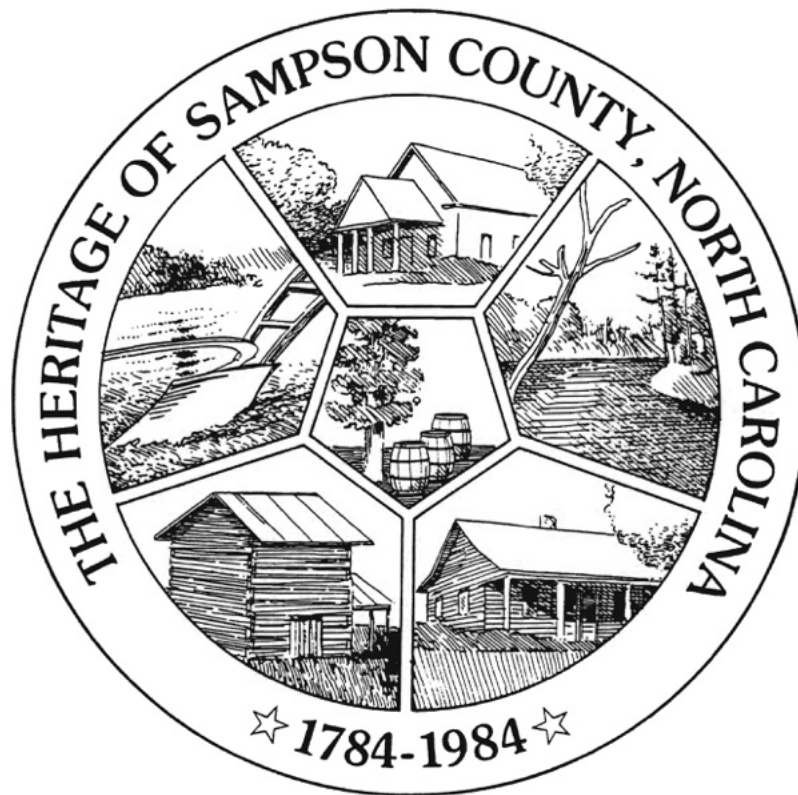


THE HERITAGE OF SAMPSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Oscar M. Bizzell, Editor



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regular pastor and was soon purchased for him by Robert Bannerman (the original name of Bannerman was McGregor but it was changed upon arrival in this country to avoid persecution) and a house was soon built to accommodate Rev. Lindsay and his wife. It was during his stay that the chapel was changed into a church by the process of electing Samuel McAllister, Finley Murphy, John Anderson, William Robinson, and "Old Field" Thomas DeVane, to the office of Ruling Elders in this church.

From the commencement of the union formed between Rev. Colin Lindsay and the Black River Church, there was much good to be hoped for and all things were lovely and attractive. The congregation increased from Sabbath to Sabbath, and it was soon necessary to enlarge the church by adding a shed to it. This promise did not last long, however, for a spirit of discord developed between the pastor and the people. His tenure is told in the next story.

In 1792 or 1793, Rev. Lindsay removed to Raft Swamp, the Black River Church was vacant, and the presbytery sent them occasional supply preachers. John Anderson, James Boman and William Paisley were sent in the years 1794, 1795 and 1796. Rev. Samuel Stanford was the pastor from 1797 until the coming of Rev. Robert Tate in the fall of 1799.

Rev. Robert Tate tells of the lack of discipline when he arrived. Dancing, gambling and horse racing were rampant, and barrels of whiskey were consumed at both weddings and funerals.

While Rev. Robert Tate was pastor, the second building burned and a new building was completed and dedicated in 1818.

In June 1832, at a revival meeting held by Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, some 60 persons joined the church. Two months later on the first Sunday in August, 60 more persons joined the church during the preaching of Rev. Lemuel D. Hatch and Rev. William Brobston. The following year Rev. D.A. Campbell was called as assistant pastor but stayed only one year. In 1834, after 35 years service, Rev. Robert Tate asked to be released from his labors and Rev. T.R. Owen became pastor. Rev. Owen stayed for two years, and then the church was vacant until 1838 when Rev. Henry Brown became pastor. Around 1841 Rev. Colin Shaw became pastor, served for many years, and was followed by Rev. George M. Gibbs. He was followed by the Rev. Samuel C. Alexander, under whose ministry the present building was built in 1859.

All timber in the present building was donated and constructed by employees of the donors. The lumber was planed by hand. There have been no changes in the original architecture. The minister was often the teacher, and the church was the schoolroom. However, the third building was left standing in 1859, and Rev. Alexander taught in the old building. He served until 1870.

Other ministers of the church have been B.F. Marable, Kenneth McDonald, J.S. Black, V.H. Starbuck, Kenneth McCaskill, E.B. Carr, H.F. Beatty, W.C. Smith, J.A. Boyd, L.W. Kessler, C.D.L. Mosser, J.W. Mann, Charles

Edward B. Whitson.

In the early years of Black River Chapel no one was allowed to take communion unless he attended preparatory services the week before, was examined by the session, and given a token to present on Sunday morning. This habit continued on into the 20th century. The pews were also rented, and the church treasurer kept a record of "delinquents", marking off their names as they paid. Those who have gone out of Black River Church and their descendants are now furnishing leadership in churches all over Wilmington presbytery.

Sources: *Sketches of North Carolina*, William Henry Foote, 3rd Edition; *The Highland Scots of North Carolina 1732-1776*, Duane Meyer, U.N.C. Press 1961; *Chronicles of the Cape Fear River*, James Sprunt, Reprint Co. Spartanburg, S.C.; *Early New Hanover County, According to the Records*, Elizabeth McKoy; *The Early Cape Fear in Colonial Days*, Lawrence Lee, U.N.C. Press; *History of the Christian Church*, Henry C. Sheldon, Vol. 3 Crowell; *Our Republic*, S.E. Foreman, Century Co. 1922; *Scrapbook*, Francis Robinson; *History*, Mrs. H.W. Beatty; and *History of Black River Chapel*, Robert Tate, Scottish Institute of America.

— Rev. Edward Brunson Whitson

COLIN LINDSAY A MOST UNUSUAL PREACHER

110

The community around Black River Chapel (now at Ivanhoe) took on new life between the years 1770-1790. Prior to that time, the place was sparsely settled, and itinerant preachers coming from Wilmington to hold services referred to it as "the out back". But around 1770, the Arranmen, from Arran Island at the mouth of the River Clyde in Scotland, started coming in large numbers. Some of the names of the new families were Kelso, Shaw, McCurdy, Robertson, Murphy, McDuffie, Kerr, Henry, Hendry, McMillan, Sillers, Sellers, Currie, MacKillop, McAllister, Fullerton, etc.

By the year 1790, there were enough members at Black River to warrant calling a full-time pastor. And where do you suppose they went to get their first one? Why, they went back to Scotland and called Reverend Colin Lindsay.

The folks came in great numbers and from a wide area to hear this noted Scots minister. He was received with open arms and the most tender feeling. His first sermon was from the text: "Therefore came I unto you without gain-saying, as soon as I was sent for; I ask therefore for what intent ye have sent for me?"

According to stories that have been handed down, Rev. Colin Lindsay was a man of splendid talents, impulsive, fearless, and also tactless. In other words, he was a tough man to deal with when a disagreement arose. And for this reason, the long-awaited, prayed-for pastor at Black River lasted but two years.

Historians tell us that difficulties of a "moral" nature arose, and there is one story that illustrates what they meant by this general term. Rev. Lindsay is said to have bought a yoke of oxen at a sale held on Saturday. He permitted them to be driven home on the Sabbath because, he said, there was no food for them at the place of sale.

A member of the church took issue with him about this serious breach of the Sabbath, and

no right to condemn the minister for this minor and humane event.

The congregation soon divided over the matter, and there were many harsh words uttered and feelings trampled upon. To this charge was added another — that he was making too free use of spirituous liquors. Rev. Lindsay admitted he drank, so the dispute was whether he was drinking to excess.

Thus ended his pastorship at Black River Chapel. He was called to several other congregations, but always got into a dispute with his members and finally was excommunicated.

He continued to preach, however, and to baptize whenever the opportunity was available. He maintained that his authority to preach was directly from God and no man had the right to revoke it. He was not humbled in the least, and publicly stated that he was a victim of trumped-up charges and that his former church brethren were nothing but fanatics and zealots.

The Presbyterian church remained stubborn against Rev. Lindsay, and he died in 1817, twenty-seven years after coming to America. He is buried in the Scots cemetery at Stewartsville, near present-day Maxton.

The story of Rev. Lindsay and the record of his two-year stay at Black River would possibly have been forgotten, except for a most unusual experience his mother had back in Scotland. Legend is that Colin Lindsay was born after his mother "died" and was buried.

Mrs. Lindsay was a lady of culture and considerable wealth. In the natural course of events, she was taken sick and to all appearances died, and the family made preparations for her funeral. It was customary in Scotland at that time to leave the person's jewelry on and bury it with them.

The funeral was held and the body placed in the vault, but it was decided to wait until the next day to seal the vault. That night, a band of robbers came, intending to enrich themselves by removing Mrs. Lindsay's jewelry. They removed the lid from the coffin and proceeded to take the ring from her hand by cutting the finger. This caused her blood to start to flow, the dormant circulation was restored, and signs of life were soon apparent. At this turn of events, the robbers fled in terror.

Friends passing by saw the robbers fleeing, heard the faint cry for help, went to the vault and found Mrs. Lindsay struggling for breath. They got her out of the coffin and took her home to her grieving family.

Sometime afterwards she bore a son, named Colin Lindsay, who became the first full-time minister at Black River Chapel.

— Oscar M. Bizzell

GREAT COHERA — NOW ROWAN BAPTIST, 1749

111

An early writer has told us that Isle of Wight County in Virginia suffered from a "wasting, pestilential disease which carried off many of the inhabitants". Among the victims who died

church, and many others left the area. One who left was Rev. William Sojourner, who came to Halifax County, N.C., where he organized Kehukee Baptist Church in 1742. It became the leading church southwest of the Roanoke River and the first in this region to embrace the "doctrine of grace". Its example was soon followed by most of the other Baptist churches in North Carolina.

Sojourner was very successful in attracting new members and baptizing them, and he sent forth many as missionaries. One notable convert was Edward Brown, a former Calvinist pastor who came in 1749 to the Great Cohera area of Duplin (then New Hanover County). There he organized Great Cohera General Baptist Church and started preaching. It was built of logs, about one and one-half miles west of the present Rowan Church.

In 1759, a second log church was constructed, and the denomination changed to a Particular Baptist church, stricter in doctrine and discipline. The minutes reveal the name was changed to Rowan Baptist, probably for the new location along the headwaters of Rowan Branch, a tributary of Six Runs. Edward Brown served continuously as pastor until his death in 1783. (See Browns Baptist, 1778, Story Number 116, for more details about him.)

