

The Line of John Bynum (c1695-1775), grandson of John Bynum

This line is continued from Chapter 2

1.1.2. **John Bynum** (c1695? – 1775) Since there appear to have been two first cousins in Surry County who were both named John Bynum, it is not clear which references apply to this particular John Bynum. The first appearance we can be reasonably sure of, based on proximity, is his witness to the will of Elias Fort Sr. on 20 September 1732.¹ John Bynum does not appear to have owned land in Surry County, but on 9 November 1736 William and John Bynum jointly sold land that was actually owned by William Bynum.² John Bynum apparently had been living on that portion of his brother's land, and may have held a lease on it.³ They sold the land to William Gray, who resold it eight years later on 19 January 1745 when he described it as the land that John Bynum had lately lived upon.⁴ John Bynum may have continued to live on Gray's land after his brother William Bynum left the county in 1736, for the Albemarle parish register (for the part of Surry that became Sussex County) contains an entry for the birth of Arthur Bynum, son of John and Mary Bynum, in 1740. [Three other sons had apparently been born before the parish was formed in 1738.]

It is not completely clear whether or not he was the same John Bynum who briefly owned land in Northampton County, North Carolina. A John Bynum of Surry County bought land there in 1740⁵ and sold it in 1746.⁶ However, this John Bynum must have been a resident of Surry County through early 1749, for a suit was brought there against him and heard as late as January 1749.⁷

Sometime in early 1749, John Bynum appears to have moved to the vicinity of Little Cherrystone Creek in what was then Lunenburg County but subsequently became Halifax and then Pittsylvania. On 3 October 1749 the Lunenburg court appointed him surveyor (maintainer) of the road leading from Little Cherrystone to Allen's Creek. The tithables of 1749 and 1750 for the same district show John Bynum taxed on himself and on his son John Bynum Jr. (Neither had been taxed in 1748, confirming that he moved sometime in early 1749.) The tithables for that district are missing for 1751, and by 1752 the area had become Halifax County.

John Bynum appears quite often in the court records of Halifax County, frequently as a juror and even more frequently as a plaintiff or defendant in debt suits. Joseph Mays sued him, perhaps in multiple actions, nearly constantly from 1752 through 1759, in one instance the record noting that neighbor William Wynne went special bail.⁸ The most significant judgment was one for more than £565 owed to Alexander McCaul, James Lyle, & Company, which resulted in John and Arthur Bynum mortgaging 200 acres to the plaintiff a few months later.⁹ Perhaps the most useful record

¹ Surry County Deed Book 9, p135.

² Surry County Deed Book 8, p643.

³ If he held a lease, which were generally not recorded in Surry County's books, he would have been required to sign the deed in order to relinquish his claim on it for the remainder of the lease.

⁴ Surry County Deed Book 10, p46.

⁵ Bertie County, NC Deed Book F, p34.

⁶ Abstracts of Deeds Northampton County, North Carolina 1741-1759, Margaret M. Hofmann, p252.

⁷ Surry County Orders 1744-1748, p384. Defendants were always sued in the county in which they resided regardless of the residence of the plaintiff.

⁸ Special bail essentially meant that Wynne was willing to either pay the debt himself or go to debtor's prison if John Bynum failed to perform. See Halifax County Pleas 1, p48, p74, p128, p252, p406, and Pleas 2, p267b, p443, etc.

⁹ Deed Book 2, p419.

in proving that this was the same John Bynum who was earlier of Surry, is John Bynum's testimony in 1753 that "*Thomas Coleman, a small negroe man, aged about fifty years was born free in Surry County & that for many years he [Bynum] was acquainted with his father, mother, brothers & sisters.*"¹⁰

John Bynum had bought 590 acres from William Wynne on 20 November 1760, located in what later became southeastern Pittsylvania County.¹¹ He apparently disposed of the entire tract to three of his sons. He sold 165 acres to his son Gray Bynum and 200 to his son Samuel Bynum in 1762, and apparently the remaining 200-odd acres to his son Arthur in 1768 [see citations below]. In the meantime, he patented 400 acres nearby on Rattlesnake Creek bordering the "country line" (the North Carolina border) on 22 September 1766.¹² His son John Bynum Jr. would later sell that patent, having inherited it as the eldest son.

John Bynum died intestate, for in August 1775 the Pittsylvania court summoned the heirs of John Bynum to take administration of his estate.¹³ (Records of the administration were not located, though no exhaustive search was made for them.) The identity of his wife Mary Bynum, whom he must have married about 1730, is unknown, though a popular (and plausible) theory is that she was a daughter of one of the Grays of Surry County. Unfortunately, the only evidence of this is the commonality of the name "Gray" among John Bynum's children and grandchildren. (Another theory is that she was Mary Evans, perhaps the one who had earlier executed a deed with his brother William.) She seems to have died well before him, as no wife released dower in the sale of land to his sons, and no widow held a dower interest in the land inherited by his son.

John Bynum had four sons who are easily identified, though there were surely daughters as well. Only one daughter, Mary, is theorized (see below).

- 1.1.2.1. **John Bynum** (c1732 – c1780?) He was evidently the eldest son, reaching 16 before June 1749 when he was listed as a tithable of his father in Lunenburg County. He was a witness for his father in Halifax County court in 1759 and appeared as John Bynum "Jr." in the Pittsylvania County tithables of 1767.¹⁴ As the eldest son of an intestate father, he inherited his father's land. On 24 April 1777, as a Pittsylvania County resident, he sold to Daniel Gowen the 400 acres his father had patented in 1766 on the North Carolina line.¹⁵ This is the last record found for him in Pittsylvania, and he does not appear in the state censuses a few years later in either Virginia or North Carolina. He may have moved into North Carolina, for the land he sold bordered what was then Orange County. Or he may have moved into Lincoln County, North Carolina with Arthur and Samuel, where an otherwise mysterious John Bynum witnessed the will of Miles Abernathy on 1 October 1789. He does not, however, appear as a head of household in the North Carolina 1790 census. In fact, he does not appear in any state's 1790 census or in any other record I've found. There is no indication that he had a family, and no record of his death in either Virginia or North Carolina that I'm aware of.

¹⁰ Halifax County Pleas 1, p162

¹¹ Halifax County Deed Book 2, p241.

¹² Virginia Patent Book 36, p1011.

¹³ Pittsylvania County Court Records Book 2 1772-1776, p435.

¹⁴ Halifax County Pleas No. 2, page not noted for August 1759 suit of Joseph Mays vs. John Bynum.

¹⁵ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 4, p323.

1.1.2.2. **Samuel Bynum** (c1735? – 1801/2) Samuel's birth date can only be guessed at, though it is likely he was born prior to the establishment of Albemarle parish in 1738, for his birth is not recorded in the parish register. The earliest record I found in is a 3 February 1762 deed to him from his father in Halifax County, with his brothers Gray and John as witnesses. This land was 200 acres on Rutledge's Creek in what later became Pittsylvania County. He later added a 300 acre patent on both sides of Jackson's Creek issued on 7 July 1763.¹⁶ In 1771 Samuel had an additional 50 acres surveyed, though it isn't clear if he ever applied for the patent.¹⁷ A 31 January 1772 deed by John and Arthur Bynum described their land as bordering Samuel Bynum. On 18 November 1775 Samuel Bynum and his wife Elizabeth sold the 300 acre patent to John Butler, with Arthur Bynum a witness.¹⁸ Other than his will, this was the only reference found to Samuel Bynum's wife. He was apparently the Samuel "Binum" who signed the "Ten Thousand Name Petition" presented to the House of Burgesses on 13 June 1775 by "*sundry persons of the Community of Christians, called Baptists, and other Protestant dissenters*" protesting a proposal to ban public worship except in daytime.¹⁹ Though he did not serve in the Revolution, he took the oath of allegiance in Pittsylvania County in 1777.²⁰ He appears on the 1782 and 1785 tax lists of Pittsylvania County (heading a household of nine whites and eight slaves).

Samuel Bynum followed his brother Arthur Bynum into Lincoln County, North Carolina where he settled a few miles west of the modern-day town of Lincolnton. Although the deed itself was lost, his son Gray Bynum's later mortgage and sale of the land on Snider's Creek refers to a deed from Jesse Lanier to Samuel Bynum for 245 acres dated 18 November 1788.²¹ As Samuel Bynum of Lincoln County, North Carolina, he sold his 200 acres on Rutledge's Creek back in Virginia to Thomas Fearn on 21 January 1793.²² The 1790 census of Lincoln County shows him with one male over 16, two males under 16, five females and ten slaves. In 1800, he and his wife were both over 45 with one male 16-26 and two females 10-16 still in the household, and eight slaves.

Samuel Bynum died sometime in late 1801. His will, dated simply "November 1801" and proved in January 1802, names ten children.²³ He left furniture, and livestock to "my dear wife Elizabeth Bynum" and gave her a lifetime interest in four slaves and 100 acres of land including "the house and plantation where Gray Bynum lives, and the mill." He gave to sons Gray Bynum and William Bynum one slave each and 100 acres each on Snider's Creek. To his son Turner Bynum he gave a slave and "at his mother's death I give Turner the place lent to his mother." The slaves left to Elizabeth Bynum were to be distributed at her death to his daughters Nancy Guthrey, "Disy" Bynum, Susannah Bynum, and "Charlotty" Bynum. It left six slaves outright to daughter Patsy Duncan and another three slaves to daughter Polly Parr. To his daughter Elizabeth Sutton he left one cow and calf "and no more at this time because I gave her one negro boy before." John Parr and William Bynum were named executors.

¹⁶ Virginia Patent Book 35, pp1011.

¹⁷ Pittsylvania County Old Surveys #1 (microfilm), p242.

¹⁸ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 4, p176.

¹⁹ *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 35, No. 3, p113.

²⁰ *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 23, p7.

²¹ Lincoln County Deed Book 33, p11. This is repeated in the sale deed at Book 42, p78.

²² Pittsylvania County Deed Book 9, p335.

²³ Lincoln County Wills Loose Folder at NC Archives, call # CR 060.801

I note two peculiarities regarding Samuel Bynum's census records. First, the will clearly implies three unmarried daughters, although only two of them appear in his 1800 household. Second, Gray Bynum is missing from his 1790 household, which shows only himself and two sons under 16. (That is, Gray Bynum was of age when he married in 1791, but was not in his father's household in 1790.) The widow Elizabeth was still alive in 1810, when she appeared as head of a household in Lincoln County.

1.1.2.2.1. **Gray Bynum** (c1770 – 1840s) He appears to have been the eldest son, for he was of age when he married Elizabeth Cox by bond dated 23 April 1791 in Lincoln County. He does not seem to be in his father's household in 1790, nor in a household of his own. By 1800 he had a household of three males and one female under 10, and he and his wife were both aged 26-45.²⁴

Gray Bynum inherited 100 acres on Snider's Creek, also known as Killian's Creek, from his father in 1801 and seems to have lived on that land nearly his entire life. The land was adjacent to his brother William Bynum's land, and was mentioned when his brother William Bynum sold his own land in 1818. On 9 May 1828 he mortgaged his land to Joseph Graham for \$171, describing it as land he had inherited from his father Samuel Bynum, who had purchased in 1788, and adjacent to land formerly owned by his brother William Bynum "Sr."²⁵ Gray Bynum's own son William Bynum was a witness. He apparently paid off the mortgage, for on 17 August 1830 he sold the land to John Lynch, describing it as 97 acres he inherited from his father and part of a larger tract of 245 acres purchased by his father in 1788.²⁶ Oddly, the deed was not recorded until 1850, twenty years later. It may be that, not having bought any other land, he continued to live on this tract until his death. On 1 February 1832 Gray Bynum sold his interest in a 55-acre tract for \$10, though how he acquired that interest is unknown.²⁷ There is no record of his buying land in Lincoln County, and he appears to have lived on the inherited land.

The 1810 census shows him heading a household of four males and four females, he and his wife still 26-45.²⁸ In 1820, when he and John Bynum were the only members of the family remaining in the county, he headed a household of apparently the same four males and four females.²⁹ In 1830 he and his son William Bynum were listed consecutively, Gray's household still numbering four males but only one female.³⁰ His wife was evidently dead. In 1840 he was enumerated adjacent to Vincent Bynum and still had one male and one female at home.³¹ He may have been incapacitated in some way, as he was not charged a poll in the tax lists examined.³²

²⁴ Lincoln County 1800 Census, p852: Gray Bynam 30010-10010-1

²⁵ Lincoln County Deed Book 33, p11.

²⁶ Lincoln County Deed Book 42, p78.

²⁷ Lincoln County Deed Book 35, p24.

²⁸ Lincoln County 1810 Census, p499: Gray Bynum 11110-21010-0 (consecutive with Arthur Bynum).

²⁹ Lincoln County 1820 Census, p364: Gray Bynum 010201-01201-0.

³⁰ Lincoln County 1830 Census, p203: Gray Bynam 000021001-00001-0 (consecutive with William Bynum).

³¹ Lincoln County 1840 Census, p114: Gray Bynum 0000010001-00001-0 (consecutive with Vincent Bynum).

³² North Carolina exempted persons aged 55 and over from the poll tax, but Gray Bynum was exempted as early as 1818. It seems unlikely that he would have been born in 1763 or earlier, so must have been exempted for other reasons.

