

The Line of William Bynum (c1690-1746), grandson of John Bynum

This line is continued from Chapter 2

1.2.1. **William Bynum** (c1690? – 1746) William Bynum was the eldest son of James and Elizabeth Bynum, a conclusion we base on his early appearance in the records and on his apparently inheriting his father's land. He is likely the same William Bynum who witnessed several deeds for land in the vicinity of his father's holdings beginning in 1713.¹ However, due to the presence of two first cousins named William Bynum, the earliest record of him we can be certain of is his sale of his father's two patents of 1714. On 16 September 1723 William Bynum of Isle of Wight County sold the 460 acres granted in two patents to James Bynum in 1714 in two transactions, to Edward Grantham and Robert Proctor.² Both deeds were signed by William Bynum and his wife Mary Bynum, and both appeared in court on 18 September 1723 to prove the deeds, with Mary relinquishing her dower right to the land. It seems clear that William Bynum had inherited the land as the eldest son of James Bynum.

It is likely that William Bynum was living at this time on his father's 1719 patent on Flat Swamp in the part of southern Isle of Wight County that eventually became Southampton County.³ On 3 January 1724 he witnessed a deed for nearby land in Isle of Wight.⁴ By early 1724, he had moved south into what was then the Bertie Precinct of Albemarle County, North Carolina. On 21 April 1724, as "William Binam of the prcink of bartye in the province of North Carilinah" he sold to Joseph Franco that 100 acres on Flatt Swamp, describing it as land "granted by patent to James Bynum dect" in 1719.⁵ William Bynum appeared in the Isle of Wight court on 25 May 1724 to acknowledge the deed.

On 3 and 4 August 1724 he witnessed two deeds for land in Bertie Precinct from Arthur Davis to Richard and William Killingsworth.⁶ The same day, on 4 August 1724, Arthur Davis deeded William Bynum 200 acres on the Moratock {Roanoke} River in Bertie.⁷ William Bynum sold this land to his neighbor Richard Killingsworth on 14 February 1727/8.⁸ He apparently had moved onto a 595 acre parcel on the south side of the Moratock River which he had patented on 1 February 1726.⁹ Following the sale, Arthur Davis sued William Bynum over a debt (possibly an unpaid mortgage on the land sold) but the case was dismissed by the July court later that year.¹⁰

In the meantime, it was perhaps this William Bynum who witnessed the will of his father-in-law John Fort on 21 October 1724 back in Surry County.¹¹ In 1730, it was probably also he who witnessed Mary Fort's discharge of dower in land conveyed by her husband John Fort, Jr. to Davis

¹ Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 6, p148 and p195 and p216.

² Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 7, p477.

³ Virginia Patent Book 10, p424.

⁴ Isle of Wight County Deeds & Wills., Vol. II, Part 1, p533 and p536

⁵ Isle of Wight County Deeds & Wills, Vol. II, Part 2, p655

⁶ Bertie County Deed Book A, p317 and p329.

⁷ Bertie County Deed Book A, p354. This deed is partially destroyed, but one of the witnesses may have been his brother John Bynum.

⁸ Bertie County Deed Book B, p344.

⁹ North Carolina Land Patents 1663-1729, Margaret M. Hoffman (1979), grant #2382. (Also described in deed of sale)

¹⁰ North Carolina Higher Court Minutes 1724-1730, Robert J. Cain (1981), p464 and p468

¹¹ Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 7, p632.

Hopper on the Moratock in Bertie Precinct.¹²

William Bynum's 595 acre patent on the Moratock [later called the Roanoke] River was located in the part of Bertie which became Edgecombe County in 1741 and Halifax County in 1758. He was William Bynum "of Edgecombe precinct" on 20 November 1733 when he sold 300 acres of it to Elizabeth Jenkins.¹³ This land, incidentally, was located in what is called the Scotland Neck area of present-day Halifax County within a mile or two of the land his brother James Bynum purchased in 1733. William Bynum retained 295 acres of this land which his son William Bynum Jr. sold forty years later.

The 1735 Quit Rent roll for the Edgecombe precinct of Bertie County lists William Bynum with 240 acres and his brother John Bynum with 270 acres. How William acquired this parcel is unknown, but it was apparently the same 240 acres on Looking Glass swamp and Panther poccosin "where said Bynum now lives" which he and "Mary his wife" sold to John and Robert Whittaker on 19 October 1744.¹⁴ Looking Glass swamp was a creek of the Roanoke River located in the southeastern part of what is now Halifax County near the present site of the town of Spring Hill.

A few months later on 3 December 1744, William Bynum bought from Thomas Drake 300 acres in Edgecombe County on the upper side of Fishing Creek.¹⁵ This was several miles west of Looking Glass swamp on the Halifax side of what became the border between Halifax and Edgecombe Counties. He apparently lived on this land until his death.

On 30 December 1745, William Bynum witnessed a deed from William Mearness to "William Bynum Jr. of Fishing Creek" for land on the south side of Fishing Creek, the Edgecombe County side. This is the last record for William Bynum, and the first record of his (apparently) eldest son.

On 20 May 1746 the will of William Bynum was proved in the Edgecombe County court by the oaths of Nathaniel Tatum and James Cane, and the widow Mary Bynum was qualified as executrix. Unfortunately, the will no longer exists, and only the court minutes mentioning it survive. In fact, other than the court entry noting the proving of the will, I found only one surviving document, an inventory of the estate by the widow. This is a loose, undated paper found in the North Carolina Archives.¹⁶ The inventory is a lengthy list of the goods of a moderately well-to-do planter: "*...six Negroes, 40 head of cattle, 2 horses and 3 mares, 16 sheep, 6 feather beds and furniture, 4 bedsteads, 3 chests, 1 box, 2 tables, 6 chairs, 2 pails, 2 piggons, 1 tub, 2 spinning wheels, 6 pairs of casks, 1 lume, 5 sleys and harnesses, 3 plow hoes, 10 weeding hoes, 1 iron wedge, 1 grindstone, ...12 bottles, 3 stone jugs, 1 butter pot, 2 vials, some shoemakers tools, some carpenters tools, 1 adds, [many other tools listed]...1 sword, 4 guns and one barrel of a gun, 9 pounds of powder and 10 pounds of shot...[a long list of farm implements]... "117 pounds of cotton, 6 pounds of feathers, 51 pounds of wool, 89 pounds of pewter...some books (on) the duty of man and 3 testaments and one psalter."* This paper is signed by Mary Bynum's distinctive mark, the same mark she had used back in Virginia.

William's wife, Mary Bynum, was **probably the daughter of** John Fort and Elizabeth Jordan. John

¹² Bertie County Deed Book C, p252.

¹³ Halifax County Deed Book 1, p46 (which inherited Edgecombe deeds)

¹⁴ Halifax County Deed Book 5, p316 and p318

¹⁵ Halifax County Deed Book 5, p343

¹⁶ Edgecombe County Inventories, Accounts and Sales 1730-1747, NC Archives File Number 037.514.1 (loose papers in box)

Fort's will, dated 21 October 1724 in Surry County and proved on 10 March 1724/5 named his children, among them a daughter Mary, and was witnessed by John Phillips, a son-in-law, and William Bynum.¹⁷ William Bynum was already married to a wife named Mary at the time (see the deeds of 1723) and no surname was given for Mary Fort. John Phillips, who lived in Isle of Wight County, also witnessed the 1723 deed by William and Mary Bynum. Most of John Fort's children also migrated to Edgecombe County where two of his sons, John Fort Jr. and Elias Fort, lived on Looking Glass Swamp near William and Mary Bynum. Another son, Richard Fort, made a will in 1746 in Craven County which named his sister Mary Bynum. Finally, I note that, of William Bynum's brothers and cousins, all their wives can be accounted for except for his first cousin John Bynum – whose wife was also named Mary. Based simply on the much closer association with the Forts, I believe it is a near certainty that Mary Fort was William's wife. (Coincidentally, William Bynum's first cousin, also named William Bynum, married Elizabeth Sugars Fort. She was the young widow of Mary Fort's first cousin, Elias Fort and the daughter of John Sugars.)

Since the will of William Bynum no longer exists, we are forced to speculate about the children. The fact that his inventory included six feather beds is a valuable clue, for it suggests a large family. It seems quite likely that there were several children, likely born in the mid-1720s through the 1730s. William Bynum Jr. seems to have inherited his father's land on Fishing Creek, which he later sold, as well as the Scotland Neck land granted in 1726, which he sold as "son and heir of William Bynum". William's other children must be deduced. If William Bynum Jr. were the eldest, which seems likely, the other children would have been born after about 1725. This is also consistent with a marriage date in the mid 1720s.

From circumstantial evidence, we can infer additional sons named James, Luke, and John. A daughter named Nanny (Nancy?) seems likely as well. Though there is no evidence of any other sons, it is probable that he had additional daughters whom we have no means of identifying.

1.2.1.1. William Bynum (c1720 – ?) He first appears as "William Bynum Junr. of Fishing Creek" on 30 December 1745, when he bought an unspecified acreage on the south side of Fishing Creek from William Mearns, with William Bynum Sr. a witness.¹⁸ By 1752 he was several miles west in Johnston County, which had been carved out of Craven County in 1746. He had probably recently moved, for he does not appear in the 1750 or 1751 quit rents for Johnston County. On 15 August 1752 William Bynum of Johnston County sold 300 acres on the south side of Fishing Creek in Edgecombe County, evidently the same land he had purchased in 1745.¹⁹ Unfortunately, the earliest deed records of Johnston County were burnt, but there exists a partial index to grantees and grantors which contains an entry for a 9 January 1761 Granville grant to William Bynum of 659 acres on both sides of Middle Creek, which was recorded in the Johnston deed books on 9 April 1761.²⁰ Middle Creek was a tributary of the Neuse River which ran through both Orange and Johnston counties; the grant being on the Johnston County side roughly 35 miles southwest of Fishing Creek.

By the time this grant was recorded, William Bynum was already living in the part of Orange County which had been formed from the western part of Johnston in 1752. As

¹⁷ Surry County Wills & Deeds Book 7, p632.

¹⁸ Halifax County Deed Book 5, p439.

¹⁹ Halifax County Deed Book 4, p 292

²⁰ Entry states this was filed on 9 April 1761 in Johnston County Deed Book 14, p191. The grant was clearly earlier, as he sold the land in March. The Granville Grants file at the NC Archives dates the grant itself as 9 January 1761. Note that the earliest Johnston County deed books burned after they had been transferred to the Lenoir County courthouse.

William Bynum of Orange County, he almost immediately sold his 1761 patent in three transactions: 334 acres to Benjamin Clements and 175 acres to John Smith Sr. both on 21 March 1761²¹, and 160 acres to William Gibson on 21 June 1764.²² There was no relinquishment of dower noted in any of these transactions, though we know from other records that he was married by then and had at least one child. In May 1761 he was named to a road jury in Orange County, confirming his residence and land ownership there.²³ Unfortunately, many early deeds of Orange County were lost during the Revolution. One of these lost deeds must surely have been a purchase by William Bynum, as jury service of all types was restricted to landowners. Orange County was one of the fastest-growing parts of the South at this time. In 1748 there were fewer than 100 settlers in the area, which covered more than six present-day counties. Within four years, there were almost 4,000 residents, and by 1767 it was the most populous of all North Carolina counties with about 16,000 residents.

On 5 October 1765 as William Bynum of Orange County, “son and heir of William Bynum late of Edgecombe County”, he sold Cullen Edwards 290 acres in Halifax County part of “a patent to my father Wm. Bynum” for 595 acres dated 1 February 1726.²⁴ Three days later, on 8 October, and again as William Bynum of Orange County, he sold 300 acres on Fishing Creek; 100 acres to James Bynum of Edgecombe County and 200 acres to Nanny Bynum of Northampton County, describing the whole as the land on which James Bynum then lived.²⁵ Note that the eldest son of an intestate would have inherited all the lands, and this transaction certainly smacks of a disposal of inherited land to his siblings. Since his father had died nearly twenty years earlier and William Bynum Jr. himself was long gone from the area, one cannot help but speculate that he may have delayed the sales until the death of his widowed mother, who may have been left a life estate in the will.

As noted above, there was surely at least one deed in 1761 or earlier for William Bynum among the lost deeds of Orange County – most likely both a purchase and a sale. We know there were two other missing deeds, both dated 31 January 1763, for the purchase of two contiguous tracts which are referenced in a later sale.²⁶ He bought 382 acres from John Hatley and 252 acres from John Falconer adjoining a 700 acre grant which Luke Bynum had obtained a year earlier, located on New Hope Creek in the part of southeastern Orange County that would shortly become Chatham County. William Bynum most likely lived on this land until selling it twelve years later. Despite being a fair distance from the courthouse, he served on a petit jury in Orange County on 22 September 1768.²⁷ After the formation of Chatham County, he served on a grand jury in 1774.²⁸

This entire tract of 634 acres was sold by William Bynum and his wife Mary to Jacob

²¹ Johnston County Deed book A-1, p165 (Clements, dated 21 March 1761) and p167 (Smith, dated 21 March 1761). Both deeds proved per Johnston County Court Minutes, Vol. I, p62.

²² Johnston County Deed Book D-1, p168 and proved April 1764 per Johnston County Court Minutes, Vol. I, p188.

²³ Abstracts of the Court of Pleas, Orange County. Note that road juries were comprised of landowners.

²⁴ Halifax County Deed Book 9, p304. (indexed as page 309)

²⁵ Edgecombe County Deed Book 1, p217 and p358 respectively. John Thomas, Edward Tatum, and Peter Tatum witnessed both deeds.

²⁶ Chatham County Deed Book B, p3.

²⁷ The Colonial Records of North Carolina, Vol. VII (1765-8)

²⁸ Chatham County Court Minutes May 1774 – May 1778, p13. This is the earliest court record of Chatham County.

Flowers on 15 February 1775.²⁹ Both appeared in court the same day to acknowledge the sale. There follows an eight-year period when William Bynum is absent from the records of Chatham and Orange Counties and apparently owned no land there. It may not be coincidental that this period overlaps the Revolutionary War and that it coincides with the disappearance of his presumed brother James Bynum and several other residents of the area.

His son John Bynum stated in his Revolutionary War pension that he was living in Wilkes County, Georgia in 1777, when he enlisted at the age of 20, through early 1780 after which he returned to Chatham County. James Bell and Daniel Murphree Jr. are also found in Wilkes County records in the same period. Thus William Bynum's absence from North Carolina might be explained by a move to Georgia. His brother James Bynum also appears to have been in the same general area during the 1780s. It may be that they lived along the Savannah River, which was the border between Wilkes County, Georgia and the Abbeville portion of the old Ninety-Six District of South Carolina.

By 1783, however, William Bynum was back in North Carolina. On 31 July 1783 he bought 100 acres in Orange County just above the Chatham County line from John Hightower with James Bell a witness.³⁰ On 13 October 1789, as "William Bynum of Chatham County", he bought an adjoining 300 acres from the same John Hightower (then of Wilkes County, Georgia) with Benjamin Bynum and James Bell as witnesses.³¹ William Bynum sold this 400 acres in two transactions, both dated 26 January 1791.³² In both cases his wife Mary relinquished her dower right to the land, and his son John Bynum witnessed.

North Carolina conducted a state census between 1784 and 1787, but the return for Chatham County was either never made or was later lost. William Bynum appears in the Chatham 1790 census with two males under 16, one male over 16 (himself), and two females. His son Isaac appeared as head of his own household nearby and his son John appears in the Orange County tax list for 1790, probably occupying his father's land there. (The 1790 census for Orange County was destroyed.)

William Bynum also bought land on Cubb Creek in northern Chatham County, adjoining John and Levi Murphree in an area now largely under water as a result of the formation of Jordan Lake. He bought 100 acres there from Jacob Flowers on 16 December 1784 and sold it on 7 November 1788.³³ He bought another 200 adjoining acres on 7 August 1786 and 20 acres on 7 February 1787.³⁴ He sold these two remaining parcels in Chatham County on 9 May 1791 and 22 September 1791, thus disposing of all his land in North Carolina.³⁵ There was no relinquishment of dower in any of the three sales in Chatham County, but this appears to have been normal for Chatham deeds of the era.

He disappears from North Carolina after the sale of his lands in 1791, leaving Luke Bynum and his children the only Bynums remaining in the Chatham/Orange area. William Bynum,

²⁹ Chatham County Deed Book A, p3 (It was then described as 382 acres from Hatley and 252 from Falconer.)

³⁰ Orange County Deed Book 4, p411

³¹ Orange County Deed Book 4, p406

³² Orange County Deed Book 4, p605 and p649

³³ Chatham County Deed Book D, p83 and Book F, p210, respectively

³⁴ Chatham County Deed Book F, p72 and Book D p211, respectively, the latter witnessed by Benjamin Bynum and Joseph Bell.

³⁵ Chatham County Deed Book E, p158 and Book G, p442, respectively

who was surely in his late sixties by this time, apparently moved into Pendleton District, South Carolina along with his children and several other Chatham County families. Pendleton had been formed from Cherokee Indian territory in 1789 and the availability of land there was evidently a powerful attraction. Pendleton was briefly reorganized as Washington District from 1791 to 1800, after which it became Pendleton District. At least a couple of dozen families from Chatham and Orange Counties, including the Murphrees, had moved to Pendleton in time to be enumerated in its 1790 census.

William Bynum surveyed 1,000 acres in Pendleton on Rice's Creek in 1792 which was granted to him in 1794.³⁶ We also know that two of his sons, Isaac and John, were in Pendleton by 1794, Jesse Bynum was there by 1797, and so was his son-in-law James Powell. Unfortunately, many early deeds of Pendleton were either never recorded or were lost. Most deeds remain, but not enough to reliably follow the succession of land. Apparently the same William Bynum bought 740 acres on Wolf Creek on 20 December 1799, with two Chatham County Murphrees as witnesses.³⁷ The same William Bynum sold 540 acres of this land to Joseph Stephens on 28 August 1801.³⁸ In the 1800 census of Pendleton County we find John Bynum, Benjamin Bynum, James Powell, and, adjacent to Isaac and Jesse Bynum, a William Bynum aged over 45 with a female over 45 and one male 16-26. This appears to be William Bynum, still alive in 1800.

William Bynum probably died shortly thereafter, although there is no indication of his death in the remaining Pendleton records – or anywhere else. A William Bynum was a witness to deeds by Jesse Bynum in Pendleton County in 1802 and early 1804. Late in 1804 we find a “William Bynum Jr.” witnessing a deed from John Bynum to Benjamin Bynum.³⁹ Thereafter, there may have been only one William Bynum in Pendleton. On 20 January 1807 we find a William Bynum and wife Elizabeth Bynum selling to Joseph Glover 128 acres on Rice's Creek that had been purchased in 1801.⁴⁰ It may be that this is William Bynum Jr., no longer needing the “Jr.” because his father is dead. If this is “old” William Bynum, he must have remarried to an Elizabeth. Since most of his children migrated into Tennessee in that decade, it is possible – if he was still living - that old William did as well. There is no 1810 Tennessee census, but there is an 1812 tax list for Franklin County, Tennessee on which his son John Bynum appears along with a “William Binon”⁴¹.

We haven't a clue to the identity of his wife Mary. He evidently married her around 1755 or so, probably when he was residing in Johnston County. His son John Bynum later stated in his Revolutionary War pension application that his “parents” told him he was 19 when Independence was declared, implying that his mother was alive in 1776. We know that William Bynum was married to a Mary as early as 1763 and as late as 1791, so it seems likely that all the children were by one wife.

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³⁶ Settlement of Pendleton District, SC 177-1800, Frederick Van Clayton, 1930, p 70 (this source gives a date of 1794, but a summary of the plat book, Vol. 32, p265, shows a survey date of 1792)

³⁷ Pendleton Deed Book G, p18

³⁸ Pendleton Deed Book M, p216

³⁹ Pendleton Deed Book H, p481. William Bynum (no “Jr.”) proved the deed three months later.

⁴⁰ Pendleton Deed Book I, p22

⁴¹ I have seen two different transcriptions of this tax list. One contains this name and the other does not.

1.2.1.1.1. **John Bynum** (c1757 – 1840) He appears to have been the eldest son. He served in the Revolution, and applied for a pension for that service more than fifty years later. On 23 August 1832, while residing in Rutherford County, Tennessee, he declared that he was born in Chatham (sic) County, North Carolina though “*he does not know when he was born but his parents told him he was 19 years old when Independence was declared.*”⁴² He declared that he was living in Wilkes County, Georgia when on 2 July 1777 he volunteered and served two tours in a regiment protecting the frontier from Indians. He enlisted a third time in the same company July 1779 and was discharged on 27 March 1780 with the rank of Sergeant. Interestingly, an undated record in Wilkes County Georgia (about 1780 from context) shows that John Bynum and Daniel Murphree were both mentioned in the estate inventory of Captain Richard Austin, who commanded a Wilkes County company.⁴³ John Bynum’s pension application further stated that he returned to Chatham County, North Carolina and moved “*then into South Carolina, and then to Tennessee.*”

He was back in North Carolina by 14 November 1783 when he witnessed a deed from James Bell to Robert Mosley.⁴⁴ He appears on the 1790 tax list of Orange County, North Carolina (the census is lost) in St. Thomas’ District where his father’s land was located, and was perhaps occupying that land. Indeed, he witnessed William and Mary Bynum’s deed of 200 acres in Orange County to Jesse Heagwood on 9 August 1791.⁴⁵ John Bynum moved to Pendleton District, South Carolina along with the rest of his siblings sometime in the 1790s. He is the first of the family to appear in Pendleton records, witnessing a deed to William Murphree on 16 June 1793.⁴⁶ His wife’s first appearance in any record is on 8 October 1795 when John and Elizabeth Bynum both witnessed the will of Michael Whitmire. On 24 January 1799 he bought 640 acres on Town Creek from Patrick McDowell.⁴⁷ He appears in the 1800 census of Pendleton in the same district as the other Bynums.⁴⁸ He sold his 640 acre parcel in several transactions. On 21 September 1802 he sold 68 acres to the estate of Bennett Combs, and on 6 December 1804 he sold 240 acres to Benjamin Bynum, with William Bynum a witness.⁴⁹ John Bynum was evidently the first of the family to

⁴² Pension File #S3111.

⁴³ Wilkes County, Georgia, Book of Mixed Records, Wills, Administrations and Deeds 1777-1778, p45 abstracted in The Early Records of Georgia, Vol. 1, p34. According to the pension application of Job Broughton, he joined the army in Wilkes County in 1777 under Capt. Richard Austin who “got wounded accidentally by one of his own men and died.” He must have died before 1781 when Broughton says he was discharged. Richard Austin’s heirs received a land grant in 1784, which included a certificate stating that Austin was commissioned a Captain in June 1777 and was still on the rolls in March 1779.

⁴⁴ Chatham County Deed Book C, p144.

⁴⁵ Orange County Deed Book 4, p649.

⁴⁶ Pendleton (Anderson) County Deed Book C-D, pp28. He would witness another sale to William Murphree in 1797 (Book F, p301). I should note that a different John Bynum of Lexington, who was only distantly related, appears in some Pendleton records either in his capacity as clerk of court at Lexington or as surveyor-general. These records are easily distinguished from citations for the John Bynum we are dealing with here.

⁴⁷ Pendleton (Anderson) County Deed Book F, p416. The deed describes him as “of Washington District”, which is how Pendleton was known for a few years. Pendleton County was part of Abbeville District from 1789 to 1795, when the “County” designation was abolished and it became an undesignated part of Washington District, which was then split into Pendleton District and Greenville District in 1798. Note that the date of the deed postdates that split, implying that it may have copied an earlier document.

⁴⁸ 1800 Pendleton census, p11: John Bynum 30010-12010-0

⁴⁹ Pendleton (Anderson) County Deed Book M, p512 and Book H, p481, respectively.

leave for Tennessee. He seems to have left Pendleton District in early 1807, for he sold his remaining land in four transactions within a two-week period in March 1807, to Solomon Hays, Nathan Harwood, Levi Murphree's administrators, and William Marchbanks.⁵⁰

Where he initially went in Tennessee isn't clear, as so few records exist for the period. He may have been accompanied by Benjamin Bynum, who we know was in Bedford County in 1809. However, he is surely the John Bynum who appears on the 1812 tax list of Franklin County (formed from Bedford in 1807) adjacent George Glover, his brother-in-law.⁵¹ He appears in the 1820 Franklin County census, over 45, adjacent his own son George Bynum.⁵² In the 1830 Franklin County census he was age 70-80, adjacent both his son George and his son William's widow.⁵³ The Tennessee Pension Roll of 1835 lists him as living in adjacent Rutherford County, age 77. He was apparently living in the part of Rutherford County which became Cannon County in 1836, for he and his children are enumerated in the 1840 Cannon County census.⁵⁴ He died intestate before June 1841 according to his pension file. Indeed, on 6 September 1841 Jonathan Marchbanks was appointed administrator of his estate.⁵⁵ Jonathan Marchbanks was also appointed guardian of the minor children of William Bynum, who were heirs of John Bynum (see below).

His pension file names his wife Elizabeth as "Betty Sear", who applied for a widow's pension in 1841 but died during the process. Her surname was likely "Sears", as there were Sears living in Orange and Chatham County at about the time John Bynum married. A final settlement of John Bynum's estate was presented on 6 May 1844 by Jonathan Marchbanks.⁵⁶ It was not read, but would likely confirm the following children.

1.2.1.1.1.1. **Sarah Bynum** (17 Aug 1786 – 13 August 1858) The wife of Jonathan Marchbanks (see above) was probably the eldest child. She was one of the two females 10-16 in the 1800 household, the other being unknown. Jonathon Marchbanks was the son of William Marchbanks, a neighbor of John Bynum in Pendleton District, South Carolina. He was in Rutherford, then in Cannon County, through 1840 near the rest of this family and administered John Bynum's estate as late as 1844. By 1850 Jonathan Marchbanks was enumerated in Independence County, Missouri with his wife Sarah, age 65 and born in North Carolina. He was in the 1860 census alone,

⁵⁰ Pendleton (Anderson) County Deed Book L, p177 (11 March 1807 to Hays, 250 acres), Book L, p322 (11 March 1807 to Harwood, 200 acres), Book K, p12 (18 March 1807 to Murphree, 80 acres), and Book K, p17 (26 March 1807 to Marchbanks, 100 acres including where Marchbanks now lives). Note that this totals 630 acres, more or less.

⁵¹ The tax list was submitted on 2 March 1812, and is some 21 pages long. John Bynum and George Glover are consecutive.

⁵² Franklin County 1820 census, p48: John Binum 000001-10001. He is adjacent George Binum (his son) and two pages from James Bynum (his nephew) in a roughly alphabetized census in which the two sets of Bynums are in different districts.

⁵³ Franklin County 1830 census, p291: Mary Bynum 122-101001, John Bynum 0000000001-000100001, and George Bynum 100001-121 are consecutive.

⁵⁴ Cannon County 1840 census, p111: Mary Bynum 0012-001001, John Bynum 00000000001-0000000001, and George Bynum 1200001-11001 are consecutive. On p133 is John Bynum.

⁵⁵ Cannon County Court Minutes, p9.

⁵⁶ It is referred to in court records as presented on this date, but was not located for confirmation of the heirs.

and his estate records name several married daughters.

1.2.1.1.1.2. **Pumphrey Bynum** (c1788 – 27 July 1846) He was presumably one of the males under 10 (sic) in John Bynum’s 1800 household. His name appears on a muster roll of a West Tennessee War of 1812 unit. In the next available census, 1820, he appears in Bedford County, Tennessee heading a household of nine.⁵⁷ By 1830 he had located near his father in Franklin County.⁵⁸ Goodspeed’s history of Cannon County mentions him as a resident of Cannon County when it was formed in January 1836.⁵⁹ He sold his land in Cannon County in May 1836 and migrated to Jackson County, Missouri the same year along with several neighbors.⁶⁰ He appears in the 1840 Jackson County census along with his son William and two sons-in-law. He died intestate, and on 5 October 1846 Elizabeth Bynum and Larkin Easley qualified as administrators.⁶¹ Estate records name the heirs as his widow Elizabeth, three sons and five daughters as shown below.⁶² (One son predeceased him.) His wife Elizabeth is thought to have been the Betty Bynum named as an heir of Johanna Wright in 1843.⁶³ Pumphrey and his wife Elizabeth are buried in Jackson County’s Lone Jack Cemetery. Pumphrey’s stone is broken, but his year of death, 1846, and “age 58” are readable.

1.2.1.1.1.2.1. **William Bynum** (c1815 – 1847) He married Martha McCullough on 20 December 1834 in Rutherford County, Tennessee and joined his father in Jackson County, Missouri in time to appear in the 1840 census adjacent his brother-in-law Edmund McCraw.⁶⁴ Martha was the daughter of Alexander McCullough, whose estate records mention his daughter Martha Bynum.⁶⁵ William Bynum died intestate by 2 March 1847 when his brother John Bynum was appointed his administrator, and estate records name his heirs as the widow Martha, and children **Mary Jane Bynum**, **George W. Bynum**, **Eliza Bynum**, and **John R. Bynum**.⁶⁶ His children

⁵⁷ Bedford County 1820 census, p19: Pumphrey Bynum 210010-31010. Note that the male and female aged 10-16 do not appear to be his own children, for they do not seem to appear in any later record. IN addition, one of the females under 10 does not appear in 1830.

⁵⁸ Franklin County 1830 census, p293: Pumphrey Bynum 111001-202001.

⁵⁹ History of Tennessee, Goodspeed Publishing Company (1887).

⁶⁰ See entries to lands in Jackson County, Missouri

⁶¹ Missouri Pioneers, Nadine Hodges et al, Vol. 3, p5. Apparently, Elizabeth Bynum and Larkin Easley were initially co-administrators, then Elizabeth Bynum and Warham Easley.

⁶² Jackson County Deed Book O, p13. Also an abstraction of “Book G2, p67” in Missouri Pioneers, Nadine Hodges et al, Vol. 2, p5.

⁶³ Rutherford? County Book FF, p24. This from Wilma Bynum Campbell in 1982, I do not know if there is further evidence that “Betsy Bynum” was the same person as Pumphrey Bynum’s wife Elizabeth..

⁶⁴ Jackson County 1840 census, p83: Ed McCraw 20001-0001, William Bynum 10001-20001 (consecutive)

⁶⁵ Rutherford (?) County Book G2, p67.

⁶⁶ Jackson County Book G, p90 and G2, p80 abstracted in Missouri Pioneers, Nadine Hodges et al, p5.

were also listed as heirs of his father's estate. Mary Jane is enumerated in her uncle John Bynum's 1850 household, age 12. "Martha" Bynum, perhaps the same person as Elizabeth, was age 14 in Jane Bynum Crenshaw's household in 1850.

- 1.2.1.1.1.2.2. **Sarah Ann Bynum** (c1817 – ?) As Sarah Stovall she was an heir of her father. She had married Patton Anderson Stovall in Rutherford County by license of 6 April 1835. He was enumerated in 1840 near his father-in-law in Jackson County, Missouri. Sarah was evidently dead by 1880 when Patton Stovall was enumerated in the Jackson County household of his daughter Mary McCraw.
- 1.2.1.1.1.2.3. **Louisa Bynum** (c1819 – 1870s?) She married Edmund McCraw in Jackson County on 20 October 1836 "her parents being present and consenting".⁶⁷ "Ed" McCraw is enumerated in 1840 adjacent to her brother William Bynum, and Sarah McCraw was among the heirs of her father's estate. Her husband was dead by 1850 when she, age 30, and two children were in her brother Thomas Bynum's household. She remarried on 11 March 1860 to Oliver P. Thompson and is in the 1860 Jackson County census, age 38, and the 1870 Clay County census, age 48. She was not found in 1880.
- 1.2.1.1.1.2.4. **John B. Bynum** (17 July 1822 – 20 June 1897) He married Charlotte Cave on 29 September 1842, remained in Jackson County, and is buried at Lone Jack Cemetery.. From the 1850-1880 censuses, his children were **Robert A. Bynum**, **Galen C. Bynum**, **James B. Bynum**, and **John T. Bynum**. Robert and Galen are also buried in the Lone Jack Cemetery. A William Bynum, age 3, in the 1850 household may have been a son who died young or perhaps his nephew George W. Bynum, as his niece Mary Jane Bynum was also in the household.
- 1.2.1.1.1.2.5. **Robert A. Bynum** (17 September 1824 – 21 August 1845) He is buried at Lone Jack, evidently unmarried, and is apparently a son of this family. Having predeceased his father, he was not listed among the heirs.

⁶⁷ The Marriage Records of Jackson County, Missouri, Mrs. John Vinyard, Vol. 1, p25.

- 1.2.1.1.1.2.6. **Elizabeth Bynum** (c1826 – 1850) Elizabeth Hutchins (or Hutchinson) was among her father's heirs. She married Gideon Hutchins on 25 December 1846 in Jackson County. She was apparently buried in Lone Jack Cemetery.
- 1.2.1.1.1.2.7. **Rebecca Jane Bynum** (c1829 -) She married Joel E. Crenshaw on 13 February 1846 in Jackson County. In 1850 they were enumerated in Jasper County, Missouri with Martha Bynum, age 14, in the household. She was not further traced.
- 1.2.1.1.1.2.8. **Thomas Charles Bynum** (5 October 1832 – aft1900) In 1850, though only 17, he headed a household in Jackson County consisting of his unmarried sister Catherine, and his widowed sister Louisa McCrew. He left Missouri and settled in Yamhill County, Oregon in 1854, where he married Mary Ann Wright on 12 February 1855.⁶⁸ He appears in the 1860 through 1900 censuses of Yamhill County. The 1900 census indicates his wife was the mother of six children, five living in 1900. From censuses, they included **Francis Bynum, Charles Bynum, Ora Bynum, Emma Bynum,** and **Anna Bynum.**
- 1.2.1.1.1.2.9. **Catherine Bynum** (c1835 – ?) She was the youngest, age 5-10 in 1840. She married George W. Oldham on 8 January 1852 in Jackson County. They are in the 1860 Barton County, Missouri census, but were not further traced.
- 1.2.1.1.1.3. **William Bynum** (c1790 – c1829) He appears in the 1820 census of Rutherford County, age 26-45.⁶⁹ Goodspeed's history of Rutherford County mentions that he served on a jury in 1821. On 14 September 1827 he bought 150 acres from John Bradley on Stones River, apparently in what later became Cannon County, in a deed witnessed by George Bynum.⁷⁰ Since family records indicate his youngest child was born in late 1829, we presume William Bynum died in the latter part of 1829 or early 1830, though no estate records were found. He was dead by the 1830 census, when his widow Mary Bynum was enumerated adjacent John Bynum and George Bynum in Franklin County.⁷¹ The widow Mary Bynum was also adjacent John Bynum and George Bynum in Cannon County in 1840, their residence

⁶⁸ Genealogical material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, Vol. 1, p99. Certificate #2396 for 160 acres.

⁶⁹ 1820 Rutherford County census, p181: William Bynum 200010-10100

⁷⁰ Rutherford County Deed Book R, p473.

⁷¹ See above Franklin County 1830 census, p291.

evidently falling into the new county.⁷² On 14 May 1842 Mary Bynum, the widow, William Bynum Jr., John Bynum, and the minor children of William Bynum Sr., deceased, sold part of his land.⁷³ On 4 March 1844 Jonathon Marchbanks was appointed guardian of the minor children of William Bynum who were heirs of John Bynum Sr.'s estate. His children included the following, plus an unknown son who apparently died after 1840 and perhaps an unknown female born between 1820 and 1825 who also apparently died young. His wife Mary's surname is unknown.

- 1.2.1.1.1.3.1. **John Bynum** (27 July 1816 – 3 September 1897) He married Elizabeth Hoover in Cannon County on 6 December 1838. His 1840 household appears to include some non-family members, perhaps his wife's brothers.⁷⁴ He appears in the 1850-1880 Cannon County censuses, with children **William Bynum** (c1849), **Mary E. Bynum** (c1843), **Nancy E. Bynum** (c1846), **Sarah Bynum** (c1848), **Jane Bynum** (c1850), **Lucinda Bynum** (c1855), and **John Francis Bynum** (1857). Elizabeth was still alive in 1900, living with her son John. Both John and his wife are buried in the Bynum cemetery in Cannon County.
- 1.2.1.1.1.3.2. **William Bynum** (c1819 – 1860s) He was evidently the other male born by the 1820 census, for he was of age by 1842. He married Mary Ann Sagely, daughter of Blake Sagely, on 31 December 1846 and appears in the 1850 and 1860 censuses of Cannon County. In 1870 and 1880 his widow Mary was head of her household. There is a record of the administration of his estate in Cannon County, which was not read.⁷⁵ The censuses list several children: **William Blake Bynum** (c1848), **Amanda C. Bynum** (c1850), **John Bynum** (c1853 apparently died by 1870), **Matilda Bynum** (c1855), **Calvin F. Bynum** (c1858), **Mary E. Bynum** (c1861), and **Elizabeth E. Bynum** (c1865).
- 1.2.1.1.1.3.3. **Redmond Bynum** (c1822 – 1860s) He married Martha Jane Joy on 18 November 1840 in Cannon County and was enumerated in Cannon County in 1850 and 1860, but died sometime during the 1860s.

⁷² See Cannon County 1840 census above.

⁷³ Cannon County Deed Book D, p131.

⁷⁴ Cannon County 1840 census, p133: John Bynum 00112-00001.

⁷⁵ Cannon County Settlements, Administrations, etc.1859-1868, p491.

An administration record exists, but was not read.⁷⁶
The 1850-60 censuses list children named **Ezekiel B. Bynum** (c1842), **Mary A. Bynum** (c1844), **Martha J. Bynum** (c1846), **James I. Bynum** (c1848), **John Bynum** (c1855), **Nancy Bynum** (c1857), and **Redmond Bynum** (1860).

1.2.1.1.1.3.4. **Nancy Emaline Bynum** (c1827 – aft1880) She married Harvey Bush in Cannon County on 3 December 1846. They are in her mother's household in 1850, and by 1860 she was head of a household which included her mother Mary Bynum and aunt Elizabeth Bynum. She was a single head of household, age 53, in 1880. Her children were William J. J., Aquilla M., Mariah, Sarah, and John Bush.

