Descendants of James(95) OLDHAM

Generation 1

1. **JAMES(95)1 OLDHAM** was born between 1742-1750\(^1\). He died on 15 May 1827 in Fayette County, Indiana, USA\(^1, 2, 3, 4\). He married **LEAH STEPHENS** on 02 Jan 1774 in Shelburne Parish, Loudoun County, Virginia, USA\(^5\), daughter of William STEPHENS and Mary SAMPSON. She was born about 1752 in North Carolina or Virginia. She died in 1827 in Fayette County, Indiana, USA\(^1\).

Timeline

1767 Loudoun County, Overseer for John Smarr
1768 Loudoun County, Overseer for John Smarr
1769 Loudoun County, Tithable with George Oldham
1773 Loudoun County, Overseer for Wm. Berkley
1774 Loudoun County, Overseer for Wm. Berkley
1775 Loudoun County, Shelburne Parish
1776 Aug, Frederick County, Lord Fairfax Grant
1776 Aug 5\(^{\text{th}}\) VA Regt Payroll Muster
1776 Dec 5\(^{\text{th}}\) VA Regt Payroll Muster - James & Richard Stephens Deceased
1777 May 5\(^{\text{th}}\) VA Regt Payroll Muster
1778 Henry County, Virginia Tax List
1780 Henry County, VA Survey on Home Creek next to Wm. Stephens
1781 Henry County, VA Tithable
1788 Territory South of French Road & Holston Rivers petition
1789 Sevier County, TN Petition French Broad & Holston
1799 Aug, Sevier County, TN Petition for Inhabitants South of French Broad
1807 Apr 4, Sevier County, Survey East Fork of Little Pigeon
1808 Sevier County TN; Church member Forks of Little Pigeon with Stephen
1809 Feb 28, Sevier County, Down payment adjoining John Oldham
1809 Sep 28; 225 Sevier County, granted 225 acres also granted John & Stephen
1810 Jennings Twp., Fayette County, Indiana
1813 Sevier County, Petition for French Broad
1813 Oct, Sevier County, Sons John & Stephen obtained Indiana land.
1814 Fayette County, IN Received in membership New Bethel Baptist Church
1815 Jan, Union County, IN obtained land in Indiana
1815 Oct 15; Fayette County, IN Ltr of Recommendation New Bethel
1827 Rush County, IN patent Twp. 15N, R002E Sec 31
1827 Jun, will probated Fayette County, IN, George Exec.

For over twenty years, researchers have used the research of C. V. Jackson, Lt., Retired and Helen Quinn of Springfield, Ohio, which showed they may have found the parents of James Oldham, who married Leah Stephens, the progenitor or the Fayette County, Indiana Oldham Family. Both Lt. Jackson and Helen felt James was a son of Richard and Elizabeth Bayse Oldham, who settled in
Caswell County, North Carolina in the late 1700s.

C. V. Jackson's research notes of 1972 developed a timeline for James Oldham of Loudoun County, Virginia, Sevier County, Tennessee and Fayette County, Indiana. I feel Lt. Jackson was actually looking at records that involved two different men named James Oldham. His time line is as follows:

**Oldham Creek, Tennessee probably named after James8 (just east of Pigeon Forge)**

1767, July; in Fauquier County, Virginia  
1768, August; defendant in law suit Fauquier County, Virginia  
1771, Oct; defendant in Fauquier County, Virginia  
1773, Nov Court, Fauquier Co, Virginia Minute Book 1773-1780 Thomas Maddus, Plaintiff against James Oldham, Defendant. and James Oldham Plaintiff against Charles Smith Defendant. Defendants won in each case - I couldn't read the charges.  
1776, August 20, lease from Lord Fairfax with wife Leah and son Stephen1, witness Sampson Stephens - 100 acres in Loudon County on banks of Shenandoah  
1778, Dec 22; 250 acres on Stoney Creek, joining land entered by John Pepper and Thomas Spencer, including improvements in North Carolina  
1780-1786 tax lists for St. David's District Caswell County, North Carolina  
1784 250 acres on Stoney Creek, Caswell County, North Carolina 1786 census, 1 w male 21-60, 7 other wh males 2 females 1787, Nov 29; sold 250 acres on Stoney Creek  
1790 census Pendleton District, South Carolina  
1799, Aug 22; signed petition for inhabitants, south of French Broad in Tenn 1813 signed similar petition from French Broad, sons Stephen1 and George11 also signed.  
1807 April 4; land surveyed on little East Ford of Little Pigeon River in Sevier County, Tennessee  
1808 member of church comm with son Stephen, Forks of Pigeon Baptist Church  
1809, Feb 28; made down payment of $22.58 1/2 for 225 3/4 acres on the Little East Fork of Little Pigeon River. Described as joining the land of his son John Oldham, Hugh Dugan and Henry Bohanon. 1809, Sept 28; James8 granted 225 acres by Tennessee Gov, sons John16 and Stephen1 also granted land in Sevier County, Tennessee  
1813 Oct 13; son Stephen1 granted land in Fayette County, Indiana  
1815, Jan 16; James8 granted land in Union County, Indiana, son John16 in Fayette County, Indiana  
1814, 1st Saturday, James O., Jr was received in membership at New Bethel Baptist Church Fayette County, Indiana  
1815, Oct; the New Bethel Church granted James Oldham a letter of recommendation. (Note from H.Q.: I included these two bits of information from my notes to show you that I believe it was James12 who purchased land in Union County, Indiana and then returned the next year perhaps to Tennessee)When James8 died in Fayette County, Indiana, people in Tennessee still owed him money. New Bethel is almost on the Union Co. line. Maybe James8Sr., came to Indiana and left.  
1827, Jun 14; will probated in Fayette County, Indiana, George11 made executor and after George11death in 1828, William 21 made executor.

Lt. Jackson traveled over 10,000 miles researching the Oldham families in Virginia and provided a good backbone for future researchers. Lt. Jackson and Mrs. Quinn used a numbering system to denote which Oldham he was speaking of in his research. The James of Loudoun County, Virginia born about 1742-1750 is shown in their work as James8. In the early 1990s it began to become apparent that the James of Loudoun County, Virginia and the James in Caswell County, North Carolina might not be the same person. At this point I changed Lt. Jackson's numbering in my records to James95 of Loudoun County, Virginia and James95a of Caswell County, North Carolina, in order to keep the research on these two individuals separate.

Lt. Jackson spent the last years of his life poring over microfiche and books, trying to utilize his
local Family History Center to its fullest. He shared freely what information he was able to find and never claimed his work was either perfect or correct. His daughter continues to generously provide copies of her father's research to all who request them.

Research by Mrs. Allie Oldham contends the James of Loudoun County, Virginia is not the son of Richard, but a different Oldham line. She states: “It took me 15 years to finally prove that Lt. C. V. Jackson was wrong in that his James was in Caswell County, North Carolina in 96 and Pendleton District, South Carolina. And Richard Oldham who married Elizabeth Bayse is the son of Richard Oldham and not the son of John and Abigail. Jesse and James Oldham probably went together to Caswell County, North Carolina. Later the father and other family members moved to Caswell County, North Carolina. Jesse went to Kentucky. The others went to South Carolina and lived until the 1790’s. Major George Oldham stayed in South Carolina and all the others moved to Kentucky. People have confused your James Oldham with my husband’s James Oldham. It took me 15 years to prove that your James is not the son of Richard and Elizabeth Bayse Oldham. And people have used my James’ military duty to enter the DAR on your James. My James did leave a will in Hopkins County, Kentucky”. Mrs. Allie Oldham stated to Helen Quinn that her group of Oldham’s used a naming system based on “Cousins”, but was not willing to divulge the details of how that system worked.

At the time of this correspondence, Georgia Oldham was the only DAR member filing for membership under James Oldham (of Sevier County, Tennessee). I have copies of her research in file. In 2009 a second researcher was approved for membership in DAR based on James(9s) Revolutionary War service. Mrs. Betty Randall kindly provided copies of this application packet and it is also in my file. The only Revolutionary War Pension file found for a James Oldham was for service by a James born in Maryland and serving from Pennsylvania.

To date, no definite documentation has been found, which would allow any researcher to state with authority whether Richard and Elizabeth Bayse Oldham had a son named James, much less which James Oldham it would be. We know there was a James Oldham in Fauquier County, Virginia and a James Oldham in Orange/Caswell County, North Carolina. We also know a James Oldham from the Hillsborough District of Caswell County, North Carolina served or provided goods and/or services during the Revolutionary War. Moses Oldham, thought to be a son of Richard and Elizabeth Bayse Oldham, brother of Jesse and James of Caswell County, also filed for reimbursement from the government for a wagon used during the Revolutionary War, as evidenced by an affidavit filed by his daughter Sallie Dougherty for a portion of the funds. No pension file has been found for service by James(95a) Oldham of Caswell County, North Carolina.

Several researchers feel the James Oldham who died in Fayette County, Indiana is the same James Oldham who migrated to South Carolina with the Caswell County, North Carolina Oldham families. However, I feel the James found in Pendleton District was a member of the Caswell County family of Richard Oldham or another early family and died in Hopkins County, Kentucky about 1829.

Subsequent research has failed to prove a relationship between James Oldham of Loudoun County, Virginia and Richard Oldham of Caswell County, North Carolina. Richard of Caswell County is thought to have been born about 1705-1711 in what was then Northumberland County, Virginia and was also thought to be the husband of Elizabeth Bayse, daughter of Edmond Bayse, Jr. (d.1746 Northumberland County, Virginia, testate). Elizabeth was named in her father’s will as Elizabeth, wife of Richard Oldham. Northumberland County, Virginia Record Book 1743-1749, pages 123 and 124, a transcription of the will is found in the appendix of this document. Although named as the wife of Richard Oldham, there is not enough information to determine which Richard Oldham, of that time period, Elizabeth married. The name Richard is not used in the Fayette County, Indiana Oldham family.

To date, no will for Richard or Elizabeth Bayse Oldham has been found in either Virginia or North
Carolina, making it difficult to prove the children of this family. However, based on land records for Caswell County, North Carolina, it would appear the James Oldham of Orange and Caswell County, believed by Lt. Jackson and Mrs. Quinn to be the same James found in Loudoun County, Virginia, is actually a different James Oldham. James of Caswell County, North Carolina received a land grant in Orange County, North Carolina about 1768. (William D. Bennett, Orange County Records, Volume I - Granville Proprietary Land Office: Abstracts of Loose Papers [Raleigh, NC: Privately published, 1987] [p. 52 of cited work] Oldham, James Warrant 1 Feb 1763 to William Churton to survey 700 acres on Piney Br., Haw R., includes Thos. Church's improvements.Surveyed 29 Apr 1763, [p. 54 of cited work] Oldham, James Survey 29 Apr 1763

180 acres on north side Haw R., joins Robt. Wells; Robt. Wells, Jessey Oldham: SCC. 2 copies

Note: SCC = sworn chain carrier. It is believed that James Oldham and Jesse Oldham are brothers. Later Jesse is found in Caswell Co. NC records, which county was formed 1777 from Orange Co.)

At this time James of Loudoun County, Virginia makes his first appearances on the Tithable lists in Virginia

Since it appears we are dealing with two different James Oldham families, I turned back to Loudoun County, Virginia records to try to determine the correct parentage for James of Loudoun County, Virginia.

According to "Marriages of Loudoun County, 1757-1853" by Mary Alice Wertz: "Loudoun County was formed from Fairfax County, which was primarily Truro Parish, in 1757. In October 1748, Truro was divided at Difficult Run and the upper part became Cameron Parish. When Loudoun was created, its boundaries were essentially those of Cameron Parish; on the north it was bounded by the Potomac River; on the south by Prince William County (which later became Fauquier); on the east by Difficult Run; and on the west by the Blue Ridge Mountains. In 1770, Shelburne Parish was created from the western part of Cameron and included, generally, the land west of Goose Creek running to the Blue Ridge."

Loudoun County is part of the five million acre North Neck Virginia Proprietary granted to seven noblemen in 1649 by King Charles II of England. Later known as the Fairfax Proprietary, the grant includes the land between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. Between 1635 and 1730, Westmoreland, Stafford and Prince William Counties were formed within the Proprietary and in 1742 the remaining land was designated as Fairfax County. The Virginia House of Burgesses divided Fairfax County in 1757 and the western portion was named Loudoun for John.
Campbell, 4th Earl of Loudon, a Scottish nobleman who served as Commander in Chief for all British forces in North American and the titular Governor of Virginia from 1756 to 1768.

Settlement of Loudoun County began about 1720 by many Quakers, Germans, Irish and Scots-Irish settling west of the Catoctin mountains. The Quakers formed the settlements of Waterford, Goose Creek (now Lincoln), Harmony (now Hamilton) and Union (now Unison). About 1725-1730, while it was still owned by Lord Fairfax, settlers came from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and eastern Virginia, and began establishing large tobacco plantations. Between 1745-1760, Germans from Pennsylvania and Maryland formed a settlement at Lovettsville. After Braddock’s Defeat by the French at Fort Duquesne in 1755, refugees from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia began settling the western part of Loudoun County, south of Short Hill. Catoctin Church became the center of their settlement.