Gray Bynum was still alive on 13 January 1841 when his brother-in-law Robert Abernathy wrote a letter mentioning that “*Grey Bynam and children are well*” [see Abernathy letters elsewhere] but apparently died shortly after 1841, a period for which no estate records survive in Lincoln County. Thus his children, except for William Bynum, are deduced. The 1810-40 censuses suggest four sons and three daughters.

1.1.2.2.1.1. **William Bynum** (c1792 – 1840s?) He was apparently the William Bynum who married Margaret Richards by bond dated 21 February 1818 in Lincoln County with Valentine Richards the bondsman. However, he does not seem to appear as a head of household in 1820. In 1830 he was enumerated consecutively with his father, and was a few names away in 1840.³³ There is no indication that he owned land in Lincoln County. On 23 August 1832 he mortgaged what appears to have been his entire household and his crop of corn and cotton “that I now have growing on Gen. Joseph Graham’s plantation on which I am now living.”³⁴ The mortgage was in exchange for payoff of four bonds to Ephraim A. Brevard between 1828 and 1832 for \$300, including one dated 17 March 1829 “signed by William Bynum and his father Gray Bynum.” William Bynum seems to have been in more or less continual financial difficulty. On 8 August 1838 he mortgaged a bay horse in order to pay off an unpaid note to Valentine Helderman of \$50. He was not found in 1850, but in 1860 was enumerated, age 68, in the Lincoln County census with Margaret and the last three children shown below. He apparently died prior to the 1870 census.

Some descendants erroneously attribute the following children to John Bynum and Elizabeth Hager. However, that couple’s children are clearly identified in Lincoln County records (which see below). The 1830-60 censuses suggest these persons could only have been children of William Bynum and Margaret Richards. Note that most lived in the town of Ironton and are enumerated quite near one another in the censuses.

1.1.2.2.1.1.1. **Rufus L. Bynum** (c1818 – 9 November 1861) He clearly fits the eldest male in William Bynum’s 1830-1840 households. He married Martha (Patsy) McMinn by Lincoln County bond dated 3 November 1839, and it is likely that he and his wife were in his father’s household in 1840. (As Patsey Bynum, his wife was a legatee of her father Daniel McMinn’s will dated in 1845.) In 1850, he is enumerated in Lincoln County, and in 1860 is in newly-formed

³³ Lincoln County 1830 Census, p203: William Bynam 210001-120001-0 (consecutive with Gray Bynum). and 1840 Census, p115: William Bynum 1001101-2112001-0.

³⁴ Lincoln County Deed Book 35, p24.

Gaston County. He joined the CSA's 7th NC Infantry in August of 1861 and died in service a few months later. In 1870 and 1880 Martha Bynum was head of the Gaston County household. She evidently did not remarry. From censuses, their children were: **James Franklin Bynum** (c1841, enumerated as Frank in 1860), **William Lafayette Bynum** (c1843), **Margaret W. Bynum** (c1846), **Elizabeth A. Bynum** (c1849), **Martha Bynum** (c1851), **Samuel Bynum** (c1853), **Moses Bynum** (c1855) and **Mary Bynum** (c1861). Most of these children seem to have continued to live in the vicinity of Lincoln County.

- 1.1.2.2.1.1.2. **William Lawson Bynum** (7 February 1823 – 10 October 1885) Surely the other male in William Bynum's households, he appears to be the Lawson Bynum, age 22, enumerated as a clerk in the 1850 Lincoln County census, the sole member of his household. He married Eva Catherine Bradshaw on 30 December 1852 and remained in Lincoln County. He purchased 139 acres in Lincoln County on 25 October 1856 where he evidently lived.³⁵ He served in a Lincoln County CSA company. He appears in the 1860-1880 censuses with children **John A. Bynum**, **William Gray Bynum**, **Winslow Bynum** (1857-1937), **Ann Bynum** (1859-1821), **Gabriella Bynum**, **Eugenia Bynum**, **Alonzo Bynum** (1866), **Arthur Bynum**, **Dulcenia Bynum** (1873-1942), **Sophia Bynum** (1872-1947), and **Mary Bynum**.
- 1.1.2.2.1.1.3. **Mary Bynum** (c1820 - ?) Mary Bynum married Alfred W. Dellinger and is assumed to belong to this family on the strength of her family being enumerated in Ironton, next door to William Lawson Bynum in 1850, 1860, and 1880. She was 29, 40, and 50 in the 1850-70 censuses, but may have been dead by 1880 when Dellinger's wife Mary was only 35.
- 1.1.2.2.1.1.4. **Susannah Bynum** (3 March 1824 – 13 February 1880) She married Daniel Dellinger, an older widower, by bond dated 12 September 1848. She is thought to belong in this family, as she fits the 1830-40 census profile and was enumerated in censuses adjacent other family members in censuses. Her age was 30 in 1850, 28 (sic) in 1860, and 45 in 1870, and her birth and death dates were reported by a

³⁵ Lincoln County Deed Book 43, p278.

descendant..

1.1.2.2.1.1.5. **Elizabeth Bynum** (c1830 - ?) She was age 29 in her parents' 1860 household. She is thought by descendants of this family to have married William Watts.

1.1.2.2.1.1.6. **Margaret Jane Bynum** (c1837 - ?) As Margaret J., she was age 22 in her parents' 1860 household. As Jane Bynum, she married Hosea Parker on 7 January 1862 and is enumerated as both Margaret and Jane in the 1870 and 1880 censuses, her age given as 30 and 41 respectively.

1.1.2.2.1.1.7. **Albert A. Bynum** (c1839 – 10 August 1897) He was age 19 in his parents' 1860 household. He served in a Lincoln County CSA company during the Civil War. He married a widow named Mary M. Abernathy by license dated 8 September 1866 in Lincoln County. She was ne Mary Malinda Cline, widow of William Abernathy. The 1870 and 1880 Lincoln County censuses show children named **Martha Bynum** (c1860), **Nancy Bynum** (c1862), **Charles Bynum** (1867), **James Bynum** (c1868), **Mary Bynum** (c1870), **Carrie F. Bynum** (1874), **Lillie Bynum** (c1876), and **Susan E. Bynum** (1878). In 1900 Mary M. Bynum is enumerated as a widow, the mother of eight children (seven living), with Charles, Carrie and Susan living in her household. She was enumerated adjacent to her nephew Alonzo Bynum.

1.1.2.2.1.2. **John G. Bynum** (c1795 – after 1870) He may have been the first to carry the name "John Gray Bynum". Owing to the presence in Lincoln County of his cousin who was also named John Bynum, he consistently styled himself as John G. Bynum. As John G. Bynum, he married Candice Litten (Litton) in Lincoln County by bond dated 7 February 1822. Candice Litton was evidently the daughter of Isaac Litton. On 11 July 1825 Hiram Litton sold to John G. Bynum his one-third interest in three tracts on the Catawba River and Litton's Creek described as formerly belonging to his father Isaac Litton.³⁶ On 24 October 1825, James Crawford and his wife Nancy, formerly Nancy Litton, sold him their one-third interest in the same land.³⁷ Presumably, Candice was also a child of Isaac Litton and she and her husband already owned the final one-third interest. The land, consisting of three tracts of 70, 123, and 87 acres, was apparently

³⁶ Lincoln County Deed Book 31, p429.

³⁷ Lincoln County Deed Book 31, p702.

where John G. Bynum lived for some years, located in what eventually became Catawba County. Wesley Litten sold him 96 acres adjacent on 29 June 1837.³⁸ He appears in other Lincoln County records, notably purchasing slaves in 1826 and 1830³⁹ and as administrator of William Sutton (possibly his sister's husband) in 1837. On 13 September 1835 he sold Daniel Dellinger 78 acres on Snider's Creek which appears, from the description, to have been land formerly owned by Gray Bynum. (I note that this may have been the land which Turner Bynum had inherited, though I found no deed by Turner disposing of the land.) He is in the 1830 and 1840 Lincoln County census with households suggesting four sons and three daughters.⁴⁰ In 1842 Catawba County was formed from northern Lincoln County, and John G. Bynum appears in the 1850-1870 censuses there.⁴¹ He was a postmaster at Sherrill's Ford from 1851 until at least 1861. Catawba's wills are lost prior to 1894 and most court records also missing. The remaining Catawba records were not searched, but censuses indicate the following sons and one daughter. The identity of his elder daughters is unknown.

1.1.2.2.1.2.1. **Oliver F. Bynum???? Litton Bynum born ca 1834?** Oliver F. Bynum (10 June 1827 - 22 September 1908) is in the 1900 census of Catawba County, North Carolina with a new wife named Mary (whom he had married 15 years earlier according to the census) and a stepdaughter named Ada Flemins. He is enumerated as a blacksmith in the 1860 census of Greenville County, South Carolina with a wife Sarah E. and a daughter Candace Bynum (c1857) He is in the 1870 and 1880 censuses of Savannah, Anderson County, South Carolina with a wife Sarah and daughter (now called Sarah Emma Bynum). Both Oliver and his first wife Sarah are buried in Anderson County, South Carolina.

The death certificate of John Franklin Bynum (1850-1927) gives his place of birth as Lincoln County, North Carolina (also, incidentally, his place of death) and his father as Oliver Bynum, born in Catawba County (sic). His mother's maiden name is listed as "Heavner".

1.1.2.2.1.2.2. **Lawson H. Bynum** (November 1827 – aft1910) He married Jane Hamilton by bond dated 5 September

³⁸ Lincoln County Deed Book 37, p233.

³⁹ Lincoln County Deed Book 31, p669 and Book 33, p346.

⁴⁰ 1830 Lincoln County census, p246: John Bynum 110001-11001-3. 1840 census, p95: John Bynum 111101-101101-5.

⁴¹ In a quirk, his birthplace was listed in 1850 as Catawba County, meaning the earlier Lincoln County. That would seem to confirm, by elimination, his placement as a son of Gray Bynum. His age is given as 54, 64, and 75 in the 1850-1870 censuses.

1845 in Catawba County and is listed in the household of his father-in-law Reuben Hamilton in 1850 with Jane and two daughters named Victoria and Ellena G. In 1860 he is enumerated in Forsyth County, Georgia with Jane and daughters **Victoria Bynum** (c1846), **Ellener Bynum** (c1848), **Josephine Bynum** (1850), **Elizabeth C. Bynum** (c1853), and son **Webster Bynum** (c1855). By 1870 he was in Baldwin County, Georgia listed with Jane and daughter Josephine. In 1880 they are in Cobb County, Georgia. In 1900 Lawson and his wife (now called Elizabeth) are in the household of their daughter Josephine, wife of Burton Gardner, in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia. In 1910, Lawson was enumerated in the Cherokee County household of his daughter Elizabeth, wife of James. M. Paden.

1.1.2.2.1.2.3. **Milton Turner Bynum** (19 April 1832 – 27 October 1917) Variousy known as Milton, Milton T., and Turner, he appears in his father's 1850 household and as head of household in the Catawba County censuses from 1860 through 1880. He married Martha Day in 1870 in Catawba County and had three daughters and a son according to the 1880 census: **Alena M. Bynum**, **Eva M. Bynum**, **Frances E. C. Bynum** and **Erba Gray Bynum** (11 September 1877 – 20 October 1955) He is in the 1900 census of Catawba County with a new wife (Catherine L. Davis, whom he married about 1890) and his son "Erby" in the household. A gravestone exists there, but was not located.⁴² His death certificate lists his parents as John G. Bynum and "Candas Litten".

1.1.2.2.1.2.4. **John G. Bynum** (c1837 - ?) He is in his father's household in 1850 and 1860, but was not found thereafter.

1.1.2.2.1.2.5. **Candice C. Bynum** (c1840 - ?) She is in her father's household 1850 through 1870, but not found in 1880.

1.1.2.2.1.3. **James F. Bynum** (c1800 – 5 August 1860) He was apparently one of the older males in Gray Bynum's household through 1830. By 1840 he headed a household with three females under 10. The 1850 census lists him as age 47, with a wife named Elizabeth, and four daughters who match the 1840 household: **Elizabeth Bynum**, **Violet**

⁴² The multi-volume survey of Catawba County cemeteries lists several Bynums, including Turner Bynum and J. G. Bynum, who were not looked up in the book.

Bynum, Sophia Bynum, and Mary Bynum. The first deed record of him is a deed of 11 March 1851 from Peter Shrum to James F. Bynum for 160 acres on Leeper's Creek.⁴³ The 1860 census of Lincoln County shows James and Elizabeth, both age 60, with the three youngest daughters still at home.