1.2.1.1.1.3.5. **James Ira Bynum** (23 December 1829 – 8 February 1894) He married Sarah Jane Bush on 7 January 1847 and remained in Cannon County. The 1850-1880 censuses list children **William H. Bynum** (c1848), **Elizabeth E. Bynum** (1850), **Bartlett Bynum** (c1852), **Monroe Bynum** (c1855), **Amanda Bynum** (c1847), and **Timothy Granville Bynum** (1860). He and his wife are both buried in the Jernigan Cemetery in southwestern Cannon County.

1.2.1.1.1.4. **George Bynum** (c1794 – c1846?) He was apparently the third male under 10 in his father's 1800 household, and the 1820 census (and his apparent early marriage) suggests he was born about 1794 or 1795. He is enumerated adjacent his father in the 1820 Franklin County census, aged 18-26 but already with two children.⁷⁷ In both 1830 in Franklin County and 1840 in Cannon County, he is adjacent both John Bynum and his widowed sister-in-law Mary Bynum.⁷⁸ He also appears as a mortgagee of his father in 1838.⁷⁹ The census records make it clear that his first wife, whose name appears in no records, died sometime before 1830. His next wife was Rebecca Thomas, who appears as a Cannon County head of household in 1850 and 1860 with a set of children matching George Bynum's 1840 census record. Rebecca Bynum was named a daughter in the 24 October 1863 will of Allen Thomas of Coffee County.⁸⁰ The final eight children below are clearly of the second marriage and are

⁷⁶ Cannon County Settlements, Administrations, etc.1859-1868, p492 and p516.

⁷⁷ Franklin County 1820 census, p48: George Binum 000100-20100. He is adjacent John Bynum.

⁷⁸ Franklin County 1830 census, p291: George Bynum 100001-121. Cannon County 1840 census, p111: George Bynum 1200001-11001.

⁷⁹ Cannon County Deed Book D, p131. John and William Bynum, sons of William Bynum, both witnessed the instrument dated 20 October 1838.

⁸⁰ Reference not found.

enumerated in his widow's 1850 household.

George Bynum evidently had one son and at least four daughters by his first marriage, but only three daughters are tentatively identified below. The son may have died in childhood, as no candidate was found in the 1850 census. The first three daughters are probably George's, as all three married in Rutherford County and all three were members of Hopewell Baptist Church in Cannon County.⁸¹

- 1.2.1.1.1.4.1. **Isabella Bynum** (c1811 – 1850s) As Ibbey", she married Caleb Gilley by license of 27 February 1827 in Rutherford County. (Caleb and Simeon Gilley were brothers, sons of Jesse and Dorcus Gilley.) The 1850 census of Coffee County shows them with six children: Acton, Jesse, John, Dorcus, Simeon, and Belinda Gilley. The younger children were living with others in 1860 in Cannon County. Caleb Gilley died in 1852, and he and his wife are both believed to have been buried in the Hopewell Baptist Church cemetery.
- 1.2.1.1.1.4.2. **Sarah Bynum** (c1816 – 1870s?) She married Simeon Gilley, brother of Caleb Gilley, by license of 6 May 1835 in Rutherford County. The 1850 Coffee County census lists them with several children: Dorcus, John, Elizabeth, Jesse, Samuel, William, Zachariah, and Edmond (Redmond?). Simeon Gilley died in 1851, and Sarah is in the 1860 Cannon County census with one additional child, Marion. She was 31 in 1850 and 43 in 1860. In 1870 Sarah, age 52, was in Fannin County, Texas with two sons.
- 1.2.1.1.1.4.3. **Elizabeth Bynum** (? – ?) She married Jesse Perry by license of 20 October 1841 in Rutherford County. Elizabeth Bynum "now Perry" joined the Gilley's church in Cannon County, Hopewell Baptist, in 1841. I found no sign of them in 1850.⁸²
- 1.2.1.1.1.4.4. **Allen Bynum** (c1832 – ?) Apparently named for his maternal grandfather, he was the eldest of the second family. He appears in Rebecca Bynum's household in 1850, age 18, and married Mary Catherine Bush in Cannon County on 23 September 1853. The 1860

⁸¹ Jesse and Dorcus Gilley were charter members of Hopewell Baptist Church of Cannon County. According to an online abstract of church records, Simeon and Caleb Gilley were also members of the church. Elizabeth Bynum "now Perry" also joined the church. Mary Bynum, apparently William's widow, was also a member. Elizabeth and Louiza Bynum both joined in 1836, perhaps unmarried daughters of John.

⁸² A J. A. Perry and wife Elizabeth are in Weakley County, but this does not seem to be this couple, for they are John A. Perry and Dorcus E. Perry in 1860 Giles County.

Coffee County census lists two children: **Lucinda J. Bynum** (c1854) and **Rebecca Ann Bynum** (c1856). He was not further traced.

- 1.2.1.1.1.4.5. **Jesse B. Bynum** (20 August 1833 – 24 October 1904) He married Mary Catherine Rebecca Hodge on 22 April 1858 in Coffee County, Tennessee and remained in Coffee County through the 1880 census. He died in Grundy County, where he is buried in the Tracy City Cemetery. His children were **Mary Jane Bynum** (1859), **William Price Bynum** (1860), **Jesse Franklin Bynum** (1863), **Lucinda Bynum** (1865), **George Martin Bynum** (1867), **Roxanna Bynum** (1869), **Nancy Bynum** (1873), **J. L. Bynum** (1876, died in infancy), **James Robert Bynum** (1877), **John Bynum** (1879), and **Arthur Bynum** (1884).⁸³
- 1.2.1.1.1.4.6. **Dicy A. Bynum** (c1833 – ?) She was in her mother's 1850 household, age 14. She married William Rowe on 9 January 1854 in Coffee County, and is Dicy A., age 24, in 1860 living next door to her brother Allen Bynum. they were not further traced.
- 1.2.1.1.1.4.7. **George W. Bynum** (c1837 – 1860s) He was 13 in 1850, and married Jane Law on 17 October 1857 in Cannon County. He is in the 1860 Cannon County census, but had apparently died by 1870 when Jane was head of household in Cannon County. Three children are evident from censuses: **William M. A. Bynum** (c1859), **Hozanna C. Bynum** (c1861), and **George W. Bynum** (c1863).
- 1.2.1.1.1.4.8. **Rebecca Bynum** (c1837 – ?) She was in her mother's household in 1850, age 12. There seems to be no further record fo her.
- 1.2.1.1.1.4.9. **Martha E. Bynum** (c1840 – ?) She was in her mother's household in 1850 and 1860, aged 10 and 18 respectively. She married Jonathan Wimberly in Cannon County on 15 July 1860. They were apparently the same couple in Christian County, Kentucky in 1860.
- 1.2.1.1.1.4.10. **Barbary Ellender Bynum** (c1841 – ?) She was in her mother's household in 1850 as Barbary, age 8,

⁸³ A detailed list of his children, their birthdates, and spouses was received in 1983 from Wilma Bynum Campbell, a granddaughter of Jesse B. Bynum and daughter of George Martin Bynum..

and again in 1860 as Ellender, age 16.

1.2.1.1.1.4.11. **Mary E. J. Bynum** (c1845 – ?) She was in her mother's household in 1850 and 1860, aged 5 and 14 respectively. She married John A. Stacey on 5 April 1868 in Cannon County, but was not further traced.

1.2.1.1.1.5. **Mila Bynum ?** (c1794 – aft1880) The wife of John Ferrill is though by his descendants to have been a daughter of John Bynum. She appears in Coffee County in 1850-1880, aged 55, 66, 76, and 85 respectively.⁸⁴ Her children, born between 1812 and 1831, are listed in a family history.⁸⁵

1.2.1.1.1.6. **Elizabeth Bynum ?** (c1810 – 1860s) The 1850 census shows a 40-year old Elizabeth Bynum living with John Bynum, son of William. In 1860 she (age 50) and Mary Bynum, widow of William Bynum, were living with Nancy Emaline Bush. She was not located in 1870. Elizabeth seems likely to be the young daughter of John Bynum under 10 in 1820 and aged 15-20 in 1830.

1.2.1.1.2. Isaac Bynum (c1758 – aft1840) Isaac Bynum first appears in the records of Chatham County, North Carolina buying 137 acres next to his father William Bynum on Cubb Creek on 28 December 1785.⁸⁶ The seller was James Bell, perhaps his cousin, of Wilkes County, Georgia and a witness was William Bynum, his father. Isaac Bynum appeared in the 1790 census of Chatham County with two male children under 16 and two females. One of these females was evidently his first wife, but her identity is unknown. He moved with the rest of his family to Pendleton District, South Carolina in the early 1790s. On 20 April 1794 he bought 600 acres there on Twelve Mile River, with David Murphree and Joel Moody, both former residents of Chatham County, as witnesses.⁸⁷ A few months later, on 1 November 1794, he sold his land in Chatham County as "Isaac Bynum of the County of Pendleton and State of South Carolina", with his brother James Bynum and brother-in-law James Powell as witnesses.⁸⁸ The absence of a dower release suggests the possibility that his first wife may have been dead by 1794, a possibility consistent with the births of his eldest five children and perhaps explaining why those children seemingly ignored the children of Isaac's later marriage.⁸⁹

He purchased another 202 acres on Twelve Mile River the following year, on 22

⁸⁴ In 1880 she gives her father's birthplace as Georgia and her mother's as South Carolina. This does not support the theory that she was a daughter of John Bynum, though it's not necessarily a reliable record.

⁸⁵ Descendants of Jesse Shelton, Cecil/Louise Shelton (c1977)

⁸⁶ Chatham County Deed Book F, p72.

⁸⁷ Pendleton County Deed Book B, p346.

⁸⁸ Chatham County Deed Book G, p333. He made a few dollars on the deal; he bought the land for 30 pounds and sold it for 50, the same amount he paid for his Pendleton land

⁸⁹ Historical Sketches of the Bynum Family, Jasper E. Bynum, 1916 (Reprinted by *The Southern Democrat*, 1958) mentions five children of Isaac Bynum (p1) but ignores subsequent children who appear to have been his by one or more later wives.

September 1795.⁹⁰ His land, and the lands of all the Bynums, was located near the present town of Pickens almost in the center of what is today Pickens County. Isaac, his father and brothers, and dozens of families from Chatham County were listed in Captain Brown's Regiment in the 1800 census of Pendleton.⁹¹ Isaac had apparently married a second wife, since the eldest female in the household was aged 16-26, far too young to have borne children as early as 1780.

In 1805 and 1806, the Cherokee Indians ceded land in southern middle Tennessee above the Alabama (then Mississippi Territory) line. In early 1806 Congress permitted grants in the area of Bedford, Warren, Franklin, and other counties, and in 1807 the area was surveyed. It appears that some of the Bynums and several other Pendleton families decided to migrate into this new territory. Isaac Bynum sold his 202 acre parcel in Pendleton to Daniel Murphree on 15 January 1807 and apparently removed to Tennessee, along with his brothers John and Benjamin who seem to have left at about the same time.⁹² I found no record of his having sold his original 600 acres, but many deeds of early Pendleton were never recorded or were lost. His brother Benjamin was in Bedford County, Tennessee by 1807 and his brother John was there by 1809, both having sold their land in Pendleton within a month or two of Isaac's sale. None were in the 1810 census of South Carolina, and since the 1810 census of Tennessee was lost, it seems likely that is where they were. In 1812, both Isaac and his son James Bynum appear consecutively on the tax list of Warren County, Tennessee along with several other former Pendleton County residents.⁹³ He was probably there at least a year or two earlier, as his son James was married in or near Warren County in December 1810. He may have moved into adjacent Franklin County, where his son James, son-in-law George Glover, and brother John were living in 1820 and where his son Asa had purchased land in 1815. At some point he apparently moved just over the line into Jackson County, in the new state of Alabama. The 1820 census of Alabama no longer exists, but it is likely he was there by then. Four of his eldest children are said to have settled in Blount County about 1818, while Isaac, his son James, and his younger second family settled in Jackson County, several miles east.

He was surely the older of two Isaac Bynums in Jackson County's 1830 census, aged 50-60 (sic), with several teenaged children and, apparently, a second or third wife.⁹⁴ As "Isaac Bynum Senior" of Jackson County he was issued a warrant for 160 acres in Jackson County on 6 August 1830 and received a grant almost dead-center in the county on 20 March 1831.⁹⁵ He sold the land on 26 December 1831 as Isaac Bynum "Senior", his wife Blancy relinquishing dower.⁹⁶ He was still alive for the 1840 census of Jackson County, when the elder of the two Isaac

⁹⁰ Pendleton County Deed Book C, p370.

⁹¹ Pendleton District 1800 census, p14: Isaac Bynum 12010-11100-0.

⁹² Pendleton County Deed Book I, p19.

⁹³ Isaac and James were listed consecutively in the list of Christian Shell

⁹⁴ Jackson County 1830 census, p93: Isaac Bynum 01210001-0011000101.

⁹⁵ Certificate #2632, Huntsville Land Office. His son entered land the same day as "Isaac Bynum Jr."

⁹⁶ Jackson County Deed Book D, pp157-8. TJ Bynum, who provided a transcript, notes that Isaac is referred to as "Senior" and that neither he nor his wife could read or write. This is also abstracted in Alabama Records, Volume 19, Jones & Gandrud, p157.

Bynum was aged 70-80.⁹⁷ The same year, his son entered land as Isaac Bynum "Jr.", implying that old Isaac was still alive.⁹⁸ It appears he died between 1840 and 1850 in Jackson County, but whatever record of his death there may have been was destroyed with the rest of the county's early records. The statement by his great-grandson (see below) says that he was buried in Jackson County at Old Liberty Church, but it is possible he is buried in the old Bynum Cemetery with his last wife and son Isaac. Wherever he was buried, no gravestone has been found.

Isaac Bynum's brother John Bynum applied for a Revolutionary pension in 1832, declaring that he "*has lost his discharge papers...and he knows of but one person, if he is now living, by whom he can prove the said service, and that person now lives in the State of Alabama, and when he last heard from him he was alive – he was an old man, about the same age or older than himself.*"⁹⁹ This seems likely to be a reference to Isaac Bynum.

The 1916 book by his great-grandson of Blount County, Jasper E Bynum, only briefly mentions Isaac Bynum: "*The father of my grandfather John Bynum, was named Isaac. Isaac's father with his brother, came from England in 1735 and is supposed to have settled in North Carolina. My great grandfather was born in North Carolina in 1755...My grandfather John Bynum was born in 1784. He had two brothers, Asa and James, and two sisters, Rebecca and Cynthia. They were all born in North Carolina and all moved to South Carolina where they all married. John and Asa married sisters. John married Rhoda Murphree and Asa married Rebecca Murphree. These sisters were daughters of Solomon Murphree after who Murphree's Valley was named. I do not know who James married. Cynthia married Moses Cornelius in 1806 and Rebecca married George Glover. They moved from North Carolina to South Carolina and in 1818 they moved to Murphree's Valley, Blount County, Alabama. My great grandfather Solomon Murphree and my grandfather, John Bynum, and his family came by Tennessee...*"¹⁰⁰

The five children named by Jasper E. Bynum were born, judging from census records, in the period 1780-1791, and certainly in Chatham County. They seem to be children of a first marriage, and that seems to be confirmed by the 1830-1840 census records for Isaac Bynum himself. There was clearly a second family by a second wife, but none of those children were mentioned by Jasper E. Bynum.

Another great-grandson, William Thomas Bynum of the second family, was interviewed in Jackson County in the mid-1950s.¹⁰¹ He was 97 at the time, and possessed the family Bible of Isaac's son and his own grandfather, Isaac Bynum Jr. He stated that "*...Three brothers came from Scotland to America, settled in North Carolina, where they married. One remained in North Carolina, one went*

⁹⁷ Jackson County 1840 census, p28: Isaac Bynam 0001000001-000000001.

⁹⁸ Certificate #12270.

⁹⁹ Pension File No. S3111

¹⁰⁰ Historical Sketches of the Bynum Family, Jasper E. Bynum, 1916 (Reprinted by *The Southern Democrat*, 1958), p1

¹⁰¹ Unpublished documents by Mrs. J. A. Proctor, from interviews in Jackson County, called the "Proctor Papers". Excerpt courtesy of T. J. Bynum.

to Murphy's (sic) Valley in Alabama, the other brother went to Tennessee. Isaac Bynum Sr. came from Tennessee to Maynard's Cove in 1818, settled at Holland's Chapel finding only one other family living in the cove...Isaac Bynum Sr.'s children were Jesse, Tucker, Isaac Jr., a girl married an Evans, Mary married Anthony Foster, Ann married Allen Bagget..." Whether this is a reliable list of Isaac Bynum's second set of children is uncertain, for there is reason to think a few of these may have been children of Isaac's son James Bynum. However, they are listed below as given in this source.

A second excerpt, from the same source, reads: "*...Isaac Bynum Sr. homesteaded 160 acres of land where Holland's Chapel now stands, came here with his second wife, from Bedford or Franklin County, Tenn. One of his wives was an Easley, the other was [a] Haney. He is buried at Old Liberty Church graveyard...The first Isaac Bynum who came to Jackson County, Alabama was Sr. his son was Isaac Bynum Jr., they did not have Newton in their names. Isaac Newton Bynum was the son of Isaac Bynum Jr., and the father of Mr. William Thomas Bynum.*"

Isaac Bynum thus appears to have had three wives. His first wife, whose name is unknown¹⁰², was evidently the mother of the first five children and died sometime between the birth of the fifth child in 1791 and the 1800 census. The 1800 census, which lists a female 16-26, apparently reflects a second wife by whom he had not yet had children. She was perhaps the Easley wife referred to by William Thomas Bynum.¹⁰³ William Thomas Bynum's statement is unclear about which woman was the mother of the second set of children, saying only that Isaac came to Alabama with his second wife. (Whether he meant the Easley or Haney woman, the second or third actual wife, is unclear though he was evidently unaware of the first wife and family.) It seems most plausible that the second wife produced no children, and that the third wife was the mother of the second set of children. She, Blancy, was almost certainly the Haney, since she is buried in the old Bynum Cemetery with other members of the Haney family.

Four of the first five children and their families are the subjects of lengthy sketches in Jasper E. Bynum's book, so their entries here are somewhat abbreviated. In the case of the third son, James Bynum, there is little or no evidence to distinguish his children from the youngest children of his father.

¹⁰² It has been suggested that she was an Ellis, though there is no evidence suggesting it.

¹⁰³ There were no Easleys in the vicinity of Chatham County. There is a "Malichi Esley" on the 1790 Orange County tax list, but he is located in St. Asaph's district in present-day Alamance County, a considerable distance from the Bynums. Thus, she was probably connected to the Easleys in Pendleton District. Note that a John Easley (41101-23010) is located two names from Isaac Bynum in the 1800 Pendleton census. John Easley was perhaps the father of Benjamin Easley and Warham Easley, both of the same generation as that second wife and both of whom are associated with the family in later records (both married Murphrees). He may well be the John Easley who was a son of Warham Easley of Henry County, Virginia and Stokes County, North Carolina. That John Easley is in the 1790 census of Stokes County with a family that fits the 1800 Pendleton census, and disappears from the records of Stokes after 1795. The same John Easley purchased land on Rice's Creek in 1799 from a resident of Stokes County [Pendleton District, S.C. Deeds 1790-1806, Betty Willie (Southern Historical Press, 1982), p132]. that he did not move to South Carolina until after 1795 implies that Isaac Bynum's wife, if she were a daughter, was not married until the late 1790s at the earliest. Elsewhere in Pendleton was a Robert Easley, a Virginian whose first wife was a Mary Allen. Perhaps a coincidence that an Allen Bynum later appears in Jackson County. His 1806 will in Pendleton names sons Samuel and John and two married daughters. His son John was not the same person near Isaac Bynum in the 1800 census. Robert Easley was of the same generation as that John Easley, but whether they were related or not is unknown.

Isaac Bynum's youngest children are listed below **as given by William Thomas Bynum**, .

1.2.1.1.2.1. **Asa Bynum** (c1780 – 6 May 1833) Jasper E. Bynum wrote in 1916 that he “*was born in North Carolina in 1780; was married to Miss Rebecca Murphree [daughter of Solomon Murphree] and moved to Alabama in 1819.*”¹⁰⁴ Asa married Rebecca Murphree, daughter of Solomon Murphree, on 16 September 1802 in Pendleton District according to family records. The birth date of 1780 is apparently approximate. His father's 1800 census household included two males, presumably Asa and John, aged 10-16 but none over 16. However, Asa was 26-45 in 1810 and 50-60 in 1830. He first appears in Pendleton records buying 300 acres on Rice's Creek from Jesse Bynum on 3 August 1804.¹⁰⁵ He bought another 200 acres on Town Creek in 1809.¹⁰⁶ Asa appears to have aligned himself more closely with his father-in-law than with his father. When his father went to Tennessee, Asa remained in Pendleton with his father-in-law, where he appears in the 1810 census.¹⁰⁷ He sold his land in 1813¹⁰⁸ and apparently went to Tennessee, where he purchased land in Franklin County on 3 April 1815.¹⁰⁹ He claimed land in Blount County, Alabama in 1818 and 1820, moved there and died in Blount County in 1833. He was a primitive Baptist preacher and, with Solomon Murphree and some of his children, was a founder of the Mt. Moriah Church in 1820.¹¹⁰ Church records give his date of death. Asa and Rebecca had at least eleven children, to whom Jasper E. Bynum devoted several pages of his 1916 book, though he wrote little about Asa himself.¹¹¹ Eight of their eleven children and the heirs of two deceased children were legatees of Solomon Murphree's estate in the 1854 petition and 1857 distribution.¹¹² **Jasper E. Bynum names eight sons and three daughters, but writes further of only four sons and two daughters.**

1.2.1.1.2.1.1. **James M. Bynum** (1801 – 1887?) Jasper E. Bynum wrote that he knew little about him other than that he was born in 1803, married to a Box in 1825, and moved to Texas about 1830.¹¹³ James Bynum

¹⁰⁴ Bynum, p45.

¹⁰⁵ Pendleton County Deed Book M, p65.

¹⁰⁶ Pendleton County Deed Book K, p16.

¹⁰⁷ Pendleton District 1810 census, p142: Asia Binum 30010-30100-2.

¹⁰⁸ Pendleton County Deed Book M, p193. This appears to be his second purchase. I did not find a sale of the original 300 acres, but not all Pendleton deeds appear to have been recorded.

¹⁰⁹ Franklin County Deeds and Grants 1815-1826 abstracts a deed from Richard Wilson to Asa Bynum for land on Rock Creek dated 3 April 1815.

¹¹⁰ The minutes of the church show it was organized on 18 March 1820 with seven charter members: Solomon Murphree, Asa and Rebecca (Murphree) Bynum, Daniel Murphree, Mary Marchbanks, Nancy Murphree, and a black sister named Rachel. (Synopsis provided by Paul Murphree in 1980.)

¹¹¹ Bynum, pp45-62.

¹¹² Benton County Will Book K, pp326 and Will Book M, pp411.

¹¹³ Bynum, p46.

married in Blount County on 17 December 1821 to Polly Box, apparently the daughter of Stephen F. Box.. James Bynum seems to be the James Bynum “Jr.” of the 1830 Blount census, aged 15-20 (sic), with three children. His children’s birthplaces in later censuses suggest he was still in Alabama as late as 1836 or 1837, but he was in Texas by 1 October 1837 when he entered land in Houston County. He appears in the 1838 Houston tax list. The 1840 land census shows him occupying 300 acres in the Stephen F. Box survey. The 1846 poll list for Houston County lists both James and his son Stephen Bynum. His wife Polly is listed in the 1850 mortality index for Houston County, dying at age 44. James Bynum was head of a Houston County household in 1850 which included his son Stephen Bynum and three others, with Griffin A. Bynum next door. James Bynum was alive for the settlement of his grandfather’s estate in 1857, and was perhaps still alive on 7 March 1860 when he received a grant in Houston County.¹¹⁴ He was not found in the 1860 census or thereafter. A monument exists for him as James M. Bynum in the Bynum Cemetery in Houston County supposedly reading “1801-1887”, though I did not find him in censuses after 1850. Censuses suggest at least one unknown daughter and the following children: **Stephen Bynum** (c1823), **Griffin A. Bynum** (c1827), **Sarah Bynum** (c1832), **Asa Bynum**¹¹⁵ (c1846-1860), and **Jasper Bynum** (c1840).

1.2.1.1.2.1.2. **Isaac Bynum** (c1805 – c1891) Jasper E. Bynum wrote several pages about his family.¹¹⁶ He married Nancy Murphree, daughter of Aaron Murphree, on 6 May 1824 in Blount County, and appears in Blount County censuses 1830-1880. Jasper E. Bynum gives Isaac’s birth year as 1809, but the 1850-1800 censuses give his age as 46, 55, 64, and 75, suggesting it was more like 1805. Thus he is probably the Isaac Bynum who entered land in Blount County in 1826. According to Jasper, he had three sons and three daughters by his first wife, then remarried to Elmira Box by whom he had two sons and a daughter. He appears in 1850-1880 with Elmira. The children, from Jasper and other records,

¹¹⁴ #1476, for 478 acres and #561 for 133 acres.

¹¹⁵ He is listed in the 1860 mortality census, age 23, dying of typhoid fever in January 1860.

¹¹⁶ Bynum, pp47-52.

were: **Mary Bynum**¹¹⁷ (c1830), **Elias R. Bynum** (1832), **Daniel Bailey Alexander Bynum** “Dock”¹¹⁸ (c1835), **Aaron Bynum** (c1840), **Sarah Bynum** (c1842), **Nancy Bynum** (c1846), **James A. Bynum** (c1849), **John Patterson Bynum** (1850), and **Elizabeth Rebecca Bynum** (c1854).

1.2.1.1.2.1.3. **Solomon Bynum** (8 October 1806 – 13 March 1884) Daniel Murphree married Solomon and Susannah Prator on 29 January 1826 in Blount County. Jasper E. Bynum wrote that he lived for a time in Benton County, then returned to Blount County. However, Solomon Bynum appears in the 1830-1860 Blount censuses, and the 1870-1880 Etowah County censuses. He and his wife are both buried in the Bethlehem Baptist Church Cemetery in the part of Blount County which became Etowah County. Jasper E. Bynum wrote of seven sons and five daughters, though the birth dates he gives do not match census records.¹¹⁹ Several of the children are buried in Blount County with monuments. One other daughter is suggested by census records: **Isaac Bynum** (1827), **Elizabeth Bynum** (c1828), **Daniel Bynum** (c1830), **Asa Bynum** (1832), **Elijah Bynum** (1834), **Rebecca Bynum** (c1836), **Jesse Bynum** (c1838), **Andrew Bynum** (c1842), **Lettie Bynum** (c1844), **Miles C. Bynum** (c1846), **Orlena Bynum**¹²⁰ (c1848), **Betheny Bynum** (c1852), and **Selena Bynum**¹²¹ (c1854).

1.2.1.1.2.1.4. **William Bynum** (c1808 – 1850?) Jasper E. Bynum called him “Buck” and wrote that his “*upper story was not very well furnished and he could not do very much. After his father and mother died he lived with his brother Solomon who cared for him until he died. Buck was born in 1809 and died in 1850.*”¹²² William was apparently the male aged 30-40 in his mother’s household in 1840. He is age 42 in his brother Solomon Bynum’s 1850 household, enumerated as “idiotic.” He was dead by 1854, for he is not mentioned as an heir of his mother in the petition to

¹¹⁷ She is not in her parents’ 1850 household, but Jasper E. Bynum gives her husband as Daniel Murphree. She is age 20, enumerated with her husband Daniel Murphree in 1850.

¹¹⁸ He married Louvenia Bynum, daughter of 2.1.1.2.3.5 James Bynum.

¹¹⁹ Bynum, pp52-59.

¹²⁰ Jasper Bynum does not mention her but she is in Solomon Bynum’s household in 1850, age 2, and 1860, age 10.

¹²¹ She is in the 1860 household, age 6, but not in the 1870 household..

¹²² Bynum, p46.

probate his grandfather's will.

- 1.2.1.1.2.1.5. **Edith Bynum** (c1811 – 1830s?) She married Joshua A. Morton on 18 October 1830. Neither is in the 1840 census, and both may have died by then. Probate records for her husband exist in Blount County, but were not read. Three of her children were legatees of her grandfather Murphree's estate in the 1854 petition and the 1857 settlement: Elijah Morton, Daniel Morton, and Serena Morton (who became Serena Bynum, wife of [2.1.2.2.5.3](#) Levi Bynum between 1854 and 1857.) Elijah Morton, age 18, and Serena Morton, age 16, were in the 1850 household of her brother Daniel Bynum. The only Daniel Morton in the area, age 14, was in the household of Jesse Morton.
- 1.2.1.1.2.1.6. **Daniel Bynum** (c1810 – aft1880) Jasper E. Bynum devoted two pages to Daniel and his family.¹²³ He married Elizabeth Murphree, daughter of Daniel Murphree and Sarah Ellis, on 2 February 1837 in Blount County. He appears in the 1850-1880 Blount County censuses, aged 40, 49, 59, and 69 respectively. Jasper E. Bynum's 1817 estimate of Daniel's birth was evidently off by several years. His children, as listed by Jasper E. Bynum and censuses, were: **Stephen Ellis Bynum**¹²⁴ (c1838), **Alexander D. Bynum**¹²⁵ (1840), **James Bynum** (c1842), **Sarah A. Bynum** (c1845), **Uriah W. Bynum** (c1848), **Artamisie Bynum**¹²⁶ (c1851), **Martha Catherine Bynum** (1854), **Mary Adelia Bynum**¹²⁷ (1859), and **Dalton Perry Bynum** (c1862).
- 1.2.1.1.2.1.7. **Sarah Bynum** (c1813 – c1841) Jasper E. Bynum mentions her only in passing, giving her birth as 1813 and marriage to Hayes Holly.¹²⁸ She married Hazael ("Hazel") Holly on 3 September 1833 in Blount County, who is enumerated in 1840 next to her brothers Daniel and James Bynum. The census shows two males under 5 and a female 5-10. In the probate of her grandfathers' estate, Sarah was

¹²³ Bynum, pp68-75.

¹²⁴ He is listed as "Elias" in 1850, then S. E. and Stephen E. in later censuses. Descendants think the middle name ws Ellis rather than Elias.

¹²⁵ He appears as "Elloch" in 1850.

¹²⁶ She married first as Miss C. A. Bynum, and is in the 1860 household as A. R. Bynum and the 1870 household as A. M. Bynum. Jasper Bynum spelt the name as above.

¹²⁷ She was Mary D. A. in 1860, Delia in 1870, and Mary Adelia in 1880.

¹²⁸ Bynum, p47.

deceased and three of her children were legatees: Eleanor K. Holly (c1835), Elijah Holly (c1836), and Asa Holly (c1839). In 1850, Hazael Holly is enumerated next door to Asa Bynum with those three children and several more born c1842 and thereafter. His wife in 1850, Sarah, was evidently a second wife. He later moved with Asa Bynum and others to Ellis County, Texas.

1.2.1.1.2.1.8. **Elijah Bynum** (c1813 - ?) He was “of Texas” during the probate of his grandfather’s estate in 1854 and 1857. He was perhaps the Elijah Bynum who married Elizabeth Martin on 15 January 1837 in Talladega County, Alabama and who appears there in 1840, aged 20-30. He claimed land in Rusk County, Texas in 1854 and on 8 July 1857 married a widow named Amelia S. Tipps. The 1860 Rusk County census shows Elijah, age 47, with seven Bynum children (all born in Alabama) and five Tipps children in his household. Another son was born c1865, who in 1880 was living with the two youngest daughters in Rusk County, and two of his children married in Rusk County, but I found no sign of Elijah after 1860. **John F. Bynum** (c1841), **Elizabeth Bynum** (c1844), **Sarah R. Bynum** (c1846), **Solomon A. Bynum** (c1848), **Nancy A. Bynum** (c1855), **Helen W. Bynum** (c1859), **Eudora Bynum** (c1859), and **James Elijah Bynum** (c1865).

1.2.1.1.2.1.9. **Jesse Bynum** (31 July 1817 – 19 November 1897) Jasper E. Bynum gives his birth date as 1817, his marriage to Eliza Clowdus as 1838, lists five children and implies he went to Texas about 1872.¹²⁹ He actually married Eliza Clowdus on 17 November 1836 and appears in Blount County through the 1870 census, his age given as 32, 43, and 52. By 1880 he had moved, with several other family members, to Mountain Peak, Ellis County, Texas where he and Eliza appear alone in the census. Jasper E. Bynum wrote that his wife died in 1892 and Jesse died in 1903. However, a monument exists for him (along with his cousin Asa Bynum) in the Mountain Peak Methodist Church cemetery in Ellis County with the above dates. From censuses, their children were **Mace Bynum** (c1840), **Bethena Adeline Bynum** (c1844), **Eli W. Bynum** (c1848), and **Mary R.**

¹²⁹ Bynum, pp60-62.

Bynum (c1850).

1.2.1.1.2.1.10. **Asa Bynum** (c1822 – aft1880) Jasper E. Bynum devotes about a page to Asa Bynum and his family, calling him “*the youngest son...born in 1822; was married to Miss Elizabeth Bynum in 1844.*”¹³⁰ He was evidently the male 5-10 in his father’s 1830 household and the male 15-20 in his mother’s 1840 household. He married Elizabeth Bynum, daughter of John Bynum and Betsy Clowdus, on 24 December 1840 in Blount County. The 1850-1880 censuses of Blount County give his age as 28, 38, 48, and 60 respectively. These censuses list his children as **John Bynum** (c1847), **James Eli Bynum** (1850), **Rebecca Bynum** (c1854), **B. W. Bynum** (c1858), **Mary B. Bynum** (c1860), and “**Sarah**” **Lavy Adeline Bynum** (1863). Jasper E. Bynum writes that Asa had four sons and four daughters but names only five. He does not mention the sons John or B. W., both of whom who apparently died in childhood. He adds “the oldest daughter” **Martha Bynum**, who died in childhood. The female shown as Lavy in 1870 and L. Adeline in 1880, was evidently the person Jasper refers to as Sallie.¹³¹

1.2.1.1.2.1.11. **Rebecca Bynum** (2 Apr 1824 – 1 Apr 1905) Jasper E. Bynum devotes almost two pages to her and her family.¹³² He gives her birth and death dates as 16 April 1823 – 5 February 1905, though neither date matches the dates on her monument in the Old Mt. Moriah Cemetery. She married Tapley Stephens in Blount County on 7 March 1839. He writes they had nine children, though he names only eight. Those, as confirmed by censuses, were: Sarah (who married Toliver Bynum), Levi, Green Benton, Mary, Isaac, Hannah, Nancy C., and A. Joseph Stephens.

1.2.1.1.2.2. **Rebecca Bynum** (c1782? – 1840s) Jasper E. Bynum wrote that she was the “*oldest sister of John Bynum*” and that she was “*born in North Carolina in 1782, and married in South Carolina 1798, to Mr. George Glover.*”¹³³ The dates are surely inaccurate by a few years, as are most of the dates Mr. Bynum gave for this Glover family.¹³⁴

¹³⁰ Bynum, pp72-73.

¹³¹ Sallie Bynum McDonald is shown in the 1900 census as born July 1863, thus presumably is the same person as Adeline.

¹³² Bynum, pp70-71.

¹³³ Bynum, p34.

¹³⁴ The majority of dates Jasper E. Bynum gives for the children of George Glover and Rebecca, and for their grandchildren, are a few years too early. With regard to the eldest child, Sinah, for instance, he writes she married in 1815 when the date was more like 1825 and that she remarried in 1823 when the date was actually 1841. The 1820 household of George Glover had no

The marriage date was probably after 1800, as George Glover does not appear as a head of household in the 1800 Pendleton census. That suggests that Rebecca was the female aged 10-16 in her father's 1800 household, and was actually born closer to 1784 (both daughters were 10-16 in Isaac Bynum's 1820 household.) Though Jasper E. Bynum gives the birth year of their eldest child Sinah as 1799, she is enumerated in 1850 as age 45 and married some ten years later than the date Jasper supplies. (See her husband at [2.1.2.2.5](#) below.) Likewise, the eldest son James Glover, whom Jasper writes was born in 1801, was apparently born no earlier than 1804.¹³⁵ George Glover is found on the 1812 tax list of Franklin County, Tennessee adjacent his brother-in-law John Bynum.¹³⁶ He was still in Franklin County when the 1820 census was taken, heading a household of nine.¹³⁷ He was in Blount County in 1830 and Benton County in 1840 (by which time Rebecca was dead).¹³⁸ In 1850 George Glover, age 75, is in the household of his son Eli. Jasper E. Bynum devoted seven pages of his book to their children and grandchildren.¹³⁹ The children, from that record and the 1850-60 censuses, were Sinah (c1805), James (c1804), Elizabeth (c1806), Lou Cynthia (c1808), Nancy (c1813), Wiley¹⁴⁰ (c1817), Isaac (c1819), Daniel (c1822), Eli (c1825), and Stephen Glover (c1828). Two of the children married Bynums. The daughter Sinah Glover married [2.1.2.2.5](#) Tapley Bynum. The son Daniel Glover married [2.1.2.2.3.4](#) Elizabeth Bynum. There were several later connections as well.

Jasper E. Bynum mentions in passing that the third daughter of the family was a Rebecca "who married a man named Powell. I have never seen a member of this family."¹⁴¹ This seems impossible, given George Glover's census records.¹⁴² One cannot help but wonder if his memory was faulty and if he was actually referring to Rebecca Bynum Powell.

1.2.1.1.2.3. **John Bynum** (c1784 – c1868) Jasper E. Bynum wrote that his grandfather was born in North Carolina in 1784, married Rhoda

children over the age of 16. The four females and three males in that household match later records, and suggest the elder children were born a few years later than Jasper E. Bynum's estimates.

¹³⁵ Although James Glover was dead by 1850, the 1820 census for George Glover contains one male aged 10-16 and two males under 10. If this is accurate, then James Glover was born no earlier than late 1803.

¹³⁶ The tax list was submitted on 2 March 1812, and is some 21 pages long. John Bynum and George Glover are consecutive.