James Oldham married Leah Stephens on 01 January 1774 in Shelburne Parish, Loudoun County, Virginia. The marriage was performed by Reverend David Griffith. Researcher Deborah Anderson located the marriage record in Reverend Griffith’s personal account book, in which he recorded his business transactions; salary paid to him (usually in pounds of tobacco) and the fees he received for performing marriages and funerals.

Lt. Jackson found a lease from Lord Fairfax for property in Frederick County, Virginia, dated 20 August 1776,(Deed Books of Frederick County, Virginia, Deed Book 17, p 193-194) which names
James and Leah Oldham of Loudoun County, their son, Stephen and “the longest liver of them all”. This lease was signed by Sampson Stephens, which would indicate a relationship to Leah Stephens Oldham. This tract of 100 acres in Western Loudoun County was apparently not to James Oldham’s liking, as there are no records of James and Leah in western Loudon, Frederick or Shenandoah County, Virginia, with the exception of a single sentence noted in Annals of Clarke County, Virginia, Stuart E. Brown, 9) as early settlers on the western slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

A copy of this Lord Fairfax lease is contained in the appendix of this document.

A review of the Lord Fairfax Grants shows the following:

1766 — William Oldham
1768 — Aughney, Dabney and wife Ann Oldham Aughney, stepson William Oldham, Lot 53 Wappacomo, south branch of the Potomac
August 29, 1776—Boneham, Elijah of Frederick County, 100 acres in Frederick County. This could have been the Bohanon family. There are Bohanon’s in Henry County, Virginia and Sevier County, Tennessee near James Oldham.
August 29, 1776—Oldham, James of Loudoun County, 100 acres in Loudoun County
July 7, 1777—Conner, Daniel of Frederick County, 100 acres in Frederick County. Daniel Conner is later found in Sevier County, Tennessee.

Lt. Jackson and Mrs. Quinn felt Sampson Stephens was the father of Leah Stephens. Later research shows James Oldham and Sampson Stephens are most likely contemporaries, depending on their actual birth dates. It appears that James Oldham was born between 1742 and 1750 and Sampson Stephens appears to have been born about 1736. Leah Stephens’ birth appears to be about 1752. Based on these age estimates, Sampson appears to be a brother of Leah, rather than her father.

According to Stephens/Stevens family researcher, Aaron Stephens, Sampson was the grandson of Robert Stephens of Loudoun County, Virginia, his father being William Stephens. He states there are many records of Sampson and Leah in Loudoun County, Virginia. A separate section is included about the Stephens family history.

1766 Loudoun County records indicate a William Oldham received a Grant from Lord Fairfax and a Lord Fairfax lease was recorded on 15 Sep 1768 in the name of Darby Aughney, Anne Aughney (widow of John Oldham) and William Oldham (thought to be John and Ann Oldham’s son), for 400 acres on the South Branch of the Potomac. Survey #53 is recorded for Darby Aughney. Ann Aughney William Oldham and W. F. J. Taylor (Surveys on the Wappacomo - South branch of Potomac) Survey #55 is for William Ross and heirs, Lawrence Ross, James and David Parsons, and Osborne Spriggs.

Ann Conway Oldham Aughney is believed to be the widow of John Oldham born 17 October 1708 in Northumberland County, Virginia (Northumberland Co Order & Record Book, pg 134), died before 12 March 1765 in Hampshire County, Virginia. The records of Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia) show “Darby Aughney and Ann, his wife, widow of John Oldham” posting a bond as Administrators of the Estate of said John Oldham, dated 12 March 1765.
Since we have a William, the family of John and a James Oldham receiving Lord Fairfax leases in this area, there may be a connection between the three families.

During the 1990s Gerrold and Helen Quinn traveled to Frederick County, Virginia and located the land granted to James and Leah Oldham. Helen took a photo of her husband standing on that land. She said she could understand why James and Leah decided to move on, due to the difficult terrain involved. Mrs. Quinn felt that the James Oldham family may have never actually lived on the land. Unfortunately Mrs. Quinn did not communicate the actual location of the grant lands before her untimely death.

I located records pertaining to James and George Oldham, John Smarr and Richard and Sampson Stephens in the Tax Rolls of Loudoun County between 1758 and 1775, George Oldham appears to have remained in Loudoun County until at least 1781. James Oldham, John Smarr and Richard Stephens are not on the tax rolls after 1775.

The following is shown in the records of Loudoun County, Virginia:

From Marty Hiatt & Craig Roberts Scott, LOUDOUN COUNTY VIRGINIA TITHABLES 1758-1786, VOLUME 1 [1749], 1758-1769 with index [Athens, GA: Iberian Publishing Co., 1995] In reviewing the available original tax lists, I found:

1749
Oldham, Jas 1 [p. 13]

This could be the James who received a Grant of 700 Acres in Orange County, North Carolina in 1768 or the James b. 13 November 1722, Richmond County, Virginia, married to Tabitha Haydon. They had a son William who born 13 May 1745 who married Susan Sydnor and appears to have obtained land in Loudoun County, 7/8 June 1763. William Oldham acted as a witness to a land transaction involving Fortunatus Sydnor in Loudoun County, Virginia shortly before his marriage to Susanna Sydnor in 1765 in Northumberland County, Virginia.

James and Tabitha Hayden Oldham also had a son James Hayden Oldham, born about 1742, in William’s will probated in 1754 in Richmond County, Virginia, he names his children, William, Tabitha and son “James Oldham otherwise called James Heydon”.

Gerrold Quinn on Lord Fairfax Grant Land
When Tabitha Heydon Oldham’s father wrote his will in 1765, there is no mention of James Oldham or his son James Heydon, which would lead me to believe they both may have died prior to 1765. I have not been able to locate further records on either of them. We know James Oldham of Loudon County doesn’t appear on the Tithable Lists until abt 1767 (1766 list missing)

The tax/Tithable lists normally only show males residents over the age of 16. The infirm and elderly were exempt from taxes. A review of the Tax Lists for Loudoun County reveals the following information:


1761 taken by Richard Coleman, Loudoun County At Capt. Saml. Oldham’s Qr., Thomas Williams Overseer, N. Hassard, Philip. Teme, Nan, Juda - 6 Richard Stevens, Rober. Stephens, N. George - 3 (only one entry separates Capt. Samuel) Other names in same portion of list - Richard Valandingham, Joseph Lyles,Manasseh Lyles, John Conley, Edwd. Coners, Benj. Bright, John Heryford

1762 - added by order of the Loudoun County Court Capt. Samuel Oldham Thomas Williams overseer, N. Hazzard, Philip, Tim, Nan, Judith Other names on this portion of list - Thomas Aubrey, Thomas Pritchard, Col. Henry Lee, Bailey Washington, Geo Headen, Geo Headen Jr, John Headon, Thomas Connele, George Aubrey & Edward Taylor, Capt. Wilobuy Newton, Peter Mullins overseer,

1765 - John Mcllhaneys list Benjamin Clark (Clack), Spencer Clark (Clack), Nehemiah Bonham, Nehemiah Bonham Jr, Elijah Bonham (Bonham’s purchased land adjoining James Oldham in Sevier, Tennessee)

1765 Levin Powell’s List of Tithables Robert Stephens, for Negro Hagar - 1 Other names on this portion of the list: William Fitzhugh, John Harris, Thomas and Neudigate Owsley, Moses Preston, Gilbert Simpson, John Wood, Edward, William, Henry & George Taylor, John Vilett

1765 List of Tithables Smarr, John; Oldham, George overseer, negroes, Tom & Rose - 4 Other names on this portion of the list: Daneld French, John French, Thomas Gorham, William Harris, Wm. Harris, Thomas Hill, John Keen, Jacob Reed,

1767 Capt. Wm. Douglass Tithables #7: George Oldham - 1 Robert Stephens (Levy Free); negroes Hagar & Win - 2
William Stephens, Sampson Stephens - 2
John Smarr; James Oldham; William Saunders, Negroes Tom & Rose - 5 (this is the same John Smarr that George Oldham was with, in 1765 list. These names all appear on the same page with only one name separating William Stephens and John Smarr
Other names on this portion of the list: John Potts, Charles Conner, William Cocke, Ambrose Fox (involved in land deals with Samuel Oldham) Daniel French, John French, Peter Fox, Anthony Fox, Adam Fox, Thomas Goreham, Bartholomew Connelly, John Harris, George Herriford, Charles Dodson, John McMillion, Ralph Martin, Thomas Owsley, Wm. Owsley, John Clark, Moses Preston, Jacob Reid, Nathl. Weedon, Joshua Taylor, Richard Hill, William Taylor, Edward Taylor, John Vilet,

1768 Leven Powell list:
John Robinson; Spencer Clark(Clark) -2
John Smarr; James Oldham, John Ruder; negroes Tom & Rose - 5
Robert Stephens (levy free); Sampson Stephens, negroes, Winny & Hagar - 3 (next door to John Smarr)
William Stephens - 1
George Oldham; Thomas Richardson - 2 (25 entries down)

1769 List of Tithables
George Oldham; Jas. Oldham -2 (would seem they just might be related)

1770 list of Tithables
Robert Stephens (Levy Free), negroes Harry & Hagar - 2; 10 scalps
William Stephens - 1; 5 scalps (next door)
John Smarr; Jas. Oldham; Negroes Tom & Rosie - 4; 20 scalps
Foushee Tebbs's vizt. George Oldham Overseer; negros 6 named -7; 35 scalps Richard Stephens, Richd. Stephens, John Jones, negro George -4; 20 scalps

1771 List of Tithables taken in Shelburne Parish (scalps)
George Oldham, -1; 5 scalps

1772 List of Tithables
Sampson Stephens - 1
Other names James Preston, Dennis Stephens, Thomas Goreham, Gilbert Simpson, William Tylor Sr & Sr, Samuel Taylor, Samuel Bishop, Samuel Bonham, Aaron Bonham, John Martin, Asahal Martin, Jas Oldridge, Jasper Ball,

1773 Lewis' list of Tithables for Shelburne Parish
William Berkley's tithes:
James Oldham overseer, Negro Hagor -2 (It should be noted that Wm. Berkley (b. abt 1739 Fauquier Co VA d.1818 Scott Co. KY) was married to Leah Stephens' aunt, Sarah Stephens daughter of Robert and Ann Dent Stephens. William and Sarah were married about 1760.)

William Stephens - 1 (next on list after Berkley's tithes)
Other names on this portion of the list: Nathan Potts, Edward Burton, John Bishop, Samuel Potts,Jacob Reed, John and Thomas Vilett, Daniel French, Andrew and Thomas Bayly,

1773 Samuel Love's list of Tithables
George Oldham; Joseph Gold -2
other names on this portion of the list; Bailey Washington of Stafford, Ann Gorham, George Hariss (now overseer for Foushee Tebbs) Gabriel Fox, Joshua Harriss, Daniel Conner, Richard Headen, Elisha Headen, Samuel Headen, George Deaden, Jr.,

1774 List of Tithables:
George Oldham; Joseph Gold -2

1774 List of Tithables taken for Shelborn Parish
James Oldham; lives with Wm. Barkley -1 (Uncle in law of Leah Stephens)
Sampson Stephens -1 (about 15 entries down from James)

1775 list of Tithables for Shelburne Parish taken by Thomas Lewis
James Oldham - 1
Sampson Stephens - 1 (about 20 entries down from James)

1775 List of Tithables
George Oldham, Joseph Gold -2

1776 List of Tithables Chas Eskridge List
George Oldham & negro Obey - 2

1777 List of Tithables in Cameron Parish
Martin Ollum -1
John Smarr; Robert Smarr - 7

1776 / 1777 A list of Tithables and Wheel carriages in Cameron Parish taken by Saml. Love for the year 1776 (1777 written on top of 1776) (This list is in the group of tithables lists for 1779 on pages 887-895)
George Oldham; Joseph Gold -2

1779 List of Tithables taken by Har; Lane
Geo. Oldham, Negro Oba -2

1780 List of Tithables in Cameron Parish taken by Saml. Love Jr
George Oldham, negro Obediah -2

1781 List of Tithables taken by John Orr
Geo: Oldham, negro Obed -2

1782a Second Battalion
Oldham, George & negro Obed

1783b Second Battalion
Oldham, George

1788a Third Battalion
Oldham, George

1792a Second Battalion
Oldham, George

1793c First Battalion
Oldham, William
1794b Second Battalion
Oldham, George residing with John Turly (of Sampson) and Benjamin Manly

1795b Second Battalion
Oldham George

1796b Cameron Parish (Second Battalion)
Oldham, George

1797b Cameron Parish (Second Battalion)
Oldham, George
Oldham, John

According to the Tithable Lists, James Oldham was the overseer for Wm. Barkley/Berkley in 1773. William Berkley was married to Sarah Stephens, daughter of Robert Stephens of Loudoun County, Virginia. On 2 January 1774, James and Leah were married in Shelburne Parish, Loudoun County, Virginia. The marriage was performed by Rev. David Griffith. The marriage entry is found in Reverend Griffith's personal account book, in which he had recorded his business transactions, salary paid to him (usually in pounds of tobacco), and the fees he received for performing marriages and funerals. Perhaps James and Leah's relationship began while James was working for William Berkley."