Great Cohera Baptist Church was one of the first to be organized in the area between the Neuse River and the South Carolina line and certainly the first Baptist church between Smithfield and Wilmington. Bulltail Swamp Baptist in Sampson was a close second.

For 25 years immigrants had been seeping into the area of New Hanover, Bladen, Pender, Sampson and Duplin. They were, evidently, practically without religious ministrations. Presbyterian churches gradually came into existence among the Scottish settlers (the McCulloch colony) in eastern Bladen, upper Pender, and near Kenansville.

In 1759, Rev. Brown was converted to the views of the "Particular Baptists" and enforced his newer views upon the church, with the resulting loss of many members. Even so, new members replaced those who departed. Among them, doubtless, were Fleet Cooper, Sr., and his sons.

Rowan is two miles south of Clinton. The Coopers lived six miles west of that town — only there was no Clinton then. Sixty years later the same poverty of religious ministrations still prevailed. I have heard my father tell of his father's family walking to Rowan one Sunday which fell upon the Fourth of July and how the floods came and the family had to wade home the four miles. That was just about 1834, for my father was born in 1822 and I seem to recall that he was twelve when he waded home from Rowan. At that time Rev. Fleet Cooper had been dead only six years.

After the loss of members in 1759, the membership again grew strong, only to be reduced by emigration of its members in the early 1770s to a tiny remnant of eight. This was immediately after the War of the Regulation.

It is more likely that this dispersion was



Great Cohera — now Rowan Baptist, organized 1749.

dup

voluntary. It had been 40 years since the first settlers came and within that period the sandy lands had "worn out". It was the time of Daniel Boone, and the fabulous stories of the fertility of western and southern lands doubtless induced the members to seek their fortunes elsewhere.

But that dispersion was before Rev. Fleet Cooper's pastorate. The "Particular Baptist" doctrine, close akin to the "Primitive", was probably the doctrine to which the church cleaved during his pastorate. But when Rev. Fleet Cooper died in 1828, another trouble was close at hand. His death was on the eve of the division of the denomination into Missionary and Primitive, or "Hardshell". Rowan split wide open. Two churches were organized and worshipped in the same building. The Hardshell group did not long survive.

But the virgin area in which Great Cohera was first established had been so encroached upon by the organization of other churches that during the latter half of last century it merely survived. With the new century, the increase of population and a new prosperity, the church has become robust and vigorous.

The 18th century pastors were: Edward Brown, 1749-1783; Fleet Cooper, 1785-1786; William Cooper, 1786-1790; and Joshua Sikes, 1790-1808.

Source: *The States Voice*, August 1, 1936.

— O. J. Peterson

BLACK RIVER BAPTIST, CA. 1750

112

In *North Carolina Baptist*, page 305, mention is made of a Black River Baptist Church that once existed in the same section of the country as Great Cohera (now Rowan Baptist). It had gone down before 1759.

The 9 Aug 1978 issue of *The Sampson Independent* reported: "During the 34 years he lived in the Sampson County area, Edward

Brown established two other (besides Browns Baptist) churches, Great Coharie and Black River Baptist."

— Oscar M. Bizzell

BULLTAIL — NOW WELLS CHAPEL, 1756

113

Wells Chapel Baptist was among the first churches in this area and was organized in 1756, with Samuel Newton as pastor. He continued until his death during the Revolutionary War. The church was originally called "Bulltail Meeting House", for nearby Bulltail Creek.

Elder William Cooper was the second pastor, and Elder William Wells was called in 1802. He organized churches in the neighboring communities. During his last 13 years here, 6 men were ordained.

On Saturday before the second Sunday in July, 1835, it was unanimously voted to change the name from Bulltail to Wells Chapel in honor of Elder William Wells. Two months later he died.

In October 1835, Elder George Fennell was called and continued as pastor until 1853.

David Wells, a native of Duplin County, married Mary Newton, a daughter of Enoch Newton who was a son of Isaac Newton, a brother of Samuel Newton, the founder of Bulltail Baptist Church. David Wells moved his membership from Concord to Bulltail in February 1827. He was ordained a deacon in 1833, and later a preacher, and served as pastor from January 1854 to March 1856.

In September 1858, steps were taken to either repair or build a new church. Elder W. M. Kennedy was pastor at this time. In 1859, church member began gathering materials, however, when the Civil War came on, the work stopped. It was resumed after the war and the main body of the present building was dedicated the second Sunday in July 1868. The old church building was given to the ne-

powered sawmill, helping to supervise the construction of the first frame church building to be erected in Sampson County." The 1820 (second) building was constructed adjacent to the old cemetery with the main entrance facing to the north. House also built new pews to replace the old log-pegged benches. The original bible, dated 1820 and placed in this building, along with one of the pews, are kept today by the church in private storage as relics of the past.

Charles Jones, Jr., seeing that the future of the church appeared promising after completion of the second building, deeded on May 19, 1821, the original site of 1758-60, selected for the church by his father, Charles Jones, Sr., of two acres of land "To the Worshipers of God at the Seven Mile Meeting House forever", recorded in Deed Book 21 at page 600.

This second building was used for 100 years until 1920 when it was torn down and the present building erected on the west side of the Clinton Road, now SR 1703. This was accomplished primarily by Johnny F. House and his brother Charlie House. Mr. W.B. McLamb sawed all the timbers and never presented a bill.

Some of the strong supporters of the Seven Mile church in the early and middle 19th century included John Frazier (Frazier), William House, Isham McLamb, J. Tindall (Tyndall), Lancelot Jones, N. Williams, Ulley Lewis, Uriah N. Westbrook, Silas Baggett, William W. Dudley, William C. Godwin, G. Barbour, Noel Jones, Elam Lee, G.W. Best and R.A. Carter.

— Callie Jones Hinson,
1983 Church Clerk
and J.M. Mewborn,
Pastor, 1967-1974

BROWNS BAPTIST, ON MEETINGHOUSE BRANCH, 1778

116

The founder and first pastor of Browns Baptist Church in 1778 was Rev. Edward Brown, who had also founded Great Cohera (now Rowan Baptist) 29 years earlier and Black River Baptist ca. 28 years earlier. He was an interesting person, and highlights of his life are summarized here.

In 1742, Rev. William Sojourner, a Virginian and General Baptist, came to North Carolina and organized Kehukee Baptist Church near Palmyra in Halifax County. In 1749, he baptized Edward Brown and probably had a part in his ordination as a minister. Brown was originally an Anglican (now called Episcopalian) and was probably born in Nansemond County, Virginia, just before his parents, Thomas and Christian Maud Brown, and grandparents, John and Mary Brown, moved to Chowan County in 1706. He had a brother, William Brown, who married Charity Holmes, an aunt of Gov. Gabriel Holmes of Sampson County. Another brother, John Brown, settled in Duplin County in 1754.

In those days, and well into the 19th century, Baptist ministers were called elders. In



Browns Baptist, organized 1778.

1749, Elder Edward Brown came to that portion of Duplin County which became Sampson in 1784, and settled on Great Cohera Swamp. He founded "Great Cohera" (General Baptist), now Rowan Missionary Baptist, and served as pastor of that church until his death in 1783.

Elder Edward Brown purchased part of his 900-acre plantation from Col. John Sampson. His wife's name was Prudence. He had three sons, Edward, Arthur, and Shered, and three daughters, Susannah, Jemima, the wife of Hardy Stevens, and Mourning, the wife of Joshua Sikes. Arthur Brown married Lucy Butler around 1780 and had ten children. Many of their descendants live in Sampson County including the Brewers, Vanns, Herrings and Newmans.

Early in 1778, Browns Baptist, then called Brown's Meeting House, was organized, and a frame building was erected. On October 20, 1778, Edward Brown made a deed for a three-acre lot to the church, and a statement attached to the deed was signed by Edward Brown, minister; Timothy Williams, deacon; Joseph Eason, elder; Joshua Sikes; and Fleet Cooper, clerk.

It appears that Browns Church became inactive for some years after Elder Brown's death, but we may well believe that the Rev. Fleet Cooper, Jr., and his brother, the Rev. William Cooper, occasionally preached here.

The Kehukee Association was organized in 1769, and since the records are not complete, we believe but have no proof that Browns Church was a member of this association. The records do show that in 1789, the Baptist churches in Sampson County were under the watchcare of the Rev. Fleet Cooper.

The minutes of the Goshen Association show that John Stevens was a delegate in 1828 to the meeting of the association and that Browns Church had 41 members. The Stevens owned land nearby on Great Coharie, and the

bridge across the swamp on the present Dunn highway is called Stevens Bridge.

In 1832, on October 7th, 8th and 9th, the association met at Browns. The membership at that time was 33, and the delegates from Browns were Arthur Brown, Jr.; Elder John Crumpler, the pastor; and Hardy Stevens. The arrangements committee was made up of Col. Sellers, Arthur Brown, Brother Underwood, Hardy Stevens, and Maj. Mobley. Major James Matthis of Taylors Bridge was moderator, and the clerk was Rev. George Fennell. In those days, the meetings of the association were a great occasion for a church and a community. Delegates and others came from distant places in buggies, carriages, wagons, on horseback, and walking, and they stayed in the homes of the community people. Hogs were barbecued, and great quantities of food were prepared because the meetings lasted all day for three days.

In the olden days, church services were held at Browns on the fourth Saturdays and Sundays of each month. It was customary for Baptists to have a quarterly business meeting on Saturdays (it was a sin to conduct business on Sunday), and members were required by church rules to attend. Those who violated the rules for Christian conduct were tried at these meetings. If a person admitted guilt and asked forgiveness, he was forgiven and kept in full fellowship, but if he failed to attend when summoned or was a consistent violator of the rules, he was sometimes expelled from the church.

In olden days, men and women sat separately in the church, and the slave members sat in a balcony or at the rear of the church. The business of the church was carried on by the men, but the slave members had no voice in church affairs. The baptizings for Browns Church were held at Stevens Bridge where the water was deep. Only baptized members in

good standing could take the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which was administered quarterly. Two communion cups were usually used, one for men and one for women. Often a bucket of fresh water and a drinking gourd were placed at some convenient place in the church since the services were usually very long, sometimes three hours.

In 1849, the delegates from Browns reported to the association that "at Browns they complain of too much coldness but express a desire that the Lord may warm and revive them". In 1851, the membership at Browns was 28 white members and 40 black members.

In 1860, Rev. Julian P. Faison, of Turkey, became the pastor at Browns, serving until sometime in 1862 when he became Chaplain in the 38th N.C. Regiment. He was a graduate of the University of N.C. and of Princeton University. In 1864, he came back to Browns and served as pastor for a year.

In 1865 Rev. J.L. Stewart became pastor at Browns. He was a native of Mississippi and a graduate of the University of N.C. Besides the ministry, he was a lawyer and a businessman. In 1865, the association met at Moores Creek Baptist Church, and it was decided that wherever practicable, colored members would be given letters to join churches being established for their own race. Browns reported 29 whites and 45 blacks.

