

## Deeds:

1. Etheldred Odom to Jesse Stephenson dated February 10, 1833, \$[illegible] for Odom's right, title and interest in a piece of land [acreage not specified] formerly belonging to Etheldred Martin and one slave, Jinny; witnessed by [illegible] Martin and Noah Odom. NH DB 26:142.
2. James Martin to Jesse Stephenson dated June 25, 1833, \$[illegible] for Martin's divided interest in 4 slaves, [first two names illegible], Malon and Sammy, that had belonged to the estate of his father Etheldred Martin; witnessed by A. Powell. NH DB 26:141.
3. Martha Martin to Jesse Stephenson dated [torn off], 1833, \$[torn off] for the land left to her during her first widowhood [acreage not specified] and [description of adjoining land torn off].
4. William B. Wise (of Hertford Co.) to Jesse Stevens dated September 16, 1844, \$775 for two tracts of land: (a) the "house tract" of 175 acres where William Goodman formerly resided and then occupied by Nicholas Boone on the public road leading to Murfreesboro and adjoining James W. Hill, Henry White and others, and (b) the second tract of 102 acres on the south side of the road to Murfreesboro and touching the former tract adjoining Howell Francis, Henry White and others; witnessed by Henderson Martin and Danny Deloach. NH DB 32:192.
5. William Britt to Jesse Stephenson dated February 4, 1848, \$880 for 350 acres on Kirby Creek extending on the creek from Ramsay's mill tail to the Meherrin River adjoining Lucy Peebles and Uriah Vaughan, of which about 80 acres was bought from Foreman and others and 270 acres formerly belonged to Crawford Tyner; witnessed by William Smith and Alexander Britt. NH DB 32:349.

## Estate Records:

1. Jesse died intestate. His widow Rhoda was initially appointed administrator of the estate. See bond dated December 4, 1854, signed by Rhoda Stephenson [with a mark], David Stephenson [with a mark], Abram Stephenson and Henry White [with a mark]. [The Abram who signed the bond must have been Jesse's son Etheldred J. Abraham. Jesse's brother Abraham had died prior to this date in 1854.]
2. In the 1854 December Term of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Rhoda petitioned for her dower rights in the "house tract" adjoining James W. Hill, Henry White and others and in the "Meherrin tract", and named Jesse's sons Etheldred J. A. Stephenson and Joseph [Lorenzo J. W.] Stephenson as minors without a guardian. It appears that an allotment of land to Rhoda did not occur until 1859 (see items 4 and 5 below).
3. Also in the 1854 December Term, Rhoda petitioned the court for one year's support for her and her family and for an allotment to Rhoda of one feather bed and furniture and one wheel and pair of cards as her property. On January 5, 1855, Rhoda was awarded 5,200 pounds of pork, 175 barrels of corn, 15,000 pounds of fodder, 50 bushels of seed peas, 10

bushels of salt, one bed and furniture, one spinning wheel, one pair of cards, one cow and calf, one sow and pigs, 150 pounds of picked cotton, 250 pounds of brown sugar, 75 pounds of coffee, 10 gallons of molasses and 4 barrels of flour.

4. In the 1858 December Term of the Northampton County court, Howell Francis, to whom Rhoda was then married, and Rhoda petitioned the court for a division and allotment of slaves, who numbered 25 or 26, in Jesse's estate, one-third to Howell Francis in right of his wife and one-third each to E. J. A. Stephenson and L. J. W. Stephenson, L. J. W. being a minor without a guardian. Howell Francis and Rhoda also petitioned for a division and allotment of land between them and E. J. A. and L. J. W. that included 700 acres adjoining Wade H. Garris and 300 acres adjoining James B. Barnes.

5. On July 17, 1859, a jury that included Augustus Stephenson awarded 210 acres to Howell Francis in right of his wife Rhoda, representing one-third of the total value of the land in Jesse's estate. The award included a plat of this tract, which appears to include the "house tract" described in deed 4 above. The tract awarded included the dwelling house and out houses and was bounded by the road leading from Genomi Park's to Providence Meeting House [probably present county road 1360], the Murfreesboro road [probably present county road 1351] and James Garris.

6. The records include notes from Thomas Bolton and M. W. Smallwood for \$137 for the hire of a slave, Samuel, for the year 1859 and \$106 for the hire of a male slave [name not specified] for the year 1859, such slaves "to be furnished with usual clothing a hat and blanket and [are] to work on no public work".

#### Census Records:

1. Jesse does not appear in the 1820 or 1830 Federal censuses.
2. 1840 Federal Census (page 124): Jesse Stephenson--1 white male under 5; 1 white male 5-9; 1 white male 30-39; 1 white female 20-29; 1 white female 60-69; 8 slaves.
3. 1850 Federal Census (page 1): Jesse Stevenson--Jesse, age 46; Rhoda, age 33; Abram [E. J. A.], age 16, listed as a student; Lorenzo, age 9; Martha Martin [Rhoda's mother], age 70; Rebecca [Jesse's sister], age 37; John Belch, age 21, listed as a laborer; both Abram and Lorenzo had attended school within the past year; Rebecca and John Belch are shown as illiterate.

#### Tax Records:

See introductory note under Tax Records in Notes for William.

1. 1834 Tax List (District 7): Jesse Stephenson--51 acres of land valued at \$142.
2. 1837 Tax List:



--District 7: Jesse Stephenson--1 free poll; 4 black polls; 200 acres of land valued at \$500; "on the Bennet road".

--District 8: Jesse Stephenson--1 free poll; 4 black polls; 200 acres of land valued at \$500; situated "on a branch of Martin's Mill". [This appears to be the same land as the land listed in District 7. The land may have extended into both districts.]

