**The Family and Revolutionary Ancestors of Thomas Odom**

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Ruby (Gambill) Baker (1896-1978), a granddaughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Allen) Odom, had me drive to various cemeteries in Southern Illinois to show me Odom/Odum graves and relate what she had been told of the family. I could tell that Ruby was becoming tired, but she insisted on continuing. She was clear that she was determined to convey information to a new generation of Odom genealogists. Over 45 years have passed since that afternoon. It is time I did the same.

Lena (O’Neil) James (1911-1990) provided what she called an outline the Southern Illinois Odoms/Odums[[1]](#footnote-1) in ***Some Odum Kinfolks Then and Now*** (1978). She provided a roadmap of the lineage from Moses Odam (Sr.), who died in 1792 in Northampton County, North Carolina down to the present day at the time for many of the Southern Illinois branches of the Odum family. She did not list the descendants of Thomas Odom. I will not undertake that ambitious task for Thomas’ descendants, but I will identify his children and most of his grandchildren. I will also document his lineage to three ancestors who supported the American Revolution and documents their services.

Descendants of Thomas Odom spell the name “Odom.” Other branches of the family in Southern Illinois prefer “Odum.” Over two centuries ago when Thomas’ ancestors made their mark, X, many officials used the spelling “Odam.” This paper will endeavor to follow spelling in the documents being cited, even when that requires different spellings of the name for the same person.

**The Family of Thomas and Elizabeth (Allen) Odom.**

Thomas Odom died in Williamson County, Illinois and is buried in the Lake Creek Cemetery. His tombstone gives his date of death as 15 November 1887 and his age at death as 76. This is also the date of death given by George Washington “Wash” Odom when as administrator of Thomas’ estate petitioned to sell land in Williamson County. The Family Record section of Bible of Archibald Odom, however, gives his death as 16 November 1886.[[2]](#footnote-2) Thomas was born in Tennessee according to the 1850, 1860, and 1870 federal censuses [pp. 259 right; 985; 365].[[3]](#footnote-3) Thomas posted bond in Wilson County, Tennessee on 14 May 1831 to marry Elizabeth Allen. Two documents identify their children: the family Bible of their son, Archibald Odom, and a petition of sell land in the probate file of Thomas Odum in Williamson County. Ruby (Gambill) Baker told me the Elizabeth (Allen) Odom is also buried in Lake Creek Cemetery, but the grave is unmarked. The Archibald Odom Bible gives her date of death as 5 September 1890. Elizabeth was the daughter of Archibald and Sarah Jane (Booker) Allen, who moved from Shenandoah Co., Virginia to Wilson Co., Tennessee. The 1850, 1860, and 1880 census records of Williamson Co. place her birth at roughly 1813 [pp. 259 right; 985; 365]. Census records are inconsistent about her state of birth, but her father is on Shenandoah Co., Virginia Personal Property Tax lists through 1818, well after Elizabeth’s year of birth [List A, p. 1].

The petition to sell land of the estate of Thomas Odom, the 1850 census of Williamson County, and the 1860 census of Williamson County are consistent that Thomas and Elizabeth had eight children. Census records show that the children were born in Tennessee. We now turn to those children.

**Wiley Odom**. The eldest child was aged 18 on the 1850 Williamson Co. census or born about 1832 [p. 259 right]. He married Nancy F.E. Walker on 24 April 1856 in Williamson Co. [Marriage Record B, p. 54]. Wiley was a sergeant in Co. B, 128th Illinois Infantry and broken to the private when the regiment was disbanded and he was transferred to Co.. G, 9th Illinois Infantry (Co. A after the consolidation of that regiment). He was captured at Athens, Alabama, imprisoned at Andersonville, and died there on 19 July 1864 according to his widow’s pension file (Cert. #57917). He stood 6” 1” in height. Andersonville records give the cause of death as scurvy. He is buried at the Andersonville National Cemetery in Macon Co., Georgia. The pension file lists his children as Carroll. M. Odom (4 November 1857), Morning E. Odom (15 November 1859), and Thomas M. Odom (6 November 1861). All three children were identified as heirs at law by virtue of being children of Wiley Odum, decd. in the petition to sell land in the probate file of the Thomas Odum estate. Nancy is buried in the Union Grove Cemetery in Williamson County. Her dates of birth and death from the tombstone are 8 November 1834-24 December 1880.