Rev. J.R. Oliver, of Bear Marsh Church, became the pastor in 1866. In 1867, the church granted letters of dismissal for the black members to organize another Browns Chapel for their own race. From 1867 to 1871, Browns was closed for services so far as we know. In 1871, it was reorganized, and Elder H.S. Spivey became pastor.

Over the years, storms destroyed most of the giant moss-laden oaks. Down the hill from the present cemetery is the old burying ground, and it was probably there that Rev. Edward Brown and his family lie buried.

Source: *The History of Browns Baptist Church on the Occasion of the Bicentennial of the Founding of the Church*. 11 pages.

— Claude H. Moore

ANDREWS CHAPEL METHODIST, CA. 1785

117

It is impossible to write a correct history of Andrews Chapel Church, since the records have not been accurately kept. The only correct information that can be obtained is from a register kept by Rev. Myles P. Owen. In a sketch written by him on the history of Methodism, we learn that John Parker, who came from Tar River and settled near where Andrews Chapel now stands, was one of the first Methodists that lived in this county. Bishop Asbury preached at his house about 1788. (See Itinerant Preachers Came First, Story Number 108.) A skeleton pulpit was built for the occasion and was preserved by Joseph Parker, a grandson of John Parker, who was class leader for several years. After his death, it was preserved by his daughter Sarah (Mrs. M.M. Hall of Roseboro) until sometime during



1891. It was accidentally burned.

John Parker's home was a regular preaching place for as far back as 1785. He raised a large family, all of whom, with one exception, were worthy and pious persons. From the time of Rev. Gamewell until 1815, we can get the names of only two preachers, Burnice Barnes and John Mallory. We cannot ascertain which succeeded the other, but they were here between the years 1806 and 1815.

On the 2nd of October 1809, a plot of land containing two acres was given by Luke Parker for the sum of 10 shillings, or \$1.25, to trustees, viz. Nicholas Parker, William Parker, Thomas Parker, Owen Owens and William Miller, for the purpose of erecting a house of worship for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1816, a church was built of logs and called Parkers Meeting House, mainly through the influence of Nicholas Parker.

We learned that it took the preacher six weeks to make a round of his circuit. Parkers M.H. was on Black River Circuit in 1816 when the church was served by C.H. Hines and Reuben Ellis; 1817 — C.H. Hines and John Wright; 1818-19 — Lewis Skidmore; 1818 — Waddle Johnson; and 1819 — Joaccum Lane.

About 1829, Bishop George was passing through Fayetteville, stopped at the house of Isham Blake, an influential Methodist, and learned that there was a preacher's circuit nearby. He turned his course and came to preach to the people at Parkers M.H., so you see the church and community here were early twice favored with the preaching and presence of the Father of Episcopacy.

Source: *The News Dispatch*, Clinton, N.C., September 8, 1910.

LISBON BAPTIST — NOW INGOLD BAPTIST, CA. 1785

118

Ingold Baptist Church had its beginnings in the town of Lisbon, now an uninhabited stretch of bank on the Coharie River, in the 1700s, when Lisbon — or as it was spelled

then, Lisburn — was the only town in Sampson.

About the year 1926, the frame church building was moved to the town of Ingold, and the name of the church was changed to Ingold Baptist.

According to Gordon Cashwell, a lifelong resident of Ingold and member of the church, one of the early ministers was Rev. Stewart, an ancestor of Hal Stewart of Clinton. The family name of Brunson appears in early church records.

When the old wooden building was relocated, brick veneer was added to the exterior. Interior balcony railings, however, were retained and some other original wood was used.

The church roll is around 140 members.

An educational classroom building was added to the church about 1972. Current projects include cushioning the pews and adding a curtain for the baptistry. Memorial belfry chimes were donated by the family of O.L. Matthis. They ring each Sunday at 9:30 a.m. for Sunday school.

Source: *The Sampson Independent*.

BEULAH BAPTIST, ON TEN MILE SWAMP, 1790

119

The small white building sits on a knoll overlooking SR 1952, about four miles northwest of Turkey, and it was on this site in the middle 1700s, decades before Concord's Minutemen fired on the marching Redcoats, that an Anglican meeting was founded.

The High Church, England's state church, abandoned the site during the years of the rebellion, and in the early 1790s a Baptist church was founded. The present church sanctuary was erected in 1814, and though there have been the inevitable renovations and modernizations, the structure still links today with that far-off time.

The site of Beulah Baptist Church is where the original Eastern Baptist Association was

AND Edward Brown (Reverend, Baptist minister)
 A1728 Place of Duplin county, North Carolina
 Place
 Place
 Place Duplin county, North Carolina
 Place
 Place

11 dated 12 May 1784
 HUSBAND'S FATHER
 HUSBAND'S MOTHER

Prudence
 A1732 Place of Duplin county, N. Carolina
 Place
 Place
 Place

FATHER MOTHER

CHILDREN		WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN			DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE		WIFE	
Given Names	SURNAME	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	TO WHOM	DAY	WIFE	YEAR
Arthur	Brown	abt		1754		Duplin	N.C.				
Sherwood	Brown	abt		1756		"	"				
Journing	Brown	abt		1758		"	"				
Susanna	Brown	abt		1760		Duplin	N.C.				
Emma	Brown	abt		1762		"	"				

OF INFORMATION Duplin county, North Carolina will book B
 16, Edward Brown will, dated 12 May 1784, no probate
 (GS film 4731 part 21, Sampson county deeds, Edward
 n to Baptist church of Christ (Book 6, pg 175) via
 as with researcher: 1850 census Union Co, N.C. (58133
 9) pg. 77 Susanna living with son, Sherwood Sikes,

OTHER MARRIAGES
 file
 0 884988
 4792 SLG

Husband Edward Brown (Baptist minister)
 Wife Prudence
 Ward 1. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.
 Examiners: 2.
 State of Mission SL So Cottonwood

NAME & ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBMITTING THIS
 Dr. George E. Hason
 5594 Somerset Way
 Salt Lake City, Utah, 84111
 11s/AG

RELATION OF ABOVE TO HUSBAND
 4 gg son
 RELATION OF ABOVE TO WIFE
 4 gg son

FOUR GENERATION SHEETS FOR FILING ONLY
 YES ☐ NO ☒

DATE SUBMITTED TO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
 Oct 1982

LDS ORDINANCE DATA

BAPTIZED (Date)	ENDOWED (Date)	SEALING (Date)
HUSBAND		
WIFE		

NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS Place in file
 file at Salt Lake
 Please reserve qualifying records in the temple
 SL

HUSBAND #562 **THOMAS BROWN**
 A 1675 Place (BRO) ISS of West Co., Va

WIFE **CHRISTIAN MAULE**
 A 1680 Place (BRO) CHOWAN CO., N.C.

CHILDREN
 WILL 1 APR 1918 Place CHOWAN CO., N.C.
 PAGDAIE 31 OCT 1718 Place " " " "
 JOHN BROWN Place " " " "
 THOMAS BROWN Place " " " "
 JOHN Place " " " "
 HOWELL Place " " " "
 JAMES Place " " " "
 SARAH Place " " " "
 EDWARD Place " " " "
 WILLIAM Place " " " "

HUSBAND **THOMAS BROWN**
 Wife **CHRISTIAN MAULE**
 Place of Birth **RALIGH, N.C.**

HUSBAND'S MOTHER **MARY BODDIE**

WIFE'S MOTHER

SEX	NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	WHEN BORN		TOWNSHIP	WHERE BORN		STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WIFE'S NAME	WIFE'S BIRTH DATE	WIFE'S BIRTH PLACE	WIFE'S BIRTH DATE	WIFE'S BIRTH PLACE	WIFE'S BIRTH DATE	WIFE'S BIRTH PLACE
			DAY	MONTH		YEAR	COUNTY									
M	THOMAS	BROWN	A	1702		CHOWAN	N.C.									
M	JOHN		A	1707		"	"									
M	HOWELL		A	1710		"	"									
M	JAMES		A	1712		"	"									
F	SARAH		A	1695		"	"									
M	EDWARD		A	1714		"	"									
M	WILLIAM		A	1708		"	"									

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
 GRIMES, ABSTRACT OF N.C. WILLS, 1690-1760, pp. 51, 170
 ALSTON - WILLIAMS - BODDIE - HILLARD SOCIETY, VOL 1 pp 37-39
 RECORDS OF L. JAMES ALSTON, WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.
 HOFFMAN, CHOWAN PARISH, N.C., DEEDS, 1696-1723, p. 48

OTHER MARRIAGES

F8

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
 PLACES: Sharon, Virginia, VA
 DATES: 14 Apr 1792
 ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER.

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of kinship representative, place an "A" behind the number pertaining to that child.

Husband	JOHN BROWN	
Wife	MARY BODDIE	
Wed Certificate	1.	
	2.	
State of Marriage	RALEIGH, N.C.	

F867422 #10
NAME & ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBMITTING SHEET
F.M. HENDERSON
3823 BARTWOOD ROAD - 1
RALEIGH, N.C. 27604
PHONE 919/878-3950

BAND'S FATHER					HUSBAN MOTHER
ANDS WIVES					
FE	MARY BODDIE				3
	A 1652	Place		ENGLAND	
		Place			
		Place			
		Place			
S FATHER	WILLIAM BODDIE				WIFE'S

ANN

RELATION OF ABOVE TO HUSBAND 8TH GREAT GRANDSON RELATION OF ABOVE TO WIFE 8TH GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER
 FOUR GENERATION SHEET, FOR FILING ONLY
 YES ☐ NO ☒
 DATE SUBMITTED TO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
30 APRIL 1986

LDS ORDINANCE DATA

[illegible]

CHILDREN		WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN		DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE		WHEN MARRIED		
List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth. Given Names SURNAME		DAY	MONTH	YEAR	TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	TO WHOM	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
JOHN	BROWN			1669		Isle of Wight	VA				
WILLIAM	"			1671		"	"	MARTHA GRAY			1718/1719
THOMAS	"			1675		"	"	CHRISTIAN MAULE			1718
ELIZABETH	"			1677		"	"	WILLIAM BOON			
DAUGHTER	"			1679		"	"				
DAUGHTER	"			1681		"	"				

FOR FAMILY FILE
WASHINGTON TEMPLE

GES OF INFORMATION ALSTON ... BODDIE ... SOCIETY, Vol. I, pp. 37-39
 J. M. DANIEL FAMILY RESEARCH IN N.C. p. 12.
 INDEX TO HATHAWAY REGISTER, p. 18.
 CHOWAN PARISH, N.C., DEEDS 1694-1737 PP. 40, 57.
 M. MANU JA. ALSTON-BODDIE CHART, SOME ANCIENT LINEAGES, 1959.
 DIA, 17TH CENTURY ISLE OF WIGHT CO, VA. PP. 624, 625, 627.

OTHER MARRIAGES MARTHA, WIDOW OF WILLIAM (CHILD NO. 1) MARRIED WILLIAM MORPHY BEFORE JULY, 1720.

NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS (GENERAL)
THE CHILDREN: CAME TO COUNTRY NO. 1

C-1400T WA

No. 298

County Duplin

Name Brown Edward

Acres 150

Grant No.

Issued 23 April 1762

Warrant No. Entry No.

Entered

Book No. 13 Page No. 323

Location W. side of
Great Cohena

Remarks:

land grant

No. 508

County Duplin

Name Brown Edward

Acres 150

Grant No.

Issued April 23. 1762

Warrant No. Entry No.

Entered

Book No. 15 Page No. 399

Location On the west side of
Great Creek at the mouth
of a swamp & marsh.

Remarks: records not available

HISTORICAL SOUTHERN FAMILIES

Volume III

by

John Bennett Boddie

Baltimore

GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

1967

BROWN of ISLE of WIGHT, VA.

(Continued from Historical Southern Families, Vol. II, page 72)

Thomas Brown, second son of John and Mary (Boddie) Brown, was born ca. 1675. He married Christian (Maul?) about 1700, probably in Nansemond County, Virginia. He was living there October 11, 1703, when his brother, William, and his wife, Martha Brown, sold him 156 acres of land on Blackwater Swamp, in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. (I of W. Bk. 1, p. 401.)

William and Thomas Brown, with their parents, John and Mary Brown, moved to Chowan Precinct, in North Carolina, soon after 1706, where they acquired several large grants of land.

Thomas Brown made his will in Albemarle County, Chowan Precinct, on April 1, 1718, probated Oct. 21, 1718. (Chowan County Bl. W, p. 191) His will is in Grimes Abstracts of North Carolina Wills, but Grimes, in copying, left out his son, William.

Christian Brown married, secondly, John Nairn. (Bertie Book I, p. 203):

William Brown, son of Thomas and Christian Brown, was born about 1708, and married Charity Holmes, ca. 1734. John Holmes made his will in Edgecombe County, Feb. 28, 1735/36, probated May Court, 1736, and left property to sons: John, Hardy, Edward, and Gabriel; to daughters, Ann Sanders, Charity Brown, Dorothy Spier, Rose; wife, Tamer Holmes. Executor: Hardy Holmes. Wit.: Edward Buxton, William Davies, Elizabeth Welsh. Grimes, p. 170. On March 29, 1729, William Brown bought land from his brother-in-law, Daniel McDaniel, both of Bertie Precinct, Planters, and sold this same land to James Wood. (Ibid. Bk. D, p. 94).

When Martin County was formed in 1774, from part of Halifax and Tyrell, his property fell in the new county, and he made his will there on Nov. 10, 1779. (Martin Co. Will Bk. 1, p. 95). He left all his land to his wife, Charity, and after her death, to his son Abner, and mentioned sons, James and William; and daughters, Elizabeth Brown, Charity Stephens, Mary Everett, and Elizabeth Bryan.

Mrs. W. R. Mann, Whitakers, North Carolina, has in her possession two original receipts given to William Brown. Both are from William Taylor; one is as follows: "Received of William Brown in full for all the quit rents due for the land that I purchased of him that lies in Roanoke Island known by the name of the hickory Neck containing one hundred and fifty acres, from the date of the patent to the date of the deed that he gave me. Recd. by me this 12th day of May 1752. -----William Taylor".

James Brown, son of Charity (Holmes) and William Brown, was born about 1745, married first Patty Redding, and second, Easter. William Redding made his will in Halifax Co., N.C., Oct. 26, 1775, probated Feb. 3, 1776, and left property to son Joseph Redding; daughter Patty Brown; daughters Mary; Ann; and Amey Redding; wife and executrix, Ann; executors, son-in-law James Brown and William Davis. Wit.: James Davis, Martha Hooks. (Grimes, p. 309)

James Brown lived to be quite an old man, and appears to have married his second wife Easter, in his old age, and to have had three children by her. He made his will Aug. 23, 1810, and made his son, Reuben Brown and James Wiggins executors of his estate. He bequeathed to wife, Easter, and children, Reuben, William R., Jacob, Joseph, Winifred, Amey James, and Hardy H. Brown. Hardy appears to have been the only child by his last wife when he made his will, but two children were born after he made his will. Fannie and Susannah Brown "by their next friend, Hardy H. Brown begin a suit for their part of their father's estate." (The original papers concerning this are also in Mrs. W. R. Mann's possession.) James Brown's will was probated.

Children of James Brown and wife Patty (Redding).

- I. Reuben Brown.
- II. William Redding Brown, b. ca. 1775, m. Polly Redden. (See later)
- III. Jacob Brown, m. Susanna J. There is an Inventory of the property of Jacob Brown, d. Dec. 10, 1819. An account of the sale of the property of Susan Brown, sold by the administrator Dec. 2, 1920. (Old papers of Mrs. W.R. Mann.)

Children of Susanna and Jacob Brown:

1. Jacob Brown
2. Thomas Brown, moved to Grimes Co., Tex., as "Thomas Brown of the County of Grimes & State of Texas" he appointed Wm. R. Brown of Martin Co., N.C. his attorney in 1859. (Old papers). (See later)
3. Charity Brown.
4. Matilda Brown, m. Henry Mitchel.
5. Dorothy Brown, m. Joshua Johnston.
6. Martha Brown, m. Benjamin Rogers.
7. Nancy Brown, m. James Rogers.
- IV. Joseph Brown.
- V. Winifred Brown.
- VI. Amey Brown.

Children of James Brown and wife Easter:

- VII. Hardy H. Brown.
 - VIII. Fanny Brown.
 - IX. Susannah Brown.
- William R. Brown, son of Patty (Redden) and James Brown, made his will in Martin County, North Carolina, January 16, 1841, as William R. Brown, Sen., and his two sons, George and William R. Brown were made executors. (Martin Co. Will Bk.)
- Children of William R. Brown and his wife, Polly Redden:
- I. George Brown, b. December 27, 1805; d. January 25, 1849, unmarried.

High School, Dallas, Texas, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

- II. Lawrence Arthur Farris, b. August 31, 1901; d. Feb. 7, 1942; m. Velma Lilly Egge, b. Sept. 8, 1910. He was a wholesale automotive parts dealer and a bank director in Houston, Texas. They have no children.

BROWN of DUPLIN, N. C.

(Continued from Historical Southern Families, Vol. II, page 73)

It appears from circumstantial evidence that John Brown of Duplin was a son of Christian (Maule) and Thomas Brown of Chowan and Bertie Counties, N. C. It is shown on page 73 above mentioned that on Sept. 16, 1719, William Maule of Chowan deeded for Christian Brown, widow, and in her behalf to her two sons, John and Edward, 320 acres in Chowan on the south side of Potacasse Swamp, formerly surveyed for her husband Thomas and one Robert Patterson.

Edward Brown, on March 6, 1738, deeded to his brother John Brown of Bertie his right to the upper half. (Bertie E-454).

On Aug. 22, 1752, JACOB HUMPHREY of Onslow County sold to John Brown of Northampton (cut off from Bertie) another tract of 320 acres in Bertie, south side of Potacasse Swamp, formerly surveyed for Thomas Brown and Patterson. (Bertie G.-480).

In 1741, John Brown, ancestor of the Duplin family, was granted 640 acres in Onslow. In 1747, as John Brown of New Hanover, he sold his last holdings in this grant to JACOB HUMPHREY of Onslow. John Brown acquired land in eastern Duplin prior to 1754, for in that year he made a deed of gift to his son, John Brown. John Brown, Sr., was born ca. 1707 and was living in Duplin in 1756. From deeds it has been ascertained that his sons were JOHN, Jr.; THOMAS; JACOB (see later); and STEPHEN. He possibly had other children.

Jacob Brown was born ca. 1735 and died 1812 in Duplin.

Children of first wife:

- I. Jesse, b. March 1763; m. (1) Arabellah Middleton, (2) Catherine Newkirk. (see later)
- II. Polly, m. Joseph Mallard.
- III. Stephen, m. Sarah Middleton.
- IV. Sarah, m. David Wilkins.
- V. Jacob, Jr., m. Sarah Bryant.
- VI. Benjamin, m. Catherine Middleton.
- VII. Mary, m. Thomas Cottle.
- VIII. Mary Ann, m. ----- Canaday.
- IX. John.

Jacob Brown married 2nd. Abigail Smith on June 1808.

Children:

- X. Daniel, b. April 1809.
- XI. Henry, b. ca. 1811.

Jesse Brown, son of Jacob Brown, was born March 1763 at Muddy Creek, Duplin County, N. C., and died there in 1841. He

married, first, Arabellah Middleton, daughter of Sarah (Hunter) and James Middleton, who was born and died in Duplin; then married, secondly, Catherine Newkirk, the daughter of Henry Newkirk, who was born ca. 1803; living 1850. Jesse was a soldier in the Revolution. He served in the Militia from Duplin County as a private in the infantry and cavalry, and received \$97.50 pay. (N. C. Roster, p. 430).

Children by Arabellah (Middleton):

- I. Mary, b. 1787; m. (2nd wife) David Southerland.
 - II. Sarah, b. April 17, 1788; m. (1st wife) David Southerland.
 - III. Jacob, b. c. 1790; m. Elizabeth Middleton.
 - IV. Isaac, b. c. 1792, m. Polly O'Daniel.
 - V. Jesse, Jr., b. Nov. 27, 1783; m. Sylvania Williams. (See later)
 - VI. Owen, b. c. 1794, d. 1826.
 - VII. Zilpha, b. c. 1795, m. Jesse Quinn.
 - VIII. William, b. c. 1798; m. Elizabeth Murray.
 - IX. Ann, b. c. 1800; m. Alsa Brown.
 - X. James, b. c. 1802; m. (1) Ruth Williams, (2) Elizabeth Best.
 - XI. David, b. Feb. 16, 1804; m. Barbary Williams.
- Children by Catherine (Newkirk) Brown:
- XII. Nancy, b. c. 1826; m. Thomas Davis.
 - XIII. Lucy Jane, b. c. 1827; m. James Bennett.

Jesse Brown, Jr., the son of Arabellah (Middleton) and Jesse Brown, was born Nov. 27, 1793, in Duplin County, N. C., and died there Jan. 13, 1845. His marriage bond was dated Dec. 25, 1827, in Duplin. He married Sylvania Williams, the daughter of Priscilla (Merrill) and James Williams, who was born in Duplin on Oct. 22, 1808, and died at Warsaw, N. C., March 9, 1892.

Children:

- I. William James, b. Oct. 14, 1828; m. Mary Arabella Brown.
- II. Jesse, III, b. Dec. 18, 1829, died young.
- III. Edward, b. May 2, 1831; m. Maria Lane Wilkins. (See later)
- IV. Margaret Ann, b. Oct. 8, 1832; m. William J. Sharpless.
- V. Sarah Elizabeth, b. May 14, 1834; d. Feb. 3, 1848.
- VI. Priscilla Eliza, b. Sept. 24, d. Jan. 28, 1848.
- VII. Mary Jane, b. May 26, 1837, died young.
- VIII. Merrill Williams (C. S. A.) b. Sept. 2, 1838; m. Sarah Lennon Brown.
- IX. Isaac (C. S. A.), b. March 5, 1841; m. (1) Mary Susan Wilkins; (2) Alice Loftin.
- X. Zilpha, b. April 15, 1843; died young.
- XI. Lemuel, b. July 18, 1844; died August 6, 1862, at Richmond, Va., while in C. S. A.