- 1.1.2.2.1.4. **Vincent Bynum** (c1814 – aft1860) He evidently was one of the males in his father's household through 1830. He married Elizabeth Robeson [Elizabeth Robinson] in Lincoln County by bond dated 14 March 1834, with John Bynum his security. In 1840 he was listed adjacent to Gray Bynum, heading a household of a male and female under 5, and a female 5-10, he and his wife both 20-30. In the Lincoln County 1850 census he was listed in the household of Morgan and Elizabeth Robinson, as age 35, with wife Susan E., age 28, and children **Elizabeth Bynum** (c1835), **James M. Bynum** (c1838) **Polly L. Bynum** (c1840), and **John A. Bynum** (c1842) By 1860, his wife was still listed with the children in the household of Morgan and Elizabeth Robinson, while Vincent Bynum was listed heading a household nearby with a female named Nancy Hovis and her children. A fifth child, **Sarah Bynum** (c1852) had been added by 1860. I did not find him in the 1870 or 1880 censuses. His wife Elizabeth Bynum was enumerated in 1870 with her daughters Polly and Sarah still at home. Vincent Bynum served in the Senior Reserves in a Lincoln County CSA regiment during the Civil War. (This was the 73rd Regiment, comprised of men aged 45-50 who at times during the war served to guard prisoners and in other duties designed to free up regular troops.)
- 1.1.2.2.1.5. **Patsy Bynum** (c1805? – before 1846?) She may have been one of the elder females in Gray Bynum's households through 1820. She married Absalom Duncan by bond dated 30 January 1827 in Lincoln County. Absalom Duncan appears to be the son of Absalom Duncan and Patsy Bynum (See person 1.1.2.2.7). She apparently died prior to her husband, for her husband appears to have been the Absalom Duncan whose will, dated 8 February 1846 and proved in 1851, calls his wife "Mary".⁴⁴ The will names "my six children" as Tamer Dunkin, Andrew Dunkin, Nathan Dunkin, Elizabeth Dunkin (wife of Absalom C. Dunkin), Martha Daily (wife of Ephraim Daily), and Violet Dunkin. The 1850 census of Lincoln County shows Absalom Duncan, age 70, with Susan Daly and Violet Bynum, and the wife Mary, age 50, listed as the fourth member of the household.
- 1.1.2.2.1.6. **Mary Bynum** (c1809? - ?) She was apparently the female in Gray Bynum's household through 1840.⁴⁵ As Polly Bynum, she married

⁴³ Lincoln County Deed Book 43, p6. Oddly, this was not recorded for another five years.

⁴⁴ Lincoln County Will Book 2, p365.

⁴⁵ Note that the only female in his household was aged 20-25 in both 1830 and 1840. She is evidently the youngest of his daughters, enumerated in 1820 as aged 10-16. She was unmarried in adulthood and her age was surely understated in 1840.

Daniel Hoover in Lincoln County by bond dated 1 September 1842, with James F. Bynum the security. They were not traced. (The only Daniel Hoover in the vicinity of Lincoln or Catawba counties who is seemingly a candidate to be her husband is listed in the 1850 Catawba census with an apparent wife named Sarah. This was evidently the Daniel Hoover who had married Sarah Mooney in Lincoln County in 1838.)

- 1.1.2.2.2. **William Bynum** (c1775 – 7 November 1855) He is the subject of the letter written in 1908 by a grandson, William Dallas Bynum to his brother Edwin A. Bynum (see Appendix). He married Margaret Wentz by bond dated 27 December 1797 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. She was “the German woman from Mecklenburg, Germany (sic)” referred to in the letter, which lists their children as Samuel, John V., Daniel A., William, James Gray, and two unnamed daughters. Margaret was the daughter of John Andrew Wentz, a Revolutionary soldier who died in Mecklenburg County in 1827. William Bynum appears in the 1800 and 1810 censuses of Lincoln County, apparently living on his inherited land. The first deed record found for him was the sale of that land, 215 acres on Snider’s Creek adjacent Gray Bynum, on 23 October 1818 to Thomas Lowe for \$800.⁴⁶ He then moved to Greene County, Indiana, as the referenced letter states, where he appears in the 1820 through 1850 censuses. It appears that he moved with at least one Wentz relative.⁴⁷ According to descendants, Margaret died on 3 August 1827 and William then married a widow named Rebecca (Patterson) Henshaw on 17 March 1836. He had at least another five children by the second wife, whose age in 1850 was 42.

The 1850 census has confused some descendants, as William Bynum’s household includes Rebecca, then “Samuel Owens”, age 17, and then his second set of children (who are listed as if their surname were Owens.) William Bynum’s birth and death dates as given in the 1908 letter (given as c1765-1850) are somewhat inaccurate. The 1850 census gives his age as 75, which is consistent with the earlier censuses. A petition by his widow Rebecca Bynum states that he died on 7 November 1855. Rebecca continued to appear in censuses through 1880 as Rebecca Bynum.

- 1.1.2.2.2.1. **Susanna Bynum** (c1802 - ?) She married Joseph Hepner in Greene County, Indiana on 5 February 1821. They are in the 1830 census of Parke County and the 1840 census of Vermillion County, Indiana. In the 1850 census of Vermillion County, she is listed as age 48. I didn’t find them in 1860, but in 1870 she may be the same Susannah Hepner, age 67, in the household of Greenberry Hepner in Cumberland County, Illinois.

- 1.1.2.2.2.2. **Samuel Bynum** (25 December 1803 – 30 October 1877) He married Cinderella Lester, daughter of Peter Lester and Haney O’Neill, in Greene County on 17 April 1825. He was in Clinton

⁴⁶ Lincoln County Deed Book 28, p589.

⁴⁷ John Slinkard, who had married Catherine Wentz, also moved to Greene County at about the same time.

County, Indiana by the 1830 census. His wife died in 1847 and Samuel remarried, according to descendants, to a widow named Isabel Stockton Seawright sometime after the 1850 census of Clinton County.⁴⁸ They were in Boone County in 1860 and 1870, and his widow is in the 1880 Clinton County household of her daughter Nancy A. Seawright (wife of James Cochran), listed as a mother-in-law.⁴⁹ Samuel is buried in Buntin Cemetery in Clinton County. Family records and censuses show twelve children by his first wife and three by his second wife, none of whom were further traced:

- 1.1.2.2.2.2.1. **Leodica Bynum** (15 September 1826 – aft1900) She married Stephen Strange in Clinton County on 27 August 1850 but was not further traced.
- 1.1.2.2.2.2.2. **Alford Bynum** (3 March 1828 – 25 September 1828) Died in infancy.
- 1.1.2.2.2.2.3. **Margaret Grace Bynum** (25 September 1828 - ?) She was in the 1850 household, but not the 1860, and apparently married Wallace Boyd.
- 1.1.2.2.2.2.4. **Alexander J. Bynum** (23 September 1831 -) He was in the 1850 household, but not the 1860.
- 1.1.2.2.2.2.5. **William Pinckney Bynum** (4 August 1833 -) He was in the 1850 household, and apparently married Amanda D. Brookie.
- 1.1.2.2.2.2.6. **Mary Jane Bynum** (1 January 1836 – 2 September 1838) Died in infancy.
- 1.1.2.2.2.2.7. **Daniel H. Bynum** (10 November 1838 – 12 September 1839) Died in infancy.
- 1.1.2.2.2.2.8. **Samuel S. Bynum** (13 July 1839 – 20 April 1845) Died in childhood.
- 1.1.2.2.2.2.9. **Henry Lane Bynum** (1 October 1841 – 29 September 1918) He was in his father's household in 1850 and 1860, and married Harriett C. Hill in Boone County on 16 October 1866. He was not further traced.

⁴⁸ Franklin Bynum's marriage certificate shows his father as Samuel Bynum and mother as Isabel Stockton. That was evidently her maiden name. As the footnote below indicates, she was the widow of a Seawright in 1850.

⁴⁹ Isabel Seawright had headed a household in 1850 of a son John P. and daughter Nancy A. Curiously, neither were in her household in 1860. The daughter Nancy A. had married James W. Cochran in Boone County on 24 August 1867. It was their household in which Isabel Bynum was listed as mother-in-law in 1880.

- 1.1.2.2.2.10. **Martha A. Bynum** (June 1842 - ?) She was in the 1850 and 1860 households.
- 1.1.2.2.2.11. **Nancy C. Bynum** (November 1844 – ?) She was in the 1850 and 1860 households.
- 1.1.2.2.2.12. **Peter Lester Bynum** (16 May 1847 – September 1919)
- 1.1.2.2.2.13. **Lenora J. Bynum** (December 1852 - ?) She married Wallace J. Boyd in Boone County on 2 April 1873.
- 1.1.2.2.2.14. **Guy H. Bynum** (August 1856 - ?)
- 1.1.2.2.2.15. **Franklin P. Bynum** (c1859 – 11 June 1921) He married Cora O. Pedigo on 7 October 1885 in Boone County.
- 1.1.2.2.2.3. **William Bynum** (c1805 – c1821) He was killed in a farm accident in Indiana when he was 26.⁵⁰
- 1.1.2.2.2.4. **Sophia Caroline Bynum** (c1807 – 18 July 1854) She married James Madison O’Neill on 13 January 1836 in Green County. They are in the 1850 Daviess County census, but the family was not further traced..
- 1.1.2.2.2.5. **John Valentine Bynum** (15 February 1814 – 5 August 1876) He was perhaps named after his mother’s two brothers John Wentz and Valentine Wentz. He married in Daviess County on 19 November 1840 to Rebecca Ann O’Neill, daughter of Henry O’Neill and sister of James Madison O’Neill. He remained in Greene County, appearing in the 1850-1870 censuses. He is buried in the Gilbert-O’Neill-Bynum cemetery in Greene County, not far from Newberry. According to family records, they had nine children, the first of whom died in infancy in 1841. The other eight children were:
- 1.1.2.2.2.5.1. **Martha Ann Bynum** (17 May 1844 – 2 August 1897)
- 1.1.2.2.2.5.2. **Daniel Miles Bynum** (30 December 1846 – 7 July 1929) He remained in Greene County, serving in several public offices including two terms as Sheriff. He married Lois E. Gilbert on 25 May 1871, by whom he had six children. After her death in 1889, he remarried to Emma Burcham, by whom he had another five children. A lengthy obituary appeared in the 11 June 1929 issue of the *Bloomfield News*

⁵⁰ See History of Greene County, Indiana, p280.

(which also states that he was survived by three sisters.) He is buried in the Simpson Chapel cemetery Greene County. His children were **Haddie May Bynum** (1874), **Mina O. Bynum** (1878 – died in infancy), **Hulda Carrie Bynum** (1881), **Daniel Austin Bynum** (1884), **John Gilbert Bynum** (1886), **Vernon Dallas Bynum** (1889), an infant who died in 1894, **Grace Bynum** (1896), **Ruth Bynum** (1899), **Sally Mabel Bynum** (1901), and **Miles O’Neill Bynum** (1902).

1.1.2.2.2.5.3. **Mary Margaret Bynum** (21 December 1848 – 17 March 1853)

1.1.2.2.2.5.4. **Sarah Elizabeth Bynum** (9 August 1850 – 30 June 1932)

1.1.2.2.2.5.5. **Jane Elvira Bynum** (5 July 1854 – January 1880)

1.1.2.2.2.5.6. **John Elisha Bynum** (9 April 1857 – 14 August 1879)

1.1.2.2.2.5.7. **Rhoda Ellender Bynum** (26 October 1859 – 19 May 1944) She is buried in Greene County as the wife of Dione Slinkard, a distant cousin.

1.1.2.2.2.5.8. **Amy O’Neill Bynum** (5 August 1864 – aft1900)

1.1.2.2.2.6. **Daniel Asbury Bynum** (8 May 1816 – 6 March 1883) A merchant in Greene and Daviess counties, he married Mary Ann Hinds on 24 June 1839 in Knox County. His first wife died on 21 January 1854 and on 18 February 1855 he married Emma Jane Allen in Daviess County. He is in the 1850 and 1860 censuses of Greene County and the 1870 census of Daviess County, His widow is in the 1880 census of Knox County. Daniel and his first wife are buried in the Gilbreath/Calvin Cemetery in Greene County, Indiana. His lengthy obituary in the *Bloomfield News* describes him as a merchant, justice of the peace, township trustee and county treasurer, and states that he and Mary Ann were divorced, remarried, and divorced a second time. It also states that he had four (sic) children by his first wife, of whom only “Hon. D. M. Bynum”(sic) was still living (meaning, I presume, William Dallas Bynum) and five children by his second wife who survived him. He is buried with his first wife and two children in the Gilbreath-Calvin Cemetery in Cass Township.

1.1.2.2.2.6.1. **Samuel Alexander Bynum** (27 March 1840 – 7 March 1877)

- 1.1.2.2.2.6.2. **Margaret Ann Bynum** (2 January 1842 – 2 September 1858) A notice in *The White River Valley Times* says she died at her father's house at the age of sixteen of a "severe affliction". She is buried with her parents in the Gilbreath-Calvin Cemetery.
- 1.1.2.2.2.6.3. **Sophia C. Bynum** (8 July 1844 – 12 August 1871)
- 1.1.2.2.2.6.4. **William Dallas Bynum** (16 June 1846 – 21 October 1827) He graduated from the University of Indiana in 1869 and became a lawyer three years later. In a long political career he served as mayor of Washington, Indiana, a member and Speaker of the Illinois House, and a five-term Congressman and Democratic whip. There are several published biographies of him with much more information. He is the author of a letter reproduced in an Appendix. (Sources vary on whether he was born on 16 June or 26 June.)
- 1.1.2.2.2.6.5. **John W. Bynum** (17 October 1848 – 10 January 1850) He died as an infant and is buried with her parents in the Gilbreath-Calvin Cemetery.
- 1.1.2.2.2.6.6. **Daniel W. Bynum** (2 February 1851 – 30 July 1873) He is in the 1860 and 1870 households, but died at 22 unmarried.
- 1.1.2.2.2.6.7. **Mary Ann Bynum** (5 October 1856 – 17 April 1940) She is in the 1860 and 1870 households but was not further traced.
- 1.1.2.2.2.6.8. **Thomas Allen Bynum** (16 July 1859 – 28 January 1918) His obituary in the *Bloomfield News* states that he died in Washington, DC after a career as a newspaperman, a worker for organized labor, and government employee.
- 1.1.2.2.2.6.9. **Harry Turner Bynum** (8 February 1864 – 20 January 1909) He is in his father's 1870 and 1880 households, and is listed in a city directory as a clerk living with his brother Edwin in Louisville in 1886. He is enumerated as a single man in the 1900 census of New Orleans.
- 1.1.2.2.2.6.10. **Edwin Asbury Bynum** (15 June 1866 – 15 April 1924) A twin, he is in his father's 1870 household as Eddie, age 4, and in his mother's 1880 household as Edward, age 14. He was listed with his brother

Harry in the Louisville, Kentucky 1886 city directory as a clerk. He married Catherine McElroy in Orleans Parish, Louisiana on 26 December 1891. He is listed in the New Orleans city directory in 1890 as chief clerk of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad. He and his wife had at least three children: Frank, Edwin Jr., and Thomas. He lived in New Orleans, but evidently moved to Texas City, Galveston County, Texas shortly before his death. His death is recorded in both Orleans Parish and Galveston County. See the Appendix for his letters quoted elsewhere.