**Archibald Odom**. Archibald was born on 20 February 1836 according to his tombstone in the Masonic and Oddfellows Cemetery in Benton, Illinois as well as his family Bible. He was a corporal in Co., B, 128th Illinois Infantry and transferred to Co. D, 9th Illinois Infantry when the 128th was disbanded (Co. A when the 9th consolidated). He was captured and imprisoned at Andersonville. He was unfit to continue service when released and was discharged on 20 March 1865. Ruby Baker related that Archibald stopped to get a drink of water from a well of one of the rich Goodalls when coming back home from the War. He was asked, “Arch, is that you?” He responded “It is what is left of me.” Archibald’s first wife was Adeline Sanders, according to the Williamson County marriage record of their daughter Sarah A. Odum to Fillmore Sanders on 22 September 1883 [Marriage Record 1, p. 74]. The Archibald Odom Bible provides vital data for the family. Adeline was born on 27 June 1843 and died on 7 June 1875. Archibald married Nancy Walker on 6 September 1876, who was born on 20 October 1838. He married Cynthia Ann Weaver on 20 January 1889. She was born on 22 October 1837. Archibald’s children and dates of birth were Sarah Allice (9 Feb 1863), Martha Elizabeth (10 March 1866), Louis Kossuth (8 Jan 1868), Wm Martin (9 October 1869), James Thomas (4 March 1872), Jessey Allen (29 January 1875), Merty Viola (28 July 1877), and Wiley (21 May 1879). The only child with a date of death recorded in the Bible was Louis Kossuth, who died on 20 Aug 1869. Louis is buried in the Sanders-Davis Cemetery at White Ash, Williamson Co. Archibald is buried in Masonic and Oddfellows Cemetery in Benton. His tombstone has a photograph of him and gives his dates of birth and death as 20 February 1836-20 May 1915. Cynthia Ann’s tombstone in the same cemetery gives her dates as 3 October 1837-11 May 1912.[[4]](#footnote-4) Adeline is buried in the White Ash Cemetery in Williamson County with dates of birth and death as 19 September 1843-7 February 1875, close but inconsistent with the Bible record.

**Hester Jane Odom**. Hester was born on 25 May 1841, according to her tombstone in Lake Creek Cemetery, Williamson County. She was the second wife of Levi Anderson Jones, whom she married on 14 January 1863 in Williamson Co. Ruby Baker related that Levi A. Jones would say, “If all men saw the same, they’d all want Hester Jane.” Hester died on 6 August 1910, according to her tombstone in the Lake Creek Cemetery, Williamson County. Heirs at law from the petition of Randall Jones to administer her estate in Williamson County named the following heirs: Randall Jones, R[ichard] W[iley] Jones, L[evi] E[zra] Jones, J[ames] E. Jones, J[ohn] W. Jones, S[amuel] D. Jones, Lou[vena Dewdrop] Hudgens, Flora Jones now Barham, and Lee Atwood & Laura Atwood, children of Mary E. Atwood, decd. An additional son who lived to adulthood preceded Hester in death and died without issue. Thomas N. Jones died on 9 August 1894 and is buried in the Lake Creek Cemetery, Williamson Co. He was 6 years of age in Levi and Hester’s household at the time of the 1880 census [p. 362B]. Levi and Hester share the same tombstone. Levi was born on 4 December 1826 and died on 16 January 1882.

**Thomas Odom.** Thomas was born in 1843, according to his tombstone in Masonic & Oddfellows Cemetery in Benton, Illinois. He served as a corporal in Co. B, 128th Illinois Infantry and was transferred to Co., G, 9th Illinois Infantry after the 128th was disbanded (Co. A after the 9th was consolidated). He mustered out on 9 July 1865. He married Julia A. Duncan in Williamson Co. on 13 Sep 1871 [Marriage Record C, p. 88]. The 1880 census of Williamson Co. lists the children and their ages as Salina M. (13), Minnie (8), Thomas B. (5), and twins William B. and Lemuel P. (1) [p. 46]. The 1900 census adds children Eva (May 1882), Laura (June 1886 [sic. 1887]), Nellie (May 1886), and Annie (Aug. 1889) [p. 99]. Thomas died on 31 January 1920 [Illinois Statewide Death Index, 1916-1950]. He is buried in the Masonic and Oddfellows Cemetery in Benton. Julia, his wife, shares the tombstone. She was born in 1847 and died in 1917.