T. K. Carnmell (1908; 1963), in his publication Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants, page 232, notes;
"Be it remembered that at the house of Edward Beeson the 19th day of May, 1772, a Commission of the Peace and a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, from his excellency Lord Dunmore, dated the 17th day of April in the year aforesaid, directed to Ralph Wormley, Jacob Hite, Van Swearingen, Thos. Rutherford, Adam Stephen, John Neville, Thos. Swearingen, Samuel Washington, James Nourse, Wm. Little, Robert Stephen, John Briscoe, Hugh Lyle, James Strode, Wm. Morgan, Robt. Stogdon, James Seaton, Robert Carter, Willis and Thos. Robinson." The Justices were duly sworn, and proceeded with the duties of their first term. William Drew was the first clerk, Adam Stephen, sheriff, Saml Oldham Depty., Alexander White, Depty, Kings Atty; James Keith (Clerk of Frederick Co.) John Magill, Geo. Brent, Geo. Johnston, Phillip Pendleton and Alexander White, attorneys, were admitted to practice."

It is interesting to note that Capt. Samuel Oldham was appointed as a deputy Sherriff, serving with Adam Stephen, John Neville (who may be the same John Neville associated with other early Virginia Oldham families), Robert Stephens and Jacob Hite. Please note this was signed by the Clerk of Frederick County, Virginia.

John Smarr, (1712 - December 1794) appears to be the John Smarr found in Loudoun County, Virginia during the time James and George Oldham were living there, as both are listed as Overseer for John Smarr on the Tithables lists. John Smarr married Sarah Pritchard born about 1762. Sarah was the daughter of Thomas and Rachel Davis Prichard of Loudoun County, Virginia. John Smarr, son of Andrew and Elise Smaw, was married at least once before he married Sarah Pritchard. He married (1) Sarah Pearl, daughter of William Pearl of Fauquier County, Virginia. She was still living May 24, 1785 when her father made his will. He married second Sarah Pritchard before 1789, daughter of Thomas Pritchard and Rachel Davis. The Pritchard/Pritchard descendants came to Indiana during the same time period as the James and Leah Oldham family.

In order to more closely determine the area of Loudoun County, Virginia James and Leah Stephens Oldham lived in, I researched the Loudoun County records in regard to John Smarr. On September 2, 1769, one-half acre of land was deeded by William West to Benjamin Hutchison, John Smarr, John Shippey and William Berkley, Trustees of the Little River Baptist Church in Loudoun County. The first church was a one-room log building that already stood on the site and
was also used as school. This lot was located about 1-1/2 miles northwest of the present town of Aldie, Virginia. The original lot contained a one room log building which had been used as a school house. The deed allowed the building could be used "as a public meeting house for the Worship of Almighty God and the Baptist profession." The original purchase price was one shilling ($0.12) in current money. A second church was erected on a permanent site on Braddock Road, during October 1775. This information provides clues to the location of James and George Oldham while they were overseers for John Smarr. The Smarr plantation would have been near present day Aldie, Virginia.

From Morgan Edwards’ 1772 Virginia Notebook:

LITTLE-RIVER (Regular)

So called from a branch of Goose-creek (and that empties into the Potowmack) near to which the meeting house is, in Cameron parish, Lowden county, 212 miles nwb from Williamsburg and 230 ssw from Philadelphia. It consists of 5 branches; one near Little-river where is a house 25 feet by 20, built in 1767 on land given by Wm West; another at Goose-creek; another at Shenalore; Bull-run another; another at Monacacy in Maryland in each of which places is a meeting house. The families about whereof 362 persons are baptized and in communion which is celebrated once a quarter in each branch viz. 5. Ruling elders, laying on of hands, and devoting children admitted. ...


The village of Aldie is located on Ashby’s Gap Turnpike. Ashby’s Gap is a wind gap in the Blue Ridge Mountain on the border of Clarke County, Loudoun County and Fauquier County in Virginia. The gap is traversed by U.S. Route 50. The Appalachian trail also passes across the gap. The gap serves as the western demarcation point for the border between Fauquier and Loudoun, originally marked by a "double-bodied poplar tree standing in or near the middle of the thoroughfare of Ashby’s Gap on the top of the Blue Ridge."

![Figure](image.png)

Originally known as the "Upper Thoroughfare of the Blue Ridge", the area was later named "Ashby’s Bent" when Thomas Ashby received lands along Goose Creek, and settled Paris, Virginia at the eastern entrance to the gap. Later it came to be called Ashby’s Gap. While visiting the library in Barren County, Kentucky, I came across a copy of the Shenandoah Day Store ledger from 1768. It lists a Moses Oldham, driving for Capt. John Ashby and contains many familiar names such as James Wood, Daniel Morgan, Jeremiah Woods, Taliaferro, William Wood, Grubb, George Routt, and Mrs. Moses Oldham.

If James and George Oldham, as well as Robert, Richard, William and Sampson Stephens were all living in close proximity to the John Smarr family, it would appear they would be in the section of
Loudoun County included in this map. Since Captain Samuel Oldham also appears nearby on the Tithable Lists, we must also keep him in consideration as part of the same Oldham family. Although the map is from 1839, the general features will still assist in locating the proper area of Loudoun County for our Oldham family.

Given the alignment and history of Loudoun and Fauquier Counties, it is possible James(95) came from Pennsylvania, Maryland or Fauquier County, Virginia. There were several Oldham families in Fauquier County during this time period. Since James(95) and George Oldham seem to be closely aligned with the Stephens families of Loudoun County, it’s very possible this Oldham family was in the Frederick County, Virginia area near Robert Stephen’s family prior to arriving in Loudoun County.
John Smarr died between Jun 9 1794, when he signed his will, and Jun 8, 1795, when the will was recorded at Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia. The spelling of the name SMAW was changed to Smarr in Fairfax and Loudoun Counties by court clerks; all family court records are signed only with their mark. This portion of the Smarr family later moved to North Carolina.

A review of the Loudoun County Deed books shows several Oldham deeds. No wills have been found for anyone named Oldham in Loudoun County.

The following information is shown in the land records of Loudoun County, Virginia. The Samuel Oldham mentioned in these transactions is Colonel Samuel Oldham who married Elizabeth Stork Newton and purportedly had no children.

7th/8th Jun 1763 Deed Book C (part II) pg 639-643; William Oldham, William Sydnor, Fortunatus Sydnor, James Ball witness indenture for land on the south side of Goose Creek. (This appears to be the William Oldham who married Susan Sydnor, sister of Fortunatus Sydnor)

5 Nov 1763 Deed Book D pg 101; Know all men...I Samuel Oldham of Westmoreland County have sold .....three negro slaves.....witness Sampson Turley at a court held 15 Feb 1764 sale proved ordered recorded.

12 Oct 1768; Mary (her X mark) Ollen bill of sale between Joseph Collins and Colo. James Hamilton.

9th/10th Oct 1769 Deed Book G pg 188-191; Indenture between Amos Fox and Gabriel Fox for land purchased by Amos Fox of Samuel Oldham and Martha his wife by deed bearing date 18 Aug 1764.....

13 Jan 1773 Deed Book I pg 239-242 William Auton signed as witness on indenture between James Abbett and John Thornton
1 May 1774 Deeds Book K, pg 213-215 Indenture between Gabriel Fox and Ann his wife and Amos Fox for land which Amos Fox had purchased from Samuel Oldham and his wife Martha bearing date 18 Aug 1764, which said Oldham purchased from Thomas Johnston and Elizabeth his wife of county of Caroline by deed bearing date 28 Jun 1749, beginning at white oak for a corner by Difficult Run......part of the same in Parish of Cameron and the other part in Parish of Truro in County of Fairfax.

10 Nov 1774 Deed Book K pg 374-378 Indenture between Amos Fox and Gabriel Fox for land which Amos Fox had purchased from Samuel Oldham and his wife Martha bearing date 18 Aug 1764, which said Oldham purchased from Thomas Johnston and Elizabeth his wife of county of Caroline by deed bearing date 28 Jun 1749. . . beginning at white oak for a corner by Difficult Run......part of the same in Parish of Cameron and the other part in Parish of Truro in County of Fairfax.

13 Feb 1777 Deed Book L pg 328-329 Indenture between Amos Fox and Ann his wife and William Stone of Fairfax Virginia for the sum of five shillings current money of Virginia land ......which Amos Fox purchased from Capt. Samuel Oldham

14 Oct 1782 Deed Book N pg 378-380 Indenture between Nimrod Morris of Cameron Parish Loudoun Co and Ambrose Fox of same Parish and County...witnessed by George Oldham

10 Mar 1787 1788 Deeds Power of attorney from Samuel Oldham of King George County, Virginia to Thomas Lewis

13 Mar 1787 1792-1793 Deeds, pg 78-82 Indenture between William Stone and Amos Fox for land Fox had purchased from Samuel Oldham; witnessed by Thomas Oden

1 Jun 1789 1789-1790 Deeds, pg 418-421 Indenture mentions Widow Ollum's fence (This could be Susan Sydnor Oldham, William Oldham died 1779, reportedly in Northumberland County, Virginia)

10 Sep 1792 1792-1793 Deeds, pg 74-76 Amos Fox sells land to Richard Bland Lee that he purchased from Samuel Oldham.

14 Oct 1793 Deeds 1795-1796 pg 355-358 John (his x mark) Oldham signs as witness on indenture between Alderson Weekes, Isaac Gochner of Frederick Co and Thomas Owsley for land at Goose Creek.

So now we have several Oldhams in the Shenandoah/Loudoun area - Samuel, William, James, George and Moses. Unfortunately, these were very popular names among the Oldham families in the Northern Neck of Virginia.

To date I have been unable to document the relationship of George Oldham of Loudoun County, Virginia with James who married Leah Stephens Oldham. George appears to have remained in Loudoun County until at least 1797 and may have had a son John, who appears on the Tax Lists in Cameron Parish (Second Battalion) with George in 1797. In 1793 a William Oldham appears on the First Battalion Personal Property Tax list. His relationship is also unknown. James and Leah Oldham named their sons George, John, William, James and Moses. Of course, these seem to be popular names in Northern Virginia during this time period.
The story of the Revolution and the causes which led to that great event span decades of points and counter-points that have filled numerous history books from then until now. If, in the words of James W. Head ...

"...it can be shown that Loudoun County was most forward in resisting the arbitrary aggressions of the British government and that the valor and patriotism she evidenced during the Revolution was equal to that of her sister counties, who had suffered with her under the yoke of British oppression, then the primary object of this sketch will be accomplished. Her blood and treasure were freely dedicated to the cause of liberty and, having once entered the Revolution, she determined to persevere in the struggle until every resource was exhausted. Armed with flint-lock muskets of small bore and with long-barreled rifles which they loaded from the muzzle by the use of the ramrod; equipped with powder horn, charges made of cane for loading, bullet molds and wadding, bravely arrayed in homespun of blue, and belted with cutlass and broadsword by the side, cockade on the hat and courage in the heart, her revolutionary soldiers marched to the music of fife and drum into battle for freedom against the power and might of the mother country."

The original Loudoun County Resolves disappeared sometime in the past 230 years. In 1877, the following article appeared in a Leesburg newspaper under the caption "Loudoun County a Hundred Years Ago":

"Major B. P. Nolan, grandson of Burr Powell, has just put us in possession of a verified copy of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Leesburg, Loudoun County, on the 14th of June, 1774, nearly one hundred and five years ago. It is interesting, not merely for its antiquity but as showing the spirit of independence that animated the breasts of our liberty-loving countrymen two years before the Declaration of American Independence in 1776. The original* document was found among the papers of Col. Leven Powell, at one time member of Congress from this district, who died in 1810. His son, Burr Powell, forwarded a copy to R. H. Lee, Esq., who in 1826 was about to publish a second edition of his 'Memoirs of the Life of R. H. Lee,' of Revolutionary fame. (*Note: All of the Lee papers, with the exception of a few, were destroyed in the great fire at the University of Virginia in 1895 where they had been archived. If the original copy of the Loudoun Resolves was among those papers, it probably perished with them.)

The proceedings of the resolutions are as follows:

"Public Meeting in Loudoun in 1774"

"At a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the County of Loudoun, in the Colony of Virginia, held at the Court-House in Leesburg the 14th of June, 1774, F. Peyton, Esq., in the Chair, to consider the most effectual method to preserve the rights and liberties of North America, and relieve our brethren of Boston, suffering under the most oppressive and tyrannical Act of the
British Parliament, made in the 14th year of his present Majesty's reign, whereby their Harbor is blocked up, their commerce totally obstructed, their property rendered useless-

"Resolved, That we will always cheerfully submit to such prerogatives as his Majesty has a right, by law, to exercise, as Sovereign of the British Dominions, and to no others.

"Resolved, That it is beneath the dignity of freemen to submit to any tax not imposed on them in the usual manner, by representatives of their own choosing.

"Resolved, That the Act of the British Parliament, above mentioned, is utterly repugnant to the fundamental laws of justice, in punishing persons without even the form of a trial; but a despotic exertion of unconstitutional power designedly calculated to enslave a free and loyal people.

"Resolved, That the enforcing the execution of the said Act of Parliament by a military power, must have a necessary tendency to raise a civil war, and that we will, with our lives and fortunes, assist and support our suffering brethren, of Boston, and every part of North America that may fall under the immediate hand of oppression, until a redress of all our grievances shall be procured, and our common liberties established on a permanent foundation.