Edward Brown, son of Sylvania (Williams) and Jesse Brown, Jr., was born in Duplin County, N. C., May 2, 1831, and died there Jan. 8, 1877. On Dec. 13, 1857, he married Maria Lane Wilkins (dau. of Sarah (Brown) and David Wilkins) who was born Dec. 8, 1832, in Duplin Co., N. C., and died Feb. 8, 1907, at Kingston, N. C. He was a soldier C. S. A.

74-75

Brown

Sampson County Public Library

HISTORICAL SOUTHERN FAMILIES

Volume II

by

John Bennett Boddie

PACIFIC COAST PUBLISHERS

REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA

DISTRIBUTED BY

Genealogical Publishing Company

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

BROWN

of

ISLE of WIGHT, VIRGINIA and CHOWAN, NORTH CAROLINA

John Browne, the ancestor of this family in Isle of Wight, came over with William Boddie who patented 550 acres in Isle of Wight Oct. 20, 1661 for the transportation of eleven persons among whom was John Browne (P.B. 4-389). William Boddie patented 3350 acres July 12, 1665 for the transportation of 67 persons among whom was John Browne "the second time" (P.B. 5-183; C.P. 475-476)

John Browne married Mary Boddie about 1670 for on the 9th day of the 6th month 1678 William Boddie gave to his daughter Mary Browne for her children eight head of female cattle to be equally divided between them. (D.B. 1-165) Again on June 8th, 1683, William Boddie gave "to daughter Mary Browne the plantation where she now dwelleth and all the houses and orchards of same and all the woodland ground that lieth between the land I have letten Edmund Windum and the land I have letten John Champion and to her four children eight head of female cattle". (D.B. 2-434)

An equal division 1678 between four children would seem to place Mary's marriage with John Browne about 1670. William Boddie in his will dated 1712 mentions his grandsons William and Thomas Brown and all their sisters (Sisters not named).

John Browne witnessed a deed from William Boddie to Henry Joyce June 8, 1672 (17C-564). On Sept. 6, 1683 he witnessed another deed from William Boddie to Henry Dawson (Id-595). (The name is spelled with an "e")

John Browne patented 600 acres in Isle of Wight Oct. 22, 1688 (P.B. 7-673). On the 9th of February 1690, John Browne delivered a deed of sale for 200 acres to William Scott, 100 acres to Richard Showell and to Thomas Reeves about 200 acres, part of a patent of Oct. 20, 1688. Something happened to the transaction with William Scott, and Richard Showell for John and Mary Brown assigned 500 acres of the patent to Thomas Reeves March 9, 1690 (17C-605) On December 2, 1692, John Browne, Sr., empowers John Browne to be his attorney in an account with Hugh Campbell. Wits. Dan Leigh, Mary Browne. (17C-624)

Thomas Reeves and Elizabeth, his wife, on Jan. 30, 1695-96 assigned to Thomas Hampton land bought from John Browne and Mary, his wife. Wits. Wm. Scott, Richard Scott, Robt. Scott. (Id-629)

This family and the Reeves moved to Chowan County, N.C.

There was another John Browne in Isle of Wight called John Browne of "Kingsale". He patented 220 acres in Kingsale Swamp April 29, 1692 (P.B. 8, p. 220?). In 1706 as John Browne Sr.

and Bridgett, his wife, he sold Samuel Cannady 220 acres, "the plantation he lately lived on", patented April 29, 1692 in L. P. in Kingsale. Wits. Richard Exum, William Murry. (D.B. 2-1704-1715)

The only Brownes who held land in the 1704 Quit Rents in Isle of Wight were John Browne 100 acres and William Browne 100 acres. John Browne and Mary, his wife, sold 500 acres of his 600 acre patent in 1688 which would leave him 100 acres and William Browne, his son, and wife, Martha, who patented 156 acres in 1702 only sold 85 acres of this patent. (Post)

A John Browne died intestate in 1665. Bridgett Brown, his relict, requested administration of his estate Feb. 3, 1665, recorded Mar. 26, 1666 (Admn. & Probates, p. 11, C-1-93). John Williams Sr. made his will Mar. 9, 1691-92 in Isle of Wight and gave personalty to his granddaughter, Ann Browne, BRIDGETT BROWN and Mary Brown. There was a John Browne, the Elder, who sold Richard Showell 100 acres in Isle of Wight called "the ----- Neck" June 3, 1692 (L7C-605). Another John Brown Sr. lived in Chowan County. He and Elizabeth Brown, who may have been his daughter, witnessed the will of John Askue in Chowan Precinct Oct. 18, 1718. (Grimes) William Davis, in his will July 21, 1719, appointed William Boker and John Brown Sr. overseers and John Brown was a witness. (Grimes) In Bertie County, Oct. 16, 1725, Mulford Langston appointed Thomas Bonner his attorney, witnessed by John Brown Sr. (Bk. B- 91)

A John Brown Jr. died in Chowan Precinct in 1726. Inventory of the sale of goods belonging to John Brown Jr. sold Feb. 2, 1727. (Inv. Bertie C.K. 10,035, 1727-44) John Warren and Grace, his wife, Silvester (Silvestra) Brown of precinct of Bertie "for love and affection to our sister Elizabeth Joyner sell her a tract of land formerly belonging to John Brown, our father, deceased, patented by him July 28, 1713, on west side of Chowan River." (Bertie Co. Vol. C-168) Wits: Finicrer Hayne, Christian Brown (wife of Thomas).

It is not believed that this John Brown had any sons for under the law of primogeniture then prevailing, where a person died intestate any lands would go to his eldest son, or eldest son of a deceased son. Sometimes a father would deed land to his daughters and then die without a will.

- The know children of Mary (Boddie) and John Browne are:
- I. William Browne, d. 1719; m. Martha Gray (See later)
 - II. Daughter; m. William Boon. William Browne in his will bequeaths 100 acres to "my brother William Boon". Martha Gray Brown, widow of William Brown, deeded Thomas Boon 380 acres, part of a patent to William Boon, Nov. 29, 17-- (Hath. 12-457) Thomas Boon sold William Boon 520 acres s. side Meherrin River, July 15, 1721 (Chowan Bk. C no 1-617).
 - III. Thomas Browne, m. Christian ----- On Oct. 11, 1703 William Brown and wife Martha for divers good causes and consideration deeded Thomas Brown of Nansmond 50 acres in Isle of Wight, part of a patent of 156 acres to William Brown on Oct. 26, 1702, on the south side of Black water

Swamp. (Pat. Bk. 9-283; D.B. 1-401) On April 9, 1710, Thomas Browne and Christian, his wife, sold to Henry Applewaite, 50 acres, part of a patent granted Wm. Browne Oct. 28, 1702 on south side main Blackwater. Wits: Robert Scott, Richard Williams (D.B. 2-1704-15)

Thomas Brown may have been in Chowan County, N.C. at the time of the above deed of 1710 for on July 15, 1715, Thomas Brown and wife, Christian, made a deed of gift of 100 acres to their son-in-law Daniel McDaniel. Wits. Jack Lewis, Valentine Bigsaw? (Hathaway I-289). Daniel McDaniel bought 200 acres adjoining lands of John Crosby and Thomas Vincent July 17, 1717 and assigned the said tract to Thomas Brown (Id-300).

Thomas Browne made his will in Chowan April 1, 1718, probated Oct. 21, 1718. His legatees were sons, THOMAS, JOHN, HOWELL, JAMES: daughter SARAH McDANIEL; wife CHRISTIAN. Wits: Judith and Thomas Perry (Grimes- 51)

The abstract of Thomas Brown's will in Grimes Abstracts leaves out his son "EDWARD" but reference to the will in "N.C. Wills 1663-1789 IV, 82" finds that Thomas Brown bequeathed to his sons Edward and John "my land that lies on ye South side of Meherrin Creek to be agreed upon x x and the remainder of the land that is left out of this land I sold George Stomer.

On Sept. 16, 1719, William Maule of Chowan deeded to Christian Browne of the same, widow, in my stead and on behalf of her two sons, John and Edward Brown, one half of the tract of land formerly surveyed for Thomas Brown and Robert Patterson lying in Chowan on south side of Potocase- 320 acres (Chowan 191)

On March 6, 1738, Edward Brown of Edgecombe deeded to John Brown of Bertie 160 acres, part of a tract formerly surveyed for Thomas Brown and Robert Patterson now in Bertie, my right to the upper half. (Bertie E 454)

Was William Maule acting under power of attorney or was Christian Maule his daughter?

It is difficult to trace the Browne sons in Grimes wills but Daniel McDaniel made his will in Bertie Precinct April 16, 1733, probated May 2, 1734. He mentions sons NICHOLAS, DANIEL and JAMES McDANIEL; daughters SARAH and ANN McDANIEL, wife and extrx SARAH. Wits. John Anderson, Alex Wright, John Bryan (Id- 229)

James McDaniel, probably the above mentioned James, son of Daniel, made his will in Craven County, Nov. 29, 1759. He gave to sons JAMES and JOHN, each a plantation; mentions son RISDON; dau. LEVINAH; wife MARGARET, executor John Oliver (Id. 229)

Richard Gray, father of Martha Brown made his will in Isle of Wight County, dated Nov. 11, 1724, recorded March 27, 1727. He left to wife Rebecca; daughter Ann; daughter Rebecca; daughter Mourning; son John; daughter MARTHA BROWN, her mother's chest; my wife and the children I had by her, viz.: James, Ann; Rebecca; and Mourning. Executors: wife and son James. Wits.: Thomas Applewhite and Joseph Wiles. (Isle of Wiles, Will Bk. 3; p. 22) His two children, MARTHA BROWN and John Gray were then living in North Carolina. John Gray, then living in Bertie County appears to have been her brother.