¹³⁷ Franklin County 1820 census, p33: George Glover 210010-22010.

¹³⁸ 1830 Blount County census: George Glover 21200001-0002001. 1840 Benton County census: George Glover 112100001-01001.

¹³⁹ Bynum, pp34-41.

¹⁴⁰ Although he was not located in 1850, he must have been one of the two sons under 10 in George Glover's 1820 household and one of the two sons aged 10-15 in George Glover's 1830 household. Isaac Glover was surely the other, and Jasper E. Bynum writes that Wiley was older than Isaac. Thus Wiley must have been born in the 1815-1818 period.

¹⁴¹ Bynum, p36.

¹⁴² The 1820 household of George Glover contains 2 females under 10 and 2 females 10-16. All of them are accounted for, leaving no room for a daughter named Rebecca. Note that none of the Glover daughters were married in 1820, Sinah being the first to marry in 1825.

Murphree, daughter of Solomon Murphree, and died in 1868.¹⁴³ John Bynum seems to be in his father's household in 1800, and must have married Rebecca Murphree in Pendleton District. about 1805. His whereabouts in 1810 are uncertain. His son Tapley gives his birthplace as South Carolina (in 1809) and his daughter Luvisa gives hers (in 1811) as Tennessee. He evidently did not accompany his father to Tennessee about 1807 but, like his brother Asa, remained behind in Pendleton with their father-in-law. His father-in-law did not leave South Carolina until about 1814, and Jon Bynum does not appear with his father in the 1812 Warren County tax list, nor in the 1812 Franklin County tax list with his brothers-in-law (it is more likely his uncle John Bynum who is in that tax list.) Jasper E. Bynum implies in his book that his grandfather John Bynum accompanied his father-in-law Solomon Murphree to Tennessee (which would have been about 1814), then moved to Alabama alone about 1817 and brought his family from Tennessee a year later.

John Bynum appears in the 1830-1860 censuses of Blount County, aged 65 and 74 in 1850 and 1860. Jasper E. Bynum, his grandson, wrote that he “*died in 1868 at the age of eighty-four years.*”¹⁴⁴ A monument for John Bynum is in Blount County's Remlap United Methodist Church Cemetery, reading 1784-1868, though whether it is a modern monument or not is unknown to me. His widow Rhoda survived him, appearing in 1870 in her son James Bynum's household. Jasper E. Bynum wrote that Asa Bynum's wife returned to Blount County in 1874 and took Rhoda to Ellis County, Texas. Indeed, the 2 April 1875 issue of *The Livingston Journal* reported that Miss (sic) Rhody Bynum of Blount County, aged 88, had removed to Texas.¹⁴⁵ Jasper E. Bynum lists his father and eight aunts and uncles as John Bynum's children:

- 1.2.1.1.2.3.1. **Asa Bynum** (10 October 1806 – 19 July 1886) He married Cindarella Murphree, daughter of Aaron and Sally Bullard Murphree, in Blount County on 6 November 1825. He appears in Blount County censuses from 1830 through 1860, then in 1870 and 1880 in Ellis County, Texas. He died in Ellis County, Texas where he and his wife (as “Cindy R.”, 10 September 1809 – 18 October 1878) are both buried in the cemetery of the Mountain Peak Methodist church. Jasper E. Bynum wrote quite a lengthy sketch of his uncle, mentioning that he was a miller and Methodist minister who moved to Texas in 1870 and established a church in Ellis County.¹⁴⁶ He

¹⁴³ Bynum, pp1-2.

¹⁴⁴ Bynum, p2.

¹⁴⁵ Marriage, Death and Legal Notices from Early Alabama Newspapers 1819-1893, Pauline Jones Gandrud (1981), p128.

¹⁴⁶ Bynum, pp3-5. The church was the Oak Branch Methodist Church, which he founded about 1870.

also wrote that after his wife's death in 1881 (sic) Asa Bynum married a "Miss Long who was twenty-nine years of age" in 1882. He further wrote that his uncle "moved two hundred miles further west" then in 1890 "became afflicted" and asked his wife to carry him back to his church in Ellis County. However, the death of Asa Bynum in 1886 was reported in the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, the *Waxahachie Enterprise*, and perhaps other newspapers as well. Jasper E. Bynum writes that Asa had four daughters of whom he named only three: **Sallie Bynum** (c1826), **Lavie Bynum** (c1828), and **Orlena Bynum** (who died in childhood). A possible daughter **Margaret Bynum** (1850) was in Asa's 1850 household, aged one month. Another daughter, **Mary Keziah Bynum** (c1853) was in his 1860 household and (as a widowed M. K. Wilson) in his 1880 household.

- 1.2.1.1.2.3.2. Tapley **William** Bynum (7 May 1809 – 14 February 1864) Jasper E. Bynum devoted nearly a third of his book to his father, his own siblings and his children.¹⁴⁷ Tapley was still in his father's household in 1830. On 29 February 1832 he married Eliza Cornelius, his first cousin and daughter of Moses Cornelius and **2.1.1.2.5** Cynthia Bynum. He appears as a farmer in Blount County censuses from 1840 through 1860, listed in the latter census between his father on one side and his mother-in-law on the other. He is buried in the Old Liberty Cemetery in Blount County with a monument carrying the above dates. Jasper E. Bynum wrote that his parents had three children who died in childhood and ten who outlived their parents: **Nancy Arminda Bynum** (c1833), **Jasper E. Bynum** (1838), **Jane Bynum** (1840), **Newton Bethel Bynum** (1841), **Dicie Bynum** (1844), **Stephen W. Bynum** (1845), **John Bynum** (1848), **Asa Andrew Bynum** (1850), **Asberry Bynum** (1852), and **Martha Bynum** (1852).
- 1.2.1.1.2.3.3. **Luvisa Bynum** (1811 – 1892?) As "Levisa" she married Samuel T. Reneau on 14 October 1830 in Blount County. Jasper writes "*Uncle Samuel and Aunt Luvisa moved West in 1843, stopping in Mississippi, where they lived three years. They then moved to Missouri where they lived a year, when*

¹⁴⁷ Bynum, pp5-25.

*Uncle Sam died in 1847.”*¹⁴⁸ He continues that her brothers came to Missouri and returned her and her family to Blount County. In 1860 she was “Levica”, age 48, enumerated next to her father. In 1870 she was L. V. Renno, age 58. In 1880 she was “Levisy”, age 68. (She consistently listed Tennessee as her birthplace.) She, as “Louvisa”, and her husband both have monuments in the Antioch Methodist Church cemetery in Blount County. The death date on her monument is 1898, though Jasper E. Bynum stated she was born in 1811 and died in 1882 (sic) at the age of 81, apparently meaning 1892. Whether 1892 or 1898 is the correct date is unknown. Jasper E. Bynum lists Her children were John C., Catherine, Margaret, William, Tapley B., and Mary A. Reneau. The daughter Catherine married [2.1.2.2.5.5](#) George Bynum.

1.2.1.1.2.3.4. Daniel Bynum (c1813 – 1869) Jasper E. Bynum wrote that his uncle Daniel was born about 1813 and died in 1869.¹⁴⁹ (Mr. Bynum’s description of his uncle is particularly interesting.) He married Mahala Cornelius, daughter of Aaron and Sally Cornelius, on 4 February 1834 and appears in Blount County censuses through 1860. Jasper E. Bynum named four sons and three daughters: William B. Bynum (c1835), Laura Ann Bynum¹⁵⁰ (c1837), Levi Milton Bynum (c1839), Emily E. Bynum (c1840), Lovisa E. Bynum (c1842), Stephen Bynum (c1846), and Daniel J. Bynum¹⁵¹ (1850).

1.2.1.1.2.3.5. **James Bynum** (30 December 1816 – 8 July 1890) Jasper E. Bynum wrote that he was born about 1816, married Katie Praytor in 1836, had five sons and nine daughters, and moved to Texas about 1869 or 1870.¹⁵² James Bynum married Catherine Prator on 20 January 1836, and was enumerated in the 1840-1870 censuses of Blount County. He and his family joined his brother Asa in Ellis County, Texas, where he appears in the 1880 census. He is buried there in the Oak Branch church cemetery. His children, from censuses, included five sons and seven daughters (the other two daughters claimed by Jasper E. Bynum are

¹⁴⁸ Bynum, p31.

¹⁴⁹ Bynum, pp25-26.

¹⁵⁰ She is “Vianna” in 1850 and “Sarah Ann” in 1860, but married as Laura Ann and was remembered by Jasper E. Bynum as “Laura.”

¹⁵¹ Jasper E. Bynum called him “Queet”.

¹⁵² Bynum, pp28-30.

unknown): **Louvenia L. Bynum**¹⁵³ (c1838), **Loungania Bynum** (c1839), **Eliza Jane Bynum**¹⁵⁴ (c1841), **Asa Bynum** (1844), **John Wesley Bynum** (1845), **Wilson Hamlin Bynum**¹⁵⁵ (c1848), **Mary Bynum** (c1849), **Nancy Keziah Bynum** (1851), **Dicy Bynum** (c1854), **Tapley M. Bynum** (1855), **William Uriah Bynum** (c1857), and **Arlena B. Bynum** (1862).

1.2.1.1.2.3.6. **William Bynum** (31 Aug 1818 – 30 June 1903) Jasper E. Bynum wrote that he “*was born in 1818; was married about 1844 to Miss Nancy Bynum. To this union were born eight or ten children. They moved to Texas about 1859 and back to Alabama in 1861; then to Texas in 1873... Uncle William died about fourteen years ago at the age of eighty-five.*”¹⁵⁶ Jasper remembered only the names of the four oldest children: Francis (sic), Orena, Tabitha (sic), and Tapley. William Bynum married **2.2.2.2.5.2** Nancy Bynum, daughter of Tapley Bynum, on 19 July 1839 in Blount County. He appears in the 1850 census of Blount County, but was not found in 1860. In 1870 he was in Etowah County, Alabama and in 1880 and 1900 was in Ellis County, Texas. Like his brother James, he and his wife are buried in the Oak Branch church cemetery in Ellis County. His children, from census and other later records¹⁵⁷, were **Sarah Francis Bynum** (1845), **Serena Orena Bynum** (1845), **Lelitha Bynum**¹⁵⁸ (c1847), **Ann Eliza Bynum** (1852), **Tapley Asa Bynum** (1853), **Isabel Bynum** (c1857), and **John Finley Bynum**¹⁵⁹ (1863).

1.2.1.1.2.3.7. **Nancy Bynum** (30 December 1819 – 5 June 1906) Jasper E. Bynum wrote that she was born in 1824, married William Morton, and had five sons and three daughters.¹⁶⁰ He implies that she and her husband both died in Texas in 1902. William and Nancy Morton appear in the 1860 census of Blount County, the 1870 census of Etowah County, and the 1880 census of Eastland County, Texas. In 1900 they are

¹⁵³ She married Daniel Bailey Alexander Bynum, son of 2.1.1.2.1.2 Isaac Bynum.

¹⁵⁴ She married 2.1.2.2.2.9 Bailey B. Bynum. See his writeup for her marriages and children.

¹⁵⁵ Though he appears in early census records as Wilson N. Bynum his death certificate in Brown County, Texas gives his name as Wilson Hamlin Bynum and his parents and James and Katie Prather Bynum.

¹⁵⁶ Bynum, p30.

¹⁵⁷ Genealogy of the Bynum Family, Mary Lou Boazman Howard (1958), pp350-356 lists his children.

¹⁵⁸ Jasper E. Bynum refers to her as Tabitha, but she is Lolipha in 1850 and Lelitha in 1870.

¹⁵⁹ Mrs. Howard gives his middle name, though I only saw him as John F. Was he named for his minister cousin?

¹⁶⁰ Bynum, p33. He names sons John, Allen, Matt and William but could not remember the names of the other children.

enumerated with their son Asa in Scurry County, Texas. Nancy appears in every census as “Nancy”, except in 1880 when she was “M. C.” or “N. C.” Her age was 39, 50, 60, and 81 respectively suggesting she was several years older than Jasper E. Bynum thought. Indeed, the 1900 census gives her birth date as December 1819. It also indicates they had been married 56 years and that she was the mother of eleven children, nine living. She is said to be buried in the Snyder Cemetery in Scurry County, the monument carrying the above dates. From censuses, their children were Jonathon, Allen, Asa, Mary Elizabeth, Marshall, Martha L., William, Eliza A., and James Morton.

1.2.1.1.2.3.8. **Mary Serena Bynum** (c1828 – 1863) Jasper E. Bynum wrote that she was born in 1828, married Thomas Murphree in 1854, and died in July 1863 a year after her husband was killed in the war.¹⁶¹ Mary Bynum was age 22 in her parent’s household in 1850. She married Thomas L. Murphree as “Mary Serena Bynum” on 19 August 1855 and is in the 1860 census as Mary S., age 30. She evidently had no children

1.2.1.1.2.3.9. **Cynthia Kesiah Bynum** (September 1832 –c1914) Jasper E. Bynum wrote that she was born in 1832, married in 1852 to Wesley Farley. and that they had a son, Asa, and three daughters (Eliza, Martha, and another). He continued that “*they moved to Texas forty-five years ago... Uncle Wesley was killed in the war in 1864. Aunt Kesiah died in 1914. Her married life was twelve years and her widowhood fifty long weary years, one of the awful results of a cruel war.*”¹⁶² She was “Cynthia”, age 18, in her parents’ 1850 household. She married John Wesley Farley as “Syntha K. Bynum” on 14 August 1853. The 1860 census shows her as “Syntha K.”, age 27, with children Mary I., Martha L., and Asa A. Farley. I did not find her in 1870. In 1880 she is listed as Keziah Farley, age 47, in the Ellis County, Texas household of her son Asa Farley, which also includes the fourth child, Eliza (age 15, listed as Asa Farley’s sister). In 1900 she is listed in the Ellis County household of James and Elizabeth C. Martin as Kesiah Farley, mother-in-law. Her birth date is given as September 1832 and she is listed as the mother of six children,

¹⁶¹ Bynum, p33.

¹⁶² Bynum, p34.

five living. There was apparently one additional child.

1.2.1.1.2.4. **James Bynum** (c1788 – 19 August 1868) He is evidently the same James Bynum identified by Jasper E. Bynum as a son of Isaac Bynum, about whom he knew no more than the name.¹⁶³ He appears to have moved with his father from Chatham County, North Carolina to Pendleton County, South Carolina, then into Tennessee, and finally into Jackson County, Alabama. According to his War of 1812 pension file, he married Susannah Childers (Childress) on 25 December 1810 “near McMinnville”, Warren County, Tennessee. James Bynum is listed in the 1812 tax list of Warren County consecutively with his presumed father Isaac Bynum.¹⁶⁴ He may have initially settled in Blount County, for at a Blountsville session of the 14th Regiment of Alabama Militia in November 1821 a James Bynum was dismissed from duty. In the 1830-1850 censuses he is enumerated in Jackson County, Alabama near Isaac Bynum and his second family, James Bynum’s age given as 62 (and birthplace as North Carolina) in 1850. He apparently owned no land, for the 1830 and 1840 censuses show no one in his household engaged in agriculture, and neither the 1850 census nor the 1850 agricultural census indicates land ownership. He perhaps operated a mill, for a few years later when the Jackson-DeKalb county line was redrawn in 1858 “Bynum’s Mill” was a landmark on the new boundary. James Bynum appears in the 1860 census of DeKalb County, age 71.

On 12 February 1851 James Bynum, aged 62 and a resident of Jackson County, Alabama, applied for a land warrant for his service in Captain Thomas Delaney’s company in the War of 1812, stating that he was drafted about 20 September 1814 in Franklin County, Tennessee.¹⁶⁵ (A muster roll for this company contains the names James Binnam, Joel Childress, Joseph Easley, and War Easley. Warham Easley applied for a pension for service in that same company as a resident of Blount County in 1850, stating that he was drafted at Winchester on the same day as James Bynum.) On 5 April 1871, Susanna Bynum, aged 78, applied for a widow’s pension.¹⁶⁶ She testified to her husband’s death date as above, and to their marriage date, giving her maiden name as Susannah Childers (Childress). Supporting affidavits were filed by Solomon Easley and his wife Martha Easley (daughter of Jesse Bynum), Keziah Mitchell, and William Bynum (son of Jesse Bynum), all of whom claimed to have known James Bynum for fifty or more years. Susannah Bynum

¹⁶³ Bynum, p1.

¹⁶⁴ The Warren County tax list of Christopher Shell consists of 81 names, with Isaac Bynum, James Bynum, and William Mitchell being consecutive.

¹⁶⁵ This record is also abstracted in Alabama Records, Vol. 229 (DeKalb County), Jones & Gandrud, p34-36. Thomas Delany was a company commander in the 2nd Regiment of West Tennessee Militia. This unit was stationed at various forts in the Creek Indian territory and near Mobile.

¹⁶⁶ Widow’s Application for Pension Under the Act of February 14, 1871, No. 1536

appears in the 1870 DeKalb census, but apparently died before 1880.

There are no probate records in DeKalb County for the period, so James Bynum's children are only partially identifiable. The 1830 and 1840 censuses suggest that James and Susannah had five sons and perhaps seven daughters.¹⁶⁷ Of these only three sons and two daughters are clearly identifiable, two other daughters are conjectured. **The Polly A. Bynum in their 1850 household may have been a daughter (or she may have been the wife of David Bynum). Another might have been Sarah Messer, the wife of William Messer, enumerated next door to James and Susannah in the 1850 census, who had two children named James and Susannah. Susannah Bynum was listed in the 1870 census with a Susannah Bynum, age 28, in the household – where she was in 1850 and 1860 is unknown, but she seems much too young to have been a daughter.**

1.2.1.1.2.4.1. **John Wesley Bynum** (11 October 1811 – 20 March 1882) His particulars are detailed in the family Bible of his son Daniel W. Bynum.¹⁶⁸ The Bible gives only his middle initial, but he entered a claim for 40 acres in Jackson County, Alabama in 1837, for which a grant was issued in 1839, as John Wesley Bynum evidently to distinguish himself from his cousin John William Bynum.¹⁶⁹ He married Keziah Stephens, daughter of Daniel and Edith Murphree Stephens, and appears in the 1840 Jackson County census adjacent his father-in-law and the 1850 census adjacent his father. He and at least two siblings moved to Titus County, Texas in 1860 where he appears in censuses through 1880. He and Keziah are both buried in the Concord Cemetery north of Cookville in Titus County, their stones now unreadable. Their children, from the Bible and censuses, several of whom are buried in the same cemetery, were: **Daniel Webster Bynum** (9 January 1832 – 17 August 1920), **Mary Bynum** (4 January 1834 – 19 December 1902) who married Thomas Reynolds, **Sarah J. Bynum** (9 January 1836 – c1911) who married Henry Taylor and later Phillip B Gilbert, **Rebecca I. Bynum** (27 April 1838 – c1923) who married Elihu Southerland, **James Wesley Bynum** (c1840 – 19 July 1909), **Solomon Bynum** (c1841, died in childhood), **Isaac Lafayette Bynum** (March 1846 – 12 April 1920), **Ellendes Bynum**

¹⁶⁷ Jackson County censuses: 1830, p92: James Bynum 1012001-121001. 1840, p28: James Bynum 00100001-1220101.

¹⁶⁸ In the possession of Daniel E. Bynum of Bogota, Texas as of 1979. He was the son of Daniel Edward Bynum, Daniel W. Bynum's youngest child.

¹⁶⁹ Huntsville land office, document #11708.

(c1845, died in childhood), **Susannah A. Bynum** (1848) who married James Dixon and later George Hollingsworth, and **Frances Elizabeth Bynum** (30 March 1853 – 24 December 1940) who married William Jasper VanZandt.

The author is descended from Daniel Webster Bynum through one of his daughters.

1.2.1.1.2.4.2. **Mary Isabel Bynum** (c1816 - ?) Her son John Allen Shelton stated in 1911 that his mother's maiden name was "Isabel Bynum, daughter of James and Susan Bynum who lived in Alabama."¹⁷⁰ According to the statement of her son-in-law Cyrus Wright, Mary Isabel Bynum first married an Evans about 1833 in Jackson County and had two daughters, Susannah Evans (c1834) and Belinda Syrene Evans (1835), before being widowed.¹⁷¹ Her husband evidently died about 1835 and she remarried to John Shelton, by whom she had seven more children: Catherine Shelton (c1836), Levi Shelton (c1837), Isaac Bynum Shelton (c1839), John Allen Shelton (c1839), Nancy Matilda Shelton (c1843), James Shelton (c1845), and Mary Shelton (c1848).¹⁷² She and her husband moved to Titus County, Texas along with her brothers John and Isaac Bynum, where they are enumerated in the 1860 Titus County census. They are found in the 1870 census of Franklin County, Arkansas, but were back in Morris County, Texas (formed from Titus) for the 1880 census. Some children apparently remained in Arkansas Her eldest child, Susannah Evans, married Jesse Bynum Easley and remained in Jackson County, Alabama.

1.2.1.1.2.4.3. **David Bynum** ? (c1818 - ?) He may have been another son of James Bynum, though I note the possibility that he could plausibly have been a brother and yet another child of Isaac Bynum. He was perhaps the David W. Bynum who married Sarah Morris in Franklin County, Tennessee on 27 June 1844 though, if so, he was evidently widowed shortly thereafter. He was a single man in the 1850 Jackson

¹⁷⁰ Arkansas 1911 Census of Confederate Veterans, Bobbie J. McLane and Capitola Glazner.

¹⁷¹ This from a newspaper article by Cyrus Wright, related to me in 1983 by Sue Ann Burleson of Big Spring, Texas. Cyrus Wright had married Belinda Evans, one of the daughters of Isabel's first marriage. Her name as "Mary Isabel" comes from statements by the children of another of her daughters, Nancy Matilda Shelton.

¹⁷² Susannah Evans was already married to Jesse Bynum Easley by the 1850 census, and Belinda Evans was the eldest child in John Shelton's 1850 household, her surname given as Evans. Belinda (according to her husband) was shown as Malinda in both 1850 and 1860.

County and 1860 DeKalb County households of James Bynum, his age given as 32 and 41, respectively. In 1870 he is enumerated in DeKalb County, age 51, with a new wife Eliza and two young children **John Bynum** (c1866), and **James C. Bynum** (c1869). I found no sign of him thereafter.

1.2.1.1.2.4.4. **Isaac Bynum** (c1827 – aft1880) He was called “Uncle Isaac” by Daniel W. Bynum, son of John Wesley Bynum, in several letters written during the Civil War.¹⁷³ He is in the 1850 Jackson County census adjacent to James Bynum with a wife named Elizabeth and a one-year old son named Jesse. By July 1860 he was in Titus County, Texas where he appears in the 1860 through 1880 censuses. These census records identify his wife as Elizabeth Jane and his children as: **Jesse G. Bynum** (c1849), **Mary A. Bynum** (c1851), **William C. Bynum** (c1854), **Martha Ellender Bynum** (c1856), **Solomon M. Bynum** (c1859), **Susannah Bynum** (c1861), **Sarah Bynum** (c1864), **Cynthia A. Bynum** (c1866), **James W. Bynum** (c1868), **L. J. Bynum** (female, c1872), and **Martin L. Bynum** (c1873).

1.2.1.1.2.4.5. **Cynthia Bynum** ? (c1832 - ?) She may have a daughter of this family. In the 1850 Jackson census, she (age 17) was the wife of William Morton. By 1860 she was widowed and appeared in James Bynum’s household, age 28, with her Morton children, James M. Morton, Tapley W. Morton, and Winnie M. Morton. In 1870 she was married to Mark Lacy with two of her Morton children still in the household, enumerated adjacent to James Bynum’s widow Susannah Bynum.

1.2.1.1.2.5. **Cynthia Bynum** (c1791 – c1875) Jasper E. Bynum wrote that “*She and her husband, Moses Cornelius, moved from South Carolina in 1819, to Alabama... Cynthia lived to be eighty-four years of age, dying in 1875.*”¹⁷⁴ Jasper’s estimate of her birth year seems reasonably accurate, as the 1850-1870 censuses give her age as 58, 67, and 78 respectively (and her birthplace as South Carolina.) Jasper Bynum elsewhere gives their marriage date as 1806.¹⁷⁵ Moses Cornelius died testate in Blount County, leaving a will dated 25 November 1846 and proved 30 July 1847 devising his entire

¹⁷³ In letters written during the Civil War, in the possession of the author.

¹⁷⁴ Bynum, p41.

¹⁷⁵ Bynum, p1.

estate to his wife for her lifetime.¹⁷⁶ They had thirteen children, covered in some detail by Jasper E. Bynum: Zachariah Cornelius, Joel Cornelius, Sarah Cornelius (wife of Cummings Hallmark), Eliza Cornelius (wife of xxx Tapley Bynum), Champion Cornelius, William Cornelius (predeceased his father), Meredith Cornelius, Elizabeth Cornelius (wife of William J. McGuire), Andrew Cornelius (died young), Cargle Cornelius (died young), Dicy Cornelius (wife of William Buckner), Celia Cornelius (later married Charles Morgan), and Tillman Cornelius.¹⁷⁷

1.2.1.1.2.6. **Isaac Bynum** (14 Sept 1805 – 26 February 1881) According to later census records, he was born in South Carolina, apparently the first son of Isaac Bynum's second wife. A family Bible provides his birth date, and details on his wives and children.¹⁷⁸ He claimed land in Jackson County in 1830 and appeared in the 1830 and 1840 censuses near his presumed father and brothers.¹⁷⁹ He remained in Jackson County, appearing in censuses until his death. According to a family Bible, he married on 30 April 1830 to Tabitha Young, who was the mother of all his children. She died on 14 March 1856 a few days after giving birth to Isaac's last child. Later that year, on 29 July 1856 he married Rebecca Morris (thought to have been Tabitha's widowed sister) in Franklin County, Tennessee by license granted a few days earlier. They had one child who died at birth. He and his second wife appear in the 1860-1880 censuses of Jackson County. His widow was enumerated in 1900 with her stepson Isaac Newton Bynum.

Many descendants refer to Isaac Bynum (and sometimes to his father) as Isaac Newton Bynum. There is no evidence whatsoever that this Isaac Bynum had a middle name. In fact, his grandson (see above) said, of Isaac Bynum Sr., that "*his son was Isaac Bynum Jr., they did not have Newton in their names*". I also note that he entered his own name in his Bible without a middle name, while entering his son's name as Isaac Newton Bynum.

1.2.1.1.2.6.1. Mary E. Bynum (18 March 1831 – December 1873) She married John Calhoun Tinney in Jackson County, Alabama on 22 January 1850. They appear in the 1850-1870 censuses of Jackson County with several children. John Tinney died 15 June 1870, and Mary a few years later. Both are said to be buried in the old Liberty Cemetery in Jackson County.

¹⁷⁶ Blount County Probate Court Minutes, Book A, p148 abstracted in Alabama Records, Jones & Gandrud, Vol. 245, pp86.

His gravestone is in the Old Liberty Cemetery "1781-1846".

¹⁷⁷ Bynum, pp41-45

¹⁷⁸ Isaac Bynum (Jr.) Bible was in the possession of his grandson William Thomas Bynum in 1957.

¹⁷⁹ Jackson County censuses: 1830, p92 Isaac Bynum 00001-00001; 1840, p27 Isaac Bynum 210001-020001.

- 1.2.1.1.2.6.2. James Monroe Bynum (1 January 1833 – 16 March 1890) According to a 1901 biography of a son, Thomas Bynum, “*James and Mary (Proctor) Bynum, came to the Indian Territory in 1875, and the mother died the same year, but the father survived her for some time. They had six children, of whom the following are living: Mrs. Maggie Jennings, of McAlester; Thomas, of Ada; and Robert, who is living in Tulsa, Indian Territory.*”¹⁸⁰ He appears in the 1860 census of Jackson County, Alabama and the 1870 census of Johnson County, Arkansas (after briefly being in Illinois). These censuses list children Thomas Bynum (c1854), Stephen Bynum (c1856), Robert A. Bynum (c1857), Margaret Bynum (1860), James L. Bynum (c1862), Mary E. Bynum (c1864 in Illinois), and Jasper E. Bynum (c1866).
- 1.2.1.1.2.6.3. **Nancy Rebecca Bynum** (3 December 1834 – 24 August 1854) She was apparently unmarried.
- 1.2.1.1.2.6.4. William Robert Bynum (24 January 1837 - He married Elizabeth Browning in Jackson County on 7 November 1854.
- 1.2.1.1.2.6.5. **Benjamin Franklin Bynum** (1 October 1839 – September 1909) He remained in Jackson County, marrying Martha Jane Bynum on 1 May 1859. (She was the daughter of Robert Bynum, see Chapter 8.) He appears in the 1860 census with no children, but in 1870-1880 with children named **Nancy A. Bynum** (c1851), **Isaac H. Bynum** (c1852), **William F. Bynum** (c1854), **Robert C. Bynum** (c1856), **Thomas J. Bynum** (c1858), **B. T. A. Bynum** (female, c1873) He remarried to Lorinda C. Walsh on 18 September 1881, and is in the 1900 Jackson County census with three apparent children by that marriage: **Lawrence M. Bynum** (1883), **John L. Bynum** (1887), and **Hal C. Bynum** (1894).
- 1.2.1.1.2.6.6. **Isaac Newton Bynum** (25 May 1842 – 24 September 1924) He married Cynthia Potter on 19 August 1859 and remained in Jackson County, where he is buried in the old Bynum Cemetery. His wife died on 13 July 1896 and he married again to Josephine Cunningham on 4 December 1902. His

¹⁸⁰ History of Indian Territory, D. C. Gideon (1901), pp948.

family Bible¹⁸¹ gives his death date as 24 September 1924, but a probate record states he died intestate “on or about the 14th day of September”.¹⁸² His children, from his family Bible, were **William Thomas Bynum** (1863), **Jasper Talley Bynum** (1866), **Rebecca Ellen Bynum** (1867), **James Henderson Bynum** (1870), **Samuel Lafayette Bynum** (1872), **John Newton Bynum** (1874), **Charles Wilbur Bynum** (1876), **Julia Elizabeth Bynum** (1878), and **Emily Cornelia Bynum** (1881). The probate record referred to above lists the heirs as his widow “Josie”, Ellen Cook, Julia Hall, Emlie Cheshire, and all the sons save Samuel who had predeceased him.

- 1.2.1.1.2.6.7. **Thomas William Bynum** (19 January 1845 – 16 January 1864) He died in the Civil War as a Union soldier, while a prisoner at Danville, Virginia.¹⁸³ He had married Susan Bellomy on 21 February 1863, but left no issue.
- 1.2.1.1.2.6.8. **Jasper Luther Bynum** (8 September 1847 – 28 January 1905) He married Susan M. Winger on 17 November 1867, who died two years later on 17 July 1869. He then married Arminda Alice Foster on 16 March 1871. He remained in Jackson County, and is buried in the old Bynum Cemetery. He had one son by his first wife, **Thomas Bynum** (c1868), and eight children by his second marriage: **Mary R. Bynum** (1873), **Ewing Bynum** (c1876), **Luther Bynum** (c1878), **Isaac Almon Bynum** (1880), **Laura Bynum**, **Avis Pearl Bynum** (1885), **Walter N. Bynum** (1887), and **Edith E. Bynum** (1890).
- 1.2.1.1.2.6.9. **Jesse Wilburn Bynum** (20 March 1850 - aft1900) He was in his father’s household through 1870. According to William Thomas Bynum’s statement, he married a widow named Martha Ann (Bellamy) Foster, the widow of Lorenzo Dow Foster, but had no children by the marriage.¹⁸⁴ He and his wife are in the 1800 and 1900 censuses of Jackson County. He evidently married again to Betsy Precise after 1900. He is thought to be buried in the old Bynum

¹⁸¹ Transcript provided by Wilma Campbell on 16 August 1800. Later that year, another transcript was provided to me by Mrs. Shirley J. Tick who was related by marriage to Jasper Talley Bynum, who died in 1944 in Chandler, Arizona. The source of both transcripts was Mrs. J. A. Proctor, who copied from a Bible owned by Charles Wilber Bynum in 1951.

¹⁸² Jackson County Probate Minutes, page not noted on photocopy.

¹⁸³ Files of TJ Bynum.

¹⁸⁴ His wife’s 1900 census entry lists two children, both living, who were apparently from her first marriage.

Cemetery in Jackson County.

- 1.2.1.1.2.6.10. **John Lewis Bynum** (30 July 1853 - aft1900?) He was in his father's Jackson County household through 1870. He married Emily Cornelia Holland on 17 January 1875, and is enumerated next door to his father in 1880. He was in Wood County, Texas in 1900 but were not further traced.
- 1.2.1.1.2.6.11. **Ewing Stephen Bynum** (7 March 1856 – aft1900) He was in his father's Jackson County household through 1870., and married Francis Shelton on 23 November 1873. In 1900 they were enumerated in Indian Territory, Choctaw Nation, but were not further traced.
- 1.2.1.1.2.7. **Sarah Bynum** ? (c1808 - ?) Although not mentioned in the statement above, her descendants think she may have been a daughter. She was the wife of Joseph Sanders of Jackson County.
Rationale??
- 1.2.1.1.2.8. **Phoebe Bynum** ? (c1810 – c1842) She is also not mentioned in the statement above, but some descendants think she was a daughter. She was married to William Hutton of Jackson County. One of her children was named Isaac Bynum Hutton, thus raising the possibility she was a Bynum, daughter of Isaac.
- 1.2.1.1.2.9. **Allen Bynum** ? (c1812? – ?) He may have been another son of Isaac Bynum, and could have been one of the males in Isaac's 1830 household. He had his own household in 1840, but thereafter disappears. He doesn't appear to be descended from any of the other Bynums in the area, thus was likely Isaac's. His name may have derived from the Easley family. **More – son of James??**
- 1.2.1.1.2.10. **Mary Bynum** (c1814 – 1894?) She was mentioned in the statement above as a daughter of Isaac Bynum who married Anthony Foster. She was likely the daughter aged 15-20 in Isaac Bynum's 1830 census household. Mary appears as the wife of Anthony Wayne Foster in the 1850 and 1860 Jackson County censuses, aged 36 and 46 respectively. Her husband died testate in 1862¹⁸⁵ and Mary apparently remarried to John Atteberry and removed to White County, Illinois along with at least one married daughter by 1866 when her first husband's estate was settled. She appears in the 1870 census of White County, age 55, with her youngest Foster child in the household. She is said by descendants to have separated from her second husband died in Rains County, Texas in 1894. Her children from censuses and her husband's will were Malinda C. Foster

¹⁸⁵ Jackson County Probate Book M, pp344.

(c1832), Lorenzo Dow Foster (1834), Nancy Ann Foster (1836), Mary J. Foster (c1837), Susan Caroline Foster (c1838), Hiram G. Foster (c1840), Martha E. Foster (c1841), Lucinda C. Foster (c1844), Thomas P. Foster (c1846), and Isaac Newton Foster (c1853).

1.2.1.1.2.11. **Anna Bynum** (1815 – 1855) The statement above refers to a daughter who married an Evans. Lewis Evans of Jackson County appears in the 1850 Jackson County census with a wife Anna, age 35, and eight children, one of them named Isaac Evans. The eldest child was 15, implying that Anna was still unmarried in 1830 and thus perhaps one of the two females in Isaac Bynum's household. She is buried in Jackson County's Liberty Cemetery in the Evans family plot as "Anna Bynum Evans", first wife of Lewis Evans, with the monument dates as shown above.

1.2.1.1.2.12. **Ann Bynum** ?(c1800/10 - ?) **Resolve Ann and Anna ???** The statement above mentions a daughter Ann who married Allen Baggett. Whether there were two daughters named Ann and Anna is doubtful, thus one may have used a middle name. A grandson of Isaac Bynum and son of John Wesley Bynum, Daniel W. Bynum, referred to "Uncle Allen Baggett's son" in an 1864 letter to his parents (apparently meaning his father's uncle).¹⁸⁶ Allen Baggett's 1840 census record in Jackson County shows him as age 40-50 and his wife as 30-40. I am unable to find Allen Baggett in any state after 1840 to identify his wife further.

1.2.1.1.2.13. **Tucker W. Bynum** (c1816 - ?) Tucker W. Bynum was likely named for Tucker W. Easley, perhaps a brother of Isaac Bynum's second wife. An 1864 letter from Daniel W. Bynum to his father John W. Bynum (son of James Bynum) refers to "Uncle Tucker Bynum" and his son Hiram Stephen Bynum, and says he lived in Illinois at the time.¹⁸⁷ In 1840 Tucker was adjacent to James Bynum, with two other males of the same age in his household and an apparent family. By 1850 he had purchased land in, and moved to, Franklin County, Tennessee, which bordered Jackson County, Alabama to the north. He appeared in the 1850 and 1860 censuses of Franklin County, but moved to Illinois by 1862.¹⁸⁸ Although no records for him were found there, two of his children were married in Pope County, Illinois.¹⁸⁹ His wife was named Nancy and, judging from the children's ages, he married her about 1835. Their children were: **Hiram Stephen Bynum** (c1836), **Richard F. Bynum** (c1838),

¹⁸⁶ Letter in the possession of the author, dated 4 December 1864. Daniel W. Bynum writes to his parents that (while in the CSA) at Camden he saw "Uncle Allen Baggett's son" and "Uncle Jesse Bynum's son James" and later writes that both "James Bynum and Baggett belongs to McNairs Brigade Arkansas First Regt."

¹⁸⁷ Letter in the possession of the author, dated 4 December 1864.

¹⁸⁸ Daniel W. Bynum's 1864 letter speaks of him having moved to Illinois. He was apparently in Hardin County by 1862, where his daughter married.

¹⁸⁹ His son Isaac Newton Bynum married on 25 December 1870 and his daughter Sarah A. Bynum married on 26 November 1867, both in Pope County. His daughter Serena Adeline Bynum married on 29 June 1862 in Hardin County, Illinois.

