

The
Vaughan Family
of
Hertford County, N. C.

By
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The Colonial and State History
of Hertford County, N. C.
An Historical Sketch of
Political Economy and
The Perry Family**

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RESIDENCE OF COL. URIAH VAUGHAN, MURFREESBORO, N. C.

Dedication

I dedicate these sketches to my wife's sister, Mrs. Sallie Vaughan Hawkins, wife of Thos. W. Hawkins, Esq., of Charlotte, N. C., hoping they may add some little pleasure to her life.

BENJ. BRODIE WINBORNE.

May, 1909.

Preface

I undertook the preparation of these sketches of the Vaughan, the Jenkins, the DeBerry, and the Dew families at the request of Mrs. Sallie Vaughan Hawkins, my wife's sister, with much misgiving. How to get the information was perplexing and puzzling. The records of Hertford County had been destroyed and obliterated from human eye. The wreck of war, and the blotting from memory of the records of the past by the hand of time, made it seem like an impossible task. But from the old family Bibles of John Vaughan, Elisha Vaughan, Elisha Lawrence, William Vaughan, the wills of the old Vaughans, the old Jenkinses, the old DeBerrys, and the old Dews, the records of Northampton, Bertie, Chowan and Perquimans counties, N. C., the histories of Virginia, the Colonial and State

records of North Carolina, and the wills referred to in these sketches, I have been able to fasten together facts about these families upon which a book may be written. What I have written is reliable and will bear the test of investigation.

This May, 1909.

BENJ. B. WINBORNE.

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NOTE.—Col. Vaughan's daughters, after marriage, dropped their middle names and retained Vaughan in lieu thereof.

The Vaughan Family

of Hertford County, N. C.

Col. Uriah Vaughan

COL. URIAH VAUGHAN was a most remarkable man. He sprang from an ancestry long noted for their strong characters, strong minds, and success in their enterprises. He was born November 29, 1813, on his father's plantation near Murfreesboro, in Hertford County, N. C. His parents were John Vaughan and wife Sarah Vaughan *nee* Rogers of Hertford County. He received only a limited education at the neighborhood schools. He was indulged by his father as were many of the Southern boys in antebellum days. While attending the neighborhood schools his father sent with him a colored servant to carry his basket of food for his dinner and to otherwise serve his young master.

Young Vaughan possessed a quick, vigorous, and active mind, and the schoolroom

soon became too contracted to retain his restless spirit. He saw a world around him and at the early age of fifteen against the advice of his father, he left school and came to Murfreesboro, a place then of much enterprise and a commercial center for the surrounding counties, and engaged himself to Wm. Rea, who was doing a large mercantile business in the town at that time. After a few years of experience, as clerk in the store of Mr. Rea, he launched out in business for himself and met with great success. By his great perception, quick, clear and active mind and great energy, he was soon enabled to acquire knowledge, information and learning that made him the peer of the College graduate. He was refined and dignified, yet possessed a most cheerful disposition in his family and with his friends. His great chivalry and Chesterfieldian manner and lofty appreciation of female character won for him his military title of Colonel—a title he wore with wonderful fitness, dignity and ease.



COL. URIAH VAUGHAN.

Late of Murfreesboro, N. C.

Died January 19, 1890, in his 77th year.

Colonel Vaughan married June 16, 1842, Sarah Amanda Jenkins, daughter of Capt. Henry DeBerry Jenkins and wife, Sarah A., of Hertford County. They were blessed with eleven children, three of whom—Benjamin, Julia and William—died young. The other seven children who grew to maturity were:

Annie, who married Geo. L. Arps, of Norfolk, Va., and died in 1880, leaving one son, Frederick.

Bettie, who married ex-Judge David A. Barnes, of Northampton County, in 1872. Later Judge Barnes moved to Murfreesboro to live and died in 1892, leaving surviving him his wife and four children, Bessie, David Collin, Sarah A. and Annie R.

Alice, who married Dr. R. H. Stancell, of Northampton County. They have no issue.

Cornelia Hartshorn, but always called Nellie, who married the writer, B. B. Winborne, December 23, 1879. The living issue of this marriage are Stanley and Benj. B. Winborne, Jr. Uriah V., the oldest, and Micajah, the youngest, died young.

Thomas Jenkins Vaughan. He married Miss Mary Eliz. Brown, of Baltimore, Md. No issue.

Rosa Thackston, who married Robert W. Winborne, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of Roanoke, Va., February 3, 1903. He died in June, 1907, without issue by his marriage with Miss Vaughan, but left sons, Roger and Robert W., Jr., by a former marriage.

Uriah Vaughan, Jr. He married Miss Fannie Early Brown of Lynchburg, Va. Their children are Mary and Sara.

Sarah Amanda, who married Thomas W. Hawkins, Esq., of Littleton, N. C., but now of Charlotte, N. C. They have four children, Rosa, Vaughan, Sarah and Thomas.

Colonel Vaughan, after a long and busy life, died January 19, 1890, the wealthiest man in his county, admired and respected by those who knew him. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Church through life and died in the faith. His wife, Mrs. Sarah A. Vaughan, who was a most charming old lady, died January 15, 1901.

Colonel Vaughan's daughters were educated at the colleges in Murfreesboro, and his sons closed their education at Randolph-Macon College in Virginia.

Colonel Vaughan devoted most of his life to the mercantile business, yet he was a large landowner and successful farmer. In 1872 he and his nephew, John N. Vaughan, formed a partnership under the firm name of Vaughan & Co. to do a general commission business in the city of Norfolk, Va. In 1873 Geo. B. Barnes was taken in the partnership and the name became Vaughan, Barnes & Co. They met with great success. Colonel Vaughan retired from the firm in 1881.

Mrs. Sarah A. Vaughan, his wife, was educated at the "Banks' School" in Murfreesboro—a school of high grade, and the educational fountain from which sprang the Chowan Baptist Female Institute.

Colonel Vaughan left a will which is of record in Hertford and other counties. His two sons, Thomas J. and Uriah, and sons-

in-law, David A. Barnes and B. B. Winborne, were named as his executors. Judge Barnes declined to qualify.

Col. U. Vaughan's two sons, Thomas J. and Uriah, are merchants in the town of their nativity and married sisters. They were the daughters of James Leftwich Brown and wife, Mary Virginia Early, of Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Brown was born January 25, 1815, and was the son of Daniel Brown and wife, Mary Leftwich, and grandson of Henry Brown and wife, Alice Beard, of Bedford County, Va. James L. Brown, Esq., was married to Miss Early September 30, 1847, and they had several daughters. She was born October 1, 1822, and died July 18, 1864. Her husband survived her and he died August 12, 1872. This family was connected with the Witts, Hancocks, Mooremans and Jacksons, some of the most prominent families of Old Virginia.

Mary Virginia Early was the daughter of Rev. John Early and his wife, Elizabeth Browne Rives. Mr. Early was born in Bed-

ford County, Va., January 1, 1786, and was married to his wife, Elizabeth Browne Rives, in Bedford County November 4, 1822. In 1854, in his 69th year, he was elected by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States Bishop of that church, and he served his church in that position with great zeal and fidelity for about nineteen years. He died in Lynchburg, Va., November 5, 1873. No man in his day was more respected and loved than this gifted and consecrated gentleman.

The tradition is that Bishop John Early, of Virginia, is a descendant of John Early, the Bishop of Worcester, and afterwards of Salisbury, England, in the seventeenth century, and who was the author of the witty and humorous work entitled, "*Microcosmography, or a Piece of the World Discovered,*" which was a popular treatise on the customs, characters and manners of the time. It was so instructive and fascinating in its diction, style and information it contained that there were eight editions of the book during the lifetime of the author.

Elizabeth Browne Rives, wife of Bishop Early, of Bedford, was born April 4, 1804, and died May 16, 1857. She was a descendant of Col. Henry Browne, one of the councilors of Governor Berkley, of Virginia. She was the cousin of Hon. William Cabell Rives, the soldier, lawyer, legislator, Congressman, United States Senator and author, of Nelson County, Virginia. Many of the Rives of Virginia were noted people. Mrs. Early was the cousin of Henry Rives Pollard, the able editor and proprietor of the *Southern Opinion*, a newspaper published in Richmond, Va., in 1867 and 1868, and also of Edward Albert Pollard, a celebrated journalist and author, of Lynchburg, Va.; also Richard Pollard, of Lynchburg.

William Vaughan

WILLIAM VAUGHAN, the elder brother of Col. Uriah Vaughan, was born April 20, 1804, and died June 22, 1882. He married January 16, 1827, his cousin, Elizabeth Lawrence, daughter of Elisha Lawrence; by his second marriage, to Mary Lawrence, *nee* Vaughan. William Vaughan was one of Hertford's most substantial citizens. He was a man of strong and positive character and an enemy to pretensions, shams, and of all dealings and transactions that had the semblance of crookedness, unfairness and graft. He was fond of his home and family and possessed great family pride. He lived a quiet life on his large plantation, in the cultivation of which he took an intense interest, and was regarded as one of the most successful planters in his section. He was tall, large without surplus flesh, muscular and fearless. In religion he was a loyal Baptist. His wife was born September 4, 1806, and died June 24, 1888. The issue of this marriage were

Mary Elizabeth, born March 3, 1831, who married Joseph F. Parker, of her native county.

Martha Sylvester, born November 26, 1833, who married J. G. Edwards, of Northampton County.

Hester Rogers, born December 3, 1837, who married A. J. Allen, of Northampton County.

Sallie Turner, born September 26, 1841, who married W. Peter Garriss.

John Norfleet, born August 15, 1846. He married his cousin, Annie Lawrence, daughter of Jno. V. Lawrence and wife, Hannah P. Lawrence, *nee* Peck, and now lives in Norfolk, Va., engaged in the general commission business.

Charles Thomas, born July 1, 1849. He married June 23, 1891, Miss Gertrude Harrell, daughter of Col. Jarrett Norfleet Harrell and wife, Elenora Harrell, *nee* Lawrence. He is a merchant in Murfreesboro, N. C. The issue of this marriage are Elenora and Master John Vaughan.



