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Phillips DNA News

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Please submit news articles or ideas for articles to the editor. Questions about Genetic Genealogy can always be sent to the editor.

Project News

Our Phillips DNA Project is a Y-DNA project that uses the results from tests of the male Y chromosome to figure out which Phillips men share a common Phillips paternal ancestor and which ones do not. We have over 700 participants and have identified almost 90 different, unrelated Phillips families.

Recently, another type of DNA test has burst onto the scene and it has become very popular. It is a test of a person's autosomal DNA. One of the reasons it is so popular is that it can be taken by women as well as men. The autosomal DNA test is called different trade names by the various testing companies. It is called AncestryDNA by Ancestry.com, Family Finder by Family Tree DNA, and Relative Finder by 23andMe.

Unfortunately, most people do not know the difference between an autosomal DNA test and a Y-DNA test. Almost every week I am contacted by someone of Phillips ancestry who has taken an autosomal DNA test and who wants to add his or her results to the project. I have to explain that the autosomal DNA test does not test the same DNA as the Y-DNA test and that their autosomal results cannot be used in the Phillips DNA Project. Most people find this annoying and sometimes get angry about the situation.

I personally am not a big fan of autosomal DNA testing for genealogy because an autosomal test can only (somewhat) reliably connect you with recent relatives; ie, relatives who are related to you within the past five generations. It is quite possible to not share any detectable autosomal DNA with a third, or fourth, or fifth cousin. This is because you can only expect to share 0.781% of your autosomal DNA with a third cousin, or 0.195% with a fourth cousin, or 0.049% with a fifth cousin. Also, even when you have an autosomal DNA match, the test cannot tell you who your common ancestor was unless you have two people who match you on the same segment of the same chromosome and the three of you have identified the same common ancestor.

The Y-DNA test is much more definitive. You either share a common paternal ancestor with someone of the same surname or you don't. The Y-DNA test is black and white; the autosomal DNA test is shades of gray.

Featured Phillips Articles

The Parents and Grandparents of Asahel (b. 1777) and Samuel (b. 1780) Phillips of Schuyler County, Illinois

By Dann M. Norton, Phillips Family DNA Group 40. Dann started tracing his family tree at the age of 14 for a high school science project and has continued the search for over 30 years. He teaches junior high language arts in Lawrenceville, Illinois, where he resides with his wife, Amy, and son, Paschal.

Asahel Phillips was born c. 1777 in Virginia. He married Hannah Nixon, the daughter of Johnathan and Sarah Nixon, on 15 August, 1805, in Harrison County, Virginia (now West Virginia). (View marriage record online at http://www.wvculture.org/vrr/va_mcsearch.aspx) They were Primitive Baptists.ⁱ

Asahel followed his “assumed” brother, Samuel, to Hardin County, Kentucky, where the two men were involved with surveying land. In some records, Asahel is listed as the chain carrier, and in others, as the housekeeper. (These records can be viewed online at www.hccoky.net.)

Asahel and his family moved to Schuyler County, Illinois, by 1836, when he and his son Samuel are listed on the early tax lists. Brother Samuel’s family arrived after 1840. Descendants of both brothers still live in Schuyler County.

In May 2014, a y-DNA match between Rick Phillips (great-great-great-grandson of Asahel and cousin to the author) and Leland Mitchell Phillips obliterated a 30+ year brick wall on the father of Asahel and Samuel, and provided evidence to prove the assumption that Asahel and Samuel were brothers.

Leland M. Phillips’ ancestor, Shapley Phillips lived in New Madrid County, Missouri, and was named in records as a grandson of Jenkin Phillips who died in 1822 in Louisville, Kentucky.ⁱⁱ This Jenkin was known to be the son of Thomas and Joana Phillips of Loudoun County, Virginia. In his 1766 will, Thomas mentioned a brother, also named Jenkin; Rick’s descent comes from this brother.