"Resolved, That the East India Company, by exporting their tea from England to America, whilst subject to a tax imposed thereon by the British Parliament, have evidently designed to fix on the Americans those chains forged for them by a venal ministry, and have thereby rendered themselves odious and detestable throughout all America. It is, therefore, the unanimous opinion of this meeting not to purchase any tea or other East India commodity whatever, imported after the first of this Month.

"Resolved, That we will have no commercial intercourse with Great Britain until the above mentioned act of Parliament shall be totally repealed, and the right of regulating the internal policy of North America by a British Parliament shall be absolutely and positively given up.

"Resolved, That Thompson Mason, Esq. and Francis Peyton, Esq., be appointed to represent the County at a general meeting to be held at Williamsburg on the 1st day of August next, to take the sense of this Colony at large on the subject of the preceding resolves, and that they, together with Leven Powell, William Ellzey, John Thornton, George Johnston, and Samuel Levi, of any three of them, be a committee to correspond with the several committees appointed for this purpose.


**Revolutionary Committees**

The County Committee of Loudoun for 1774 - 1775 was composed of the following members:
Francis Feyton, Leven Powell, Josias Clapham, William Smith, Thomas Lewis, Robert Jamison, Anthony Russell, Hardage Lane, John Thomas, John Lewis, George Johnston, James Lane, Thomas Shore, George Johnston, Jacob Reed (clerk).

The appended findings of this as well as a later committee exemplify the work of these Revolutionary bodies.

"At a meeting of the Committee of Loudoun County, held at Leesburg on Friday, May 26, 1775. --

"The Committee, taking into consideration the conduct of the Governor relative to the powder which was, by his express orders, taken secretly out of the public magazine belonging to this Colony, in the night of the twentieth ult., and carried on board the Magdaline schooner.

"Resolved, nemine contra dicente, That his Lordship, by this and other parts of his conduct which have lately transpired, has not only forfeit the confidence of the good people of this Colony, but that he may be justly esteemed an enemy to America; and that as well his excuse published in his Proclamation of the fourth instant, as his verbal answer to the address presented him on that occasion by the city of Williamsburgh, are unsatisfactory and evasive, and reflect, in our opinion, great dishonour on the General Assembly and inhabitants of this Colony, as from the latter a suspicion may be easily deduced, that the Representatives of the people are not competent judges of the place wherein arms and ammunition, intended for the defense of the Colony, may be safely lodged, and that the inhabitants (unlike other subjects) can not, in prudence, be trusted with the means necessary for their protection from insurrection, or even evasion; so in the former a very heavy charge exhibited against the best men among us, of seducing their fellow-subjects from their duty and allegiance; a charge, we are confident, not founded in reality, and which, we believe, is construed out of the discharge of that duty which every good man is under, to point out to his weaker countrymen, in the day of public trial, the part they should act, and explain, on constitutional principles, the nature of their allegiance the ground of which we fervently pray may never be removed, whose force we desire may never with reason be relaxed, but yet maybe subservient to considerations of superior regard.

"The Committee being informed by some of the officers who commanded the Troops of this County that marched on the above occasion, that the reason of their matching no farther than Fredericksburgh was, their having received repeated requests from the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Esq., to return home, assuring them that the peaceable citizens of Williamsburgh were under no apprehensions of danger, either in their persons or properties; that the public treasury and records were perfectly safe, and that there was no necessity for their proceeding any further; three of the other Delegates appointed to the Continental Congress, the only civil power we know of in this great struggle for liberty, being of the same opinion.

"Resolved, nemine contra dicente. That under such circumstances we approve the conduct of the said Officers and Troops.

"Resolved, nemine contra dicente, That we cordially approve the conduct of our countrymen, Captain Patrick Henry, and the other volunteers of Hanover County, who marched under him, in making reprisals on the King's property for the trespass committed as aforesaid, and that we are determined to hazard all the blessings of this life rather than suffer the smallest injury offered to their persons or estates, on this account, to pass unrewarded with its equal punishment.

"Resolved, nemine contra diante, That it be recommended to the Representatives of this County, as the opinion of this Committee, that they by no means agree to the reprisals, taken as aforesaid, being returned.
"Ordered, That the clerk transmit immediately a copy of the preceding resolves to the Printers of the Virginia and Pennsylvania gazettes, to be published.

"By order of the Committee.
"GEORGE JOHNSTON, Clerk."

Not a few citizens dissented, and on the session held 14 May 1776 the court recorded:

"Richard Morlan being summoned to appear before this Committee, for speaking words inimical to the liberties of America, and tending to discourage a Minute-man from returning to his duty; and also publicly declaring he would not muster, and if fined would oppose the collection of the fine with his gun: The charge being proved against him, and he heard in his defense, the Committee think proper to hold the said Morlan up to the publick as an enemy to their rights and liberties; and have ordered that this resolution be published in the Virginia Gazette.

"CHRISTOPHER GREENUP, Clerk."

However, the county was turned toward the course of Independence, as evidenced by the proceedings of the court when it convened again at the next quarter:

Aug. 12th. 1776 – IN PRIMO ANNO AMERICA LIBERATE

At a meeting of the Justices of Loudoun County at the Courthouse on Monday the 12th day of August 1776.

Present: Josias Clapham, George West, Francis Peyton, Thomas Lewis and Samuel Love, Gent.

The Path agreed upon by the Hon. Convention was presented and read. Whereupon George West and Francis Peyton administered the Oath to Josias Clapham Gt. and he administered the said Oath to the said George West, Francis Peyton, George Lewis and Samuel Love, Gent.

The Declaration of Independence by the Hon. Congress was read at the Court-house door, by the sheriff pursuant to the order of the Governor and Council of Virginia.

Charles Binns was sworn Clerk of this Court, pursuant to an ordinance of Convention. Philip Noland Esq. was sworn Sheriff of this County pursuant to an Ordinance of Convention, and on his motion Ralph Murray and Christopher Parfect were sworn his Deputies.

After transacting the ordinary business before the Court, the Court adjourned till Court In course.

(Signed) Josias Clapham, Clerk

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From the Loudoun County Revolutionary War files of the Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, VA
Also extracts from "The History and Comprehensive Description of Loudoun County, Virginia" by James W. Head published in 1908 by Park View Press, 186 pgs. Copy in the Thomas Balch Library.

One researcher found a record of Revolutionary War Service for James Oldham of Loudoun County, Virginia. The record shows a James Oldham serving in the 4th Virginia Militia under Col Burgess Ball. The DAR application of Mae Starr states James served in the 5th Virginia Regiment, Continental Line from Sep 28 1776 to Oct 28 1776; Nov 28, 1776 to Apr 1, 1777 and Aug 1776 to May 1777 commanded by Lt. Col Josiah Parker. A review of the military records for the 4th Virginia Regt, under Burgess Ball does show the service of a James Oldham,
George Oldham, Richard Stephens and John Smarr. All four of these men are also shown together on the Tax Rolls of Loudoun County, Virginia. Unfortunately, the Regimental records also show the death of a James Oldham and Richard Stephens on 13 December 1776 in a skirmish leading up to the Battle of Trenton. Ms. Starr shows the information was found in the Federal Military Record, Kansas City, Kansas pg 594 and NARA.

Mrs. Carrie Call, in correspondence to Mrs. Helen Quinn noted "James Oldham, the father of Stephen, John and James, Jr. died at the age of 77 years. (My grandmother Elizabeth Oldham, daughter of John Oldham, told me that her grandfather, James Oldham, fought in the Revolutionary War, but I could never find any record of this from the War Department in Washington D.C., so I had no proof of his service.)"

I found records for a James, Conway, Richard, Isaac and George Oldham located in the 5th Virginia Regiment, under different commanders. James and Richard Stephens were normally found together in the muster rolls.

Records show Richard Oldham served under Lt. William Stephens in the 5th Virginia. General William Stephens was the father of Sampson and Leah Stephens. I'm unsure whether Lt. William Stephens and General William Stephens are the same person, as I have not pursued that lineage. I've also not been able to determine if the George Oldham listed in this unit was Richard's brother of a different George Oldham. There was also a George Oldham who served with the Continental Army and is detailed in later research on the Oldham's of Virginia. Also serving from the Maryland, Pennsylvania, Northern Virginia area were Isaac, Edward and James Oldham.
Both James Oldham and Richard Stephens disappear from the Loudoun County, Virginia tax rolls after 1776. I have only found one James Oldham in the early Loudoun County records. This leaves a few obvious possibilities; there was more than one James Oldham associated with Richard Stephens, there was more than one James Oldham in Loudoun County during this time period; there was a James Oldham associated with Richard Stephens that wasn’t counted in the...
Tithables or someone other than James Oldham was killed in the skirmish of 13 December 1776 and was erroneously identified as James Oldham of Loudoun County.

Our James is noted in the Lord Fairfax Lease as being from Loudoun County, but a search of the available early Loudoun County, Virginia land records does not show any land transactions for James Oldham. James later appears with his family in the Henry County, Virginia area with Sampson and John Stephens, brothers of Richard Stephens. But these facts support the fact James did not die during the Revolutionary War.

Only two individuals have filed for Daughters of the American Revolution membership for James who died in Fayette County, Indiana in 1827. Copies of their applications were approved based on erroneous information. Both ladies filed using a claim voucher for James of Caswell County, North Carolina.

![Caswell County, North Carolina Certificate of Service Revolutionary War](image)

Also found in the Revolutionary War records of Loudoun County, Virginia is William Longley, son of Joseph Longley, originally of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. In 1780 William was drafted into the Virginia Troops and served until February 1782. William, Joseph and Joel Longley left Loudoun County and went to Shenandoah County, then Rockingham County, next Washington County, followed by Sevier County, Tennessee and later McMinn and Polk County, Tennessee. While in Sevier County, Tennessee, William’s son Jonathon married Sarah Oldham, in the home of her father, James Oldham.
The children of Richard and Elizabeth Bayse Oldham, with the exception of Moses and George, left Caswell County, North Carolina before the 1790 census and moved to the 96th District, Pendleton County, South Carolina.

In December 1997, Helen Quinn researched at the Raleigh, North Carolina Archives. She was able to locate Sampson Stephens in Rowan County, North Carolina, but not James and Leah. Nor did she find a deed for James and Leah's land purchase in what was to become Sevier County, Tennessee. I checked the State grants and have also come up empty handed. How did James obtain the land on the French Broad and who issued the original deed? We still need to find a document with his signature on it.

William Stephens filed land in Caswell County, North Carolina the same day as one of the Oldham boys.......there are also Stephens in 96th, Pendleton county, South Carolina at the same time as well as in early Kentucky with the Oldhams......I have been unable to determine if they are part of the same Stephens family.

We have turned our research efforts back toward Pittsylvania, Henry and Loudoun Counties in Virginia again, and continue to attempt to verify who the father of this James Oldham is.

In reviewing the Loudoun and Pittsylvania/Henry County, Virginia records, there is another Oldham family living in the Henry County area at the same time as James Oldham.

By 1778 James and Leah appear to have moved their family to Henry/Pittsylvania County, Virginia (located just north of Caswell County, North Carolina). James is found in the tax lists and deeds of Henry County, as are Sampson and William Stephens and a John Oldham, who appears to have married Elizabeth Cox.

A 1780 List of Survey's" in Henry County, Virginia, shows James Oldham listed as having a deed for 236 acres on Home Creek. The next deed is for John Stephens, 233 acres on Home Creek, Henry County, Virginia. Sampson Stephens lives nearby. A review of microfilm of the land patents of 1785 show John Stephens patented his land; however there was no patent for James Oldham's land. James and Leah were in Henry County, Virginia at the same time as John and Elizabeth Cox Oldham. I found a John Oldham and a Thomas Oldham (possibly Ollum?) also listed on Home Creek in the survey. Home Creek is a small creek near the current town of Sandy Levels, Virginia and it would seem if they both lived on the same creek, they most likely are related to each other.

John Oldham found in Henry County, Virginia is believed to have been born about 1738 in Northumberland County, Virginia, died in Henry County, Virginia. His estate was inventoried and appraised 23 October 1801 and the account current filed 29 November 1802. He was married to Elizabeth Cox, daughter of Francis and Mary Cox. Elizabeth Cox Oldham’s will was probated 11 September 1837, the inventory and appraisal were returned to the court 17 November 1837 and the account current was filed 23 November 1839 in Henry County, Virginia.

In 1767 a John Oldham petitioned to build a water grist mill on Landy(Sandy) Creek in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. He was given permission to build on Ivory Island. In the same court records for May Court, 1775, there was a motion of John Oldham with the consent of John Blagg, owner of land on Leatherwood Creek, to build a water grist mill. In the 1780's Sampson Stephens would hold land on this same creek. It should be noted that as early as 1778, both John Blagg and John Oldham were paying taxes in Henry County, Virginia. Henry County was part of Pittsylvania County until 1776-77.

Elizabeth Cox may have been a second wife of John Oldham, based on the marriage bond for
John’s daughter Winifred. When she married in 1813, she was listed as “Not of Age” and Elizabeth Cox Oldham referred to her as “my beloved daughter” in her will, leaving Winifred two parcels of land, one of 60 acres and the other 32 acres, before her “estate was to be sold and equally divided among her children living or dead and their heirs.” In J. L. Crawford’s book, “Whence We Came” he noted that J. Hoyle Mayfield, of Bakersfield, California, wrote in February 1990 that he, among others, had believed that John Oldham had married a Rachel Martin, prior to his marriage to Elizabeth Cox.