Brown

GENEALOGICAL ABSTRACTS
DUPLIN COUNTY WILLS

1730-1860

WILLIAM L. (BILL) MURPHY



*975.6382
P2m*

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF
LATTER-DAY SAINTS



DUPLIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ROSE HILL, NORTH CAROLINA
1982

Second Printing

and all the Crop that is Growing on the Land whearon I Now live; son ALSA
 Negro Girl Thursey; dau. ANNA WILLIAMS Negro Girl Hanah; son BRANTLEY
 Negro woman Sarah & her child Ned, \$100 in money; dau. SALLY BEST negro
 woman Marey; wife CATHREN negro woman feby Durin her Natrel life & then to
 dau. NELLEY CHASTON and if NELLEY should Die with out Ishue then Feby to go
 to sons ALSA, ISAAC & BRANTLEY; son ISAAC to Seporte my wife CATHREN
 extr: not named
 wit: DAVID SOUTHERLAND, DAVID BROWN
 signed: Benjamin Brown

72. BROWN, EDWARD (CR.035.801.2/A-16)

12 May 1784 - April Court 1784

son ARTHUR 225 acres on East side of Great Cohery part of a purchase I made
 from JOHN SAMPSON and part of a purchase from JOHN TURNER in the Whole Six
 hundred & twenty acres adj. my Land, JOHN TURNER, SIMON TURNER, JOHN SAMPSON,
 a branch, a Larger branch, a larg marsh Branch, the head of Reedy Branch,
 Great Cohery Swamp & mouth of the Dividing Branch; son SHERROD 225 acres on
 the North Side of the Marah Branch Joining EDW. TOOLE's Land; wife PRUDENCE
 land & Plantation on the South Side of marsh Branch & at her Discease to my
 son SHERROD With my still; son SHERROD Stock of Cattle in the Care of JOHN
 SIGGRIST, 1 Puter Dish, 1 Bason, 6 plates; dau. SUSANAH 1 Feather Bed &
 Furniture, 6 Puter plates, 1 puter Dish, 1 puter Bason; dau. MOURNING 1
 feather Bed & Furniture, 6 pewter plates, 1 puter Dish, 1 pewter Bason;
 Stock of Cattle in the Care of WILLIAM SMITH & another In Care of AMOS RUNNELS
 to be Divided between daus. SUSANAH & MOURNING; residue of estate to wife
 During her Natural Life and then Devid between SHERROD, SUSANAH & MOURNING;
 dau. JEMIMA STEPHENS 20 shillings
 extrs: friend HARDY STEPHENS, sons ARTHUR & SHERROD
 wit: FLEET COOPER, WILLIAM *W* BUTLER, WRIGHT RYALL
 signed: Edward Brown

73. BROWN, ELISEBETH "widow of WM BROWNS decest" (CR.035.801.2/2-18)

25 May 1846 - Apr Term 1847

son JAMES 1 Clock, 1 bofet & firnture, all my Seting chirs, Table, 1 Chest,
 all Kitchen firnture & plantation tools, 1 mare & colt, 4 cows & calvs,
 3 Stears, 3 Sows & 20 Shotes, all sheep, 2 charts, 1 loom, 1/2 of growin crop;
 other half of growin crop sold with 1 Sulkey & harnis & money divided Between
 my youngest children [not named]; son COUNCIL 1 fether bed & firture;
 3 youngest sons [not named] 1 fether bed & furniture each; dau. SARAH \$25 to
 purchase a bed & firnture, 1 Looking glass, 1 Small tabl, 1 Chest, Spining
 wheel; sons NEEDOM & WM. \$1 each; negro man Dove to Remain on the Plantation
 as he is until the 9th of Febry next at which time I want him hird out until
 the youngest child comes of age
 extr: son JAMES
 wit: A. NEWKIRK, HENRY SANDLIN

signed: Elisabeth *W* Brown

74. BROWN, JACOB SENR (CR.035.801.2/A-52)

28 Nov 1811 - Oct Term 1812

son JESSE negroe Jack, 1 Bed & Furniture, some Cattle; dau. POLLY MALLARD
 negro Nance, 2 feather Beds, 2 Cows & Calves; dau. SARAH WILKINS decd. 1
 feather Bed & furture, 3 Cows & calves given in her lifetime; son STEPHEN
 negro Arthur, 1 Bed & furneture, some Cattle; son JACOB negro Bob, my Rifle

**BROWN (BROWNE)
AND THEIR DESCENDANTS
IN CAROLINA TODAY**

By

J. PARSONS BROWN

Edited By

Alice Dean Southerland Jarrett

1965

Chapter 1

JOHN BROWNE FAMILY

	Wife	Children
John Browne (-1712)	Not known -----	John Browne, Jr. (Line Continued)
	Bridget Lewis -----	No issue

Note: Bridget Lewis had by a former marriage a son, Isaac Lewis.

JOHN BROWNE First in America

The first of our branch of the Brown family to leave his home in Europe and come to America to stay was John Browne who, in 1661, settled on the banks of the James River in Virginia. Some of the first settlers at Jamestown were still living when John arrived. With him was a young son, just a boy with no mother. We assume that his wife was dead as no mention is made of her. The boy was John, Junior.

William Browne came at the same time but what relation he was, if any, to John is not known; they may have been brothers.

The ship carried 53 other persons who were also intent on making their home in the new world.

The owner and operator of the vessel was Mr. William Boddie, English merchant, trader and speculator in land in Virginia.

It is believed that this was not John's first trip to America. He was a shipwright by trade and may have been employed by the ship's owner, who had brought other loads of colonist to Virginia before this time.

His method was to pick up and bring to America persons in Europe who desired to come. Those unable to pay cash for the passage could have their service for a number of years (Usually from 5 to 7 years) offered for sale at auction in Virginia and the money used in repayment of the amount due the conveyor. This proved a very profitable venture for Mr. Boddie. These men indentured their time in payment for transportation and were known in America as "Indentured Servants". Their work usually consisted in the clearing and cultivating of new grounds.

Other voyages had been made before, but the present one was significant, because the company included Mrs. Boddie and her daughter Mary who like all the others on board were coming to Virginia to make their permanent home.

For each person so transported Governor Berkley offered 50 acres of land, which the recipient could keep or sell as he chose.



The Isaac Brown Residence

Of course he chose to keep plenty for himself, but lots of it went to the very persons whom he had brought over from Europe, and at a good figure for the operator.

"On July 12, 1665 Mr. William Boddie received a grant of land in Isle of Wight County, Virginia of 3350 acres at the head of the Cypress and Western Branches, by the Beaver Dam, by Colemans corner to the corner of Thomas Joyner etc; 550 acres of this was for patent dated October 20, 1661 and 2800 for transferring 56 persons including himself, Mary Boddie, Ann Boddie and John Brown twice." "Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight." Page 682.

Mr. Boddie on 20, October 1661 received his first land in the new world and from time to time added other lands by grant and purchase totaling 6,700 acres and later to 8,000 acres.

He is credited with transporting from Europe to America 134 persons. He was married three times, some of whose maiden names are not know today.

His first wife whom he married in Europe was Anna by whom he had one daughter Mary. Anna died about 1682. Their marriage lasted probably 20 years. He then married Elizabeth who died in 1697.

Elizabeth's children were Elizabeth who married Matthews, and John who married Elizabeth Thomas.

William then married Mary, widow of Robert Edwards, who outlived him and by whom he had no children. Mary however had children by Mr. Edwards, viz: Mary married Bragg, Judith married Clark, Sarah married Joviner, (Joyner) and Mr. Thomas Drake. Mr. Boddie may have been a Quaker. He from time to time deeded cattle to children of his less fortunate associates always preceded by the preamble: "It has pleased God to shew me and to give me understanding by his good Spirit in my heart that it is his good will and pleasure that I shall give unto . . ." etc.

William Boddie made his home in Isle of Wight County on the James River in Virginia where he died in 1717.

Mr. Boddie deeded land to his daughter Mary who had married John Browne, Jr., as follows:

**Deed William Boddie
To Mary Browne 1683**

Known all men by these presents that I, William Boddie of the Isle of Wight Countie in Virginia have and hereby do freely give unto my daughter Mary Browne that plantation which shee now dwelleth on and all other profits thereunto belonging and also I do Give unto my sayd daughter all the woodland ground which lieth between the land which I have letten to Edmund Windum

and the land I have letten to John Champion, all of these fore-mentioned things I the fores'd William Boddie have and hereby do freely give unto her my say'd daughter for so long a tyme as shee hath yett to live in this present world all the tyme of her natural life after the day of the date hereof and further I the foresaid William Boddie do hereby give her my sayd daughter free leave to take so much timber from any of my land in thte great percoson as shee shall have ocasion to make use of for building of housings on the fore sayd plantation so longe as shee liveth: and further whereas I have formerly given unto my foresaid daughter Mary Brownes foure children eight head of female catle and all their female increase as may bee sene uppon record now I do hereby freely give unto her my foresaid daughter all the male increase of them which are now livinge and all male increase which shall hereafter come of that stocke and this also I do give unto her during the tyme of her natural life and I do acknowledge this to bee my free and voluntary act and deed and I do desire that it may be recorded and in witnesseth whereof I have hereunto sett my hand seale this 8th day of ye 6th month in the year 1683.

Witnesses:

William Gerard
his
Frances X Bragg
mark
her
Elizabeth X Roberts
mark

Acknowledged in Open Court held for the Isle of Wight County Aug. the 9 1683 by William Boddie to be his actual deed and ordered to be recorded.

Teste John Pitt Clk Crt

Will and Deed Book 2

Part 1 Page 234

A copy.

Teste: R. A. Edwards, Clerk

By Deputy Clerk

Will of William Bodie

In the Name of God Amen I William Bodie of the Isle of Wight County being sick and weak of Body but of Sound and perfect mind and memory do make this my last Will and Testament in

manner and form following that is to say. First and principally give and bequeath my soul unto ye hands of Almighty God my maker and Redeemer Christ Jesus hoping through his merits death and Passion to have full pardon and Remission for all my sins and my body I committ to the earth To Be Decently buried at ye discretion of my Executor hereafter named and as for my worldly Estate which it hath pleased God to lend me in this world. Give and dispose of as followeth after my Depts and Legacies said.

Item I Give and bequeath unto my Grandson William Browne one shilling.

Item I Give and bequeath unto my Grandson Thomas Browne one shilling, and also I do Give and bequeath unto all their sisters my Grand Daughters one shilling a piece.

Item I Give and bequeath unto my Daughter Elizabeth Matthews ten thousand pounds of Good tobacco, also one feather bed and bolster, one rugg, one pair of Blanketts and Sheets.

Item I Give and bequeath unto my Loving Son John Bodye all my lands, houses, orchards and plantations with their appurtenances to him and his heirs forever Excepting my now wife Mary her thirds During her Natural Life but in case my Son John should Dye without issue or without Disposing of the land by Will or otherwise then I give the Sd Land to my Daughter Elizabeth Matthews and her heirs forever.

Item, I Give and Bequeath unto my Dear and Loving wife Mary one third of my Personal Estate to be Delivered to her in Specie and as for ye other two thirds I Give and Devise the same to my loving Son John Bodie Whom I do appoint Whole and Sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking all former wills by me made. In Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal this 17th day of December 1712.

his
William X Bodie (SEAL)
mark

Signed Sealed Published

and declared in presents of

John Jones

Joseph Chapman

Hy Lightfoot

At a Court held for Isle of Wight County ye 25 of February 1717.

The Last Will and Testament of W. Bodie was presented in Court by the Executor who made oath thereto and being proved by John Jones and Joseph Chapman two of

Will and Deed Book 2 Part 2 Page 633

Teste H. Lightfoot Clk. Curt.