1.1.2.2.2.6.11. **Emma Adelaide Bynum** (15 June 1866 – 15 October 1867) Edwin's twin died in infancy.

1.1.2.2.2.7. **James Gray Bynum** (c1819 – 23 March 1887) He was the last known child of William Bynum by his first wife. He married Julia Ann Smeltzer (c1831 – 12 February 1879) and was in the 1860 through 1880 Greene County censuses, in the latter living with his brother John Valentine Bynum's widow. Censuses suggest six children, with additional details provided by a descendant.

1.1.2.2.2.7.1. **Emma J. Bynum** (9 May 1855 - ?)

1.1.2.2.2.7.2. **William M. Bynum** (c1857 - ?)

1.1.2.2.2.7.3. **John Richard Bynum** (1 December 1859 – 26 November 1928)

1.1.2.2.2.7.4. **Mary F. Bynum** (c1861 - ?)

1.1.2.2.2.7.5. **James C. Bynum** (c1864 - ?)

1.1.2.2.2.7.6. **Laura A. Bynum** (31 December 1866 – February 1943)

1.1.2.2.2.8. **Lewis Gilbert Bynum** (10 December 1837 – 10 April 1914) The first child of William Bynum and his second wife, he married Paulina Clarke (sometimes Pauline) in Greene County on 27 December 1865. In the 1870 census he is enumerated adjacent to his mother, his brother Isaac, and brother-in-law Joseph O'Neal. He remained in Greene County until his death. He and Pauline had four children in the household: **Mary Jane Bynum** (1864), **Samuel A. Bynum** (1866), **Lawson Thomas Bynum** (1868), **William Jeremiah Bynum** (1870), **Asa Gilbert Bynum** (1872), **Lucy Ellen Bynum** (1874), **Lois Ann Bynum** (1876), **Daniel Luther Bynum** (1878), **Cynthia Armina Bynum** (1880), **Della Mae Bynum** (1882), and

John Winifred Bynum (1886).

1.1.2.2.2.9. **Lawson Thomas Bynum** (14 March 1840 – 11 April 1895) He married Eliza Grove in Greene County on 3 October 1859, and they are in the 1860 census with no children. He was in Greene County for the 1870 census and the birth of a son a year later, but by 1880 was enumerated in McDonald County, Missouri with Eliza and children **Sarah A. Bynum** (c1861), **Mary A. Bynum** (c1862), **Eliza E. Bynum** (c1866), **Nancy E. Bynum** (c1868), **Jacob Bynum** (c1871), and **William D. Bynum** (c1876). His wife Eliza evidently died not long later, for he married Serena Shipley on 22 August 1881 in McDonald County, by whom he is said to have had at least four more children: Ruth Bynum, John Bynum, Dora Delilah Bynum (1889), and Henry Giles Bynum (1892).

1.1.2.2.2.10. **Mary Ann Bynum** (23 November 1841 – 6 January 1913) She married Jacob Grove in Green County on 27 January 1859. They are in the 1860 Greene County census adjacent her brother Lawson T. Bynum. Her obituary in *The Bloomfield News* issue of 9 January 1913 lists eight children, and states she had six (sic) brothers of whom only Isaac and Lewis survived her. (This apparently refers to her full brothers.)

1.1.2.2.2.11. **Isaac Bynum** (17 Jan 1844 – 22 May 1916) He married Mary McCall, daughter of William McCall and Rachel Hayworth, according to family records, and appears in the Greene County 1870 census adjacent his mother and brother Lawson. By 1880 he was in Cedar County, Missouri where he died in 1916. Family records and censuses show ten children: **Charles W. Bynum** (c1866), **Mattie Bynum** (c1868), **John Bynum** (1870, died in infancy), **Annie B. Bynum** (c1872), **Maude A. Bynum** (c1875), **“Acy” H. Bynum** (c1877), **Jesse B. F. Bynum** (December 1880 – 1955), **Louis E. Bynum** (June 1884), **Dayton H. Bynum** (26 May 1887 – 11 February 1909), and **Isaac R. Bynum** (29 June 1893 – 31 August 1923).

1.1.2.2.2.12. **Henry Giles Bynum** (c1848 - ?) He was in the 1850 household, age 1, and in his mother's household in 1860, age 12. By 1880 he was enumerated as a son-in-law of Daniel Lanning (apparently married to Ida A.) in Tama County, Iowa. He was not further traced.

1.1.2.2.3. **Turner Bynum** (c1775 – 1830s) He was apparently one of the two males under 16 in his father's 1790 household, and the male 16-26 in his father's 1800 household. He apparently married after 1800, though there is no bond in Lincoln County. The 1810 census of Lincoln County shows him evidently living on his inherited land adjacent William Bynum, with four apparent children.⁵¹

Turner Bynum evidently moved to Tennessee in company with related families

⁵¹ 1810 Lincoln County census, p433: Turner Bynum 10010-30010-0 adjacent William Bynum, Miles Abernathy.

from Lincoln County, where he appears in the 1820 Giles County census and the 1830 Weakley County census.⁵² In 1820 he is two names from two sons of David Abernathy of Lincoln County, North Carolina and in 1830 is near several other related Abernathys of Lincoln County.⁵³ A letter written by Turner Bynum's brother-in-law Robert Abernathy of Lincoln County, North Carolina to his brother Joseph Abernathy in 1841 speaks of his son Rufus Abernathy "passing by Turner Bynam's family in Tennessee."⁵⁴ Turner Bynum appears on tax lists in Weakley County from 1829 through 1833, but apparently died about 1833. In 1840, Nancy Bynum, presumably his widow, and Thomas Bynum are listed consecutively in the census.⁵⁵

Martha Bynum, who married James W. Newton is thought to belong to this family.

- 1.1.2.2.3.1. **Thomas Bynum** (c1805? – c1848) He was apparently Turner Bynum's eldest son. The 1830 Weakley County census shows him with a wife and two young males, and in 1840 he was adjacent Nancy Bynum.⁵⁶ Thomas Bynum was taxed through 1848, but Robert Thompson was appointed administrator of his estate on 3 April 1848 and in 1850 R. Thompson was taxed as administrator "for L. Bynum". His widow was Lucinda Bynum, age 44, heading a household in 1850 which matched the 1840 census, consisting of six apparent sons and two daughters.
- 1.1.2.2.3.2. **Green L. Bynum** (14 February 1816 – 1 February 189?) He was the younger son, still in his mother's household in 1840. He married Sarah Newton on 6 January 1844 by Weakley County license of the same date. In 1850 he and Sarah had his mother Nancy Bynum, age 75, in his household. He was in the 1850-1800 censuses of Weakly County, and is buried there with a gravestone exists in the Doran Cemetery, with the final digit of the death year obscured. Censuses show eight children: **George Washington Bynum** (c1845), **William Turner Bynum** (c1847), **James Washington Bynum** (c1854), **Sarah A. Bynum** (c1856), **Thomas Bynum** (c1858), and twins named **Benjamin Franklin Bynum** (c1863) and **Joseph A. Bynum** (c1863).

⁵² With households enumerated as 110010-23110 (1820) and 001001-0011101 (1830).

⁵³ Giles County Legacy, Margaret Butler, p17 relates that Joseph and David Abernathy (sons of David Abernathy Sr.) were in Tennessee before 1800 (sic) and returned in 1816 to bring their families from North Carolina. Adam Symes and his Descendants, Jane Morris (1938) mentions a few Abernathy and Forney descendants from Lincoln County who were in Giles County and Weakly County as well. The Antecedents of the Abernethy Family in Scotland, Virginia, and Alabama, Thomas Perkins Abernethy, makes a similar point in connecting the Abernathys of Lincoln County to those of Brunswick County, Virginia. By 1830 several members of the Abernathy family were in Weakley County.

⁵⁴ Abernathy Information, A. M. Abernathy, p21. The letter relates news from Rufus Abernathy who "was with a numerous train of relations in Tennessee... passed near Turner Bynam's family but did not know it until he had passed by them."

⁵⁵ 1840 Weakley County census, p278: Thomas Binum 112001-011001, Nancy Binum 00001-000010001.

⁵⁶ 1830 Weakley census, p332: Thomas Binum 20001-00001. For 1840, see above.

- 1.1.2.2.4. **Nancy Bynum** (c1780? – ?) She was called Nancy “Guthery” in her father’s will. She had married James Guthrie in Lincoln County by bond dated 1 April 1799. They are in the 1800 census of Lincoln County, near his father Thomas Guthrie and brother Carter Guthrie, but appear to have migrated elsewhere.
- 1.1.2.2.5. **Elizabeth Bynum** (c1770? - ?) She was called Elizabeth Sutton in her father’s will. She was not traced, but may have been the wife of the William Sutton for whom John G. Bynum was administrator in 1837 (see above).
- 1.1.2.2.6. **Mary Bynum** (c1768? – 1834) She was called Polly Parr in her father’s will. She was presumably the wife of John Parr, one of the executors. If so, she apparently married prior to 1790, when John Parr is enumerated in Lincoln County with two males over 16, three females, and three slaves. In 1800 he had four males and two females under 10, he and his wife both 16-45. He moved to Tennessee prior to the 1810 census, and is probably the John Parr who appears on the Maury County tax list in 1811. He is enumerated in Lincoln County, Tennessee in 1820, he and his wife both over 45, with a male 10-16 and two males 18-26. John Parr apparently died after the census, for Mary Parr, aged 60-70, was a single head of household in Obion County in 1830 (not far from her brother Turner). The Obion County court records show that Mary herself died intestate in 1834, with William Parr appointed administrator in April 1834 with John Parr (Jr.) his security.⁵⁷ Obion County records also include powers of attorney to William Parr by Miles D. Abernathy and his wife Susannah, and by Uty Sherrill and his wife Mary, all of Lincoln County, North Carolina, to sell their share of Mary Parr’s land. A similar power of attorney was given to John Parr by Berryman Turner Parr and James Parr of Washington County, Arkansas.⁵⁸ Another son, Moses Parr, was also in Obion County at the time.
- 1.1.2.2.7. **Martha Bynum** (c1780 – bef 1846) She was called Patsy Duncan in her father’s will and is believed to have been the wife of Absalom Duncan. Only two Duncans were in the 1800 Lincoln County census, John and Absalom, and John witnessed Samuel Bynum’s will (which normally indicates that his wife was not a legatee).
- 1.1.2.2.8. **Dacey Bynum** (c1785/9 - ?) She was apparently one of the females 10-16 in her father’s 1800 household and was unmarried when her father wrote his will, but married Robert Abernathy by bond dated 24 January 1809. Robert Abernathy and Moses Abernathy (who married her sister Susannah) were apparently cousins rather than brothers. Several letters written by Robert Abernathy to his brother Joseph Abernathy of Missouri between 1832 and 1841 are reproduced in an Abernathy publication.⁵⁹ A letter from her husband in 1832 mentions her, but she is curiously missing from the other letters. According to a grandson’s statement in the same source, Robert Abernathy and Dacey Bynum had five children, all sons: Robert Hager Abernathy, Samuel Bynum Abernathy, Miles Osburn

⁵⁷ Reported by a correspondent, no reference.

⁵⁸ Also reported by correspondent as in Obion County Deed Book 1D, no pages given,

⁵⁹ Abernathy Information, Arvord M. Abernathy, pp18-22.

Abernathy, Daniel Abernathy, and Rufus T. Abernathy.⁶⁰

1.1.2.2.9. **Susannah Bynum** (c1785? - ?) She was unmarried when her father wrote his will, but married Moses Abernathy by bond dated 29 January 1803. Moses Abernathy and Robert Abernathy (who married her sister Dicy) were apparently cousins rather than brothers. She was not further traced.