Perhaps that is the reason Francis Cox, father of Elizabeth, did not make a deed of gift to her, of the property which John and Elizabeth were living on until 26 October 1801 – three days after the inventory and appraisal of John’s estate. This land was part of Francis Cox’s plantation.

In the Account Current for Elizabeth Cox Oldham, Colonel Joseph Martin was named as a legatee and received $381.15.18. I have found few marriages between the Martin and Oldham families during this time period.

Several of John’s children moved on to Montgomery County, Kentucky and later emigrated to Calloway County, Missouri with other Oldham families. This would seem to lead to a conclusion that John and Elizabeth’s family could be related to Richard and Elizabeth Bayse Oldham, since several from that group ended up in Montgomery County, Kentucky about the same time. Yet according to this John Oldham’s father’s will, his sisters are Winifred and Mary Ann who moved to Pendleton County, South Carolina. Several children of the Richard and Elizabeth Bayse Oldham family are thought to have settled in Pendleton County, South Carolina area. This is noted in court documents filed by John’s daughter’s husband, Samuel Elliott. There was some question over slaves left to John and his sisters in their father’s will.

A document dated 29 Dec 1792, in Henry CO, VA (Deed Book-V, p.7) is found in relation to the estate of John Oldham, who was married to Nancy Ann Conway. Ann Conway later married Darby Aughney.

"Power of Attorney. We, Mary Oldham, John Oldham and Thomas Oldham of Henry County, and Winford Nevills and Mary Oldham of Pendleton CO, SC, have a Negro named George, left to us by John Oldham, Sr, late of Northumberland CO, VA, by his last will, and as the sd George is now living in Fauquier CO, VA, we appoint Samuel Elliott of Henry County, VA, Attorney to act in our behalf to sell or receive the sd George. Wit: Martha Marrow [listed as Morrow in other records], Elizabeth (X) Oldham. Sig.: Mary Oldham, John Oldham, Thomas Oldham, Winford _____, Mary Oldham, Jr. proved: 30 Apr 1792"

One researcher notes that John and Thomas Oldham came to Henry County, Virginia directly from Loudoun County, Virginia, but I have not found any records for a John Oldham in Loudoun County. I did find record of a Thomas Oldham(Ollum) in the Loudoun County land records.

Rather than a child of Richard and Elizabeth Bayse Oldham, these appear to be children of John and Ann Nancy Conway Oldham. John’s sister, Winifred married John Neville (possibly related to the John Neville previously noted with Capt. Samuel Oldham in the Frederick County records) and sister, MaryAnn married Major Abraham Kirkpatrick.

A deed date 5th & 6th August 1770, Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia (Deed Book XV, Page 77 & 78) names three sons and six daughters of John and Ann Nancy Conway Oldham. It also states “Samuel Oldham of the County of Frederick and Colony of Virginia, son and heir of John Oldham, late of the County of Prince William, deceased, “Conveyed 400 acres of land.” Samuel(died 1823) filed a Bounty Land Grant on behalf of his deceased brother Conway (died 1781), who was killed at the Battle of Cowpens during the Revolutionary War and Col. William Oldham (died 1791), who was killed at the Battle of St. Clair, Ohio is believed to be the other brother. If John of Henry County, Virginia is also a son of John and Ann Nancy Conway Oldham, why wasn’t he named in the 1770 document? Since John is thought to be about 11 years older than Samuel, perhaps he
had already moved from the area and thusly was not named on the deed. The daughters living in 1770 would have been Ruth married to David Barton, Winifred married to John Neville, Abigail married to John Lyle, Nancy Ann married to Daniel Rector, Susannah married to Lawrence Ross, and Mary Ann married to Abraham Kirkpatrick, 6 daughters in total.

It should also be noted that this John Oldham and Thomas Oldham(Ollum?) could be the same John and Thomas who removed directly from Fauquier/Loudoun County, Virginia to Henry County, Virginia about the same time that James and Leah Oldham and the Stephens clan came to this area. Being that they all show up in Henry County about the same time, and on the same creek... This might indicate that these Oldhams were all "connected" somehow.

John Oldham, his wife, Elizabeth Cox and their children are shown on the tax records in the deed books and will books of Henry County, Virginia. John Oldham's daughter Sally married Samuel Elliott in Henry County, Virginia. After John's death in 1803, Samuel Elliott represented John's widow in a claim regarding a slave left to John and his sisters in his father John Oldham's will. Papers relating to this claim show John's sisters to be Winnifred Neville and Mary of Pendleton County, South Carolina.

Previous research has shown Winifred Neville's parents to be John and Ann (Conway) Oldham. (There also seems to be a John Oadham in Caswell County at the same time.) There is no mention of a son, John in the John and Ann Conway Oldham family, which seems unusual.

In C. V. Jackson's research, as well as in William Miller's "History and Genealogies of Kentucky", Winifred Neville is stated as being the daughter of John and Ann Conway Oldham. This John is shown as the son of James Oldham and Ruth Hill. C. V. Jackson had included Richard (who married Elizabeth Bayse) as a son of this James, even though he is not mentioned in James' will nor in the guardianship papers filed on behalf of the children of James and Ruth. He felt it was a logical connection. Other researchers claim to have found documents which prove this Richard was the son of the Richard called the Constable. He gained this nickname with researchers due to his propensity to file suit against other people in the area he lived in. It would seem, more research is now needed to discover the rightful father of John Oldham who married Elizabeth Cox and Richard Oldham who married Elizabeth Bayse.

The 1782 Tax List for Henry County, Virginia also lists a William Bohannon. About 1801, Henry Bohannon and his family migrated to Sevier County, Tennessee from Abbeville District, South Carolina. There was one early land entry for Henry Bohannon in Sevier County. James Oldham's land in Sevier County, Tennessee abuts the land of Henry Bohannon.

By 1787 the Henry County tax lists show only William Stephens. The only Oldham listed was John Oldham, husband of Elizabeth Cox (daughter of Francis Cox).

The land records in Henry County, Virginia reveal:

19 Mar 1778 survey for William Stephens, 188 acres on the waters of Home Creek.
9 November 1779 a survey for Sampson Stephens, 200 Acres on Muster Creek of Leatherwood Creek

22 May 1780 survey for John Stephens, 236 acres on branch of Home Creek, adjacent to William Stephens.

22 May 1780, survey for James Oldham, 263 acres on branches of Home Creek, corners with John Stephens and William Stephens.

1 Feb 1781 survey for Sampson Stephens, 200 acres on Muster Creek.
So far I have not been able to discover where James and Leah were living between 1782 and 1788. I have found no additional records in Henry County, Virginia for this Oldham family. The John and Elizabeth Cox Oldham family remained in the area until John's death in 1803.

But by 1788 the James Oldham family is once again on the move, since James and William Stephens are signers of the 1788 and 1789 Petitions taken in the “Territory South of the French Broad and Holston Rivers: (which included Sevier County, Tennessee. Sampson Stephens and one of his sons are now in Rowan County, North Carolina, according to the 1790 Federal Census records, but James and Leah Oldham are evidently appear to be on their way to Sevier County, Tennessee and have not been located in the 1790 Federal census records. Other families which seem to follow this same route were the Spencer Clack and the Bohannon Families

![District South of the French Broad & the Holston](image)

Very few records exist before 1830 in Sevier County, Tennessee, due to a courthouse fire, so researching this family has been very difficult. James signed a petition of the French Broad, demanding a reduction in the cost of the land as not being ideal for farming. James and Leah and several of their children belonged to the Baptist Church and are listed on the church roll, as well as being listed on tax rolls from the area. An area north of Gatlinburg is still noted on the map as Oldham. This area is on the Buggertown Road, where it crosses Oldham Creek - possibly the area where these Oldham families lived.

From Longstreet Highroad Guide to the North Carolina Mountains by Lynda McDaniel; "The French Broad River is the largest watercourse in Western North Carolina. First settled by members of the Cherokee Nation and visited in 1540 by the treasure-seeking Spanish explorer
Hernando De Soto, the river basin was ultimately occupied by English-speaking settlers. They gave the river its often-misunderstood name because it flowed west toward the Mississippi Valley lands claimed by French explorers and fur traders."

The first organized religious institution in Sevierville or Sevier County was the Sevierville Baptist Church; organized September 29, 1789 the year Washington was inaugurated president under the new Constitution. This was six years before the establishment of Sevierville. For many years the Church and the town were known as the "Forks of the Pigeon."

The name of the hamlet, Oldham, Tennessee, is sometimes seen as Oldham's Creek. The creed's source is near a mountaintop and joins Bird Creekon land settled by 1807 by Stephen Oldham, son of James and Leah. There is an Oldham Creek Baptist Church in this area, however, it is said to have been organized in the 1850s.


Oldham Creek is in the rugged country just to the east of Pigeon Forge, Tennessee. The name of this hamlet is sometimes seen as Oldhams Creek. The area has been attributed as the location of the James Oldham family, the homeplace of the Stephen Oldham family, settled in 1807 and the James Oldham Jr family. It was probably named for James and Leah Stephens Oldham, who settled there between 1789 and 1795. We find his name among the signers of several early petitions including that August 2 1799 Petition of "Sundry Inhabitants South of the French Broad", requesting that "we may have our land at a modest price agreeable to the different Quallities of the same..." In spite of his low opinion of this land, James Oldham, on 28 Feb 1809, made a down payment of $22.58 1/2 for 225 3/4 acres on the Little East Fork of Little Pigeon River. It was described as joining the tracts of his son John Oldham, Hugh Dugan and Henry Bohanon. The following year, his eldest son, Stephan Oldham, was granted 43 acres on the waters of Birds Creek, adjacent to Daniel Conner. This could be the same Daniel Conner found in the Shenandoah Day Store Ledger.

David L. Beckwith, in researching the Bohannon families of Sevier County advised he had not found an Oldham connection to his families. He did advise that the Buggertown Cemetery is also called Oldham's Creek Cemetery. The cemetery book describes the Richardson's Cove area as follows:

"...1792..
Philip Roberts and Rachel Lindsey had grants on Bird's Creek. Along the "waters of the Middle Prong" were the homesteads of Robert Shields, Jr. and William Shields, George Oldham, James Clark, Josiah Maples, William Mitchell, Joel Ivy, Samuel and James Ferguson, Alexander Bohanon, and Isaac Veach."

This appears to be James’ son, George Oldham who married Sarah Maples. The Sevier County Heritage book states, page 39:

"Oldhams Creek is probably named for James Oldham, b. 12/6/1795, married to Mary Fancher, b. 10/31/1800. Oldham's marriage record is found in Sevier County, dated 11/5/1817. He and his wife and the first members of their family moved through the Cumberland Gap to Indiana in
1826. The name Oldham comes from a small island in England, a suburb of Coventry, which was referred to as Old Man's Island and later transformed to be Oldham, according to James Oldham's descendant, Rick Oldham of Pennsylvania.

Further research shows the James who built the house on Buggertown Road was probably James who married Leah Stephens. The cornerstone of the chimney is dated 1807, James who married Mary Fancher would only have been 12 years old, much too young to build an entire cabin.

Researcher Jack J. Hill, visited the Oldham house in Sevierville, Tennessee about 1995. The County Historian at the Sevier County Library directed him to the property. The people living in the house have excellent knowledge of the history of the house. It was originally two houses hooked together by a dog run. The original chimney is still standing, with a cornerstone marked "1807, Jas. Oldham". Jack said several years ago the local Historical Society included information about the house in their magazine. Mr. Hill has researched the history of Moses A. Oldham’s second wife, Elizabeth McDaniel, originally from Ohio. He also stated the Thompson's Appointed guardians of Moses' minor child John J.(Jefferson) were neighbors of Moses and Elizabeth McDaniel Oldham.

The original log house is located near the East Fork of the Little Pigeon River, near Harrisburg, Tennessee. James Oldham’s house is the oldest surviving log house in Sevier County, Tennessee. It was constructed in 1807 and was a two story Dog-Trot type dwelling. The south half of the original house and the breezeway of the dog-trot were destroyed in a fire in the early 1900s. The old log cabin is currently covered with weatherboard siding, however the dwelling retains the only early brick chimney in Sevier County that contains a “date brick” showing the chimney was built by “Jas. Oldham 1807”. This is a double-shouldered, “tidewater” type of exterior end chimney which exhibits Flemish bond, a freestanding stack and glazed bricks. The original front façade pilasters, which indicate a central bay portico and a diminutive, central bay façade gable, which features a fanlight, are remaining architectural elements of the original dog trot dwelling. The windows are six over six sashes and the entire house rests on a stone foundation. Also on the property are an early heavy braced frame building and a cantilever barn. A one story, full width porch was added to the house in the early 1900s.
We located a Sevier County, Tennessee Deed #1257 for James Oldham for 225 acres 3 rods 11 chains in Sevier County, on the waters of the Little East Fork of Little Pigeon River - CC None - Surveyed April 4, 1807. Included in this group of records are deeds for Moses, John, Stephen and George Oldham. In 1808 James’ son Stephen was granted 43 acres on the waters of Birds Creek; adjacent to Daniel Conner.