3. 1838 Tax List (District 8): Jesse Stephenson--1 free poll; 4 black polls; 200 acres of land valued at \$500.

#### 4. 1846 Tax List:

--District 8: Jesse Stephenson-- 200 acres of land valued at \$500.

--District 12: Jesse--1 free poll; 5 black polls; 279 acres of land valued at \$717. [Both tracts were shown in the tax list for District 12 and are clearly two different tracts. It appears that Jesse was living in District 12, which is consistent with the information in deed 4 under Deeds and item 5 under Estate Records above.]

#### Slave Schedules:

1. 1850 Schedule of Slave Inhabitants (page 1): Jesse Stevenson--males (age): 1 (43); 1 (34); 1 (30); 1 (41); 1 (17); 1 (8); 1 (6); 1 (5); 1 (3); 1 (8 months); 1 (35); 1 (33)----females (age): 1 (35); 1 (13); 1 (9); 1 (8); 1 (1)----total: 17.

More About Jesse Stephenson and Rhoda Martin:  
Marriage: December 05, 1831

#### Children of Jesse Stephenson and Rhoda Martin are:

- + 93 i. Etheldred Jesse (?) Abraham<sup>8</sup> Stephenson, born 1834; died February 1863 in Northampton County, North Carolina.
- 94 ii. Lorenzo Joseph W. Stephenson, born 1841; died 1864.

Notes for Lorenzo Joseph W. Stephenson:

- See Names under Notes for Etheldred, Lorenzo's brother.

#### Civil War Records:

Lorenzo served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He enlisted at the age of 21 as a volunteer at Garysburg in Northampton County on May 23, 1861, for an initial period of one year, and was mustered into Company A of the 5th Regiment of North Carolina Infantry in June, 1861. Nine other Stephensons, Amos Jr. (age 29), Charles N. (age 24), James A. (age 30), John T. (age 28), Joseph E. (age 24), Junius E. (age 23), Patrick H. (age 27), Robert P. (age 33) and William W. (age 29), also enlisted on the same date and served in Company A. On November 14, 1861, the 5th North Carolina Volunteers was redesignated as the 15th North Carolina Infantry N. C. Troops (5th Regiment N. C. Volunteers). In addition, James D. Stephenson initially served in the 2nd Regiment North Carolina Calvary but was transferred to Company A of the 15th North Carolina in 1862, making a total of 11 Stephensons from Northampton County to serve in this unit. Company A was known as the Northampton Guards. See Confederate Military History Extended Edition, Robert S. Bridgers, ed. (1987), Cumulative Index, Vol. 1, A-H, p. XC. Muster Roll slips state that the period of enlistment with the 15th NC was for a period of three years or the duration of the war.

The regiment was initially sent to Yorktown, Virginia as part of the command of General John B. Magruder, assigned to the 1st Division commanded by General G. J. Rains. In early 1862 the regiment was sent to North Carolina to meet an invasion of Union troops on the coast and was placed under the command of General Howell Cobb as part of Cobb's brigade. The regiment was returned to Yorktown in April, 1862, and assigned to the 2nd Division commanded by General Lafayette McLaws.

The 15th Regiment participated in several battles of the Seven Days, including the last of these battles at Malvern Hill, as part of the Army of Northern Virginia, which repulsed McClellan's Union Army in his Peninsula Campaign. The Army of Northern Virginia was initially commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, who was succeeded in command by General Robert E. Lee after Johnston was wounded on May 31, 1862.

Later in 1862, the regiment participated in the battles of Second Bull Run (Manassas) in August, Sharpsburg (Antietam) on September 17 and Fredericksburg in December.

In early 1863, the regiment was transferred to various commands in the Carolinas to meet Union attacks along the coast there. Later in 1863 the regiment returned to Virginia and was assigned to General Henry Heth's division of A. P. Hill's corps of the Army of Northern Virginia.

In May 1864, Heth's division participated in a number of battles, including the battles of Spotsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor against General Grant's Union Army.

In early 1865, the 15th Regiment participated in the defense of Petersburg and surrendered with Lee's army at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. When the army was paroled on April, only 138 men of the 15th NC were present to receive their paroles.

North Carolina Troops 1861-1865 A Roster, Vol. V (1975). See also Walter Clark, ed., *Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War 1861-65*, Vol. I (1901).

Original Civil War Service Records:

1. Company Muster Roll (Co. A., 5th NC) for June 10, 1861--listed as present.
2. Company Muster Roll (Co. A., 5th NC) for July and August 1861--listed as present.
3. Hospital Register, Richmond--admitted: May 13, 1862; disease: "fever intern[illegible]; remarks: "Lynchburg June".
4. Regimental Return (Co. A, 15th NC) for May 1862--listed as an absent enlisted man accounted for in Richmond.
5. Hospital Register, Danville--complaint: debilitas; returned to duty: August 6, 1862.
6. Roll of Honor (15th NC)--promoted to fifth sergeant September 26, 1862 [nine days after the Battle of Antietam].
7. Company Muster Roll (Co. A, 15th NC) for November and December 1862--listed as present.
8. Company Muster Roll (Co. A, 15th NC) for January and February 1863--listed as present; remarks: furloughed February 3 for 16 days; returned February 18. [This furlough probably coincided with the death of his brother Etheldred.]
9. Company Muster Roll (Co. A, 15th NC) for March and April 1863--listed as present.
10. Company Muster Roll (Co. A, 15th NC) for May and June 1863--listed as present; remarks: Sergeant of the Pioneer Corps.
11. Company Muster Roll (Co. A, 15th NC) for July and August 1863--listed as present.
12. Company Muster Roll (Co. A, 15th NC) for September and October 1863--listed as present.
13. Company Muster Roll (Co. A, 15th NC) for November and December 1863--listed as present.
14. Company Muster Roll (Co. A, 15th NC) for January and February 1864--listed as present.
15. Company Muster Roll (Co. A, 15th NC) for March and April 1864--listed as present.
16. Hospital Register, Petersburg--admitted: June 20, 1864; complaint: acute diarrhea; remarks: transferred to Richmond June 22, 1864.
17. Hospital Register, Petersburg--admitted June 20, 1864; disease: diarrhea.