CHAS. THOMAS VAUGHAN.

Murfreesboro, N. C.

Son of William Vaughan.

Mary Vaughan, sister John N. and Charles Thomas Vaughan, married Joseph F. Parker, of Manola, N. C., and their children are Annie B., Charles W., Martha C., William P., Uriah V. and Douglas. Charles W. Parker is one of the most substantial and successful citizens of the county. He has filled several important official positions in the county.

John Vaughan, Esq.

JOHN VAUGHAN, of Hertford County, N. C. was born April 10, 1760, in this county. His parents were William Vaughan and wife, Sarah Vaughan, *nee* Daniel, of the same county. In March, 1779, he enlisted as a soldier in the Continental army in Captain Goodwin's company, 10th regiment of North Carolina troops, and served until the end of the war. He remained unmarried until late in life. In 1799 he married Miss Sarah Rogers, daughter of Jonathan Rogers and wife, Hester, of his native county. He was a substantial planter and a man of affairs. He resided on his plantation about three miles from the town of Murfreesboro and was the owner of a number of slaves and a large body of land which he inherited from his father.

His wife Sarah died January 30, 1834. He died April 5, 1845, aged 84 years, 11 months and 25 days. The issue of this marriage were:

Elizabeth, born November 20, 1800.



URIAH VAUGHAN, JR.
Murfreesboro, N. C.
Son of Col. Uriah Vaughan.

William, born April 20, 1804, and died January 22, 1882.

Sarah, born January 11, 1807, and died June 20, 1834, as the wife of Lewis Parker. She was a gifted conversationalist and one of the handsomest women of her day.

Martha, born September 20, 1812, married Elisha Parker, and died September 10, 1841.

Uriah, born November 29, 1813, and died January 19, 1890.

Elizabeth, the daughter of John Vaughan and wife, Sarah, married Arthur Lawrence and they had one child, John E. Lawrence, who was born November 25, 1824. For a long while Jno. E. Lawrence was a clerk for his uncle, Uriah Vaughan, and died in Henderson, N. C., during the late Civil War.

Mrs. Sarah Vaughan had three brothers in the Revolutionary War: Eli Rogers, Stephen Rogers and William Rogers.

John Vaughan's brother, Elisha Vaughan, first married a Miss Warren and they reared two children, Mary and Elizabeth. After the death of his Warren wife, he married

Mrs. Miriam Snipes, *nee* Brown, and the issue of this marriage were: Henry, William D., Jesse B., Iredell Daniel, Harriet, Parthenia Jane and Sally. All of these children are dead except Parthenia Jane Vaughan, who is still living in Hertford County, aged about eighty years. Her mind is strong and clear and I have received from her much valuable information about her ancestors and the Vaughans.

The writer knew Henry and Jesse B. Vaughan well, and no more honorable men ever lived. They were small of stature and wholly unlike their brother William D., who was over six feet tall, broad shoulders, splendid shaped head and face, good features, positive and decided character. His word was his bond. No one knew him but to admire him. He was a grand specimen of manhood. The writer never saw him but once, and then when he was a witness in court. He would be noticed in any crowd of men as a nobleman. We are told that his sister Sally was an encyclopædia of information and a

charming conversationalist. She was tall, with light hair and handsome. Her features and complexion were perfect. Her sister Jane, whom the writer has visited, possesses, also, all those traits of beauty. This family lived a quiet life and rather a secluded life. Only Henry and Jane ever married. Elisha Vaughan's daughter Mary by his first marriage married a Vann.

Elisha Vaughan's will is of record in Hertford County in which he speaks of his wife and children; it is dated March 2, 1852, and probated February term, 1855. He lived and died on the manor plantation of his father.

Jesse Vaughan, another brother of John Vaughan, died in 1836, leaving a will dated August 20, 1833, and probated February term, 1837. He mentions his wife Sarah, who was the daughter of Maj. Benj. Porter, and children, Mary, John, Matthew, Martha, Pipkin, Elijah, William and Sarah. His son John was in the War of 1812 from Hertford County, in Capt. Irvin Jenkins's company.

John Vaughan's will is, also, of record in Hertford County, dated January 16, 1843, and probated May court, 1845. He mentions the names of his children and appoints his sons William and Uriah his executors. His old family Bible containing the record of his family is now in my possession.



Mrs. BETTIE V. BARNES, (*nee* VAUGHAN.)

Wife of the late Judge David A. Barnes.

Daughter of Col. Uriah Vaughan.

William Vaughan, Sr.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN, SR., of Hertford County, died between 1790 and 1800. His name appears on the U. S. Census of Hertford County in 1790, but not later. He was born in the early part of the 18th century in Chowan Precinct in the old Albemarle County. He was the son of Capt. William Vaughan and wife, Sarah, who came to the Albemarle section from Boston, Mass., about 1700, who was a trader, and later a merchant in that section. The subject of this sketch married in 1758 Miss Sarah Daniel, of Northampton County, daughter of John Daniel and wife, Sarah. He died about 1795, leaving surviving him his wife, Sarah, and ten children, viz: John, Jesse, Ezekiel, Daniel, William, Elijah, Elisha, Sarah, Martha and Mary.

It has been handed down as a family tradition that William Vaughan, of whom we are writing, was among the first settlers in this section, and the first to begin to clear land for cultivation. He settled a few miles

from the present town of Murfreesboro, in Hertford County, and his old settlement is known to-day as the Elisha Vaughan plantation, where his son Elisha lived and died. When the town of Murfreesboro was incorporated in 1787 he was made one of the commissioners by the General Assembly of the State to have the town laid off, streets and lots located, and to sell the lots to pay for laying off the town and improving the same. William Murfree, who donated the land, was also one of the commissioners, the other commissioners being Patrick Brown, Redmond Hackett and John Parker.

His sons, John, Daniel and William, were soldiers in the Continental army.

Daniel enlisted May 19, 1781, in Captain Carter's company, 10th regiment; was promoted to corporal, and died in the war September 26, 1781.

William enlisted May 9, 1781, in Captain McRee's Company, 10th regiment.

John enlisted March, 1779, in Captain Goodwin's Company, 10th regiment.

William Vaughan, Sr., of Hertford County, received from the State in 1784 a grant of 183 acres of land in Hertford County, adjoining his other lands in that county and the lands of William Porter, Jonathan Rogers and others. The grant is signed by Governor Richard Caswell. He owned several thousand acres of land in Murfreesboro Township which descended to his heirs, many of which are still in the family. My sketch of Col. U. Vaughan's ancestors in "*The Winborne Family*," and my "*History of Hertford County*" should read as corrected by this sketch. Wm. Vaughan, Sr., was not in the War of 1776, but three of his sons were, as above stated.

Capt. William Vaughan

CAPT. WILLIAM VAUGHAN and his brother **John** came to America about the last of the 17th century and first settled in Boston, Mass. About 1701 they left the Northern climate and came South. John Vaughan settling in Upper Norfolk or Nansemond County, Va., and William settled in Albemarle County, N. C. Both of them appeared to be men of means. We find John Vaughan, of Nansemond County, Va., in March, 1732, conveying to Henry Holland land on Chowan River Pocosin.

At a general court for the Province of North Carolina, in March, 1713, in Chowan Precinct, Hon. Christo. Gale, C. J., and Thos. Miller and Jno. Pettiver, Justices presiding, we find William Vaughan & Co. suing Roland Buckley for a debt. Thos. Snoden being their attorney. At the general court held in July, 1713, William Vaughan is a witness in court to prove the execution of a power of attorney from Thos. Handrey, of Boston, Mass., to John Palin,

of Chowan, and witnessed by William Vaughan in Boston. Captain Vaughan owned the Sloop Roanoke, which he purchased of Thos. Peterson, Esq., for 84 pounds.

On page 141 of II Vol. of Colonial Records I find this William Vaughan mentioned as Captain Vaughan, who was ordered by the Council in August, 1714, to command a *posse* of nine white men and one Indian from Petesque Tune, to carry corn and other provisions to the Indians known as the "Sand-Banks Tribe." And on page 149 of same book William Vaughan comes into court and proves his claim against the estate of Thos. Snoden. I find from the old records that he took out grants for lands in Bertie, and 400 acres in Beaufort County. He was evidently a trading man as we find from the old records that he made trips along the coast at various points. His home was very probably in the Western Parish of Chowan Precinct, which afterwards became Bertie Precinct. This last Precinct at that time

embraced Northampton and Hertford Counties. I find in the old records he had a son by the same name, William Vaughan, Jr., and he became William Vaughan, Sr., of Hertford Co., the father of John Vaughan, and the grandfather of William and Uriah Vaughan.

Capt. William Vaughan's wife was named Sarah, but I am unable to ascertain her family name. Captain Vaughan died about 1750, leaving his wife and son William surviving him. His widow, Mrs. Sarah Vaughan, is mentioned in the will of Mr. James Flood, of Edenton, N. C., in 1750. The will of Mr. Flood was proven before Governor Gabriel Johnston, November 30, 1750. In his will he speaks of his plantation in Bertie, and makes good many bequests and devises. To Mrs. Sarah Vaughan he gave his white horse, called *Prince*.

Mrs. Sarah Vaughan is also mentioned by Mrs. Elizabeth Scollay, widow of Samuel Scollay, of Bertie County, and made a legatee in her will. Mrs. Scollay's will is



Mrs. SALLIE VAUGHAN HAWKINS.
Wife of Hon. Thomas W. Hawkins, Charlotte, N. C.
Daughter of Col. Uriah Vaughan.

dated December 1, 1766, and probated in court January 12, 1767. Mr. Scollay was from Boston, Mass., and his wife was a Miss Sanderson of Perquimans County, daughter of Judge Richard Sanderson.