Mary C. Bynum (c1840), **Serena Adeline Bynum** (c1852, twin), **Sarilda Bynum**(c1852, twin), **Isaac Newton Bynum** (1846), **Nancy E. Bynum** (c1849), **Sarah J. Bynum** (c1852), and **Jesse A. Bynum** (c1855). His son Hiram Stephen Bynum was referenced in Daniel W. Bynum's letter as having married a Miss Holcomb who lived in Titus County, Texas in 1864. She was Martha Holcomb, whom he married in Arkansas on 31 May 1860. **Add at least the sons as separate items???**

1.2.1.1.2.14. **Jesse Bynum** (c1819 – 1873) He was also called “Uncle Jesse” by John W. Bynum's son in his Civil War letters. He was enumerated adjacent to James, Isaac, and Tucker Bynum in the 1840 census of Jackson County, Alabama. He moved across the county and state line into Franklin County, Tennessee in time to appear in the 1850 census three households away from Tucker W. Bynum. According to Daniel Bynum's 1864 letter, he moved to Arkansas in 1859 and was still there in 1864.¹⁹⁰ However, he was not located in the 1860 census. He bought land in Pope County, Illinois in 1866, appears there in the 1870 census, and died there in 1873. (Although Daniel Bynum's 1864 letter says Jesse's son James was serving in the CSA, another of Jesse's sons, Isaac Bynum, served in the Union army.) From censuses, his wife was named Mary Emeline, and his children included **James H. Bynum** (c1842), **Jesse Bynum** (c1855), and **Matilda Bynum** (c1852). There was a 17 year-old named John Bynum in the 1850 household, whose identity is unknown.

1.2.1.1.3. Jesse Bynum (c1774 – c1848) Jesse Bynum was probably a younger son of this family, apparently one of the two males under 16 in William Bynum's 1790 household.¹⁹¹ He first appears in the records when he (by his mark) and James Powell witnessed the 1794 sale in Chatham County by Isaac Bynum.¹⁹² On 21 August 1797, Jesse Bynum purchased 640 acres in Pendleton County, South Carolina.¹⁹³ He sold this land in three parcels over the next several years. The first of these sales, to **James Bynum (who is this?)** with William and Asa Bynum as witnesses on 10 March 1804, included a release of dower by his wife Elizabeth.¹⁹⁴ The other two sales, without a dower release, were to Asa Bynum on 3 August 1804¹⁹⁵ and an undated sale to Solomon Murphree.¹⁹⁶ He appears in the Pendleton 1800 census, adjacent William Bynum, with two males under 10. In 1810, by when his older cousin Jesse Bynum had arrived in Pendleton, he is

¹⁹⁰ Letter in the possession of the author, dated 4 December 1864. Daniel W. Bynum writes to his parents that (while in the CSA) at Camden he saw “Uncle Allen Baggett's son” and “Uncle Jesse Bynum's son James” He further writes that “James is a very polite and handsome young man... His father lives on Ark. River. He moved from Tennessee in 1859 to Ark. and has been living there ever since.”

¹⁹¹ He has, at times, been confused with the Jesse Bynum who was probably the son of James Bynum. The first edition of this book made that same error.

¹⁹² Chatham County Deed Book G, p333.

¹⁹³ Pendleton County Deed Book F, p85.

¹⁹⁴ Pendleton County Deed Book H, p25.

¹⁹⁵ Pendleton County Deed Book M, p65.

¹⁹⁶ Pendleton County Deed Book M, p321. This is in the deed index, recorded in 1814, but I did not find the deed at that location.

apparently the younger Jesse Bynum of the 1810 census.¹⁹⁷ He must have left Pendleton after selling his land, probably to join his brothers in Tennessee. Two of his children later deposed that they were acquainted with his nephew James Bynum in 1814, and aware of his 1810 marriage, in Tennessee. Jesse apparently was in Jackson County, Alabama by 1820 for he is not in the 1820 Tennessee census. He is in the 1830 censuses of Jackson County, age 50-60, with two sons and no daughters at home. Though not found in 1840, he died intestate in adjoining DeKalb County, leaving a widow named Sarah and several children. Solomon Easley was appointed administrator of the estate on 5 October 1848 and an appraisal ordered.¹⁹⁸ A settlement dated 13 May 1850 distributed the modest estate to the widow and six children (or their husbands).¹⁹⁹ The widow Sarah appears as a single head of household in DeKalb County in 1850, age 65. Two sons suggested by the 1800-1810 census apparently predeceased him without heirs.

- 1.2.1.1.3.1. **Martha Bynum** (c1808 – 1870s?) She was the wife of Solomon Easley, administrator and legatee of Jesse Bynum’s estate. Solomon Easley is in the 1830-1870 censuses of Jackson County, Martha’s age given as 42, 52, and 62 in 1850-1870. Neither was found in 1880. Their children included Mary, Jesse Bynum, William, Ellender, Elizabeth, Rachel, and Nancy Easley. Solomon Easley was a son of Warham Easley and Miriam Murphree (daughter of Solomon Murphree).
- 1.2.1.1.3.2. **William Bynum** (c1798-) He seems to be in Jesse Bynum’s household in 1830, aged 20-30. In 1840 he is perhaps enumerated as W. M. Binum, age 40-50, in DeKalb County. He appears in the 1850 census of DeKalb County, age 51, with a wife Celia and three daughters: **Mary Bynum** (c1825), **Eliza Ann Bynum** (c1833), and **Malinda Bynum** (c1836). In 1860 he was age 61 with no children remaining in the household. A **John E. Bynum** (c1833) appears in the 1850 household of his brother John W. Bynum. Since he seems to be in William Bynum’s 1840 household rather than in John Bynum’s, he is listed here as a probable son of William Bynum.
- 1.2.1.1.3.3. **Mary Bynum** (c1801 – 1850) Alexander Riddle was named a legatee in the settlement of her father’s estate. Alexander Riddle appears two names from Jesse Bynum in the Jackson County 1830 census, and was sheriff of Jackson County from 1834-40.²⁰⁰ In 1840, his wife was aged 40-50. They moved to Cherokee County, Texas where Alexander Riddle appears in the 1850 census, his wife Mary’s age given as 48 (perhaps understated.) According to the biography of a son, Benjamin P. Riddle, his father “*came to Texas in 1847. He*

¹⁹⁷ In addition to the older Jesse Bynum (probably son of James Bynum), there are two younger Jesse Bynums in the 1810 Pendleton census. One on p141 near the rest of this family, is Jesse Binam 22010-30010. The other, on p153, is Jesse Bynum 20010-13010. The former is evidently this Jesse Bynum.

¹⁹⁸ DeKalb County book not noted, photocopy reads page 43 “Special Orphans Court 5 October 1848”.

¹⁹⁹ DeKalb County Will Book C, p143

²⁰⁰ History of Jackson County, John Robert Kennamer (1935), p206.

*married a Bynum. She was born in South Carolina and married in 1820. They had ten children. Both he and his wife died in Cherokee county, in Texas, she July, 1850, he in 1856.*²⁰¹ Her children apparently included at least Benjamin Preston Riddle John Riddle, Thomas Riddle, Mary E. Riddle, Alexander Riddle, Martha Riddle, and Benjamin Preston Riddle.

- 1.2.1.1.3.4. **John William Bynum** (c1804 – 1850s) Though descendants differ on his middle name, he used his middle name William to differentiate himself from his cousin John Wesley Bynum. He married Rachel Campbell according to descendants. He is evidently the John Bynum enumerated in Jackson County in 1840 with no children. He is in the 1850 census of DeKalb County (age 45) a few doors from Jesse Bynum’s widow, with four children in the household. John Bynum evidently died prior to 1860, when Rachel was head of household in Jackson County. From censuses, his children seem to be **Elias H. N.? Bynum** (c1842), **Martha I. Bynum** (c1843), and **Mary Elizabeth Bynum** (c1849). A John E. Bynum (c1833) appears in his 1850 household, but seems more likely to have been a nephew than a son and is listed above under William Bynum.
- 1.2.1.1.3.5. **Elizabeth Bynum** (c1810 - ?) She was called Elizabeth Gattis in the 1850 settlement. She was in the 1840 Jackson County census, age 20-30, with two young females. She was not found in 1850
- 1.2.1.1.3.6. **Barbara Bynum** (c1812 – 1850s?) James Potter was a legatee of Jesse Bynum’s estate. The 1850 census of Jackson County shows James Potter with a wife Barbary, age 38 (born in Tennessee), and children William, Jesse, Martha, Elizabeth, James (John?), Elijah, and George. James Potter and his family are in the 1860 census of Rusk County, Texas, Barbara apparently having died.
- 1.2.1.1.3.7. **Keziah Bynum** (c1804 - ?) **Where belongs? NOT HERE** the wife of Humphrey Bates Mitchell, may have been another daughter though she may have been a daughter of Isaac Bynum Sr.’s second family. She is not mentioned in the estate settlement but Mitchell is listed adjacent Jesse Bynum in the 1830 census. In 1850, Jesse Bynum’s widow is adjacent the Mitchells, and is in their household in 1860. Keziah is 36 in 1850 and 40 in 1860.
- 1.2.1.1.4. **Benjamin Bynum** (1760s – 1820s) Benjamin Bynum, though somewhat of a mystery, seems to be a son of William Bynum. He first appears witnessing, by his mark, a 7 February 1787 deed from Jacob Rickets to William Bynum, recorded in Chatham County the same month on Benjamin’s oath.²⁰² He also witnessed the 13 October 1789 deed from John Hightower to William Bynum in

²⁰¹ Reproduced on the internet from The Southland, Vol. 12.

²⁰² Chatham County Deed Book D, p211.

Orange County.²⁰³ These appearances as a witness mean he is quite unlikely to have been one of the two males under 16 in his father's 1790 household, though he was not a head of household himself. It is conceivable that he was living with John Bynum on his father's land in Orange County (whose census is lost) and not taxed if he were not yet 21. He appears to have moved with the rest of the family to Pendleton District, South Carolina in the mid 1790s. Whether he married in North Carolina or in South Carolina is uncertain, though his presumed eldest son was born about 1791, suggesting the former. The 1800 Pendleton census lists Benjamin Bynum, three names from John Bynum, heading a household of seven, though his age seems understated at 16-26.²⁰⁴ He does not appear in Pendleton land records until 6 December 1804 when John Bynum sold him 240 acres of his larger parcel on Town Creek.²⁰⁵ On 18 December 1809, as Benjamin Bynum of Bedford County, Tennessee sold that land to Elijah Murphree.²⁰⁶

The 1810 census of Bedford County does not exist, but by 1820 he is found adjacent his presumed son Enoch Bynum several miles west in Lawrence County, which was formed from Indian lands in 1818.²⁰⁷ Benjamin Bynum appears to have died in the 1820s, for there is no sign of him in the 1830 census.²⁰⁸ Unfortunately, no Lawrence County probate records exist for the period in which he apparently died. It appears that his wife was Sally Bynum, who in 1832 made a deed of gift to her Ross nephews (see below).

Censuses suggest he had at least four daughters, only one of whom can be tentatively identified, and three sons. I note that all three sons later give their birthplace both as South Carolina and North Carolina in later censuses, a useful confirmation that Benjamin Bynum was indeed the son of William Bynum.²⁰⁹

1.2.1.1.4.1. **Enoch Bynum** (c1791 – 1860s?) He was presumably the male under 10 of Benjamin's 1800 household, who is enumerated in 1820 adjacent to Benjamin Bynum in Lawrence County, Tennessee, already married with three males under 10 in the household.²¹⁰ Enoch claimed land in a few miles further west in McNairy County

²⁰³ Orange County Deed Book 4, p406.

²⁰⁴ 1800 Pendleton census, p11: Benjm. Binum 10100-30100-0. If his age, 16-26, is accurate he is a few years younger than we'd otherwise conclude.

²⁰⁵ Pendleton (Anderson) County Deed Book H, p481.

²⁰⁶ Pendleton (Anderson) County Deed Book L, p324.

²⁰⁷ Lawrence County, Tennessee 1820 census: p101: Benjamin Binam 010101-01002-0 consecutive with Enoch Binam 30010-00010. The 1818 voter's list of Lawrence County, posted online, contains the consecutive names "___ Bynam Sr., ___ Bynam Jr." Several of the names on that list are on the same 1820 census page as Benjamin and Enoch Bynum. If there was actually a Bynum Sr. and Jr. in 1818, I have no idea who they might have been.

²⁰⁸ I note an estate sale of a Benjamin Bynum was recorded in 1824 in Maury County, Tennessee (Probate Records Book C, p255) who is otherwise unaccounted for. However, it seems quite unlikely that this could have been the same person.

²⁰⁹ This is actually not completely definitive, but nonetheless strengthens the case that Benjamin Bynum was indeed from South Carolina. Enoch Bynum gives his birthplace as SC in 1850 (though it was more likely NC in his case) and his oldest son Benjamin lists his father's birthplaces as SC in 1880. Eli Bynum lists his own birthplaces as SC in 1870 and NC in 1850-1860, but his older children tended to list their father's birthplace as SC. William Bynum lists his birthplace as NC in 1850-1870 and as SC in 1880, but his children also tended to list his birthplace as SC. Winifred, who was born after Benjamin moved to Tennessee, gives her parent's birthplaces as "unknown" in 1880 and her own as Tennessee.

²¹⁰ See footnote above.

in 1824 and 1826²¹¹, and sold his land in Lawrence County shortly thereafter. He appears in the 1830 McNairy census adjacent his presumed brother William Bynum.²¹² He sold his land in McNairy County in the 1830s and moved to Panola County, Mississippi where he appears in the 1840 census.²¹³ In 1849 he married a widow named Mary Ross, with two children of her own, both signing a prenuptial agreement.²¹⁴ The 1850 Panola census shows Enoch, age 59, with Mary, Enoch's daughter Prudy, and Mary's children Nancy Ross and Decatur Ross. Enoch was not found in the 1860 census but apparently died in Panola County by 1867, the earliest entry in a final accounting of his estate by Benjamin Bynum.²¹⁵ This lists the heirs as Benjamin Bynum, Prudence Bynum, the children of Elizabeth Beard, Nancy wife of P. B. Fowler, and Francis Smith. His wife Mary apparently predeceased him, for she did not receive her agreed child's share.

Only one of the three males in Enoch's 1820 household appears in his 1830 household, and at least two daughters also disappear from one census to another. A "family record", the source of which is unknown, lists all the children below and adds several others who apparently predeceased Enoch without heirs of their own: Tapley Bynum (26 January 1813 – 10 March 1825), Charles Madison Bynum (13 February 1819 - ?), Mary Ann Bynum, Clarissa Bynum, and Catherine Bynum.²¹⁶ The same record gives Enoch Bynum's first wife's name as Elizabeth.

1.2.1.1.4.1.1. **Benjamin R. Bynum** (c1812 – aft1880) He is enumerated in the 1850 through 1880 censuses of Panola County, aged 34, 47, 58, and 63 respectively. His wife's name "Irena" in three of these censuses and "Nancy" in 1870. She was evidently the widow of a Clarkson, for in 1850 the four eldest children in the household were named Clarkson. Benjamin was enumerated adjacent his father in 1850 and adjacent William Beard in 1860. His children, from censuses, were **Margaret C. Bynum** (c1846), **William A. Bynum** (c1848), **Emily A. Bynum** (c1850), **John R.**

²¹¹ Occupant Entry 1551 and 518, respectively, both for 25 acres adjoining at their corners.

²¹² 1830 McNairy County census, p146: the following are consecutive – William Binum 10001-00001, Kinchen Ross 20001-00001, Andrew Sigman, and Enoch Binum 000101-320001.

²¹³ Panola County 1840 census: Enoch Bynum 00000001-012200101

²¹⁴ Panola County Deed Book C, p213. Enoch and Mary agreed that she would have a child's share of his estate at his death. The agreement names Nancy Ross and Decatur Ross as her children by a prior marriage. Oddly, Mary Ross was of Marshall County, Kentucky. It isn't clear how she and Enoch knew one another, nor is it clear whether her surname is a coincidence or whether she was related in some way to Kinchen Ross.

²¹⁵ Panola County Chancery Court (Book unknown), pp176-80, information courtesy of Linda Phears.

²¹⁶ I don't know the original source of this record. Virginia Regan informed me in 1979 of the existence of a manuscript called "The Family Record of Enoch Bynum" which also included some brief information on two distantly-related Bynum lines, apparently assuming that a relationship to the Luke Bynum line accounted for the name "Tapley". These were the only children whose birthdates were listed in the record as Mrs. Regan related it.

Bynum (c1854), and **Nancy W. Bynum** (c1857). His 1860 household included a Joseph Bynum who may have been misreported.²¹⁷

- 1.2.1.1.4.1.2. **Nancy J. Bynum** (c1826? – 1870s) She is in the 1850, 1860 and 1870 censuses of Panola County, age 24, 38, and 41 respectively, as the wife of Philip Brookes Fowler.²¹⁸ In 1850 they were three households from her father, and in 1860 were adjacent her brother-in-law David Smith. By 1880 Nancy may have been deceased, for Philip Fowler appears in the 1880 census of Rusk County, Texas with two of the children.²¹⁹ From censuses, her children were Joseph S. Fowler (c1848), James M. Fowler (c1850), Elizabeth F. Fowler (c1852), Lucy Fowler (c1854, called Ella in 1870), John B. Fowler (c1856), Catherine Fowler (c1860), and Nancy Fowler (c1863).
- 1.2.1.1.4.1.3. **Elizabeth C. Bynum** (c1827 – 1860s) The 1850 Panola County census shows William C. Beard and Elizabeth C. Beard, age 23, with a son William born in 1849. In 1860 they are adjacent to Benjamin R. Bynum, Elizabeth aged 33, with John Riley Beard (c1856) and Mila Ann Beard (c1858) in the household.²²⁰ Elizabeth was dead by the 1867 accounting which listed the two children among the heirs of her father.
- 1.2.1.1.4.1.4. **Sarah M. Bynum** (c1829 – 1850s) Sarah, age 20, appears in the 1850 Panola County census as the wife of David Smith, with two daughters in the household: Frances E. Smith (age 7) and Dorinda C. Smith (age 2). In 1860 David Smith appears, adjacent Philip Fowler, with only Frances E. Smith (now age 15) in his household. Presumably, this was the Frances Smith who was heir of Enoch Bynum in 1867.
- 1.2.1.1.4.1.5. **Prudence Bynum** (c1832 - ?) She is in Enoch Bynum's 1850 household as Prudy, age 17. She was among the heirs in 1867, living outside the state, but

²¹⁷ Joseph Bynum, age 18, is listed out of age sequence in the household as a farm laborer. Since we can't account for him in 1850 or 1870, his surname may have been misreported.

²¹⁸ He appears in the 1850-1870 censuses as Philip B., P. B., and Brookes. respectively. The ages of the children vary almost as much as Nancy's age from census to census, but I've assumed the earlier censuses are most likely the more accurate with regard to age.

²¹⁹ It's not clear this was the same man, for the two children were Lucy, 17, and Nancy, 15. However, both children were born in Mississippi and Philip Fowler's age and birth state match the 1860 and 1870 censuses.

²²⁰ The full names of the children from 1870 and 1871 guardianship records, courtesy of the files of Linda Phears.

was not found in later censuses.

1.2.1.1.4.2. **Eli Bynum** (c1800 – 1870s) He was apparently the male aged 18-26 in Benjamin Bynum's 1820 household, for he appears as head of household in McNairy County in 1830 not far from William and Enoch Bynum.²²¹ Judging from that census, he apparently married shortly after 1820, and descendants believe his wife was Rachel Lewis. Later censuses indicate that he was still in Tennessee when his son Thomas was born about 1833, but was in Illinois by 1835 when his son Kinchen Ross Bynum was born. He appears in the 1840 census of Marion County, Illinois.²²² He was in Arkansas when his daughter Sarah was born about 1846, and in 1850 he was enumerated in Pope County, Arkansas (age 49). He and much of his family moved to Coryell County, Texas about 1856 where Eli was enumerated adjacent his son Thomas in the 1860 census (age 60). Eli was again adjacent his son Thomas in the 1870 McLennan County, Texas census (age 70). He evidently died in 1870s, for his widow Rachel Bynum was enumerated in the 1880 Coryell County household of her son Benjamin Bynum.

Like his brother William Bynum, Eli named one of his sons Kinchen Ross Bynum, another reason to conclude that he was a son of Benjamin Bynum. (I should note that numerous descendants have confused this Eli Bynum with his distant cousin 2.1.3.1.6 Eli Bynum, though they seem easily differentiated from one another.)

1.2.1.1.4.2.1. **Benjamin Bynum** (c1823 – aft1880) He was not in his parents' 1850 household, but was enumerated in nearby Marion County, Arkansas, age 26, with a wife Elizabeth and son Milton B. Bynum, age 2. He is enumerated in the 1880 census of Coryell County, Texas with his wife Rutha E., mother Rachel Bynum and father-in-law Benjamin Duval in the household. Also in the 1880 household was William A. Bynum, age 26, listed as a son-in-law (who may have been the son of John Hale Bynum and perhaps husband of a daughter of Benjamin Bynum.)

1.2.1.1.4.2.2. **William Bynum** (16 Feb 1826 – 3 March 1886) He was born in McNairy County, according to his pension application for service in the Mexican War. He was apparently a son of Eli rather than of William Bynum.²²³ He was out of his parents' household by

²²¹ McNairy County 1830 census, p145: Eli Binum 22001-00001.

²²² Marion County 1840 census, p168: Eli Binum 222101-000001.

²²³ Eli Bynum's brother William had only one son born before 1830, who was apparently James Bynum. He also named one of his sons William, making it unlikely he would give that name to two sons. In addition, Eli Bynum had four sons born before 1830, William evidently being the fourth.

1850. He had perhaps preceded his father to Conway County, Arkansas where a William P. Bynum, age 24, appears in the 1850 Conway census with a wife Nancy and daughter Martha, age 2. However, he married Vicey Geneva Pitts on 30 March 1853 in Conway County and the family is enumerated in Johnson County, Arkansas in 1860 and in Pope County in 1870 and 1880, though his age is recorded as ten years too old in the latter two. William Bynum, his wife (as Visia G.), and at least three of his children are buried in the Lone Pine Cemetery in Johnson County. His children were **Rachel Elizabeth Bynum** (1854), **Vicey Angeline Bynum** (1857), **Dacey Adeline Bynum** (1861), **William Eli Bynum** (1863), **Benjamin L. Bynum** (1867), **John Thomas Bynum** (1871), **Sarah Elizabeth Bynum** (1874), and **James Isaac Bynum** (1879).

1.2.1.1.4.2.3. **Lewis Bynum** (c1828 – ?) He was enumerated six households from his father in 1850, a single man aged 22. According to a family record, he married Nancy Caroline Young on 20 March 1850, and moved to Coryell County, Texas with his father about 1856.²²⁴ He appears in the 1860 Coryell County census with Caroline and several children. Not found in 1870, his wife was head of household in the 1880 Callahan County, Texas census with four children still at home. According to descendants, Lewis deserted his family after the Civil War.²²⁵ Thus it is possible he is the same Lewis Bynum in the 1880 census of Pope County, Arkansas (who perhaps started a second family there.) According to the same family records, and censuses, his children were **Catherine Bynum** (1851), **Rachel Amanda Bynum** (c1853), **Vermelle Zenobia Bynum** (c1854), **James Thomas Bynum** (1855), **Permelia Bynum** (c1857), **Richard Pinkney Bynum** (1859), **Samuel K. Bynum** (1861), **Mahala Bynum** (c1862), **Mary Jane Bynum** (1863), and **William Henry Bynum** (c1864).

1.2.1.1.4.2.4. **John Hale Bynum** (c1829 – aft1870) He was in his father's household in 1850, age 20. Descendants of Eli Bynum think he married Edna Holloway in 1850 in Coryell County, Texas. Indeed, he appears with a wife "Edney" in the 1860 census of Dent County,

²²⁴ From Mary E. Cross, corresponding in 1982

²²⁵ Letter from Mary E. Cross of 19 January 1983 reporting on a story told by two "elderly cousins."

Missouri and the 1870 census of Caldwell County, Texas. His children, from those censuses, were **Thomas Bynum** (c1855, called James in 1860), **William Allen Bynum** (c1857), **Edna Elizabeth Bynum** (c1858), **Martha Bynum** (c1871), **Millie Bynum** (c1863), **Arabell Bynum** (c1865), and **Kezaar Bynum** (c1869). The birthplaces listed for these children suggest he was back in Arkansas about 1857, in Missouri briefly before returning to Texas, and was in Mexico about 1865.

1.2.1.1.4.2.5. **Thomas P. Bynum** (c1833 – aft1880) He was in his father's household in 1850 but by 1860 had married a woman named Malinda. He appears in the 1860 census of Coryell County, Texas adjacent his father and in the 1870 census of McLennan County, Texas again adjacent his father. He was still alive for the 1880 McLennan census. These censuses show him with children named **Minerva H. Bynum** (c1858), **Mary Bynum**²²⁶ (c1861), **Thomas L. Bynum** (c1865), and **Emma E. Bynum** (c1874).

1.2.1.1.4.2.6. **Kinchen Ross Bynum** (16 August 1835 – 4 September 1918) One of two first cousins to bear this name, he was in his father's 1850 household and consistently gives his birthplace as Illinois. He was in California by 1860, where he is enumerated as a miner in Tuolumne County. He married Matilda Catherine Glowner about 1869 according to the 1900 census, and they are enumerated in the 1870 census of Mendocino County.²²⁷ By 1880 he was enumerated in Los Angeles County with several children. According to descendants, he died in Gardena, Los Angeles County, California and is buried in Woodlawn cemetery. His children, from descendants and the 1880 and 1900 censuses, were **Milton Benjamin Bynum** (c1871), **Sarah Elizabeth Bynum** (1872), **Hattie Belle Bynum** (c1874), **Bettie Docia Bynum** (1876), **William Sash Bynum** (1878), **Berthal Beard Bynum** (1882), **Alma Mae Bynum** (1889), and **Jessie Pearl Bynum** (1891).

²²⁶ She was in his 1870 household as Mary, age 9, and in his 1880 household as Mary E. Hull, age 19. She had apparently married Joseph C. Hull in 1879 and quickly been widowed.

²²⁷ Considerable information of his family was received from Mrs. Jacque Lehman Porter, a great-granddaughter of Kinchen Ross Bynum, in 1987.

- 1.2.1.1.4.2.7. **Walter I. Bynum** (c1838 – ?) He is in his father’s household in 1850, age 12, but not found thereafter.
- 1.2.1.1.4.2.8. **Eli J. Bynum** (c1839 – ?) He was in his parents’ household in 1850 as Eli J., age 11, and in 1860 as Eli J., age 19.
- 1.2.1.1.4.2.9. **Sarah S. Bynum** (c1846 – aft1880) She was in her father’s household 1850-1860, but evidently married James Holloway by about 1865. In 1870 the Holloways were enumerated as a separate household in the same dwelling as Eli Bynum. The 1870 and 1880 Coryell County censuses list six children: Alice R. Holloway (c1866), James R. Holloway (c1868), Dollie Holloway (c1872), Kinchen R. Holloway (c1876), William R. Holloway ((c1878), and an unnamed daughter born in 1880.
- 1.2.1.1.4.3. **William Bynum** (c1806 – aft1880) Apparently the male aged 10-16 in Benjamin Bynum’s 1820 household, he appears in the 1830 McNairy County census nearly adjacent Enoch Bynum, evidently recently married with one male under 5.²²⁸ By the 1840 McNairy census his family consisted of three sons and two daughters.²²⁹ In 1850 he was still in McNairy County, listed with a wife Celia and all the children below, but by 1860 both he and Kinchen Ross had migrated to Conway County, Arkansas where William Bynum appears in the 1860 and 1870 censuses. In 1880 he is enumerated in Faulkener County, formed from Conway in 1873. His age was given as 44, 58, 64, and 73 respectively. His wife, called Celia, Apthelia, and Sealey in the 1850-1870 censuses, apparently died before 5 June 1871 when he married Rachel Cellars in Conway County. He is enumerated in Faulker County (formed from Conway) in 1880, age 73, with wife Rachel (age 49) and a daughter Cynthia (age 26). Although his census households are somewhat confusing, the children appear to be the following.
- 1.2.1.1.4.3.1. **James Calloway Bynum** (c1830 – 1860s) He is in his father’s 1850 household, age 19. Despite the age in this census, it seems clear that he was the eldest son shown in the 1830 and 1840 censuses as born by 1830. As James Calloway Bynum, he married Eliza Helen Overby on 29 October 1857 in Johnson County, and in 1860 he and two brothers were enumerated consecutively in Johnson County, Arkansas, James aged 35 (sic) with wife “Ellen” and daughter Tennessee, age 1. James perhaps died in the

²²⁸ William Binum 10001-00001. See footnote above for the adjacent households.

²²⁹ 1840 McNairy County census, p57: William Bynum 111001-11001.

Civil War, as he and his brother served in the 21st Arkansas Regt. He died sometime between the conception of their third child about 1863 and 24 November 1867 when his widow Eliza H. Bynum married John Clinton in Johnson County. The 1870 census shows them with her Overby parents in the household and three apparent children of James Bynum: **Missouri Tennessee Bynum** (c1858), **James W. Bynum** (c1861) and **John N. Bynum** (c1863).²³⁰

1.2.1.1.4.3.2. **Emaline Bynum** (c1832 – ?) She is in the 1850 household, age 18, but not found thereafter.

1.2.1.1.4.3.3. **Kinchen Ross Bynum** (Jan 1833? – 29 November 1909) He was in his father's 1850 household as "Ross", age 16. He married Arleasa Terry (Arlicia?) in Johnson County, Arkansas on 3 April 1856. She is listed variously as Delia, Lacey, and Arleasa in later censuses. In 1860 Kinchen and two brothers were enumerated consecutively in Johnson County, he listed as Ross Bynum, age 25, with "Delia" and two children. He was in Conway County in 1870 (age 37, his wife given as Lacey) and in Van Buren County in 1880 (age 53, his wife given as Arleasa). He appears in the 1900 census of Cleburne County, Arkansas with his birth date given as January 1823 (his age apparently about ten years too old given earlier censuses.) Oddly, his wife Arleasa was enumerated with their son Harrison Bynum and a Terry sister in Van Buren County in 1900, and identified as his mother.²³¹ In the 1910 census Arleasa is enumerated in Van Buren County as a widow. His children, from censuses, were **Harrison Taylor Bynum** (1857), **Arzilla Ann Bynum** (c1858, Orzilla in 1860 and Ann in 1870 and later Arzilla), **Joseph A. Bynum** (1860), **Andrew Bynum** (c1867), **Jasper Bynum** (1867), **James Bynum** (1871), **George Bynum** (c1872), **Luther Bynum** (c1874), and **Dorcia Bynum** (1879, called Dorsha in 1880).

1.2.1.1.4.3.4. **Eli Bynum** (c1837 – aft1860) He was in his father's 1850 household, age 13, and his brother Kinchen Ross Bynum's household in 1860, age 23.

²³⁰ In 1870 Eliza H. is age 30 and her husband 24. The three older children in the household, though implied to be named Clinton, are named Bynum in later records. The daughter Tennessee of the 1860 census is Missouri in the 1870 census and married in 1873 as Missouri T. Bynum.

²³¹ Also in the household was Arzilla Terry, listed as "aunt", who was Arleasa's sister.

He was not found thereafter. I note, however, that a Pinkney H. Bynum is listed in the same CSA company as both James C. and Kinchen Bynum. It is possible that used a middle name later in life.

- 1.2.1.1.4.3.5. **Paralee Bynum** (c1839 – ?) She was in her father’s 1850 household, age 11, listed as “Paralee” (or perhaps “Faralee”.) She was evidently the Mary T. (or F.?) Bynum, age 15, listed in his 1860 household. In 1870 she was apparently the Parlee Hall, age 30, enumerated in her father’s household with a son William Hall, age 6.
- 1.2.1.1.4.3.6. **Andrew J. Bynum** (April 1842 – aft1900) He appears in his parents’ household in 1850 and 1860, aged 9 and 18. He married in Conway County on 2 April 1865 to Minerva Clementine Qualls. In 1870 he was age 27, head of a Conway County household with wife Clementine. He lived in the part of Conway County which became Faulkner County in 1873, where he appears in the 1880 census, age 38, his wife’s name now given as Minerva C. The 1900 Faulkner County census lists his birth date as above and shows him heading a household of a widowed daughter-in-law named Martha S. Bynum. The censuses suggest children named **Margaret E. Bynum** (c1866), **Mary Ellen Bynum** (c1868), **James F. Bynum** (c1871), and **Henry C. Bynum** (c1875).
- 1.2.1.1.4.3.7. **William Washington Bynum** (c1843 – 16 September 1862) He is in William Bynum’s household in 1850 as William, age 6, and in 1860 as Washington, age 13(sic). He seems likely to be the W. W. Bynum, age 18, who enlisted in a Conway County CSA company on 5 March 1862 and died of disease on 16 September 1862.²³²
- 1.2.1.1.4.4. **Winifred Bynum** ? (c1810 – aft1880) A daughter of Benjamin Bynum may have married Kinchen Ross. On 13 February 1832 Sally Bynum (apparently Benjamin Bynum’s widow) made a deed of gift to her nephews John R. Ross, Mathew M. Ross, and Luke Ward Ross, the children of Kinchen Ross. Whether this kinship existed because Kinchen Ross had married Sally’s sister or her husband’s sister, or whether Kinchen Ross was her brother, is unknown.

Whatever his relationship to the family of Benjamin Bynum, it must

²³² Company G. 31st Arkansas Regt roster online at <http://www.couchgenweb.com/civilwar/31stcog.html>

have been a close one, for two of Benjamin's children (Eli Bynum and William Bynum) both named sons after him. Kinchen Ross, born about 1802 in North Carolina, appears adjacent William and Enoch Bynum in the 1830 census. Kinchen Ross was still in McNairy County in 1850 when he was listed as a Baptist minister. His wife's name in 1850 and thereafter was Winny, though whether she was the mother of the three children is unknown. He claimed land in Arkansas beginning in 1856²³³, moved there with William Bynum, and in 1860 and 1870 is enumerated in Conway County, Arkansas as a Minister of God. In 1880 Winnie Ross is head of household in Conway County, age 70. Censuses show children named Marion (possibly Kinchen Marion), Ward, Kiza, William, Betsy, James H., Martha, Jonathan A., Nancy T., Elias Martin, Samuel Walker (listed as Samuel G. W. in 1860), and Mathew Ross.

Whether Kinchen Ross was related to the widow Mary Ross who married Enoch Bynum is unknown. [I also note that some researchers have been intrigued by the reported marriage of a Kinchen Bynum and Cynthia Ross in 1801 in Granville County, North Carolina. However, the groom's name was actually "Byrum", as he appears on numerous occasions in later records as "Byrum".]

1.2.1.1.5. **William Bynum** (c1780 - ?) William Bynum Sr. had two males under 16 in his 1790 household, one of whom was perhaps Benjamin Bynum. His 1800 household included a male aged 16-26. This son appears to be William Bynum Jr. William Bynum, either father or son, was a witness to deeds by Jesse Bynum in Pendleton District in 1802 and early 1804. Late in 1804 we find a "William Bynum Jr." witnessing a deed from John Bynum to Benjamin Bynum.²³⁴ Thereafter, there may have been only one William Bynum in Pendleton. On 20 January 1807 we find a William Bynum and wife Elizabeth Bynum selling to Joseph Glover 128 acres on Rice's Creek that had been purchased in 1801.²³⁵ (It is not clear whether this was William Sr. with a new wife, or William Jr., no longer needing the "Jr." because his father was dead or elsewhere.) There is no further record of a William Bynum in Pendleton. He may have migrated with his brothers into Tennessee, where the 1812 tax list for Franklin County includes John Bynum, George Glover, and a "William Binon."²³⁶ There is no clear sign of him thereafter, either in the 1820 Tennessee census or the 1830 Alabama census. Though we have no census record suggesting children, he seems an obvious candidate to have fathered one or more of the Bynums covered in Chapter 7.

1.2.1.1.6. **Rebecca Bynum** ? (c1770 – 4 February 1851) According to a 1921 biographical sketch of George Powell, he was the son of Rebecca Bynum and James Powell.²³⁷ George Powell, who authored an early Blount County history and was presumably

²³³ Cert. No. 8957 (1856), 10395 (1859), and 16875 (1860) all in Conway County.

²³⁴ Pendleton Deed Book H, p481. William Bynum (no "Jr.") proved the deed three months later.

²³⁵ Pendleton Deed Book I, p22

²³⁶ I have seen two different transcriptions of this tax list. One contains this name and the other does not.

²³⁷ History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography, Thomas M. Owen, comp. (1921), Vol. 4, p?

the original source, was also said to be the grandson of John and Alice Brewer Powell, and great-grandson of John and Mary Cromwell Powell. He was further said to have been born in Pendleton District, South Carolina in 1794. It isn't clear whether she married before or after the 1790 census, but a James Powell who fits the profile is listed in the 1790 Chatham County census not far from William Bynum.²³⁸ They perhaps married after the 1790 census, for the 1800 Pendleton census lists James Powell with two male and three female children, all under 10, he and his wife both 26-45. Both James and Rebecca Powell survived to be enumerated in the Blount County 1850 census, which gives her age as 80, born in North Carolina. James and Rebecca Powell are both buried in the Old Mt. Moriah cemetery, though no gravestones exist. Her date of death is variously suggested as both 1850 and 1851, although her presence in the 1850 census favors the latter. Records of James Powell's estate indicate three sons, George, Green and Gray, and seven daughters.

Rebecca Bynum was probably the daughter of William Bynum, based largely on proximity and the lifelong association between James Powell and William Bynum's sons. However, it is possible she was the daughter of James Bynum (see 2.1.2.1 below). That possibility seems less likely, for it requires that we explain her whereabouts in the 1790 census, and produce an explanation for a marriage in Chatham or Pendleton at a time when James Bynum was elsewhere.