**Permelia Odom.** Permelia was born on 30 May 1846, using the date of death of 14 June 1887 and her age of 41 years and 15 days from her tombstone in the Union Grove Cemetery in Williamson Co. Her marriage record has not been found, but her tombstone states that she was the wife of Jesse Sanders. The petition to sell the land of Thomas Odom names her children as Monroe Sanders, Mary E. Sanders, Oliver Sanders, Jesse Sanders, Martha Sanders, and Charles Sanders. Jesse’s tombstone in the same cemetery says that he died on 9 April 1877, aged 63 years, 7 months, and 8 days.

**Nancy Odom.** Nancy was born in August 1847 [1900 Census, Williamson Co. p, 99]. She married Manuel H. Moore on 7 Nov. 1867 in Williamson Co. [Marriage Record B 1865-1870, p. 233]. The 1880 census of Williamson Co. this the children and their ages as Eva E. (11), Ora Bell (8), Wm G. or H. (6), and ER (1). The 1900 census of Franklin Co. adds children Manuell (Sept. 1881), Nanie (Sept. 1885), and Benjamin (Feb. 1889) [p. 150B]. She died on 9 June 1905 and is buried in Lake Creek Cemetery, Williamson County. Manuel is also buried in that cemetery. He died on 2 April 1918, aged 70.

**Mary Elizabeth Odom**. Elizabeth was aged 2/12 on the 1850 census of Williamson Co., placing her birth about August 1850 [p. 259 right]. She married John J. Gambill on 10 Nov. 1870 in Williamson Co., Illinois [Bk. C, p. 34]. Three children were in John’s household at the time of the 1880 census of Williamson Co., but no wife was listed [p. 362B]. The children were twins Viola and Minnie (8), and Nancy E. (5). All three children are named as heirs at law of Thomas Odom by virtue of their mother, Mary E., decd., in the petition to sell land. Viola is listed as “Ole.” John J. Gambill is buried in Lake Creek Cemetery. Dates of birth and death from his tombstone are 9 November 1846-18 October 1907. Mary’s date of death and place of burial are unknown.

**George Washington “Wash” Odom.** Wash was born in August of 1856 [1900 Williamson Co. Census, p. 82B], although is tombstone in Lake Creek Cemetery gives the year of death as 1854. He married Sarah M. Moore on 20 Feb. 1882 in Williamson Co., Illinois [Marriage Record 1, p. 48]. The ceremony was at the home of his uncle and aunt, Levi A. and Hester J. (Odom) Jones. The 1900 census listed is children and the dates of birth as Etta E (Dec. 1882), Nellie (May 1885), Grace (July 1888), James (Oct. 1889), and Katie Aug. 1893). Older relatives told me that he was a peg legged man. Nannie (Gray) Parks consulted him when doing research on Williamson Co. families and noted that he told her that his maternal grandfather was Archibald Allen. This was the only known documentary evidence of the Allen connection until petition to sell land from Archibald’s estate in Wilson Co. was found. The George W. Odom tombstone in Lake Creek Cemetery gives his years of birth and death as 1854-1943. Sarah’s tombstone in the same cemetery says that she was born on 4 June 1854 and dies on 24 August 1910.

The use of given names for children and grandchildren of Thomas and Elizabeth (Allen) Odom from earlier generations stands out. “Wiley” was the name of Thomas’ father and “Archibald” was the name of Elizabeth’s father. “Sarah” was the name of both the mother of Thomas and of Elizabeth. “Mourning” was the name of Thomas’s maternal grandmother, the wife of James Kitching. Let us now turn to the ancestry of Thomas Odom and determining his lineage to and service of his Revolutionary ancestors.