1.1.2.2.10. **Charlotte Bynum** (c1786 – 12 January 1863) She was unmarried when her father wrote his will, but married William Farrar in Lincoln County by bond dated 27 October 1807. They were in Perry County, Missouri by the 1830 census. William Farrar left a will there in 1845 naming his wife Charlotte and children **Elizabeth Farrar, Susan B. Farrar, Alphonso Farrar, Jones A. Farrar, Robert Farrar, William F. Farrar, Mary P. Farrar, Josephine Farrar, Disay Farrar, Samuel Farrar** and **Alonzo Farrar**. Charlotte Farrar is in the 1850 Perry County census, age 64, with six of those children. In 1860 she was age 74, listed in the household of her son Alonzo. These censuses show the younger children born in Tennessee, perhaps in Lincoln County. According to a report of the death of their daughter Susan in 1847, she was the “daughter of William and Charlotte Farrar, native of Lincoln Co., Tenn.(sic), died Nov. 22, 1847, Perry Co., MO where the Farrars had moved in 1829.”⁶¹ Charlotte and her husband are buried in the York Chapel cemetery in Perry County, where a modern-era gravestone gives her birth as “1788” and death as above. Censuses suggest she was actually a few years older. Descendants say that William Farrar was the son of John Farrar and Elizabeth Abernathy, and the grandson of Miles Abernathy. Apparently the same William Farrar is mentioned in the letters of Robert Abernathy, husband of Dicey Bynum, referenced above.

1.1.2.3. **Gray Bynum** (20 December 1737 – 22 February 1814) Gray Bynum’s birth and death dates were preserved in a family Bible, along with the names of his children and his marriage to Margaret Hampton on 2 April 1761.⁶² That he was a son of John Bynum is assumed from proximity. On 22 June 1762 John Bynum deeded him 165 acres on Rutledge’s Creek.⁶³ Gray Bynum sold that land barely a year later on 1 July 1763.⁶⁴ There is a survey for Gray Bynum for land on Rutledge’s Creek dated 18 January 1766, but he apparently abandoned Pittsylvania County at about this time.⁶⁵ He moved a few dozen miles southwest across the state line into the part of Rowan County, North Carolina that became Surry, then Stokes County. He does not appear among the tithables in 1767 in Pittsylvania County, but he does appear on a 1768 tax list of Rowan County, with a single white poll in the district encompassing Townfork Creek, which would become Surry County in 1771 and Stokes County in 1789. He appears in the 1771, 1772, 1774, and 1783 tax lists of Surry County in the same district, the only other surviving tax lists for that district. He had been appointed a constable in Rowan County on 12 August 1769 but owing to the loss of Surry’s early court records it is unknown if he continued in that office when the new

⁶⁰ Ibid., p22.

⁶¹ Genealogical Abstracts From Reported Deaths The Nashville Christian Advocate 1847-1849, p31.

⁶² Summarized in Our Ancestors Volume 1: Johnson, Smith Hampton, Payne, Pace, Glen Johnson & Delorean Johnson, p68. The Bible’s contents are also summarized among the W. P. Bynum papers and the Lay Everhardt papers in the NC Archives.

⁶³ Halifax County Deed Book 4, p60.

⁶⁴ Halifax County Deed Book 4, p329.

⁶⁵ Pittsylvania County Old Surveys #1 (microfilm), p101.

county was formed. During this period he lived on Townfork Creek in what is now southeastern Stokes County. He accumulated additional land when his father-in-law Anthony Hampton sold him 150 acres in 1772, and he bought a mill in 1783.⁶⁶ He was given permission to built a water grist mill on his Big Neatman Creek land, adjoining Townfork, on 9 May 1780.⁶⁷ He added a 200-acre state grant in 1787, but sold it almost immediately thereafter.⁶⁸

A Revolutionary War pension application contains the statement the Gray Bynum performed a marriage in 1776 as an “acting justice of the peace.”⁶⁹ Curiously, though, the Surry Court records give no indication that he was ever appointed a justice.⁷⁰ He was however, appointed a tax assessor for Hill’s District for 1783.⁷¹ He appears as a Captain of militia on a Surry County militia muster dated 28 June 1774, and Captain Bynum’s district was one of several tax districts for that year. He was still commanding a militia district in 1779, but had been replaced or had resigned by 1780.⁷² His Revolutionary service, for D.A.R. purposes, is well document by his election as a delegate from Surry County to the third North Carolina General Assembly held in 1779-80.⁷³ It is possible that Gray Bynum was initially a reluctant patriot, however. A diary entry by Rev. Lorenz Bagge contains a 1775 entry that “toward evening Mr. Hill & Mr. Gre Beinem [“Gray Bynum” the editor thinks] came to our tavern [in Surry County], the former a strict Boston man & the latter a Royalist. The spent the evening disputing about present conditions...”⁷⁴

Gray Bynum’s wife, Margaret, was the daughter of Anthony Hampton and Elizabeth Preston, and the sister of Revolutionary War General Wade Hampton, all of whose names appear among the descendants of this family. [I also note that Wade Hampton was later associated with a different branch of Bynums in both Virginia and South Carolina.]

The state census of Surry County, returned in February 1786, enumerated Gray Bynum with one male 21-60, four males under 21, four females, and 17 slaves.⁷⁵ The 1789 act establishing Stokes County ordered the first court session to be held at the home of Gray Bynum.⁷⁶ Gray Bynum appears in the 1790 census of Stokes with a household consisted of two males over 16, two males under 16, four females, and 16 slaves. In 1800 he had no females, a male 10-16, two males 16-26, himself, no females, and twelve slaves. He was not found in 1810. His will, dated 4 December 1813 and proved in March 1814 in Stokes

⁶⁶ Surry County Deed Book A, p69, Book B. p260, respectively.

⁶⁷ Surry County, North Carolina Court Minutes 1768-1789, Mrs. W. O. Absher, p21.

⁶⁸ Surry County Deed Book C, p368 (grant) and Book D, p409.

⁶⁹ Pension File W8855 (Richard Goode). The included 1837 affidavit of Joseph Banner states that “he was not at their wedding but it was publicly known that they were married by Gray Bynum, Esq., an acting justice of the peace about 1776.” The affidavit of Martha Blackburn states the “She well remembers that Gray Bynum, J.P., married her cousin Richard Goode and her brother Thomas Goode on the same day... in either 1776 or 1778.”

⁷⁰ The court records from 1771 to 1779 are mostly missing, but there is no record in those that survive that he attended a court session as a justice. Absher, pp1-14, p24, p29, etc. clarify that he ws not a justice from 1779 through the formation of Stokes County in 1789. His assignments to petit juries, road juries, and grand juries obviously meant he was not a justice.

⁷¹ Absher, p57.

⁷² Although most of the tax lists themselves do not survive, the court orders appointing justices, tax collectors, and constables for each district are recorded in the court minutes. It ws still Bynum’s district in 1779, but not thereafter.

⁷³ Several sources, e.g.: Historical Sketches of North Carolina From 1584 to 1851, John H. Wheeler (1851), Vol. 2, p410.

⁷⁴ Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, Adelaid L. Fries, ed., p907.

⁷⁵ The Surry court ordered the census on 15 November 1785 and it had been taken by the next court on 16 February 1786. Thus this was Gray Bynum’s household as of sometime in the December 1785 to January 1786 period.

⁷⁶ The Formation of the North Carolina Counties 1663-1943, David Leroy Corbitt, p196.

County, named eight children, two of whom had predeceased him.⁷⁷ He gave his son Hampton most of his land, his daughter Martha Blum some slaves, and directed that his other slaves be sold. The will notes that Gray had already settled with most of his children, and gave nominal bequests of \$10 to his “eldest son” John Bynum, \$1 to the children of his deceased “eldest daughter” Mary Gardener, \$10 to the children of his deceased daughter Sally Fortner, and \$1 to his son Gray Bynum. The residual estate was to be sold and divided among Benjamin Bynum, Martha Blum, and Nancy Bowman. His son Benjamin was named executor.

1.1.2.3.1. **William Bynum** (15 April 1762 – 13 July 1768) He died at the age of 6 according to the family Bible.

1.1.2.3.2. **Dacey Bynum** (1 March 1764 – 22 September 1784) She died unmarried.

1.1.2.3.3. **Mary Hardin Bynum** (31 July 1766 – 11 November 1795) She had married John Carmichael sometime before 10 November 1783 when he and his wife Mary sold the land on Townfork Creek on which they then lived.⁷⁸ Several months later they sold land John Carmichael had inherited from his father.⁷⁹ Sometime between September 1784 and the summer of 1785 they moved to Georgia, for on 11 August 1785 he was listed among the tax insolvents for the year 1784 as “moved to Georgia” owing three polls.⁸⁰ John Carmichael appears in the 1785 tax list of Wilkes County, Georgia and was in Richmond (later Columbia) County, Georgia by 10 January 1789 when he and Mary sold land.⁸¹ John Carmichael was dead by 23 July 1791 when the *Augusta Chronicle & Gazette* noted that Mary and her brother John Bynum had applied for administration of the estate. Mary then remarried in Columbia County to Lewis Gardner on 7 June 1792. In preparation for the marriage, Lewis Gardner on 13 May 1792 transferred to Mary Carmichael title in her husband’s property which Gardner had bought in a sheriff’s sale, and Mary Carmichael on 7 June 1792 transferred title in 150 acres she had bought a few months before to her minor children **Joseph Wade Carmichael, Elizabeth Gray Carmichael, “Peggy” Margaret Bynum Carmichael, and Abner Carmichael.**⁸² A fifth child, named **Sarah Carmichael** according to a 1915 manuscript, had apparently died in childhood, for she was not mentioned in this or subsequent records.⁸³ On 15 January 1798 (after Mary’s death) Lewis Gardner, having married Mary, signed a quitclaim for his residual interest in the 150 acres, for \$1, to Gray Bynum of Stokes County, North Carolina.⁸⁴

Mary had died in late 1795, according to statements by two of her

⁷⁷ Stokes County Will Book 2, pp150.

⁷⁸ Surry County Deed Book C, p61.

⁷⁹ Surry County Deed Book C, p110.

⁸⁰ Absher, p74.

⁸¹ Columbia County Deed Book B, p85. Book A, p133 also refers to land sold by Carmichael which was resold by May 1791.

⁸² Columbia County Deed Book C, p105 and Book B, p311, respectively.

⁸³ Unpublished manuscript entitled “The Bynum Branch of the Hampton Family” by Dr. Joseph Lyon Miller written about 1916 (a part of an unpublished book entitled A History of the Hampton Family of the Southern States, 1586-1916) which currently exists in typewritten form in the Hampton papers collection at Texas Tech in Lubbock.

⁸⁴ Columbia County Deeds, book and page not noted.

grandchildren.⁸⁵ Mary's Carmichael children evidently removed to North Carolina after her death. Mary's father, Gray Bynum, was guardian of the Carmichael children in North Carolina when he gave a power of attorney to Anderson Crawford on 10 July 1801 in Columbia County, and in a writ of partition on 12 September 1812. Her husband, Lewis Gardner, remarried to a woman named Verlinda and died in Georgia in 1799 leaving a will in which he named among his eight children a son **Gray Bynum Gardner**.⁸⁶ She was Mary's son, according to the same 1915 manuscript, which also gave her a daughter named Verlinda Gardner.⁸⁷ Her Carmichael children all lived in North Carolina. Several of her descendants carried on a lively correspondence with their Bynum and Hampton kinfolks early in the 19th century. (A variety of these letters are preserved among the files of Lay Everhardt, Curtis Bynum, the Hampton papers, etc.)

- 1.1.2.3.4. **John Bynum** (25 November 1768 – 22 August 1822) His father's will calls him his eldest (living) son. He was apparently living with his Hampton grandparents, perhaps temporarily, in Spartanburg District, South Carolina in July 1776 when an attack by Indians and Tories killed Anthony Hampton and his wife, their son Preston, and the son of their daughter Elizabeth Harrison. According to several accounts, a boy named John Bynum, Anthony Hampton's grandson, was captured in the raid, and held by the Indians for some time (accounts vary from months to as many as ten years.) Indeed, one son disappeared from Gray Bynum's household between 1786 and 1790, presumably his eldest son John who evidently removed to South Carolina. According to the Everhardt Papers, John Bynum lived with Wade Hampton and later with his brother Benjamin Bynum.⁸⁸ A Hampton family history states that "... the years with the Indians affected John Bynum's entire life. He never married and became a recluse, living the remainder of his life in or near Columbia, South Carolina."⁸⁹ This source states he was a captive for ten years, though a somewhat more reliable source calls it "several months".⁹⁰

He seems to be the same John Bynum who, with John Hampton, claimed a large parcel in Orangeburg District in 1794, and several other tracts in the area.⁹¹ He surveyed numerous parcels in Orangeburg and elsewhere, and served as clerk of

⁸⁵ Dr. J. L. Miller's manuscript and a letter by one of her grandchildren in the Everhardt and Hampton papers say that she died at the age of 29. One of her granddaughters wrote that she died when Elizabeth Gray Bynum (the writer's mother) was seven years old, meaning 1795. One source gives the exact date as 11 November 1795.

⁸⁶ Century of Columbia County, Georgia Wills 1790-1890, (Georgia Pioneers Publications), p 39.

⁸⁷ Lewis Gardner's will mentions only a wife named Verlinda. His estate records do mention a minor daughter Nancy Verlinder Harris Gardner, but it isn't clear that she was a child of his second marriage to Mary Bynum Carmichael.

⁸⁸ Everhart Papers in NC Archives. Lay Hampton Everhart, a great-great-grandson of Gray Bynum, was an early genealogist interested in his Bynum line. Both he and Judge William Preston Bynum collaborated in collecting information from other Bynum descendants.