18. Hospital Register, Richmond--admitted: June 22, 1864. [It is likely that Lorenzo died as a result of this illness, possibly during this hospitalization.]

The above records indicate that it is likely that Lorenzo participated in the battles of Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg and Antietam and possibly the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House, but a company muster roll for May 1864 for Lorenzo has not been found in the records. Lorenzo died, probably of illness, some time between June and September 1864.

Estate Records:

See also Estate Records in Notes for Etheldred.

1. Lorenzo died while serving in the Confederate Army without leaving a will. Henry W. Maddry, who also served as administrator of Etheldred's estate, was appointed administrator (see bond of Henry Maddry dated September 5, 1864) and served until his death in 1867. James L. Lassiter was then appointed administrator of the estate. See bond of James Lassiter dated September 2, 1867.

2. A December 1864 accounting of sales of property by the estate shows the worsening economic effects of inflation and shortages during the final months of the Civil War. Corn is purchased for \$65 a barrel, 4 fat hogs in pen no. 1 bring \$600 and 3 sows in pen no. 4, \$500. However, a violin is sold for only \$10 and a cart and wheels, for \$5. Purchasers at the estate sale include Howell Francis, Starkey Woodard and Joseph Deberry. Due primarily to the sale of vegetables and livestock, the estate sale brings in the nominal amount of \$13,135.37. A statement filed by Henry Maddry in the 1864 June Court shows the estate holding liquid assets, including promissory notes (which turned out not to be so liquid), having a nominal value of \$16,923.74, including proceeds of the estate sale and the hire of slaves and rent of land.

3. An inventory dated December 15, 1864, shows the estate assets included (a) slaves: man Tony, woman Lila, boy Sam, girl Sarah, girl Margaret, boy George, man Isaac, man Sermon, girl Martha, boy Reed, woman Matilda and girl Nancy, (b) 2 beds and steads, (c) farm utensils and tools, (d) 1 saddle and 1 cart and wheels, (e) 30 hogs and 7 sheep, and (f) vegetables, fodder and other items.

4. Since Lorenzo died without a wife or children, his only heirs at law were his mother, who was then married to Howell Francis, and his nephew Joseph, Etheldred's son. In December 1864, on a petition by Howell Francis in right of his wife Rhoda, William Boone, Justice of the Peace, John B. Sherrod, James B. Barnes, Joseph B. Barnes and James Atkinson were appointed commissioners to divide and allot the slaves included in Lorenzo's estate between them and Joseph. Lot No. 1 drawn by Howell and Rhoda Francis consisted of man Tony, woman Lila and child Sam, girl Sarah, girl Margaret and boy George. Lot No. 2 drawn by Joseph consisted of old man Isaac, man Sermon, girl Roena, girl Martha, boy Reed, old woman Matilda and child Nancy.

5. As was the case in the estate of Etheldred, Rhoda Sherrod was appointed guardian for Joseph, as heir of Lorenzo.

6. A statement in 1869 shows the estate was entitled to \$661.88, including \$75 for the rent of land to J. C. Fleetwood. An 1873 statement shows amounts owed by the estate to the attorney David Barnes, for tax to B. Park Township and to Hill Spiers & Co. The debt to the latter appears on a bill showing the purchase in 1862 of check, cotton and woolen goods, "Bever" cloth and 5-1/2 yards of "cassimere". The records include receipts for payments by the estate to various parties, including Kirby Township for taxes.

7. Lorenzo's estate appears to have been wound up by 1874. The records include a bond signed by Rhody [Rhoda] Sherrod, John B. Sherrod (presumably her husband at that time) and Joseph A. Garris to permit a final distribution of assets to Rhoda, as guardian for Joseph. The records do not state how much was left in the estate, but the amount of the bond was \$1,170.18, which may be the value distributed to Joseph.

Census Records:

1. See also 1850 Federal Census under Census Records in Notes for Jesse.

2. 1860 Federal Census (p. ): L.J.W., following Etheldred--L.J.W., age 27 [age is incorrect; see 1850 Federal census and Civil War Records above]; occupation farmer; value of real estate: \$4,000; value of

personal estate: \$10,000.

Slave Schedules:

1. 1860 (p. 88): L J W Stephenson--males (age): 1 (50); 1 (24); 1 (15); 1 (2)----females (age): 1 (45); 1 (20); 1 (8); 1 (4); 1 (1)----total: 9.

Agricultural Schedules:

1. 1860: L J W Stephenson--Acres of land: 150 improved, 150 unimproved; Cash value of farm: \$4,000; Livestock: 1 horse, 1 ass and mule, 2 milch cows, 5 other cattle, 50 swine; Value of livestock: \$300; Produce during the year: none listed.

**68. Abraham<sup>7</sup> Stephenson** (Arthur<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Arthur Stephenson<sup>4</sup> Sr., Abraham Stephenson<sup>3</sup>, John Stephenson<sup>2</sup> Jr., John Stephenson<sup>1</sup> Sr.) was born Abt. 1813, and died 1854. He married **Eliza Powell** October 01, 1833.