The state of Tennessee issued a note dated 4 April 1807 to James Oldham:

1809 Febr. 28 1st payment Check 541
Aug 14 1809 2nd payment Check 543
1812 Jun 23rd 3rd Payment Check 545
1819 May 20 d 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th payment

"To All To Whom These Payments Shall Come, Granting:
Know ye that in consideration of the sum of Twenty-two dollars, fifty eight and an half cents with the interest (need to review original document for wording) thereon paid by James Oldham into the public treasury of this State, in payment upon two hundred twenty five and three fourths acres sixteen poles of land, there being yet due and chargeable on said land, the further sum of two hundred and three dollars twenty six and an half cents. There is granted unto the said James Oldham a certain tract of land containing two hundred and twenty five acres and thee fourths and sixteen poles, lying and being in the county of Sevier, in the District South of the French Broad and Holston on the Little East Fork of Little Pigeon River beginning at a stake and post oak, corner to John Oldham and running south sixty east twenty four and an half chain to a stake. Then south thirty five east twenty eight and three fourths chains with the river to a sassafras. Then with said river north forty seven east, eleven chain to a stake. The with said River north twenty eight east thirty one and one half chain to a white oak. The north nine east, twenty two chain to an iron wood, then north seventy four east. Fifteen and an half chains to a stake and cedar on Hugh Dugan’s line. Then with the land of said Duggan north twelve east sixteen and an half chain to a black oak with Henry Bohannon. Then with the land of said Bohannon, north sixty eight west forty. Two chain to a stake, then with the same north four west forty five chain to a pine. Then with----- land north seventy nine west forty seven chain to a stake. Then south forty one west thirty eight chain to a stake. The south twenty three west, nine and an half chain to a stake and
post oak corner to John Oldham and Thomas Sill. Then with John Oldham's land, south twenty five east, eighty two chain to the beginning.

Surveyed on the 4th day of April 1807 with its appurtenances, to have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land with its appurtenances to the said James Oldham and his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof, Willie Blount Governor of the State of Tennessee, has hereunto set his hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed on the 6th day of September, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and nine and of American Independence the thirty-fourth.

By the Governor

Willie Blount

R. Houston, Secretary
Blount County, now Sevier County, Tennessee Book ET-2, Page 313

This land grant, dated 15 June 1810, is as follows:

'...a certain tract or parcel of land containing one hundred and fifty and three roods lying in the County of Sevier in the District South of French Broad and Holston, there being due and chargeable on said land the sum of one hundred and fifty Dollars seventy five Cents with the Interest thereon.' This land joined the line of Hugh Duggan, James Oldham and vacant lands. It was located in the watershed of the East Fork of Little Pigeon River.

Still unhappy with the cost of their land, a new petition was filed to reduce the cost to landowners of the area South of the French Broad and Holston. The following petition was submitted by the residents:

1813 PETITION FROM SOUTH OF RIVERS FRENCH BROAD AND HOLSTON TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE 32-3-1813-12

"To the Honorable, the General Assembly the state of Tennessee, at the stated session of 1813 "The memorial of signers, Citizens of the District South of rivers Frenchbroad and Houlston, Shews That they are indebted to the state for their Lands --- That ever since they have been so indebted, from the scarcity of spicie in the country, and the reduced price of property - & The fettered and stagnated situation of the Commerce of the U.S. have entirely prevented them from procuring so much money as would pay the State their debt, -- They further Shew, that although your honorable body have been lenient to your memorialists, that still your indulgence, and all the industry they could use, would not enable them to extricate themselves from their dilemma. --- Your memorialists also state, that at this period, they, as well as the rest of their fellow citizens, are about to be much burthened with additional taxes, to enable the General Government to prosecute a just war --- and further shew that nearly one half of the land for which they owe the State would not sell for the debt -- although the holder would hereafter be able to pay it -- that the State by vending the lands, would turn many hundreds of families out of the houses and homes that they have had for many years, and the State would be the final loser. -- "Your memorialists further shew, that heretofore many grants were issued by the state of North Carolina for lands in this District, which covers nearly one half of the land

--- That many suits are now pending in the Federal and State Courts on said Claims.--- And that harrassed by the suits, and the State claims Should it be pressed upon them, they must be finally ruined --- Your memorialists have shewn, that if the State, during times like the present, compel the payment of said debt, their ruin must inevitably ensue

--- and also beg leave to add, that should they be furthered indulged and interest heaped upon them, they must ultimately sink under the accumulated magnitude of the debt ---

And your memorialists respectively ask your especial attention to their situation ---
32-3-1813-1b Saml Saffell, John Clark, James Donohoo, Andrew Giffen, Jas Tedford, Samuel Dickson, John McKee, Robt Eakin, Jesse Wallace, Samuel McMurry, Samuel McCroskey, Bennose Shields, David Reid, Henry Parson, John Tedford Jr, John Sloan, Oliver Alexander, Polaskie Tipton, Meshack Tipton, George Berry, Robert Warren, Robt Sloan, Robert Thompson, James Ganis, John Ewing, Robert Thompson, Andrew Jackson, Alexander Murphy, David Thompson, Isaac Woods, William Sloan, Wm Armstrong, James Murray, James McTeer, Robert McTeer, James McTeer, Saml Bogle, Samuel Gould, Joseph Cusick, Barney Holloway, Edmund Holloway, John Freeman, Saml Thompson, Jehu Stephens, Wallace Thompson, John Duncan, Brice Blair, Wm________, James ______, Saml Berry, Charles Reagan, Jas Alexander, Archy Murphy, John Houston


David _enton, Henry Person, John Person, Sam Person, Wm Davis, Joseph Wood, John Davis,
Jearmiah Barns, Ransom Davis, Person Davis, Mitcheal Roulsten, Wm Matocks, Abedenego Boase,
Midgon, (?) Boase, John A Wolfe, John Moris, Thomas Benson, Andrew Phillips, Joseph Phillips,
Lardy Pain (Price ?), George Phillips, Abraham_____, Abraham Phillips, Ezekiel Johnson, James
Fanshier, John Fanshier, Wm Hatcher, James Agnew, William Waters, James Lamon, William
Price, James Qualls, John Mahan Sen, John Mahan Jr, Archamidas Mahan, Timothy Ragan, John
Marshall

32-3-1813-17 William Brimer, _____ White, John Lovelady (possible father of Nancy
Loveday/Lovelady. Her parents are not known, and she is believed to have been born in Sevier
County about 1795), Samuel Hill, _____ Holland, Arch Liwes, (?), Barefoot
Runions, John Fryer, John Holsonbake, Samuel Fanshire, Armaza White, Johnson Adams, James
McMahan, Edwd Calvert, Arnett Shields, Robt Shields, James Riggan Senr, Henry Riggin, James
Riggin, William Murphy, John Murphy, David Murphy, James Murphy, Richard _____, Jacob
Johnson, David Fansher, Aaron Runyan, Abraham Mullendore, Joseph Compton, Saml Patterson,
John Thomas, Elijah Thomas, Jesse Webb, L Jinkins, William Henderson, James Wilson, Adam
Wilson, Benj Hubbard (Son of Col. James Hubbard), Levi White, John _____, Samuel Logan, _____
Owens, George Huffaker, William Foster, William _____, Thos _urdin, _____ White
32-3-1813-18 John Taylor, Job Manning, Thomas Caldwell, Thomas Hill, Haris Brasier, Hugh
Duggan Senr, Joseph Manning, Richard Manning, Jerimiah Wells, Jacob Lemon, James Turner
Jnr, Tilphey Clark a widow, David Hill, Stephen Oldham, James Ferguson Junr, James Oldham,
Samuel Low, Thomas Low, Joel Longly, Joseph Longly, Henry Houk, John Houk, John Fox, Byron
Patterson, John Freasure, Wm Price, John Price, Samuel Price, Jacob Price, James Price, John
Mitchell, John Williams, Mitchell Reed, John Shahan, William Reed, Charles Reed, Thomas
George, (?), Joseph McCord, Andrew Creswell, Evans Creswell, John Cunningham, John Lane,
Hose Rose, McKinsey Rose, John Rose, Adam Fagely, John Clnbeard, Benja Rictor, Joseph Blair,
Jesse Akins, William Randles, John Chandler, Benja Chandler, John Houk, William Martin, Alexr
Sullivan, (?)

32-3-1813-19 Frederick Emmert, John Roberts, Philip Emmert, Mitcheal Brickery, Joel Copeland,
James A Campble, James Ferguson Senr, John Ferguson, Rulo Coons, Isaac Husky, James
Husky, Allen Bryan Jr (Probably Allen Ludwell Bryan, son of Peter Bryan. Peters's brother Allen S.
Bryan Sr. would have been listed as "Sr." Allen S. Bryan Jr. was born in 1804, and would have
been too young to sign a petition in 1813. Allen Ludwell Bryan moved to Alabama in 1816, and
would still have been in Sevier County in 1813), Peter Bryan, Thos Bryan (son of Peter Bryan),
William Bryan (Son of Peter Bryan), Andrew Stephenson, Anthony Lawson Snr, William Thomas,
Archibald Whitin, James Clark, Thomas Dixon, William Womack, Jacob Layman, Martin Houk,
Henry Kenatser, Andrew Kenatser, John Williamson, James Foster, Abraham McClary, Thos
Barnett, Michael Layman, John Layman, George Layman, Robt Clnbeard, Martin Shultz, Isaac

Memorial of Citizens So Frenchbroad & Holston rivers H Repre Sept 22d 1813 Read & refered to
the committee of pro & grevences & sent to the Senate H Alexander Clk Senate 22 Sept. 1813 rec'd
read and refered to committee as above T.A. Rogers Clk

James's son John didn't sign this petition although he was a land owner at the time. He was
serving with Colonel William Mitchell’s Company of Mounted Infantry during this time period.

Several of the signors of this petition including Daniel Conner and Samuel Hill, appear to have
moved to Fayette/Union County, Indiana, as they become neighbors of the Oldhams during the
early 1800s. Samuel Hill came to Indiana and was later returned to Tennessee by Rev. Stephen
Oldham, son of James and Leah Oldham. James Oldham signed his name on the Tennessee
petitions. They are the only known signatures available. He signed his will with an “X” in 1827,
possibly due to ill health.
On October 13, 1813, Stephen Oldham and Samuel Hill took out the south-east quarter of Section 22, Fayette County, Indiana (Note by Helen Quinn: I wonder if this isn't the correct date for Stephen's arrival in Indiana, since I found Stephen mentioned in the Tennessee church notes in an earlier month in 1813. Perhaps the 1810 or 1811 date mentioned in the Fayette County Histories refers to a visit only.) In later years this Mr. Hill lost his mind and at that early date Indiana didn’t have asylums. Mr. Hill began stealing from the neighbors, so they decided to send him back to Tennessee.

"Stephen Oldham started with Mr. Hill on the journey to Tennessee. At night they would stop at some farm cabin to rest and sleep. Mr. Oldham cautioned the people about Mr. Hill and explained why he was going to Tennessee. Mr. Hill, knowing the prayer that Stephen normally said at the table, would pretend he was Mr. Oldham and would ask grace, and Mr. Hill would tell their hosts that the said Mr. Oldham was the crazy man. After a long and trying journey, Stephen reached his destination with his companion.

At an early date the family evidently lived in White Oak Flats community (now Gatlinburg, Tennessee). In November 1817 the Forks of Little Pigeon Baptist Church met with a group of people from White Oak Flats community...they agreed to hold a meeting for reception of new members at 'Henry Bohannon's place in White Oak Flats.' Other familiar names involved in the Forks of the Little Pigeon Church include the Sewells, Longleys, Moons, Conners and Fanchers. Stephen Oldham and his brother William became well know preachers in Indiana and Stephen established the New Bethel Baptist Church in Fayette County Indiana in 1814.

In December 1817 when the White Oak Flats Baptist Church was formed as an arm of 'Fork of Little Pigeon Baptist Church' in Sevierville, Tennessee, Henry Bohannon's wife, Amillia, was listed as a charter member.

There was another land entry for Henry Bohannon dated 25th day of January 1826. This land grant indicated that this family moved from White Oak Flats community to the area of Middle Creek and Pigeon Forge. It was as follows:

"...a certain tract of land containing fifty acres, lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Mill Creek... and joined the vacant lands and William White’s line."

The 1782 Tax List for Henry County, Virginia lists a William Bohannon living near the Oldham families. About 1801, Henry Bohannon and his family migrated to Sevier County, Tennessee from Abbeville District, South Carolina. There was one early land entry for Henry Bohannon in Sevier County. James Oldham’s land in Sevier County, Tennessee abuts the land of Henry Bohannon. The grant of Henry Bohannon appears to have been in the White Oak Flats community, near Gatlinburg, Tennessee. In November 1817 the Forks of the Little Pigeon Baptist Church met with a group from the White Oak Flats Community. At this meeting they agreed to hold a meeting for reception of new members at "Henry Bohannon’s place in White Oak Flats."

There is a Deed dated 1792 which shows George Oldham holding land in Sevier County, Tennessee along Bird’s Creek.