**Thomas Odom’s Ancestors**

**Wiley or Willie[[5]](#footnote-5) Odom.** The father of Thomas was over 16 on the 1790 census of Northampton Co., North Carolina [p. 587], placing his birth prior to 1774. The presence of a female and a male child under 16 in the household indicates that Wiley was already married. He is on no subsequent census records, which is consistent with his removal to Tennessee and death prior to the 1820 census. Willie Odom, along with Moses Odom, Thomas Kitchen, and James Kitchen, were signatories to a petition dated 11 October 1803 concerning the town of Bledsoesborough, which was located on what is now the western edge of Smith County.[[6]](#footnote-6) On 7 October 1812 while residing in Wilson Co., Tennessee Willie sold 47 acres of land in Northampton Co., North Carolina to Nathan Strickland [Deed 16, pp. 198-199], who was Wiley’s brother-in-law. The deed states that it was the part of the land that his father [Moses Odam] had left to him. Wiley signed with this mark, X. On 6 October 1818 he was granted 65 acres of land on Kitchens Creek in Smith County by the State of Tennessee [Deed Bk. 4, pp 209-210]. He the assignee Burwell Loyd. The land was adjacent to a tract of his father-in-law, James Kitchens.

Wiley Odom signed his will in Smith Co. on 12 December 1818 and it was proved in the May Term of 1819 (Smith County Will Bk. 4, pp. 325-326). He left to his wife Sarah the dower from her father.[[7]](#footnote-7) He made bequests to children Dempsy, Elizabeth, and his two youngest sons Moses and Thomas were minors. Sarah and his son Brittain were named executors. James Kitching was one of the witnesses. No specific bequest was made to Brittain, although he was identified as a son and named an executor. The 1820 Smith County census provides further evidence that there were other children. There were two males in Sarah’s household, one under 10 and one 10 to 15, consistent with Moses and Thomas being minors. In addition to one female over 45, obviously Sarah, there were two females 10 to 15 and one 16 to 25, even though only one daughter was named in the will. An old journal of Francis Odom names Kitching, Leasy, Mary, and Martha as additional children [Dozier et al., p. 276]. The household appears to include the young family of another man, well as a male aged 15 to 20. Records of the Brush Creek Baptist Church record the death of Sarah Odum in July 1835 [Vol. 1, p. 8, entry 67]. This church was located in Smith Co., but served nearby parts of Wilson Co. also. James and Morning Kitchen, Sarah’s parents, were listed as a members in 1802 along with Morning Kitchen [Vol. 1, p. 2, entry 1 in each column].

**James Kitching.** The surname of the father of Sarah, wife of Wiley Odom and maternal grandfather of Thomas Odom, was frequently rendered as “Kitchen” in records even though he signed “Kitching.” He was from Southampton Co., Virginia. His father, also named James, signed his will was signed on 17 January 1762 and it was proved on 11 March 1762 (Will Bk. 1, pp. 437-438).[[8]](#footnote-8) James the son resided in Halifax Co., North Carolina by 20 August 1769, when he sold 100 acres of land in Southampton Co., Virginia to William Joyner (Deed 4, pp. 219-221). He purchased 100 acres of land in Halifax Co. from Walter Ownbey on 26 December 1776 [Deed. Bk. 13, pp. 543-544].

James Kitchen is listed as a private in Capt. William Brinkley’s Company, 1st Regt, North Carolina Militia (Col. Samuel Jarvis) [Pay Roll, NC State Archives; microfilm Copy in National Archives). James Gilbert, also on the roll, testified when applying for a pension, that he was drafted for a three-month tour of duty beginning 1 June 1780 but instead served for five months (S31691). Richard Drake (W3766) served under Capt. Pitts from Halifax Co. in 1780 and was at the Battle of Camden. After his company took prisoners from the Battle to the Pedee at Cheraw the company joined regiments commanded by Cols. Seawell, Brickle, and Jarvis and then marched to Ramsey’s Mills in Chatham Co. James Kitchen was also issued pay voucher 7653 in the Halifax District for unspecified services by the Board of Auditors on 23 July 1782.