⁸⁹ Our Ancestors Volume 1: Johnson, Smith Hampton, Payne, Pace, Glen Johnson & Delorean Johnson, p68. The source is attributed to an unpublished manuscript on "The Bynum Branch of the Hampton Family" by J. L. Miller written about 1915 which currently exists in typewritten form the Hampton papers collection at Texas Tech in Lubbock. I would note that several of the facts regarding Gray Bynum as published in this book are a bit off center.

⁹⁰ History of Greenville County, South Carolina, James McDowell Richardson (1930), p45. I note that this source also calls John Bynum the grandson of Anthony Hampton.

⁹¹ SC Plats, Series S2113212, Col. 1, p1.

court and later a Sheriff. He appears in 1800 census at Lexington (in Orangeburg) with two younger males and two females. He was Surveyor General of South Carolina by 1805 but removed to Columbia, Richland County where he appears in the 1810 census (the entry is blank). He is presumably the same John Bynum who, in 1820, is (coincidentally?) located just two names from Turner Bynum, enumerated as a single head of household over 45.⁹² Despite the 1800 census record, he did not marry nor have children. His death in Columbia was reported in the *Southern Chronicle* (as 22 August) and the *Charleston City Gazette* (as 18 August) The family Bible apparently gives the date as 22 August.

1.1.2.3.5. **Benjamin Bynum** (2 June 1772 – 9 April 1836) He also never married. He first appears in Surry County as witness to a deed for land on Townfork Creek on 24 January 1789 and, with his father, to a deed on 10 January 1789.⁹³ He was evidently the second male over 16 in his father's 1790 census household. He moved to Kershaw District, South Carolina about 1794 according to a history of Camden town, which also reports he was elected Sheriff of Kershaw in 1800 and again in 1814.⁹⁴ He appears there in the census of 1810, a lone male aged 26-45 with 25 slaves. [Note that he was named executor of his father's will, despite apparently having relocated.] By 1820 he had 69 slaves, and by 1830 had 112 slaves.⁹⁵ Oddly, he styled himself in South Carolina as Benjamin "Bineham" though there is no doubt that he was a son of Gray and Margaret Bynum. The 16 April 1836 issue of the *Camden Journal* contains this notice: "Departed this life on Saturday 9th inst., in the 65th year (sic) of his age, Benj. Bineham, Esq. at his residence near this place. A native of North Carolina..." The *Charlotte Journal* issue of 13 May 1836 carried virtually the same notice as did the *Camden Gazette*, which called him a "highly respectable citizen." A book, *Historic Camden*, erroneously gives his date of birth as 2 January 1772 and his date of death as 9 July 1836.⁹⁶ He is buried in the Quaker Cemetery in Camden.

We know that Benjamin Bineham died intestate, with John DeSaussure appointed administrator of his estate. The probate records of his estate, if they still exist, were not inspected. This would be a logical exercise for descendants of his brothers and sisters, for an intestate estate would have been divided among his brothers and sisters, and the children of deceased siblings. (Some references to the estate were found among the various family document collections mentioned herein.)

1.1.2.3.6. **Martha Bynum** (2 June 1772 – 1840s) A twin of Benjamin, she was called "Martha Blum" in her father's will, which bequeathed her a slave named Phillis and "old Phillis' children". She was the wife of Lewis Blume (or Blum), for a bond for the marriage exists in Surry County. Blume's death in Stokes County was reported in the 1850 mortality census as November 1849 at the age of 82,

⁹² For this Turner Bynum, see Chapter 3.

⁹³ Surry County Deed Book D, p402 and Stokes County Deed Book 4, p251.

⁹⁴ *Historic Camden*, Thomas J. Kirkland and Robert M. Kennedy (The State Company, 1905), p361.

⁹⁵ In 1820 he had a female under 10 in his household whose identity is unknown.

⁹⁶ Kirkland and Kennedy, p361.

described as a widower. Lewis “Blume” is in the 1800 through 1840 censuses of Stokes, with Martha listed as the head of household in 1840. Identification of their children was not pursued, but censuses suggest three daughters whom a descendant identified as Martha, Elizabeth, and Ann, and one son who was probably John H(ampton) Blume. (Miller’s manuscript of the Hampton family mentions a son Benjamin Bynum Blume, said to have been a lawyer in Norfolk, Virginia but I can find no trace of him.)

- 1.1.2.3.7. **Amelia Bynum** (3 January 1774 – infancy) The Bible lists a daughter who died in infancy.
- 1.1.2.3.8. **Sarah Bynum** (12 November 1775 – 20 December 1803) She was called “Sally Fortner” in her father’s will, evidently a mis-transcription of “Farmer”. After her death, her husband removed to Tennessee, Kentucky and then Illinois. She had two daughters and a son, **John Hampton Farmer**, who were alive in 1836 when their uncle Benjamin Bynum’s estate was probated. In the Hampton Bynum paper collection at the University of Virginia there are several letters between John Hampton Farmer of Logan County, Kentucky and Hampton Bynum in the 1839-1845 period, some of which discuss the estate.
- 1.1.2.3.9. **Nancy Ann Wynne Bynum** (22 September 1779 – 1 June 1843) She married Dr. Andrew Bowman (1772-1845) by Stokes County bond of 29 January 1799. Andrew Bownman, an Irishman, had immigrated to the United States a few years earlier and established a medical practice at Townfork in what was by then Stokes County. According to a family Bible owned by her great-grandson Lay Everhardt in the early 1900s, the couple had a large family: **Mary Bowman, James Bowman, Gray Bynum Bowman, Ann Wynne Bowman, John Gallatin Bowman, Martha Bowman, Margaret Hampton Bowman, and Jean Dalzell Bowman.**
- 1.1.2.3.1. **Gray Bynum** (22 February 1782 – 2 October 1853) He was apparently in his father’s household through 1800, when he was surely one of the two males aged 16-26. It’s not clear when he left home, but he was one of the early settlers of the part of the Louisiana Territory that later became Missouri, arriving in what would become Howard County in 1810.⁹⁷ He married there to Nancy Cooper, daughter of Sarshall Cooper and Ruth Hancock, on 20 December 1812.⁹⁸ Gray Bynum was in Capt. Sarshall Cooper’s company of Missouri militia, and when Cooper was killed in 1815, Bynum and his brother-in-law Joseph Cooper were administrators of the estate. Histories call Sarshall Bynum the first school teacher in the area.⁹⁹ When Howard County was formed in 1816, he was its first court clerk, a position he held for at many years.¹⁰⁰ The first true census of Missouri was taken in 1830, and Gray Bynum was enumerated in Howard County in 1830 and 1840 with large households.¹⁰¹ In 1850 he and Nancy had

⁹⁷ A History of Missouri..., Louis Houck (1908), p121.

⁹⁸ St. Charles County Book 1, p30.

⁹⁹ Houck, p70. This also calls him “a South Carolinian by birth” though he was surely born in North Carolina.

¹⁰⁰ Houck, p70 and Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, Howard L. Conard (1901), p131 and p313.

¹⁰¹ Howard County: Gray Bynum 1830, p168: 3310101-010001 1840, p9: 00331001-00010001.

only their son Benjamin still at home.

The 1830 and 1840 censuses suggest he had one daughter and seven sons, only five of whom are identified. The five identifiable sons all migrated west: The eldest son Sarshall Bynum was in California by 1849 and was followed there in the mid-1850s by Joseph and Edward Bynum. A fourth brother, Benjamin Bynum, also moved to California about ten years after the others. The fifth son, Stephen Bynum, removed to Montana.

1.1.2.3.1.1. **Sarshall Bynum** (c1815 – 19 November 1876) In the first elections for Solano County, California in 1850, he was elected county clerk and county recorder and was reelected the following year (resigning not long thereafter).¹⁰² He appears in the 1860 Solano County census, but moved about 1862 to Lakeport in Lake County, where he was later county clerk and recorder. He represented Solano, Yolo, and Napa counties in the state legislature. His accidental death was reported in the *Vallejo Chronicle* and *Napa Register*.¹⁰³

A few years later, in 1879, his only surviving son, **Edward Bynum**, was shot in Thompson's Saloon in Lakeport.¹⁰⁴ Pricie Bynum (married 1882)

1.1.2.3.1.2. **Joseph Bynum** (5 March 1820 – 27 November 1897) He married Elizabeth Adams on 3 February 1842 in Howard County, and they appear in the 1850 census of Chariton County, Missouri. About 1853 he and his brother Edward joined their older brother Sarshall in California. He settled initially in Yolo County, where he appears in the 1860 census (as a physician), then in Lake County where he died in 1897 and his wife in 1903. A biography published during his lifetime states "*He was married in 1842 to Elizabeth Adams, and on the 3d day of February they moved to Sheridan County, where he commenced practicing medicine, for which he had his diploma two years previous to that time. He engaged in stock raising and merchandising for two years and paid but little attention to his practice. He then concluded to come to California and left his beautiful home April 7, 1853, and arrived in Yolo County in the same year, and established himself in Cacheville, and retained a lucrative practice for twelve years. During this time he was County Physician for eight years. After practicing medicine in Yolo County for twelve years he moved to Lower Lake, Lake County, on account of the advice of friends. He settled in that place in 1864... The population was so small that he could not make a living by practicing medicine, and he concluded to build a hotel, which was the first hotel that was ever at Lower Lake. It has been his misfortune to lose three of his*

¹⁰² *History of Solano County*, (Wood, Alley & Co., 1879), p107, p112, p114.

¹⁰³ *The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft*, Vol. 23 (A. L. Bancroft & Co., 1888), p699.

¹⁰⁴ *Lower Lake Bulletin*, issue of 6 September 1879.

*children in Missouri and two in California, and he has five children living – three sons and two daughters, all residents of Lake County excepting one, who resides in Santa Clara.*¹⁰⁵

From censuses, his children were: **Martha Bynum** (c1843), **Jane Bynum** (c1846), **Sarshall Bynum** (c1848), **Warren Bynum** (1852-1874), **Harrison Bynum** (c1855), and **Thomas Bynum** (1859).

- 1.1.2.3.1.3. **Edward Bynum** (4 August 1822 – 9 October 1881) He married Rachel Hall on 30 January 1845 and appears in the 1850 census of Chariton County. He is said to have migrated to California with his brother Joseph about 1853, which is consistent with the birthplaces of the children. He represented Yolo County in the state legislature in 1856 and was county clerk for several years. He appears in the 1860, 1870 and 1880 censuses of Yolo County, California. He was enumerated each year as a farmer, with “county clerk” added in both the 1870 and 1880 censuses. His wife remarried in 1883 to Thomas J. Jeans according to her 1898 obituary in the *Woodland Daily Democrat*. His children, who were not further traced, appear in the censuses as **S(arshall) Bynum** (c1846, apparently died in childhood), **Nancy Bynum** (c1847), **Hampton Bynum** (c1849, apparently died in childhood), **Mary Bynum** (6 March 1851), **Benjamin Bynum** (c1855), and **Alice Bynum** (c1859, apparently died in childhood).
- 1.1.2.3.1.4. **Stephen Bynum** (16 April 1825 – 28 December 1888) He married Francis W. Mallory on 23 March 1848 in Howard County, Missouri. He appears in 1850 and 1860 in Howard County, listed as a “trader”, but by 1870 he had relocated to Lewis and Clark County, Montana, where he appears as a clerk. In 1880 he was enumerated in Butte, Deer Lodge County, Montana as a miner. He eventually settled in Teton County, where a town and nearby lake are named for him or his family. Censuses suggest the following children: **Mary S. Bynum** (c1847, apparently died in childhood), **Charles G. Bynum** (c1852), **Nannie Bynum** (c1854), **Edward T. Bynum** (c1856), and **Sally B. Bynum** (c1859).
- 1.1.2.3.1.5. **Benjamin Bynum** (c1826 - ?) He was in his brother Stephen’s household in the 1860 Howard County census, but later removed to California where he appears near his brothers in the 1870 Lake County census with no wife and two children named **Lewis C. Bynum** (c1861) and **Fanny Bynum** (c1866), both born in Missouri. He was not located thereafter.
- 1.1.2.3.2. **Hampton Bynum** (18 October 1783 – 30 November 1861) He was the only Bynum remaining in Stokes County after his father’s death, and the only son in the family to remain in North Carolina, where he and his descendants left

¹⁰⁵ History of Napa and Lake Counties, California (Slocum, Bowen & Co., 1891), pp221-2.

significant marks on the state. He appears in the 1810 Stokes County census as a single man with eleven slaves, living on the land given to him by his father. He married “Polly” Martin (Mary Coleman Martin) by Stokes County bond dated 19 January 1811. His wife was the daughter of Col. Joseph Martin, a local Revolutionary war hero, and his wife Nancy Shipp. Hampton Bynum served as a Lieutenant of the 5th North Carolina Militia Regiment in the War of 1812, appearing on a muster roll in 1814. He appears in the 1820 Stokes census with several children.¹⁰⁶ He continued to live in Stokes County, and died there in 1861. Hampton Bynum’s will, which names his children, was proved in 1861.¹⁰⁷ The Everhardt Papers include a list of children with birth dates and other information, apparently from a family Bible.