"Philip Roberts and Rachel Lindsey had grants on Bird’s Creek. Along the "waters of the Middle Prong" were the homesteads of Robert Shields, Jr. and William Shields, George Oldham, James Clark, Josiah Maples, William Mitchell, Joel Ivy, Samuel and James Ferguson, Alexander Bohannon, and Isaac Veach."

Henry Bohannon’s land grant, dated 15 June 1810, states as follows:
'...a certain tract or parcel of land containing one hundred and fifty and three roods lying in the County of Sevier in the District South of French Broad and Holston, there being due and chargeable on said land the sum of one hundred and fifty Dollars seventy five Cents with the Interest thereon.' This land joined the line of Hugh Duggan, James Oldham and vacant lands. It was located in the watershed of the East Fork of Little Pigeon River.


To date I have not linked William and Henry Bohannon as being related, but at least it's a clue.

Spencer Clack was a celebrated military man who moved from Loudoun County to Pittsylvania/Henry County Virginia area and served as Justice in Pittsylvania County, Virginia before moving to The Forks of the Little Pigeon River, in the current Sevier County, Tennessee. Spencer Clack founded and preached at the Forks of Little Pigeon Baptist Church, which was the first Baptist Church in the area and is buried in the old churchyard at Sevierville, Tennessee.

Spencer Clack was in Loudoun County, Virginia at the same time as James and Sampson Stephens. He moved his family to Henry County, Virginia (about the same time as our James) and later to Pittsylvania County, Virginia. I have found records for Clack in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, but not for our James or Sampson Stephens. Spencer Clack then moved to what is now Sevier County, Tennessee and formed the first church in that area. He served as a Congressman in the Tennessee Congress from Sevier.

The Sevier County Heritage book states, page 39:
"Oldhams Creek is probably named for James Oldham, b. 12/6/1795, married to Mary Fancher, b. 10/31/1800. Oldham's marriage record is found in Sevier County, dated 11/5/1817. He and his wife and the first members of their family moved through the Cumberland Gap to Indiana in 1826. The name Oldham comes from a small island in England, a suburb of Coventry, which was referred to as Old Man's Island and later transformed to be Oldham, according to James Oldham's descendant, Rick Oldham (Pennsylvania)." This would be James Oldham, Jr., son of James and Leah Oldham.

Tennessee Land Grants, books 1-3

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Sevier</td>
<td>#1</td>
<td>John Craig</td>
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<td>James Oldham</td>
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<td>1194</td>
<td>Stephen Oldham</td>
<td>Sevier</td>
<td>#2</td>
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Sevier County, Tennessee cemetery book there was a listing for a James Oldham Clark, born 18 August 1816, believed to be buried in Clark Cemetery, which is down Birds Creek from Oldham Creek. Perhaps his mother was an Oldham married to a Clark. More research needs to be done on this individual.

1815, October, the New Bethel Church, Fayette County, Indiana, granted James Oldham a letter of recommendation. Helen Quinn noted 'I included these two bits of information from my notes to show you that I believe it was James12 who purchased land in Union County, Indiana and then returned the next year perhaps to Tennesseej(When James8 died in Fayette County, Indiana,
The members of Bethel Church, Sevier County, Tennessee filed a petition to break away and form their own church in 1819. James and Leah Oldham are among the signers of this petition. Also signing are a George, Sarah nee Maples, Lucy, another James Oldham and Sarah Oldham Langley, daughter of James and Leah and wife of Jonathon Langley (1788-1851). It would appear this is James and Leah’s son George who married Sarah Maples, however previous research has placed their marriage date at about 1822, based on the birth of their son William M. Oldham in 1823. I have been unable to find further information regarding Lucy Oldham. She is mentioned several times in the early Tennessee records, but I have not been able to verify if she is a daughter or the spouse of one of the Oldham’s in this area.

It is believed James and his son George must have traveled between Sevier County, Tennessee and Fayette/Union County, Indiana since James appears in the records of both counties during the time period 1814-1820. George was the administrator of his father’s estate in 1827 and mentions money owed the estate from individuals living in Sevier County, Tennessee. The signature of 2 James Oldhams could indicate both James (married to Leah) and James, Jr. were in Tennessee in 1819. James, Jr. would have been 35 years old and married in 1817, yet his wife Mary Fansher Oldham doesn’t appear on this petition.

October 1819
Jonas Moon, Moderator
"A petition from Bethel an arm of this church of 52 members for admission to be constituted a church which is granted by the body. The members names are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wm. Maples</th>
<th>Charley Riders</th>
<th>Catty Fours</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Maples</td>
<td>Edmon James</td>
<td>Nancy Stinit</td>
</tr>
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<td>George Oldham</td>
<td>Mary James</td>
<td>Catty Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Oldham</td>
<td>Andrin Connacher</td>
<td>Susana Web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy Oldham</td>
<td>Mary Connacher</td>
<td>Wm Camel</td>
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<td>Dannuel Laman</td>
<td>John Brushman</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Mangred Green</td>
<td>Margaret Hurst</td>
<td>Sarah Breaden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Oldham</td>
<td>Nancy Robert</td>
<td>Catty Connacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leah Oldham</td>
<td>Jean Dolins</td>
<td>Mary Maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Breeden</td>
<td>James Oldham</td>
<td>James Karre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanner Breeden</td>
<td>Ann Dugen</td>
<td>Eave Tommas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Williams</td>
<td>Peggy Dugen</td>
<td>Susana Black</td>
</tr>
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<td>Betsy Williams</td>
<td>Hetty Laman</td>
<td>Sarah Langly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jiles</td>
<td>Pegger Laman</td>
<td>Lide Scelman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onner Jiles</td>
<td>Susana Laman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Rider</td>
<td>Lida Hook</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of the last entries for the Oldham family in Sevier County, Tennessee is found in the 1820 Manufacturing Census for Sevier County. Although the Oldhams were extremely active in the Baptist Church, both George and his father, James appear on this census as providing material for and owning a still. James is shown as using approximately 300 Bushels of corn and rye per year, in manufacturing and George declared he used 200 Bushels of corn and rye per year. James listed his annual expenditure on the operation as $75 per year and George declared his cost of manufacture as $100 per year. The settlement of James Oldham’s estate in Fayette
County, Indiana in 1827 lists monies owed to him by people still living in Sevier County, Tennessee. Some of these outstanding notes were for the sale of whiskey.

The meeting notes of the Big Pigeon Baptist Church in Cocke County, Tennessee dated September 1824 may show that James and his wife, Leah Oldham were still in Sevier or Cocke County, Tennessee at this date. Sarah Maples believed to be the wife of George Oldham was involved and they spoke of Old Sister Oldham, who could have been Leah Stephens Oldham.

"24 Sep 1824 – Pigeon Church & the Committee also Brethen Richard Wood & Elijah Rodgers were Calld into assist as helps.

1st Proceeded to Choose Bro Elijah Rodgers Moderator & Thomas L. Hale Clark 2nd a number of Charges Brought forward by Nancy Maples Polly Maples & Sally Oldham (this appears to be Sarah Maples, wife of George Oldham)Charges him Three Times Being Drunk & Swearing we think that he Drank too much and that the rough harsh Language he made us of was very unbecoming a professor and particular a Preacher Proven by W.M. Maples George Long Andrew Cannatset Moses Long and Polly Maples

"2nd She also Charges him with wishing that a certain Disease would Come From Cock County and kill Eight or ten Persons in this neighbourhood and particular Nancy Layman which we think very harsh and Exceedingly wrong Proven by Goerge Long Moses Long and Polley Maples

"3rd The said Sister Charges the said Br.o with threatening to whip and beat a certain man which we Consider to be very wrong and unbecoming a minister of the Gospel proven by his own Confession

"4th The said Sister Charges the said Br.o with making unfriendly Remarks again the Bptis and their Friendship to ward him which we Consider an Entire Doration from the Scripture Proven by Polly Mapes Andrew Cannatser & Betsy Fain

"5th the said Sister Charges the said Br.o with the sin of adultery with a certain young woman which we consider to Be no Sufficiently authenticated

"6 the Said Sister Charges the Said Br.o with Improperly Contradicting her when on her Oath h=in which case we Consider aprobability of a Misunder Standing –

"7th Sister Polly Maples Charges the said Br.o with Soliciting her Chastity also Sister Sally Oldham Charges the Said Br.o with Four Different times Soliciting her Chastity and upon the whole testimony we Conssider the Charges to be Just Proves by Polly Maples and Sally Oldham and now upon the whole of the Different Charges Taken together we think him guilty and there fore with regret Exclude Him From our Fellowship.

"8th Br.o Thomas Hill Charges Sister Nancy Maples with Immodestly Saying that She Lovd mans Flesh Better than all Other Flesh and when Reproved by Old Sister Oldham quoted the Scripture and Circumstance of Sarah,s Laughing in her Old age which we condemn Proven by Old Sister Oldham and Polly Hill.

"9th the said Br.o Charged the said Sister with telling his wife that She intended to apply to the Doctrr. For Medicine for her husband to Increase his Desires for Cohabition with her also stated that She had given her husband Two Doses of her own mensces and that it had Gratly Increased his Courage which conduct we Consider to be Immodest base and Sinful and Degrading to the Female Character much more to the Christian Character Proven by Polley Hill.

10th Also we Cosider hir to Have acted Improperly in Circulating Evil Reports upon hir Br.ther and neglecting to task the Gospel Steps with him and Contuingto live with him in Christian Fellowship a number of years previous to Exhibiting the Charges against him untell ambition prompted hir to it
and now For the above charges and Conduct we Exelude her From our Fellowship

11th We Believe Brother William Maples Sen.r Has Done Exceedingly Rong & Sined in Joining with his wife in Sin measures against Brother Hill The said Brother Came forward and made Sufficient acknowledgment and was Restored Signed Caleb Witt Chesley Jainagin Hughe O Taylor Henry Randolphh William Colman George Snider Thoams Williams John Driskell Capser Moon Richard Wood Duke Kimbrough Charles F Porter Samuel Carson Eligah Rogers Moderator Thomas L. Hale Clerk.

January 16, 1815, James Oldham filed a land grant in Union County, Indiana. The same year his son John Oldham filed a War of 1812 Bounty Land Grant in Fayette County, Indiana. James(95)'s land in Fayette County, Indiana is said to have been located near Thomas Simpson, one of the original settlers of Fayette County. It is believed Thomas Simpson was from Maryland originally, however the family moved to North Carolina before Revolutionary War, where he married Sarah Mabry or Marberry. A history of the Simpson family relates a story that Thomas’ father was living in the Carolinas serving in the Revolutionary War under General Francis Marion. I was able to locate a payroll listing for the 2nd Co, South Carolina, General Francis Marion which showed payment to Francis Simpson during 1779. I did not find a Revolutionary War pension file for a Francis Simpson. Fayette County, Indiana records also show a Joshua Simpson settling there in 1809. Thomas and Joshua could be related.

Thomas and Sarah Mabry Simpson moved from North Carolina to the Clinch River vicinity of Tennessee. About 1805-1806, they moved to an area near Harrison, Ohio and waited for the preparation of lands for market in Fayette County, Indiana. This would place him near the Oldham family in Eastern Tennessee at about the same point in time.

They were living in Harrison County, Ohio when a Government Surveyor, Mr. Vantrees, was making up the party for the survey of the “Twelve-Mile Purchase.” Thomas Simpson joined to act as hunter for the survey party. He remained until the survey was completed (1808-1809) and traveled over the country from Michigan to the Ohio River. As winter was approaching, the survey party built a log cabin by a spring on the northeast quarter of Section 23 (Township 14, Range 13), where they stayed while they surveyed that portion of Indiana.

According to “The History of Fayette County”, by Warner & Beers, “After the completion of the survey, and in December, 1809, Mr. Simpson, by means of a four-horse wagon, moved his family, consisting of wife and six children, to the cabin, and on that site passed the remaining years of his life, dying February 5, 1848, in the seventy-sixth year of age.

Thomas Simpson’s son, Thomas continued to live within site of where the old cabin stood and related he was born in Tennessee in the 1800.

Thomas Simpson’s land was located along Brushy Creek, later known as Simpson Creek. James’ land was said to be in the same area. Simpson Creek runs just east of Springerville, Fayette County, Indiana and would been very near the land thought to belong to his son Stephen.

The Bureau of Land Management records (CV-0066-206) contain papers indicating William Wright, as assignee for James Oldham, patented Twp -12N. Range 002W in Union County, Indiana. This land appears to be west of the area of Thomas Simpson’s farm in Fayette County, Indiana and is south of Abington, which was settled by Spencer and later Sampson Stephens. There are several familiar names in the area. Many of these families would later intermarry into the Oldham clan.
There is also evidence that James, Sr. purchased land in Rush County, Indiana, which he patented in 1827. (Bureau of Land Management Accession# IN0500__219, document 7491 dated 14 May 1827 and IN0500__.220 document 7492 dated 14 May 1827). The land was located at Twp 015N, Range 010E, W ½ SW ¼ of Section 31 and Twp 015N Range 010E, E ½ E ¼ Section 31, Rush County, Indiana, which is due south of Carthage, Rush County, Indiana. His neighbors included Samuel Hill, originally of Sevier County, Tennessee, who filed a patent in Fayette County, Indiana with Stephen Oldham in 1813, Daniel Conner, Robert and William Shields formerly of Sevier
County, Tennessee, William Kirkpatrick who's sons married into the Stephen Oldham family and his son George Oldham. This land would later be called into dispute by James Oldham, Jr., during the probate of James, Sr's estate in 1830.