James Kitchen is also listed on the Halifax Co. assessment list for 1783 [p. 9]. North Carolina passed a statute 18 April 1783 with the lengthy title, “An Act for emitting £100,000 in Paper Cur­rency, for the purposes of government for 1783, for the redemption of paper currency now in circu­lation, and advancing to the Continental officers and soldiers part of their pay and subsistence, and for levying a tax, and appropriating the con­fiscated property for the redemption of the money now emitted [Clark, Walter: The State Records of North Carolina, Vol. 24, pp. 475-478]. This act paid soldiers and also followed advice to the states by the Continental Congress to retire bills of credit (paper money) which had been issued to such an extent that paper money was becoming useless.[[9]](#footnote-9)

James Kitching of Halifax Co. purchased 100 acres of land in the adjacent county of Northampton from William Rutland on 8 April 1788. On 19 November 1788, still residing in Halifax, he sold the tract purchased in 1776 to Jonathan Joyner [Deed Bk. 17, pp. 57-58]. James Kitchens of Northampton Co., North Carolina purchased 274 acres of land in Sumner County, Tennessee on 15 February 1796 [Deed 1, p. 237]. Smith County formed from Sumner in 1799. As noted above, James and his wife Mourning were listed as members of the Brush Creek Baptist Church in Smith County in 1802 [Vol. 1, p. 2, entry 1 in each column]. James Kitching died testate in Smith Co., Tennessee (Will Bk. 4, pp. 191-193). James signed his will on 20 March 1806 and it was proved in the February Term 1818. He made bequests to his wife Mourning, to children James, Thomas, Sarah Odom wife of Wiley, and to grandson William, son of James (Jr.). The original will bears his signature with the spelling “Kitching.”

**Moses Odom the Younger.** The father of Wiley Odom and paternal grandfather of Thomas Odom was sometimes referred to as “Jr.” or “the Younger” in Northampton Co. records to distinguish him from an older man of the same name, his father. Other times there was no designation to distinguish the two men named “Moses.” Moses Odam purchased land in Northampton Co. on 29 October 1766 while residing in Hertford Co. [Deed Bk. 4, pp. 9-10].[[10]](#footnote-10) A deed from John Inman to Jonathan Roberts signed on 3 April 1769 explicitly mentions the that the land was adjacent to that of “Moses the Younger” [Deed Bk. 4, pp. 260-262]. The tracts shared the same starting point and line to the first marker. The 1766 purchase places the birth of Moses the Younger no later than 1745.

Indirect evidence establishes that Moses Odom took the oath of allegiance. “Moses Odam Junr” sold land this tract of land to Benjamin Davidson on 12 June 1779 [Deed Bk. 6, p, 355]. The deed was registered on 6 October 1779 demonstrating that the County Court and other county officials approved the transaction. Under the provisions of *An Act to amend an Act for declaring what Crimes and Practices against the State shall be Treason, and what shall Be Misprison [sic.] of Treason, and providing Punishments adequate to Crimes of both Classes, and for preventing the Dangers which may arise from Persons disaffected to the State* (Session of 15 Nov. 1777 Chapter 6), those failing or refusing to take the oath or affirmation could be ordered from the state by the county court, but if permitted to remain “…shall be disabled from taking any Lands by Descent or Purchase, or conveying Lands to others for any Term longer than for one year **…**[emphasis provided].”[[11]](#footnote-11) Had Moses not taken the oath of allegiance, Northampton County would have been obliged not to record the deed and allow the sale to proceed.

The 1780 Northampton Co. Tax List among the records of the General Assembly lists two men named “Moses Odom.”[[12]](#footnote-12) Only two men of the name have been found in Northampton Co. during this era, so one was Moses the Younger. Based on deeds, the Younger did not own land in 1780 and the Elder Moses owned 200 acres. In all likelihood the Younger is listed on p. 20, as he was assessed for property valued at less than half that if the Moses Odam listed on p. 32.