1.2.1.2. James Bynum (c1725? – 1790s?) On 31 January 1757 James Bynum sold to John Bynum, both of Edgecombe County, 300 acres “where Edward Tatum now lives” on the north side of Fishing Creek.²³⁹ How he acquired this land is unclear, but this seems to be the first mention of him.²⁴⁰ His presumed brother William Bynum, by then of Orange County, sold him 100 acres which may have been a part of this 300 acres, described as where James Bynum then lived, on 8 October 1761.²⁴¹ (The land William Bynum sold to Nanny Bynum on the same day was also described as part of the land on which James Bynum then lived, and James Bynum witnessed that deed. Edward and Peter Tatum witnessed both deeds.) Three years later, on 22 February 1764, James Bynum sold that 100 acres to Eustace Daniel.²⁴²

It seems likely that James Bynum was married to Rebecca Tatum, daughter of Nathaniel Tatum. Nathaniel Tatum, a witness to William Bynum Sr.'s will, left a will himself dated 9 November 1750 and proved a few months later in February 1750/51, dividing his plantation on Fishing Creek equally among his five children, Edward, Nathaniel, Peter, Jesse, and

²³⁸ Chatham County 1790 census, p220 James Powell 1-0-2.

²³⁹ Halifax County Deed Book 6, p149. The date in the deed is 21 June, but it was proved in February court making it likely that the date was mistranscribed when the clerk copied the deed. The calendar change to the Gregorian calendar had occurred five years earlier.

²⁴⁰ The land was described as being adjacent John Parrish and Thomas Drake, as was the land he bought from William Bynum four years later. Further, his presumed uncle James Bynum was living several miles away, and (unlike this James Bynum) could not sign his name.

²⁴¹ Edgecombe County Deed Book 1 (sometimes designated E1), p217. The 300 acres James Bynum sold to John Bynum and the two parcels, totaling 300 acres, which William Bynum sold in 1761 have almost identical descriptions. It appears that William Bynum somehow acquired the same 300 acres. A plausible scenario is the John Bynum was the person who died in 1761; if he were unmarried, his eldest brother would have inherited the land.

²⁴² Edgecombe County Deed Book C, p164. It's not clear whether the buyer's surname was “Davis” or “Daniel” or “Daniels”.

Rebecca, effective after the death of his wife Elizabeth Tatum.²⁴³ The plantation was apparently the 200 acres he had purchased in 1742, and it appears that one of the sons (evidently Jesse) had died by 1764 and the property was split four ways rather than five. On 21 January 1764 James Bynum and Peter Tatum both sold 50 acres, perhaps this inheritance, to Edward Tatum.²⁴⁴ I also note the later presence of Edward and Peter Tatum in Chatham County.

By 18 April 1767 James Bynum was “of Orange County” when he bought 450 acres in what would later become Chatham County from William Picket.²⁴⁵ James Bynum was one of the famous Regulators, militant agitators against local government corruption.²⁴⁶ In September 1770, he was successfully sued for slander by Colonel Edmund Fanning²⁴⁷, perhaps the most corrupt and hated local official in the area, who obtained a judgment for £5:6s at the Superior Court in Hillsborough. At the same court session, he was a participant in the “Hillsborough riot” in which the Regulators marched into the courthouse “shouting, hallooing, and making a great tumult in the streets”, seized the courthouse, beat several officials, burned Fanning’s house, and conducted their own court in defiance of the King. On 11 March 1771, the Newbern District grand jury presented an indictment against “*a number of unthinking and deluded people, inhabitants of the county of Orange and of the neighboring counties... under the influence and direction of several wicked, seditious, evil designing, and disaffected persons have assumed to themselves the title of Regulators...*” one of whom was “James Binnum”.²⁴⁸ The indictment specifically referred to about a third of the men who, on 24 and 25 September 1770, participated or led the riot at Hillsborough. Ralph McNair²⁴⁹, who would later seize James Bynum’s land, was a King’s witness against the Regulators. Two months earlier, the General Assembly passed a “Riot Act” authorizing military force against future Regulator insurrections. It is likely that James Bynum was one of the estimated 2,000 Regulators who participated in the disastrous Battle of Alamance in Orange County two months later, on 16 May 1771, a confrontation viewed by many as effectively the first battle of the Revolutionary War in the south. Following the battle, Governor Tryon offered clemency for any Regulator who would lay down their arms and submit to his authority. Within six weeks, an astounding 6,409 men did so.

Chatham County was formed from Orange County on 1 April 1771, and one of its first recorded deeds is a deed of gift from John Hatley Jr., a neighbor of both James and William Bynum, on 27 January 1772 of some household goods “*for and in consideration of the love, good will and affection that I have and do bear towards my loving friend Elizabeth Bynum, daughter of James Bynum and Rebecca.*”²⁵⁰ The story behind this deed is tantalizingly

²⁴³ Original Will filed in Secretary of State Records, NC Archives.

²⁴⁴ Halifax County Deed Book 8, p434. (The James Bynum deed)

²⁴⁵ Chatham County Deed Book A, p261 (the sale of the land refers to the earlier purchase).

²⁴⁶ The movement was largely caused by a variety of practices, including excessive fees charged by local officials and the use of tax collections to finance what residents viewed as unnecessary projects outside the county. Orange County at this time was effectively isolated in nearly every sense from the seat of North Carolina government far to the east in New Bern. Thus the Regulator movement was to a great extent a reflection of this isolation from the planter aristocracy of the east.

²⁴⁷ Edmund Fanning was the General Assembly representative from Orange County, a judge, the County Registrar of Deeds, and Commissioner of Hillsborough. He fled North Carolina in 1771, was a Tory officer in the revolution, and eventually became a General in the British Army.

²⁴⁸ Colonial Records of North Carolina, Vol. 8, p531.

²⁴⁹ Ralph McNair, an Orange County merchant and member of the General Assembly, was a Tory who left North Carolina during the Revolution.

²⁵⁰ Chatham County Deed Book A, p61.

mysterious, though it probably is related in some way to James Bynum's legal troubles. (I note that a gift to a child would have prevented the goods from being attached for the debts of the parent.) It was apparently the same James Bynum who appeared on the September 1772 Chatham County militia roster of Elisha Cain's company.²⁵¹

On 16 September 1773, sheriff Elisha Cain sold James Bynum's 450 acres to Ralph McNair.²⁵² According to this record, Ralph McNair had obtained a debt judgment against James Bynum in April 1761 for £110, on which he defaulted, and the sheriff held a sale on 12 October 1772 at which McNair was the high bidder at a bit over £78. The land is described as the land James Bynum had purchased in 1767, and was similarly described a month later when McNair resold the land for £150. The last record of James Bynum in Chatham County is his witness, along with James Bell, of a deed on 10 December 1774, after which he disappears from the North Carolina records.²⁵³ Later references are to James Bynum, the son of Luke Bynum, who begins to appear in Chatham County records in 1791.

What became of him and his family is something of a mystery, but one with a plausible answer. The majority of Regulators in Orange County, having failed miserably to effect reform in the local government and (in many cases) being subject to prosecution, left the colony within a few years of the Battle at Alamance. It is a plausible theory that James Bynum may have migrated to Wilkes County, Georgia, where we know his nephew (and perhaps his brother) was living in 1777, and where several other Chatham County neighbors relocated. Noting that Wilkes County and the Ninety-Six District (later Abbeville District) of South Carolina were separated from one another by the Savannah River, he may have later crossed the river into Abbeville County of Ninety-Six District, South Carolina where a James Bynum had several plats for land on the Savannah River in 1786, 1787, 1790, and 1798.²⁵⁴ He therefore was probably the "James Binom" who appeared as a single head of household in the 1790 census of Abbeville County adjacent to his presumed son "Jesse Binom". He was not in the 1800 census and had apparently died in 1798 or 1799. If any records of an estate exist, they were not located.

1.2.1.2.1. **Elizabeth Bynum** (? – ?) Beyond the 1772 deed, no further record was found. It would seem that a child old enough to make use of a bed and furniture would have been in her teens. However, the deed of gift from Hatley may have been intended to her parents, and deeded to her as a legal device. Anything titled in the child's name would have been exempt from attachment to satisfy the debts of the father. Given James Bynum's legal troubles, it is thus quite possible that his daughter was quite young at the time.

1.2.1.2.2. **Jesse Bynum** (c1762 – 1837) There is certainly a highly plausible case, if not a circumstantially proven one, that James Bynum's son was the Jesse Bynum of Blount County, Alabama who was identified in 1916 by Jasper Bynum as a

²⁵¹ Original muster rolls in NC Archives, reproduced in Colonial Soldiers Of The South 1732-1774, Murtie June Clark. Although this would seem to conflict with his Regulator activity, I would note that militia service was compulsory and that Orange and Chatham County's militia was largely sympathetic to the Regulator cause.

²⁵² Chatham County Deed Book A, p261.

²⁵³ Chatham County Deed Book B, p13.

²⁵⁴ South Carolina Plats, Volume 27, p78; 15, p310; 16, p598; 44, p341; 19, p425.

“relative” of the grandsons of James Bynum’s brother William Bynum.²⁵⁵ (For what it’s worth, I note that he named his eldest son James and a younger daughter Rebecca.) In particular, note that his elder children all give their birthplace as South Carolina in later censuses, suggesting that Jesse was in that state by 1786, several years prior to any other Chatham County Bynums.

He is evidently the Jesse Bynum who is adjacent to James Bynum in the 1790 census of Abbeville District, South Carolina with a household of a single male and two females. In 1800 he was still in Abbeville with two sons and two daughters, a household precisely matching the Jesse Bynum later in Blount County, Alabama.²⁵⁶ He does not appear in Abbeville in 1810, having moved across the county line to join his cousins in Pendleton District. On 1 November 1802 Jesse Bynum bought 120 acres on Wolf Creek from his nephew Jesse Tatum, with William Bynum a witness.²⁵⁷ In November 1808 he bought 113 acres adjoining, styling himself “Senior” apparently to differentiate himself from his younger cousin of the same name. He appears in the 1810 Pendleton census as the older of the two Jesse Bynums, with a household consistent in makeup and slaveholding to the prior census.²⁵⁸ His children through Green Bynum all give their birthplace as South Carolina in censuses, suggesting that Jesse may have remained in Pendleton and moved directly into Alabama without an intermediate stop in Tennessee. No record was found of his sale of his Pendleton land, but he entered land in Blount County, Alabama in 1818.²⁵⁹

Jesse Bynum appears to have had two wives and two sets of children. The identity of his wives has been confused by Mrs. Howard’s 1958 book, which states that “*he was married before coming to Alabama to Jane Benefield*”.²⁶⁰ This seems clearly to be an error, apparently combining the given name and surname of two different wives. (Mrs. Howard’s book also calls Pheraby his “only daughter” though he clearly had several.) Jasper Bynum, writing in 1916, identified Jesse’s wife only as “Jane” and supplied no surname.²⁶¹

Jesse Bynum’s first wife and the mother of his eldest children was named Sarah, not Jane. The Bible of Daniel Murphree and Pheraby Bynum, Jesse’s eldest daughter, notes the birth on 6 March 1798 of her sister “*Marthy Bynum the daughter of Jesse Bynum and Sarah his wife.*”²⁶² Indeed, we have a deed dated 5

²⁵⁵ Historical Sketches of the Bynum Family, Jasper E. Bynum (The Southern Democrat, 1916, 1958, reprinted 1978), p62.

These are sketches written for a local newspaper and organized in 1916 into one volume.

²⁵⁶ 1800 census Abbeville County: Jessey Bynum 02010-11010-6.

²⁵⁷ Pendleton (Anderson) County Deed Book H, p422. (Pendleton’s deed books were inherited by Anderson County, and are designated as Anderson County deed books.)

²⁵⁸ Pendleton District 1810 census, p292: Jesse Binum 10201-11100-5 Note that in 1800 he was the only Bynum who owned slaves, enumerated with 6. In this census he is the largest slaveholder among the Pendleton Bynums with 5.

²⁵⁹ Northeast Alabama Settlers, Vol. 5, includes Jesse Bynum as entering land (along with several others) in Township 12, Range 2 East in 1818. Note that I did not search sufficiently far in the Pendleton deed index to find deeds after 1810 or so.

²⁶⁰ Genealogy of the Bynum Family, Mary Lou Boazman Howard, ed. (The Southern Democrat, 1958, reprinted 1978), p221. (This is called “Volume II” as a companion to the Jasper E. Bynum book.)

²⁶¹ Bynum, p62.

²⁶² Bible in the possession of Paul Murphree of Oneonta, Alabama in 1979, who (along with June Taylor Murphree) provided a transcript. According to the Bible, Daniel Murphree married Pheraby Bynum, daughter of James Bynum, on 16 September

January 1784 from Jesse and Sarah Ann Bynum of Abbeville District, South Carolina for 100 acres on the Savannah River “*granted to Henry Bedenfield 22 January 1759, and by said Bedenfield's death fell to his son and by his son's death fell to said Sarah Ann which is married to said Jesse Bynum.*”²⁶³ Whether Sarah Ann Bedenfield was Henry’s daughter or granddaughter is unclear.²⁶⁴ Since his surname is variously spelled “Bedenfield” and “Benefield”, this is surely the source of the Benefield legend in Blount County. Jesse’s wife was Sarah Bedenfield from 1784 through at least 1798 when the daughter Martha was born. She was apparently still alive for the 1800 census, when a female 26-45 was in his household, but dead by the 1810 census when there were no females over 26 in the household. Sarah Ann Bedenfield thus seems to have been the mother of the first six children listed below.

It is possible that Jesse was briefly married to a wife named Nancy, for the obituary of the seventh child, Nancy Foust, calls her the daughter of Jesse and Nancy Bynum (see below). His final wife was evidently Jane, whose surname is unknown. He must have married her in Pendleton District sometime after the 1810 census, for Jesse Bynum’s next set of children seem to have been born between late 1813 and 1822. I note that there is a significant gap in the birth dates between the sixth and seventh child, of about nine years. Thus we have six children born between 1786 and 1801 and another six children born between 1810 and 1822, which seems an obvious indication of two wives (and perhaps three). Whoever she was, Jane was dead by the 1830 census.²⁶⁵

Jasper Bynum’s 1916 sketches mention Jesse Bynum in two places. In a sketch of his son “Silver Jimmie” Bynum, he writes that “*Jesse Bynum and his wife, whose name was Jane, were born in North Carolina in 1775 (sic).*”²⁶⁶ About his son Eli Bynum, he writes “*Eli had five brothers and two sisters. The brothers’ names were James, Tapley, Stephen, William and Green...*” and adds that one of the sisters was “Feraby”, wife of Daniel Murphree.²⁶⁷ The 1800, 1810, and 1830 censuses suggest a total of six sons and six daughters, the same number named in his estate records. Jesse Bynum was dead by 4 May 1837 when his son-in-law Caleb Murphree qualified as administrator. A lengthy set of estate records in 1837 and a final distribution in 1846, name the following children.²⁶⁸

1.2.1.2.2.1. **Pheraby Bynum** (30 January 1786 – 18 January 1873) She married Daniel Murphree (1781-1851) on 16 September 1802 in Pendleton District, South Carolina. Daniel Murphree kept a family Bible,

1802. The entry for Martha Bynum may have been occasioned by her marriage to Caleb Murphree. I note that the transcript of this Bible in [Alabama Records](#) is incomplete.

²⁶³ Ninety-Six District (Abbeville) Deed Book V-5, pp416.

²⁶⁴ Under South Carolina’s succession law of the time, Sarah Ann could have inherited only if she were the only living daughter of either Henry Bedenfield or of his son. A daughter of Henry would inherit from her brother if he was an only son without children of his own, and if Sarah were his only sibling. A daughter of the son would inherit if she were the only child. In no case could a widow inherit. South Carolina did not permit a widow to inherit land until 1791.

²⁶⁵ 1830 Blount County census, p4: Jesse Bynum 011100001-002.

²⁶⁶ Bynum, p62.

²⁶⁷ Bynum, p73.

²⁶⁸ Probate records were summarized by a correspondent from Blount County Probate Court Minutes 1837-1845, pp1-16, pp22-3, p211, and Probate Court Minutes 1845-1851, pp19-26.

which named his full-blood siblings and much information on his own family.²⁶⁹ According to his own record, he married Pheraby Bynum on 16 September 1802. Daniel and Pheraby are enumerated in the 1810 census of Pendleton District (adjacent her father), and the 1830-1850 census of Blount County. Daniel left a will in Blount County, dated 3 March 1851 and proved 14 April 1851, naming only six children, but estate records list eight plus the widow. All eight of the children were also legatees of his father Solomon Murphree's estate. Both he and Pheraby are buried in the old Mt. Moriah cemetery in Blount County. The children were Solomon Murphree (28 Aug 1805), Jesse Murphree (13 Jan 1806), James Murphree (28 May 1808), Barzilla Murphree (13 Apr 1811), Caleb Murphree (16 Dec 1812), Martha Murphree (9 Apr 1815, wife of Thomas B. Staton), Levi Murphree (12 Aug 1817), and William Bynum Murphree (6 Dec 1820)

1.2.1.2.2.2. **James Bynum** (c1787 – 1856) Jasper Bynum called him “Silver Jimmie”, and devoted several pages to him, his wife Delilah Murphree and his children.²⁷⁰ He is enumerated in the Blount County censuses of 1830 and 1840 as James Bynum “Sr.”²⁷¹ In 1850 he is age 63, but in 1860 his widow Delilah was head of a household including the four youngest children. Delilah was likely the female aged 60-70 in her son Toliver's household in the 1866 state census, but was not evident in 1870. Note that the four younger sons all died in the Civil War. James Bynum died intestate by 26 September 1856 when his widow Delilah and son James were administrators.²⁷² The estate records name five sons and six daughters, just as Jasper E. Bynum related.

1.2.1.2.2.2.1. **Rebecca Bynum** (16 April 1821 – 24 December 1846) She married Bailey Barton Murphree on 21 September 1843, and had two children: James Thomas Murphree and Sarah Ann Murphree. Rebecca apparently died from complications of childbirth, as her death date is said to be nine days after the birth date of her daughter Sally.²⁷³ Bailey B. Murphree was in the 1850 census with his next wife, Nancy McNeill, and both children. Rebecca's children, James and Sarah Murphree, were heirs of her father in 1856.

1.2.1.2.2.2.2. Sarah Bynum (c1823 – 1874) She was the wife of Drewry Bynum, matching Jasper Bynum's

²⁶⁹ Owned by Paul Murphree of Oneonta, Alabama in 1979, who provided a synopsis. Note that the published version which appears in Alabama Records, Vol. 204, pp92-93 is incomplete.

²⁷⁰ Bynum, pp62-66.

²⁷¹ Blount County census, 1830, p18: James Bynum Sr. 0000001-211001. 1840, p100: Jas Bynum Sr. 22000001-1122001.

²⁷² Estate records summarized by correspondents.

²⁷³ Howard, p221.

recollection. (son of John Bynum and Betsy Clowdus – reference his number.)

- 1.2.1.2.2.2.3. **Syrena Bynum** (c1824 – bef1850) According to Jasper Bynum, she was born in 1824 and never married. She was evidently dead before the 1850 census, and was not mentioned as an heir of her father in 1856.
- 1.2.1.2.2.2.4. **Dicy Bynum** (22 April 1828 – 24 September 1874) Jasper Bynum wrote that she was born in 1826 and married Jimmie Hallmark. She was age 24 in her parents' household in 1850 and married James Murphree Hallmark, a widower with several children, on 4 December 1859. Her husband died in 1866 leaving Dicy with stepchildren and three children of her own: Seaborn A., Barnett Ellis, and Mary Ann.²⁷⁴
- 1.2.1.2.2.2.5. **Pheraby Bynum** (c1828 – c1870) She was age 22 in her parents' household in 1850, and age 28 and 43 in the 1860 and 1870 censuses. She married Elijah J. Morton (son of Joshua Morton and Edith Bynum), apparently shortly after 1850.²⁷⁵ Censuses show children named Serena A., James E., Seaborn K., Elizabeth D., a son E. T., and daughter M. L. Pheraby was alive for the 1870 census, but Elijah Morton remarried to a widow, Rebecca Ellis, on 11 October 1871.
- 1.2.1.2.2.2.6. **Toliver Bynum** (21 September 1831 – 21 January 1914) Jasper Bynum gives his wife as Sarah Stephens whom he married "about 1860" and lists six children. He married Sarah Ann Stephens on 6 December 1855 and is listed adjacent his mother in the 1860 Blount County census. He appears in censuses through 1910 and the 1907 Alabama Confederate census confirms his birth date. Toliver and his wife are buried in the Lebanon Cemetery in Blount County, as are several of their children. A brief obituary appeared in the 29 January 1914 edition of *The Southern Democrat*. Jasper Bynum's work, censuses, and other records give his children as **Martha J. Bynum** (wife of Elias Council Bynum, also recorded as Martha A.), **Levi Seaborn Bynum**, **Nancy Adeline Bynum** (wife of Perry Bynum), **Kate**

²⁷⁴ Her birth and death dates, and the children, are from The Wilson, Hallmark, Hendricks, Hewitt Families, Barnett F. Wilson, p13, and from correspondence with Mr. Wilson.

²⁷⁵ The Blount County marriage book covering the period 1845-1852 is missing. She was definitely married by 1856.

Bynum (wife of Stephen M. Allgood, also listed variously as Mary C., Carry Ann, and Caryann), **Asenath Vianna Bynum** (wife of John F. Foster), and **James Tapley Bynum**.

1.2.1.2.2.2.7. **Elizabeth Bynum** (Feb 1833 – 1901) Jasper Bynum wrote that she married John (sic) Young and then John Plemons, and had three children by each husband.²⁷⁶ She was age 17 in 1850, and seems to be the Elizabeth Bynum who married Reuben M. Young on 15 June 1857. In 1860 she, age 35, and Reuben are enumerated with a daughter Thilitha(?) Ann. Young apparently died and Elizabeth remarried to a widower John C. Plemons (whose name is often recorded as Clemons) on 26 November 1865. The 1870 and 1880 censuses suggest her children were a female “L.” (Thilitha?), Joseph, and James Bailey Young, and Delilah E., Mary J., and Minta M. Plemons.²⁷⁷ Elizabeth’s age was 34 and 46 in 1870 and 1880, and 67 in 1900 when the family was in the Marshall County, Alabama census, her birth date recorded as above.

1.2.1.2.2.2.8. **Riley Bynum** (c1835 – 1863) He was age 14 in 1850 and age 24 in 1860. He married Talitha Waid (Wade) on 20 May 1858 in Blount County, and is listed in 1860 with a son James. According to Jasper Bynum, Riley was killed in the war in 1863 and had two sons, Sylvester and Hamilton.²⁷⁸ Riley Bynum is buried in the confederate cemetery in Chattanooga, Tennessee (as a soldier of Company I, 1st Alabama Cavalry) apparently having died at or after the battle of Murphreesboro. The widow received a pension for his service.²⁷⁹ She is in the 1866 state census and the 1870 census of Blount County, and the 1880 census of Etowah County. The two sons were, from later records, **James Sylvester Bynum** (c1859) and **William Hampton Bynum** (1861) whom Jasper Bynum mistakenly called Hamilton.²⁸⁰ The widow apparently had two children out of wedlock, as the 1880 census enumerates a son Nebraska, age 7, and a

²⁷⁶ Bynum, p64.

²⁷⁷ Mrs. Howard’s book identifies this daughter as the “Matilda” Young who married Reuben V. Hood on 6 May 1875 in Blount County.

²⁷⁸ Bynum, p

²⁷⁹ Alabama pension 32178.

²⁸⁰ His daughter Gertrude Bynum Porter, through her daughter Emily Porter, confirmed his middle name in 1985. (She was 90.)

daughter Kansas, age 10 months, in her household.

1.2.1.2.2.2.9. **Bailey B. Bynum** (c1837 – 6 July 1863) He was age 13 in 1850 and age 23 in 1860. He married Eliza Jane Bynum (daughter of 2.1.1.2.3.5 James Bynum and Catherine Prator) on 20 December 1860 in Blount County. According to CSA records, he enlisted at age 24 on 4 February 1862 and died of fever at Macon, Mississippi on 6 July 1862. His pay was claimed by the widow on 12 May 1863.²⁸¹ She remarried to Green B. Glover (grandson of George Glover and 2.1.1.2.2 Rebecca Bynum) on 27 July 1865, and by him had eight children.²⁸² According to Jasper Bynum, Bailey and Jane had one child, evidently the daughter named **Melcena Adaline Bynum** (c1861), who later appears in Greenberry Glover's household. Between 1870 and 1880, the Glovers moved to Ellis County, Texas where Eliza Jane Bynum Glover appears in censuses from 1880 through 1910.

1.2.1.2.2.2.10. **Delilah Bynum** (c1838 – c1864) Jasper Bynum wrote that she was born in 1839 and was engaged to marry Levi Murphree when the war broke out, but died of typhoid fever before her fiancé returned from service.²⁸³ She was aged 12 in 1850 and 22 in 1860.

1.2.1.2.2.2.11. **Seaborn Bynum** (c1839 – c1863) Jasper Bynum wrote that Seaborn, born in 1840, and his brother James, born in 1841, both died in CSA service in 1863.²⁸⁴ Seaborn was apparently born in time to be enumerated in his father's 1840 census household, and was age 10 in 1850 and age 20 in 1860.

1.2.1.2.2.2.12. **James Bynum** (c1841 – c1863) See above. He was age 8 in 1850 and 18 in 1860. He and Seaborn may have served in the same unit, the 49th Alabama Infantry.

1.2.1.2.2.3. **William Bynum** (c1794 – c1863) Jasper Bynum identified a son of Jesse Bynum as William Bynum (see above), and separately identified a William Bynum, who seems to be the same person, as a “distant relative” of his father, who was born about 1790 and “was

²⁸¹ CSA records courtesy of Patsy Ford Childs.

²⁸² Bynum, p40 mentions only that “Greenberry Glover”, son of Isaac Glover, married Jane Bynum and moved to Texas in 1870. It's not clear whether Jasper Bynum recognized Jane as a widow.

²⁸³ Bynum, p64.

²⁸⁴ Bynum, p66.

about seventy years old when the Civil War broke out . He was very much opposed to the war and would boldly speak his union sentiments and persisted in his views. But as he was too old to fight, he had to remain quietly at home. However, a company of home guard cavalry arrested him and carried him to Ashville jail. While on the way some one struck him on the head with a gun, fracturing his skull. He spent the night in jail, but as he was fatally injured, the doctor recommended that he be carried home where he died the next day.”²⁸⁵ Jasper Bynum, who gives no information on his family, seems to have overestimated his age, as the Blount County census gives his age as 56 in 1850, and 65 in 1860. He was aged 30-40 in 1830, and 50-60 in 1840.²⁸⁶ William Bynum, as heir of Jesse Bynum was resident in Blount County 1837-1846, and so must have been this person. His first wife is said to have been Mary Brown (on what evidence I don’t know), and was apparently alive for the 1840 census. William remarried to Cynthia Hallmark on 18 November 1841 in Blount County, and had the four youngest children shown below. It’s uncertain exactly when he died, but his widow Cynthia appears as head of household in the 1866 state census. William Bynum’s extensive probate records are posted online, from the appointment of an administrator on 31 October 1866 through a final land distribution after the death of the widow on 1900.²⁸⁷ These identify seven children. At least two, perhaps four, others apparently predeceased their father without heirs of their own.

1.2.1.2.2.3.1. **Jesse Bynum** (c1816 – ?) He married Hannah Serena Easley in Blount County on 7 September 1843, and had two children before she died. Her two children, Elijah and Sarah, were legatees of her grandfather Solomon Murphree’s estate in 1857. Jesse then married Serena Cornelius in time to appear in the 1850 census with one additional child. Jesse appears in the 1850 through 1860 censuses, aged 34 and 43 respectively, with children Elijah, Sarah, Nancy, Disa, Arzella, Wiley, and Louisa E. His father’s estate records suggest he was alive in 1867 but dead by 1874. His widow is in the 1880 Fayette County census with additional children James A. and Andrew L., and in the 1900 Marion County census. The 1900 distribution of the remaining estate of Jesse’s father names his heirs as Stryder Bynum, Wylie Bynum, Andy Bynum, Dicy Tuck, Nancy Wadsworth, Adeline Ballard, Arzilla Musgrave,

²⁸⁵ Bynum, p68.

²⁸⁶ William Bynum census records in Blount County: 1830 p4 1120010001-110001, 1840, p100 10111001-0010101. The older male in 1830 is unknown. In 1840 he was enumerated as William Bynum “Sr”.

²⁸⁷ Courtesy of Don Bynum, who transcribed and posted 32 pages of hem at:

<http://home.hiwaay.net/~bobwonda/files/miscellaneous/probateminutes/records/WmBynum6Probate.pdf>

Louisa Barnes, and Sarah Ballard.

- 1.2.1.2.2.3.2. **Elijah Bynum** (c 1820? – 1860s) He was deceased by January 1867, when his father’s estate records list his heirs as minor children Isabella, Cobb, Eli, and Ara Elizabeth “residence unknown.” The four children are apparently listed in Fayette County in 1860 (as children of Letta “Pinyon”) along with another child Calvin.
- 1.2.1.2.2.3.3. **Mary Bynum** (1818 – 1875) She was the wife of Joshua T. Smith, the administrator of her father’s estate. According to the 1907 Confederate census information posted online, he married Mary Bynum on 6 September 1842, and married again to Tressie Fletcher on 24 November 1875.²⁸⁸ Oddly, he claimed to be Captain of the Blount County home guard, the unit Jasper E. Bynum wrote was responsible for William Bynum’s death. Mary Bynum Smith is buried in the Old Mt. Moriah Cemetery, with just the years of birth and death, as above. Six of her children (one deceased) were heirs in the 1900 estate distribution.
- 1.2.1.2.2.3.4. **Elizabeth Bynum** (c1824 – ?) She was the wife of Daniel Glover (son of George Glover and **2.1.1.2.2** Rebecca Bynum) who appears in the 1850 and 1860 censuses of Blount County, with Elizabeth’s age given as 25 and 35, and with children William, Sarah (called Mary in 1860), George, Mary, and John. By an 1867 estate record they were “of Tennessee”, and she appears in the 1870 census of Hardin County, Tennessee with Sarah, George, Mary Jane, and John (William having been killed in the Civil War.) The 1880 census of Wayne County, Tennessee shows Elizabeth Glover, age 56, living with her daughter Sarah A. Kretch. Elizabeth was deceased by the 1900 estate distribution, which mentions only George Glover and Sally (Kretch) as her heirs. Jasper Bynum mentions Daniel Glover in passing, as “*born in 1815. He married but I do not know whom... he died more than sixty years ago.*”²⁸⁹
- 1.2.1.2.2.3.5. **Caleb Bynum** (c1827 – 1850s) He is in the 1850 Blount census, age 22, with a wife Elizabeth and children Alva (5), George (2), and Jane (3 months).

²⁸⁸ See <http://home.hiwaay.net/~bobwonda/files/civilwarcompanies/miscellaneoussoldiers/su.html>

²⁸⁹ Bynum, p39.

He probably died no long thereafter, as there evidently were no more children. His widow in is the 1860 census of Fayette County, Alabama and in 1880 and thereafter is in Lee County, Mississippi. In 1867, his father's administrator listed only the son Alva as an heir.

- 1.2.1.2.2.3.6. **Thomas Bynum** (c1834 – 1850s) He was in the 1850 census, age 17, and apparently in the 1855 state census household, but died before his father's estate was probated.
- 1.2.1.2.2.3.7. **Alva Bynum** (c1842 – 1860s) He was aged 10 and 18, respectively in his father's 1850-60 households (listed as "dumb" in 1860). He is not mentioned in the estate records, and apparently predeceased his father.
- 1.2.1.2.2.3.8. **James H. W. Bynum** (March 1843 – aft1880) He was aged 7 and 17 in his father's 1850 and 1860 households, and (as James H. W. Bynum) married Feba A. Hays on 29 October 1865 and is in the 1870 Etowah County and 1880 Winston County censuses with wife Phoebe no children. He is probably the James W. Bynum in the 1900 census of Blount County with a new wife named Artilis (married 3 years) and no children.
- 1.2.1.2.2.3.9. **Pheraby Bynum** (c1844 – c1864) She was Margaret, age 5, in 1850 but Pheraby, age 15, in 1860. As Feraby Bynum, she married Jesse B. Bynum (son of Solomon Bynum [see insert](#)) on 1 October 1863 in Blount County. According to Jasper Bynum, she was his second wife and "*after he had been married about one year to his second wife, and while they were on their way to visit his brother, his wife fell into a creek off of a log pulling him in as he was leading her. Jesse made a heroic effort to save her and did not leave her until he was almost drowned himself, but could not rescue her.*"²⁹⁰ She is thought to have died almost immediately after the marriage. Neither she nor any children were mentioned among the heirs of her father in 1867.
- 1.2.1.2.2.3.10. **Sarah Jane Bynum** (21 Oct 1846 – 2 January 1938) She was Sarah, age 4, in 1850 and Jane, age 13 in 1860. As Jane Bynum, she married Alfred Hopper in

²⁹⁰ Bynum, p58.

Blount County on 11 December 1874, and appears in the 1880 Blount census as S. Jane, age 33, with three children and her mother Cynthia Bynum in the household. She was still alive for the 1900 estate distribution, when she was enumerated in the Etowah County, Alabama census as the mother of 7 children, five living. She is said to be buried in the Sauls Cemetery with monument dates as above.

- 1.2.1.2.2.4. **Martha Bynum** (6 March 1798 – aft1880) Daniel Murphree's family Bible contains an entry for the birth of "*Marthy Bynum the daughter of Jesse Bynum and Sarah his wife.*"²⁹¹ She married Caleb Murphree in Blount County on 9 December 1820. She is consistently referred to in her father's estate records as "Patsy." They appear in the 1830-1860 Blount County censuses. Caleb died in 1870 and the widow Martha appears in the censuses of 1870 and 1880. Their children were Mary Ann, Jesse Bynum, Sarah, and Daniel Levi Murphree.
- 1.2.1.2.2.5. **Tapley Bynum** (c1801 – 1837) Tapley appears to have been born shortly after the 1800 census, for only his older brothers were in Jesse Bynum's household in 1800 and Tapley was evidently the male under 10 in the 1810 household. Jasper Bynum mentions him twice: first in passing, as a son of Jesse Bynum who died in 1842 (sic).²⁹² He also mentions him as a "fourth or fifth cousin" of his wife Sinah Glover, daughter of George Glover and [2.1.1.2.2](#) Rebecca Bynum, and writes "*to this union were born three sons and two daughters. The daughters were Nancy, who married William Bynum; and Isabel, the second daughter, who married Tapley Murphree... The sons were Levi, who married a Morton; George, who married Miss Catherine Reneau; and Ellis, who married Miss McAnally. Tapley Bynum... was a Methodist minister... died in 1820 (sic), and his widow, Sinah, married in 1823 (sic), Mr. John Steele. To this union were born two daughters, Tinnie and Jane.*"²⁹³ Tapley is not evident in the 1830 Blount census, unless he was the male aged 15-20 in his father's household. He was apparently the same Tapley Bynum mentioned as a Methodist minister in the mid-1830s.²⁹⁴ His will, dated 30 March 1837 and proved in Blount County on 4 May 1837, names his wife "Sirena" and mentions "my children" but does not name them.²⁹⁵ Both his and his father's estate records, however, name three boys and three girls of Tapley as heirs of the respective estates. The widow is not evident in the 1840 Blount census, but as "Sinna" Bynum remarried to John Steele on 20 July 1841. The 1850 census

²⁹¹ Bible in the possession of Paul Murphree of Oneonta, Alabama in 1979, who provided a transcript. The entry for Martha Bynum may have been occasioned by her marriage to Caleb Murphree.

²⁹² Bynum, p73.

²⁹³ Bynum, p34.

²⁹⁴ [A History of Methodism in Alabama](#), Anson West (1893), p463, 471, 478.

²⁹⁵ [Alabama Records](#), Jones & Gandrud, Vol. 245, pp89.

shows “Serenna”, age 45, and John Steele, with two Steele daughters, Jane and Serenna, and Levi Bynum (age 20) and “Elias” Bynum (age 13) in the household.

- 1.2.1.2.2.5.1. **Nancy Bynum** (2 July 1823 – 14 February 1893)
Tapley Bynum’s estate records show that she was the wife of William Bynum. She had married [2.1.1.2.3.6](#) William Bynum on 19 July 1839. Jasper E. Bynum’s writings confirmed that she married William Bynum, son of John Bynum. See his entry above for their family.
- 1.2.1.2.2.5.2. **Polly Bynum** (c1827 - ?) Polly Bynum was an unmarried minor heir of her father in 1843 but married William R. Chambers in Blount County on 25 July 1844, and thereafter is referred to in the estate records as the wife of William Chambers. She is age 22 in the 1850 Blount census, but was not further traced.
- 1.2.1.2.2.5.3. **Levi Bynum** (c1830 – aft1870) Jasper Bynum mentions him only in passing (see above). Levi was in his mother’s household in 1850, age 20. He married Serena Morton (daughter of Joshua Morton and [2.1.1.2.1.5](#) Edith Bynum) who was a legatee of Solomon Murphree first as Serena Morton, then as the wife of Levi Bynum. By 1860 it was apparently he who was in Collin County, Texas, age 30, enumerated with wife “Sary Ann” and children Isabella (7), Ellis (5), and Eli (1). By 1870 he was in Hardin County, Tennessee, age 40, with wife Sarena and children **Isabella Bynum, Miles E Bynum, Eli B. Bynum, George C. Bynum, Oldy (?) E. Bynum,** and **Sarah A. Bynum** He was not found in 1880.
- 1.2.1.2.2.5.4. **Isabella Bynum** (31 August 1832 – 25 August 1892)
She is alternately called Elizabeth Bynum and Isabel Bynum in her grandfather’s and father’s estate records, then after 1847 is called Isabella Murphree wife of Tapley Murphree. She and her husband are buried in the Antioch Methodist Cemetery in Blount County.
- 1.2.1.2.2.5.5. **George G. Bynum** (1835 – 1866) He is not evident in the 1850 census, but was 14 by 10 November 1851 when he chose Jesse Bynum as his guardian. He apparently married quite young to Catherine Reneau, daughter of **xxxxx** in Blount County on 22 July 1852. The 1860 census shows him, age 25, with

three children: Mary (6), Louisa (4), and Cerene (3). His widow Catherine is in the 1870 and 1880 censuses with additional children. He and his wife (1833-1919) are buried in Blount County's Old Liberty Cemetery. Her obituary in *The Southern Democrat* says she was survived by her son and four daughters.²⁹⁶ The children, from censuses, were six daughters and a son: **Mary J., Lovisa V., Serena R., Artilisa C., William Tapley, L. Adline,** and **Celia J.** Mrs. Howard's book gives the same seven children with some variation in names.²⁹⁷

1.2.1.2.2.5.6. **Jesse Ellis Bynum** (January 1837 – aft1900) He is called both Jesse and Ellis in the estate records and was in his mother's household in 1850 as "Elias" Bynum, age 13. If Jasper Bynum's statement above is correct, he is apparently the Jesse Ellis Bynum who married Rachel Lugana McAnnally in Blount County on 1 September 1863. Mrs. Howard's book also gives his name as "Ellis" and his wife as "Ganey McAnnally" and states he had two children named George and Mary.²⁹⁸ He is in the 1870 Blount census, age 33, with wife Rachel and three children. By 1880 he was in Johnson County, Texas where he appears with the same children plus three more: **Mary E. Bynum, George A. Bynum, Naomi F. Bynum, Lillie A. Bynum, Angie N. Bynum,** and **Bessie(?) E. A. Bynum.** He was in Kaufman County, Texas in the 1900 census, his birth date given as January 1837.