These wills are on file in the office of Secretary of State in Raleigh, N. C. Captain Vaughan's son William was once put under bond to keep the peace for fighting. Later he filed his petition in court in Bertie asking that he be released as he had kept good his bond. Up to the children of John Vaughan the Vaughans were tall, large, muscular and courageous. In the trial of Colonel Cary and John Porter, after the rebellion in 1711, William Vaughan's deposition, with many others, was taken in the trials of Cary and Porter. The deposition is not dated, but these trials were about 1712, and Vaughan gave his age in his deposition as being 27 years. This would make him born in 1685. These old papers are now among the old records in Edenton, N. C.

Old Albemarle County was settled by

some of the noblest and finest people of old England. Lawson says, in speaking of these settlers: "Carolina was settled under the auspices of the wealthiest and most influential nobility of England and Scotland."

Brickell, the historian, says of the early settlers of Albemarle, "Among the planters were gentry who lived as much like their relatives in England and Scotland as conditions in a sparsely settled country would admit."

Chalmers says, in speaking of these same settlers, "They were the freest of the free; they were men to whom the restraints of other colonies were too severe. But they were gentle in their tempers, of serene minds, and enemies to violence and bloodshed."

The Vaughans of America came from England. Edward Vaughan is one of the grantees in the charter of Virginia granted by King James in 1609.

The following notices will show how they stood in the Old Country and in America in early days:

William Vaughan, who was a distinguished soldier and officer in the British army in America, in the war with France, was born September 12, 1703, in Portsmouth, N. H., and died in England December 11, 1746.

Benjamin Vaughan, of Great Britain, a political economist, was born April 10, 1751, on the Island of Jamaica. He was educated at Cambridge University and at the medical college in Edinburg. In 1783 he took a leading part in the negotiations between the United States and England. From 1792 to 1796 he was a member of Parliament. He came to America in 1800 and settled in Hollowell, Me., and died there April 19, 1835.

Henry and Thomas Vaughan, twin brothers, born of an ancient Welsh family, settled at Skethiog-on-Usk in the parish of Lansaintfread, Brecknockshire, in 1621. They became eminent as contributors to English literature. Thomas died February 26, 1665, and Henry died April 23, 1692.

John Vaughan, of Pennsylvania, in America, was born of American parentage June 25, 1775. He was a distinguished physician and author in Wilmington, Del., and died March 25, 1807.

Sir John Vaughan

SIR JOHN VAUGHAN was born in Cardiganshire in 1608. He studied law and rose to be Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1688. Prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth the judges of England established the practice of fining and imprisoning jurors for returning verdicts contrary to the wishes and directions of the judges—a most cruel and arbitrary exercise of power. After the downfall of Cromwell's government and Charles II was restored to the throne, this barbaric and arbitrary practice was renewed by the judges. Jurors were not allowed to return verdicts in accordance with the evidence unless it suited the judge. The practice became so offensive and oppressive that the House of Commons caused Keeling, one of the judges, to be brought before the bar of the House for his illegal practice of fining and imprisoning jurors because they did not disregard the evidence and render verdicts as he directed them. When Keeling appeared he asked to

be heard in extenuation of the practice. The House heard him, but took no further action, except to pass a resolution denouncing the practice in strong and emphatic language as being illegal and contrary to the law of England. Notwithstanding the action of the House shortly thereafter the Recorder of London, in 1670, imposed a fine of forty marks on each juror for acquitting Penn and Mead, indicted on a charge for an unlawful assembly. Bushell, one of the jurors refused to pay the fine and he was imprisoned. Bushell applied to the Court of Common Pleas for his writ of habeas corpus. The writ was granted and heard before Chief Justice Vaughan and the juror was discharged.

Vaughan, C. J., wrote a vigorous opinion denouncing the practice as illegal and arbitrary. He declared that it was the sole prerogative of the jury to pass on the evidence and find the facts; the judge could only direct the jury as to the law. This was a great victory for freedom and a death

blow to that cruel practice of punishing jurors for their verdicts which found its origin in the days of the Star Chamber. The law as declared by Judge Vaughan is the law in the States to-day.

Sir John Vaughan, the son of the Chief Justice, was born in 1738 and came to America in 1775 as a distinguished soldier in the British army in the war with the Colonies. Vaughan led the grenadiers at Long Island, and commanded a column of British troops in many of the battles of the war. In 1779 he captured from the Continentals Stony Point. After the war he returned to England and there died in 1795.

The old family names were kept up and transmitted for generations. A parent is under no greater duty to his child than to hand down to his posterity the genealogy and traditions of his family, if they are honorable. Indifference to such obligations savors of fear that one's family is not honorable. What is more gratifying to any one than to know you are descended from honorable and respected parentage?

Sarah Daniel

SARAH DANIEL, the wife of William Vaughan, Sr., of Hertford County, was the daughter of John Daniel, Esq., and his wife, Sarah Daniel, *nee* Dickinson, of Northampton County, N. C. John Daniel died about 1755. His will is dated November 13, 1754, and probated February court, 1755. He mentions his wife Sarah, sons Ezekiel, Ephraim, Joseph, John, Abraham and Isaac and daughters Elizabeth and Sarah. Sarah Daniel, the wife of John Daniel, was the daughter of John Dickinson and wife, Rebecca, of Northampton County, N. C. Mr. Dickinson died about 1749. His will is dated February 4, 1742, and probated at August court, 1749. He mentions his wife Rebecca, sons Isaac, Daniel, John and David; daughters Sarah Daniel, Elizabeth Futrell, Rebecca Newsome, Charity and Mary Dickinson.

His wife Rebecca died in 1753, leaving a will in which all of her children above are named. Mary Dickinson never married and

died in 1753. In her will she speaks of her brothers and sisters mentioned in the will of her father, John Dickinson. She speaks of her sister Charity Dickinson, who married a Mr. Robert Peele. On June 14, 1717, William Brasswell assigned to John Dickinson a patent for 640 acres of land on Cutowiskey Meadows. This land now lies within the boundaries of Northampton County.

The Dickinsons came to America from Ireland as shown by the inscription on the tombstones in the old Dickinson graveyard in Winton, Hertford County, N. C.

Gen. Joseph F. Dickinson and John Dickinson, of Hertford County, were sons of Joseph Dickinson, Jr., who was born in Ireland December 7, 1740, and settled in Hertford County in 1762 and died in Winton in 1784. Joseph Dickinson, Jr., represented Hertford County in the House of Commons in 1777 and was the son of Joseph Dickinson, of Ireland, who was born February 25, 1712, arrived in America in July, 1774,

and died in Winton July 23, 1776. John Dickinson married in ~~1795~~ Martha (Patsey) Perry, daughter of Capt. Abner Perry, of Hertford County, and his wife, Peggy Burns. The issue of this marriage were Harriet, Peggy, Sally, David, Rebecca A., John, Polly and Joseph. Several of this family moved to Tennessee and Mississippi, as did several of the older members of the Dickinsons of Northampton.

David Dickinson, of Northampton County, in 1790 had three in family and twenty-three slaves. He also moved to Tennessee.

The Dickinsons of these families became some of the most prominent people in Mississippi and Tennessee. David W. Dickinson was a member of Congress from Tennessee from 1833 to 1835, and again from 1843 to 1845. He was born in 1807 and died near Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1845. Hon. William Law Murfree and John Bell, one of the candidates for President of the United States in 1860, married daughters of Hon. David W. Dickinson.

Charles Dickinson, of Tennessee, was killed by Andrew Jackson, who was later President of the United States, in a duel. This duel was fought May 30, 1806, at Harrison's Mills, on Red River in Logan County, Kentucky. Dickinson was killed and Jackson was badly wounded.

John Daniel

JOHN DANIEL, the father of Sarah Vaughan, was a descendant of Col. Robert Daniel, Landgrave, who was Governor of North Carolina from 1704 to 1706. Landgrave was a title of nobility conferred by the Lord Proprietors under the famous constitution written by the philosopher John Locke for Carolina in 1669.

Section 9 of this famous document reads as follows:

“There shall be just as many landgraves as there are counties, and twice as many caziques and no more. These shall be the hereditary nobility of the province, and by right of their dignity be members of Parliament. Each landgrave shall have four baronies, hereditarily and unalterably annexed to and settled upon the said dignity.”

After the death of Governor Henderson Walker, April 4, 1704, Col. Robert Daniel, vice-admiral of South Carolina, was appointed Governor of North Carolina. He first settled in Bath, but later, about 1711,

moved to the Albemarle section. He left descendants in Bertie, Northampton and Martin counties.

The title of Landgrave was taken from the German nobility. In Germany this title denoted a nobleman of high rank, and corresponded to Earl in England and Count in France.

Cazique is a Spanish word and was used in olden times among some of the American Indians as the title for king or chief of the tribe.

King Charles II, in his charter of Carolina in 1665, provided for the conferring of these titles of nobility in America.

Mrs. Sarah Vaughan

WHILE we are unable to learn the maiden name of Mrs. Sarah Vaughan, wife of Capt. William Vaughan, we are satisfied she was highly respected and related to some of the best people in the Albemarle section. Mrs. Scollay, who mentions her in her will, was the daughter of Richard Sanderson, of Perquimans County, who was a member of the High Court of Chancery in 1705 and a member of the general court of the Province in 1712. Miss Sanderson first married July 25, 1725, John Crisp, son of Col. Nicholas Crisp, of Edenton, N. C. Colonel Crisp came to Chowan in 1692 and was one of the first vestrymen of St. Paul's Church in Edenton. Colonel Crisp's wife was a Miss Wilkins, and his daughter Hagar married George Durant, the grandson of the first George Durant. John Crisp died in 1727 and his widow married Thomas Pollock, son of Governor Thomas Pollock and wife, Mrs. Martha West, widow of Maj. Robert West. Mrs. Martha West was the

daughter of Thomas Cullen, of Dover, England.

Widow Crisp, by her marriage to Thomas Pollock, had three sons, Cullen and Thomas Pollock (twins) and George Pollock.