Jenkin Phillips appears in the land records of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, leasing and mortgaging land with his brother, Thomas, and another man, John Phillips. In the mid-1750s, Jenkin and Thomas leased land from Jno. Taylor, Esquire.ⁱⁱⁱ This land was in Fairfax County, Virginia, part of which became Loudoun County in 1757. Jenkin’s wife was named Esther (sometimes spelled Hester or Hesther). Jenkin was named as a brother to Thomas Phillips in a will written 7 October, 1766, and received at court on 15 October, 1766.^{iv} (Loudoun, Will Book A, p. 155)

Jenkin appears in the tithables list of Loudoun County from 1760 through 1783. His will was written on 14 October, 1785 and received in court on 9 January, 1786 (the original mistakenly says 1785).^v

The widow, Esther, appears in the Loudoun County tithable lists from 1789 through 1793. Chancery court proceedings in Loudoun County and a land deed in Harrison County, Virginia (now West Virginia) show a lot of controversy over land and leases between Esther and James McIlhaney from 1795 through 1805.^{vi} Esther received land in Harrison County from McIlhaney and sold the same to Thomas Phillips of Loudoun County in 1788:

Esther PHILLIPS, of Loudon co., VA, sold to Thomas Phillips of same, 250 acres granted by patent to James McHANY (McIlhaney) 4 May, 1787 and by deed to said Philips 1788. Witnesses: Jesse SEYBOLD, Rhoda PHILLIPS, Thomas PHILLIPS, son of Reace, and Daniel PHILLIPS. (Harrison co., WV Deed Book 1, p. 83; <http://files.usgwarchives.net/wv/harrison/land/deedbk1.txt>)

Esther appears in the Harrison County tax lists from 1797 to 1800.^{vii} Her date of death is not known.

The Children of Jenkin and Esther Phillips

I. John Phillips may have been deceased in 1785 when his father bequeathed legacies to John's four children: Israel, Benjamin, Nancy, and Sarah; however, the will describes land "whereon my said son John lives." Perhaps he was not dead. John was named in his brother Benjamin's will as an executor, but was disqualified by the court. Benjamin's widow, Rhoda, bought land from John.^{viii} John married Charity Reed, daughter of Jonathan Reed of Shelburne Parish. In his will, Jonathan Reed mentions his deceased daughter, Charity Phillips, and her four children: Israel, Benjamin, Nancy, and Sarah. (Loudon County, Virginia. Will Book D, page 150-152.)

II. Thomas Phillips is a common name in the colonial records of Loudoun County. It is possible that this is Thomas Phillips, the Wagoner, who married Mary John. This could be the Thomas referred to as deceased, and father of James and John in a 10 April 1787 deed from George William Fairfax to Israel Thompson, guardian of Nancy Phillips. (Deed Q, page 116) However, Esther Phillips sold a Thomas Phillips land in 1788—if this was her son, then he was not the father of James and John above. Another Thomas died in 1794 and named his sister Sarah Martin and her children, Israel, Benjamin, and Elizabeth as his heirs. This Thomas has not been positively identified.

III. Samuel Phillips is, by some researchers, said to have married Sarah Arnott. He died in Jefferson County, Kentucky.^{ix} The validity of that statement has not been checked. There is another Samuel in Loudoun County, wife Mary and daughter Rebecca, who lease land from Geo. William Fairfax on 1 May, 1761. (Loudoun Deed B, p.186)

IV. Sarah Phillips. No definite information.

V. Granddaughter Hester Phillips is named in Jenkin's will. She was not the child of John or Benjamin, as she is not named in associated wills. She must be the daughter of Thomas or Samuel, or an illegitimate child of Sarah.

VI. Benjamin Phillips was named in the 1754 lease of Jenkin Phillips from Jno. Tayloe. He appears in the tithable lists in Jenkin's household in 1760. Since the tithables require men 16 years old and upwards to be enumerated, Benjamin's birth can be estimated as before 1744. Benjamin is listed with his own household beginning in 1770.