Notes for Abraham Stephenson:

Marriage Bonds:

Abraham Stephenson, groom; Eliza Powell, bride; October 1, 1833; David [x] Stephenson, bondsman; Richard W. Weaver, witness. NH Marriage Bonds, p. 186.

Estate Records:

1. Abraham died intestate, and Starkey Woodard was appointed administrator of his estate. See bond dated June 6, 1854.

2. An inventory of the estate dated July 19, 1854, included promissory notes of third parties, 4 beds and furniture, 3 tables, 7 chairs, one buffet and contents, a looking glass, 2 chests, kitchen furniture, a loom, 3 horses, 56 goats, 6 sows and pkigs, 23 sheep, 22 head of cattle, 25 bushels of corn, 400 pounds of bacon, the growing crops, the "usual farming and plantation utensils". The inventory also listed the following slaves: woman Rose, man Drew, man Elisha, woman Elizabeth, girl Levina, old man Tom, woman Sarah, man Sip, man Moses, boy Newsom, boy Noah, boy Levi, boy Bill, girl Jane, Henry and girl Sarah.

3. On November 30, 1854, Abraham's widow, who is sometimes referred to as Louiza or Louisa in the records, was allotted one year's support for herself and family, which included 72 bushels of corn, 3,000 pounds of blade fodder, 3,500 pounds of fat pork, 2 bushels of flour, 150 pounds of brown sugar, 60 pounds of coffee, 10 gallons of molasses, a bed and furniture, spinning wheels and one pair of cards, one cow and calf, and one sow and pigs.

4. An accounting of an estate sale dated November 30, 1854, included (a) a blue chest, small dressing table, a looking glass, buffet and contents, a desk, 8 sitting chairs, a pair of andirons, a candle stick, two guns, a box of knives and forks, a saddle and bridle, a cart and wheels, a buggy and harness, a tray service, and a safe and its contents purchased by the



widow, (b) a bed and furniture purchased by Rhoda Stephenson, presumably the wife of Abraham's brother Jesse, (c) two carts and wheels purchased by David Stephenson, (d) a set of carpenter tools purchased by Starkey Woodard, and (e) livestock, vegetables and numerous other items including a canoe.

5. Abraham's widow petitioned for her dower rights in Abraham's land in the 1854 December Term of the Northampton County court. On December 22, 1854, 180 acres was allotted to her, which including the dwelling house and out buildings and adjoined a branch near Starkey Woodard, the Boon bridge road, the Boykins bridge road and to Starkey Woodard's one acre lot around his shop. These landmarks appear on a plat of the land dated February 23, 1855. Starkey Woodard's occupation was listed as "mechanic" in the 1860 Federal census. Starkey Woodard's shop was where present day Pendleton is located, and the location was known as "Starkey Woodard's Shop" until 1886. Footprints in Northampton (Northampton County Bicentennial Committee 1976)("NH Bicentennial History"), p. 167. The road to Boykins bridge was probably where Route 35 is now located, and the road to Boon's bridge may be county road 1337.

6. A statement of the proceeds of the hire of slaves and rent of land dated January 1, 1857, shows \$100 for the hire of two men slaves and \$150 for another, \$65 for the hire of two boy slaves, \$30 for the hire of a girl slave and \$20 for the hire of old Rose.

7. A division of slaves dated December 23, 1857, indicates a total value for the slaves to be about \$8,900 and reports the following division:

- man Elisha valued at \$1,500 drawn by Mrs. Eliza Stephenson
- man Sip valued at \$900 drawn by Starkey Woodard in right of his wife Mary
- Lavina and Rose valued at \$950 drawn by Rhoda F. Stephenson

The remaining slaves were to remain held in common by Jesse, Penelope, Kinchen, David, Cordelia and Arthur.

A later division dated December 19, 1859, allotted man Moses, valued at \$1,200, to Jesse.

8. At the 1857 December Term of the court, Jesse, Penny, Kinchen, David, Cordelia and Arthur, as infants without a guardian, petition for a division of 390 acres of land adjoining Drury Strickland.

9. Starkey Woodard was appointed guardian for Jesse, Kinchen, Penelope, David, Cordelia and Arthur. See bond dated March 17, 1858.

10. A statement shows the proceeds of the hire of slaves and the rent of land belonging to the orphans of Abraham for the year 1858. It included the hire of boy Moses to Abraham Stephenson, presumably Etheldred J. Abraham, son of Jesse, for \$100; and rent for land belonging to Arthur including the Barnes house and gardens and the Manley house and gardens, and land belonging to Cordelia including the Robin field. A similar statement for 1859 shows Moses again hired to Abraham for \$100; and the rent for land belonging to Jesse consisting of the fresh field, and for the Barnes and Manley fields belonging to Arthur, and the Robin field belonging to Cordelia. A statement for 1862 includes the hire of Newsom to John B. Sherrod, whom Rhoda Martin Stephenson would eventually marry as her third husband; and under rent of land, "rice of old land" to "widdier" [widow].

11. A statement of accounts of the estate in 1859 shows that in 1855, \$119.93 was paid for

a reward and traveling and other expenses for a runaway slave Dock. H. W. Maddry receive \$10 plus \$2.29 interest for "going after Dock".

12. A statement of expenses of the estate showed payments for doctor bills, \$12 for a coffin and burial expenses for a slave girl Jane in 1859, and \$6 for a coffin and burial expenses for a slave boy Drew in 1861. In 1862, the statement show \$10 for a coffin and burial expenses for a slave boy Levi, and \$4 paid to Rose Garris as midwife to slave Elizabeth, who did not survive the birth because 16 days later there is \$12 for a coffin and burial expenses for Elizabeth. Also in 1862, the estate incurred \$20 in expenses for a coffin for slave man Noah and his burial, including "trouble digging grave".