Cullen Pollock married Anne Boothe and died in Baltimore, Md., in 1795, without issue. Thomas married Eunice Edwards, of New Jersey, and left several children. George died in infancy. She survived her husband, Thomas Pollock, and married Samuel Scollay, of Bertie County, N. C. Mr. Scollay had recently moved to Bertie County from Boston, Mass. There was no issue by this marriage. Scollay Square in the city of Boston takes its name from this Scollay family. Mr. Scollay left a brother, John Scollay, in Boston, who is mentioned in his will and in the will of his wife. Mrs. Scollay survived her third husband and died in 1766, leaving a will. In her will she devised a portion of her large estate to her two sons, Cullen and Thomas Pollock, and required them to pay an annuity annually

to Mrs. Sarah Vaughan. While I can not assert it as a fact, my investigation points strongly to the fact that Mrs. Vaughan was the daughter of Col. Robert West, Jr., of Bertie County, and his wife, Mary West, *nee* Harvey, daughter of Governor Thos. Harvey. Colonel West was the son of Maj. Robert West and wife, Martha Cullen. His wife, Mary, was born November 20, 1694. Colonel West and wife, Mary, had three daughters, Anne, Sarah and Mary. Colonel West lived near Salmon Creek, in Bertie County. The Wests were among the very best people of the early settlers in Virginia and Carolina. Mrs. Scollay also mentions in her will the children of Tully Williams, son of William Williams, Mrs. Fanny Lenox, wife of Dr. Robert Lenox, Peggy Cathcart, daughter of William Cathcart, Sarah Blount, daughter of Joseph Blount, and others. Item 14 of her will reads as follows:

“Whereas, I have given sundry negroes legacies to my kindred and friends and not to my children, and perhaps it may be

thought some of them might belong to the estate of my former husband, Mr. Thomas Pollock, this may certify all who may think so that none of the said negroes so given belongs to my said husband, Mr. Thomas Pollock's estate."

Her will is witnessed by Hardy and Frederick Hardison and proved before Governor William Tryon at New Bern January 12, 1767.

James Flood, who mentions Mrs. Sarah Vaughan in his will, was also from Boston, Mass. He settled in Edenton, N. C., but owned a large landed estate in Bertie County. He gave his estate, except his white riding horse Prince, to his wife, Elizabeth Flood, for life. His horse Prince he gave to Mrs. Sarah Vaughan. He gave his lands and negroes after the death of his wife to two children in his family, William and Ann Braswell. He provided in his will for the purchase of two gold mourning rings for his family, an aristocratic custom with people of high rank and estate in those days.

His will is witnessed by Edmond Hatch, John McKildo and Richard McClure, and proved before Governor Gabriel Johnston, November 30, 1750.

There was another James Flood, of Cape Fear, who died in 1731. I do not know what relation, if any, he was to the James Flood, of Edenton. His wife was also named Elizabeth. She died about 1736. The will of this James Flood was witnessed by Tunis Van Gelders, Elizabeth Harnett and Mary Parker.

Elisha Lawrence

THIS GENTLEMAN was born July 2, 1775. In 1798 he married a lady whose christian name was Nancy, but I have been unable to learn whom she was unless she was a Jenkins. They had three children: Sarah, born December 15, 1799; Arthur, born September 22, 1801, and William, born October 15, 1803. Nancy died in 1803, soon after the birth of William. On December 15, 1805, he married Mary Vaughan, daughter of John Vaughan and Sarah Rogers. The issue of this marriage were: Elizabeth, born September 19, 1806; John Vaughan, born February 4, 1808; Pattie, born in September, 1809; Parthenia, born September 5, 1811; Mills, born August 20, 1813, and Mary, born May 24, 1815. On account of the lost records of Hertford County we are unable to learn when Mr. Lawrence came to the county or the names of his ancestors, but the tradition of the family is that he came from Isle of Wight County, Va. This tradition seems to be borne out by the ap-

pearance of the same family names in that county. The old records of Isle of Wight County show that Robert Lawrence first settled in that county in 1642, and took out grants for lands on Lawne's Creek in 1642, 1643 and 1644. Prior to the Revolutionary War we find John, Mills and Elisha Lawrence in Isle of Wight County, Va. At the November court, 1772, John Lawrence was appointed captain in the militia; in 1776 he was a vestryman; in August, 1777, he was promoted to colonel of the county troops and is spoken of as John Lawrence, Gent.

His brother Mills Lawrence was first made lieutenant of the militia, and in August, 1777, promoted to captain.

Elisha Lawrence Ballard was appointed lieutenant of the militia in June, 1777. Nathaniel Lawrence, of Northampton County, N. C., was appointed a lieutenant in the Continental army June 1, 1778. But the Hertford branch of the family seem to have been a different limb of the Lawrence fam-

ily. John Lawrence, of New York, in 1791, was one of the stockholders in the company to construct the Dismal Swamp Canal in North Carolina. John Vaughan Lawrence, son of Elisha Lawrence, of Hertford County, on the 15th day of December, 1836, married Hannah Peck Rea, daughter of James Rea and wife, Mourning Rea, *nee* Norfleet, daughter of Marmaduke Norfleet and wife, of Gates County, N. C. The issue of this marriage were:

Elenorah, born September 23, 1837.

Lewis Cowper, born July 3, 1840.

Martha Ann, born April 15, 1842.

James Norfleet, born November 19, 1845.

John Crowder, born October 16, 1847.

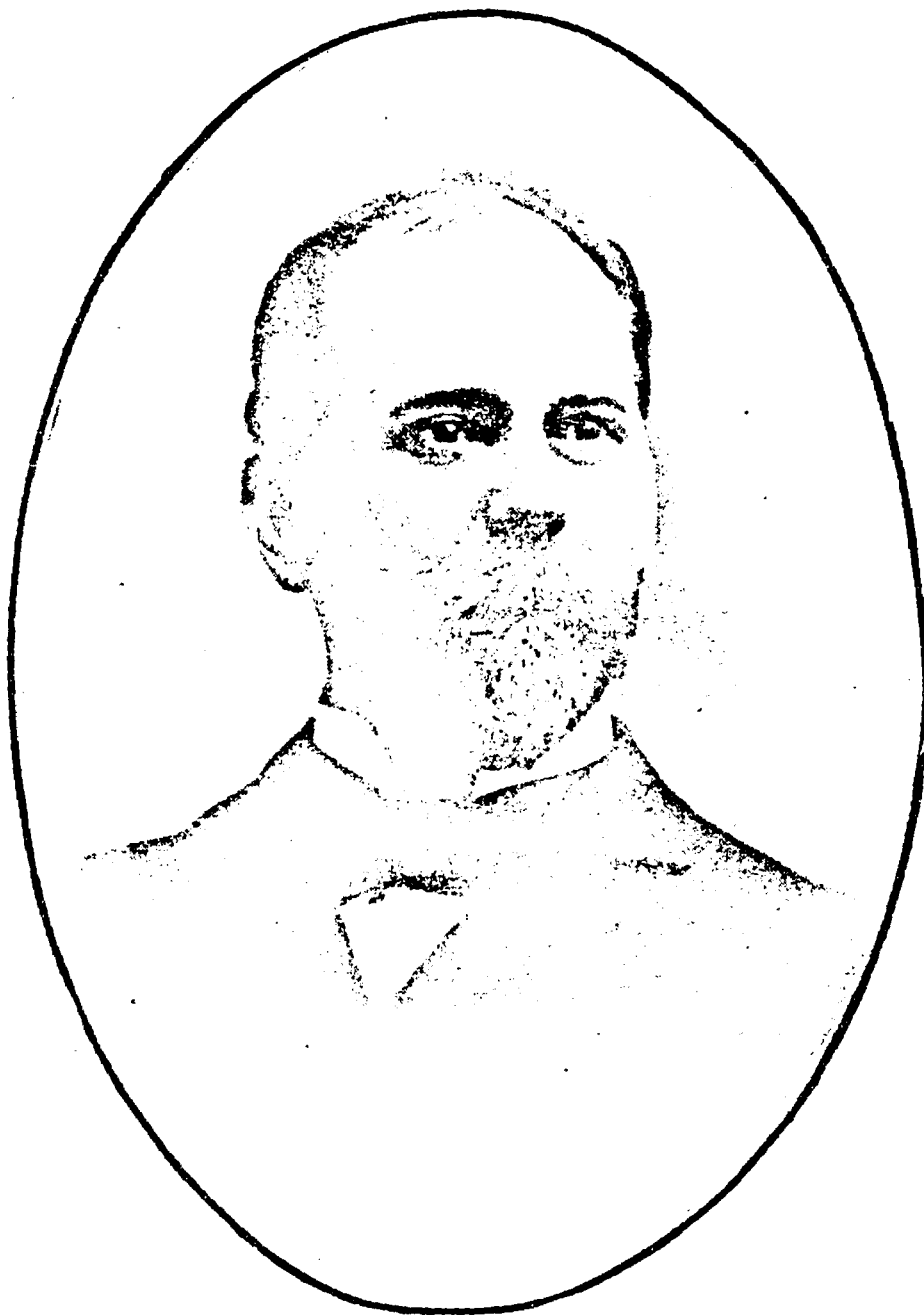
Charles Augustus, born August 24, 1849.

Mary Anna Linda, born August 18, 1857.

Elenorah married Col. Jarret Norfleet Harrell, of the Confederate army, and grandson of Lieut. John Harrell, an officer in the Continental army from Hertford County, and their daughter Gertrude married Charles Thomas Vaughan, son of Wil-

liam Vaughan, Jr., of Hertford County, of whom we have written. Mary Anna Linda Lawrence married her cousin, John Norfleet Vaughan, the elder son of William Vaughan, Jr. The issue of this marriage are Mira, Annie, Mabel and Emily. The first married Gustave Frebus; the second daughter married Duncan Lawrence Grover, son of Gen. D. Lawrence Grover, of Confederate fame. Mabel has never married, and Emily married Frederick Bruce. Mr. Vaughan is extremely proud of his grandson, John Vaughan Grover, the only male member on his limb of the family tree.

