attended his brother’s law school, Union College, in 1822, and died in Alexandria, Virginia in 1825.<sup>62</sup>
- 1.1.1.1.2.6. **Emily Bynum** (c1785? – by1820) She married John Thomas Branch of Southampton County in Northampton County, North Carolina. The marriage return was dated 27 October 1807, but the *Raleigh Register* reported the marriage date as 8 October 1808. They had two children, **John Thomas Branch** (born 22 November 1811, who later married his cousin Eliza Jane Jordan) and **Mary A. Branch** (born 22 December 1813, who married Nathaniel Williams on 29 October 1827). Emily is said to have died when her children were quite young.
- 1.1.1.1.2.7. **Elizabeth Bynum** (c1785 - by1840) She married John Dillard Amis, son of William Amis, by bond dated 3 December 1807, the return dated 10 December 1807, in Northampton County. The *Raleigh Register* also reported the marriage. A brief biography was found in an unpublished manuscript in the NC Archives.<sup>63</sup> They moved to Mississippi in the mid-1830s, where John D. Amis appears in the 1840 census of Lowndes County. An extensive collection of family papers in the UNC library establishes that they had a son **Thomas Amis** of Lowndes County, and a son **Junius Amis** of New Orleans. Other children suggested by censuses are unknown to me. John D. Amis, a Northampton horse breeder who owned a very famous racehorse, is also mentioned in a book written by a descendant.<sup>64</sup>
- 1.1.1.1.2.8. **Turner Bynum** (17 November 1777 – 25 December 1828) It is not at all certain that he belongs in this family, though it seems highly plausible that he was a son of Turner Bynum by a marriage prior to Mary Atherton. Whoever his parents, a grandchild identified him as having been born in Southampton County, significantly limiting the

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<sup>62</sup> Union University : centennial catalog, 1795-1895, of the officers and alumni of Union College in the city of Schenectady, N.Y., (TroyTimes Printing House, 1895), p24. This notes his death in 1825.

<sup>63</sup> The Amis Family, Stuart H. Hill, a typewritten manuscript evidently dated in the late 1930s.

<sup>64</sup> The Life and Times of Sir Archie: The Story of America's Greatest Thoroughbred, Elizabeth Hooper Blanchard.

possibilities. (For a more thorough explanation of the rationale for this conclusion, see the Appendix.)

He married “the amiable and agreeable Miss Elizabeth Miller” in Charleston, South Carolina on 13 August 1799, according to *The South Carolina Gazette*. Elizabeth was the daughter of John Miller and Catherine Long of Charleston.<sup>65</sup> Turner and his wife may have been in the 1800 Charleston household of his father-in-law (which contains a male and female aged 16-26 otherwise unaccounted for.) The baptisms of four of his children are recorded in Charleston, as noted below, between November 1801 and September 1810. Sometime after 1810 he moved south to Richland County, South Carolina and settled in the state capital of Columbia where he was enumerated in the 1820 census. The *Southern Patriot* reported his death in Columbia on Christmas Day 1828.

A 1905 history of Columbia describes his widow Elizabeth as “*a motherly widow who was beloved by everybody, maintained herself and her two daughters by carrying on a small millinery establishment... for a number of years prior to 1845... several descendants of good old Mrs. Bynum reside in Columbia.*”<sup>66</sup> It goes on to recount the tragic deaths of her sons Turner and Alfred. Elizabeth’s mother, Catherine Long Miller, named Elizabeth Bynum in her will in 1844.<sup>67</sup> By 1850 Elizabeth was operating Columbia’s first female orphan’s home in Pickens Street, where the 1850 census shows her with six female orphans and two of her unmarried daughters. She died on 28 October 1851, the *Southern Christian Advocate* reporting her death as “*Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bynum, relict of the late Turner Bynum, in the 70<sup>th</sup> year of her age.*”

For more, see the Appendix to this Chapter.

1.1.1.1.2.8.1. **Louisa Caroline Bynum** (c1801 – 13 October 1865) She was baptized at the Independent Congregational Church in Charleston, South Carolina on 5 November 1801.<sup>68</sup> She did not marry, appearing in her mother’s household in 1850, age 51. In 1860 she was in the household of her sister Francis Morgan, her age given as 55. The death of “Miss Louisa Bynum” was reported in Columbia on 13 October 1865.<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>65</sup> *The Long Family*, Eytive Long Evans (1956), p171.

<sup>66</sup> *Memorabilia and Anecdotal Reminiscences of Columbia, S. C.*..., Julian A. Selby (1905), p73. This calls her “Sarah” Bynum, but also identifies her as the mother of Turner and Alfred.

<sup>67</sup> Charleston Will Book I-J, pp355.

<sup>68</sup> *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, Vol. 33, p311.

<sup>69</sup> Record of Deaths in Columbia, South Carolina, 1859-1877, p70.

1.1.1.1.2.8.2. **Alfred Bynum** (c1805 - 27 March 1836) He was baptized at the Independent Congregational Church in Charleston, South Carolina on 24 June 1805.<sup>70</sup> Like his brother Turner, Alfred was a poet and lawyer.<sup>71</sup> According to several records, he died at the Goliad massacre on 27 March 1836.<sup>72</sup> Texas bounty land warrants indicate that he had enlisted in Captain Pettus' company under Fannin just a month earlier on 25 February 1836. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bynum, collected his pay. The heirs of Alfred Bynum received a warrant on 25 January 1838 for 1920 acres as a result of this service, which was granted in Erath County, Texas on 6 October 1851.<sup>73</sup> Two additional grants in Erath County and Hartley County were made in 1861 and 1875.<sup>74</sup> He never married, and his heirs were his mother and siblings.<sup>75</sup>

1.1.1.1.2.8.3. **Turner Bynum** (c1808 – 16 August 1832) He was apparently a twin of John Augustus Bynum, both baptized 16 July 1808.<sup>76</sup> Turner Bynum was unmarried and childless, but his story is a particularly interesting one. Turner was a published poet<sup>77</sup> and was described as “a brilliant writer.”<sup>78</sup> An ardent states rights advocate, in 1832 he was induced to move to Greenville to become the editor of a new nullification newspaper, the *Southern Sentinel*. In response to one of his first editorials, Benjamin F. Perry, editor of the Unionist *Greenville Mountaineer*, challenged him to a duel in which young Turner Bynum was fatally wounded.<sup>79</sup> The duel took place on the Tugaloo River in Old Pendleton District, and Turner Bynum, who died the next day, was interred at the famous Old Stone Church. A detailed account of the duel appears in a biography of Benjamin F. Perry, who memorialized his opponent as “a young

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<sup>70</sup> *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, Vol. 34, p48.

<sup>71</sup> *The Old Stone Church, Oconee County, South Carolina*, Richard Newman Brackett, ed. (1905), p180.

<sup>72</sup> *History of Texas*, Volume 1 (1892) John Henry Brown, p625 lists A. Bynum as a private in Capt. Pettus' company massacred at Goliad. *Reminiscences of Fifty Years in Texas*, John J. Linn (1883) lists him as well.

<sup>73</sup> Certificate #2003.

<sup>74</sup> Certificates #288 (1476 acres in Erath County 25 February 1861) and #111 (622 acres in Hartley County 4 May 1875).

<sup>75</sup> His heirs included Benjamin Bynum, Louisa Bynum, Sarah Bynum, Virginia C. Bowman, Elizabeth Chase, I.C. Morgan and Theodore E. Smith.

<sup>76</sup> His baptism was omitted from the SCHM's list of baptisms, but is in the church records according to a 1985 letter from Anne C. Gilbert.

<sup>77</sup> *Columbia, Capital City of South Carolina, 1786-1936*, Helen Kohn Hennig, ed. (1936), p198. See a similar statement by Evans, p171.

<sup>78</sup> *History of Old Pendleton District*, R. W. Simpson, p35.

<sup>79</sup> See Brackett, p180 and also *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. 48, p56.

man of talents... and of unquestioned courage.”<sup>80</sup> He was supposedly engaged to Malinda McBee, who never married after Turner’s death. A detailed biographical paper on Turner Bynum was published in *The State* in 1954.<sup>81</sup>

- 1.1.1.1.2.8.4. **John Augustus Bynum** (c1808 - childhood) He was baptized at the Independent Congregational Church in Charleston, South Carolina on 16 July 1808.<sup>82</sup> He died as a youth according to the Bowman-Bynum papers.
- 1.1.1.1.2.8.5. **Elizabeth Bynum** (1810 – 1860s) She was baptized at the Independent Congregational Church in Charleston, South Carolina on 17 September 1810.<sup>83</sup> She married Albon Chase and later lived in Athens, Georgia. The 1850 census of Clarke County, Georgia shows Albon Chase and Elizabeth, age 40, with a son William N. (age 12) and daughter Sarah E. (age 6). Both were in the 1860 census, with only Sarah in the household. Albon Chase was a wealthy merchant, owner of the *Athens Banner*, built one of the first paper mills in the south, and was secretary of the Southern Mutual Insurance Company.<sup>84</sup> Albon Chase died on 9 July 1867 according to a death notice in the *Southern Christian Advocate*. The son William is thought to have died in 1862, and the daughter Sarah married William P. Patillo on 21 July 1865. A biographical sketch of Patillo was published in 1889.<sup>85</sup> Sarah Chase Patillo authored the paper on the death of her uncle Turner Bynum Jr. in 1905 which claimed that Turner Bynum Sr. was a Virginian.<sup>86</sup>
- 1.1.1.1.2.8.6. **Benjamin Bynum** (c1811 - ?) As Benjamin Bynum of Columbia, he married Sarah O’Bannon, eldest daughter of Major Louis and Cynthia O’Bannon of Barnwell, on 8 September 1836, according to *The Charleston Observer*. According to family records, they had two children: Alfred L. Bynum and Ila

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<sup>80</sup> Benjamin F. Perry: South Carolina Unionist, Lilliam Adele Kibler (1946)

<sup>81</sup> “Turner Bynum: Poet, Editor and Duellist...”, *The State*, Irene LaBorde Neuffer (1954)

<sup>82</sup> *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, Vol. 34, p54.