[I note that the 1860 Collin County, Texas census shows an Ellis Bynum, age 25, not far from Levi Bynum, enumerated in the household of Marshall Witworth.]

1.2.1.2.2.6. **Mary Bynum** (25 September 1801 – by1837) Her children were legatees of her father's estate. As "Polly Bynum" she had married in Blount County on 18 September 1825 to John Box, who appeared as John A. Box in the 1830 Blount census with two daughters under ten. He is thought by some to have been John Andrew Box, a relatively famous Texas minister and soldier in the Texas revolution who moved to what became Houston County in 1834, but proof seems elusive. Mary Bynum Box was dead by August 1837 when her four children were represented in her father's estate by their guardian

²⁹⁶ Issue of 18 September 1919.

²⁹⁷ Howard, p148.

²⁹⁸ Howard, p153.

Galveston C. Woodward. From these records, the children were clearly living in Blount County. They were identified in the estate records as Nancy S., Keziah, William R., and Lina. In the 1850 census of Houston County, Texas, John Box had in his household two daughters born in Alabama: Keziah, age 19, and Lina, age 18, who may have been Mary's daughters.

1.2.1.2.2.7. **Sally Bynum** (16 October 1810 – 22 February 1847) She is mentioned in her father's estate as the wife of William S. Foust. She married William S. Foust in Blount County on 3 April 1828, and they appear there in the 1830 and 1840 censuses. Her death notice in *The Nashville Christian Advocate* is intriguing, in that it gives her mother's name as Nancy: *Sarah Foust daughter of Jesse and Nancy Bynum, born Pendleton Dist., S.C., Oct. 3, 1810; moved with family to Blount Co., Ala.; married Rev. William S. Foust, April 3, 1828; died Blount Co., Ala., Feb. 22, 1847.*²⁹⁹ William Foust remarried to Celia Murphree on 28 October 1849. The 1850 census lists his children by Sally Bynum: Nancy E., Mary A., Green B., Margaret, Sarah, and William.³⁰⁰

1.2.1.2.2.8. **Eli Bynum** (13 July 1813 – 12 June 1876) Jasper Bynum mentions him as a son of Jesse Bynum, saying that "*he lived in Calhoun County... he was born in 1813 and moved to Alabama in 1818 and married in 1832... had two sons and five daughters... died in 1876.*"³⁰¹ Mrs. Howard's book adds no further information on this family. Jasper Bynum calls him "a power" in the Methodist Church, and indeed Eli is mentioned with his brother in a Methodist history.³⁰² Eli Bynum married Maranda M. Pace (1810-1890) on 23 November 1833 in Talladega County, and appears in the 1840 census of Benton (later Calhoun) County.³⁰³ Eli Bynum had an older woman in his 1840 household, apparently his mother-in-law Elizabeth Hill, age 70, who was in his 1850 household. In 1863 Eli was appointed administrator of her estate, which shows Bartley Pace and "Marinda" Bynum among the heirs.³⁰⁴ The 1850-1870 Benton/Calhoun County censuses are consistent with the children shown below, as listed by Jasper Bynum in 1916. Censuses show ownership of a modest number of slaves, making him one of the few Bynums in the area who owned slaves. Eli, whose death was reported in the *Gadsden Times* as the 11th rather than the 12th, is buried with his wife and some of his children in the Bynum Cemetery (now in the Anniston Ordnance Depot) in Calhoun County. His widow Maranda was in

²⁹⁹ Issue of 26 March 1847, from "Genealogical Abstracts From Reported Deaths The Nashville Christian Advocate 1847-1849", Jonathan Kennon Thompson Smith (2003)

³⁰⁰ The Foust Family of Alabama, LaDora Jernigan mentions her as the first of William S. Foust's three wives, and includes her birth and death dates. It also calls her "Sarah A. Bynum".

³⁰¹ Bynum, p73-4.

³⁰² A History of Methodism in Alabama, Anson West (1893), p471.

³⁰³ Benton County 1840 census, p37: Ely Bynum 01001-20001001-3

³⁰⁴ Alabama Records, Vol. 204. p49.

the 1880 household of her daughter Selena Brothers.

- 1.2.1.2.2.8.1. **Bartley Pace Bynum** (1835 – aft1916) Jasper Bynum devotes more than a page to Bartley Bynum, writing that he was born in 1835, married a Miss Bagley, became a Methodist preacher in Calhoun County, and fathered eight children.³⁰⁵ He was still alive when Jasper wrote his biography. His family was not traced.
- 1.2.1.2.2.8.2. **Selena Ann Bynum** (c1838 – ?) Jasper Bynum wrote that she was born in 1836, married a Mr. Brothers, and had five children.³⁰⁶ Jasper Bynum called her called her “Selena A.”, though she also appears in records as “Celene” or “Celina”. She married Rufus K. Brothers on 6 December 1860, and appears in the 1880 census of Calhoun County, Alabama, with her mother Maranda in the household. The family was not traced.
- 1.2.1.2.2.8.3. **Nancy Elizabeth Bynum** (c1838 – ?) Jasper Bynum wrote only that she was born in 1838.³⁰⁷ She appears to be the same person who married a minister named W. J. Johnson on 8 September 1857 in Benton (Calhoun) County.
- 1.2.1.2.2.8.4. **Rebecca Ann Bynum** (c1840 – 18??) Jasper Bynum wrote that she was born in 1840, married a Mr. Nicholson, had two sons who died in childhood, and four daughters all of whom were living at Jasper’s writing.³⁰⁸ She married M. M. Nicholson on 16 December 1867. Marshall Nicholson and his wife Rebecca appear in the 1870 and 1880 censuses of DeKalb County, Alabama. Her age is given as 25 and 35 respectively, though her age was 9 in 1850.
- 1.2.1.2.2.8.5. **Elvira S. Bynum** (7 December 1842 – 26 May 1906) Jasper Bynum wrote that she was born in 1842, married a Mr. Walker, had two sons who died in childhood, three other sons, and two daughters, and was killed when “run over by a street car in 1906 or 1908”.³⁰⁹ She was in her father’s household in 1850, but married Edward A. Walker in Calhoun County on

³⁰⁵ Bynum, p75-6.

³⁰⁶ Bynum, p74.

³⁰⁷ Bynum, p74.

³⁰⁸ Bynum, p74.

³⁰⁹ Bynum, p74.

6 June 1860 and is enumerated adjacent her father in 1860. They were not further traced.

1.2.1.2.2.8.6. **Tapley D. Bynum** (1 February 1845 – 10 August 1911) Jasper Bynum wrote that he was born in 1845, married a Miss Nichols, had four sons and four daughters, married again after his wife's death in 1895, and was "killed by lightning in 1911 or 1912".³¹⁰ He appears as T. D. A." in the 1850 census, "Tapley M." in 1860, and as "Tapley D." thereafter. He married Sarah E. Nichols in Calhoun County on 5 August 1863, and remained in Calhoun County where he and his wife are buried in the same cemetery as his parents. His wife is mentioned in one record as the daughter of James D. and Felicity Miller Nichols of DeSoto County, Mississippi who returned to Alabama on a visit and married Tapley Bynum.³¹¹ He married again before 1900 to "Mollie". The 1870 and 1880 censuses suggest seven of the eight children mentioned by Jasper Bynum: **N. P., Luther, Ida, Ella, Aubry, Elbert, and Arthur**. The 1900 census adds two more: a son named **Tapley W.** and daughter named **Sally M.**

1.2.1.2.2.8.7. **Sarah Bynum** (1847 – by1850) According to Jasper Bynum, she was born in 1847 and died in infancy. She is not in the 1850 household.

1.2.1.2.2.9. **Green C. Bynum** (c1815 – 1870s?) Jasper Bynum listed only his name as "Green".³¹² His father's estate records indicate he was of age by 1837, thus was apparently the male aged 10-15 in his father's 1830 household, and the "Gran" Bynum in the 1840 Blount County census, age 30-40 (sic), with a wife and two young females. He is Green C. Bynum in the 1850 Coosa County, Alabama census, enumerated as age 34 (born in South Carolina) with a wife Sarah, and several daughters. He is mentioned as JP in Coosa County in 1849 and 1850, again as Green C. Bynum.³¹³ In 1860 he was enumerated in Winn Parish, Louisiana and in 1870 was across the river in Sabine County, Texas, his age given as 45 and 55 respectively. The 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses list the children as **Nancy Bynum** (c1837), **Martha A. Bynum** (c1838), **Tempy J. Bynum** (1843), **Susan M. Bynum** (c1845), **Sarah Lovidy Bynum** (c1847), **Mary C. S. Octavia J. Bynum** (1850), **Malinda E. Bynum** (c1853), **William D. Bynum** (c1855), and **Green M.**

³¹⁰ Bynum, p74-5.

³¹¹ Alabama Records, Vol. 156, pp71-72.

³¹² Bynum, p73.

³¹³ See Coosa County marriage records.

Bynum (c1857). He was not found in 1880, nor were the children further traced.

1.2.1.2.2.10. **Rebecca Bynum** (c1817 – by1846) She was one of the two females aged 10-15 in Jesse Bynum's 1830 household. She married "Joseph C. Brooks" on 11 June 1837. Her husband according to her father's estate records was "Jacob" C. Brooks, who is in the 1840 Blount census with a wife aged 30-40. Rebecca was deceased by the final settlement in 1846. In 1850 Jacob C. Brooks, age 34, is in the Blount County census with a new wife Jane, and children Eli (10) and Martha (5), by Rebecca, and John (1) by his second wife.

1.2.1.2.2.11. **Dicy Bynum** (c1819 – ?) She was one of the two females aged 10-15 in Jesse Bynum's 1830 household. She married William Brown in Blount County on 9 March 1837. In 1850 and 1860 they were living in Rusk County, Texas, Dicy's age given as 31 and 39. In 1870 they were in Angelina County, Texas, and in 1880 in Falls County, Texas, Dicy's age given as 50 and 61. Their children, from these censuses, were Elizabeth, John F., William, Eli, Nancy, Thomas, Alice, Jesse, Texana, and Flora.

1.2.1.2.2.12. **Stephen Bynum** (c1822 – 1860s) As with Green Bynum, Jasper Bynum mentions only his name. His father's estate records indicate he was represented by a guardian in 1837 but was of age by 1846. He was therefore the male aged 5-10 in his father's 1830 household. He married Jane C. Brooks in Blount County on 21 December 1843 and appears in the 1850 Blount census, age 27, with Jane and three children. In 1860 the family was still in Blount County, Alabama, Stephen aged 37 and a blacksmith. By 1870, Jane C. Bynum was enumerated as head of household in Madison County. In 1880 Jane Bynum was listed as a mother-in-law in her daughter Rebecca Miles' household in Lincoln County, Tennessee with Francis M. Bynum nearby. Censuses suggest seven children: **Nancy E. Bynum** (c1845), **Francis M. Bynum** (c1846), **Jesse Bynum** (c1849, but not in 1860), **Martha A. Bynum** (c1859), **Rebecca L. Bynum** (c1854), **Eli J. Bynum** (c1856), and **Hulda Bynum** (c1859).

1.2.1.3. **Luke Bynum** (c1730 – 1810) Although it can't be proven, it seems highly likely that he was another son of William and Mary Bynum. We can seemingly eliminate all other candidates (with the possible exception of the mysterious John Bynum.), and the six feather beds in the Edgewcombe inventory of William Bynum certainly implies more children than we can account for. Luke Bynum appears in no Edgewcombe County records, but we have evidence that William and James Bynum, sons of William Bynum., both settled in Orange (later Chatham) County within a few years of Luke Bynum, and within two or three miles of Luke's land. However, there is no further evidence of any association between them, and thus we lack sufficient evidence to state Luke's paternity as a fact. An 1893 letter written by Alvis J. Bynum, a great-grandson, states what must be viewed as a family legend that Luke "*immigrated to this country from Pa. or Va. in about 1750... he had two brothers who immigrated with him; one went to Stokes County [Gray?] and the other to Edgewcombe Co.*

[which?]" This is obviously of little help, as the Bynums of those two counties were of different lines.

Luke Bynum first appears on the 1755 Orange County tax list as a single white poll with two negroes named Finch and Jude. (I note that William Bynum's inventory included six slaves, none of whom were named.) It is overwhelmingly likely that he had only recently moved there, for the area of Orange County had fewer than 20 tithables in 1748 but almost 1000 white tithables by the 1755 tax list. T its formation in 1752 it was a huge county, covering more than six present-day counties, but Luke seems to have been living in the eastern part, formed from Johnston County, that eventually became Chatham County.³¹⁴ Orange County's early records are largely lost, but its deed index book survives. In it we find a deed of September 1756 from Benjamin Clements to Luke Bynum for 105 acres, proved by Robert Patterson.³¹⁵ He was apparently living on this land in 1757 and 1760 when he served on juries.³¹⁶ We also have record of a warrant to Luke Bynum dated 23 June 1761 for 700 acres on both sides of New Hope Creek in modern Chatham County, which he was granted a year later on 30 June 1762.³¹⁷ (Note that William Bynum, his presumed brother, would purchase adjoining land in early 1763.) Within a few years he sold the entire grant in three transactions to Daniel Murphree, John Hatley, and William Blythe.³¹⁸ His wife Martha released dower in two of the three deeds. He seems to have settled on the north side of the Haw River about three or so miles west of New Hope Creek where he acquired several additional parcels beginning in 1764.³¹⁹ (One of these deeds is incorrectly attributed to Jesse Bynum in abstracted versions.) He appears on several juries in Orange County and, after it was formed from Orange in 1771, in Chatham County.

Luke Bynum has been claimed as a Patriot on several DAR applications. At least one record exists of his being paid £11:14s:4p for sundries furnished to the militia.³²⁰ Alvis J. Bynum's letter of 1893 confirms that Luke supplied material to the militia, but it also implies Luke himself was a militiaman. He states: "*He was a strong Whig. His Company was mustered at Fearington... which was a strong Tory section, so much so, he had his place of muster changed to New Hope, a Whig section. He was arrested and carried to Hillsboro, and held for a time by Cornwallis, as also was his neighbor Abner Brown. He was guarded by a Tory neighbor named Tatum, to whom he gave a thrashing after peace was declared for his treatment of him... My grandfather was named Mark. He said he had known his father to feed as many as two companies of Whigs at one time. He remembered seeing them distinctly at his father's house...*"

³¹⁴ He appears on the 1755 tax list adjacent several names later found in what became Chatham County. In particular, he is adjacent John Hatley, whose land at the time can be located as on New Hope Creek.

³¹⁵ Orange County Registration of Deeds (in NC Archives), abstracted in Register of Orange County, North Carolina Deeds 1752-1768, and 1793, Eve B. Weeks

³¹⁶ Orange County Court Minutes.

³¹⁷ Grant Book 14, p347. The grant recording is noted in the Orange County Deed Registration Index. See also Orange County Records, William Doub Bennett (1987)

³¹⁸ Orange County Deed Registration Index. The original deeds were destroyed during the Revolution, but the deed index survives.

³¹⁹ Orange County Deed Registration Index shows a purchase of 85a from Benjamin Arrington (1764). Chatham County Deed Book B, p178 shows 84a from William and Mary Hatley (1779). Deed Book D, p8 shows 177a purchased from the sheriff, formerly Ralph McNair's land (1785). The 1779 deed from Hatley is incorrectly abstracted as to "Jesse Bynum" on the Chatham County website; the deed reads "Luke" Bynum.

³²⁰ Accounts of the United States with North Carolina, War of the Revolution, Book C, pp102-3. (Voucher No. 3352.)

The North Carolina state census of 1784-7 for Chatham County was either never returned or was lost, but Luke Bynum is enumerated in the 1790 federal census of Chatham County with three males over 16, two males under 16, four females and fifteen slaves. His son Tapley had his own household, thus accounting for all the children named in Luke's will twenty years later. By 1800, Luke Bynum was heading a household of six, with eleven slaves.³²¹

Luke Bynum made his will on 7 December 1809, and it was proved at the May 1810 court. The will named most of his children, and selected Mark and William Bynum as executors. The will and other records identify eight children. Perhaps coincidentally, he named two sons (Mark and Tapley) after his wife's two brothers and two sons (William and James) after his own presumed brothers.

Martha Bynum, his widow, survived him and appears as a single head of household in 1810. She died sometime before 1820. She was Martha Patterson, daughter of John and Sarah Patterson. John Patterson had located in the area of New Hope Creek by 1744, and was a justice at the formation of Orange County in 1752. John Patterson died on 5 April 1787, according to one estate record, or on 7 April 1787 according to another record.³²² The latter record states that his wife Sarah died in 1775 and a separate 1789 statement by his widow, the former Mary Crouch, says they married "about ten years ago".³²³ John Patterson's will was the subject of a dispute among the heirs, but named four children: John Tapley, Mark, Martha Bynum, and Sarah Barbee. Descendants have long speculated that Sarah Patterson, wife of John Patterson and mother-in-law of Luke Bynum was a Tapley, thus neatly accounting for the given name of her son and of the name within the Luke Bynum line. In truth, this is unproven. So is the contention that Sarah Patterson was the widow of Philip Mulkey.³²⁴ **Work on this...**

1.2.1.3.1. **Tapley Bynum** (6 March 1761 – 9 December 1847) He was clearly Luke's eldest son, if not the eldest child. Other than his Revolutionary service, the first record of him is his purchase of 300 acres on Pokeberry Creek on 11 February 1786.³²⁵ He added another 100 acres on Pokeberry Creek on 27 November 1792.³²⁶ Tapley, alone of his brothers, appears in the 1790 Chatham County census as head of household, with one male over 16, four males under 16, one female and one slave. By 1800 his family had grown to eight sons.³²⁷ By 1810, Tapley still had four sons in the household and three others were heads of household themselves.³²⁸ The eighth son had evidently died by 1810. The 1815 Chatham County tax list shows Tapley Bynum "Sr.", his three brothers, and

³²¹ Chatham County 1800 census, p198: Luke Bynum 10101-01011-11

³²² Hillsboro District Court Records B, pp401-407, bills filed 26 August 1787 gives the date of death as 5 April 1787. Orange County Equity Court records, Box 348, a petition of dated 1789 on behalf of his orphaned grandson Mann Patterson, gives the date as 7 April.

³²³ Orange County Equity Court records, Box 348, a statement by Mary Patterson, October term 1789. HET statement implies she was formerly a widow named Mary Crouch.

³²⁴ An Edgecombe Precinct deed of 18 August 1742 showing that Sarah Patterson was formerly the widow and executrix of Philip Mulkey, is cited as evidence. However, there was a second Sarah Patterson in the area, namely Sarah wife of Smith Patterson, who released dower in a deed in 1763.

³²⁵ Chatham County Deed Book D, p85.

³²⁶ Chatham County Deed Book J, p274.

³²⁷ Chatham County 1800 census, p167: Tapley Bynum 53010-00010-4.

³²⁸ Chatham County 1810 census, p205: Tapley Bynum 02201-00001-3. His sons Luke and William were nearby, and Tapley Jr. was enumerated in Orange County. The eighth son may have been the second male 16-26 in William Bynum's household.

Tapley Bynum's sons Luke, William, Mark, Eli, and Tapley (all of whom were 21 or older). According to Alvis J. Bynum's 1893 document, "Uncle Tapley and William went to Tenn. in 1816", which might be a year or two too early. The earliest record of him in Maury County, Tennessee was his bill of sale for four slaves to Robert Sellers dated 13 December 1819.³²⁹ Tapley appears in the 1820 Maury County census with two sons still at home and five others listed as heads of household.³³⁰

During the 1820s Tapley and most of his children removed to Kentucky, settling in Hickman (later Fulton) County and in adjoining Calloway County. By the 1830 census While living in Hickman County he applied for a pension for his Revolutionary service on 5 October 1832, stating that he first served three months in a company of mounted gunmen under Captain Patterson and later volunteered for three months in a militia company under Captain Griffin.³³¹ He gave his birth date as 6 March 1761, in Orange County, North Carolina. He does not seem to appear in the 1830 or 1840 Kentucky censuses, but Tapley died in Calloway County, Kentucky on 9 December 1847, having survived all but one of his children. One genealogist reported that Tapley was believed to have lived with, and died in the home of, his nephew Luke Sellers.³³² His wife Ann is said to be from a New York Dutch family.³³³ She apparently died before 1850.

The birth order of the seven sons of Tapley Bynum isn't clear, though we can distinguish those born after 1790 from those born before. The birth order of the first few sons as shown below may not be accurate.

1.2.1.3.1.1. Luke Bynum (c1785? – 1830s) He appears in the Chatham County 1810 census, age 16-26, with three children.³³⁴ He was listed in the 1815 tax list as a poll and owner of 50 acres. He had married Sarah Horton sometime before 1810. William Horton's will of 5 September 1818 names both Sarah, wife of Luke Bynum, and her sister Winifred, wife of his brother William Bynum.³³⁵ Luke Bynum accompanied his father to Maury County, Tennessee, where he appears in the 1820 census with a family of eight.³³⁶ In 1830 he was in Calloway County, Kentucky with a household of eleven.³³⁷ He apparently died before 1840. Of the several children suggested by these censuses only two can be tentatively identified.

I note the possibility that some of the children enumerated in his 1830 household were the orphans of his uncle 2.1.3.4 William

³²⁹ Maury County Deed Book B, p271.

³³⁰ It is presumed that Eli was one of the two males aged 16-26, despite his marriage the year before. Eli Bynum, who was 21 by 1815, would have been (at the least) 26 in 1830 but does not seem to appear in the census anywhere in Tennessee.

³³¹ Pension File No. S15031.

³³² Mrs. Charles G. Young, letter of 1979.

³³³ Family History, Lucy Henderson Horton (1922), p239.

³³⁴ Chatham County 1810 census, p216: Luke Bynum 20100-10010

³³⁵ Chatham County Will Book B, p24..

³³⁶ Maury County 1820 census: Luke Bynum 310010-11010.

³³⁷ Calloway County 1830 census: Luke Bynum 2011101-210111.

Bynum, since at least two of those orphans were in the 1840 Hickman county census. **Check Obion & Weakley Tenn possibly Young Bynum?**

1.2.1.3.1.1.1. Calvin M. Bynum (c1810 - aft1860) He married Jane Ragsdale in Calloway County on 1 October 1834, and appears in the 1840-1860 censuses of Calloway County with children H. Bynum (c1837, son), Martha T. Bynum (c1840), Nancy L. Bynum (c1841), James Knox. Polk Bynum³³⁸ (c1844), Calvin G. Bynum (c1845), Mary A. M. Bynum (c1849), Augusta M. Bynum (c1856), and Eliza Bynum (c1859). He was not found in 1870 or later.

1.2.1.3.1.1.2. **Benjamin Bynum** (c1810 - ?) He married Mahala Moore on 10 December 1829 in Maury County, Tennessee. They may have been enumerated in his father's household in 1830 in Hickman County, Kentucky. In the 1840 census of Calloway County, Benjamin is enumerated with five apparent children. He appears in Fulton County in 1850 and Calloway County in 1860 with children **Eliza Ann Bynum** (c1833), **Sarah Bynum** (c1835), **Eli Bynum** (c1838), **Newton J. Bynum**³³⁹ (1839), **Hulda E. Bynum** (1842), **George Bynum** (c1843), **Martha C. Bynum** (c1847), **Aritha Bynum** (c1852), and **Amanda Bynum** (c1855). An unnamed son in the 1850 household was not listed in 1860 and apparently died in infancy. He was not found in 1870 or later.

1.2.1.3.1.2. John Bynum (c1786 – 1820s) Apparently one of the three males aged 10-16 in his father's 1800 household, he had married Rhoda Tatum sometime before 8 June 1811 when John Bynum and his wife Rhoda sold a slave to her brother-in-law William Edwards.³⁴⁰ Descendants have identified his wife as Rhoda Owen (or Owens) on the strength of the 19 September 1831 will of Winifred Owen which names a son Jesse Tatum and daughters Rhoda Bynum, Mary Bynum, Winifred Barnett, and Charity Edwards.³⁴¹ (Mary Bynum was the former Mary Tatum, the fourth wife of Mark Bynum.) However, Winifred Owen had clearly been married earlier to a Tatum and later censuses suggest all four children were hers from that marriage.³⁴² John Bynum was not found in the 1810 Chatham

³³⁸ He appears as James K. P. in the 1860 census, the full name was provided by a descendant.

³³⁹ He is buried in Bethel Cemetery in Calloway County.

³⁴⁰ Chatham County Deed Book U, p62.

³⁴¹ Chatham County Wills, book not noted. Found in NC Archives under call no. CR22.019.

³⁴² The 1850 census, for example, shows Mary (c1777), Winny (c1781), and Rhoda (c1783). Surely they were daughters of Winifred's first marriage, and therefore Tatums rather than Owens.

County census, though he was apparently married with a child.³⁴³ Nor was he in the 1815 tax list, though John Wesley Bynum (son of James Bynum) was. It is perhaps possible that he moved to Maury County, Tennessee with his Sellars uncle prior to 1810 and thus preceded his father there. He is enumerated in 1820 in Maury County, age 26-45.³⁴⁴ He evidently died there in the 1820s and though most of the rest of the family moved to Kentucky, his widow Rhoda Bynum is listed in Maury County in 1830 and 1840.³⁴⁵ Rhoda was still alive in 1850 and 1860 when she was enumerated, age 64 and age 70, with her son Robert S. Bynum. John Bynum and Rhoda had, from censuses, three sons and one daughter. It seems highly likely that two of the sons were Andrew and Robert, and the third perhaps Buffin Bynum. The daughter is unknown. **Check marriage records**

1.2.1.3.1.2.1. **Buffin Bynum** ? (c1808? – bef1840) His placement in this family is highly speculative, though plausible. He may have been the elder male in John Bynum's 1820 household. He married Elizabeth Timmons on 13 January 1830 by bond dated the same day in Maury County. Elizabeth (1803-1878), identified as the wife of Buffin Bynum, is buried in the Hughes Cemetery in Maury County. She is enumerated in 1850 in the household of her mother Hannah Timmons, with a female **Frances J. Bynum**, age 16, in the household. It seems likely that Elizabeth was in the household of her father William Timmons in 1840. His household includes himself (age 70-80) and his wife, plus a female 30-40 with four younger females. It would thus seem that Buffin Bynum fathered as many as four daughters before his death. In 1860 Elizabeth is listed in the household of Joel Goad, who had married **Louisa A. Bynum** and who was presumably another of the daughters. In 1870 Elizabeth Bynum is listed in the household of E. Harris and his wife F. J., who was presumably the daughter Frances.

1.2.1.3.1.2.2. **Andrew J. Bynum** ? (26 October 1814? – 23 April 1885) He was presumably one of the males under 10 in John Bynum's 1820 household, the male 15-20 in Rhoda's 1830 household, and one of the two males 20-30 in her 1840 household. A newspaper obituary

³⁴³ Several pages of the Chatham County 1810 census are nearly unreadable, and he may have been listed in one of those. His 1820 household implies that he had a son born by 1810.

³⁴⁴ Maury County 1820 census: John Bynum 210010-10010.

³⁴⁵ Maury County 1830 census, p400: Rhody Bynum 0011-0000001. Eight names away is Young Bynum 200010001-00001. In 1840, we have on p380 Rhoda Bynum 00002-00000001 and on p341 John W. Bynum 10001-10001.

(which gives his birth date as 8 December 1814) says he arrived in Maury County in 1817 and was born in Chatham County, North Carolina. He first married a woman named Sarah (1827-1862) whose gravestone in the Lasting Hope Cemetery calls her “the consort of A. J. Bynum.” He next married Catherine, whose obituary in September 1899 calls her the wife of A. J. Bynum. He is in the 1850 census of Maury County two households from Robert S. Bynum, with a wife Sarah M. In 1860 his wife was still Sarah, but in 1870 and 1880 the wife was Catherine – by whom he had no children. Andrew J. Bynum is buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery with the birth and death dates as above. His children, from censuses, were: **Julia A. J. Bynum** (c1841, “Jessie” in 1860), **Mary L. Bynum** (c1846), **Sarah Bynum** (1850), **Ella Bynum** (c1851, same person as Sarah?), **William H. Bynum** (c1854), and **L. Gertrude Bynum** (c1856).

1.2.1.3.1.2.3. **Robert S. Bynum** (c1819 – 1861?) He was presumably one of the males under 10 in John Bynum’s 1820 household, the male 10-15 in Rhoda’s 1830 household, and one of the two males 20-30 in her 1840 household. He married in Maury County, Tennessee to Mary Goad on 6 August 1844. The 1850 and 1860 censuses of Maury County, Tennessee lists him as age 30 and age 40, born in Tennessee, with his mother in the household. He was not listed in 1870 and was perhaps to Robert Bynum for whom a pauper’s grave was ordered by the Maury court on 6 January 1862. His children were listed as **Franklin Bynum** (c1843, not in 1860 and born too early for the marriage to Mary Goad), **John R. Bynum** (c1848), **S. A. Bynum** (daughter, c1861), and **S. D. Bynum** (daughter, c1865). An S. Bynum, perhaps the daughter, was in the 1870 household of J. Cooper and wife P., perhaps her remarried mother.

1.2.1.3.1.2.4. Young Bynum

1.2.1.3.1.3. **William Bynum** (c1788 – 18 November 1837) His birth date is uncertain, but he was evidently one of the sons born before the 1790 census. He was apparently in his father’s household in 1810 but by 1815 he was of age when he appeared as a poll in the Chatham County tax list as William Bynum “Jr.” to distinguish him from his uncle of the same name. He went with his family to Maury County, Tennessee, then to Hickman County, Kentucky. He married Winifred Horton, probably shortly after the 1810 census, and certainly before 30 January 1815 when William Horton gave a slave

to his daughter Winifred Bynum, husband of William Bynum.³⁴⁶ William Horton's will of 5 September 1818 later named both Winifred Bynum and her sister Sarah, wife of Luke Bynum.³⁴⁷ William Bynum's son Green Horton Bynum later gives his birthplace in January 1817 as North Carolina, thus William Bynum likely moved to Tennessee the same year.

By 1820 he was enumerated with his father and brothers in Maury County, Tennessee, aged 26-45 with four apparent children.³⁴⁸ He then removed with his father to Kentucky, where he was granted 160 acres.³⁴⁹ He was enumerated in the 1830 census of Hickman County, age 40-50, with six children.³⁵⁰ He died intestate in 1837, followed by Winifred the following year. Descendants have long reported that William Bynum had ten children, evidently from some sort of family record, though it would appear that only three sons and three daughters were alive in 1830. In addition to the children below, the other six named by descendants were Sidney, Parkham, Horton, Amy, Elizabeth, and Martha.

1.2.1.3.1.3.1. Nancy Bynum (c1812 She is thought to have been the Nancy Bynum who married Jonathon D. Lowber

1.2.1.3.1.3.2. **Finley Bynum** (15 May 1814 – 6 September 1893) He was head of household in Hickman County in 1840, listed with a wife and a daughter under 5. His wife was apparently his cousin Elizabeth E. Williams, who was named as a daughter in the 1840 will of Zachariah Williams (whose wife was Elizabeth Horton, daughter of William Horton).³⁵¹ In 1850 he was enumerated in Madison County, Tennessee but returned to Fulton County, Kentucky to appear in the 1860-1880 censuses. A Methodist minister, his death was belatedly reported in *The Nashville Christian Advocate* issue of 11 January 1894. He is buried in Harmony Cemetery in Fulton County. Censuses show a number of children, some of whom died in childhood: **Elizabeth H. Bynum** (c1841), **Eli E. Bynum** (c1843), **Sarah J. Bynum** (c1845), **John M. Bynum** (c1849, died in childhood?), **Wilber F. Bynum** (c1851), **Ann E. Bynum** (c1855), **Finley Bynum** (c1858, died in childhood?), and **Bennett W. Bynum** (c1861).

³⁴⁶ Chatham County Deed Book U, p1.

³⁴⁷ Chatham County Will Book B, p24.

³⁴⁸ Maury County 1820 census: William Bynum 300010-01010

³⁴⁹ In original Book 5, p212 according to The Kentucky Land Grants, Willard R. Jillson.

³⁵⁰ Hickman County 1830 census: William Binum 0021001-0200101. (His brother Eli is nearby.)

³⁵¹ Weakley County (Tennessee) Will Book B, p260.

- 1.2.1.3.1.3.3. **Eli Bynum** (c1816 – 1881) It was apparently his presence in Hickman County that caused his uncle to be enumerated in 1840 as “Eli Bynum Sr.,” though this Eli was not himself a head of household. His granddaughter, Mila Jane Clark Young was one of the earliest genealogists in this line, and an early DAR claimant through Tapley Bynum.³⁵² Eli Bynum was a physician, appearing with his brother Green in the 1860 census of Obion County, Tennessee. According to Goodspeed’s history of Obion, he and his brother Green were both aldermen of Union City. Eli was back over the county line in the 1870-1880 censuses of Fulton County, Kentucky. He appears to have had three wives, **none of whose surnames are known to me**. Eli died intestate in 1881 leaving several children, including **Mary Ann Bynum** (c1845), **Eleanor J. Bynum** (c1846), **W. A. Bynum** (c1847), **Nancy Rosaline Bynum** (1859, the mother of Mrs. Young), and **Alfred R. L. Bynum** (c1861).
- 1.2.1.3.1.3.4. **Green Horton Bynum** (18 February 1817 – 28 June 1902) He consistently gave his birthplace as North Carolina, suggesting that he was born just prior to his father’s move to Tennessee. He married Nancy Jane Day on 14 March 1838, and appears in the 1840 census of Calloway County with a young daughter. He appears in the 1850 census of Fulton County, Kentucky with four children. By 1860 they were enumerated across the county line in Obion County, Tennessee with nine children. In 1870 he had seven children. By 1880 Green Bynum was widowed, listed in the Obion County household of his daughter Julia A. Rowland. He is a single man in the 1900 census of Hickman County, Kentucky, when he listed his birth date as January 1818 (sic). From censuses and from the research of his grand-niece, the children are as follows.³⁵³ Issue: **Mary Winifred Bynum** (1839, died in childhood), **William James Bynum** (1840), **Wiley Green Bynum** (1843), **Sarah Jane Bynum** (1845), **Eli Horton Bynum** (1848), **Julia Ann Bynum** (1850), **John Parham Bynum**³⁵⁴ (1853), **Eliza Ellen Bynum** (1855), **Hartwell Finley Bynum** (1857), and **Susan Bynum** (1859).

³⁵² Ref: DAR National No. 263290

³⁵³ Mila Jane (Clark) Young, a granddaughter of Eli Bynum, born in 1889 did early research on these families in Fulton County and vicinity. Her research provided birth dates and middle names of the children of Green Horton Bynum.

³⁵⁴ He is buried in Cole's Camp Ground Cemetery, Calloway County, with his wife.

1.2.1.3.1.3.5.

1.2.1.3.1.3.6.

1.2.1.3.1.4. **Mark Bynum** (c1790 – 1823) Whether he was born before or after 1790 is uncertain. He was apparently in his father's household in 1810 but by 1815 he was of age when he appeared as a poll in the 1815 Chatham County tax list. He married **Dorothea Williams** and moved with his father to Maury County, Tennessee. He appears in the 1820 Maury census, age 26-45 with two male and two female children, all under 10. He died intestate by 16 August 1823 when his administrator, Anderson Williams, recorded an estate sale.³⁵⁵ An 1827 guardian accounting lists his widow Dolly and four minor heirs as shown below.³⁵⁶ Mark Bynum's widow Dorothea (often called Dolly) remained in Maury County, perhaps living with Williams relatives. She appears in the 1850 census as a head of household, age 43 (sic), with her granddaughter Candice. Dolly Bynum is buried in the Bynum-Williams cemetery in Maury County, her stone reading 1797 - 3 April 1862.

1.2.1.3.1.4.1. **John Wesley Bynum** (6 July 1813 – 27 January 1849) He married in Maury County in March 1837 Mary A. Williams, daughter of Anderson Williams and Candace Hackney. She was thus a first cousin, Anderson Williams being a brother of Dorothea Williams. He and his wife, who died a year earlier, are both buried in the Bynum-Williams Cemetery in Maury County. A family Bible gives his date of death as 29 January, but a newspaper account of his death was published on the 28th so the gravestone is correct. Two family Bibles list six children, with slightly different dates in the case of two children: **Mary F. Bynum** (1837/8-1847), **John Wesley Bynum** (1839-1863), **William M. Bynum** (1841-1863), **Nancy A. Bynum** (1843-1844), **Candace Hackney Bynum** (1844-1917), and **Anna C. Bynum** (1847-1917).³⁵⁷ Both sons are said to have died during the Civil War.³⁵⁸ Apparently, Candice (or Candace) was the only child to survive. She is listed in 1850 living with her grandmother Dolly Bynum, and in 1860 was living with H. E. Miller. She married James Franklin Walker on 15 July 1869.

³⁵⁵ Maury County Probate Records Book C-1, p103(estate sale), p87 (undated inventory recorded 28 Dec 1823).

³⁵⁶ Maury County Probate Records Book C-1, p264. An undated inventory was recorded on p87 on 28 December 1823.