A copy. Teste R. A. Edwards, Clerk by Deputy Clerk

John Browne Sr. after reaching America married a widow Bridget Lewis who had a son Isaac Lewis by her former husband.

John built a barque "The Isabella" 40 tons, which he sold to Robert Smith for "10,000 pounds of good tobacco." He gave his son John, Jr. power of attorney in some deal he made with Hugh Campbell.

The Brownes remained in Virginia for about 45 years when they decided to come to Carolina where they could grow better tobacco. This they did in 1706 or thereabouts.

In 1706 the family included not only son John but children and grandchildren.

The old patriarch, however, lived only a few years in Carolina. He died in 1712. His estate was settled in 1713.

Chapter 2

JOHN BROWNE, JR. FAMILY

Wife	Children
John Browne, Jr.—Mary Boddie	1. William married Martha Gray
	2. Thomas married Chris. Maule
	3. Susannah
	4. Grace married John Warren
	5. Elizabeth married Joseph Joyner
	6. Sylvester married Dryden
	7. Perhaps a daughter

Note: Brown was then spelled with a final e.

JOHN BROWNE, JR.

The boy who came to America with his father on Mr. Boddie's ship in 1661 was also named John Browne. Also on board at the same time was the Boddie family consisting of the owner, Mr. William Boddie, his wife Anna, and a daughter Mary of the approximate age of eight.

It so happened that sometime later the young people became interested in each other and John Browne Jr. and Mary Boddie became man and wife, she thus becoming the mother of the Brown family in America as we know them.

John and Mary Browne lived in Virginia until 1706. Their children by that time numbered seven. (Names and whom they married appear in the face page.)

A tracing of the lineage of Mary Boddie and her forbears show some distinguished persons. She had among her forefathers a captain in the Navy of Henry VIII, and an admiral in the Navy of Queen Elizabeth, who fought, "alongside," Sir Walter Raleigh against the Spanish Armada. William, her father, was probably the son of John and Mary Boddie of Ingatestone, Essex (Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight, page 339). John Boddie died in 1704.

The two most important characters in her line were William Boddie who died around 1540 and his son John who died in 1591.

1. William Boddie, Captain in the Navy of Henry VIII. In Navy 40 years. Held other offices, died 1540.
2. John Boddie, son of William, Captain and Admiral in the Navy of Queen Elizabeth. In Navy 39 years.
 - (a) Married Thomasine Mildmay, daughter of John Mildmay of Creetingham, in Suffolk, 3rd son of Sir Thomas Mildmay of Moushan in Essex, auditor of Augmentations.

- (b) Petitioned (1569) the Queen to restore him to command of a ship as his ship, "The Brave," had been sunk by pirates.
- (c) Battled pirates in the rivers of Ireland. (Says "They were very stout in their defense being defended by 1500 Spaniards and Flemings who had landed there to assist the Irish." Says they "landed in Ireland and burned 7 towns." Bib: State Papers of Ireland, Vol. 72, No. 18.
- (d) His will appointed as Executors his wife and Sir Thomas Mildmay.
- (e) Buried Church of St. Olave, Hart St. London May 22, 1591.

3. Thomasine, his widow, lived 22 years longer. In her will she mentions two daughters: Katherine and Christian, and two sons, Anthony and Thomas. Thomas was Executor. She spelled her name "Thomerzen Boddy." The spelling varied Boddie, Boade, Boode, Bode. The most ancient style seems to be Baude.

✓ Mary was born about 1653, being about 8 years of age when she came with her parents to Virginia. The date of her death in North Carolina we do not know at this time.

John Browne Jr. died 1726, and his estate was settled in 1727.

Note: It seems that titles of honor bestowed upon individuals for acts of merit, heroism, etc., could only be transferred to the son of the honoree by the process of "Augmentation." In charge of this department at this time was Sir Thomas Mildmay of Essex, Moushan mentioned above.

Chapter 3

BROWNE LINE OF DESCENT THROUGH MARY BODDIE BROWNE

LINE I

Descent of PECCHE from CHARLEMAGNE, Emperor of the West, through GERBERGA OF VERDUN

1. CHARLEMAGNE, Emperor of the West, died 814; married Hildegard, daughter of Gerold, Count in the Anglachau:
2. LOUIS THE PIOUS, Emperor of the West, died 840; married Judith, daughter of Welf, Duke of Bavaria:
3. CHARLES THE BALD, Emperor of the West, died 877; married Ermentrude, daughter of Odo, Count of Orleans:
4. LOUIS THE STAMMERER, Emperor of the West, died 879; married Adelaide:
5. CHARLES THE SIMPLE, King of France, died 929; married Eadgifu, Princess of England:
6. LOUIS FROM-BEYOND-THE-SEA, King of France, died 954; married Gerberga, Princess of Germany:
7. CHARLES, Duke of Lower Lorraine, died 992-5; married Bonne, daughter of Godfrey the Old Count of Verdun:
8. GERBERGA OF VERDUN, died +1018; married Lambert the Bearded, Count of Louvain:
9. MAUDE OF LOUVAIN; married Eustace, Count of Boulogne, died c.1049:
10. LAMBERT OF LENS, Count of Aumale, died 1054; married Adelaide, daughter of Robert the Magnificent, Duke of Normandy:
11. JUDITH OF LENS; married Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon and Northumberland, died 1076:
12. MAUDE OF HUNTINGDON, died 1131; married Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon:
13. MAUDE DE ST. LIZ, died c.1140; married Robert fitz Richard de Clare:
14. WALTER FITZ ROBERT, Lord of Dunmow Castle, died 1198; married Maude, daughter of Sir Richard de Lucy, Justiciar of England:
15. ALICE OF DUNMOW; married Gilbert Pecche of Bourn in Cambridgeshire, died 1212:
16. HAMON PEECHE of Bourn, died c.1241; married Eve:
17. GILBERT PECCHE of Bourn, died 1291; married 2) Joan, daughter of Simon de Creye:

18. GILBERT, LORD PECCHE, of Bourn, died 1322; married Iseult:

19. SIR SIMON PECCHE of Great Thurlow (Thrillowe) in Suffolk, living 1350; married Agnes, daughter of Sir Simon Holme:

20. MARGARET PECCHE; married John Hunt (died 1370):

21. IODENA (EDEN) HUNT; married Thomas Cornish (living 1450) of Much Waltham and Langleys in Essex:

22. JOHN CORNISH of Much Waltham and Langleys:

23. JOHN CORNISH (living 1515) of Much Waltham and Langleys; married Agnes, daughter of Humfrey Walden:

24. MARY (JOAN) CORNISH; married Thomas Everard (living 1515) of Langleys:

25. MARY EVERARD; married Walter Mildmay (living 1483) of Writwell in Essex:

26. SIR THOMAS MILD MAY (died 1566) of Chelmsford in Essex; married Anne, daughter of ----- Reade:

27. JOHN MILD MAY (died 1584) of Creetingham in Suffolk; married (? Frances):

28. THOMASINE MILD MAY; married Captain John Boddie of the Royal Navy (died 1591):

29. THOMAS BODDIE (died 1627) of Fryerling in Essex; married Mary, daughter of Thomas Mildmay of Framlingham in Suffolk:

30. JOHN BODDIE of Ingatestone and Fryerling (died 1640); married Mary:

31. WILLIAM BODDIE (born 1633) of England and Isle of Wight, Virginia; married Anne:

32. MARY BODDIE of Isle of Wight, Virginia; married John Browne about 1670:

33. THOMAS BROWN of Isle of Wight, Virginia (died Chowan County, North Carolina, 1718) married Christian Maule:

34. HOWELL BROWNE; married Jane Hart, daughter of Thomas Hart:

35. BENJAMIN BROWN (born in Virginia; died in North Carolina); married Ruth Langston; Will dated February 21, 1778:

36. ISAAC BROWN (born September 25, 1773); married Mary Dean (born March 22, 1780) on September 21, 1796:

References for Line I

1. Erich Brandenburg, "Die Nachkommen Karls des Grossen" (here-to after Brandenburg), tafe 1: Eberhard Winkhaus, "Ahnen zu Karl 5. dem Grossen und Widukind" (hereafter Winkhaus), Karolinger 22-26:
6. Brandenburg, ibid.; tafe 5: Winkhaus, Karolinger 21; Sachsen-Liudolfinger 27a:
7. Brandenburg, tafe 5: C. Knetsch, "Das Haus Brabant" (hereafter to Knetsch), tafe 1: Winkhaus, Karolinger 19-20; Brabant-Lowen 9. 18a-19:

10. Brandenburg, *ibid.*; tafel 27: Winkhaus, Lens 22; Normandie 17a:
11. Brandenburg, tafel 27: George E. Cokayne, "The Complete Peerage, & Revised" (hereafter Cokayne), vol. 4, p. 690, chart 4; vol. 5, pp. 472, 736; vol. 6, pp. 636-41: Winkhaus, Lens 21; Huntingdon 20-21:
12. Brandenburg, *ibid.*: Cokayne, vol. 5, p. 472; vol. 6, p. 641:
13. Brandenburg, *ibid.*: Cokayne, vol. 5, p. 472; vol. 6, p. 641; vol. 10, p. 334:
14. Cokayne, vol. 10, pp. 333-36:
15. Cokayne, vol. 10, pp. 336-37: Harleian Society Publications, vol. 83 (Knights of Edward I), p. 24:
16. Cokayne, vol. 10, p. 337(h): Harleian, *ibid.*: vol. 13 (Visitation of Essex, 1552), p. 7:
17. Harleian, vol. 13, p. 7: Philip Morant, History and Antiquities of the County of Essex, vol. 1, p. 173:
18. Harleian, vol. 13, p. 8: Morant, *op. cit.*, vol. 2, p. 87:
19. Morant, *op. cit.*, vol. 2, p. 87:
20. Idem, vol. 2, p. 87: Harleian, vol. 13, p. 8:
21. Morant, *op. cit.*, vol. 2, p. 87: Harleian, vol. 13, p. 8: Idem, vol. 13 (Visitation of Essex, 1612), p. 193:
22. Harleian, vol. 13, p. 193, p. 250:
23. Harleian, vol. 13, p. 250: Idem, vol. 13 (Visitation of Essex, 1634), p. 452:
24. Harleian, vol. 13, p. 250: John B. Boddie, Historical Southern Families, vol. 1, p. 339:
25. Harleian, vol. 13, p. 250: Boddie, *op. cit.*, vol. 1, p. 339:
26. Boddie, *op. cit.*, vol. 1, p. 339:
27. Idem, vol. 1, pp. 339-40:
28. Idem, vol. 1, p. 340:

LINE II

Descent of PECCHE from EGBERT and ALFRED THE GREAT, Kings of England, through EADGIFU, Princess of England

1. EGBERT, first Saxon King of all England, died 836; married Raedburh:
2. ETHELWULF, King of England, died 858; married Osburgh, daughter of Oslac:
3. ALFRED THE GREAT, King of England, died 901; married Ealhswith, daughter of Ealdorman Ethelred Mucill of Gaina:
4. EDWARD THE ELDER, King of England, died 924; married Aelffaed, daughter of Ealdorman Ethelhelm:
5. EADGIFU, Princess of England, died +951; married Charles the Simple, King of France:
6. Data and references
to as in the corresponding
19. generations of Line I.