<sup>83</sup> *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, Vol. 34, p99.

<sup>84</sup> Annals of Athens, Georgia, 1801-1901, Augustus Longstreet Hull (1906) pp110-111 and elsewhere in the book.

<sup>85</sup> History of Atlanta, Georgia, (1889)., pp160-2, a biographical sketch of William P. Patillo. See also Annals of Athens, Georgia, 1801-1901, Augustus Longstreet Hull (1906) for several other mentions.

<sup>86</sup> The Old Stone Church, Oconee County, South Carolina, Richard Newman Brackett, ed. (1905), pp180-181

Bynum.<sup>87</sup> According to the same family records, Benjamin deserted his wife. Indeed, she and her children are in her father's household in 1850. Benjamin was not found in 1850 or thereafter. The son **Alfred L. Bynum** (4 February 1839 – 16 October 1883) appears in the 1870 and 1880 censuses of Marion County, Texas with a wife named Virginia A. He apparently had no children. The daughter **Ila Bynum** (13 December 1841) married Nimrod Washington Long, according to the Bynum-Bowman papers.

- 1.1.1.1.2.8.7. **Francis Bynum** (c1817 – aft1860) She married Isaac C. Morgan on 23 May 1838 in Columbia, the marriage reported in both the *Columbia Telescope* and the *Charleston Observer*. She was age 32 in 1850, when she and her husband were listed with four children. The 1860 census shows her, age 43, and her husband with three children and her spinster sister Sarah Bynum in the household. Neither was found in 1870.
- 1.1.1.1.2.8.8. **Virginia Cornelia Bynum** (1824 – 10 May 1875) Marriage notices identified her as “the youngest daughter of the late Turner Bynum” when she married John G. Bowman, then editor of the *South Carolina Temperance Advocate*, on 3 April 1845 in Columbia.<sup>88</sup> He was a grandson of 1.1.2.3 Gray Bynum, and son of Andrew Bowman and Nancy Bynum. [See Chapter 4.] They were in the 1850 Columbia census, her age given as 25. She was widowed on 3 March 1860 when her husband died of consumption while serving as State Librarian.<sup>89</sup> She appears as head of household in Richland County in 1860, age 36, and 1870, age 45. She herself died in Columbia on 10 May 1875, the record identifying her as the widow of John Gallatin Bowman, and daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Bynum of Columbia, also deceased.<sup>90</sup> The Bowman-Bynum papers, a collection of documents and letters of this family, which were not thoroughly explored, contain several items of genealogical interest.<sup>91</sup>

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<sup>87</sup> Bowman-Bynum papers.

<sup>88</sup> Columbia, South Carolina Newspaper Marriage and Death Notices, p35 and p177. The marriage was also reported in the *Charlotte (NC) Journal*.

<sup>89</sup> Record of Deaths in Columbia, South Carolina, 1859-1877 (etc.), p8.

<sup>90</sup> Record of Deaths in Columbia, South Carolina, 1859-1877 (etc.), p185.

<sup>91</sup> The papers, which are maintained in the SC Archives, were summarized by Miss Anne Gilbert in the early 1980s.

They had five children: **Mary Jean Bowman, John Bolton O'Neale Bowman, Cornelia Virginia Bowman, Anne Wynn Bowman, and Adelaide Hampton Bowman.**

1.1.1.1.3. **Benjamin Bynum** We assume that the child “Benne” who was called Benne Bynum both in his grandfather Simon Turner’s will and in his grandmother Elizabeth Bynum’s will was named either Benjamin or Bennett. There seems to be no further record of him, and we assume he died young.

1.1.1.1.4. **Sugars Bynum** (c1761 - ?) Sugars was born no later than mid-1761, for he is mentioned in his grandfather’s will of July 1761. His Revolutionary service in his brother Turner’s company is mentioned in a pension application by Joseph Gowen.<sup>92</sup> He married Sally Parham by Greenville County bond dated 27 March 1789, with his brother Turner Bynum as security. The return by a Methodist minister, Rev. William Andress, was dated 2 June 1789. He appears on the Greenville tax list of 1789, but apparently removed to Georgia before 1800. He appears on a Jefferson County tax list in 1803 and drew land there in Georgia’s first land lottery of 1805. The 1820 census shows him in Pulaski County, and in 1830 he was enumerated in adjacent Houston County. On 9 October 1835 in Houston County, Georgia, Sugars Bynum “a very old man” deposed that he was in the army with Jeremiah Dupree.<sup>93</sup> The following year, on 11 March 1836, Sugars Bynum now of Henry County, Alabama, aged “about 74”, declared that “Jeremiah Dupree lived in the same neighborhood that he lived in, in Brunswick County, Va.” On 8 June 1836 he received a land grant as a Revolutionary veteran in the 1832 Georgia land lottery, when he had lived in Houston County.<sup>94</sup> Where and when he died is unknown, although his absence from the 1840 census suggests that he died in the late 1830s.

**He appears to have married a second time** to Patsy Everett, by whom he had a son and three daughters. James Abbington Everett, a wealthy resident of Houston County, died testate in 1848 leaving a \$1,000 worth of slaves each to “the three daughters (whose names I do not know) of my deceased sister Patsy Bynum” and appointing “their brother Sugars Bynum trustee...”<sup>95</sup> The will also left \$2,000 to “my nephew Sugars Bynum.” When the legacy was paid, a voucher dated 26 October 1849 identified the nephew as “James S. Bynum”.

1.1.1.1.4.1. **James Sugars Bynum** (xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx) He was the son of Patsy Everett, and probably the son of Sugars Bynum. As mentioned above, the 1848 will of James Abbington Everett calls

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<sup>92</sup> Pension File R-4167 filed from Lawrence County, Alabama in 1838 mentions in passing: “We were stationed 30 miles South of Jamestown. Sugar Bynum brother of the Captain was taken sick and returned home on the captain’s horse. Before the horse was sent back we were ordered to little York, and I was directed to remain for the horse and joined the army at York in some 8 or 10 days.”

<sup>93</sup> Jeremiah Dupree of Brunswick, and later Greenville County, died in Houston County, Georgia leaving a will dated in 1834 and proved in 1838.

<sup>94</sup> Authentic List Of All Land Lottery Grants Made To Veterans Of The Revolutionary War By The State Of Georgia, p15.

<sup>95</sup> Houston County Will Book A, pp220-231. Copy of will and estate papers kindly provided by Douglas W. Reid of Naples, Florida.

him “Sugars Bynum”, the son of his deceased sister Patsy Bynum. Two vouchers in the estate file identify him as James Sugars Bynum.

1.1.1.2. **Benjamin Bynum** (c1730? – c1784) He first appears witnessing a deed with William Bynum on 9 May 1757.<sup>96</sup> Three years later, on 13 March 1760, he bought 300 acres in southern Southampton County.<sup>97</sup> He married Lucy Williamson in Southampton County on 9 December 1758. The will of her father Benjamin Williamson, dated 4 March 1771 and proven on 9 April 1772, named Lucy Bynum among his children.<sup>98</sup> Benjamin appears several times in Southampton records through 1762, but on 23 January 1764 bought 450 acres, the first of several land purchases, in the part of Brunswick County that became Greenville County.<sup>99</sup> He bought an adjoining 211 acres on 8 January 1767.<sup>100</sup> Benjamin and his wife Lucy then sold his land in Southampton County to Cordall Norfleet in 1768.<sup>101</sup> He added another adjacent parcel in 1773, and appears to have lived on these lands until his death. He appears frequently in Brunswick County records until 1780 when Greenville County was formed. Benjamin Bynum did not serve in the Revolution, but his name appears among the Revolutionary claims for Greenville County on 12 March 1782 for “one black horse for the use of this State” and again on 27 March 1783 for a gun and the contribution of more than 1,000 pounds of meat.<sup>102</sup>

The 1783 tax list shows him with a household of 10 whites and 19 blacks. He apparently died shortly after 1783, for Lucy Bynum was head of household in the 1787 tax list, when she was taxed on three males aged 16-21, and their son Henry Bynum was separately taxed as a male over 21. In 1789 Lucy Bynum appeared on the tax list with Britton Bynum (listed as a male over 21), and one male 16-21. In 1797 she gave consent to the marriage of her daughter Nancy Bynum to Simon Turner, and she appeared on the 1798 Greenville tax list with a few slaves. She apparently died in Virginia about 1802, with several records referring to her estate in both Virginia and South Carolina.<sup>103</sup>

The 1783 tax list suggests that Benjamin Bynum and Lucy Williamson had eight children and could have had a ninth born after 1783. Most, but not all, are identifiable from available records. Four sons are evident from other records, but the daughters are less clear. One or more of the unplaced persons listed in the Appendix may have been additional children of this couple.