The following year, James Sr's son George Oldham patented land nearby. Bureau of Land Management patents IN0510_.061, document #8343, dated 14 January 1828 for Twp 015N, Range009E, E ¼ SW ½ Section 23 of Rush County, Indiana, followed by patents on 03 March 1828 (Bureau of Land Management patent IN0510_.351) Twp -15NRange 010E W ½ SW ¼ Section 32 of Rush County, Indiana and IN0510_.352 for Twp 015N Range 009E W ½ NE ¼ Section 26 Rush County, Indiana.

Transcription of Will Document:

The Last Will & Testament of James Oldham In the name of God, Amen

I James Oldham of the State of Indiana Fayette County Being in perfect mind and memory do hereby make my Last Will and Testament as follows (to wit, I will that all my Just Debts be paid out of my presence Estate. 2nd I will that my wife Leah have as much household and Kitchen furniture as she may think necessary Together with her Saddle and a cow and her maintainece all her natural Life time out of my Estate. 3rd I will that all the balances of my personal and real Estate Be Sold and equally divided among my heirs as follows (to wit) Stephen Oldham, Moses Oldham, George Oldham, William Oldham, John Oldham, James Oldham, Nancy Sewal and Sarah Longley and Mary Adams, my deceased daughters children to have one childs part. 4th I will that my son George Oldham be my executor -- In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 15th day of May 1827

Witness James (His Mark) Oldham
The will was proved 14 Jun 1827 and the court appointed George Oldham administrator of the estate.

Fayette County, Indiana Courthouse, Probate Packet for James Oldham, dated June 1827

An inventory of the personal property of James Oldham late of Fayette County and appraisal of the same as appraised by James Smith and William Noble on the 15th day of June A.D. 1827.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One note on Samuel Hill</td>
<td>$8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One note on Samuel Hill</td>
<td>8.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One note on William Tralle</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One note on Wm. Tralle</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One note on Stephen Oldham</td>
<td>8.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One note on Stephen Oldham</td>
<td>5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One note on Stephen Oldham</td>
<td>8.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One note on Samuel Hill</td>
<td>10.37 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair of Stel...?....</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 feather bed</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...?... Plow</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ...?...</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Hammer</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 waggen and ..?.</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Coller Chains</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pair of wagon harness</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A gilding 50.00
Cash on hand 281.00
One note of hand on John Moon 94.00
2 notes of hand on William Ivy of Tennessee for one hundred gallons of whiskey each supposed not to be collectable

State of Indiana, Fayette County. I George Oldham executor of the last will and testament of James Oldham late of the said county deceased do certify the above to be a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods which has come to hands to be administered. Junen 15th 1827

A Bill of Sale of the property of James Oldham, deceased, dated 13th July 1827 was filed by Moses Oldham in August 1827. A note on Samuel Hill was bought by John Oldham at 7 to 10 ½ per bushel. Stephen Oldham’s notes were bought by Stephen Oldham and Aquilly Norris. Other items were purchased by Jesse Oldham, Moses Oldham, Stephen Oldham, William Oldham, James Oldham, George Oldham and others in the community.

The Fayette County, Indiana Probate Order Book A, page 175 indicates the court approved of the bond and surety for George Oldham, as executor of the will of James Oldham dec. Mar. 3, 1828.

At the death of George Oldham, on 7 September 1828, James’ son, William Oldham became the executor of the estate of George and also took over as executor of James Oldham.

Fayette County, Indiana Courthouse, Probate Book “A”, Page 78:

Be it remembered that heretofore to wit at a term of the Probate Court of Fayette County begun and held at the Court House in Connersville within and for the said County of Fayette, Indiana, on the first Monday and first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty before the honorable Philip Mason Judge of said term, then here comes William Oldham, executor of the Last will and testament of George Oldham, deceased who was the executor of the Last will and testament of James Oldham late of Fayette County deceased and presents to the court for the final settlement of the said estate of the said James Oldham deceased the following exhibit and statement of the settlement and distribution of the said Testators Estate, (to wit);

William Oldham, executor of the last will and testament of George Oldham decd. Who was executor of the last will and testament of James Oldham deceased now present to the court the following exhibit of the affairs of the estate of the said James Oldham for settlement to wit;

The said George Oldham was chargeable with this sum being the amount of the sales of the Testators Estate

$174.97 ¾

The said George was also chargeable with this amount being cash on hand at the death of the said James Oldham

281.00

$455.97 ¾

The said William as Executor as aforesaid is chargeable in addition to the above with this sum
being claimed due said James paid executor and not hereto fore inventoried (to wit)

John Moon’s note $94.00
Daniel Evans note for 425.00
Recvd. From M. G. Rogers, Tennessee $14.15 and $1 from P. Maples 15.15
Interest on $100 of Evans claim for one year 5.00

Executor has paid the following sums on account of said estate (to wit)

Paid John Boyd J.P. Qualifying Appraisers $00.25
Do. Jas Clark for services in collecting money in Tenn. 2.00
Do. William Noble for Crying Sale .50
Do. Temple E. Gayle Medical Services 9.50
Do. William Catton for Funeral Expenses 1.87 ½
Do. John Boyd for coffin 2.00
Do. Joseph Noble J.P. Suite. . David Sutton (abated) 1.18 ¾
Do. Glen Caldwell Clerk .61 ½
Do. O.H. Smith attorney in suit self vs. Suttons 5.00
Do. Paid Glen Caldwell Clerk probate fees 4.25
Do. Paid Clerk proving will and for letters 2.25
Do. Sam (?) Sample for this settlement 1.50
Do. James Oldham Legatee 29.78 ½
Do. Moses Oldham do 29.78 ½
Do. Stephen Oldham do. 29.78 ½
Do. Self Do. 29.78 ½
James Sewall husband of Nancy Sewall 29.78 ½
Jonathan Longley and Sarah Longley legatees 29.78 ½
Retained by George Oldham executor of James Oldham and legatee 29.78 ½
The above payments to legatees were made by George Oldham before his death as the receipts show. $267.20 ¾

Amount of Assets brought over $996.12 ½
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Credits brought over</td>
<td>$269.20 ¾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This amount retained for settling estate</td>
<td>29.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This amount paid James Oldham ($104 former receipt of $29.78 1/2 included)</td>
<td>74.21 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Do. Do. Moses Oldham ($104 former receipt of Do. Included)</td>
<td>74.21 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Do. Do. John Oldham (Do. Do. Do.)</td>
<td>74.21 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Do. Do. Jonathan Longley and wife (Do Do. Not included.)</td>
<td>74.21 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Do. Do. James Sewell and wife (Do. Do. Do.)</td>
<td>74.21 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained for self as legatee</td>
<td>74.21 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained for self as executor of George Oldham Which I have accounted for in his estate in Shelby Co.</td>
<td>74.21 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaving a balance against said executor of</td>
<td>$104.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$892.12 ¾</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which is the legacy of the children of Mary Adams, daughter of Testator deceased who lives in Alabama and which sum the Executor prays leave of the Court to retain for said children as he has no opportunity of paying the same over. All of which is respectfully submitted by William Oldham executor of George Oldham’s last will and who was executor of James Oldham Decd.

March 2, 1830. . . . Wm. Oldham (Signature)

Fayette County, Indiana Probate Book B, page 22 – William Oldham filed a report as executor of the will of George Oldham Dec., who was the executor of the will of James Oldham dec. William had settled all matters of this estate except for a sum due the heirs of Mary Adams deceased and the court ordered him to retain their funds. Mar. 2, 1830

From all of which it appears to the court that the assets that have come into the hands of the nine hundred and ninety six dollars and twelve and ¾ cents and that there has been distributed in the payment of debts expenses of administration funeral expenses and payments made to the heirs therein named the sum of eight hundred and ninety two dollars and twelve and three fourths cents leaving a balance in the hands of said executor one hundred and four dollars as the share of the children of Mary Adams legatees under the will of said testator, whereupon the court after inspecting the vouchers produced by the said executor order that he receive a credit for the said sum of $892.12 ¾ in manner and form as shown to have been paid in the exhibit aforesaid. And that he retain the said sum of one hundred four dollars the share of the said Mary Adams in his hands as Executor. And that he loan the same at interest annually taking freehold security for the same and the said exhibit is ordered to be recorded and the administration of said estate is closed.

During the July 1830 term of the Rush County, Indiana Probate Court, James Oldham, Jr. filed a petition to convey real estate in Rush County, Indiana. James Oldham, Jr., vs. Heirs of James Oldham, Sr., mention is made that James Sr., was of Sevier County, Tennessee. John W. Alley was appointed commissioner to furnish James Oldham, Jr., with a deed for land sold to him by James Oldham Sr. This appears to have been the land in Twp. 015N, Range 010E, W ½ SW ¼ of Section 31 and Twp. 015N Range 010E, E ½ E ¼ Section 31, Rush County, Indiana.
I have been unable to locate the grave of James Oldham. His wife Leah is believed to have also died in 1827 and is said to be buried in the New Hope Salem Baptist Pioneer Cemetery in Wayne County, Indiana. I have not been able to locate a cemetery by this name in Wayne County, Indiana. I checked the records of the Simpson Cemetery in Fayette County and the Stevens Cemetery near Abbington, Indiana, but have not been able to locate gravesites for either James or Leah.
APPENDIX
18. Frederick
19. Fairfax
20. Fauquier
33. Loudoun
46. Prince William
Map of territory involved in Lord Fairfax Grants

Figure: Lord Fairfax Grant map.
This Indenture made the Twenty day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine. Between the Right Hon. Sir Thomas and Frances, the Baroness of the Manor of Thundersley and Hold of the Manor of Great and Smaller Thundersley and the County of Essex, the Undersigned, and Thomas Oldham, Esquire, of the County of Essex, and of ye said Thundersley, in ye County of Essex, Gent., and whereby the Undersigned, the Baroness, for and in consideration of the sum of five pounds of current and current money, does hereby grant, pledge, and assign all and singular the hereditaments and hereditaments appertaining to the said land, tenements and hereditaments and hereby does mortgage, covenant, and bind the said land, tenements and hereditaments as is more fully and particularly set forth in the said Indenture.
Figure 1776 Lord Fairfax Lease

Page 1

[Text]

Figure 1776 Lord Fairfax Lease

Page 53
Figure: 1776 Lord Fairfax Lease
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Officer &amp; Corps</th>
<th>Pay &amp; Provisions</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Extra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George B. Allen</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John W. Allen</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>George B. Allen</td>
<td>$20</td>
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<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Appointment</td>
<td>Commissioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Oldham</td>
<td>5th VA Regt.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Ball's Co. of the 5th Virginia Regt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5th VA Regt Payroll Vouchers for James Oldham
1825 Union County, Indiana Grant James Oldham
Section 33, Twp. 12N Range 002W

1830 Union County, Indiana Grant James Oldham
Land was near Brownsville near the county line.
The Last Will and Testament of James Oldham

By the power of someAdobe, I declare Oldham, of the State of Texas, to be the County
Regent or for the time being, and do hereby make my last will and testament as follows:

I desire that all my estate shall be paid out of my personal
Estate. I desire that my wife shall have as much
household and kitchen furniture as she may think
necessary. Together with her last words, a cash amount
for maintenance. All in accordance with the law.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and
date of this day of June 1827.

James Oldham

Probate Logue County

By it remembered that upon
the 18th day of June A.D. 1827, before me, the undersigned
Registrar of the County Court of the said County Court
located at the Court House of the said County, personally
served on James Oldham, my witnesses, the true and
authentic copies of the last will and testament of
James Oldham, in open form of law and for further
records that I am the above named June 1827 Probate
Registrar of Administration and have cause the said
James Oldham, the last will and testament of James Oldham to

Figure: Will of James Oldham, June 1827 Page 1
James Oldham Dec'd

In the name of God Amen

James Oldham deceased a farmer of the County of North Carolina and theFullName of the County of North Carolina present and the said James Oldham deceased made his last will and Testament in the presence of us the Undersigned PHILIP ALDRIDGE and PHILIP ALDRIDGE and John HINSDALE and John ROBERTS who were present at the time of the making of the said last will and Testament and did certify their names to the same.

I give to my wife Martha Oldham a leasehold estate in North Carolina for life

Figure. Probate page 1
Figure 1. Probate page 2
THINGS I NEED TO ADD

Other Researchers:
Betty Kohlmeyer
David Beckwith<beckwith@@interaccess.com>-Bohannon and Maples Families
Robert Randall Oldham Randalls Research
Debra Anderson kylea@jps.net http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.oldham/430.6/mb.ashx
Pat Duncan (descendent of Jonathan Longley and Sarah Oldham
Aaron Stephens Stephens Researcher

Find early Lord Fairfax leases for William Oldham (abt 1768)
Little Pigeon photos – rescan
Fayette Co IN map showing location of land
BMLC Land Grant documents = rescan
Tax microfilms via Interlibrary Loan from the Library of Virginia.

Frederick Co Reel 124: 1782-1802
Henry Co Reel 175: 1782-1830