References for Line II:

1. Benjamin Thorpe, editor, "The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" (hereafter & ASC), years 800, 823, 827, 828, 836, 853, 855: W. G. Searle, "Anglo-Saxon Bishops, Kings, and Nobles" (hereafter Searle), 342-3.
2. ASC, years 853, 871, 901: Asser, "Of the Deeds of Alfred" (contemporary biography): Searle, *ibid.*: Winkhaus, England 28.

4. ASC, years 901, 924: Brandenburg, tafel 1: Searle, 342-7: Winkhaus, England 27.
5. Bradenburg, *ibid.*: Searle, 345-7: Winkhaus, England 26b; Karolinger 22.

LINE III

Descent of PECCHE from BRUNO, Count in Saxony, and HENRY THE FOWLER, King of Germany, through GERBERGA, Princess of Germany

2. BRUNO, Count in Saxony, died d.844; married Oda:
3. LUDOLPH, Duke of Saxony, died 864; married Oda, daughter of Count Billung of Saxony:
4. OTTO THE ILLUSTRIOUS, Duke of Saxony, died c.912; married Hedwige:
5. HENRY THE FOWLER, Duke of Saxony, King of Lorraine, first Saxon King of Germany, died 936; married Matilda, daughter of Dietrick, Count of Ringelheim:
6. GERBERGA, Princess of Germany; married Louis From-Beyond-The-Sea, King of France, died 954:
7. Data and references
to as in the corresponding
19. generations of Line I.

References for Line III:

2. to Winkhaus, Sachsen-Liudolfinger 29-31:
4. Brandenburg, tafel 1: Winkhaus, Sachsen-Liudolfinger 28; Widukinde 21a.:
6. Brandenburg, *ibid.*: Winkhaus, Sachsen-Liudolfinger 27a.; Karolinger 21.

LINE IV

Descent of PECCHE from CHARLEMAGNE, Emperor of the West, through LAMBERT THE BEARDED, Count of Louvain

1. CHARLEMAGNE, Emperor of the West, died 814; married Hildegard, daughter of Gerold, Count in the Anglachau:
2. LOUIS THE PIOUS, Emperor of the West, died 840; married Ermengarde, daughter of Ingerman, Count of Hasbaye:
3. LOTHAIR I, King of Italy, Emperor of the West, died 855; married Ermengarde, daughter of Hugh, Count of Tours:
4. ERMENGARDE OF LORRAINE; married Gisbert, Count in the Maasgau, died +877:
5. REGNIER I, Count of Hainaut, Duke of Lorraine, died 915; married Alberade:
6. REGNIER II, Count of Hainaut, died c. 932; married Adelheid of Burgandy:

Chapter 4

THOMAS BROWNE FAMILY

Wife	Children
Thomas Browne—Christian Maule	1. Thomas married Jean Craven
	2. William from Northampton to Craven
	3. John bought land from Jacob Humphrey who went to Onslow County
	4. Howell (Line continued)
	5. Sarah Browne married Daniel McDaniel
	6. James

THOMAS BROWNE

Thomas Browne and wife, Christian, and their children were in the group which came to Carolina in 1706. Thomas was the son of John Browne, Jr., and Mary Boddie.

His record in Virginia is not known to us very well at this late date. After coming to Carolina the family sold its holdings in Virginia.

In 1714 Thomas had taken up by grant, land on Potecatsi in Hertford County. In 1715 he sold to John Dickinson 121 acres on the north side of Morotak. In 1717, he with his wife Christian, sold to Thomas Bonner 180 acres in exchange for 8 barrels of pitch. He also owned 300 acres in King and Queen County, Virginia.

Christian was a Maule, believed to have been the daughter of William Maule, who deeded land to her for her sons John and Edward.

Thomas was born about 1675 and died in 1718 when he was only 43 years of age.

On the first day of April, 1718, Thomas Browne made his will. At that time he says he was "very sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory." This was probably literally true as he was unable to sign his name to the instrument. In October he was dead. His will was probated in Chowan County where he lived October 21, 1718.

In the will he names his wife Christian and sons Thomas, William, John, Howell, Edward and James and one daughter, Sarah Brown McDaniel.

"To Christian, my dear and beloved wife" he gave the "plantation whereon I do now live, beginning at the corner tree above the Indian Path; so running down the lines to Potecatsi Creek and

7. REGNIER III, Count of Hainaut, died 973: married Adela, daughter of Lambert I, Count of Louvain:

8. LAMBERT THE BEARDED, Count of Louvain, died 1015; married Gerberga, daughter of Charles, Duke of Lower Lorraine:

9. Data and references

to as in the corresponding

19. generations of Line I.

References for Line IV:

1. Brandenburg, tafel 1: Winkhaus, Karolinger 25-25; Lotharingen & 32-33:
2. Brandenburg, ibid.: Knetsch, tafel 1: Winkhaus, Lotharigen 31:
3. Brandenburg, ibid.: Knetsch, ibid.: Winkhaus, Lotharingen to 30a; Lothringen-Reginaringer 28-29; Brabant-Lowen 21-22:
4. Brandenburg, tafel 31; tafel 33: Knetsch, ibid.: Winkhaus, Brabant- & Lowen 19-20.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

so including six hundred akers of land, and likewise, "six hundred akers of lightwood land for the use of the plantation and for the maintenance of her children."

Besides the 1200 "akers" he gave to his wife, his oldest son received 220 akers, also lying on Potecatsi Creek.

To his son William he gave "half of the upper Survanyo, beginning at the ould tree."

To his daughter Sarah Brown McDaniel, wife of Daniel McDaniel, he gave no land, he having 3 years previously deeded land to her husband. This probably included her share of her father's estate but the will mentions personal property intended for her.

To John and Edward, land on South Side Meherrin Creek and to Howell and James the land entrusted to Christian during her lifetime.

As the number of acres in the shares of only three are named, there seems no way to determine the total acreage owned by Thomas at the time of his death.

John, Thomas, and William Brown, who were sons of Thomas Brown, each took up land in Chowan County bearing dates, the earliest of which is given as follows:

William Brown, March 5, 1711 land on Morattock,

John Brown, August 27, 1714, land on Potocacy

Thomas Brown, August 30, 1714, land on Potocacy.

Later Howell Brown took up land on Village Swamp in Northampton, January 22, 1749, an indication of why his son Benjamin later made his home in Northampton and Hertford County.

In 1762 William Brown, then of Craven (Jones) County sold land on Potecacy Creek in Chowan County.

In the census of 1790 James, William, John, Edward, Howel and Richard are shown as living in Jones County.

Children of Thomas and Christian Browne:

Thomas and Christian had six sons: Thomas, Jr.; William; John; Edward; Howel; and James. Such facts as I now have are included under each name.

1. Thomas whose wife was Jean (Jane, Jenny) lived in Bertie, sold land in 1722 to John Denton, in 1733 to Joseph Darden. That same year he purchased land from Cornelius Pierce. Thomas died in 1738, his estate was settled in 1739.

Jean Brown, wife of Thomas above, received land for love and affection from George Williams, Sr., (probably her Father) in 1728. Children of Thomas and Jean were Thomas, Arthur, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, and Priscilla. Jean made her will in 1762 and named Arthur and all the girls in her will.

2. William lived in Northampton and in 1761 bought land from Edward Gatling, also bought land the same year from John Denton of Hertford.

3. John lived in Northampton.

1752 bought land in Bertie from Jacob Humphries and his wife Martha who had moved to Onslow. The deed was witnessed by Matthew Marshburn, Charles Cox, Robert Hutcheson and Moses McDaniel.

✓ 4. Edward of Bertie, Edgecombe and Duplin.

1738 sold land in Bertie to John of Northampton and bought land in Edgecombe from Exum Spiers. This land had been granted to John Nairn. Moved to Edgecombe 1752, sold land to Charity Hilliard.

1754 sold his Spier land to Moses Horne and moved to Duplin County.

5. Howel and James were given the home place, of their father Thomas. Little information about them is at hand.

Howel bought land on the Jones-Onslow line which joined the Browns on the Jones County side and Charles Cox on the Onslow side. This land included Huffmantown percotin and extended to Cat Tail Branch in the upper part of what is now Huffmantown in Onslow County.

The only son of his known to us was Benjamin who died or was killed in the Revolutionary War in 1778.

6. Of James Nothing.

3a. Samuel, son of John (No. 3), above in this paper lived in Northampton.

1762 deeded land which had been granted to William Maule, to William Brown who may have been his brother.

1764 Samuel and wife Jean deeded to Benjamin Brown land that Thomas Hart, deceased, gave to Jean Brown in 1747.

Will of Thomas Brown 1718

In the name of God Amen.

The first day of April in the year of our Lord, 1718, I, Thomas Brown of Chowan County in North Carolina—being very sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given unto God; therefore calling unto mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die I do now proceed forthwith—this my last will and testament that is to say principally: First of all I give and recommend it to the earth, to be buried in a Christian-like and sacred manner at the discretion of my executors, nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the . . . by the almighty power of God, and as touching such worldly estates wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me with in this life. I give and devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form:

Imprimus; I give and bequeath to Christian, my dear and beloved wife, the plantation whereon . . . I do now live, be-

ginning at the corner tree above the Indian Path; so running down the lines to Potacatsi Creek and so including six hundred akers of land, and likewise six hundred akers of lightwood land, for the use of the plantation and for the maintenance of her children, beginning at Thomas Connor's corner tree, so running along ye said branch and running to and with the Ould Tree swamp Corner tree.

Likewise I loan to beloved wife all my household effects both within and without until her children come of age or marry; then if it can be speared (spared) through care, to horses, to coves and calves; except my son Thomas Brown when he becomes of age or marries then to him three coves and calves if they can be speared and my daughter Sarah Mack Daniel: I give unto her twenty shillings and to every one of my children a horse—?

I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas Brown to hundred akers of land; twenty akers lying upon Potacatsi Creek where the house stands. I give and bequeath unto my son William Brown the half of the upper sirvanyo beginning at the Ould Tree swamp and sirvanyo.

I give and bequeath to my sons John Brown and Edward Brown my land that lies on ye South side of Meherrin Creek to be agreed upon and the remainder of the land that is left out of the land that I sould to George Stonier. I give and bequeath to my son Howell Brown and my son James Brown the sd. plantation and all the land after my wife desease (decease) revoke all and every other form to . . . declare this to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto sett my hand and seal this the day and year above written.

Thomas Brown

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced and declared by the said as his last will and testament in the presence of us the subscribers.

I his mark
Judoth Perry, Junr
Thomas Perry

October 21, 1718
Probated in open Court

-----Clk.

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