1.1.1.2.1. **Henry Bynum** (c1759? - 7 December 1792) He does not seem to have married or had children. He was evidently the eldest son, for he appears as a male over 21 in 1787 Greenville tax list. Henry Bynum was taxed in Greenville County in 1787 and 1789, and executed two deeds there in 1789 and 1790, one in which his mother Lucy released dower (indicating it was land inherited from his father).<sup>104</sup>

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<sup>96</sup> Southampton County Deed Book 2, p164.

<sup>97</sup> Southampton County Deed Book 2, p323.

<sup>98</sup> Southampton County Will Book 2, p469.

<sup>99</sup> Brunswick County Deed Book A, p430.

<sup>100</sup> Brunswick County Deed Book B, p401.

<sup>101</sup> Southampton County Deed Book 4, p154.

<sup>102</sup> Virginia Military Records, pp150, 161, 165.

<sup>103</sup> Greenville County Order Book 1, p94 and p215, and Order Book 3, p267. Also the appointment of Drury Bynum as administrator in Richland District 8 November 1804 in loose estate papers..

<sup>104</sup> Greenville Deed Book 1, p273 and p324.

Both he and his brothers Britton and Drury removed from Greenville County to Richland County, South Carolina at about the same time. The *Augusta Chronicle* noted the death of Henry Bynum “late of Brunswick County, Virginia” on 7 December 1792, apparently while visiting Augusta, Georgia.<sup>105</sup> His brother Britton Bynum was appointed administrator of his estate in Richland County on 1 April 1793.<sup>106</sup> Benjamin Bynum apparently served as his administrator after Britton Bynum’s return to Virginia.<sup>107</sup> He still owned land in Virginia, for when Turner Bynum sold land in Greenville County on 20 July 1795, he described it as adjacent to the land of Henry Bynum, deceased.<sup>108</sup> And on 16 December 1797, Turner Williamson sold 367 acres in Greenville County as trustee, appointed 23 February 1790, of Henry and Turner Bynum.<sup>109</sup> He does not appear to have had children.

1.1.1.2.2. **Britton Bynum** (c1762 – 8 October 1834) Britton and Drury Bynum are thought to have been twins. He served in the Revolution in Turner Bynum’s company, appearing on a muster roll dated 7 April 1781 along with his brother Drury Bynum.<sup>110</sup> Traditionally, Britton and Drury are assumed to have been born about 1762, based partly on their being of age to serve in 1781. However, their mother was taxed in 1787 on three males under 21, two of whom were likely Britton and Drury, suggesting a somewhat later birth date. In 1789, he was taxed to his mother as a male over 21 in Greenville County. He appears to have removed to Richland County, South Carolina with his brothers Drury and Henry, where he was administrator of Henry’s estate in 1793.<sup>111</sup> He had returned to Greenville County by 3 March 1797 when he was surety for his sister Nancy’s marriage to Simon Turner. Britton married relatively late in life to Virginia “Jincy” Dupree by Greenville County bond dated 8 August 1803, the return giving the marriage date as 24 August. She was the daughter of Thomas Dupree according to an 1813 deed of gift to their son Benjamin (see below), and Britton Bynum was made an administrator of Thomas Dupree’s estate in 1814.<sup>112</sup> His wife died in 1828 and Britton remarried to Elizabeth Justice by bond dated 29 June 1829 in nearby Northampton County, North Carolina. His will, dated 4 April 1834 and proved 3 November 1834, left slaves to his wife Elizabeth and names eight children, all of whom were by his first wife.<sup>113</sup> He left land to his son Britton Sugars Bynum, a small bequest to his daughter Rebecca, and the bulk of the estate to his five youngest children. The legacies to “my three last sons”, all of whom were minors, were to revert to his older sons Thomas W. Bynum and Benjamin C. D. Bynum. Additional estate records exist but were not read.<sup>114</sup> The death date, and the birthdates of the children, is from several DAR applications, evidently

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<sup>105</sup> Issue of 8 December 1792.

<sup>106</sup> Richland County Will Book C, p43.

<sup>107</sup> *South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research*, Vol. 4, p211.

<sup>108</sup> Greenville County Deed Book 2, p200.

<sup>109</sup> Greenville County Deed Book 2, p482.

<sup>110</sup> Clark’s *State Records*, Vol. 13, pp524.

<sup>111</sup> Richland County Will Book C, p43.

<sup>112</sup> Greenville County Order Book 5, p? On 15 November 1814, Martha Dupree relinquished administration to Britton Bynum and James Tiller. See also Deed Book 5, p40.

<sup>113</sup> Greenville County Will Book 4, p375.

<sup>114</sup> Greenville County Will Book 5, p127, 371, and 636 and Will Book 6, p78, 270, 82, 79 according to the index (none of which were read).

reflecting the existence of a family record of some sort.<sup>115</sup> Oddly, these records seem to ignore an apparent older son indicated by the 1810-1830 censuses<sup>116</sup>

His widow Elizabeth apparently did not remarry. She is enumerated in the 1840 census with an older female and nine slaves.<sup>117</sup> She does not appear in 1840.

1.1.1.2.2.1. **Thomas Wyche Bynum** (8 February 1807 – 12 October 1836) He died unmarried, with his inventory taken on 18 February 1837 and recorded in Greensville County on 7 August 1837.<sup>118</sup>

1.1.1.2.2.2. **Benjamin Chapman Dupree Bynum** (18 April 1809 – 3 April 1882?) On 26 April 1813, Thomas Dupree and his wife Martha made a deed of gift of land to his grandson Benjamin Chapman Dupree Bynum.<sup>119</sup> He married Rebecca Peebles, daughter of Nathaniel Peebles and Nancy Walton, by bond dated 23 November 1829 in Greensville County, and appears in the 1830 and 1840 Greensville censuses.<sup>120</sup> They moved, with at least three of Benjamin's siblings, to DeSoto County, Mississippi. He may have been in transit in 1850, for he was not found in the census, but was enumerated in DeSoto County in 1860 and 1870 adjacent to his son.

His date of death as given in the DAR application is doubtful, for he does not appear in the 1880 census, while his wife Rebecca Bynum is listed in the household of her son's widow as her mother-in-law. Censuses suggest that the only child was Drew Williamson Bynum.

1.1.1.2.2.2.1. **Drew Williamson Bynum** (1 October 1830 – 31 October 1878) He married Bettie Ford in adjoining Shelby County, Tennessee on 15 January 1857, with the marriage reported in at least one newspaper.<sup>121</sup> He is enumerated in DeSoto County, Mississippi adjacent his father in 1860 and 1870, listed as a physician and farmer. He graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1853 and took a medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1855.<sup>122</sup> His daughter, Mrs. James Lowry Smith [Mary Bynum], submitted a biographical statement in 1906 to the Pennsylvania Alumni Catalogue, confirming

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<sup>115</sup> See the DAR national number 333965 application of 1942 which lists the birthdates of six of the seven children.

<sup>116</sup> Greensville County censuses: 1810, p447 Britain Bynum 21001-00020-18. 1820, p2 Britton Bynum 120001-30110-38. 1830, p38 Britton Bynum 210012001-012011-40.

<sup>117</sup> 1840 Greensville County census, p413: Elizabeth Bynum 0-0000001001-9. From the 1830 census, Elizabeth was the female 40-50. The identity of the female aged 70-80 is unclear.

<sup>118</sup> Southampton County Will Book 5, p191.

<sup>119</sup> Greensville County Deed Book 4, p389.

<sup>120</sup> Greensville County census 1830, p35: Benj. C. D. Bynum 01101-0001-21. 1840 census, p413: Benj. C. D. Bynum 010001-00001-18. The two younger males in the 1830 household are unknown.

<sup>121</sup> Shelby County Marriage Bonds and Marriage, Death and Legal Notices from Early Alabama Newspapers 1819-1893, Pauline Jones Gandrud, p575. The latter reports a it was a double marriage of two of Newton Ford's daughters.

<sup>122</sup> University of Pennsylvania Archives, courtesy of Francis J. Dallett.

his parents' names, birth and death dates, marriage, and children.<sup>123</sup> Interestingly, she gives his full name as “Drury (Drew) Williamson Bynum” suggesting that Drew was a nickname. She states that he married on 15 January 1856 (sic) to Martha Elizabeth Ford, daughter of Newton and Appless Frazier Ford<sup>124</sup>, in Memphis, Tennessee (differing in the year from the marriage record.) She further states that he lived in Horn Lake (the extreme northern part of DeSoto County) and was buried in Memphis, which is just over the state line. She also makes the statement that he did not participate in the Civil War “by petition of neighbors” but rather sent a substitute. His widow left a will in DeSoto County, which was not read.<sup>125</sup> His children, from censuses and the biographical statement, were **Annie Bynum** (c1859), **Benjamin Dupree Bynum** (c1862), **Appless Bynum** (c1864), **Willie Elizabeth Bynum** (c1869), and **Mary Frazier Bynum** (c1874). Appless Bynum appears to have been counted twice in 1880, once in her mother's DeSoto household and once in the Tishomingo County household of her aunt Ann Ford and grandmother Appless Ford.