13 11. The records include an 1860 bill for David N. Stephenson for a "cassimier" coat, two hats, a violin and two violin strings, a pair of gloves and pearl buttons, and a statement of expenses the same year for a hat and two pairs of shoes for Arthur Stephenson.

14 12. Abraham's son Jesse B. died in 1864. In the 1866 Fall Term of the county court, a petition was filed on behalf of S. S. Woodard and wife Mary J., B. K. White and wife Rhody F., Penelope E. Stephenson, David N. Stephenson, William K. Stephenson, Cordelia A. Stephenson and Arthur E. Stephenson stating that Jesse B. had died in 1864 intestate and without wife or children and that his brothers and sisters, the petitioners, held with him as tenants-in-common with him land adjoining S. S. Woodard, John A. Martin, Thomas B. Stephenson and Harry Vick and others containing 68 acres and requesting partition or sale of the land. The land was sold, after auction, to Thomas B. Stephenson for \$330.

15 13. On August 14, 1868, Starkey Woodard was reappointed by the court as guardian for Arthur, Cordelia and David. The records include an order to Starkey Woodard dated December 18, 1869, to show cause "why he did not renew his bond as guardian to Arthur, Cordelia and David Stephenson, orphans of Abram Stephenson, as he was bound to do by law, at Sept. Court 1869".

#### Census Records:

1. 1840 Federal Census (page 33): A. Stephenson--1 white male under 5; 1 white male 20-30; 2 white females under 5; 1 white female 20-30; 6 slaves. [It is not clear that this is Abraham.]

2. 1850 Federal Census (page 29): Abram Stevenson--Abram, age 37; Louiza, age 35; Rhoda, age 14; Jesse, age 12; William, age 10; Penny, age 8; David, age 5; Adelia, age 1; John Britton, age 30, listed as an overseer. Louiza is listed as illiterate. Jesse and William are listed as having attended school within the past year.

#### Tax Records:

See introductory note under Tax Records in Notes for William.



1. 1834 Tax List (District 12): Abram Stephenson--1 free poll.

2. 1836 Tax List (District 7): Abraham Stephens--1 free poll; 1 black poll; 146 acres of land valued at \$401.

3. 1837 Tax List:

--District 7: Abram Stephenson--1 free poll; 1 black poll; 146 acres of land valued at \$478; situated "on the north of the road leading from Tyner's Mill to Martin's X Roads adj. B. Boon and others" ; log house.

--District 11: Abram Stevenson--5 black polls; 249-1/4 acres of land valued at \$795.

4. 1838 Tax List (District 7): Abram Stevenson--1 free poll; 2 black polls; 196 acres of land valued at \$588.

5. 1846 Tax List (District 7): Abram Stephenson--1 free poll; 3 black polls; 196 acres of land valued at \$588.

Slave Schedules:

1. 1850 Schedule of Slave Inhabitants (page 18): Abraham Stevenson--males (age): 1 (50); 1 (16); 1 (77); 1 (19); 1 (9); 1 (8); 1 (6); 1 (4); 1 (1)----females (age): 1 (60); 1 (40); 1 (20); 1 (38); 1 (15); 1 (7); 1 (1)----total: 16.

More About Abraham Stephenson and Eliza Powell:  
Marriage: October 01, 1833

Children of Abraham Stephenson and Eliza Powell are:

- 95 i. Mary Jane Stephenson<sup>8</sup> (Woodard). She married Starkey Sharpe Woodard.
- 96 ii. Rhoda F. Stephenson (White). She married Benjamin Kelly White.
- 97 iii. Jesse B. Stephenson, born 1839; died 1864.

Notes for Jesse B. Stephenson:

Civil War Records:

Jesse B. Stephenson served in the Confederate army. He enlisted in Company O of the 12th Infantry Regiment North Carolina Troops at the age of 22 in Northampton County on August 2, 1861, and was mustered in at the rank of sergeant. In October 1861, he was transferred to Company D of the 32nd Infantry Regiment North Carolina Troops. Jesse B. died during the Civil War.

- 98 iv. Penelope E. H. "Penny" Stephenson (Lassiter). She married (1) "Babe" Bridges. She married (2) Richard Thomas Lassiter.
- 99 v. William Kinchen "Poss" Stephenson.
- + 100 vi. David "Mack" Newsome Stephenson.
- 101 vii. Cordelia Ann Stephenson (Sykes). She married Wiley P. Sykes.
- 102 viii. Arthur Elias "Coon" Stephenson. He married Mary P. Fleetwood.

**70. Littleberry<sup>7</sup> Stephenson** (Arthur<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Arthur Stephenson<sup>4</sup> Sr., Abraham Stephenson<sup>3</sup>, John Stephenson<sup>2</sup> Jr., John Stephenson<sup>1</sup> Sr.) was born 1813. He married

**Rebecca Maddry** December 09, 1839. She was born 1820.

Notes for Littleberry Stephenson:

Marriage Bonds:

Littleberry Stephenson, groom; Rebecca Maddry, bride; December 9, 1839; Edwin Bridgers, bondsman. NH Marriage Bonds, p. 188.

Census Records;

1. 1840 Federal Census (page 92): Littleberry Stevenson--1 white male under 5; 1 white male 20-30; 1 white female under 5; 1 white female 20-30; 2 slaves.

2. 1850 Federal Census (page 61): Littleberry Stephenson--Littleberry, age 37; Rebecca, age 30; Mary, age 10; Nathaniel, age 7; Martha, age 5; Joseph, age 2; Sarah Maddry, age 65; Mary and Nathaniel are shown as having attended school within the past year; Rebecca and Sarah Maddry are shown as illiterate.