An Order from court on 14 November, 1780: "On motion of Benjamin Phillips, ordered that he be discharged from the payment of publick County and Parish Levies for the future." (Loudoun County, Order book G, page 300)

Benjamin must have been seriously ill or otherwise incapacitated. Benjamin Phillips' will was written 18 November, 1780, and filed on 12 March, 1781.^x He named his wife, Rhoda, and children, Sarah, Hume, Samuel, Jenkin, and Asael.^{xi} He also named his brother John as an executor, but he was "refused as Executor as not being in allegiance to the state." Security for the will was posted by Jenkin Phillips (probably Benjamin's cousin) and William McKnight.

Rhoda was called to court by Jenkin Philips and William McKnight on 15 March, 1785, to give counter security or "deliver said estate for their indemnity." She was called to court again on 14 October, 1788, by the two men, and she "offered Stephen Donaldson as counter security." Since Jenkin, Ben's father, had died in 1785, it must be Jenkin, son of Thomas and Joana Philips bringing suit against her. (From readings in the records, Jenkin Philips, son of Thomas, owned a lot of land, and seemed to cheat people out of theirs! Or maybe that's just the way the complainants in chancery suits wanted it to sound. He owned over 10,000 acres in Kentucky before he died.)

Rhoda was a witness to the 1788 deed in Harrison County between Esther Phillips and Thomas Phillips of Loudoun County.

Rhoda shows up in the Harrison County tax lists beginning in 1799 through 1806. An Israel Philips also shows up from 1802-1806, but this is probably a mis-transcription of Asael. (Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants 2014)

The children of Benjamin and Rhoda Phillips

A. Jenkin Phillips first appears in the tithables under his mother's name in 1791, First Battalion, Loudoun County. That puts his birth year at 1775 (1782-1800 Loudoun County Personal Property Tax Lists). He is named in leases from 1787, 1804 and 1805, as a son of Benjamin Philips, deceased. According to online family trees, he was married to Rachel Grubb. He and his family moved to Fauquier County, Virginia. He was also featured in a biography on early Missouri pioneers:

Jenkin Phillips, of Virginia, married Rachel Grubb, by whom he had: Rhoda, William, Benjamin, Rachel and Jenkin Jr. Mrs. Phillips died in Virginia, and her husband, with his son Jenkin Jr., and daughter Rhoda, settled in St. Charles County, MO., in 1838, where he died in 1857. Jenkin Jr., was married twice; first to Margaret Kinnear, who died in 1844, and second to Martha Smith. Rhoda died single in 1844.” (Bryan, W. S., *A History of the Pioneer Families of Missouri*. Bryan Brand & Co., 1876. P. 203) (Also, <http://files.usgwarchives.net/mo/stcharles/bios/p4120007.txt>)

Jenkin’s sons William and Benjamin lived in Ohio.

B. Asael or Asahel is named in Order Book Q, p. 64, December 8, 1794:

“Ordered that the Overseers of the Poor bind out Asahel Philips aged ____ years to Richard Matthews (to be taught the trade of a Sadler) according to Law.” (Age was left blank.)

Asahel is listed as a tithable in the household of Richard Matthews in 1795-97, but his name was spelled “Isael.” His marriage occurred on 15 August, 1805, in Harrison County, Virginia (now West Virginia). He was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. He and Hannah moved to Hardin Co, KY and were members of the Severns Valley church. He moved to Schuyler County, Illinois where he is listed in the 1850 census, but must’ve died before 1860. Hannah is listed in the 1850 Mortality schedule and died in January 1849. Their children were Asahel, Jr., John, Rhoda (married and divorced Isaac Naught), Samuel, Jesse, George, Sarah (married Charles Kennedy), Benjamin, and Nelson.