John Norfleet Vaughan was born August 15, 1846, near Murfreesboro, N. C. In 1862 he moved to Murfreesboro to clerk in the store of his uncle, Uriah Vaughan, with whom he lived until 1864, when he entered the Confederate army, enlisting in April, 1864, in Wynn's Cavalry and served until the close of the war. When business was resumed after the civil strife he returned to his uncle for a short while and then entered



JOHN NORFLEET VAUGHAN,

Norfolk, Va.

Son of William Vaughan.

a commercial college in Baltimore, Md. After completing his course there he returned and lived with his uncle until September, 1868. He began a mercantile business of his own in the same town. He has often spoken of the valuable business training he received under his uncle, Uriah Vaughan. In 1872 he joined his uncle in the commission business in Norfolk, Va. In 1873 Geo. B. Barnes was received by them as partner and up to 1881 they did a very successful business. Colonel Vaughan retired and the other partners continued the business under the firm name of Vaughan & Barnes until 1891, when Barnes died and Jno. N. Vaughan has since and is still carrying on the business under the same name and has met with remarkable success. He is one of the leading citizens of Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Henry DeBerry Jenkins

THIS GENTLEMAN was the son of Benjamin Jenkins and his first wife, Sarah DeBerry, daughter of Peter DeBerry and wife, Patience, of Northampton County, N. C. He was born August 27, 1784, and died September 10, 1855. On October 29, 1812, he married Sarah A. Jenkins, daughter of Winborne Jenkins, Jr., and wife, Mrs. Susannah Jenkins, *nee* Benthall, of Northampton County, N. C. His wife, Sarah A., was born June 17, 1795, and died September 21, 1865, aged 70 years, 3 months and 4 days. The issue of Henry D. Jenkins and wife, Sarah, were:

Jane S., born September 16, 1813, died—
Thos. DeBerry, born January 30, 1816,
died June 24, 1847.

John Dew, born October 21, 1817, died
October 6, 1853.

Eliza Emeline Washington, born October
5, 1819, died October 10, 1825.

Sarah Amanda, born August 26, 1822,
died January 15, 1901.



Mrs. SARAH A. VAUGHAN, (*nee* JENKINS.)
Wife of Col. Uriah Vaughan.

Benj. Henry, born January 22, 1824, died August 27, 1852.

Eliz. Susan, born April 7, 1826, died December 22, 1833.

Ann Rebecca, born February 27, 1829, died December 20, 1833.

Geo. Washington, born November 9, 1832, died June 11, 1837.

Henry Jos., born November 8, 1834, died in 1901.

Ann Eliz., born April 4, 1840, died in 1905.

His daughter Jane married William Darden, of Hertford County, and they left one son, George T., and one daughter, Martha Sarah, who married Tully M. Forbes, of Camden County, N. C. Mr. Forbes after his marriage moved to Hertford County. He was a direct descendant of Hon. William Forbes, of Currituck County, N. C., who was a member of the King's Council in 1743. Colonial Records, Vol. IV, page 634.

Geo. T. married Missoura, daughter of

Capt. Lawrence Eley and wife, Susan Vann, daughter of John Vann, the old legislator and chairman of the county court of Hertford County, and his wife, Nancy Cross.

Thos. DeBerry Jenkins married, May 11, 1837, Miss Emily Askew, of Hertford County, and died without issue. After his death his wife married Joshua White, of Perquimans County. Thomas left a large estate. Misses Sallie D. and Emily F. Lewis were nieces of his wife.

Jno. Dew Jenkins married a Mrs. Boykins, *nee* Lewter, of Northampton County, and left an only daughter, Rosa Ann Eurretta, who married Benj. D. Stancell, of Northampton County.

Ann Rebecca married first a Mr. Miltier. The issue of this marriage was David and Charles. David lived in his native county of Nansemond, and Charles moved to Georgia. After the death of Miltier, Ann R. married Thos. Cross, of Nansemond County, Va. They left several children.

Henry Joseph Jenkins married, Novem-



LIEUTENANT H. J. JENKINS.
Son Capt. Henry D. Jenkins.

ber 11, 1858, Miss Donna Maria Sears, of Gates County, a descendant of Jonathan Sears, of New England, who bought land and settled in Hertford County in 1722.

Henry J. Jenkins was a man of pleasant manners and highly esteemed. He entered the Confederate army in 1862. Was lieutenant in 15th Bat. 68th Regiment. He was captured by the Union army and placed in prison at Morris Island, where he was confined to the end of hostilities. This long confinement and the hardship he had to undergo so shattered his health that he was never restored to full health up to his death in 1901. His wife died a few years before he did. They left the following issue: Victoria, Henrietta, Bettie, Sarah, James Henry and Thos. Eber.

Sarah Amanda married Col. Uriah Vaughan, of Murfreesboro, N. C., June 16, 1842.

Benj. Jenkins, the father of Capt. Henry DeBerry Jenkins, was the son of Henry Jenkins and wife, who lived in Maney's

Neck Township, in Hertford County, at the place where the late Henry Jos. Jenkins once lived. Henry Jenkins is a witness to the will of Wm. Little, Jr., of that section, dated in 1788, and Henry's son John is a witness to the will of Geo. Little of that same neighborhood.

Capt. Henry D. Jenkins's will is on record in Hertford County. He appointed his sons-in-law William Darden and Uriah Vaughan his executors. In his will he mentions his wife, Sarah A., and all of his children. He divided his handsome estate between his wife, children and grandchild, Mrs. Stancell.

In 1840 Capt. Jenkins owned, in what is now known as Murfreesboro Township, in Hertford County, a grist-mill and 1076 acres of land. He also owned lands in Maney's Neck and in Northampton County, N. C.

His son Thos. D. at that date owned 556 acres in said township, and Winborne Jenkins, of whom Captain Jenkins was guardian, owned 295 acres.

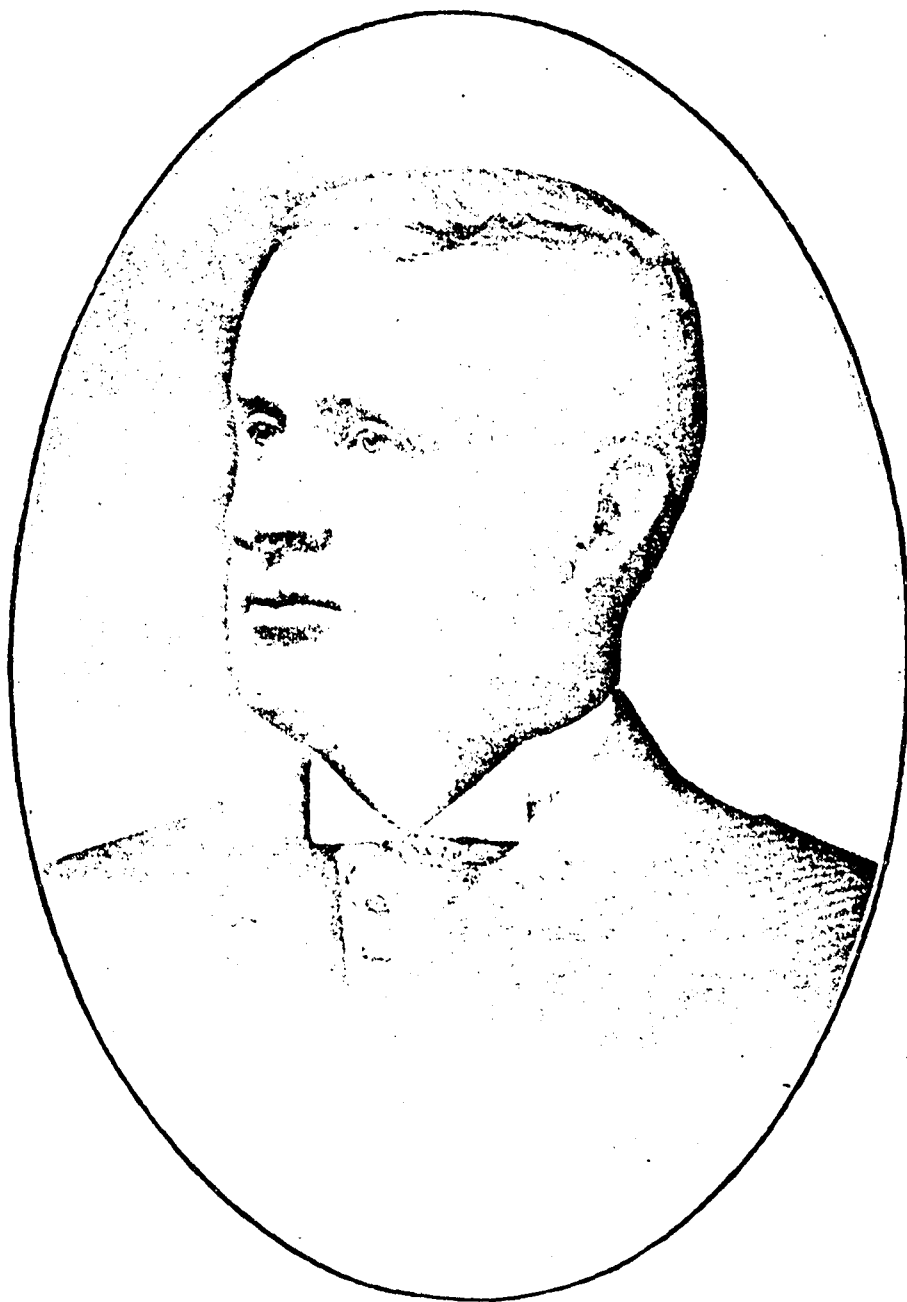
Captain Jenkins was tall and angular in form, dignified in bearing, strong in intellect, honorable in all of his dealings with men, industrious and energetic in his business life, and died possessed of a large estate in lands, slaves and other property. He was a member of the Baptist Church and true and faithful in observing the teachings of the Bible, which he accepted as the true revelation for the salvation of man. He died a faithful son of God.

He served his county as justice of the peace, captain in the militia and soldier in the War of 1812 in Capt. Irvin Jenkins's Company, from Hertford County. His wife, Sarah A., who survived him about ten years, was regarded as one of the grandest women in her section: grand in character, grand in her love for humanity and her neighbors, and grand in her devotion to duty and her church. These families were among Hertford County's noblest people.