- 1.1.1.2.2.3. **Rebecca Wyche Bynum** (21 April 1811 – 1850s) She was Rebecca Foster in her father's will. She had married Arthur Thomas Foster by bond of 23 February 1830 in Greenville County. They also moved to DeSoto County, where they appear in the 1850 census with five children: James Thomas Foster, Virginia Martha Foster, Rosa M. Foster, Indiana M. Foster, and Martha E. Foster. Both she and her husband are thought to have died in the 1850s, and at least three of the children were in White County, Arkansas by the late 1850s.
- 1.1.1.2.2.4. **Sarah Elizabeth Bynum** (18 April 1819 – 27 October 1887) She was unmarried when her father wrote his will, and by bond of 15 March 1836 she married William Haley Peebles, a half-brother of Rebecca Peebles and son of Nathaniel Peebles and his second wife, the widow Lucy Haley Clark. They also moved to DeSoto County, Mississippi before 1850, where they appear in the 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses with several children. In 1880 they were enumerated across the state line to Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee where both Sarah and her husband died.
- 1.1.1.2.2.5. **Lucy Williamson Bynum** (18 April 1819 – 18 June 1840) A twin of Sarah, she married Benjamin F. Robinson by Greenville bond of 6

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<sup>123</sup> Copy courtesy of Francis J. Dallett, University Archivist.

<sup>124</sup> For a genealogy of Appless Frazier, see Lanier, Louise Ingersoll (1965), p209.

<sup>125</sup> DeSoto County Will Book 2, p207.

July 1837 and died 18 June 1840, according to a DAR application.

- 1.1.1.2.2.6. **Britton Sugars Bynum** (24 August 1821 – 10 May 1835) He was mentioned in his father's will, but died in childhood.
- 1.1.1.2.2.7. **Henry Lewis Bynum** (19 June 1823 – 18 April 1847) A Sergeant in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Regiment, he died at the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico on the above date, according to *The Nashville Christian Advocate*.<sup>126</sup> He had married about 1840 to Amanda M. Stith, daughter of Robert Stith and Mary Goodwin, and his wife had died the preceding year. According to a 1942 DAR application, they had two children.<sup>127</sup>
  - 1.1.1.2.2.7.1. **Britton Stith Bynum** (24 June 1841 – 14 October 1886) The son Britton Stith Bynum was in his uncle William Joseph Bynum's household in the 1860 DeSoto County, Mississippi census. In 1870 he was enumerated as "Byrul" Bynum, age 29, a single railroad agent. He married Leonora Anna Campbell in DeSoto County on 6 March 1871, and he and his wife Anna L. are listed in 1880 with four children. His widow appears in the 1900 DeSoto census with three of the children still at home, and as Leonora Anna Bynum, applied for a Confederate pension based on his Civil War service.<sup>128</sup> He is buried in the Edmondson Cemetery in DeSoto County along with his wife and son John. His children were **John Henry Bynum** (1871-1891), **Sarah R. Bynum** (1874), **William L. Bynum** (1876), and **Rosa Bynum** (1880). The last three were still alive in 1900.
  - 1.1.1.2.2.7.2. **Roberta Bynum** (14 December 1842 – ?) Roberta was enumerated in the 1850 census of Brunswick County, Virginia with her mother's sister and adjacent to her grandparents Robert and Mary Stith. She was not further traced.
- 1.1.1.2.2.8. **William Joseph Bynum** (3 August 1826 – 10 December 1907) He also moved to DeSoto County, Mississippi where he is listed as J. Wm. Bynum, age 24 and single, in the 1850 census. He married in DeSoto County to Martha A. Gibbs on 10 December 1855 and then to Katherine Ann Walker on 19 September 1859. His first wife may have been a widow, as the 1860 census shows him with his nephew

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<sup>126</sup> *The Nashville Christian Advocate* issue of 21 May 1847 reproduced a list of the dead and wounded submitted by General Winfield Scott, among them Sgt. H. L. Bynum listed as "killed".

<sup>127</sup> DAR application of Sara Bynum Christian, national number 333965, dated 30 January 1942.

<sup>128</sup> Tennessee Confederate Pension file W4002.

Britton S. Bynum, age 19, and two Gibbs stepchildren in the household. In 1870 in Claiborne County and 1880 he is listed with several children, all by his second wife. The 1900 census shows both William and his wife living in DeSoto County with the daughter Sallie at home. Katherine is listed as the mother of seven children, four living. The five children listed in censuses were:

1.1.1.2.2.8.1. **William Joseph Bynum** (c1862), He was age 8 in 1870 and 18 in 1880, but was not further traced.

1.1.1.2.2.8.2. **Mary M. Bynum** (c1864) she was age 6 in 1870.

1.1.1.2.2.8.3. **Wade Walker Bynum** (c1867) He was age 3 in 1870 and 13 in 1880, but was not further traced.

1.1.1.2.2.8.4. **Benjamin Chapman Dupree Bynum** (1869) He was age 11/12 in 1870 and 10 in 1880.

1.1.1.2.2.8.5. **Sallie Bynum** (c1876). She was age 4 in the 1880 household

1.1.1.2.3. **Drury Bynum** (c1762 – 15 January 1837) He is thought to have been a twin of Britton Bynum. Both he and his brother served in Turner Bynum's company in the Revolution, both names appearing on a muster roll dated 7 April 1781.<sup>129</sup> (This is one record that helps differentiate him from his cousin of the same name, who served in the Continental Line.) Like Britton, he was taxed in Greenville in 1789, but later removed to Richland County, South Carolina, apparently with his brothers Britton and Henry. Drury was in Columbia, Richland County by 28 March 1794 when the first surviving issue of the *Columbia Gazette* contained an advertisement for Drury Bynum's "fine stallion" available for stud at Col. Wade Hampton's plantation. The stallion, named "Obscurity", had been imported from England. (Colonel Hampton, later a Major General in the War of 1812 and Congressman, was the brother of the Margaret Hampton who married Gray Bynum of Chapter 4.)

On 8 November 1804, Drury Bynum was administrator of Lucy Bynum, his mother, who owned property in South Carolina though she died in Virginia.<sup>130</sup> Drury himself married Mary Surginer, daughter of John Surginer. A record of the distribution of John Surginer's estate dated 21 January 1817 shows that Drury Bynum represented his son William Bynum, who was a legatee. Drury's first wife, a daughter of John Surginer, was perhaps named Mary for he named a daughter Mary S(urginer?) Bynum. She was dead by the 1817 distribution of John Surginer's estate, and Drury may already have taken as his consort Sally Bryson, by whom he had the remainder of his children. (Whether he and Sally were actually married is doubtful, based on Drury's will.) The 1800 census for Richland County is destroyed, but Drury Bynum appears in the 1810, 1820, and

<sup>129</sup> Clark's *State Records*, Vol. 13, pp524.

<sup>130</sup> Richland County Will Book D, p240.

1830 censuses (being listed with 151 slaves in 1830).

Drury was buried in his family cemetery on his land in Richland County, South Carolina. His gravestone was removed and placed in the plantation cemetery of his son Nathaniel, where it (bearing only the date of death) still stands. His will, dated 24 December 1836 and recorded 27 January 1837, gave 300 acres to his son William Bynum and distributed a portion of his estate to “the children whom I have begotten by Sally Bryson”, named as Nathaniel, Sarah, James and “Gray who is sometimes called John.”<sup>131</sup> The will bequeaths to “Sally Bryson the mother of my said children” a residence and \$200 per year maintenance for her lifetime “unless she remarry.” Friends Wade Hampton Sr. (who declined), John Scott, and William Weston were named executors.

1.1.1.2.3.1. **William B. Bynum** (c1800 – c1849) He was evidently the only son by Drury Bynum’s wife Mary. The 1830 census of Richland County shows him with a wife and daughter, but the wife was missing and apparently dead by 1840. Both censuses enumerate him as age 30-40. I also note that in 1840 he had 106 slaves. His will is dated 15 August 1846, amended with codicils dated through 26 May 1849, and proved on 2 February 1850.<sup>132</sup> The entire estate was left in equal shares to his three grandchildren Joel Adams, Mary Ann Adams, and Fanny Adams, the children of “my late daughter” Mary S. Adams. Three different men named James Adams were named executors. One codicil bequeathed two slaves to “friend” John Scott, and the second revoked the first and bequeathed the slaves to Dr. Joel R. Adams instead. Both of these codicils noted that it was his desire to free the slaves, but that being prevented by South Carolina law, he instructed the recipients to “make their condition as easy as may be consistent with the laws.” Another codicil added a bequest of \$2,000 to Martha Fenton and James Fenton. A third codicil amended the grandchildren’s names.

1.1.1.2.3.1.1. **Mary S. Bynum** (c1825? – by1846) Her middle name may have been “Surginer”. She married Robert Joel Adams and had the three children named in her father’s will, though she herself was dead by the time he wrote his will. Both she and her husband are thought to have been buried on the Drury Bynum plantation, their gravestones long since destroyed. The 1850 census of Richland County shows her three children in the household of Joel Adams Sr., apparently Robert J. Adams’ father.