- 1.1.2.3.2.1. **Martha J. Bynum** (13 November 1811 – 1870s?) She remained in her father’s household through the 1860 census, then married John W. Chambers of Halifax County on 27 June 1861. (The marriage bond in Stokes County is dated 24 June.) She was widowed by 1870 when she appears as head of household in Stokes County. Martha was childless.
- 1.1.2.3.2.2. **John Gray Bynum** (16 May 1813 – 17 October 1857) He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1833, studied law under the state Supreme Court Justice William Gaston (after whom the county was named), and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He moved to Rutherford County a few years later, where he married Mary Louisa McDowell on 18 December 1837. She was the daughter of Col. Charles and Ann McDowell, and granddaughter of Major Joseph McDowell of King’s Mountain fame. John Gray Bynum was commissioned a Captain in the state militia in 1835, and rose to the rank of Lt. Colonel in 1838. Later that year, as a full Colonel, he commanded the North Carolina Regiment in the Cherokee Removal action in western North Carolina. He was promoted to Major General of militia in 1844. He henceforth adopted the title of “General”.

General John Gray Bynum was elected as a state senator from Rutherford County, running as a Whig, in 1840, 1850, and 1852. He also served as a member of the state House in 1854. He was commissioner of the town of Rutherfordton, a trustee of the University of North Carolina from 1854 until his death, authored a geological survey of the state, and served in a variety of other offices. One record calls him “the finest legal mind in western North Carolina”.¹⁰⁸ He died at Wilmington on 17 October 1857, his death reported in several sources.¹⁰⁹ A grave marker memorializes him in

¹⁰⁶ 1820 Stokes County census, p330: Hampton Bynum 310010-2010-9.

¹⁰⁷ Stokes County Will Book 4, p337.

¹⁰⁸ *The State* Vol. 8 (19 April 1941), p19.

¹⁰⁹ e.g., the *Western Democrat* newspaper. See also Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina and Eminent North Carolinians, John H. Wheeler (1884), p410 for a biography which includes his death in Wilmington.

the McDowell-Tate Cemetery near Morganton in Burke County. His widow Mary remarried on 22 September 1859 to Chief Justice Richard Mumford Pearson, an early mentor of William Preston Bynum, in Burke County. A McDowell history, quoting family records, states that John Gray Bynum and his wife had two sons born in 1842 and 1844 who died in infancy.¹¹⁰ The death of one was reported in March 1840 in the *Carolina Watchman* newspaper. The only child who lived was John Gray Bynum Jr.

1.1.2.3.2.2.1. **John Gray Bynum** (15 February 1846 – 7 August 1902) He served as a teenager in the Civil War, and was captured and imprisoned in New York. After studying law with his stepfather, he became a lawyer, state senator, and superior court judge. He married Henrietta Erwin, daughter of William C. Erwin, on 21 September 1870 in Burke County. Both he and his wife are buried in Green Hill cemetery in Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina. A brief biography may be found in a 1904 biographical dictionary.¹¹¹ He and his wife were, unfortunately, childless.

1.1.2.3.2.3. **Margaret Ann Bynum** (8 June 1816 – 3 July 1871) She married Tyre Glen (often “Glenn”) by Stokes County bond dated 25 October 1837. They remained in the Stokes-Yadkin area, living on his fine plantation “Glenwood”, and are both buried in Yadkin County. Margaret produced quite a large family: **Mary Ann Glen, Margaret Louise Glen, Martha Jane Glen, Harriett Emily Glen, William Bynum Glen, Laura Glen, Thomas Glen, Bertha Glen, Tyre Glen, Fannie Coleman Glen, and Lily Glen.**

1.1.2.3.2.4. **Benjamin Franklin Bynum** (14 May 1816 – 13 May 1896) He married Charity Henrietta Morris on 9 February 1848 and is enumerated in McDowell County in 1850 and 1860 as a merchant, with his brother James, a clerk, in the 1850 household. All ten of his children were still at home in 1860. He served as a Major in the Civil War. In 1870 and 1880 he was enumerated as a farmer in Stokes County. The Everhardt Papers include information apparently from a family Bible naming ten children who were not otherwise traced. There is in addition a biographical description of this family in a North Carolina history.¹¹²

1.1.2.3.2.4.1. **Benjamin Franklin Bynum** (7 February 1849 – 1913) A minister, he never married. In 1880 he was living with his parents, his occupation listed as a

¹¹⁰ *Genealogy of the Greenlee Families in America, Scotland, Ireland and England*, Ralph Stebbins Greenlee (1988), p264.

¹¹¹ *Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans*, Rossiter Johnson, ed., Volume II (1904)

¹¹² *North Carolina: The Old North State and the New*, Archibald Henderson (1941), p603.

federal tax collector. He, along with his mother, was living with his brother Wade in 1910.

- 1.1.2.3.2.4.2. **Rufus Sinclair Bynum** (4 December 1850 – 30 June 1879) A lawyer, he moved to Ellis County, Texas where he married Sarah Bridges on 8 June 1876. (Sometimes recorded as Bridgers”, her name is confirmed by the death certificate of their son “Rufe” Sinclair Bynum Jr.) He was serving as county attorney when he died three years later. The widow was in the 1880 Ellis County household of her sister Martha (Bridges) Dunn, with her two children **Frank Dunn Bynum** (1877-1898) and **Rufus Sinclair Bynum Jr.** (1879-1960). The latter son, who seems to have effectively changed his name to “Rufe” once he reached adulthood, had his mother in his household in the 1900 and 1910 censuses.
- 1.1.2.3.2.4.3. **Mary Margaret Bynum** (6 February 1853 – 7 August 1895) She was still living with her parents in 1880, but later married Henry B. Golding. He was in the 1900 Stokes County census enumerated as a widower with sons **Frank B. Golding** and **Reuben Davis Golding**.
- 1.1.2.3.2.4.4. **John Gray Bynum** (8 January 1855 – 2 July 1891) A physician, he was not in his parents’ household in 1880, as he evidently joined his brother in Ellis County, Texas where he married Ida Carnes(?) on 12 December 1878. He was enumerated in 1880 in Ellis County as “J. J.” Bynum with wife Mary Ida and a daughter Annie. He is said to have returned to North Carolina before his death. Ida did not remarry and apparently returned to Texas, as she is in the 1900 Ellis County census with her four living children **Anna May Bynum** (October 1879), **Zetta(?) M. Bynum** (1881), **John Gray Bynum** (1884) and **Benjamin C. Bynum** (1886).
- 1.1.2.3.2.4.5. **Anna Bynum** (19 April 1857 – 26 January 1873) She died unmarried.
- 1.1.2.3.2.4.6. **Wade Hampton Bynum** (5 May 1859 – 11 January 1942) Yet another Bynum to carry this name, he was a prominent physician whose biography is in a North Carolina history.¹¹³ Without repeating it here, I will just mention that he married Martha Poindexter

¹¹³ North Carolina: The Old North State and the New, Archibald Henderson (1941), p603.

and lived and died in Forsyth County, North Carolina. His year of birth is 1859 in the family Bible, but 1858 on his death certificate and gravestone. They had at least one daughter named **Mary Preston Bynum** (1905-1943) whose death certificate lists her parents.

- 1.1.2.3.2.4.7. **William Preston Bynum** (1 August 1861 – 7 January 1926) Another famous Bynum, he was named for his uncle and, like him, was a lawyer and (briefly) a superior court justice. Like his cousin John Gray Bynum, he and his wife are buried in the Green Hill Cemetery in Greensboro. A lengthy biography may be found in Powell's North Carolina Biographies.¹¹⁴ He married Mary Walker, but their only issue, a son, died in childhood.
- 1.1.2.3.2.4.8. **James Patten Bynum** (21 February 1865 – 8 October 1893) Also a physician.
- 1.1.2.3.2.4.9. **Harriett McDowell Bynum** (23 April 1867 – 18 November 1952) She married Joel Lauriston Hill of Stokes County and had three children: **Anna Bynum Hill**, **James Lauriston Hill**, and **Pamela Morris Hill**. She died in Greensboro, but is buried in the Hill family graveyard in Germantown, Stokes County.
- 1.1.2.3.2.4.10. **Henrietta Elizabeth Bynum** (29 November 1869 – 13 November 1870) She was called "Minerva" in the 1870 census. She died in infancy.
- 1.1.2.3.2.5. **William Preston Bynum** (16 June 1820 – 30 December 1909) [One source has his birth date as 10 June] Along with his brother, John Gray Bynum, he was one of the most distinguished Bynums of his generation. He graduated from Davidson College in 1842 as valedictorian, and studied law under Chief Justice Richard Mumford Pearson (who later married his brother's widow), before being admitted to the bar in 1844. He practiced law in Rutherford County, then moved to Lincoln County, North Carolina where he married on 2 December 1846 to Ann Eliza Shipp, daughter of the Hon. Bartlett Shipp and a sister of Judge W. M. Shipp of the state Supreme Court. (His wife was a distant cousin, her grandfather and her husband's great grandfather being Thomas Shipp.) William Preston Bynum was a Whig and outspoken opponent of secession but, when war was declared, volunteered in the CSA. He served briefly as a Lieutenant, then was commissioned a Lt. Colonel of the 2nd North Carolina Regiment on 2 May 1861. On 17 September 1862 he was promoted

¹¹⁴ Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, William S. Powell, ed. (1979 edition), Vol. 1, pp295.

to Colonel. He saw action in Virginia, at both Richmond and Fredericksburg. He resigned from the army after being elected on 12 December 1862 as State Solicitor, a post he occupied through 1873. He was also a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1865-6 and was elected as a state senator in 1865.

On 20 November 1873 he was appointed a Justice of the state Supreme Court for a six-year term. Refusing nomination to another term, he retired to practice law in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County. He later refused offered nominations as Chief Justice and as the Republican candidate for Governor. His nephew, William Preston Bynum “Junior”, was a junior partner in his law practice. A strongly religious man, he used his wealth to build two Episcopal churches. His interest in his family’s genealogy led him to document the descendants of Gray Bynum but also led him, inadvertently, to contribute to some of the confusion over the family’s origins (see Appendix).

William Preston Bynum is mentioned in a great many North Carolina histories and biographical works. One of the best is Powell’s Biography.¹¹⁵

1.1.2.3.2.5.1. **William Shipp Bynum** (9 February 1848 – 21 October 1898) He served as a youth in the CSA until being taken prisoner. After the war he studied law under his father’s teacher, Judge Richard Mumford Pearson, but was called to the priesthood in 1876 and became a distinguished Episcopal minister of North Carolina. He married on 8 December 1870 to Mary Louisa Curtis, daughter of another minister, Moses Ashely Curtis, and his wife Mary DeRosett, and had eight children listed in his family Bible: **William Preston Bynum, Mary DeRossett Bynum, Eliza Shipp Bynum, Katherine Fullerton Bynum, Minna Curtis Bynum, Curtis Ashley Bynum, Bartlett Shipp Bynum, and Susan Forney Bynum.**

Curtis Ashley Bynum (1882-1964) was a distinguished genealogist who produced many genealogical reference books for North Carolina.

1.1.2.3.2.5.2. **Mary Preston Bynum** (14 November 1859 – 7 April 1875) She died unmarried.

1.1.2.3.2.6. **Hampton Wade Bynum** (22 September 1822 – 1 August 1880) A physician, he graduated from Davidson College in 1841 and married

¹¹⁵ Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, William S. Powell, ed. (1979 edition), Vol. 1, pp294.

Mary Permelia Speas on 28 May 1850.¹¹⁶ He is in the 1850 Surry County census, but in 1860 was two households from his father in Stokes County. In 1870 and 1880 he was in Forsyth County (formed from Stokes) enumerated in what is today the city of Winston-Salem. The 1880 census, taken on 9 June, lists him as suffering from consumption from which he died less than two months later. Censuses and family records show nine children who were not further traced:

- 1.1.2.3.2.6.1. **Wade Bynum** (30 April 1851 – 28 September 1928)
- 1.1.2.3.2.6.2. **Hampton Bynum** (2 October 1852 – 10 May 1936)
- 1.1.2.3.2.6.3. **Gray Bynum** (9 March 1854 – 12 October 1887)
- 1.1.2.3.2.6.4. **Mary Bynum** (23 February 1856 – 11 February 1929)
- 1.1.2.3.2.6.5. **Annie Bynum** (14 November 1859 – 24 April 1889)
- 1.1.2.3.2.6.6. **John Bynum** (8 June 1860 – 24 November 1934)
- 1.1.2.3.2.6.7. **Benjamin Bynum** (25 June 1862 – aft 1880)
- 1.1.2.3.2.6.8. **Permelia Bynum** (11 November 1864 – 24 Oct 1928)
- 1.1.2.3.2.6.9. **William Bynum** (30 July 1867 – May 1930)
- 1.1.2.3.2.7. **James Harrison Bynum** (27 October 1824 – 23 February 1826) He died as an infant, according to the Everhardt papers..
- 1.1.2.3.2.8. **Harriet H. Bynum** (5 May 1831 - aft 1860) She married Abraham Martin, and by the 1860 census was enumerated in Jackson County, Tennessee, childless. She was not further traced.
- 1.1.2.3.2.9. **James H. Bynum** (10 September 1833 – 22 October 1860) Whether he was given the middle name of his deceased brother is unknown. He was a 16-year old clerk in his brother Benjamin's household in 1850. In 1860 he was enumerated in Waldo, Josephine County, Oregon as J. H. Bynum, miner. The Everhardt Papers report that he died in California, unmarried.
- 1.1.2.3.3. **Elizabeth Bynum** (30 May 1786 - ?) She died in childhood.

¹¹⁶ The bond is dated the preceding day.