His daughter, Sarah Amanda Jenkins, possessed those noble attributes of charac-

ter so noticeable in her parents, as did the other children.

Mrs. Sallie Hawkins, wife of Thos. W. Hawkins, of Charlotte, N. C., and a granddaughter of Capt. H. D. Jenkins, has in her possession a small leather hand case which was found among her grandfather's papers. On the bottom of this little trunk or case appears the name of Dr. H. Jenkins, 1670. In this case were found a copy of the will of Charles Jenkins, of Hertford County, which was probated in 1773; also a good many papers of Charles's son, Winborne Jenkins.



THOMAS JENKINS VAUGHAN,
Murfreesboro, N. C.
Son of Col. Uriah Vaughan.

Benjamin Jenkins

THIS GENTLEMAN lived in Hertford Co., and was the son of Henry Jenkins and wife, Martha, of Hertford County. Henry was the son of Charles Jenkins, who died in Hertford County in 1773, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Benjamin married first Sarah DeBerry, of Northampton County, N. C., daughter of Peter DeBerry and wife, Patience, *nee* Dew. The issue of this marriage were Henry DeBerry, Martha, Mary, Peter and Jane.

After the death of Benjamin's wife, Sarah, who died September 30, 1814, aged 52 years, he married Mrs. Susannah Jenkins, the widow of his cousin, Winborne Jenkins, Jr., and the issue of this marriage were Susannah Penelope, Winborne and Benjamin. His son Benjamin died September 22, 1823. His father died June 17, 1820, aged 63 years. Henry DeBerry Jenkins became the guardian of Penelope and

Winborne Jenkins, his half-sister and brother.

Penelope married James Perry, of Bertie County. He did not live long, and she survived him many years. She died in Murfreesboro without leaving issue in November, 1901.

Winborne married a Miss Parker, of Hertford County, and left issue. He died at Winchester in 1862 while a soldier in the Confederate army.

Capt. Winborne Jenkins, Jr.

THIS old worthy was the son of Winborne Jenkins, Sr., and wife, Emma, *nee* Futrell. He was a useful and worthy man in his county. In an old deed on record in Northampton County, where he lived, dated in 1802, he is spoken of as Captain Jenkins.

He married Miss Susannah Benthall, of his county, the daughter of Col. Joseph Benthall, of the same county. Captain Jenkins left a will dated February 25, 1814, and probated November court, 1814. He mentions his wife, Susannah, daughters Elizabeth Futrell, wife of David Futrell, Sarah A. Jenkins, Polly and Milly, and son Charles. He refers to his father in his will as Winborne Jenkins. His executors named are David Futrell and Henry DeBerry Jenkins.

Col. Joseph Benthall married a Miss Thorne, of Halifax County, and in his will he speaks of his daughter Susannah Jenkins, and appoints Lemuel Parker and Winborne Jenkins to value his estate. His son

Babel and Winborne Jenkins he made his executors.

Milly, the daughter of the subject of this sketch, married David Gatling, of Hertford County, the uncle of Dr. R. J. Gatling, the inventor of the "Gatling Gun."

Charles married Susan Perry, of Hertford County, and the issue of this marriage were the late Wm. Perry Jenkins, of Hertford County, and the late Charles Jenkins, who lived and died near Woodland, in Northampton County. I do not know whom Polly married, if she ever married.

Wm. Perry Jenkins lived and died in Hertford County. He married Susan Ann Perry, of that county, daughter of Jno. W. Perry, and by her had several children. Their son, James Perry Jenkins, graduated at Chapel Hill in the class of 1861, and at once joined the Confederate army and was second lieutenant in Co. F., 1st Reg. On September 19, 1861, he was promoted to first lieutenant and died at Strasburg in November, 1862.

A daughter of either Winborne or Benjamin Jenkins, of Northampton County, married a Dew and they left a son, Dew Jenkins, of that county.

Dr. Winborne Jenkins

THIS GENTLEMAN lived in Northampton County, N. C., and was a man of affairs. He was born about 1725 and died in 1794. He was the son of Charles Jenkins and wife, Elizabeth, of Hertford County. I find him acting in 1751 as guardian of some minor children in his county. The old records of his county indicate that he was a physician of prominence and that he also participated in the management of county affairs in Northampton. His will indicates he possessed a considerable estate for his day. He married Emma Futrell, of Northampton County. In his will, now of record in his county, dated September 4, 1793, and probated December court, 1794, he mentions in his will his wife, Emma, sons Winborne and Benjamin, and daughters Mary, wife of Capt. Silas Stevenson, of Northampton, who was a captain in the Continental army from Northampton County in 10th regiment of North Carolina troops. Colonial Records of N. C., Vol. XVI, page 1159. He had four other daughters, all of whom he mentions



MRS. ROSA V. WINBORNE, (*nee* VAUGHAN.)

Wife of R. W. Winborne, Esq.

Daughter of Col. Uriah Vaughan.

in his will. He devised his manor plantation to his wife, Emma, for life, then to his son Winborne in fee. To his son Benjamin he devised his tract of land in the same county adjoining the lands of Dempsey Futrell and others. The remainder of his estate he devised to all his children. His two sons were made his executors.

In the old Family Bible of Elisha Lawrence, of Hertford County, I find that one Winborne Jenkins and wife Sallie had a son, Thomas Jenkins, born June 8, 1782, and a daughter, Fredy Jenkins, born October 10, 1785. This Winborne Jenkins must have been the son of Benj. Jenkins and grandson of Dr. Jenkins. They probably had one other son, Geo. Washington Jenkins. I find the will of Geo. Wash. Jenkins on record in Northampton County, dated January 1, 1813, and probated June Court, 1813. It seems he was unmarried, as he devised his property to his brother Thomas and Thomas's son, George Washington Jenkins. He made his brother Thomas his executor.

Benjamin Jenkins

THIS GENTLEMAN lived and died in Northampton County. He was son of Winborne Jenkins, Jr., and first cousin to Benj. Jenkins, of Hertford County, the father of Henry DeBerry Jenkins.

He died about 1823, leaving a will of record in Northampton County, dated October 2, 1821, and recorded at March Court, 1823. He mentions his wife Levinia, whom he makes his executor. He mentions, also, his sons Dempsey, Henry, Winborne, John, Hosea, Benj. and Drury, daughters Amy and Levinia. His son Dempsey enlisted June 19, 1777, for three years in Captain Hall's Company from Hertford County in Second Regiment as a soldier in the Continental army. (Colonial Records, Vol. XIII, page 507.)

His son Winborne is probably the Winborne Jenkins who is mentioned in the family Bible of Elisha Lawrence and his wife Sallie, who had a son, Thomas Jenkins. In 1814 Henry Boon and Thomas Jenkins represented Northampton County, N. C., in the House of Commons.

Charles Jenkins

CHARLES, the son of Charles Jenkins (1) of Hertford County, married and lived in Hertford County. On account of the destruction of the records of Hertford County in August, 1830, and again in 1862, it is impossible to learn of his marriage unless there are some family records in existence. But from family information handed down from older members of the family he left sons Charles, Winborne, John and possibly others. He lived near Winton. His son Charles was a Corporal in Capt. Irvin Jenkins's Company from Hertford County in the War of 1812, and later moved to Alabama. There is an old piano at the home of the late Col. U. Vaughan which was bought from him.

Charles's son Winborne married first Anne Walters, daughter of Isaac Walters and wife Elizabeth, of Gates County. The will of Isaac Walters was probated at February Court, 1801, and Elizabeth's will was probated at November Court, 1807. By this

marriage Winborne Jenkins had the following issue: Sons Isaac H., John Cole, Wiley Winborne, Jethro A. After the death of his wife Anne Jenkins, he married Nancy Lewis, daughter of Luton Lewis and wife Priscilla, *nee* Cross. There were no issue by this marriage.

Priscilla, the wife of Luton Lewis, was the daughter of Cyprian Cross and wife Christian, of Gates County, and sister to Nancy Cross, the wife of the old Chairman of the County Court of Hertford County, John Vann.

The will of Winborne Jenkins, of Gates County, is dated January 17, 1813, and probated at May Court, 1815.

Wiley Winborne Jenkins married Mary Parker, and their issue were: Henry, who never married; Mary, who also died without marrying; and Charles Edward Jenkins, who married Eliza Benson, daughter of John Benson.

Charles Edward Jenkins, when young, lived in Murfreesboro, N. C., as a clerk and

later moved to Norfolk, Va., where he was engaged in the mercantile business up to his death a few years ago. He left two children, John Benson and Annie Winborne Jenkins.

John B. married Eunice Wortham, of Richmond, Va., and his sister, Annie W., married W. B. Farant.

Charles Jenkins (1)

THE subject of this sketch was born in Nansemond County, Va., in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was the son of Dr. Henry Jenkins, of that county. Charles, after reaching manhood, married Elizabeth Winborne, of Nansemond County, Va., and moved to the adjoining county of Chowan, N. C., where he first settled.

In 1743, at a meeting of the Council at Edenton, held March 15, 1743, he proved seven rights, 5 white and 2 black, to take out patents for land in Bertie County. After that he settled in that part of Bertie County now known as Hertford County, near the line of the new county of Northampton, N. C., which had about two years prior thereto been created out of the northern part of Bertie. His wife died about 1765. He died in Hertford County about 1773, leaving a will on file in the office of Secretary of State in Raleigh. In his will he bequeathed all of his negro slaves to his children and grandchildren. He devised his lands as follows:



Mrs. NELLIE V. WINBORNE, (*nee* VAUGHAN.)

Wife of Judge B. B. Winborne.

Daughter of Col. Uriah Vaughan.

To his son Henry the plantation on which Henry then resided, to son Charles his manor plantation. The remainder of his estate he devised to all of his children and grandchildren.

He mentions his daughter Elizabeth and sons Henry, Winborne, William and Charles. William Murfree, of Murfreesboro, N. C., and his sons he made his executors. His son William had two sons, Charles and Sherard, who are mentioned, and he limits William's share in his estate to life, then to his two sons in remainder.