1.1.1.2.3.2. **Nathaniel Franklin Bynum** (15 July 1818 – 28 October 1871) He married Matilda “Nina” Carter. In 1840 he is one name from William Bynum, with what appears to be two sons and a daughter in

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<sup>131</sup> Richland County Will Book K, p147. (Box 4, package 85)

<sup>132</sup> Richland County Will Book I, p103 (Box 36, package 390)

his household. He appears in the Richland County censuses of 1850 and 1860 with Matilda and several children. Family records and the censuses identify them as **Eugenia A. Bynum** (c1838), **John Thomas Bynum** (c1839), **Mary W. Bynum** (c1842), **Robert Franklin Bynum** (c1846), **Julias Archibald Bynum** (c1849), **Ann Elizabeth Bynum** (c1855), and **Clarence W. Bynum** (c1856). Other children, including one named Drury, died as infants. The death of “Mrs. Matilda Bynum, consort of Mr. Nathaniel Bynum” on 21 October 1863 was reported in the *Confederate Baptist*. Nathaniel remarried to Emma Jamison Tyler, and had two more children named **Franklin Tyler Bynum** (1869) and **Drury Mazyck Bynum** (c1871). Emma was the head of household in 1880, and survived until 1914. The children of Nathaniel Franklin Bynum were not further traced.

- 1.1.1.2.3.3. **James Benjamin Bynum** (21 March 1821 – 22 February 1897) He is in the 1850 Richland County census, but sometime before 1860 he moved to Rock Hill in York County, where he appears in the 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses listed as a schoolteacher and county educator. He married Cynthia Louisa Moore, whose name is sometimes shown in censuses as Cynthia Louisa, on 8 January 1846. The children in these censuses vary in name and birth year from census to census, but appear to be the following. James and his wife is buried in York County’s Laurelwood Cemetery, in a family plot, as are at least two of his children. In the 1900 census his widow was head of a household which included her unmarried daughter Sophie, her two Betts grandchildren, and her widowed daughter Lucy. According to the census she was the mother of five children, three of whom were living.

I understand that, in a letter written in 1879, James Bynum stated that **his father had seven brothers** and three sisters.<sup>133</sup>

- 1.1.1.2.3.3.1. **Lucy Anna Bynum** (29 November 1846 – 15 October 1933) Her name was Anna L. in the 1850 census She married Samuel DeKalb Barron and had at least five children before he died in 1896. In 1900 she and her youngest son Samuel were living with her mother in Rock Hill, York County. She is listed as the mother of five children, four of whom were living. She was living with a son in Union County in 1920 and 1930 and died there in 1933.
- 1.1.1.2.3.3.2. **Elma J. Bynum** (23 October 1847 – 26 January 1917) She remained at home through 1880 and was single until she married Davis Leroy Black on 7 April 1886. The 1900 York County census shows her as

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<sup>133</sup> From a telephone conversation with a descendant, Judge Lowry Betts. I have not seen either a copy or synopsis of this letter, but this information certainly fits the proposed configuration of this family.

the mother of four children. She is buried in the family plot in the Laurelwood Cemetery.

1.1.1.2.3.3.3. **Mary Sophia Bynum** (c1850 - 1916), She evidently never married. In early censuses she was Mary Sophie but was known as Sophie later in life. She was living with her mother in 1900, and in 1910 was living with her sister Lucy. She is buried in the family plot in the Laurelwood Cemetery.

1.1.1.2.3.3.4. **Leon Sumpter Bynum** (29 April 1857 – 21 December 1887) He is buried in the family plot in Laurelwood Cemetery. He never married.

1.1.1.2.3.3.5. **Florida Edmondia Bynum** (17 December 1860 – 12 May 1893) She married Charles Bowen Betts and had two sons named Charles Bynum Betts and Erskine Betts. Both sons were in her mother's household in the 1900 York County census, and in her sister Lucy's household in the 1910 census.

1.1.1.2.3.4. **John Gray Bynum** (2 January 1831 – 15 December 1862) His father's will calls him "Gray who is sometimes called John." He appears in the 1850 census as "John Bynum", a single man and owner of 31 slaves, a few households from his two brothers. According to the Bynum-Bowman papers, he married Nancy Bradley Phipps, daughter of Joshua Phipps and Louisa Bradley, of Hawkins County, Tennessee.<sup>134</sup> *The Maury Press* issue of 30 May 1860 reported that "Gen. Bynum" (apparently confusing him with the older and better known General John Gray Bynum of North Carolina) had eloped with Nancy Phipps from the college she was attending in New York City. (According to the same article, she had earlier been a student in Columbia, which appears to explain how they met.) They appear in the 1860 census enumerated in the Hawkins County household of her parents, with John Gray Bynum listed as the owner of 49 slaves and \$60,000 of real estate. He was said to have been shot to death by a wealthy neighbor named John Day Riley.<sup>135</sup> His widow remarried Henry Boyle Clay in 1863 or 1864 and they appear in censuses through 1910. Nancy died in 1916 and her second husband died in 1919. John Gray Bynum and both of his sons are buried in the New Providence Presbyterian cemetery in Hawkins County. He had two known children:

1.1.1.2.3.4.1. **Orville Bradley Bynum** (2 March 1861 – 10 November 1924) remained single until quite late in life. He appears as a single man in his mother's

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<sup>134</sup> This information communicated by Anne Gilbert in 1983 summarizing family papers in the Bynum-Bowman Papers.

<sup>135</sup> This from correspondents, including Anne Gilbert, who had few details of the incident.

household in the 1870, 1880, 1900, and 1910 censuses, and as a single man in the 1920 census. He married Mary Elizabeth Harris, evidently about 1921.<sup>136</sup> He is buried in the New Providence Presbyterian cemetery in Hawkins County. By the 1930 census his widow and son were living with her father in Radford, Virginia. He had one child: **John Gray Bynum** (1922-1953).

1.1.1.2.3.4.2. **John Gray Bynum** (15 December 1862 - 22 September 1863) died in infancy and is buried in the New Providence Presbyterian cemetery next to his father.

1.1.1.2.3.5. **Sarah Bynum** (1818 – 9 January 1850) She married William Shiver on 12 December 1836 at her father's house, according to notices in the *Camden Journal* and the *Columbia Telescope*.<sup>137</sup> According to a newspaper notice, Sarah died of consumption "in the 31st year of her age, leaving a husband and three little children."<sup>138</sup> William Shiver remarried on 2 June 1850 to Mrs. Martha R. Beckham, a widow with children.<sup>139</sup> The 1850 census shows four, not three, apparent children by Sarah Bynum: Robert C. Shiver, James B. Shiver, William B. Shiver, and Sarah W. Shiver.

1.1.1.2.4. **Francis A. Bynum** (c1769? – c1819) He was apparently one of the three males over 16 taxed to Lucy Bynum in 1787, and the unnamed male under 21 taxed to her in 1789. On 12 January 1820, Britton Bynum appointed **Sugars Bynum Jr.** his attorney to recover his share of the estate of "my brother, Francis Bynum, late of the State of Louisiana, deceased."<sup>140</sup> Britton Bynum later appointed Turner Bynum to represent him in the matter. Francis does not seem to appear in Greensville County records, and may have removed to Natchez as a young man. He is apparently the Francis Bynum "of Natchez" who sold a slave in Orleans in 1813, and the Francis A. Bynum who appears in Orleans Parish in 1818 selling several slaves.<sup>141</sup> His siblings would have had no claim on the estate unless Francis had died without children of his own, thus he surely died unmarried and childless. He was apparently the "cousin" Frank Bynum referred to in the 1908 letter by Wade Hampton Bynum, which states that he "left no heirs."<sup>142</sup>

1.1.1.2.5. **Nancy Bynum** (c1775 – 1850s) She married Simon Turner in Greensville County by bond dated 3 March 1797, with consent of her mother Lucy Bynum

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<sup>136</sup> Her gravestone in the Westview Cemetery in Radford, Virginia identifies her as the daughter of Frederick and Roberta Drummond Harris, wife of Orville Bradley Bynum, and gives her birth and death dates as 11 June 1885 and 13 July 1972. Her son is buried next to her.

<sup>137</sup> *The South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research*, Vol.8, p29.

<sup>138</sup> Marriage and Death Notices from Baptist Newspapers of South Carolina, 1835-1865, p22.

<sup>139</sup> *The South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research*, Vol.8, p151.

<sup>140</sup> Greensville County Deed Book 5, p203.

<sup>141</sup> Afro-Louisiana history and Genealogy 1718-1820, Gwendolyn M. Hall (database).

<sup>142</sup> See Appendix.

and her brother Britton Bynum as surety. Simon Turner was the son of John Turner and Priscilla Blunt, and grandson of the earlier Simon Turner. They are said to have moved to Madison County, Alabama when Alabama achieved statehood. Nancy is believed to be the Nancy Turner, age 75, in the 1850 Morgan County census. **They are known to have had children Sugars Turner, .**

1.1.1.2.6. **Mary Bynum** (c1788 - ?) She was also a probably daughter of this family. As Polly Bynum, she married Giles Barrett by Southampton County bond of 26 April 1809 (the bond giving her age as 21). Giles Barrett's will, dated 20 October 1823 and proved 19 February 1828, names his wife Polly and a married daughter named Lucy, wife of Henry Kindred.<sup>143</sup> (Lucy W. Barrett had married Henry Kindred by bond of 5 July 1823, casting some doubt on whether she was old enough to have been a child of Polly Bynum. However, later censuses suggest Lucy was born about the time Polly married and herself married quite young. The daughter Lucy W. may have been named for Mary's mother.)