³⁵⁷ Maury County Cousins, Vol. 1, page not noted, lists the Nonie Walker Ward Bible and Bynum Bible.

³⁵⁸ An unknown source, copied by me, shows on p66 an interview with Ellette Smith in 1907 which says John Bynum of Mt. Pleasant (Maury County) was killed a Chickamauga (in 1863) and that Wm. Bynum "bro. of John" was wounded a Jackson, Mississippi and died at a hospital in Mobile.

- 1.2.1.3.1.4.2. **Elizabeth Rickman Bynum** (15 January 1815 – 15 April 1862) She married on 25 December 1828 in Maury County to Mumford Smith. The family is briefly covered in a Maury County book.³⁵⁹
- 1.2.1.3.1.4.3. **Sarah Ann Bynum** (17 July 1816 – 29 July 1848) She was “Sally Ann” in her father’s estate records, and was the Sarah A. Bynum who married Joseph W. Smith, brother of Mumford Smith, in Maury County on 10 June 1835. The 1850 Maury County census lists her **age as 42**.
- 1.2.1.3.1.4.4. **Nimrod Madison Bynum** (c1818 – 1836) It isn’t clear whether he was the eldest or the youngest child, but he was mentioned last in the guardian record. He was called Nimrod M. in that record, but is thought to have been the Madison Bynum of Mt. Pleasant (Maury County) whose death from measles at Camp Lane, Florida was reported in the 28 November 1836 issues of the *National Banner & Nashville Whig* and the *Nashville Republican*.³⁶⁰ He was apparently unmarried.
- 1.2.1.3.1.5. Tapley Bynum (c1792? 1788? **out of sequence?** He married Elizabeth Fann by bond dated 27 February 1810 in Orange County, North Carolina. He appears in the Maury County 1820 census, counted twice, with no children in the household. Though not found in the 1830 and 1840 censuses, he may have been the T. Bynum, age 57, of the 1850 Calloway County, Kentucky census.
- 1.2.1.3.1.6. **Eli Bynum** (c1793 – 1856) By elimination, Eli was a younger son of Tapley, one of the sons born after 1790. He was born no later than 1794, for he was of age by 1815 when he appeared in the tax list of Chatham County as a merchant with one poll. He moved with his father to Maury County, Tennessee where he married Mathilda F. Henderson on 2 September 1819 by bond dated 23 August, with his brother Luke Bynum the surety. She is said to have been a daughter of his mother’s sister Lucy Ryckman and her husband Samuel Henderson, and a sister of his brother Bradford’s wife.³⁶¹ Eli was not found, however, in the 1820 census. Eli again moved with his father and brothers to Kentucky, where he appears in 1830 and 1840 in Hickman County censuses, aged 30-40 and 40-50.³⁶² His wife died in Hickman County on 22 August 1849 and by the 1850 census of Fulton County, Kentucky, Eli (age 56) appears with a new wife Eliza

³⁵⁹ Maury County Cousins (1967), p509 and p348 (family Bible)

³⁶⁰ Obituaries from Early Tennessee Newspapers 1794-1851, Silas Emmett Lucas Jr. (1978), p52,

³⁶¹ Family History, Lucy Henderson Horton (1922), p240.

³⁶² Hickman County census: 1830, p38 Eli Binum 211001-11000101; 1840, p318 Eli Bynam Sr. 2021101-1211001.

(apparently the widow of a Noonan, as five Noonan children were in the household) and ten of the eleven children of the 1840 census. He died intestate in 1856 and his census and estate records identify thirteen children, ten of whom were in Eli Bynum's 1850 household.

- 1.2.1.3.1.6.1. **Jackson Bynum** (7 May 1819 – 14 May 1894) He was called Jack in his father's estate records, and was apparently the Jackson Bynum who appears in the 1850-1880 censuses of Fulton County and who is buried in the Harmony Cemetery. Note, however, that his birth date predates his father's marriage to Mathilda Henderson, thus he may have been a son of an earlier marriage. His wife was Mary A., and the children were listed as **Sarah Bynum** (c1844), **James T. Bynum** (c1849), **Susan J. Bynum** (c1851), **Joseph G. Bynum** (c1855), **Eliza A. Bynum** (c1857), **Benjamin H. Bynum** (c1860), and **Mark J. Bynum** (c1861).
- 1.2.1.3.1.6.2. **Anna Minerva Bynum** (c1823 - ?) Her father's estate records call her Minerva Wagster, wife of David Wagster whom she married 31 December 1850 in Weakly County, Tennessee.
- 1.2.1.3.1.6.3. **S. Erastus Bynum** (c1824 - ?) He is in his father's 1850 household as "Erasmus", age 25, and was called S. Erastus in 1856. He appears in Calloway County as late as the 1870 census, with a wife **Charlotte (mary mahala moore & diff children???)** and children Clinton Bynum (c1860), Rufus Bynum (c1861), Oliver Bynum (c1865), Francis Bynum (c1867) and Sarah Bynum (1870). He was not further traced.
- 1.2.1.3.1.6.4. **Emaline Bynum** (c1826 - ?) She was in the 1850 household, but was not further traced.
- 1.2.1.3.1.6.5. **Mark A. Bynum** (c1828 - ?) He is in his father's 1850 household, age 21, and maintained his own household in 1860 with a wife Caroline, but was not further traced.
- 1.2.1.3.1.6.6. **Hartwell H. Bynum** (c1830 - ?) He served in the CSA as a Lieutenant, but was not further traced.
- 1.2.1.3.1.6.7. **Mary Mathilda Bynum** (c1831 - ?) She was the wife of Allen Board in the estate records, having married John Allen Board on 18 February 1855 in

Fulton County. She was not further traced.

- 1.2.1.3.1.6.8. **Sarah Bynum** (c1833 - ?) She was in the 1850 household but was the wife of W. T. Mayes in her father's 1856 estate records. She was not further traced.
- 1.2.1.3.1.6.9. **Martha T. Bynum** (c1835? - ?) It's not clear to me which of the two daughters named Martha was the one aged 14 in the 1850 census. She was the wife of J. W. Bransford in her father's 1856 estate records. She but was not further traced.
- 1.2.1.3.1.6.10. **Lucy Martha Bynum** (c1835? - ?) It's not clear to me which of the two daughters named Martha was the one aged 14 in the 1850 census. Lucy Martha was the wife of William Everett in 1856.
- 1.2.1.3.1.6.11. **Samuel Eli Bynum** (18 May 1838 – 15 May 1909) He appears in Calloway County in the 1870-1900 censuses. He married Mary Mahala Poole on 4 October 1859 and is listed in censuses with children **Tapley P. Bynum** (c1860), **William Hartwell Bynum** (1861), **Osceola L. Bynum** (c1863, a son), **Mary Emma Bynum** (c1865), **Nannie L. Bynum** (c1868), **M. A. Bynum** (c1870, a daughter), **R. V. Bynum** (c1872), a daughter), **T. M. Bynum** (c1873, a son), **B. N. Bynum** (c1875, a son), **Samuel Eli Bynum** (c1878), and **A. R. Bynum** (1879, a son). One of his granddaughters, Dorothy Bynum Hensley, a daughter of William Hartwell Bynum, was an early researcher of this family.³⁶³
- 1.2.1.3.1.6.12. **J. Tapley Bynum** (c1839 - ?) He was in the 1850 household and still a minor in 1856. He served in his brother Hartwell's company in the CSA, but was not further traced.
- 1.2.1.3.1.6.13. **Nancy L. Bynum** (c1842 - ?) She was single and under 14 in 1856. She married William B. Boyette in Obion County, Tennessee on 20 April 1865 as his second wife. According to a biographical statement on her husband, she was the daughter of Eli and

³⁶³ Dorothy Bynum Hensley was born in 1909 and joined the DAR on Tapley Bynum's service in 1972. (National DAR No. 569206)

“Luvica” Bynum of Kentucky.³⁶⁴

1.2.1.3.1.6.14. **Adolphus Tapley Bynum** (1851-1927) He was born after the 1850 census (he is age 9 in 1860) and was not further traced. However, he is buried in Harmony Cemetery in Hickman County.

1.2.1.3.1.7. **Bradford Bynum** (c1797 – 1860s?) Bradford, the youngest son of Tapley, was the only other son to survive his father. He did not appear as a poll in the 1815 tax list, and thus was apparently one of the two males 16-26 in his father’s 1820 Maury County household. He appears in a handful of Maury County records, but married in Williamson County, Tennessee on 25 August 1821 to Levisa Henderson, daughter of Samuel and Lucy Henderson. Levisa is said to have been a sister of his brother Eli’s wife and a daughter of his mother’s sister Lucy Rickman.³⁶⁵ Moving with his father and brothers, to Kentucky, he was granted four 160 acre tracts in Calloway County.³⁶⁶ He appears in the 1830 and 1840 census of Calloway County, Kentucky.³⁶⁷ In 1849 Bradford Bynum purchased land just over the Kentucky border in Johnson County, Illinois, and is in the 1850 and 1860 censuses there. He was not found in 1870. The 1830-40 censuses suggest four sons and two daughters, but only two apparent sons were in the 1850 Johnson County census.

1.2.1.3.1.7.1. **Fletcher W. Bynum** (c1822 - ?) He was one household from Bradford in 1850, listed as “Flecker” W. Bynum, age 27. He was in the 1860 and 1870 Johnson County census, age 37 and 48, listed as “Fletcher” in 1870. He was married to a Leah in 1850, a Mary in 1860, and a Lee Ann in 1870. He was not found in 1880. Censuses suggest children **Mary E. Bynum** (c1845), **William Ivy Bynum** (c1850), **John L. Bynum** (c1853), **Martha Bynum** (c1854), and **Samuel B. Bynum** (c1856).

1.2.1.3.1.7.2. **Samuel Mark Bynum** (c1830 – 15 December 1869) He was in his father’s household in 1850 and 1860 with his wife Sarah Charlotte Helm, whom he had married on 6 March 1850 in Johnson County. His wife was head of household in 1870. The 1850-70 censuses suggest several children, only two of whom survived to adulthood: **Leona Bynum** (1865-1899) and **Viola Bynum** (1868-1946). Four other children

³⁶⁴ Goodspeed’s 1887 biographies of Gibson County, Tennessee calls her the daughter of Eli and Luvica Bynum of Kentucky in a biography of her husband Dr. William B. Boyette..

³⁶⁵ Family History, Lucy Henderson Horton (1922), p240.

³⁶⁶ In original Book 1, p407, p413 and Book 3, p131, p135 according to The Kentucky Land Grants, Willard R. Jillson.

³⁶⁷ Calloway County census: 1830, p201 Bradford Bynum 120001-100001; 1840, p70 Bradford Bynum 0202001-0110001.

who died in childhood are buried in the Renfro Cemetery. His wife apparently survived to at least 1893, for an 1893 biography of her brother Frank Helm of Johnson County calls her “Sarah, widow of Mark Bynum, and a resident of this county.”³⁶⁸

- 1.2.1.3.2. Mark Bynum (c1774 – 16 February 1840) Mark Bynum apparently resisted the lure of the west, which drew so many of his brothers, nephews and his own children. He remained in Chatham county, was a planter, lawyer, justice of the peace, and a two-term state representative. He was apparently the eldest of the males in his father’s 1790 household. His birth year, given by his grandson Alvis J. Bynum as 1774, is consistent with censuses and from his exemption from poll tax in 1815.³⁶⁹ Another grandson, George W. Bynum, said he “was second in order of birth” among Luke’s children.³⁷⁰

A two-page manuscript dated 14 July 1893 by Alvis J. Bynum states that “*Mark Bynum, my grandfather, had four wives. His first wife was Anne Hackney, by whom he had eleven children namely: Jos., Turner, Carney and Green, the four sons... The girls of Mark Bynum were Sallie, who died early of fever, Patsy married Nazareth Perry, Milly married Jas. Cain Poe, Eliza married David Clegg... Annie was crippled in childbirth and went on crutches; soon died. Second wife was Sally Ward from Wake Co. near the Green Level Section. They had three children, reared only one, my uncle Mark. Sally Ward Bynum died Oct. 12, 1825 of fever, about 55 years old (sic!). Mark was ten years older (sic). She was courted before he married Anne Hackney. Third wife was a widow, Sallie Horton; she had one child who died in infancy, She was crippled after the birth of her child and went on crutches, was married in 1826, and died 1829. Fourth wife was Mary Tatum; she had one child.*

He continues with a description of his grandfather: “*Mark Bynum was well educated, a good penman, and calculator, was Justice of the Peace and had Law Days at his house. Was a man of fine judgement (sic); was elected to the Legislature in 1810 and 1812. Born 1774, died Jan. 2, 1840. He had a light stroke of paralysis and died from cramp colic, by a dose of croton oil given by Dr. Spense McClenahan. He had colic from drinking too freely of locust beer, of which he was very fond. He was a large man weighing 260 pounds at death, was tall and noted for his agility and strength. In middle life he weighed about 190 pounds. Uncle Green was born about 1815, Jos. 1802, Turner 1808, and Carney 1810.*”

Most of this information can be separately verified. Mark Bynum was indeed elected a representative from Chatham County to the House of Commons in 1810 and 1812. He married Anne Hackney by 30 May 1796 when Joseph Hackney

³⁶⁸ Biographical Review of Johnson, Massac, Pope, and Hardin Counties, Illinois, (1893), p197.

³⁶⁹ North Carolina had, by law, exempted males over the age of 50 from paying poll tax., meaning that Mark had reached 50 in or before 1815. Note that he was 16-26 in 1800 but 26-45 in 1810, suggesting that he was born in 1775.

³⁷⁰ Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, (Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1891), pp478.

³⁷¹ “Recollections and Incidents of The Bynum Family as Related to Me by My Uncle Mark Bynum”, copy in the possession of the author. (The uncle referred to is Mark Bynum Jr. Alvis Jesse Bynum was the son of his brother Turner Bynum.)

gave a slave to his daughter Anne Bynum and her husband Mark Bynum.³⁷² Joseph Hackney's will, dated 26 January 1801, also named Anny Bynum as a daughter and named Mark Bynum an executor. In 1800 he and his wife were both aged 16-26 and had one female under 10. By 1810 he had four male and four female children.³⁷³ His first wife Ann was still alive on 8 January 1811 when Mark and Anna Bynum witnessed the will of Robert Poe. Her death was reported a year later in a local newspaper as 3 January 1812. Barely four months later, Mark Bynum married his second wife, Sally Ward, by bond dated 13 May 1812 in Wake County. Mark Bynum "Sr." is listed on the 1815 Chatham County tax list as the owner of 990 acres, but with no white polls (those age 50 and over were exempt at this time) and none of his sons were yet 21. By 1820, when he was still married to his second wife, his census household included six males and one female child.³⁷⁴ In 1830 just two sons remained at home.³⁷⁵ He likely married the third wife not long after Sally Ward's death in 1825, but she was evidently dead by the 1830 census. He apparently married to his fourth wife Mary Tatum after the 1830 census but before the 9 September 1831 will of Winifred Owen (formerly married to a Tatum) which names her son Jesse Tatum and daughters Rhoda Bynum, Mary Bynum, Winifred Barnett, and Charity Edwards.³⁷⁶ (Rhoda Bynum was the Rhoda Owen married to Mark's nephew John Bynum.) The daughter Mary was apparently Mary Tatum Bynum. Mark Bynum died prior to the 1840 census, when Mary Bynum was enumerated with a female aged 20-30 who is evidently not a child of Mark Bynum. Whatever child he had by Mary Tatum apparently died early in childhood. In 1850 Mary Bynum, age 73, was enumerated adjacent her stepsons Turner and Carney. She was still alive in 1860, aged 83, and living with her presumed sister (see will above) Winny Burnett (sic), aged 78..

Alvis J. Bynum wrote that his grandfather had sixteen children, seven of whom apparently died as infants or young children. He omits three of the eleven children of the first marriage, presumably children who died in infancy, and names only four sons and four daughters. Since he named the sons in birth order, he may have also named the daughters thusly. The first eight children below, according to him, are of the first marriage. The ninth child, Mark, was the only one of the three by Sally Ward he mentioned. He mentions, but does not name, one child by Mary Tatum.

1.2.1.3.2.1. **Patsy Bynum** (c1798 – 1840s?) She married Nazareth Perry, according to Alvis J. Bynum. Nazareth Perry is in the 1820-1840 Chatham County censuses with several children, but neither he nor Martha were found in 1850. Assuming that Patsy was his only wife, she was 16-26 in 1820, 30-40 in 1830, and 40-50 in 1840. That

³⁷² Chatham County Deed Book N, p308.

³⁷³ Chatham County census: 1800, p169 Marke Bynum 00100-10100-5. 1810, p209 Mark Bynum 40210-31010-12. The identity of the two males 16-26 in 1810 is unknown.

³⁷⁴ Chatham County census: 1820, p209 Mark Bynum 301201-01001-26

³⁷⁵ 1830 census for Chatham County, p436 Mark Bynum 0011-0-23. (Mark himself is apparently omitted, and only two sons and 23 of his slaves are counted.) Whether he had married Mary Tatum and she too was omitted, or whether he had not yet married her is unclear.

³⁷⁶ Chatham County Wills, book not noted. Found in NC Archives under call no. CR22.019.

suggests she may have been the eldest child, the daughter under ten in her father's 1800 household.

1.2.1.3.2.2. **Milly Bynum** (c1800 – aft1850) She married James Cain Poe, according to a Raleigh newspaper which reported her marriage as “M. Bynum, daughter of Mark Bynum” to James C. Poe on 23 April 1819.³⁷⁷ The typewritten transcript of Alvis J. Bynum's handwritten 1893 document (see above) is apparently in error in calling him “Jos.” rather than “Jas.” James Cain Poe appears in Chatham County censuses through 1840, with but in 1850 James C. Poe is enumerated in Lafayette County, Mississippi, with Milly's age given as 49.³⁷⁸ They were not further traced.

1.2.1.3.2.3. Joseph Bynum (28 December 1802 – 12 June 1870) Alvis J. Bynum's 1893 letter says his uncle Joseph was born in 1802, which is accurate. He married Sarah Legrand Ward, daughter of William Ward, perhaps a relative of his father's wife. (His son gives his mother's middle name as “Legrant”.³⁷⁹) The 1832 will of William Ward names his daughter Sarah Bynum, evidently referring to Joseph's wife (his father's wife Sarah Ward being several years dead).³⁸⁰ Joseph and Sarah appear in the 1850 Chatham County census with all but the first and last of the children below. According to a letter written by his son, George Washington Bynum, he moved from Chatham County, North Carolina to Tishomingo County, Mississippi in 1851.³⁸¹ An 1891 biographical statement by the same son puts the date at 1852.³⁸² The 1860 Tishomingo County, Mississippi census shows him with nearly \$100,000 in property, and seven children still at home.

The Raleigh Daily Sentinel issue of 20 June 1870 reported the death of “Joseph Bynum, formerly of Chatham County” on 12 June 1870 in Alcorn County, Mississippi. He is buried in the same Bynum Cemetery as Gray Bynum and his children, his monument bearing the above dates. His widow Sallie was head of an 1880 household in Prentiss County, Mississippi which included her three unmarried adult children. Her sons John, George, and William were within a few households. She died in 1885 according to G. W. Bynum's statement. She is buried in the Bynum Cemetery in Alcorn County, her stone reading 5 October 1804 – 4 November 1885.

All six sons alive at the time joined Company A of the 2nd

³⁷⁷ Marriage and Death Notices from Raleigh, North Carolina Newspapers, 1796-1826, Elizabeth Henderson (1977)

³⁷⁸ Some census indices have this misfiled as “Roe”.

³⁷⁹ See Mark Wesley Bynum's Alumni questionnaire, referenced elsewhere.

³⁸⁰ Reference not noted.

³⁸¹ Letter dated 16 June 1917 from George Washington Bynum of Corinth, Mississippi to Mrs. N. P. Bryan of Jacksonville, Florida. excerpts kindly provided by Francis J. Dallett, who possessed a photocopy in 1982. Note that the 1891 biographical statement puts the date at 1852.

³⁸² Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, (Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1891), p478.

Mississippi early in the Civil War. Five of the six were wounded, and two captured. George eventually attained the rank of Lt. Colonel, and Mark the rank of Major.

- 1.2.1.3.2.3.1. **Thomas Alvin Bynum** (4 September 1827 – 16 September 1890) His middle name is given as both Alvis and Alvin by different sources. He apparently preceded his father and brothers into Mississippi, for he is listed as the sole member of his household in the 1850 census of Marshall County, Mississippi while the rest of the family was still in Chatham County. He moved to Texas a few years later, and was married 2 February 1859 in Smith County, Texas to Tabitha Ann Fowler. They are enumerated in Smith County in 1860 and in 1870 with two children: John (c1865) and Callie (1869). He was in Kauffman County, Texas in 1880. The widow appears in the 1900 Kaufman County census listed as the mother of 9, 3 living. The three living children were all sons: **John F. Bynum** (1865), **Alvis B. Bynum** (1874), and **Nathaniel Bynum** (1878).
- 1.2.1.3.2.3.2. **Elizabeth Ann Bynum** (7 October 1829 – 22 April 1912) She appears in her parents' 1850 household as Elizabeth, in 1860 as Elizabeth A., in 1870 as Annie, and in 1880 as Eliza A. She never married, and after her mother's death lived with her sister Sarah Jane and brother Turner Bynum.
- 1.2.1.3.2.3.3. **James Reed Bynum** (1 January 1832 – 25 September 1851) He was unmarried in his parent's 1850 household. His brother's biographical statement confirms that he "died when young in Mississippi."
- 1.2.1.3.2.3.4. **William Lorenzo Dow Bynum** (6 October 1833 – 1890s?) He was still alive and living in Alcorn County, Mississippi when his brother's biographical statement was written, but was apparently dead by the 1900 census. In the 1870 and 1880 Alcorn County censuses he appear with a wife Emily J. and several children whose names and genders are inconsistent.³⁸³

³⁸³ In 1870 he appears with William (8), Emily (6), Stella (6), Ella (4), and Julie (1). The 1880 household included W. D. (18, a daughter), J. R. (16, a son), E. B. (13, daughter), Sallie (9), W. T. (8, son), Turner (6), and two sons (sic) named O. W. Stevens (23) and R. T. Bynum, or N. T. (25)

- 1.2.1.3.2.3.5. **Mark Wesley Bynum** (14 September 1835 – 28 November 1917) He married Mary Ann Dilworth on 13 July 1858. He appears in Tishomingo (later Alcorn) County, Mississippi censuses 1860-1880, then in Brown County, Texas in 1900 and 1910. Like his first cousin and colleague Joseph Medicus Bynum, he graduated from medical school at the University of Pennsylvania in 1857. On 29 October 1906, while living in Brownwood, Brown County, Texas he filled out a questionnaire for the Alumni Directory.³⁸⁴ He lists his birth, marriage, parents (listing his mother as “Sarah Legrant Ward”), and children. He also states he served as a surgeon in the CSA in Mississippi as a Captain and Major. His lists his children as follows (with birthdates added from censuses): **Joseph William Bynum** (1859), **George Mark Bynum** (c1861), **James Dilworth Bynum** (1865), **Ward Bynum** (c1867), and **Robert Jesse Bynum** (1873). he omitted a daughter **Mary F. Bynum** (c1871) who was in his household and unmarried 1880 through 1910. His death was reported to the Alumni Office as 28 November 1817 in Brownville, Texas. His death certificate, filed by his son Robert, repeats the same birth and death dates.
- 1.2.1.3.2.3.6. **Sarah Jane Bynum** (11 September 1837 – 23 November 1907) She remained single, living with her unmarried sister Anna and brother Turner. She is buried with her parents in the Bynum Cemetery in Alcorn Count, her stone giving her name as “Jennie”, the same name she used in the 1900 census.
- 1.2.1.3.2.3.7. **George Washington Bynum** (20 September 1839 – 17 July 1920) An 1891 biography gives much information about him and his family.³⁸⁵ Although it includes several inaccuracies in the early genealogy of the subject, it is presumably accurate regarding his immediate family.³⁸⁶ He married Fannie Dillworth and remained in Alcorn County until his death. He served in the same CSA unit as his brothers and eventually rose to the rank of Lt. Colonel, though he was known as “Major” after the war. According to

³⁸⁴ Copy provided by Francis J. Dallett, University Archivist and Bynum descendant (via Thomas and Mary Bynum Hatch)

³⁸⁵ Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, (Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1891), pp478-9.

³⁸⁶ Apart from the fanciful history of Luke Bynum, I note that G. W. Bynum was off on his father’s age at death, his aunt Millie’s husband’s name, his father’s birthplace, and several other facts. Even the date of his family’s move to Mississippi differs from the date he gave in a 1917 letter. It’s not clear how many statements in the biography can be taken literally.

the biography he had nine sons, four of whom died in infancy. (However, I note that his wife's 1900 census record declares that she was the mother of six children, all living.) The Dilworth Cemetery in Alcorn County contains monuments for his four infant sons Francis Carol Bynum, James Reed Bynum, Jesse Rosamon Bynum, and Benjamin Bynum. The five survivors were **George D. Bynum** (c1867), **John T. Bynum** (c1869), **Andrew L. Bynum** (1871), **Mark T. Bynum** (c1873), and **Joseph Bynum** (c1875).

Interestingly, Jasper E. Bynum's 1916 book on the Bynums of Blount County, Alabama contains a brief sketch of George Washington Bynum, though it differs from the 1891 biography in several respects.³⁸⁷ How they came in contact is unclear, but the presence of two of G. W. Bynum's sons in Alabama may account for it.

- 1.2.1.3.2.3.8. **Turner Bynum** (29 May 1841 – 27 July 1916) He remained single. A state legislator and politician, he was in Smith County, Texas in 1870 but by 1880 had returned to his father's home place in Alcorn County, Mississippi. and lived in adjoining Prentiss County with his two unmarried sisters through at least the 1900 census.
- 1.2.1.3.2.3.9. **Joseph Nathan Bynum** (14 June 1844 – 27 January 1904) He married Mary W. Rees in Alcorn County, Mississippi by bond of 16 September 1868. He was mentioned in his brother's 1891 biographical statement (see above). He appears in the 1870 census of Prentiss County and the 1880 and 1900 censuses of Alcorn County. The 1900 census lists Mary as the mother of eight children, five living. From censuses, the children were **William R. Bynum** (1870), **Charles M. Bynum** (1871), **F. G. Bynum** (a twin daughter, 1875), **Annie J. Bynum** (1875), **John R. Bynum** (1879), and **George Bynum** (1881).
- 1.2.1.3.2.3.10. **Nathaniel Macon Bynum** (1845 – aft1900) He is said to have married Cornelia Wallace in 1879, and he appears with a wife named C. W. and no children in the Alcorn County 1880 census. His brother's 1891 biographical statement states he lived in Kossuth, Alcorn County, Mississippi. In 1900 he

³⁸⁷ Historical Sketches of the Bynum Family, Jasper E. Bynum (The Southern Democrat, 1916, 1958, reprinted 1978), p76.

was enumerated with a 24-year old second wife Lellie, and children **Nathan Bynum** ((1883) and **Macon Bynum** (1897).

- 1.2.1.3.2.3.11. **Texanna Bynum** (1852 – aft1900) Her brother's 1891 biographical statement calls her "Minnie", the wife of J. A. Kimmons of Kossuth, Alcorn County, Mississippi. She appears as Texanna Bynum, age 9, in her parents' 1860 household. According to the 1900 census, she married about 1870 but I did not find her in the 1870 census. J. A. Kimmons' 1880 household includes his wife M. B., age 28. In 1900 John A. Kimmons and his wife Texanna were enumerated in Alcorn County adjacent to her brother Nathaniel Bynum.
- 1.2.1.3.2.4. **Green Bynum** (c1804? – by 1820?) A nephew wrote in 1891 that he "was drowned in Haw River... at the age of ten years."³⁸⁸ However, so much of the genealogy in this document is inaccurate that we must regard the statement as legend. Alvis J. Bynum's 1893 manuscript says "uncle Green was born about 1815."³⁸⁹ His birth years for the other three sons of Mark Bynum and Ann Hackney are spot on, but since we know that Mark Bynum (a child of the third wife) was born in 1815, his year of birth for Green is surely wrong. Mark Bynum's census records suggest the likelihood that Green was one of the sons under 10 in 1810, and the gap in the births of known children suggests a possible birth date about 1804. He was apparently dead by the 1820 census.
- 1.2.1.3.2.5. **Sally Bynum** Alvis Bynum mentions her but wrote that she "died early of fever." She was probably one of the four females under 10 in her father's 1810 household.
- 1.2.1.3.2.6. **Elizabeth Bynum** (7 April 1806 – 16 September 1869) As Alvis J. Bynum wrote, she married David Clegg on 9 November 1826. They remained in Chatham County, and had thirteen children.³⁹⁰ She and her husband are both buried in the Old Clegg Cemetery in Chatham County.
- 1.2.1.3.2.7. Turner Bynum (c1808 – 16 November 1863) He married Julia Grace Ward, daughter of William Ward and Elizabeth Riddle, on 21 November 1833 by bond dated the preceding day. Like his father, he was both a successful farmer and a representative to the North Carolina House of Commons. Alvis J. Bynum's 1893 letter says

³⁸⁸ Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, (Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1891), pp478.

³⁸⁹ See Alvis J. Bynum manuscript referenced elsewhere.

³⁹⁰ For details, see Old Southern Bible Records, Memory Aldridge Lester (1990) and, of course, Broughton's The Cleggs of Old Chatham.

“my father Turner Bynum died Nov. 13, 1863.” He is buried in the Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church cemetery in Chatham County. The 1850 and 1860 censuses list the following children, who are also named in his will.³⁹¹ His son’s 1891 biographical statement says his parents had twelve children, three of whom died in infancy, and seven of whom were living in 1891. He presumably listed them in birth order.

1.2.1.3.2.7.1. **Joseph Medicus Bynum** (15 March 1835 – 26 September 1899) He was in his father’s 1850 household, age 15, and was the only know child to moved to Mississippi to join his cousins. A lengthy biographical statement published in 1891 gives much information about his family.³⁹² Calling him the eldest child, it mentions his marriage to Annie Rees and lists his own children as well as his siblings. (Oddly, it calls his great-grandfather “William Bynum” rather than Luke.) In 1907, his widow Annie R. Bynum and his first cousin Mark Wesley Bynum both answered a questionnaire for the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Directory, from which Joseph Medicus Bynum received an MD in 1857.³⁹³ (Interestingly, he and Joseph Nicholas Bynum, a very distant cousin from the line of Chapter 6, were classmates.) In addition to the genealogical details, they state that he served as a Lieutenant in the 32nd Mississippi, and later a commissary Captain, and was a merchant and druggist until his death in Boonville, Prentiss County, Mississippi. His wife gives her own maiden name as Ann Reece, daughter of John Reece, whom he married in 1859, and lists his children as Lizzie Bynum (**Julia Elizabeth Bynum**), **John Turner Bynum**³⁹⁴, **Margaret Bynum**, **Annie Bynum**, and **Joseph Medicus Bynum**(matching the 1891 biography). Censuses show an unmarried daughter **Mary B. Bynum**, whose death was reported in the 26 January 1903 issue of the *Daily Corinthian*.

1.2.1.3.2.7.2. **Elizabeth Bynum** (21 December 1836 – 20 January 1913) According to her brother’s 1891 biography, she was “Mrs. Elizabeth Lambeth”. She had married

³⁹¹ Chatham County Will Book D, p119.

³⁹² Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, (Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1891), pp479-480. Only a few details of this statement are referenced in this book.

³⁹³ University of Pennsylvania Archives, copy provided by Francis J. Dallett, University Archivist, and himself a Luke Bynum descendant.. Note that the 1891 biographical statement says his degree was 1858, but the University records have it as 1857.

³⁹⁴ *The Nashville Christian Advocate* reported the death of John T. Bynum (21 March 1866 – 18 August 1893) and mentions his marriage to Lulu Clark.

Benjamin Gunter Lambeth on 14 August 1861 in Chatham County. They remained there and had several children. Elizabeth died in her home in Bynum, a house which still stood in the late 1970s.

- 1.2.1.3.2.7.3. **Alvis Jesse Bynum** (1 December 1842 – 23 December 1906) The author of the 1893 “old letter” mentioned elsewhere, he married Mary Duncan Headen on 1 December 1869 in Chatham County. He was named, it is said, for his great-uncle Alvis Riddle, brother of Elizabeth Riddle Ward, his grandmother. He and his brother-in-law, A. G. Headen, operated a mercantile business in Bynum. The 1880 Chatham County census lists children **Ernest Bynum** (c1872), Julia Bynum (c1874), Alvis Bynum (c1877), and Aaron Bynum (1880).
- 1.2.1.3.2.7.4. **Zachary Taylor Bynum** (14 April 1847 – January 1928). He married Ann Swain Tenney on 14 February 1852, and remained in North Carolina. He owned the Bynum Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina. He had several children, but his family was not further traced. A list of children and a brief biography is in a published family history.³⁹⁵
- 1.2.1.3.2.7.5. Sarah Bynum (c1844 According to her brother’s 1891 biography, she was Mrs. Sallie Whitfield
- 1.2.1.3.2.7.6. Julia Ann Bynum (c1849 According to her brother’s 1891 biography, she was Mrs. Minnie Stone.
- 1.2.1.3.2.7.7. Martha Bynum (c1862 - According to her brother’s 1891 biography, she was Mrs. Mattie Hawkins. She married Benjamin Franklin Moore Hawkins on 15 February 1872 in Chatham County, but was not further traced.
- 1.2.1.3.2.7.8. James Bynum ??
- 1.2.1.3.2.7.9. Rufus Bynum (July 1864 - aft1900) He was age 6 in his father’s 1860 household. He is enumerated in the 1900 census of neighboring Wake County
- 1.2.1.3.2.8. **Carney Bynum** (16 December 1809 – 11 April 1877) (Sources vary on the month of his death.) Some descendants give him the middle name “William”, but I did not actually find a record of his

³⁹⁵ Lest We Forget, Our Melvins and Kin, Lionel Dane Melvin (1979), p358.

having a middle name. He married Margaret Clegg by bond of 7 January 1834, with Turner Bynum bondsman. They had nine children, five of whom survived childhood and four of whom are also buried at the Mt. Pleasant Methodist church cemetery. Four others are buried as infants in the same cemetery, only a stone for John Bynum legible (two others were apparently Susie Ray and Jesse, in the 1860 household.) Carney and Margaret had no children in their 1870 household. Carney Bynum may have been chiefly responsible for the founding of the small town of Bynum, Chatham County, North Carolina. An 1870 Chatham County map shows Bynum's mill but does not identify any town. Carney's grist mill in or near the town evidently put it on the map.³⁹⁶ His grandson's wife wrote that he not only owned the mill, but also "a cotton gin, a blacksmith shop, a store..."³⁹⁷ She, and the family Bible, confirm the children below. Both Carney and his wife are buried at the Mt. Pleasant Methodist church cemetery in Chatham County.

1.2.1.3.2.8.1. **Mary B. Bynum** (1835 – 1864) She was in the 1850 household, and on 28 January 1856 married William D. Watson, a physician, by bond dated 28 January 1856. They appear in the 1860 Chatham County census with a son, John C., age 2. Mary died in 1864. William D. Watson is in the 1860 census with a second wife and children Carney (apparently John from 1850), age 12, Wesley J. age 9, and Thomas, age 4. In 1880 the elder son was again called John C. Watson. Mary Bynum is buried in the same cemetery as her parents.

1.2.1.3.2.8.2. **Luther Bangs Bynum** (2 March 1838 – 13 December 1905) He married Saphronia Jane Atwater on 19 March 1861 in Orange County, and had one child **Oliver Clegg Bynum** (10 May 1864). Luther served as a sergeant in the 5th North Carolina Cavalry, the unit in which his brother-in-law Fletcher was a Lieutenant, during the Civil War. He served in a variety of public posts and business ventures after the war. One of these was a partnership with his brother and brother-in-law in the Bynum Manufacturing Company, organized in 1872 as a cotton mill in Bynum which put the small community on the map. His wife Saphronia died on 1 October 1892 and Luther married a second wife, a widow named Nora (Heathcock) Creel, according to one of

³⁹⁶ Chatham County 1771-1791, p190.

³⁹⁷ Letter from Annie M. Lutterloh Bynum (Mrs. Henry Atwater Bynum) to "my children" describing their family history, written about 1980 when she was about 95 years old.

his children.³⁹⁸ By that second marriage, he had **Mary Luther Bynum** (1894) and **Jefferson Carney Bynum** (1896) according to the 1900 Chatham County census. He died in the Chatham County courthouse, where he was appearing as a witness.³⁹⁹ He is buried in the same cemetery as his parents. Photographs of Luther and his first wife can be found in an Atwater history.⁴⁰⁰

- 1.2.1.3.2.8.3. **Nancy Julia Bynum** (4 September 1839 – 13 January 1880) She was Nancy J., age 10, in 1850 and Julia, age 20, in 1860. She married John Fletcher Atwater on 19 March 1861, and appears as Nancy J. in the 1870 census of Chapel Hill, Orange County. The 1870 census, and her husband's 188- census list seven children: Thomas F., Mary Ellen, Margaret E., Numa (or Ninna) R., Wilson B., Julia O., and Luther E. Atwater. Nancy is buried at the Cedar Grove Methodist Church cemetery.
- 1.2.1.3.2.8.4. **Margaret Ann Bynum** (5 September 1841 – 11 June 1908) She married Edmund Warren Atwater, son of Jehiel Atwater and Martha Warren, on 5 December 1861. They are listed in 1880 with six children, who are detailed in an Atwater history.⁴⁰¹ The same work reproduces an old letter from Edmund W. Atwater describing his family.⁴⁰² Both Margaret and her husband are buried in the same cemetery as her parents.
- 1.2.1.3.2.8.5. **Carney William Bynum** (28 May 1844 – 31 August 1909) Carney married Mary Catherine Atwater, sister of Sophronia Jane Atwater and Edmund Atwater, and daughter of Jehiel Atwater, on 19 September 1867 by bond dated the preceding day in Orange County. Carney, his brother Luther, and brother-in-law Edmund Atwater and others were among the partners in the Bynum Manufacturing Company, a cotton mill company organized in 1872 on the location of his father's earlier mill. He helped organize the Bynum Methodist Church in 1901, which still stands today. Pictures of Carney and his

³⁹⁸ Mrs. Henry Atwater Bynum (formerly Annie Moore Lutterloh) wife of a son of Carney William Bynum. See also Francis Atwater's 1919 book.