Moses Odam died in 1811, according to the plea of this widow Christon “Kiddy” Odum to lay off a dower [Northampton Co. Estate records, Moses Odom, North Carolina State Archives]. She named the following children: Josiah, Willie, Mary, Jemima wife of Nathan Strickland, Polly wife of Benjamin Fuller, Nancy wife of William Underwood, adding that Willie and Moses were residents of a different state [Tennessee]. Josiah would have been the junior of the name, distinguishing him from his uncle. Willie and Josiah, Jr., the only two sons, each sold 47 acres of land on Kirby’s Creek on 7 October 1812 and 31[?] March 1812 respectively [Deed Bk. 16, pp. 198-199 & 151]. Each deed states the land was inherited from the grantor’s father. Moses had purchased a 100-acre tract on Kirby’s Creek from Jacob Lyles on 3 November 1784. The remaining 10 acres was probably reserved for the widow’s dower.

**Moses Odom the Elder.** The great grandfather of Thomas Odom was not designated as “Sr.” or “the Elder” in Northampton records that have been examined. His year of birth is estimated to have been about 1720 by Northampton researchers who had records that are not accessible on-line [Dozier et al., p. 272]. Presumably the elder Moses Odam of Hertford Co. purchased 300 acres land in on 1 December 1766 Northampton Co. [Deed Bk. 4, pp. 9-10].[[13]](#footnote-13) The elder Moses purchased a 200-acre tract of land from James Butler on 1 December 1769 [Deed Bk. 5, pp. 89-90], leaving this land to two of his sons in his will.

Two Revolutionary Pay Vouchers issued in the Halifax District (of which Northampton Co. was a part) have been credited to the elder Moses Odam by both the S.A.R. and the D.A.R.: #4810 and #5916. The first voucher was signed over to Jonas Wood on the reverse, with Moses making his mark. Both the elder and younger Moses made their mark. It is not certain whether Moses the Younger, Moses the Elder, or both received vouchers. As noted above, both men are on the 1780 tax list for Northampton County, which is also recognized as evidence of Revolutionary service. The elder man is likely to be the man listed on p. 32, given the much higher assessment and disparity in land holdings in 1780.

The elder Moses Odam died testate in North the December term that year. He made bequests to his wife Rachel, to children Moses, Josiah, Jacob, Ruth Odam, Rachel Moore, and to granddaughter Sarah Odam (parents not named). Rachel also died testate, signing her will in Northampton Co. on 20 March 1800 [Will Bk. 2, pp. 218-219]. It was proved in the June Term 1801. She made specific bequests to daughter Rutha and granddaughter Sarah.[[14]](#footnote-14)

**Summary**

Thomas Odom and many other Southern Illinois Odoms/Odums descended the elder Moses Odam of Northampton Co., North Carolina. Their ancestors resided in Smith and Wilson Counties, Tennessee before branches settled in Southern Illinois. Their descendants have three Revolutionary ancestors whose service has been recognized by the S.A.R.: James Kitching, Moses Odam the Younger and Moses Odam the Elder. D.A.R has accepted applications on James Kitching and the elder Moses Odom (they use “Kitchen” and “Odom” in their Genealogical Research System) Moses Odom the Elder. James Kitching performed military service and was assessed for a state tax in 1783. Moses the Younger and the Elder provided material support which was also vital to the success of the Revolution. It appears that no applicant has cited the 1780 Northampton County Tax as evidence of Revolutionary service for either Moses the Elder or Moses the Younger or the 1783 Halifax Tax as service of James Kitching. Assessment of taxes that supported the Revolution a kind of service increasingly used for the S.A.R. and the D.A.R. applications.