C. Samuel Phillips married Anna (or Amy) Martin on 22 September, 1800, in Harrison County, Virginia. (LDS International Genealogical Index) He moved to Hardin County, Kentucky, and later on to Schuyler County, Illinois. His family has been researched in the Schuyler County records, and books and files on his descendants can be found at the Jail Museum in Rushville, Illinois. He and Amy are buried in the Phillips Cemetery, Schuyler County. Their children were Thomas, Asahel, Cynthia (married Daniel Sandidge), John M., Daniel, Emily Ann (married Christopher Schroeder), Charlotte, Lucinda (married Nickolas Schroeder), and Susan (married Wm T. Sandidge). (Wright, Homer E. “The Samuel Phillips Family.” *Schuyler County Illinois History*. Taylor Publishing: Dallas. 1985. Page 327)

D. Hume or Huma Philips married John Rodgers, 28 February, 1797^{xii} Online family trees that show Hume Phillips married to a James Maton in St. Pancras, London, England, are grossly—not to mention, geographically—incorrect. The link to the Rogers family includes Jesse Phillips, son of Asahel, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Rogers, on 14 February, 1837, in Hardin County, Kentucky. Although there is no document to prove it, it is most probable that Elizabeth was the daughter of John and Huma Rogers. Other names that show up on land records with John Rogers and the Phillips brothers include Jenkin Rogers and Michael Stockwell. Jenkin Rogers married Elizabeth Stockwell, 23 February, 1820. John Rogers, Jr. married Lucinda Stockwell, 14 November, 1830. (www.hccoky.org) Some of the Rogers and Stockwells moved to Schuyler and Fulton Counties, Illinois.

E. Sarah Philips is probably the Sarah Philips married to Richard Martin on 21 November, 1801, in Harrison County, Virginia.^{xiii} They moved to Harrison County, Indiana, where Richard died on 13 August, 1833, age 55 years, and Sarah died 4 January, 1840, age 66 years. Sarah Philips and Richard Martin had the following heirs from his probate papers: Gibson Martin, Jane Martin, Lucinda Newberry, and Landon Martin. Lucinda was the daughter of Joshua and Minerva Newberry. The family shows up in the records of Harrison County, Indiana, and on the website Findagrave.com under Harrison County cemeteries. The Indiana Marriage database lists Gibson Martin to Elizabeth King on September 8, 1833; Landon to Mary Bliss on October 9, 1828; and Minerva to Joshua Newberry on August 13, 1828.^{xiv}

Author's Note: The discovery of Asahel's parents could only have been made through DNA genealogy. Although a check of my files showed that five years ago, I had found the 1788 land record of Esther Phillips to Thomas Phillips, there was no reason to assume those Phillipses were connected to my family, or to check Loudoun County records. I want to thank all the participants in the Phillips DNA study, and especially Nancy Kiser, who is a great coordinator for the Phillips DNA website, and a knowledgeable researcher on many Phillips families. Much help and explanation of Loudoun County government and records has been received from Patricia Duncan who has written a series of books on Loudoun.

Guest Column

Are you missing most of the available genealogy information?

The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyrighted by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at <http://www.eogn.com>.

I [Dick Eastman] recently received a message from a newsletter reader that disturbed me a bit. He wrote, "I have been doing genealogy research for 10-15 years but only through the Internet." He then went on to describe some of the frustrations he has encountered trying to find information. In short, he was disappointed at how little information he has found online.

I read the entire message, but my eyes kept jumping back to the words in his first sentence: "... but only through the Internet."

Doesn't he realize that 95% of the information of interest to genealogists is not yet available on the Internet?

To be sure, many of the biggest and most valuable resources are now available online, including national census records, the Social Security Death Index, many military pension applications, draft cards, many passenger lists, land patent databases, and more.

The national databases were the “low hanging fruit” a few years ago as the providers of online information rushed to place large genealogy databases online. These huge collections benefited a lot of genealogists; these databases were the first to become indexed, digitized, and placed online. We all should be thankful that these databases are available today and are in common use.

As the national databases became available to all, the online providers moved on to digitize regional and statewide information. State censuses, birth records, marriage records, death records, naturalization records (which originally were recorded in many local and state courts), county histories, and much, much more are still being placed online.