3. 1860 Federal Census (page 83): Littleberry Stevenson--Littleberry, age 42; Rebecca, age 40; Mary, age 20; Nathaniel, age 16; Martha, age 14; Joseph, age 12; Adalaide, age 10; Thomas, age 7; Cartin [?], age 5; Rosa, age 3; Allice [sic], age 1; value of real estate, \$1,200; value of personal estate, \$3,000. [The ages of Littleberry and Nathaniel appear to be incorrect compared to the 1850 census.]

More About Littleberry Stephenson and Rebecca Maddry:  
Marriage: December 09, 1839

Children of Littleberry Stephenson and Rebecca Maddry are:

- |     |      |  |
|-----|------|--|
| 103 | i.   | Mary <sup>8</sup> Stephenson, born 1840. |
| 104 | ii.  | Nathaniel Stephenson, born 1843.         |
| 105 | iii. | Martha Stephenson, born 1845.            |
| 106 | iv.  | Joseph Stephenson, born 1848.            |

**79. Thomas Boone<sup>7</sup> Stephenson** (Benjamin Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Arthur Stephenson<sup>4</sup> Sr., Abraham Stephenson<sup>3</sup>, John Stephenson<sup>2</sup> Jr., John Stephenson<sup>1</sup> Sr.)

Notes for Thomas Boone Stephenson:

All information about the descendants of Thomas Boone is based on (1) a hand-drawn chart of the various branches of the Stephenson family compiled in Pendleton, North Carolina, in December 1956, by W. Harry Stephenson, a descendant of Arthur (d. 1823) through his son Abraham (d. 1854), Gilbert T. Stephenson, a descendant of Benjamin Stephenson (d. 1875), and Ray W. Stephenson, a descendant of Arthur (d. 1823) through his son Jesse (d. 1854); and (2) an expanded version of this chart in the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh, North Carolina.



Much of the information on the charts has not been verified by reference to public records. However, information that has been verified is generally consistent with the records, except that the charts incorrectly show an Arthur (stated as married to an Elizabeth on the expanded chart), as the first generation and the father of Benjamin, Jesse and Abraham, and the 1956 chart states that this Arthur was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In fact, Arthur (d. 1792), whose wife was named Elizabeth, was the grandfather of Benjamin through his son Abraham and the great grandfather of Jesse and Abraham through Arthur's son Abraham and Abraham's son Arthur. In addition, Abraham, the son of Arthur (d. 1792), is the ancestor whose name appears in the Revolutionary War records. See Notes for Abraham (d. Abt. 1823). The authors of this chart can be forgiven for being confused by all the generations of Arthurs and Abrahams.

Child of Thomas Boone Stephenson is:

+ 107 i. James Henry<sup>8</sup> Stephenson, born 1860; died 1941.

*Generation No. 8*

**93. Etheldred Jesse (?) Abraham<sup>8</sup> Stephenson** (Jesse<sup>7</sup>, Arthur<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Arthur Stephenson<sup>4</sup> Sr., Abraham Stephenson<sup>3</sup>, John Stephenson<sup>2</sup> Jr., John Stephenson<sup>1</sup> Sr.) was born 1834, and died February 1863 in Northampton County, North Carolina. He married **Mary White**. She was born 1842.

Notes for Etheldred Jesse (?) Abraham Stephenson:

Names:

Etheldred obviously disliked his first name and preferred to be called by his third name Abraham. Accordingly, he often appears in the public records as Abraham or Abram. His brother Lorenzo also seems to have preferred his second name Joseph and often appears in the public records as Joseph or Joseph L.

My father Abram Clements also detested his first name and was called Clements.

Militia Records:

During the Civil War, Etheldred served in the North Carolina Militia. The militia was intended to be used as a force to prevent local insurrection, the greatest threat of which would have been a slave revolt. However, the state militia, unlike the units that fought with the Confederate Army, was not a very effective force due to poor training and discipline as well as a lack of arms and munitions. See North Carolina Confederate Militia Officers Roster, As Contained in the Adjutant-General's Officers Roster, Stephen E. Bradley, Jr. ed. (1992) ("Militia Officers Roster"), page vi.

As of September 6, 1861, Etheldred was listed as a second lieutenant in the 36th Regiment, the state militia unit from Northampton County. See Militia Officers Roster, page 94.

Estate Records:

Etheldred and his brother Lorenzo owned the real property they had inherited from their father as tenants-in-common at the time of Etheldred's death, and Lorenzo died a year or so after Etheldred. Accordingly, their estate records should be read together to understand the nature of their assets. See Estate Records under Notes for Lorenzo.

No doubt the complications caused by their joint ownership of property, combined with the disruptions following the end of the Civil War not long after they died, resulted in the settlement of Etheldred's estate dragging on into the 1890's.

1. Etheldred was killed in a hunting accident in early 1863, according to my father.

2. Etheldred died intestate, and Henry W. Maddry, the family lawyer, served as administrator of his estate. See bond of Henry Maddry dated September 7, 1863. Mr. Maddry died before the estate was settled, and James L. Lassiter was appointed administrator. See bond of James Lassiter [undated].

3. Etheldred's widow Mary and Lorenzo (referred to as Joseph L.) petition the Superior Court in the 1863 Fall Term for a partition of part of the land owned by Etheldred and Lorenzo as tenants-in-common. The petition names Etheldred's infant son Joseph as a party. The land consisted of 700 acres adjoining James Vincent and Wade Garris. Daniel A. Barnes is the attorney for Mary and Lorenzo. The court appoints James H. Vinson, William Boone, James B. Barnes, John B. Sherrod and John Hoggard as commissioners to divide the land into two equal shares to be allotted to Lorenzo and Etheldred's son Joseph. [It is quite possible that this John Hoggard was the father of Fannie Hoggard, who would later become the first wife of Etheldred's son Joseph.]