1. Descendants of Thomas Odom spell the name “Odom.” County officials sometime spell the name “Odum,” the spelling preferred by the numerous descendants of Thomas’ brothers. Overt two centuries ago when Thomas’ ancestors made their mark, X, some officials used the spelling “Odam.” This paper will endeavor to follow spelling in the documents being cited, even when that requires different spellings of the name for the same person. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The Bible was printed by the American Family Bible Publishing Company. No date of copyright or printing was in the Bible. The condition of the pages, style of type, and style of handwriting was consistent what other documents I have examined from the Archibald Odom’s generation. The cover of the Bible was leather and bore the name “Archibald Odom” in gold letters. The Bible was in possession of the late Ruth (Odom) Smith on 24 June 1985, when she allowed me to transcribe the entries. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Evidence points to Smith County as Thomas’ place of birth, but Wilson County is a possibility. The 1860 census of Williamson County gives is place of birth as “Tenn Close to Jackson & for Breck.” Thomas’ father Wiley acquired land in Smith County, Tennessee which is adjacent to Jackson County, on 6 October 1814. He resided in Wilson County on 7 October 1812, closer to the time of Thomas’ birth [Northampton Deed 16, p. 198]. Thomas’ widowed mother, Sarah Odum, is head of a household in Smith County Tennessee on the 1820 census [p. 76]. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The dates on the photograph of this tombstone are hard to read from moss and lichen. They should be checked before used further. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The two names are used interchangeably in some documents. In the late 18th and early 19th Century that “Willie” was pronounced as “Wiley” is today. For example, Gov. Willie Blount (1768-1835) was pronounced as “Wiley.” [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Dozier, Rebecca Leach, Lou Woodard King, & Penn Perry: ***Twelve Northampton County, North Carolina Families, 1650-1850*** (2004), p. 275. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. I have not located a deed for this land. Smith Co. Deed Bk. A seems to be missing and some other early deed books are not indexed. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. In addition to son James, who received 134 acres of land on which he lived, the elder James Kitchens made bequests to wife Elizabeth and children Joseph, Beryarrim, Matthew, Matthew [sic. Martha?, this child was a daughter;], Lydia, Mary, Ann, William, Elizabeth, Christian, Patience, and Milerierient [Millicent?]. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. At <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/custom/tax-lists> . Both S.A.R. and D.A.R. recognize tax lists during the Revolution as evidence of Patriotic Service if they were authorized by a statute explicitly stating they were to support the Revolution. This includes taxes authorized to retire bills of credit. This list has not been yet used as evidence of service for an S.A.R. application to the best of my knowledge. Other states tax laws included assessment list requirements. North Carolina specifying assessment requirements in one statute and then passed statutes authorizing taxes using the assessment lists. North Carolina Laws 1777-1788) can be found at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo1.ark:/13960/t0000qj6j&view=1up&seq=7&skin=2021> . This list is among the records of the General Assembly rather than the Halifax Co., an indication that it was for a state tax. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Hertford formed from Chowan, Bertie, and Northampton counties in 1759. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. At last report, the Daughters of the American Revolution does not accept this use of indirect evidence, unlike the Sons of the American Revolution (S.A.R.). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll33/id/1007/rec/1> . See note 9 above for some details. North Carolina passed two laws in 1780 levying taxes to support the Revolution after the statute governing assessment lists [Clark, pp. 344-347 & Ch. 2 pp. 347-348]. This particular list has not been yet used as evidence of service for a S.A.R. to the best of my knowledge. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Two 1776 deeds are extant for a Moses Odam of Hertford purchasing land in Northampton in 1766. Both men moved to Northampton. In the case of the earlier deed, evidence cited above shows that land was purchased by Moses the Younger. The larger, 300-acre tract was sold on 27 April 1771 (Deed. Bk 5, pp. 88-89]. Comparable evidence about which man purchased the land has not been found, but indirect evidence indicates it was purchased by the elder Moses. Moses the Elder was better able to afford purchasing a larger tract of land. This deed was recorded at the same time as the deed purchasing 200 acres of land from Butler in 1769. The 200-acre tract was evidently divided with Moses the elder living on 100 acres and Josiah on the other. Moses left the tract on which he lived to Jacob and the tract on which Josiah lived to Josiah. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. John and Daughtery and wife Sarah filed a bill of complaint to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions that the bequest of a slave, Lucy, to Sarah Odam has not been carried out by the executor, John Futrell [Northampton Co. Estate records, Moses Odom, North Carolina State Archives]. Futrell had rebuffed requests to deliver Lucy and the plaintiffs aske that he be ordered to do so. Futrell proceeded to sell Lucy. Everet Oliver, a witness to the will. testified that the slave Lucy was left to Sarah, daughter of Jacob Odam. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)