1.1.2.4. **Arthur Bynum** (14 June 1740 - 1813) His birth is recorded as one of the earliest entries in the Albemarle Parish register to “John Bynham and his wife Mary”.¹¹⁷ He is presumed to have been the youngest child, for his father lived in the Albemarle parish for another eight or so years with no further births recorded. Arthur next appears in the Pittsylvania tithables for 1767. Sometime in 1768 his father deeded him land; the deed itself was not located, but it was proved in court on 24 June 1768.¹¹⁸ This land was apparently part of the 200 acres on Rutledge’s Creek adjoining Samuel Bynum which John Bynum Sr. and Arthur Bynum jointly mortgaged to McCaul, Lytle & Company on 31 January 1772.¹¹⁹ They evidently paid off the mortgage, because Arthur sold the same 200 acres in 1780 (see below). On 27 May 1772 Arthur Bynum purchased another 200 acres on Rutledge’s Creek, adjoining both John Bynum Sr. and Samuel Bynum, from Jacob and Nancy Stilwell.¹²⁰ He mortgaged that land to George Humphreys on 24 November 1775 and then transferred title to Humphreys on 27 November 1777.¹²¹ Like his father, Arthur seems to have been in some financial difficulty, as he was sued in Pittsylvania court on several occasions. His estate was attached by several creditors in 1777, and he transferred the land to Humphreys under court order to satisfy the attachments.¹²² Perhaps in part to escape his creditors, he left the state the same year.

Sometime in 1777 he moved into the part of Tryon County, North Carolina that in 1779 was split into Lincoln and Rutherford counties. His marriage bond to Mary Williams, daughter of Charles Williams, was dated 19 September 1777 in Tryon County although he was still styling himself a resident of Pittsylvania when he transferred title of his land to Humphreys two months later (see above). On 21 March 1780, as Arthur Bynum of Lincoln County, North Carolina, he sold the remaining 200 acres in Pittsylvania County, which he and his father had mortgaged in 1772, to Martin Bard.¹²³ The deed was proved by the witnesses, and his wife did not release dower, suggesting that Arthur may not have returned to Virginia. (Charles Williams later left a will in 1802 naming his daughter Mary Bynum.)

He appears (as Arthur “Binham”) in the 1790 Lincoln County census with two males over 16, three males under 16, three females, and one slave. The 1800 census shows him with a male 10-16, two males 16-26, two females under 10, two females 10-16, and a female 16-26 (he and his wife both over 45). By 1810 he had only one son and three daughters left in the household, and his wife Mary was evidently deceased. So was his apparent third son, for only James Bynum was maintaining a separate household. On 25 February 1812, Arthur Bynum sold three small tracts totaling 111 acres to his neighbors Randle Barnett (apparently his future son-in-law) and Thomas Barnett, leaving him with just his 150 acre home tract.¹²⁴

Arthur Bynum’s will in Lincoln County, dated 23 April 1813 and proved a few months later,

¹¹⁷ Albemarle Parish Register, unpaginated. The baptismal sponsors were Rev. William Willie, Arthur Smith, and Jean Bennett.

¹¹⁸ Pittsylvania County Court Records 1, p57. No relinquishment of dower was noted in the court record.

¹¹⁹ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 2, p419. The land is described as the “remainder of a large tract which said Bynum bought from Col. William Wynne” and the mortgage excepts “the mill and two acres of land on each side of the Creek”.

¹²⁰ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 2, p464.

¹²¹ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 4, p187 and pp470, respectively..

¹²² Pittsylvania County Court Records 3, p22, p33, p38, p39.

¹²³ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 5, p503.

¹²⁴ Lincoln County Deed Book 27, p532, p533, p537. These tracts were 32, 45, and 34 acres respectively.

named two sons and five daughters.¹²⁵ It left to “my two sons John Bynum and James Bynum, my land to be equally divided between them but the buildings is to be on John’s part.” The will gives five shillings each to daughters “Emey Guthery” and “Nancy Haker”, “they having received their part before.” To “my three daughters that now lives with me whose names are Lucy, Polley and Barbara” he left all his household “stuff and furniture.” His son John Bynum and David Williams were named executors.

1.1.2.4.1. **John Bynum** (? – 1820s) He married Elizabeth Hager by bond dated 18 January 1814 in Lincoln County. According to a Hager genealogy, she was the daughter of John Hager and the sister of the John Hager, mentioned elsewhere, who married Elizabeth Bynum.¹²⁶ John Bynum appears on the roster of a Lincoln County War of 1812 regiment the same year he married. On 1 February 1816 he sold his inherited land, 75½ acres, to Peter Conrad for \$265.¹²⁷ Note that the sale price was \$100 more than James Bynum received for the other half of the land, apparently reflecting the value of the buildings. A few months later, on 1 May 1816 he bought 140 acres on Howard’s Creek, in the western part of the county for \$250.¹²⁸ He was apparently a blacksmith. In July 1818 two orphans named Isaac Perkins and Adaline Perkins were bound out to him to learn the trades of blacksmithing and spinning, respectively.¹²⁹ On 30 February 1818 he sold 60 acres of his land on Howard’s Creek.¹³⁰ He appears in the 1820 census of Lincoln County, aged 26-45, with three children under ten: two males and a female. He was perhaps the John Bynum who bought a slave on 25 February 1825.¹³¹ (The other contemporary John Bynum in Lincoln County styled himself as “John G. Bynum” during this period, suggesting that this transaction was John Bynum’s.)

He died by July 1822 when a committee was appointed by the Lincoln County court to lay off one years maintenance to lay off one year’s maintenance to the “widow & family of John Bynum dec’d.”¹³² I note that this is a period for which no will or probate records survive in Lincoln County. Elizabeth Bynum, presumably his widow, appears in the 1830 Lincoln County census adjacent her brothers John Hager and Benjamin Hager with a household consistent with the 1820 census, with the exception of a third son born after 1820. She does not appear in the 1840 census, but is mentioned in her father’s will dated 7 July 1840. A September 1840 court record of “the committee to who was referred the settlement of the estate of John Bynum dec’d” reported that \$38 remained in the hands of Benjamin Hager, guardian of John Bynum and Benjamin Bynum. On 7 March 1842 John Bynum, Benjamin Bynum, and Sally Baker (formerly Sally Bynum and wife of William N. Baker) identified themselves as the heirs of John Bynum, deceased, when they sold 102½ acres on Howard’s Creek, the remainder

¹²⁵ Lincoln County Wills Loose Folder at NC Archives, call # CR 060.801

¹²⁶ A Brief Historical Sketch of the Hager Family of Lincoln County, NC, Alfred Nixon (1902).

¹²⁷ Lincoln County Deed Book 27, p569.

¹²⁸ Lincoln County Deed Book 28, p263.

¹²⁹ Lincoln County Court Minutes, page not noted.

¹³⁰ Lincoln County Deed Book 29, p594.

¹³¹ Lincoln County Deed Book 31, p669.

¹³² Lincoln County Court Minutes, page not noted.

of the land which John Bynum had purchased back in 1816.¹³³

1.1.2.4.1.1. **Benjamin S. Bynum** (c1820 – 31 October 1864) Both Benjamin and his brother John appear to be in Benjamin Hager's household in 1840. He is presumably the Benjamin S. Bynum, age 30, enumerated in 1850 in Lincoln County near several Hagers with a wife Hattie L. and daughter **Martha Jane Bynum**, age 2. In 1860 he was enumerated in the Iredell County census (his wife now shown as "Neetie"), with the same daughter. Note that his presumed brother John S. Bynum, was also in Iredell in 1860. Benjamin S. Bynum died of disease in Richmond during the Civil War.

1.1.2.4.1.2. **John S. Bynum** (c1817 – aft1860) He is apparently the John S. Bynum who married Elizabeth Williams in Lincoln County on 9 August 1857. In 1860 he was enumerated as John S. Bynum, age 43, in Iredell County with wife Eliza and no children. John S. Bynum was not further traced, and no sign of him was found in 1870.

1.1.2.4.1.3. **Sarah Bynum** As Sarah Bynum, she married William Baker by bond of 25 November 1837 with William Hager the surety. Beyond the 1842 deed above, they were not further traced.

1.1.2.4.2. **James Bynum** (c1788? – aft1860) He married Betsy Beale in Lincoln County by bond dated 6 March 1809 with John Bynum, probably his brother, as surety. In the 1810 Lincoln County census, he and his wife were aged 16-26, with one female under 10. He sold his inherited 74 acres of land to his brother-in-law Randle Barnett on 22 April 1817 for \$165.¹³⁴ He thereafter seems to disappear from North Carolina records. A family record [which I have not seen] evidently connects him to the children listed below. The birthplaces of the children suggest that he removed to Alabama and thence to Tennessee. He seems likely to have been the James Bynum in the 1820 census of Franklin County, Tennessee (which borders Alabama). He is surely the same James Bynum, age 60 and a Baptist minister, who appeared in the 1850 census of Madison County, Arkansas.¹³⁵ He appears in the 1860 census of Madison County, age 70, enumerated as a shoemaker. He is thought to be the James Bynum who married Elizabeth Rogers on 27 November 1842 in neighboring White County, Tennessee, and indeed his wife in both censuses is named Elizabeth, born about 1805. Only a few children are known or guessed at:

1.1.2.4.2.1. **David Williamson Bynum** (c1812 - ?) He married Sarah Morris on 27 June 1844 and then Blanche Rogers on 6 April 1848, both in White County, Tennessee. He appears in the 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses of White County, his birthplace given as North Carolina. His children, all from the second marriage, were named **Thomas**

¹³³ Lincoln County Deed Book 39, p265.

¹³⁴ Lincoln County Deed Book 27, p535.

¹³⁵ Correspondence from Regina Bynum DeLeon (quoting Arliss Soto) in 2000. I do not know the nature of the record, but it apparently identifies James Bynum and Betsy Beale as the parents of these sons.

Bynum (c1849), **Mary Bynum** (c1851), **Samuel Lafayette Bynum** (1852), and **Lucinda J. Bynum** (c1856).

1.1.2.4.2.2. **Calvin K. Bynum** (1828 – aft1900) He appears in the 1850 census of Johnson County, Arkansas as Calvin Bynum and the 1860 census of adjacent Madison County. (His birthplace is consistently given as Alabama, and he later declares that both his parents were born in North Carolina.) He and Pleasant Bynum both enlisted in the same company of an Arkansas Infantry regiment in 1862. By 1870 he was in Lawrence County, Missouri and by 1880 was in Barry County, Missouri. He appears in 1900 census of Montague County, Texas. His children, from censuses, were **Jasper T. Bynum** (c1848, enumerated as Richard in 1860), **Sarah E. Bynum** (c1848), **Louisa G. Bynum** (c1855), **James L. Bynum** (c1856), **Caroline Bynum** (c1858), **Martha Bynum** (c1860), **Ellie Bynum** (c1865), **Lewis Bynum** (c1867), **John D. Bynum** (1870), and **Hulda Bynum** (c1885). He had a second set of children by a second wife named Josephine whom he married about 1892 according to the 1900 census: **Mary A. Bynum** (1894), **George W. Bynum** (1896), and **Nelson Bynum** (1899).

1.1.2.4.2.3. **Pleasant B. Bynum** (17 May 1832 – August 1863) He was in James and Elizabeth Bynum's 1850 household, age 19. He married Rachel Ann Phillips on 28 September 1851 according to a family record and died in Confederate service while living in Newton County, Arkansas. The 1850 and 1860 censuses suggest he was born in Tennessee. He had children **James Monroe Bynum** (1852-1941), **Nancy Jane Bynum** (1854-?), **Margaret Elizabeth Bynum** (1857-?), **Isaac R. Bynum** (1860-?), **Jasper B. Bynum** (1864-1953), and **Lottie Bynum**.

1.1.2.4.2.4. **Synthia A. Bynum** (c1843 -) She appears in her parents' 1850 census household, but nothing further is known.

1.1.2.4.3. **Emey Bynum** (? - ?) She was "Emey Guthery" in her father's will.

1.1.2.4.4. **Nancy Bynum** (? - ?) She was "Nancy Haker" in her father's will. She was not further traced.

1.1.2.4.5. **Lucy Bynum** (? - ?) She married John Hager by bond dated 22 December 1814. A 1902 Hager genealogy, which identifies John Hager as the sister of Elizabeth Hager who married her brother) calls her "Elizabeth Bynum."¹³⁶

1.1.2.4.6. **Polly Bynum** (? - ?)

1.1.2.4.7. **Barbara. Bynum** (c1800 - ?) She married Randle or Randolph Barnett by bond dated 2 August 1814. His name appears as Randolph Barrett in other records.

¹³⁶ A Brief Historical Sketch of the Hager Family of Lincoln County, NC, Alfred Nixon (1902).

Barbara appears to be the Barbara Barnett, age 49, in the Lincoln County 1850 census heading a household of several children.

1.1.2.5. **Mary Bynum?** There is a legend among some descendants that a Mary Bynum married John Jarnigan of Pittsylvania County.¹³⁷ While no proof has been found, I note that a John Jarnigan went bail for John Bynum in the debt suit by Joseph Morton's executor in 1754.¹³⁸ Whether this Mary was John Bynum's sister or daughter is unclear.

¹³⁷ See, for instance, Captain Thomas Jarnigan 1746–1802, Lee Leeper Powers, (Self-published, 1985, 3rd edition). Thomas Jarnigan, a son of John Jarnagin, married into my own Witt line.

¹³⁸ Halifax County Pleas 1, p384.