In November 1863, the commissioners reported on their division of the land. Lot No. 1 was drawn by the estate and consisted of 365 acres adjoining a marsh, the Meherrin River and the yellow gut. Lot No. 2 was drawn by Lorenzo and consisted of 348 acres adjoining Bullwork marsh, the yellow gut and the Meherrin River. The report contains a plat showing these landmarks and the "sturgeon hole" on the Meherrin River.

4. In December 1863, Mary petitioned the court to allot a year's support for her and her family. On December 11, 1863, the court appointed William Boone and James H. Vinson, Justices of the Peace, James B. Barnes, James A. Atkinson and John Hoggard as commissioners to view the "crop, stock and provisions left by the late Abram J. Stephenson" and to allot one year's support to Mary and her family.

5. An inventory of the estate dated December 15, 1863, shows that the estate included (a) slaves: man Jack, man Mark, girl Lucy, girl Hannah, girl Francis, woman Jenna, boy Phelin, woman Mason, girl Ledea, Miles and Mariah, (b) notes for debts owed to Etheldred from various parties, (b) a government receipt for 600 pounds of fodder issue to Etheldred and Lorenzo, and (c) 5 beds and furniture, 1 bureau, 1 china press [?], 1 dressing table, lot crockery ware, 1 gun, 1 cradle, 1 spinning wheel, lot kitchen furniture, 1 buggy and harness, 4 horses and mules, 4 head of cattle, lot of peas, 23 or 28 hogs, 5 sheep, 8 stacks of fodder, 2 raw hides, lot of farming utensils and about 50 bushels of corn.

An account of estate sales dated the same date shows the sale of, among other things, (a) various farm implements and tools, (b) vegetables and livestock, (c) household goods and furniture, much of which was purchased by the widow Mary but some items of which were purchased by Starkey Woodard [see Notes for Abraham (d. 1854)], Howell Francis (the



second husband of Etheldred's mother Rhoda), John Hoggard and John M. Deberry, and (d) a shot gun purchased by Joseph Stephenson (presumably Lorenzo and not Etheldred's son Joseph). The most interesting thing about the sales is the price paid for various items. The prices show both the inflation that had occurred in Confederate currency and the shortages of food that the residents of the county were obviously suffering at this point in the Civil War. For example, Carter Chitty bought a bed and furniture for \$120 and Howell Francis purchased one for \$126. Joseph [Lorenzo] paid \$150 for the shot gun. But the highest prices were obtained for vegetables and livestock: 7 goats [?] in pen no. 2 for \$636, 1 red sow in pen no. 4 for \$130, 10 bushels of white peas for \$150, 5 bushels of corn for \$200, 1 cow and calf for \$116, 1 bay mule for \$500, 1 bay colt for \$285, and 1 sorrel colt for \$401. The total proceeds of this one sale amounted to almost \$7,000, a nominally high amount, but as later records would show, of little real economic value.

6. An inventory of the estate dated February 27, 1869, demonstrates the effects of the end of the Civil War. It shows past due notes held by the estate from various people totaling \$2,101.75. Most of them are followed by the notation "doubtful", including a note from Carter Chitty for \$155.50 (probably for items he purchased at the December 1863 estate sale) and one from Augustus H. Stephenson for the same amount.

7. A law suit commenced in 1869 by the estate against three persons owing money to the estate, Joseph Sykes, James Edwards and Samuel Warren, shows the further negative effect of Reconstruction laws on the estate's assets. The complaint states that defendants owed the estate \$401.21. The defendants answered the complaint by alleging that the debt was for the purchase of 8 barrels of corn "sold at Confederate prices" and that the debt should be settled as provided by a law passed by the General Assembly in 1866. This law obviously provided for a reduction in the amount of debts required to be repaid because on November 14, 1870, the estate obtained a judgment against the defendants for only \$55.40, a small percentage of the face amount owed.

8. On 1869, Noah Odom was appointed guardian ad litem for Joseph, the minor son of Etheldred. In the petition for the appointment of a guardian, the estate stated that Joseph lived with his mother Mary Stephenson. See petition dated June 20, 1869.

9. In the 1869 Spring Term of the Northampton County court, James Lassiter, as administrator, petitioned the court for the sale of part of the land held by the estate. The petition requested permission to sell the land to pay a portion of the debts of the estate amounting to about \$2,500 and administrative charges of about \$100. The petition stated, however, that the value of the personal assets held by the estate is only about \$500 and that the land to be sold also has a value of about \$500. The land was the 365 acres allotted to the estate in 1863 in the division of land between the estate and Lorenzo [see item 3 above], and adjoined Wade Garris, James Vinson and others. Pursuant to court order the land was sold on October 2, 1869, at public auction in Jackson, the county seat. The land was sold in two tracts. The "Piney Woods tract" was purchased by Rhoda Sherrod, Etheldred's mother who had remarried for a second time, for \$351. The "River tract" was purchased by Uriah Vaughan for \$545. The court ordered that the proceeds be applied to the debts and charges of the estate.

10. By 1873, Etheldred's widow Mary had married John Parker (see petition to the 1873 Fall Term of the Superior Court and the 1870 Federal Census which shows Joseph living with John and Mary Parker), and Rhoda Sherrod, Etheldred's mother, had been appointed guardian of his

son Joseph (see summons dated April 16, 1873).