³⁹⁹ *Raleigh News & Observer*, issue of 14 December 1905.

⁴⁰⁰ Souvenir History: North Carolina Branch of the Atwater Family, Francis Atwater (1919), p31, and also p15. See also pp25-26 for the son Oliver Clegg Bynum who married Cara Julia Atwater.

⁴⁰¹ Atwater History and Genealogy, Francis Atwater (1901), p423.

⁴⁰² *Ibid*, pp421-2.

wife are in the above-referenced volume, which also contains much information on this family.⁴⁰³ He is also buried in the Mt. Pleasant Methodist cemetery. His children who survived infancy were **Cornelia Warren Bynum** (1872), **Henry Atwater Bynum** (1874), and **Annie Bangs Bynum** (1881).

- 1.2.1.3.2.9. **Mark Bynum** (25 October 1815 – 9 September 1893) According to Alvis J. Bynum's 1893 letter he was the only child of Sally Ward, his father's second wife, to survive. He remained in Chatham County, becoming a wealthy farmer. As Mark Bynum Jr. he married Mary B. Clegg by bond of 27 February 1839, with Turner Bynum bondsman. The marriage was reported in the *Raleigh Register* issue of 23 March 1839. His wife died in 1865, and he married again to a wife named Fannie, who is named in his will. His will is dated 3 February 1892.⁴⁰⁴ The details on his children are from several sources, including censuses, but principally a family history.⁴⁰⁵ Mark Bynum is buried in the Clegg Cemetery in Chatham County. His home still stood as late as 1980.
- 1.2.1.3.2.9.1. **George C. Bynum** (25 November 1839 – 11 July 1871) A Methodist minister, he was unmarried.
- 1.2.1.3.2.9.2. **Sarah Norfleet Bynum** (26 September 1842 – 11 November 1878) She was briefly married to James Watson, who died in the Civil War, then on 26 January 1870 married David Edwards Rives and had five children before she died.
- 1.2.1.3.2.9.3. **Isaac J. Bynum** (25 April 1844 – 15 July 1915) He remained in Chatham County, marrying first Mary Eliza Green and then late in life to Sally A. Avent, but was not further traced. He is buried in the Pleasant Hill Methodist cemetery in Chatham County. More information on this family is in a published family history.⁴⁰⁶
- 1.2.1.3.2.9.4. **Margaret B. Bynum** (18 October 1847 – 1938) A twin, she married John Burnett, and both are buried in Chatham County in the Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church cemetery.
- 1.2.1.3.2.9.5. **Nannie Eliza Bynum** (18 October 1847 – 2 August 1908) She married William James Buie in 1870 but

⁴⁰³ Souvenir History: North Carolina Branch of the Atwater Family, Francis Atwater (1919), p33.

⁴⁰⁴ Chatham County Will Book E, p536

⁴⁰⁵ Lest We Forget, Our Melvins and Kin, Lionel Dane Melvin (1979), p356.

⁴⁰⁶ Lest We Forget, Our Melvins and Kin, Lionel Dane Melvin (1979), p359.

was not further traced.

- 1.2.1.3.2.9.6. **Virginia R. Bynum** (1849 – 1926) She married Joseph John Goldston in 1888 but was not further traced.
- 1.2.1.3.2.9.7. **Mary Francis Bynum** (4 October 1850 – 2 May 1924) She married Rev. George Pinkney Moore in 1888, but was not further traced.
- 1.2.1.3.2.9.8. **David Clegg Bynum** (3 August 1852 – 28 July 1881) He was unmarried.
- 1.2.1.3.2.9.9. **Cora Bradford Bynum** (9 August 1854 – 12 January 1941) She married Adolphus John Burns, but was not further traced.
- 1.2.1.3.2.9.10. **Thomas Marvin Bynum**.(1859 – aft1900) He remained in Chatham County, marrying Mattie Foust, but was not further traced.

1.2.1.3.3. **James Bynum** (1770 – 8 August 1842) He was evidently one of the males over 16 in his father's 1790 household, and was apparently of age by early 1791. On 25 February 1791 he bought 300 acres on Lick Creek of New Hope Creek from Lewis Parker.⁴⁰⁷ On 20 December 1796 he bought 100 acres adjoining his own lines from James McIver.⁴⁰⁸ In five additional transactions, James Bynum acquired several other parcels of land between 1801 and 1811, giving him more than 1,000 acres which appear to be roughly contiguous.⁴⁰⁹ His father's will of 1810 gave him three slaves, James apparently already owning all the land he needed. In fact, James Bynum gifted his son John Wesley Bynum with 300 acres in 1814 (see below). He appears in "Capt. Bynum's District" on the 1815 tax list with 774 acres and four slaves, and his oldest son John Wesley Bynum appears with 955 acres and two slaves.

He married first Sarah Snipes, daughter of William Snipes, sometime after the 1790 census.⁴¹⁰ On 13 February 1799 James Bynum and the other heirs of William Snipes, deceased, gave a power of attorney to press claims on behalf of the estate.⁴¹¹ By 1800 his household included two sons and two daughters, all under 10.⁴¹² His 1810 household is confusing, and may have reflected his

⁴⁰⁷ Chatham County Deed Book E, p135.

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⁴⁰⁹ 1801: 300 acres from William Lambeth (Book L, p323) 1805: Grant for 35 acres. (Book M, p574). 1807: 200 acres from Stephen Barker (Book O, p339) 1811: Grant of 89 acres (Book T, p106).

⁴¹⁰ There has been some unwarranted Speculation that Sarah Snipes' mother, the wife of William Snipes, was a Pinkney. This seems to have arisen to explain the name of a grandson Edwin Pinckney Snipes. Others have speculated that she was a Herndon, which originally arose from a misunderstanding between Francis Dallett (per Mr. Dallett) and John G. Herndon, author of a Herndon family book. There is no proof of her maiden name, as far as I know.

⁴¹¹ Chatham County Wills, Inventories, Sales, etc. 1790-1799, p57, folio 4 and p58, folio 1.

⁴¹² 1800 Chatham County census, p199: James Bynum 20010-20010-2.

remarriage.⁴¹³ He had remarried to Margaret “Peggy” Stone in time to have a son by 1812, and had perhaps married her in time for the 1810 census. The will of Francis Stone, dated 24 February 1816, left three slaves to “daughter Peggy Bynum”, a horse to “grandson Frances Cyrus Bynum”, and \$25 “now in his father’s hands due me” to “grandson George Monroe Bynum.”⁴¹⁴ On 11 October 1819 James and Peggy Bynum posted a bond “never to interrupt the will of Francis Stone Senr.”⁴¹⁵ In 1820 James Bynum was appointed guardian for his own two children, legatees of Francis Stone, for the purpose of managing their inheritances. Then on 31 March 1825 Anne Stone, the widow of Francis Stone, made her will naming he daughter “Peggy Bynum”.⁴¹⁶

James Bynum was an early member of Lassiter’s (later Pleasant Grove, then Bell’s) Baptist Church. On 28 October 1815, he attended an associational meeting.⁴¹⁷ On 27 October 1827 he represented Pleasant Grove Church at an association meeting.⁴¹⁸ He may be buried there, though no graveyard seems to exist today. James Bynum’s death in Chatham County was noted in the *Wilmington Chronicle* as occurring on 8 August 1842 “in his 73rd year.” His wife, who was alive for the 1840 census, predeceased him. His will was dated 26 May 1842 and proved at the August court later that year.⁴¹⁹

Family tradition is that James Bynum had four children by Sarah Snipes and five by Peggy Stone, and that distribution seems confirmed from their birth dates, and from the 1820-1840 censuses.⁴²⁰ The 1800 and 1810 censuses suggest two more children of the first marriage, one son and one daughter, who must have died in childhood.

1.2.1.3.3.1. **John Wesley Bynum** (c1792 – aft1870) His father’s 1800 census record suggests he was born after 1790. He was apparently of age by 28 May 1814, when James Bynum made a deed of gift to his son John Wesley Bynum of 300 acres.⁴²¹ He appears in the 1815 tax list with 955 acres, two slaves, and a second white poll. He may have had a brief marriage to a daughter of Henry Norwood. In November 1814 the slaves of Henry Norwood, deceased, were divided between John W. Bynum and wife and Esperance, a child of the deceased.⁴²² He married, perhaps second, Elizabeth Daniel by bond dated 2 November 1818. The marriage itself took place on 10 November 1818 according to a notice in *The Raleigh Register*. On 1 January 1825 William Daniel of Wake County gifted a slave to “my son in

⁴¹³ 1810 Chatham County census, p201: James Bynam 30110-11010-2.

⁴¹⁴ Chatham County Will Book A, p86.

⁴¹⁵ Chatham County Court Records, February 1834 (the date the bond was actually recorded) A similar bond of the same date was posted by John Brewer and his wife Catherine, heirs of Francis Stone.

⁴¹⁶ Chatham County Will Book B, p199.

⁴¹⁷ Chatham County 1771-1971, Hadley, et al (1971), p235.

⁴¹⁸ A History of the Sandy Creek Baptist Association, George W. Purefoy (1859)

⁴¹⁹ Chatham County Will Book C, p131-2.

⁴²⁰ Chatham County censuses for James Bynum: 1820: 311101-10001; 1830:

⁴²¹ Chatham County Deed Book U, p141.

⁴²² From personal notes, page not noted.

law” J. W. Bynum and Elizabeth his wife.⁴²³

Unfortunately, there appear to be two men named John Wesley Bynum living in Chatham County at the same time: this John Wesley Bynum and a Colonel John W. Bynum (see Chapter 7). Thus it isn't clear which citations are for which man. A John W. Bynum was a justice of the peace in 1816, was elected to the House of Commons from Chatham County in 1820, and was appointed postmaster of Trade's Hill in 1832. Land grants in Chatham County were recorded by Wesley Bynum in 1813, and 1818, and by John W. Bynum in 1820. Only a single John W. Bynum appears in the 1820, 1830, and 1840 censuses, shown with a single child, a son, born in the late 1820s.

John Wesley Bynum was apparently in Chatham County in 1842, when his father's will bequeathed him only \$1 “in addition to what I have hereto fore given him.” The other John W. Bynum was dead by 1850 (see Chapter 7) but this John Bynum was not found in 1850 or thereafter. He was, however, living in Chatham County in 1870. He gave his age as 82 (apparently overstated) on 25 June 1870, when he applied for bounty land for his War of 1812 service as a Lieutenant of militia.⁴²⁴ He stated that he had enlisted in Pittsboro in 1812 and was discharged in 1815. Elijah Bell and Ransom Bynum⁴²⁵, both of Chatham County, testified that they had been members of the same company and had lived near to John Wesley Bynum “all their lives.” Indeed, an 1815 muster roll of a Chatham County militia contains the names of John Wesley Bynum, Lieutenant, and privates Ransom “Byrum” and Elijah Bell.⁴²⁶

His children are unknown.

- 1.2.1.3.3.2. **Tabitha Bynum** (c1794 – 1860s?) She was called Tabitha Ward in her father's will of 1842, apparently already a widow. Her husband's name is unknown. He may have been the Henry Ward, whose death in Mobile, Alabama on 22 September 1841 was reported in *The Raleigh Register*. By 1850 Tabitha Ward, age 56, was enumerated in Marshall County, Mississippi with four Ward children (Henry A., Sarah P., Susan M., and Daniel M., all born in North Carolina between c1826 and c1836) and her nephews James and Stephen Bynum (sons of Gray Bynum). She was enumerated in Carroll County, Mississippi in 1860, age 64.

⁴²³ Chatham County Deed Book Z, p314.

⁴²⁴ Rejected claim #327354.

⁴²⁵ This man's name appears as both Bynum and Byrum in Chatham County. In fact, it appears in both spellings in this same document. He seems unlikely to be a Bynum.

⁴²⁶ NC Archives., loose papers.

1.2.1.3.3.3. **Gray Bynum** (14 November 1797 – 24 March 1867) He was evidently the male 16-26 in his father's 1820 household. On 27 February 1823 James Bynum made a deed of gift to his son Gray Bynum of 102 acres.⁴²⁷ By 1830 he was head of a household that was apparently enumerated incorrectly.⁴²⁸ The census record is surely his, for Gray Bynum was Captain of the Chatham County militia in 1829.⁴²⁹ He was in the 1840 Chatham census with his family enumerated (apparently) correctly.⁴³⁰ In 1840 he served as director of his school district.⁴³¹ He was in Chatham County for the 1850 census, and was still there as late as 1853.⁴³² He removed to Tishomingo (later Alcorn) County, Mississippi sometime after 1853, where he appears in the 1860 census most of his children still in the household.

Gray Bynum's wife is claimed to be Elizabeth Petty by at least one secondary source, which offers no proof.⁴³³ The same source omits four of the children below, though whether that is because the author attributed two wives to Gray Bynum is unknown. Elizabeth, wife of Gray Bynum, is listed among the graves in the Bynum Cemetery with a death date of 15 August 1871, although she was clearly alive for the 1880 census of Alcorn County. The stone perhaps reads "1891" rather than "1871" and was mis-transcribed in the cemetery listing. Elizabeth Bynum, age 75, was enumerated adjacent to Winship Bynum in 1880, as head of a household which included her unmarried daughters Susan, Nancy, and Julia. Gray Bynum and most of his children, are buried in the old Bynum Cemetery a few miles west of Rienzi in Alcorn County. Most of the birth and death dates below are from these monument inscriptions. Oddly, it appears that none of the daughters ever married.

1860 mysterious Sarah Bynums in household??

1.2.1.3.3.3.1. **Stephen D. Bynum** (21 March 1826 – 19 March 1861) He and James were apparently counted twice in the 1850 census, once in their father's household in Chatham County and again in their aunt Tabitha Ward's household in Marshall County, Mississippi. He died unmarried, and is buried in the Bynum

⁴²⁷ Chatham County Deed Book Z, p32.

⁴²⁸ Chatham County 1830 census, p391: Gray Bynum 002101-00002. Consecutive with his brother John W. Bynum. Later records would appear to indicate that the household should have been more like 300001-00001 depending on whether the possible son Luke Bynum was counted or not. I'd note that the census we have available today was a copy of the original, and it's possible a mistake was made in copying. The column totals at the bottom of the page are crossed out and new totals substituted, though whether that was part of the original or done later is impossible to determine.

⁴²⁹ Court Minutes, page not noted.

⁴³⁰ Chatham County 1840 census, p176: Gray Bynum 0030001-220001.

⁴³¹ Chatham County 1771-1971, p273.

⁴³² Chatham County Deed Book AI, p98.

⁴³³ Pettys In America, Irene Petty Watt

Cemetery in Alcorn County with several of his siblings.

- 1.2.1.3.3.3.2. James Wesley Bynum (c1827 - ?) Like Stephen, his was apparently counted twice in the 1850 census. He was age 22 in 1850 and 32 in 1860, when he was still in his father's household. Nothing further is known of him. No later sign of him was found. He perhaps died in the Civil War, which might account for the absence of a gravestone in the Bynum Cemetery.
- 1.2.1.3.3.3.3. **Luke Bynum** (May1829 – aft1907) He is assumed to be a son of Gray Bynum, as he would have been the third male aged 10-15 in 1840. He was in Gray Bynum's household in 1850, age 21, but listed last, out of age sequence. In 1860 he, like Gray Bynum, was in Tishomingo County, listed as age 30. He married Hannah E. Davis on 3 January 1861 and is enumerated in 1870, age 40, with "Lizzie" and a child Bettie, age 8. **Also in the household was Sarah Bynum, age 18, and "Abery" Bynum, age 26.** Their identities are mysterious. In the 1880 Alcorn County census, he was enumerated adjacent Ambrose Bynum and Winship Bynum, just a few households from Gray Bynum's widow Elizabeth. Luke, age 51, and Hannah E. had only Bettie, age 18, in the household. In 1900 he was enumerated with his wife in Alcorn County, she listed as the mother of one child and he listed as born May 1829. His only child was apparently the **Elizabeth Bynum** (c1852) shown as Betty in the above censuses. There is no stone for him in the Bynum Cemetery, but he and his presumed brother Winship both appear on a 1907 list of Civil War pensioners in Alcorn County..
- 1.2.1.3.3.3.4. **Winship Marion Bynum** (12 May 1830 – 5 June 1914) His middle name comes from a secondary source.⁴³⁴ He was still in his father's household in 1860. He apparently married shortly thereafter and had a son James who appears, age 18, in his 1880 household. He evidently married a second time. In the Alcorn County 1880 census his wife's name may be "Ledesk A." but the name is quite uncertain, and he had four more children 7 and under. The 1900 census of Alcorn County shows him with a wife of 29 years named Floread (mother of eight children, seven living). This was apparently the same woman.

⁴³⁴ Alcorn County Family History Book, Vol. II, page not noted

Both he and his wife Floread are buried in the Bynum Cemetery a few miles from Rienzi in Alcorn County. The child, **James M. Bynum** (c1861) in his 1880 household must have been of an earlier wife. The seven children by the second wife were all listed in the 1900 household: **John G. Bynum, Margaret Anna Bynum, Kittie M. Bynum, Emily L. B. Bynum** (Belle in 1900), **Augustus Bynum, Norman Bynum**, and **Cornelia Bynum**.

- 1.2.1.3.3.3.5. **Mariah Bynum** (c1832 - ?) She was in her father's 1850 household, age 18, but not in 1860. Nothing further is known of her.
- 1.2.1.3.3.3.6. **Sarah Jane Bynum** (9 August 1834 – 22 November 1862) She never married. She was in her father's household in 1850 and 1860, and in her mother's 1880 household. She is buried in Alcorn County's Bynum Cemetery with several of her siblings.
- 1.2.1.3.3.3.7. **Susan Margaret Bynum** (1 June 1836 – 3 October 1920) She never married. She was in her father's household in 1850 and 1860, and in her mother's household in 1880. She is also buried in the Bynum Cemetery.
- 1.2.1.3.3.3.8. **Nancy Catherine Bynum** (26 May 1838 – 16 July 1921) She also never married. She was in her father's household in 1850 and 1860, and in her mother's household in 1880. Her gravestone in the Bynum Cemetery reads "Kittie N. Bynum" but she appears in earlier censuses as Nancy Catherine.
- 1.2.1.3.3.3.9. **Mary E. Bynum** (30 November 1840 – 15 August 1870) She is in her father's household in 1850 and 1860, and also died unmarried. She is buried in the Bynum Cemetery.
- 1.2.1.3.3.3.10. **George G. Bynum** (c1842 – 1860s) He was in his father's household in 1850 and 1860, aged 8 and 17 respectively. He is said to have died in the Civil War..
- 1.2.1.3.3.3.11. **Julia E. Bynum** (6 January 1845 – 6 January 1933) She also never married. Her name written as "July" in her mother's 1880 household. She is also buried in the Bynum Cemetery.

- 1.2.1.3.3.4. Mary Bynum (c1802 – 21 May 1893) She married Thomas Hatch by bond dated 1 August 1818 in Orange County. She was in the 1880 census of Wake County, aged 90 (sic). According to her death certificate (which gives her age as 91), she died in Wake County and is buried in Oak wood cemetery in Raleigh, though her grave could not be located.
- 1.2.1.3.3.5. **Thomas Snipes Bynum** (c1806 – aft1880) He was given \$1.00 in his grandfather Luke Bynum’s will, apparently just an infant. He was of age by 1828 when he was taxed as a single poll, and served as a musician in his brother Gray Bynum’s militia company in 1829.⁴³⁵ One wonders why he alone of James Bynum’s sons was not presented with a gift of land during his father’s lifetime, and why his father’s will gave him only a life interest in land. Though he evidently lived on his father’s land, he was maintaining his own household in 1830 and 1840.⁴³⁶ He appears in the 1850-1870 censuses of Chatham County with the children shown below, aged 44, 54, and 64. His wife is shown in those censuses as Catherine, surname unknown. She apparently died in the 1870s, for he was a single head of household in 1880, age 75.
- 1.2.1.3.3.5.1. Luther Bynum (c1828 - ?) He was in his father’s 1850 household, age 21, but was not found thereafter.
- 1.2.1.3.3.5.2. Elmira Bynum (c1831 - ?) She was in her father’s 1850 household, age 19, but was not found thereafter.
- 1.2.1.3.3.5.3. Cynthia Bynum (c1834 - ?) She was in her father’s 1850 household as “Sinthy”, age 16, but was not found thereafter.
- 1.2.1.3.3.5.4. John Bynum (c1835 - ?) He was in his father’s 1850 household, age 14, but was not found thereafter.
- 1.2.1.3.3.5.5. **Caroline Bynum** (c1837 - ?) She was in her father’s 1850 household, age 12, but was not found thereafter.
- 1.2.1.3.3.5.6. **George Bynum** (c1839 - ?) He was in the 1850 household as “Gray”, age 10, and in 1860 as “George”, age 20. He was apparently the George Bynum in the Chatham County 1870 census, age 37. His family was not traced.
- 1.2.1.3.3.5.7. **Ambrose Bynum** (c1842 - ?) He was in his father’s 1850 household, age 8, and 1860, age 17. He evidently joined his cousins in Alcorn County,

⁴³⁵ Chatham County Court Minutes, page not noted.

⁴³⁶ Chatham County 1830 census, p417: 10001-00001. 1840 census, p198: Thos. Bynum 111001-120001.

Mississippi where an Ambrose Bynum is enumerated in 1880 as age 37 (listed between the widow and a son of Gray Bynum) with a wife Elizabeth and children Samantha C. Bynum (c1872), Elzy J. Bynum (a son, c1874), Nathaniel M. Bynum (c1878), and George A. Bynum (1880). His wife was Elizabeth Hunter, according to a descendant.

1.2.1.3.3.5.8. **Mary Bynum** (c1850 – aft1880) She was in her parents' household in 1860 and 1870, aged 9 and 19. She married George Bolling and is in the 1880 Chatham County census with her sister Roxanna in the household.

1.2.1.3.3.5.9. **Roxanna Bynum** (c1853 – aft1880) She was in her parents' household in 1860 and 1870, aged 6 and 17. In 1880 she was enumerated in the household of her sister Mary Bolling.

1.2.1.3.3.6. **Francis Cyrus Bynum** (c1812 – 1843) He and George were children of the second wife, though which was older (or whether they were twins) is unknown. He was dead by 1 January 1844 when his widow Delia petitioned the Chatham County court that his estate be administered by Dempsey Johnson (who later filed estate accountings.) On 10 May 1847 Delia Bynum was bonded as guardian of her minor daughters Sarah Jane Bynum and Julia Frances Bynum.⁴³⁷ An accounting of 10 November 1849 was filed by J. B. Bell, administrator of “the late Mrs. Delia Bynum.”

1.2.1.3.3.6.1. **Sarah Jane Bynum** (29 July 1842 – 1922) She married Isaac Haynes Clegg on 15 April 1865 and details on her family are given in a Clegg history.⁴³⁸

1.2.1.3.3.6.2. **Julia Frances Bynum** (c1845 - ?) She married Lucian F. Baldwin on 1 September 1863 in Chatham County. They appear in the 1870 Chatham County census, Julia age 24.

1.2.1.3.3.7. **George Monroe Bynum** (c1812 – 1 April 1838) He was apparently the first child of James Bynum and Peggy Stone, and was bequeathed \$25 by the will of Francis Stone in 1816.⁴³⁹ His death at age 26, was reported in *The Biblical Recorder* of Raleigh. His estate was administered by his first cousin, Joseph Bynum, and included a slave jointly owned by George and his brothers John and Francis.⁴⁴⁰ He

⁴³⁷ All these references in Chatham County record of estates at NC Archives, call no. CR022.508.11

⁴³⁸ *The Cleggs of Old Chatham*, W. Harold Broughton (1977), pp276-7.

⁴³⁹ Chatham County Will Book A, p86.

⁴⁴⁰ Chatham County Estates, at NC Archives, Call No. CR.022.508.11

was unmarried.

- 1.2.1.3.3.8. **Susan Bynum** (c1813 - aft1880) She married Elijah Clark in Chatham County by bond of 22 March 1840. Later census records of their children's birthplaces suggest they were in Mississippi in the late 1840s, and in Texas by 1851. They were not located in 1850, but Elijah Clark began acquiring land in Smith County, Texas in 1851. They were listed in the 1860 census of Tyler, Smith County, Texas with six children, Susan listed as age 47. Elijah Clark was alive on 1 October 1870 when he drew a share in a belated division of his father's estate, but no residence was given for him.⁴⁴¹ He may actually have been dead, for Susan appeared as head of household in 1870 in DeSoto County, Mississippi with her four youngest children. In 1880 Susan was head of a Lamar County, Texas household which included her two youngest children. The children were James Clark, Susannah Clark, Julia Ann Clark, Fannie Elizabeth Clark, Thomas R. Clark, Mary Frances Clark, and Enoch Jefferson Clark.⁴⁴²
- 1.2.1.3.3.9. Augustus W. Bynum (c1816 – aft1880) On 1 February 1840 James Bynum made a deed of gift to his son Augustus W. Bynum of 274 acres.⁴⁴³ He received an additional 24 acres from his father's 1842 will.⁴⁴⁴ He married Mary E. Winningham, daughter of Thomas Winningham, by bond of 10 May 1840 in Orange County. The Raleigh, North Carolina *Biblical Recorder* issue of 4 November 1853 contains the obituary of his wife, Mrs. Mary E. Bynum "formerly of Chatham County" who died in Mississippi. The Rienzi Cemetery is said to have a monument for her, in which the date of death is 9 October 1853. On 15 December 1856 "Augustine" W. Bynum, of Tishomingo County, Mississippi, gave a power of attorney to Jehiel Atwater to represent the interests of his minor children (Martha, Thomas, Artemisia, and George Bynum) in the real estate of their deceased grandfather Thomas Winningham.⁴⁴⁵

Augustus Bynum married again on 7 March 1857 in Alcorn County to Harriet A Johnson, and had at least three more children. He appears single in the 1870 DeSoto County census. His children, who were not traced, were Martha Ann Bynum (c1842), George C. Bynum (c1844), Artemesia Bynum (c1846), Thomas F. Bynum (c1849), Belle Bynum (c1858) William Bynum (c1861), and Robert Bynum (c1865).

⁴⁴¹ Chatham County Deed Book AO, p526.

⁴⁴² Joycelyn Clark Carter of Portland, Texas provided information, including death certificates of the younger children, in 1985.

⁴⁴³ Chatham County Deed Book AF, p285.

⁴⁴⁴ Chatham County Will Book C, pp131.

⁴⁴⁵ Orange County Deed Book 35, p206. This is partly abstracted in *North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal*, Vol. 6, p191.

1.2.1.3.4. **William Bynum** (c1778? – 1820) William was apparently Luke Bynum’s youngest son, the male aged 16-26 in Luke’s 1800 household, and not more than a few years older than his first cousin William Bynum, the son of Tapley Bynum. William was likely of age by 1800, for on 24 August 1801 he purchased land adjoining his father from his brother-in-law Isaiah Richeson.⁴⁴⁶ William Bynum was enumerated in Chatham County adjacent his father in 1810 with four males under 10, one male 16-26 (who is unknown), and one 26-45, and only one female, his wife. He received five slaves and his father’s plantation in his father’s will, with part given to his mother as a life estate. Having inherited his father’s plantation, he sold his own adjoining land to William Bynum “Jr.,” his nephew.⁴⁴⁷ The 1815 Chatham County tax list shows both William Bynum, as “Sr.” with his inherited slaves, and his nephew as “Jr.”

According to Alvis J. Bynum’s 1893 manuscript, “*Uncle Tapley and William went to Tenn. in 1816. Uncle Billy kept a fine team of horses to haul goods from Philadelphia and Pittsburg, PA.; was fond of his cups.*”⁴⁴⁸ He died testate in Maury County, Tennessee, his will dated 20 January 1820 and proved 24 February 1820.⁴⁴⁹ It names his wife Rebecca, sons James, Norwood, Chesley, Patterson, and Laird, an unborn child, and implies an unknown number of daughters. A later settlement with Robert Sellers, one of the executors and guardian of William Bynum’s minor children, names additional children as Ruth W., Sarah S., and “Isafeney” (or “Grafensey” or something similar.)⁴⁵⁰ His widow Rebecca is in the 1820 Maury County census with four male and three female children under ten, and one male 16-18. There seems no sign of her in 1830. I note the possibility that some of William Bynum’s children may have been taken in by Tapley Bynum or one of his sons, as two of them were apparently in Hickman County, Kentucky in 1840.

A secondary source reports that William Bynum married Annie Kirby prior to moving to Tennessee.⁴⁵¹ It would seem, however, that his widow was Rebecca and that she was perhaps a Norwood. I note, however, the somewhat intriguing fact that William Bynum named two of his sons after the two sons of his uncle James Tapley Patterson. (James Tapley Patterson’s 1781 will had named his three children Mann, Chesley Page, and Milly.)

1.2.1.3.4.1. **James Bynum** (?– ?) We have no further record of him. Given his fathers’ pattern of naming children, he may have been later known by a middle name.

1.2.1.3.4.2. **Norwood Bynum** (c1803?– ?) He was perhaps the eldest son, as a Norwood “Buynum” was enumerated in the 1830 census of Hardin

⁴⁴⁶ Chatham County Deed Book N. p127.

⁴⁴⁷ Chatham County Deed Book V, p179.

⁴⁴⁸ See reference above to Alvis Jesse Bynum’s manuscript.

⁴⁴⁹ Maury County Probate Record Book C-1, p147 (aka Book C, p121) abstracted in Maury County Wills and Administrations 1807-1824, Garrett & Lightfoot (1964). See also Probate record Book C, p19 and p51 (accountings), p253 (inventory).

⁴⁵⁰ Maury County Probate Records Book C, p192.

⁴⁵¹ Lest We Forget: Our Melvins and Kin, Lionel Dane Melvin (1979), p352.

County, Tennessee, aged 20-30 with a family.⁴⁵² He was not found thereafter.

1.2.1.3.4.3. **Chesley P. Bynum** (c1807 – aft1860) Although only his middle initial “P” was evident in the records found, he was likely named for his wealthy cousin Chesley Page Patterson, though whether his middle name was Page or Patterson is unclear. He married Mary D. Wingfield in Maury County, Tennessee on 3 February 1837, by bond dated the preceding day. The *National Banner & Nashville Whig* reported the marriage, calling him the editor of the *Columbia Democrat*, but reporting the marriage date as 24 February. *The Union* also reported the marriage.⁴⁵³ The 1850 and 1860 Maury County censuses list him as a printer, age 42 and 53, living in Columbia. I did not find him in 1870. The 1850 and 1860 censuses show two sons:

1.2.1.3.4.3.1. **Joseph Wingfield Bynum** (24 April 1839 – 8 December 1881). He is listed as a law student in his father’s 1860 household. Not found in 1870, he was apparently the J. W. Bynum enumerated in Morre County, Tennessee in 1880 as a court clerk with a wife Catherine and three children. He was not further traced, but a gravestone exists in Maury County’s Greenwood Cemetery with the above dates.

1.2.1.3.4.3.2. **William G. Bynum** (c1843 – 1872) He seems to have died a bachelor. He is in his father’s 1850 and 1860 households, age 6 and age 15, respectively. He seems to be the William Bynum, age 23 and owner of \$3500 personal property, in the 1870 Maury County household of Alen and Amanda Adcock. He left a will proved in Maury County on 6 February 1872 leaving \$500 to Mrs. Susan Amanda Adcock and a legacy to the Christian Church of Columbia.⁴⁵⁴

1.2.1.3.4.4. **Mann Patterson Bynum** (c1810 – aft1860) Called Patterson in his father’s estate records, he was (like his brother Chesley) named for a son of James Tapley Patterson. He was in Hickman County, Kentucky by 1832 when he witnessed a deed, and he and his brother Laird apparently were enumerated in a single household in Hickman County in 1840 headed by M. P. Bynum with two males aged 20-30.⁴⁵⁵ He is in the 1850 and 1860 censuses of St. Francis County, Missouri listed as a tailor. In 1850 he is age 39 and apparently a

⁴⁵² 1830 Hardin County census, p393: Norwood Buynum 20001-0101

⁴⁵³ Both references from Marriages from Early Tennessee Newspapers 1794-1851, Silas Emmett Lucas Jr. (1978), p68.

⁴⁵⁴ Maury County Will Book F-1, p420.

⁴⁵⁵ 1840 Hickman County census, p309: M. P. Bynum 00202-00001.

widower with two children both born in Kentucky.⁴⁵⁶ In 1860 he is listed as Mann P. Bynum, age 49, with his brother Laird S. Bynum in the household as well as the same two children. Both men were listed as tailors. From censuses, his children were **William N. Bynum** (c1841) and **Elizabeth Bynum** (c1844).

1.2.1.3.4.5. **Laird Sellers Bynum** (c1810 – aft1860) His middle name is an assumption, for we records give only his middle initial “S”. Given his father’s style of naming his children, it seems likely he was named for Laird Sellers, son of James Sellers. Laird seems likely to have been the second male aged 20-30 in his brother Patterson’s 1840 household in Hickman County, Kentucky. He apparently temporarily visited his brother Chesley in Maury County, for he was enumerated in the 1850 census one household away from Chesley P. Bynum, his age given as 39 and listed as a tailor. The only member of the household is a daughter E. H., age 6 born in Kentucky. In the 1860 census of St. Francis County, Missouri he is listed as a 46-year old tailor in the household of his brother Mann P. Bynum. Both Mann and Laird apparently had daughters of the same age named **Elizabeth Bynum**, and it isn’t clear which was enumerated in 1860.

1.2.1.3.4.6. **Ruth W. Bynum** No further record.

1.2.1.3.4.7. **Sarah S. Bynum** No further record.

1.2.1.3.4.8. **Isafeney? Bynum** No further record.

1.2.1.3.5. **Sarah Bynum** (1760s - ?) She was Sarah Seller (sic) in her father’s will, the wife of Robert Sellers who was willed a slave to repay him for a horse Luke Bynum owed him. At least one family genealogist believed that she was formerly married to Daniel Booker, who left a will in Chatham County in 1783.naming his wife Sarah and minor children John, Sarah and Ann.⁴⁵⁷ Robert Sellers, who witnessed the will, was later guardian of John and Ann Booker. Robert Sellers and Sarah were the first of the family to go to Tennessee, selling their Chatham County land to Mark Bynum in 1806 and appearing in Maury County at its formation in 1807.⁴⁵⁸ According to the same family genealogist, Robert Sellers’ sons Luke, John, and James later moved to Calloway County, Kentucky where Tapley Bynum is said to have died in the home of Luke Sellers in 1847.

1.2.1.3.6. **Martha Bynum** (c1765-70 – 1830s) Luke Bynum’s will calls her Patty (or Patsy) Snipes. At least two men named Snipes, both brothers, had wives named Martha, but Martha Bynum surely married about 1786 to William Snipes, who sold his land in Chatham County and moved to Upson County, Georgia in 1825.⁴⁵⁹

⁴⁵⁶ I note he listed his place of birth as Pennsylvania in 1850, but as North Carolina in 1860.

⁴⁵⁷ Mrs. Charles G. Young.

⁴⁵⁸ Robert Sellers’ name appears on an 1807 petition to form Maury County (from Williamson County).

⁴⁵⁹ The Thomas Snipes to whom Luke Bynum bequeathed \$1.00 was surely Thomas Snipes Bynum. Snipes references are from several letters from Earl. A. Truett, Archivist of the Snipes Family Association, in 1984-5.

William Snipes died in Upson County, Georgia about 1848, Martha having predeceased him. Their children were Mark Bynum Snipes, Jesse Snipes, William Snipes, John Snipes, Chesley B. Snipes, James Green Snipes, Abner Young Snipes, and Martha Snipes, several of which are obvious Bynum-Patterson family names. The eldest son, Mark Bynum Snipes, was apparently born about 1788, suggesting a marriage in the mid-1780s. The Snipes Family of America association has published information on this family which is not repeated here.

1.2.1.3.7. **Millie Bynum** (c1785 – 1811) She was evidently the female aged 10-16 in Luke Bynum's household. She was called "Milley Farrar" in her father's will. On 3 December 1808 she petitioned the North Carolina Legislature, stating that she married John Farrar in 1804 and lived with him "upwards of two years", that they had one child, and that John Farrar "went off to the Western Country [Tennessee] and carried with him four negroes, which were given her by her father..."⁴⁶⁰ The petition was endorsed by several of her relatives including her father and all four of her brothers. The North Carolina Senate granted her a divorce from John Farrar on 15 December 1808. Legend has it that Millie subsequently traveled to Maury County, Tennessee in an effort to recover her slaves. Millie Farrar's will, dated 6 August 1810 and proved at February court 1811, appoints her brother-in-law William Snipes guardian of her son Jorial Farrar.⁴⁶¹ (For some reason this will date is widely reported as 1816, perhaps a misprint in a secondary source?) Her son Jorial Farrar prospered in later life, marrying Mary Clark (sister of the Elijah Clark who married Susan Bynum).

1.2.1.3.1. **Edith Bynum** (? - ?) She was Eady Richeson in her father's will, receiving \$100, and was probably the wife of Isaiah Richeson (also Richerson, Richardson) who deeded 179 acres adjoining Luke Bynum to William Bynum in 1801.⁴⁶² They appear in the Chatham 1800 census, and also moved to Maury County, Tennessee but were not further traced.

1.2.1.4. John Bynum (? – ?) **Fill In**

1.2.1.5. Mary Bynum A Bell family history states that a Joseph Bell married a Mary Bynum and had children James, Nathaniel, Newell, Rosanna, and Mary.⁴⁶³ His will in Carteret County, North Carolina, dated 3 September 1791 and proved February 1792, names his wife Mary and the five children (Rosanna being "Rosanna Morton"). **Key and Allied Families**

⁴⁶⁰ *North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal*, Vol. 21, p53.

⁴⁶¹ Chatham County Will Book A, p?

⁴⁶² Chatham County Deed Book N, p127.

⁴⁶³ The Bell Family, Eva Bell Barbour.