1.1.1.3. **Michael Bynum** (c1735? – 1773) He appears buying land in Southampton in 1762 and later<sup>144</sup> and was left the residual estate in his mother's will. His own will, dated 2 August 1773 and proved 14 October 1773, mentions no wife but names "my loving daughter Elizabeth Sugar[s] Bynum", to whom he devised "the land I purchased of Richard Blow", four slaves, and the residual estate.<sup>145</sup> If the daughter died, the land was to revert to his brothers and sisters, who were identified as William Bynum, Benjamin Bynum, Abigail Williamson, and "Selah" Bryant. The will also gave one slave each to his brother Benjamin Bynum, nephew Turner Bynum, Cullen Whitehead, and Polly Bryant (with reversion to her sister Ann Bryant). The plantation he lived on was devised to Cordall Norfleet Bynum. The identity of Michael Bynum's wife is unknown.

An account current recorded on 11 June 1778 includes notations of legacies paid to Benjamin Bryant as guardian of Eliza Bynum, and to Benjamin Bynum, Nathan Bryant, Turner Bynum, and Cullen Whitehead.<sup>146</sup>

1.1.1.3.1. **Elizabeth Sugars Bynum** (c1760? - ?) The 1778 record above indicates that Benjamin Bryant was her guardian, but there seems to be no further record of her.

1.1.1.4. **William Bynum** (c1735? – 1773) He married Mary Crocker by bond dated 13 January 1762 with his brother Benjamin Bynum as surety. She evidently died soon afterward, for he married again to Martha Crafford, daughter of Henry Crafford, by bond dated 10 October 1765. Richard Kello was witness to both bonds. Henry Crafford's will of 1771 named his daughter "Martha Bynum".<sup>147</sup> William Bynum is mentioned infrequently in the records, though he served as executor of the wills of both his mother and his brother Michael. William Bynum left his will in Southampton County dated 12 November 1773 and proved 10 January 1774, naming his wife Martha and three minor children named Ann, William, and John.<sup>148</sup> His plantation was left to his son William. An appraisal was recorded on 9

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<sup>143</sup> Southampton County Will Book 10, p83.

<sup>144</sup> Southampton County Deed Book 3, p185, Book 4, p361,

<sup>145</sup> Southampton County Will Book 3, p75.

<sup>146</sup> Southampton County Will Book 3, p218.

<sup>147</sup> Southampton County Will Book 2, p436.

<sup>148</sup> Southampton County Will Book 3, p88.

June 1774 and an accounting was made as late as 1786, suggesting that one or more children were still underage.<sup>149</sup> Indeed, guardian records for both sons exist in Southampton records in the same timeframe.

1.1.1.4.1. **Ann Bynum** (bef1773 - ?) We have no further record beyond the mention of her in her father's will. She seems likely to have died in childhood.

1.1.1.4.2. **William Bynum** (c1770? – 1820s?) On 12 February 1788 William Blunt posted bond in Southampton County as his guardian.<sup>150</sup> He does not appear to be the same person who married Frances J. Person in Greensville County by bond of 25 December 1794 (see Appendix). Rather, his wife was named Elizabeth on 20 May 1799 when William and Elizabeth Bynum of Hertford County, North Carolina sold 300 acres in Southampton County which appears to be the land devised to him by his father's will, with his brother John Bynum a witness.<sup>151</sup> William Bynum subsequently appears in the 1800 and 1810 censuses of Hertford County.<sup>152</sup> Unfortunately, nearly all early Hertford County records were destroyed, and there is no record of him or of his death. However, the William T. Bynum who appears in the 1830 census appears to be the elder of the two sons suggested by the 1820 census, with the younger son evidently in the household.

1.1.1.4.2.1. **William T. Bynum** (c1805 – aft1870) He appears to be the elder son. A 1906 history of Hertford County mentions that he first married Nancy Cross (who had been twice-widowed by William Rea and Garrison Smith) “...and she married, in 1828, William T. Bynum, late of Maney's Neck, and was the mother of Bynum's daughters Mary and Annie. Bynum was married three times. One of his wives was a Stallings, of Gates, and the last was the daughter of the late Jethro W. Barnes.”<sup>153</sup> He appears in Hertford County in 1850 as a landlord of a “Hotel and Jail” and an apparent wife named Mary F. (age 27) and in 1860 with an apparent wife M. A. (age 30). In 1870 he is enumerated with wife Margaret (age 40) and several children. From censuses, the children were **Elizabeth Bynum** (c1829), **Lucinda C. Bynum** (c1832), **Lafayette Bynum** (c1835), **David L. Bynum** (c1839), **Mary Bynum** (c1839), **Nancy C. Bynum** (c1841), **Sopha Bynum** (c1848), **Virginia A. Bynum** (c1852), **Willis J. Bynum** (c1853), **Frank Bynum** (c1860), and **Blanch Bynum** (c18964). The children were not further traced.

1.1.1.4.3. **John Bynum** (c1770? – by1810) On 9 February 1786 his uncle Nathan Bryant posted bond in Southampton County as guardian of John Bynum, orphan of William Bynum.<sup>154</sup> He was taxable with John Wilkinson in the 1790 Southampton tax list, as a male over 16 but under 21. In 1798 he was listed with

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<sup>149</sup> Southampton County Will Book4, p205.

<sup>150</sup> *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 25, No. 2, p133.

<sup>151</sup> Southampton County Deed Book 9, p65. This deed should be checked carefully to verify that the metes and bounds match the land left in the 1773 will of William Bynum Sr.

<sup>152</sup> Hertford County census: 1800, p728 William Binum 20110-101, 1810, p? William Banum 02010-50010.

<sup>153</sup> *The Colonial and State Political History of Hertford County, N. C.*, Benjamin B. Winborne (1906), pp99.

<sup>154</sup> *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 25, No. 2, p133.

a second, unnamed, male over 16 in his household. He had married Priscilla Bryant by 25 March 1799 when John and Priscilla Bynum sold land in Southampton County.<sup>155</sup> He was still alive in 1804 when he and Priscilla executed three deeds in Southampton County.<sup>156</sup> He was apparently dead by 1810, for no Bynums appear in the Southampton County census. Priscilla was a widow when she wrote her own will on 22 October 1812, proved the following month.<sup>157</sup> She mentioned the three sons below and named “my brother Benjamin Bryant” and Henry Blunt as executors. Her father, Henry Bryant, left a will dated 23 April 1815 and proved 17 May 1819 which left a legacy to Richard H. Bynum.<sup>158</sup>

1.1.1.4.3.1. **Joseph Bynum** (c1795? – 1830s?) He was evidently the eldest of the three sons, for he was apparently contemplating marriage in 1812. His mother’s will left him a slave and gun “*except he marries Celia Bryant... and if he marries Celia Bryant I give him one dollar and no more.*” He appears to be the Joseph Bynum who married Martha H. Revell by Southampton bond dated 19 June 1818. He appears in the 1830 Southampton census with three apparent sons and a daughter.<sup>159</sup> He was evidently dead by the 1840 census, and perhaps by 1838. His wife’s father, Holladay Revell, left a will in Southampton County dated 1 May 1838 and proved 17 May 1841 leaving one-third of his plantation to his daughter Martha Bynum and her children. Martha may have been living with her father in 1840, for she is not enumerated as a head of household. In 1850 she was age 55, living with her brother Samuel Revell, next door to her son Thomas Bynum. Of the three sons indicated by the 1830 census, only one is evident in 1850. The other two, if they lived, may have migrated to other states.

1.1.1.4.3.1.1. **Thomas H. Bynum** (c1826 – aft1880) He married Araminta Pope by Southampton County bond of 27 January 1849, and appears in the 1850 Southampton census adjacent his mother. He moved to Hertford County, North Carolina in the late 1850s, where he is enumerated in the 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses.<sup>160</sup> (His age is given as 23, 33, 45, and 57 in 1850-1880.) The censuses list several children: **Josephus Bynum** (1850), **F. Millicent Bynum** (c1851), **Josephine Odelia Bynum** (c1857), **Roberta Bynum** (c1859), **Robert S. Bynum** (c1863), **Dolphin D. Bynum** ? (c1867), **Mary F. Bynum** (1869), and **Susan P. Bynum** (c1872).

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<sup>155</sup> Southampton County Deed Book 10. p249.

<sup>156</sup> Southampton County Deed Book 10, p325, p334, p329.

<sup>157</sup> Southampton County Will Book 7, p153.

<sup>158</sup> Southampton County Will Book 9, p14. Richard H. Bryant, who was not identified but was surely a grandson, was left fifty dollars plus a reversionary interest in the bulk of he estate.

<sup>159</sup> 1830 Southampton County census: Joseph Binum 21000101-001001.

<sup>160</sup> He is counted twice in the 1860 Hertford census, both entries giving his birthplace as Southampton County, Virginia.