His will is dated September 26, 1772, and probated November 25, 1773. Thomas Winborne and wife Sarah Winborne are the witnesses to the will. It was a general custom in those days to honor the wife by naming one of the daughters for the mother and one of the sons for the mother's family. Thomas Winborne, who witnessed the will of Charles Jenkins, was born in Nansemond County, Va. He married Sarah Benton, of Chowan County, N. C., and settled in that part of

Bertie County now Hertford County. All the old Winbornes came to North Carolina from Nansemond County, Va. John Winborne came about 1730 and settled on the east side of Bennett's Creek and married Anne Hunter. Maj. Henry Winborne, the old ancestor of the Hertford County Winbornes, came in 1742. His brother Thomas came soon thereafter, and William, Philip, John and Benjamin Winborne came to Northampton County, N. C., about 1748.

Since writing the above the writer has ascertained from old records on file in the Theological Seminary, in Fairfax County, Va., that Maj. Henry Winborne, who came to North Carolina as a very young man in 1742 from Nansemond County, Va., was the son of John Winborne, of the Upper Parish of Nansemond, Va., and was a vestryman of the established Church of England in that Parish from 1744 to 1760, and was selected as one of the church wardens in 1748. He voted, 1746, for the rebuilding of the brick church in Suffolk, Va., which was completed

in 1748. Elizabeth Winborne, the wife of Charles Jenkins (1), was the daughter of the old vestryman. Hence we account for the persistency in keeping up the name of Winborne Jenkins in the Jenkins family.

Dr. Henry Jenkins

THIS gentleman was born in Berkley Precinct (now Perquimans County), N. C., about the middle of the seventeenth century. He lived in that precinct until about 1697, when he moved to Nansemond County, Va., and settled not far from the dividing line between the provinces of Virginia and North Carolina. In 1706 we find an order passed by the Council of Virginia at Williamsburg, Va., reciting that, "Whereas, the government of North Carolina does daily continue to make encroachments in the Colony by surveying lands far within the reputed bounds thereof." And whereas, the Board is informed that Thomas Bushby and Henry Plumpton, of the county of Nansemond, know the boundary. It was ordered that a commission be issued to Mr. Henry Jenkins and others to take the depositions of the witnesses named as to the boundary between the provinces near Weyenock (Wyanoke) Creek. Nottoway River was called by the early settlers of Virginia, Weyenock Creek,

from the Wyanoke tribe of Indians. But the evidence taken by North Carolina about the same time established the names of Blackwater River and the Nottoway River. The Indian town, Wyanoke, was on the banks of the river in front of the mouth of Nottoway River. Col. Benj. Harrison, who is mentioned in these depositions, lived at the ferry on Blackwater River, known, when I was a boy, as Cherry Grove Ferry.

Henry Plumpton's deposition was taken by Henry Jenkins and others March 25, 1708. Plumpton was then 86 years of age and he had lived in Nansemond 74 years. He testified he visited this section several times, once under the command of General Bennett, and again by water up the Chowan River, under the command of Colonel Dew, in 1646, and that he had never heard either the Blackwater, Nottoway or Meherrin rivers called Weyenock Creek. The report of the Commission was made in 1708 to the Council. (Colonial Records, Vol. I, page 676.)

The reader will notice that the Governor in appointing Jenkins refers to him as Mr. Henry Jenkins, the prefix Mr. in those days indicated that he was a man of distinction. It was the same as Gent. in old England.

The old records of Perquimans County between 1680 and 1697 show that he often had business in the county. During the days of the early settlers it was necessary to have marks for their stock and to have them recorded in court. At a court held in Perquimans County April 4, 1690, Tymothy Cleare recorded his mark, and, also had recorded Henry Jenkins's mark. Cleare was probably the agent or overseer of Jenkins on his plantation. Henry Jenkins's sister, Johannah, had her mark recorded at a court held in that precinct April 1, 1689.

Henry Jenkins, of Nansemond County, Va., left sons Edward, Charles and John. I have been unable to learn whom he married, as the records of Nansemond prior to 1866 have all been destroyed. He may have had other children than those named above.



MRS. DR. R. H. STANCELL, (*nee* VAUGHAN.)
Daughter of Col. Uriah Vaughan.

Henry Jenkins was the son of Governor John Jenkins, of Berkley Precinct, N. C., who was twice Governor of North Carolina, and his wife, Johannah Jenkins.

Governor John Jenkins

GOVERNOR JENKINS, when he came to America, first bought land and settled in Warwick Square in Nansemond County, Va., and was among its inhabitants in 1624. He returned to England and married his wife and returned to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century. A well-written sketch of him may be found in Vol. V of the Biographical History of North Carolina, and, also, references are made to him in the sketches of John Harvey, Sr., and Geo. Durant, in Vol. I of the Biographical History of North Carolina. The writers of those sketches overlooked, however, the fact that he lived in Virginia in 1624. I learned this fact from the *Historical Magazine*, published quarterly by Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

Jenkins was Governor of North Carolina the second time from 1680 to 1681, and died December 17, 1681, while in office. He left surviving him his wife, Johannah, daughters

Johannah, Elizabeth, sons Henry, Thomas, John, and very likely other daughters and sons. His widow returned to England and, on April 13, 1682, married Thomas Harvey, Esq., the Private Secretary of her late husband, Governor Jenkins. They were married "at ye Heath in Snetterfield Parish in Warwick Sheare in Ould England by Hon-oble Anthony Slocumb." Mr. Harvey and his wife, after their marriage in April, 1682, returned to Perquimans Precinct, North Carolina. Mrs. Johannah Harvey, the relict of Governor John Jenkins, died in Perquimans County March 27, 1688.

One of her daughters by her marriage with Governor Jenkins married John Williams and left a son, Jenkins Williams. Another married a Stephens and had issue, Jenkins Stephens. Their daughter, Johannah, married Col. Robert Beasley in Berkley Precinct September 9, 1689. They were married by Col. Alex. Lillington. Another daughter married a Lewis and left a son, Jenkins Lewis.

Governor John Jenkins was, in his day, one of the most prominent men in North Carolina. He came from an old and aristocratic family of England. Judge David Jenkins, of England, of whom Hallam, in his history of the English Constitution, speaks of as "the gallant Welshman," was born in Glamorganshire in 1586. After the commencement of the civil war in England during the reign of King Charles I he condemned to death several persons who fought against the king. Parliament was at variance with the king and regarded all the judges who upheld the cause of the king as guilty of treason. Judge Jenkins was seized by the Parliamentary forces in 1644, during the session of the Long Parliament, and brought before the House of Commons on a charge of high treason. Jenkins, when commanded by the House to kneel, he refused and called the House "a den of thieves," for which he was fined 1,000 pounds and imprisoned in Newgate. He was released about 1660, after about fifteen



Mrs. ANNIE ARPS, (*nee* VAUGHAN.)
First Wife of Geo. L. Arps, of Norfolk, Va.
Daughter of Col. Uriah Vaughan.

years imprisonment. He was a man of great ability and was the author of several law books, which were a great contribution to the law library of his country. He died in 1667.

The DeBerry Family

WE are unable to learn from what section this family emigrated to North Carolina. They were of French Huguenot descent. We first find Benjamin and John DeBerry freeholders in that part of Bertie Precinct now known as Northampton County. They were people of rather delicate constitution, and small in stature, but refined and civil in manner.

In the formation of Northampton County from Bertie County in 1741 the lands and homes of John and Benjamin DeBerry were embraced in the boundaries of the new county. After the establishment of Northampton John and Benjamin DeBerry were soon recognized in their county as leading men. They were, also, men of considerable property. They lived in the southeastern section of the county.

John DeBerry was appointed one of the first Justices for the County by the Royal Council to hold the Colonial Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in Northampton. This

appears from the court records of that county. He often presided over the courts while holding office. These courts were the principle courts of the people during the Colonial times and had jurisdiction similar to that of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, established under the Constitution and laws of this State up to the time they were abolished in 1868. It required a long time to get the old North Carolina citizen to become reconciled to the change in our judicial system under the Canby Constitution of 1868. This old County Court was the court of the people, and to them "a thing of pride."

John DeBerry was a freeholder in Bertie in 1740, and was on the jury list of that county. At the Royal Council held in New Bern in April, 1745, Governor Gabriel Johnston, presiding, John DeBerry, of Northampton, filed his petition before the Council for a patent for 200 acres of land. (Colonial Records, Vol. IV, page 768.)

Benj. DeBerry, the brother of John, was also prominent in Colonial days. In 1758

he was appointed one of the king's vestrymen of North West Parish in his county by the Colonial General Assembly of the Province. (State Records, Vol. XXIII, page 499.)

Benj. DeBerry died about 1761. On the 5th day of February, 1761 or 1762, he and his wife Levinia conveyed by deed a tract of land in Northampton County to one Cunningham. I find no later record of this noted old gentleman. The records of his county indicate that he was a man of large estate.

John DeBerry, of whom it has been said "he was always seen dressed in the style of the old Colonial gentleman of rank," died about 1763. He left a will, now of record in his county, dated December 2, 1762, and probated at February Court, 1763. (See Will Book I, pages 76-79.) He died possessed of a large estate. He devised 200 acres to Henry DeBerry, son of his brother Benjamin, deceased, and, also, devised some land to Levinia, the widow of his brother

Benjamin. The remainder of his large estate he devised to his wife and children. He gives the name of his wife as Jane DeBerry and the names of his children as Peter, Solomon, Henry, John and Drury, Mary Cobb, Sarah Stevenson, whose husband was Capt. Silas Stevenson in the Continental army of 1776-82, and Priscilla Pope.

Peter DeBerry, son of John, the old justice, married Patience Dew, daughter of John Dew, Sr., of his native county, of whom we will hereafter write. Peter DeBerry died about 1796, leaving a will, now of record in his county in Will Book II, page 113, dated September 18, 1794, and proved in Court in June, 1796. He mentions his sons Absalom and Peter, and daughter Sarah Jenkins, and grandchildren Henry DeBerry Jenkins, Martha Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Peter Jenkins and Jane Jenkins. His wife and mother of his two sons and daughter Sarah is not mentioned in his will. She evidently died before his will was written.