11. An accounting of costs of administration of the estate shows that by 1873 such costs amounted to \$1,423.71.

12. The last sad document found in the estate records is dated October 5, 1891. By this point, Etheldred's son Joseph (referred to as J. B. Stephenson), now a grown man, had been appointed administrator of the estate. This document is the application and bond of Joseph for appointment as administrator of the estate and states that the value of the estate is \$20.

#### Census Records:

1. See also the 1850 Federal census under Census Records in Notes for Jesse.
2. 1860 Federal Census (p. ): E.J.A. Stephenson--E.J.A., age 27, occupation farmer; M.E. (female); age 18; Rebecca, age 40, occupation seamstress; value of real estate: \$4,000; value of personal estate: \$10,000. [M.E. is presumably Etheldred's wife Mary. Rebecca is Etheldred's maiden aunt.]

#### Slave Schedules:

1. 1860: E J A Stephenson--males (age): 1 (50); 1 (18); 1 (15); 1 (4)----females (age): 1 (22); 1 (10); 1 (9); 1 (7); 1 (5)----total: 9.

#### Agricultural Schedules:

1. 1860: E J A Stephenson--Acres of land: 150 improved; 150 unimproved; Cash value of farm: \$4,000; Value of farm implements and machinery: \$50; Livestock: 2 horses, 2 asses and mules, 4 milch cows, 5 other cattle, 50 swine; Value of livestock: \$1,000; Produce during the year: 1,400 bushels of Indian corn, 3 bales of ginned cotton.

#### 1863 Map

In 1863, the Confederate Corps of Engineers prepared a map of Hertford and part of Northampton and Bertie Counties, surveyed by Charles E. Cassell, Civil Assistant Engineer, under the direction of A. H. Campbell, Captain of Engineers and Chief Topological Department N. D. Va., bearing date of April 1863 ("1863 Confederate Map"). The original copy of the 1863 Confederate Map is at the Virginia Historical Society, and was presented to the Historical Society by Mrs. J. F. Minis, the daughter of General J. Gilmer, Chief Engineer, Confederate Corps of Engineers. The map includes the northeastern part of Northampton County where the lands of the Stephenson family were located. It shows many familiar geographic landmarks, including the Meherrin River, Kirby Creek, Corduroy Swamp, Martin's Crossroads (where Conway is now located), Roberts Chapel (near present Pendleton), Cross Locks (just north of present Severn), Providence Chapel and Vaughan's Mill.



The map also shows the residences of landowners, including a number of Stephensons, denoted on the map as "Stevens". B. Stevens appears just north of the road through Martins Crossroads and south of Corduroy Swamp and was probably Benjamin Stephenson. Several other Stevens appear near Corduroy Swamp, Kirby Creek and on both sides of the road leading north from Roberts Chapel to Cross Locks. The residence of A. Stevens is just north of the road that runs from Cross Locks southeast toward Vaughan's Mill on Kirby Creek near the Meherrin River. This property is about 1/2 mile from Providence Chapel, which is at the end of a road that intersects with the road to Vaughan's Mill. A. Stevens is located approximately where Jesse Stephenson's "house tract" was located and which was allotted to his widow Rhoda. The road that ends at the road to Vaughan's Mill was probably the "road to Providence Meeting House" and the road to Vaughan's Mill was probably the "road to Murfreesboro" that appear on the plat that was included in Rhoda's allotment of land. See item 5 under Estate Records in Notes for Jesse. Just south of the A. Stevens residence is P. Francis. At the time, Rhoda was married to Howell Francis. The A. Stevens probably refers to Etheldred J. Abraham.

Child of Etheldred Stephenson and Mary White is:

- + 108      i. Joseph Burton<sup>9</sup> Stephenson, born December 24, 1861 in Northampton County, North Carolina; died April 02, 1944 in Northampton County, North Carolina.

**100. David "Mack" Newsome<sup>8</sup> Stephenson** (Abraham<sup>7</sup>, Arthur<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Arthur Stephenson<sup>4</sup> Sr., Abraham Stephenson<sup>3</sup>, John Stephenson<sup>2</sup> Jr., John Stephenson<sup>1</sup> Sr.) He married **(1) Mollie Maddrey**. She was born October 05, 1845, and died March 02, 1931. He married **(2) Lucy Gay**. She was born August 05, 1852, and died September 19, 1910.

Notes for David "Mack" Newsome Stephenson:

All information about the descendants of David Newsome Stephenson is based on the hand-drawn charts described in Notes for Thomas Boone Stephenson.

Children of David Stephenson and Mollie Maddrey are:

- 109      i. Lillie Louise Stephenson<sup>9</sup> (Edwards), born 1867. She married Robert Edwards.
- 110      ii. Martha Viola Stephenson, born 1869; died 1870.
- 111      iii. Edgar T. Stephenson, born 1870; died 1878.
- 112      iv. Mollie Dixie Stephenson, born 1871; died 1872.

Children of David Stephenson and Lucy Gay are:

- 113      i. Robert David<sup>9</sup> Stephenson, born October 07, 1876; died August 15, 1960.
- 114      ii. Cecil Eugene Stephenson, born November 13, 1877.
- + 115      iii. William Harry Stephenson, born July 24, 1879.
- 116      iv. Lewis Thomas Stephenson, born July 15, 1881; died July 26, 1881.
- 117      v. Jesse Paul Stephenson, born July 25, 1882.
- 118      vi. Mary Eliza Stephenson (Britt), born April 02, 1884.
- 119      vii. Reuben Valladay Stephenson, born 1886.
- 120      viii. Clara Belle Stephenson (Johnson).
- 121      ix. Hugh Pete Stephenson, born July 12, 1889.
- 122      x. Benjamin Newsome Stephenson, born January 21, 1891; died December 12, 1949.