- 1.1.1.4.3.2. **Robert L. Bynum** (c1800 – 1840) He married on 4 October 1827 in Northampton County, North Carolina to Caroline D. Ellis, by bond dated 15 September. The *Raleigh Register*, reporting the marriage, called him Robert Bynum of Petersburg, Virginia. They appear in the 1830 Northampton census<sup>161</sup> and the 1840 census of Greensville County, Virginia.<sup>162</sup> In both censuses, two younger males were in his household, one of whom may have been his brother Richard. He died intestate shortly thereafter, as an accounting of his estate, with items beginning 10 August 1840, was recorded on 5 September 1842 by his widow Caroline.<sup>163</sup> The accountings mention H. L. Bynum, Benjamin C. D. Bynum, and his brother Richard H. Bynum, and a “hat for Dolly” but give no other clues to his children.
- 1.1.1.4.3.3. **Richard H. Bynum** (c1810? – c1844) He may have been in his brother’s household in 1830 and 1840. His will, dated 20 December 1843 and recorded in Greensville County on 4 March 1844, showed he was unmarried.<sup>164</sup> It set free his negro “Phill” (note that a slave of this name is mentioned in his mother’s will) and directed his friends to transport him to the free state of his choice.
- 1.1.1.5. **Abigail Bynum** (aft1737 - ?) She was called Abigail Williamson in the wills of both her mother and of her brother Michael Bynum. As “Abba” Bynum, she first married William Whitehead in Southampton County by bond dated 5 June 1758, apparently as his second wife. (Consent was given by her father William Bynum, meaning that she was under 21.) The three Whitehead grandchildren, **Colin [Cullen] Whitehead**, **Temperance Whitehead**, and **Priscilla Whitehead**, who were named in Elizabeth Bynum’s 1771 will were apparently hers. William Whitehead was living in Halifax County, North Carolina when he left a will dated 24 January 1765 and proved the following April, naming his wife “Abby” and nine children, including the above three.<sup>165</sup> The additional six children were **Arthur Whitehead**, **Lewis Whitehead**, **Martha Whitehead**, **Sarah Whitehead**, **Rachel Whitehead**, and **Rebecca Whitehead**. Abigail then married John Williamson by bond dated 12 August 1766 in Halifax County. Her son by that marriage, **Robert Mickleberry Williamson**, was also named in her mother’s will.
- 1.1.1.6. **Celia Bynum** In both her mother’s will and her brother Michael’s will, she was called Celia Bryant. The administration of Michael Bynum’s estate shows that Nathan Bryant, presumably her husband, was paid the legacy.<sup>166</sup> Two of her children, **Polly Bryant** and **Ann Bryant**, were also named in her brother’s will. **Britain Bryant**, describing himself as their eldest son, brought suit in 1810 over distribution of the slaves belonging to his mother.
- 1.1.1.7. **Ann Bynum** (c1740 – by 1771?) She was the mother of a bastard son by Cordall Norfleet, according to a March 1760 court order that he post bond as the “reputed father of a bastard

<sup>161</sup> Northampton County 1830 census, p97: Robert Bynum 000021-0001-3.

<sup>162</sup> Greensville County 1840 census, p421: Robert S. Bynum 002021-00001-4.

<sup>163</sup> Greensville County Will Book 6, p170. The accounting’s first payout date was 10 August 1840, suggesting

<sup>164</sup> Greensville County Will Book 6, p303.

<sup>165</sup> Genealogical Abstracts of Wills, 1758 - 1824, Halifax County, North Carolina, Margaret M. Hofmann, p162. The will names wife “Abby” and children Arthur, Cullen, Lewis, Martha, Sarah, Rachel, Rebecca, Temperance, and Priscilla.

<sup>166</sup> Southampton County Will Book 3, p218.

child begotten on the body of Ann Bynum.”<sup>167</sup> Ann’s absence from her mother’s will implies she was herself dead by 1771, which is seemingly confirmed by her brother Michael Bynum’s will. She evidently never married. On 11 November 1773 Nathan Bryant, her brother-in-law, posted bond as guardian of Cordy Norflett Bynum “orphan of Ann Bynum”.<sup>168</sup> (Note that the child did not own property requiring a guardian until about this time, so it could be that Ann Bynum had died years earlier.)

1.1.1.7.1. **Cordall Norfleet Bynum** (c1759 - 1816) Though an illegitimate child, he was well provided for by both his mother’s family and his father’s. Elizabeth Bynum’s 1771 will, which calls him her grandson, bequeaths him two slaves and other property. Two years later the will of his uncle Michael Bynum left him nearly his whole estate and plantation. He was also devised a 684-acre plantation in Northampton County, North Carolina by the 1788 will of his father Cordall Norfleet.<sup>169</sup> Interestingly, though Cordall Norfleet’s legitimate children squabbled over the will, none of them challenged the devise to his illegitimate son.

Cordall Bynum served in the Revolution and was issued two land warrants for his service. He was unmarried for the 1783 state census, being the sole member of his household. He was still in Southampton County for the 1790 tax list, but was shortly in Northampton County, North Carolina where he appears in the 1800 and 1810 censuses. He left a will in Northampton County dated 22 January 1815 and proved in March 1816, naming a wife Elizabeth and children Thomas Bynum, Nancy Jordan, and Polly Bynum.<sup>170</sup> He bequeathed to Nancy four slaves, to Polly a slave and furniture, and to Thomas a racehorse named Woodpecker and a brandy still as well as slaves and furniture. The plantation and remainder of the estate was left in care of his widow Elizabeth until Thomas reached the age of 21. Elizabeth Bynum was likely a Branch; she was apparently the same person mentioned in the will of Benjamin Branch, dated 17 March 1803 in Northampton County, as his niece “Betty B. Bynum.”

The 1810 census suggests there was a second son who had died prior to his father’s will. His son Thomas Bynum appears in the 1820 Northampton census, aged 18-26, with a female aged 16-26 (presumably Polly) and a female over 45 (presumably his mother). The 1830 census shows a Betsey Bynum, probably Cordall’s widow, aged 60-70, with a male 20-30 in her household.

His widow Elizabeth Bynum left a will dated 10 February 1847 and proved June 1848. She left two slaves to her daughter Polly Jordan, \$100 each to grandchildren William C. Jordan, John C. Jordan, and Thomas Jordan, and slaves to granddaughters Eliza J. Branch and Martha Ridley. A great-granddaughter, Emily A. Branch was also mentioned. John B. Bynum was named executor “if old enough to serve.”

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<sup>167</sup> A copy of this bond was kindly provided by Phillip Norfleet a few years ago.

<sup>168</sup> *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol.25, No. 2, p133.

<sup>169</sup> Southampton County Will Book 4, p288.

<sup>170</sup> Northampton County Will Book 3, p166.

1.1.1.7.1.1. **Thomas Bynum** (c1800 - c1829) He served in the North Carolina House of Commons from Northampton County in 1824 and 1825. Thomas married Elizabeth Sidney Nicholas in Northampton by bond of 27 April 1826. The marriage is also reported in a family Bible of her third husband.<sup>171</sup> She was presumably the Elizabeth Bynum in the 1830 Northampton census with a male and a female, both under five, in her household. Elizabeth S. Bynum remarried to Wyatt M. Ezell by bond of 9 January 1834, then a third time to Henry Boone by bond of 29 March 1841.

1.1.1.7.1.1.1. **John Bowen Bynum** (6 September 1827 – 2 October 1856) He was a lawyer educated at the University of North Carolina, shown in the 1850 Northampton census as a 22-year old lawyer with his wife Virginia A. Smith whom he had married a few months earlier. A brief biography of John Bowen Bynum may be found in a Northampton history.<sup>172</sup> His death was reported in the *Western Democrat*.

1.1.1.7.1.1.2. **Caroline Bynum** (c1826? - ?) She was evidently the daughter, as she married William D. Eppes in Northampton by bond of 4 January 1842. She was not further traced.

1.1.1.7.1.2. **Nancy Bynum** (c1795? – by1824) She was called Nancy Jordan in her father's will, which left her four slaves. She had married John B. Jordan in Northampton County by bond of 8 June 1813. Nancy is said to have been poisoned by a slave, apparently shortly after the 1820 census. Her husband remarried to her widowed sister, Mary Ann Bynum Fennell, in 1824. John Jordan himself died in 1836. Her mother's will named five Jordan children, two by Nancy and three by Mary Ann: **William Cardy Jordan**, **John C. Jordan**, and **Thomas Jordan** (by Mary Ann Bynum) and **Eliza J. Branch** and **Margaret Ridley** (both children of John Jordan by Nancy Bynum).

In yet another of the many family intermarriages, Eliza Jane Jordan married her cousin John Thomas Branch, son of Emily Bynum and John Thomas Branch.

1.1.1.7.1.3. **Mary Ann Bynum** (c1795? – aft1847) She was likely the female aged 16-26 in Thomas Bynum's 1820 household. She evidently married Joseph Fennell sometime after the 1820 census, and was soon widowed. The will of Joseph Fennell, dated 11 November 1823 and proved December 1824, mentions his wife Mary Ann and names

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<sup>171</sup> Bible in the possession of Nicholas W. Grant of Raleigh, NC as of 1973. It mentions only the three marriages of Eliza Sidney Nicholas. (The second marriage date matches the bond date. The third marriage to Henry Boon is given as 24 March 1840.)