Henry DeBerry, son of John, moved to Pitt County, then to Montgomery County, N. C., soon after the Revolutionary War, as is shown by old deeds on record in Northampton County. He married a Miss Edmonds, of his native county, and had four sons and two daughters: Fannie, who married a Bennett in Anson County; the other daughter married a Greene in Stanly County; his son Lemuel moved to Mississippi; his sons Benjamin and John died in Montgomery County. I do not know whether they ever married. Their other son, Edmond DeBerry, was born at Mount Gilead, Montgomery County, N. C., August 14, 1787. Edmond was a planter, but became very prominent in politics in his day. He served in the State Senate 1806-1811, 1813, up to 1828, elected to United States Congress in 1829, and served almost continuously up to 1851. He died at his home December 12, 1859. Hon. Edmond DeBerry has a grandson, E. Frank DeBerry, now living in the town of his old ancestor. The Congressman married

Tempie Lightfoot, of Virginia, and had eight children, four sons and four daughters, none of whom are now living. I received a very interesting letter about Hon. Edmond DeBerry from the wife of his grandson at Mt. Gilead.

Solomon DeBerry, the son of the first John, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in Tenth Regiment of Continental soldiers. Junius B. DeBerry, of this Northampton family, graduated at the University of North Carolina with distinction in the class of 1857 and was a distinguished minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Virginia Conference. He died in February, 1909, in his 74th year.

In the late Civil War of 1861-5 the DeBerry family of Northampton sent three of its brave members to fight for the cause of the South. Lieut. E. A. DeBerry in Company A, of which S. T. Stancell was Captain; E. J. DeBerry, who served as Hospital Steward in Company I, Fifty-second Regiment; and Capt. Junius B. DeBerry, of the Fifty-fourth N. C. Regiment. He was cap-

tured by the Union army and imprisoned in 1864 at Johnson's Island.

There are still in Northampton County members of this family bearing their family name.

The Dew Family

JOHN DEW was one of the early settlers of old Albemarle County. They settled in that part of the old Chowan Precinct now known as Maney's Neck Township in Hertford County. The old records of Edenton, N. C., show that the Proprietors' Council, held in Chowan, April 11, 1720, mentions the list of soldiers in Capt. Robert Paterson's Company, and among them were John Dew, Sr., and John Dew, Jr. The military district of this company was from Meherrin Creek to Meherrin River, and up the river on both sides. John Dew, Jr., and Joseph Dew, of Chowan Precinct, were cousins of John Dew, Sr. John Dew, Jr., moved to Halifax and died in 1772, leaving a will, in which he speaks of his family.

Just prior to 1722 John Dew, Sr., was deputy treasurer of Chowan County under John Blount, Treasurer of the county. Dew acted as treasurer in that part of Chowan now known as Northampton County.

William Hooker and wife **Ann** executed

July 15, 1716, to John Dew, of Chowan County, power of attorney to acknowledge a patent for land to Tredle Keefe, which power of attorney was witnessed by Thomas Kirby and Mathias Capps. These people all lived in the same neighborhood.

In 1722 the precinct of Bertie was formed out of Chowan County, and embraced the territory of Northampton, Hertford, and most of Gates counties, as well as the territory now embraced within its present boundaries.

At a meeting of the Council of the Proprietors, held in Edenton, October 29, 1724, and composed of Governor George Burrington, Edw. Moseley, Thos. Harvey, Robert West and others,—John Dew, Sr., William Maule, George Pollock, James Boon, Nath'l Hill, Esqrs., were appointed Justices for Bertie Precinct, to hold the Courts for that Precinct. (Colonial Records, Vol. II, page 540.)

John Dew was again reappointed by the Council May 29, 1725. (Colonial Records, Vol. II, pages 565, 570.)

In January, 1742, John Dew conveyed to one Britt one hundred acres of land on Buckhorn Creek, and James Maney is one of the witnesses to the deed. From the description of the land and the boundaries given in the deed, this land was near my old home, in Maney's Neck. Murfreesboro and Maney's Neck Township, in Hertford County, were a part of Northampton County from 1741 to December 29, 1759. Joseph Dew, also, conveyed land about the same time lying on Buckhorn Creek.

This John Dew died in 1744. His will is dated September 5, 1740, in Bertie, but proved in Northampton County (which had been established in 1741 from Bertie) at November Court, 1744. In his will he speaks of his sons, John, Joseph, Spencer, William, and Arthur, wife Susannah, and daughters Patience, and Elizabeth Clements.

His will is witnessed by Edward Moseley, Alice Moseley and Constant Daw. This will can be found in the office of Secretary of State at Raleigh. He married Susannah

Shearer, daughter of Capt. Robert Shearer and wife Elizabeth, of Bertie. Captain Shearer's will is dated October 27, 1727. Captain Shearer bought 200 acres of land from Henry Wheeler on Meherrin River, April 23, 1715, and moved to North Carolina from Isle of Wight County, Va.

His daughter Patience married Peter DeBerry, of Northampton County, of whom we have written.

John Dew, son of John Dew, the old soldier, treasurer and justice, filed his Petition before the King's Council at Edenton April 20, 1745, for a patent for 200 acres of land, (Colonial Records, Vol. IV, page 768.)

At the meeting of the King's Council at New Bern December 4, 1744, Governor Gabriel Johnston presiding, this John Dew was appointed one of the Justices for Northampton County. (Colonial Records, Vol. IV, page 713.)

This John Dew and his brother Joseph moved about 1760 to Edgecombe County, N. C., but John enlisted May 13, 1777, in

Capt. Silas Stevenson's Company from Northampton County, Tenth Regiment, in the Continental Army, for three years and served during the war. (Colonial Records, Vol. XIII, page 519.) After the war he moved South, and his brother Arthur moved to Tennessee, and married Susanna Harris, daughter of Col. Tyree Harris, of Davidson County, Tenn. (*Johnson v. Dew*, 5 Heywood Tennessee Reports, page 224.)

Joseph Dew and Charles Dew are witnesses to the will of Bartholomew Figures, of Northampton County, dated in 1758. Figures came from Surry County, Va., and lived where the Old Town of Princeton was later established in 1787.

The Dew family later became inhabitants of several of the counties of the State.

About the last of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century we find them as follows:

Thos. and John Dew in Halifax County, N. C.

Arthur and John Dew in Edgecombe County, N. C.

John, Duncan, Joseph and William Dew in Nash County.

William Dew, of Nash, has descendants living in Wilson, N. C.

John Dew in Franklin County. (Colonial Records, Vol. XXIV.)

Thos. Dew, of Lincolnton, N. C., graduated at the State University, at Chapel Hill, in the class of 1824.*

It appears from the wills of the older members of the Dew family, and from the United States Census of 1790, most of them were men of substantial means and of prominence and respectability in their sections.

John Dew is one of the witnesses to the will of Nicholas Tyner, Sr., of Northampton County, which is dated December 12, 1752.

The Dew family came to eastern North Carolina from southeastern Virginia. We

*In the class of 1824 the highest honor men were Edmund D. Sims of Va., Mathias Evans Manly, Thomas Dew and William A. Graham of N. C. Dew delivered the Mathematical Oration. Battle's History of the N. C. University says that Dew "became a very able lawyer, but died early." Most of the N. C. Dews moved South.

find from troubles between the Provinces North Carolina and Virginia about the boundary line between the two colonies that Col. John Dew, of England, visited the Wyanoke section, between Gates County, N. C., and Nansemond County, Va., in 1646, and they were among the early settlers of Virginia, and were its most prominent people.

Col. Thomas Dew, in 1642, was a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia from Nansemond County, and again in 1652-3, 1654, and was Speaker in 1652, and, also, a member of the Governor's Council in 1655. Nansemond County was formerly named Upper Norfolk.

Thos. Roderick Dew graduated at William and Mary College about 1825, and was elected one of its Professors in 1827, and became President of that famous institution of learning in 1836. He died August 4, 1864, in Paris, France. Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, President of that college, speaking of this gentleman, quotes the following from the pen of Dr. Herbert B. Adams. He says:

“Dr. Adams declares that Dr. Thomas R. Dew’s course in history was the most thorough and comprehensive of which he has found any record in this early period.” “When most colleges,” Dr. Adams continues, “were teaching merely by text-books and chiefly along classical lines of study, this man was lecturing systematically to his classes upon the laws, customs, manners and institutions of ancient and modern nations.”

He was regarded as high authority not only in history, but also in metaphysics, natural and national law, and government and political economy. He died in 1864.

Dr. Tyler, in describing him, says that he was a very tall, angular man, bearing a striking resemblance to Abraham Lincoln. That on one cold morning he slipped on the sidewalk on his way to the college, and fell, when Miss Matilda Southall, a young lady of much wit and sprightliness remarked that “it was the largest ‘dew drop’ she ever saw.”

Vaughans of Northampton County, N. C.

I HAVE been unable to show any relationship between the Vaughan families of whom I have written and those of Northampton County, N. C. In fact, the traditions of the families are that they are distinct branches of the Vaughan tree. Some of the older members of the Vaughans of Northampton County were men of prominence. James Vaughan, of that county, was a soldier in the Continental army. He entered the army November 28, 1776, as lieutenant, and promoted to captain December 19, 1776. He represented his county in the State Senate for a number of years. He married Mary Branch, of his county, and their son James served in the War of 1812. Vinson Vaughan died in Northampton in 1749, leaving a will in which he speaks of his wife and children—the latter being Vinson, John, Noel Hutchins, Henry, Margaret, Sarah and Naomy. He had a fairly good estate. John Vaughan, the brother of Vinson, died in

1750, leaving him surviving his wife Cassia, sons William and John and daughters Lucy, Molly and Fanny.

John Vaughan, of this family, was one of the representatives in the House of Commons in 1787, Capt. Robert Peebles being the other member.