<sup>172</sup> Northampton Parishes, Henry Wilkins Lewis (1951), p56

his “brother-in-law Thomas Bynum” an executor.<sup>173</sup> The widow Mary Fennell then married her sister’s husband John B. Jordan, by bond of 19 November 1824. She was thus “Polly Jordan” when her mother wrote her will of 1847. She appears in the 1840 census of Northampton County heading a household of her three stepsons, but was not found in 1850.

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<sup>173</sup> Northampton County Will Book 3, p313.

## Appendix: The Mysterious Turner Bynum

The placement of 1.1.1.1.2.8 Turner Bynum in this genealogy is not completely certain, but highly plausible. First, I note that his presumed father appears in the 1798 Southampton tax list with one male aged 16-21, a year when this Turner Bynum would have been 20. Since we cannot identify any of his other sons who might have been aged 16 or more, it is quite possible that this son was Turner Bynum. Indeed, one of his granddaughters, writing in a 1905 history of the Old Stone Church, burial place of Turner Bynum Jr., made the statement that her grandfather “... *Turner Bynum, was born in Southampton, Va., in 1777... Coming to South Carolina, Turner Bynum Sr. married Elizabeth Miller, daughter of John Miller, of Charleston, and Catherine Long, his wife...*”<sup>174</sup> A history of the Long family, perhaps drawing on the same 1905 source, states that he was born in Virginia and “came to Charleston Apr. 1799 from Southampton, Va.”<sup>175</sup> In the case of the Long history, it is likely that the author was misled by the 1799 court record in Greensville County, Virginia (see above) that Major Turner Bynum had “removed from the state” for she erroneously attributes that record to this Turner Bynum rather than to 1.1.1.1.2 Turner Bynum. While we might ignore the Long history for that reason, the statement by Turner Bynum’s granddaughter must be given substantial credence, since it may have been passed on from her mother, Turner Bynum’s daughter. Indeed, his name certainly suggests some connection with either the first Turner Bynum or one of his close relatives.<sup>176</sup>

Clearly, it is unlikely that he was actually born in Southampton County, for there were no adult Bynums still living there in 1777. However, he may have been born into a Bynum family formerly of Southampton, or he may have been living in Southampton when he removed to South Carolina. Unless he was an illegitimate child of a Bynum daughter, it would seem that Turner or Benne Bynum, sons of Drury Bynum, or Benjamin Bynum, their uncle, are the only possible fathers. We can seemingly eliminate Benjamin Bynum as a candidate, for Turner is nowhere mentioned among the estate records of Benjamin’s widow Lucy Bynum. Nor is he mentioned in the collected papers of Benjamin Bynum’s descendants in South Carolina.<sup>177</sup> Benne Bynum is a possibility, though there seems to be no mention of him after the bequest in his grandmother’s 1771 will.

The remaining possibility is that he was a son of 1.1.1.1.2 Turner Bynum, though that requires a marriage prior to Mary Atherton. Based on the available evidence, I have so listed him herein. First, I note that Turner Bynum, who gave family names to all his children, failed to give his own name to his sons by Mary Atherton. Second, it helps to explain Turner Bynum’s household in the 1783 state census, which seems too large to be accounted for by his children of that marriage.

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<sup>174</sup> The Old Stone Church, Oconee County, South Carolina, Richard Newman Brackett, ed. (1905), p180. The specific article was attributed to Sallie Chase Patillo, who was the daughter of Elizabeth Bynum and Albon Chase, and granddaughter of Turner Bynum Sr. She was thus writing in 1905 about her uncle Turner Bynum Jr.

<sup>175</sup> The Long Family, Eytive Long Evans (1956), p171.

<sup>176</sup> I should note that the name Turner does appear in other Bynum lines. Samuel Bynum of North Carolina (see Chapter 4) named a son Turner Bynum. That son was born in Virginia at about the same time as the “mysterious” Turner Bynum, and may well have been named after Samuel’s cousin, the first Turner Bynum. Samuel’s son can be separately accounted for, and was not the same person. The prominence in South Carolina of Turner Bynum and his children seems to me to be consistent with his belonging to the line of Chapter 3.

<sup>177</sup> According to correspondence with Miss Anne Gilbert in the early 1980s, Turner Bynum is not mentioned in the Bynum-Bowman papers, nor in the collected manuscript files of Benjamin Bynum of Kershaw, both of which are maintained at the SC Archives.

Third it explains the presence of a second taxable male in Turner Bynum's 1798 household. Finally, some reference to him is apparently made among the collected papers of Turner Bynum's descendants in Rapides Parish.<sup>178</sup>

Finally, I should mention that Dr. Joseph Lyon Miller in his 1916 Hampton family history wrote that Turner Bynum was "a son of a younger brother of... Gray Bynum".<sup>179</sup> However, I should note that he also identifies the likely brothers of Gray Bynum, incorrectly, as Luke, Drury, and Turner. Thus if he was indeed a son of Turner Bynum then Dr. Miller's statement would – though based on a false premise – support the argument in the previous paragraph. I should note that he provides no evidence whatsoever for that claim. Dr. Miller makes this statement in the context of an article about John Gallatin Bowman (a descendant of Gray Bynum) who married Turner Bynum's daughter Virginia. I also note that Bowman never met his father-in-law.

### Appendix: Some Unplaced Bynums of This Line

Several Bynums who appear in records of the adjoining counties of Southampton and Greenville, Virginia and Hertford, North Carolina surely belong within this line, but their correct placement is unknown.

**William H. Bynum** (c1800? – 1840s) He married Martha Turner in Southampton County by bond dated 8 November 1824, and appears in the 1830 and 1840 Greenville County censuses.<sup>180</sup> He was dead by 1847 when an accounting of his estate was filed.<sup>181</sup> An estate sale and a further accounting were recorded in 1850 and 1853.<sup>182</sup> There were no Bynums in the 1850 Greenville census, and it isn't clear what happened to the children suggested by his earlier census households. It seems likely that one of his daughters was **Martha T. Bynum**, who married Edward L. Simmons by Greenville bond of 6 April 1846.

A widow named **Frances J. Bynum** married Littleton Mason by Southampton County bond dated 29 May 1798. She was evidently the same Francis J. Person, daughter of Mary Person, who married **William Bynum** by Southampton County bond of 25 December 1794. Her husband William Bynum was dead by 12 April 1798 when Frances J. Bynum, now a widow, sold to Henry Person her interest in the land of her deceased brother William Person in Greenville County. She was also listed as a taxpayer in the 1798 Southampton tax list the same year. The identity of her husband is unknown, for 1.1.1.4.2 William Bynum appears to have been alive and married to a woman named Elizabeth in 1799. William Bynum's children included **William Bynum** and **Rebecca Bynum**, for whom Littleton Mason was named guardian on 20 August 1798.

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<sup>178</sup> A collection of papers, mainly of Wade Hampton Bynum and his family exists in the Louisiana Archives but was not read. The index indicates at least one paper referring to the death of Turner Bynum Jr. in 1836.

<sup>179</sup> Page 111 an unpublished manuscript entitled [A History of the Hampton Family of the Southern States, 1586-1916](#), by Dr Joseph Lyon Miller, written about 1916, which currently exists in typewritten form in the Hampton papers collection at Texas Tech in Lubbock.

<sup>180</sup> Greenville County censuses: 1830, p37 William H. Bynum 00001-2000001-12 and 1840, p418 William H. Bynum 0011001-0020001-13.

<sup>181</sup> Greenville County Will Book 7, p177.

<sup>182</sup> Greenville County Will Book 7, p313 and p500. (neither were read)

**Elizabeth Bynum** married Frederick Boykin by Greensville County bond of 13 August 1797. The bond identifies her as the daughter of **Elizabeth Bynum**, and William Bynum was surety. The identity of all three Bynums is unclear.

**Jeanette C. Bynum** married Edward D. Dromgoole in Greensville County on 24 December 1823. The bond, dated 19 December 1823, lists Britton Bynum as surety and Britton's son Thomas W. Bynum as a witness. The couple appears in the 1850 census of Rutherford County, Tennessee with Jeanette listed as age 44. In the 1860 census of Bedford County, Tennessee her age was given as 56. One census lists her birthplace as North Carolina, the other as South Carolina. She may have been a daughter of the William Bynum who apparently died in Hertford County in the 1820s.

**John Bynum** The 1908 letter by Wade Hampton Bynum (see elsewhere) speaks of his grandfather's cousins Frank and John Bynum who moved to Rapides Parish but left no heirs.<sup>183</sup> "Frank" was surely 1.1.1.2.4 Francis A. Bynum, son of Benjamin Bynum, but the identity of John Bynum is unknown. He may have been another son of Benjamin Bynum, which would help to explain both Benjamin Bynum's 1783 household size, and (especially if Britton and Drury were elsewhere) Lucy Bynum's household in 1787. He may have been the John "Byarn" listed in the Orleans Parish census of 1820, aged 26-45. I also note that a John T. Bynum appears as a single man the Rapides Parish census in 1840, but his age (40-50) would seem to eliminate him as a son of Benjamin Bynum.

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<sup>183</sup> See Appendix.