Of course, this is great news for genealogists who cannot easily travel to the locations where the original records are kept. For many of us, this is even better than having information on microfilm. Most of us don't have microfilm readers at home, but we do have computers. Yet, I am guessing that 95% of the information of interest to genealogists has not yet been digitized. Why would anyone want to look for genealogy information “... only through the Internet?”

State censuses, birth records, marriage records, death records, naturalization records, county histories, and more are all “work in progress” projects. That is, they are not yet complete. In fact, I doubt if all of them will be available online for at least another decade or two! If you only look online, you are missing a lot.

In many cases, church parish records, local tax lists, school records, land records (other than Federal land grants), and many more records are not yet available online and probably won't be available for years. If you are limiting yourself to “... only through the Internet,” you are missing 95% of the available information.

If you have the luxury of living near the places where your ancestors lived, I'd suggest you jump in an automobile and drive to the repositories where those records are kept. There is nothing that matches the feeling of holding original records in your hand. Make photocopies or scan them or take pictures of them or do whatever is possible to collect images of the original records.

If you do not enjoy the luxury of short distances, use microfilm. Luckily, that is easy to do although you will have to leave your home. Many (but not all) of these records have been microfilmed, and those films may be viewed at various libraries, archives, or at a local Family History Center near you. There are more than 4,600 of those local centers, so you probably can find one within a short distance of your home. The Family History Centers are free to use although you do have to pay a modest fee for postage when you rent a microfilm by mail. See https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Introduction_to_LDS_Family_History_Centers for details. You can also find your nearest Family History Center by starting at: <https://familysearch.org/locations>.

If you do not know where to start, I would suggest reading “Begin your genealogy quest” at https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Begin_your_genealogy_quest for some great “getting started” information.

Which option would you prefer: accessing 5% of the available records or 100% of the available records?

Endnotes:

ⁱ The Primitive Baptist Library in Carthage, Illinois, maintains a website with links about Severns Valley Church in Hardin County, Kentucky, where “Ashel” and Samuel were members.

<http://www.carthage.lib.il.us/community/churches/primbap/pbl.html>

ⁱⁱ Jenkin Phillips (1744-1822) is buried in the Louisville Zoo. This blog talks about the cemetery. <http://roadsideweirdness.blogspot.com/2009/07/lions-tigers-and-graves-oh-my.html>

ⁱⁱⁱ Chancery case says that Thomas sold his interest in Tayloe’s land to Jenkin on 16 Jan, 1756. See Note v. A deed sent in an e-mail by Patricia Duncan from the book *Abstracts of Fairfax County Deed Book D* by Ruth Sparacio, page 285-286:

Indenture 16 Feb 1756 between John TAYLOE of Richmond Co, Esquire, & Jinkin PHILLIPS of Fairfax County, Farmer ... in consideration of rents ... farm let ... 150 acres ...so as to include the said Phillips plantation & half the land in the Lotts No. 31 & 32 ... during the natural lives of Jinkin PHILIPS and his sons, Benjamin PHILIPS and John PHILIPS ... paying annual rent of Forty shillings current money at Neabsco Furnace in Prince Wm. County. Signed John Tayloe and Jinkin x Philips
Presence of Wm. Ellzey, John Little, Stephen Emrey, John McIlheney.
Lease recorded 15th June 1756.

^{iv} Loudoun County Virginia, Will of Thomas Phillips, Book A, page 155. Thomas names his wife, Joana, leaving his estate to his sons Jenkin (called Jenkin, Jr in some records) and Thomas. Other children were John, Milford, and Cathrone. Witnesses to this will were Jonas Potts, blacksmith, Thomas Phillips, wagoner, and Mary Phillips. Some researchers have suggested that Thomas “the wagoner” and Thomas the son were the same individual. This cannot be; according to Virginia law, a witness could not be a legatee of a will without renouncing his claim to the legacy. Thomas “the wagoner” was surely married to Mary John per a deed dated 6 September 1765, and naming James John and Thomas Phillips wagoners as recipients. The wills of James John (September 15 1767) and Mary John (November 9, 1767), available online at the Loudoun County Genealogy Trails website, name Mary Phillips and son-in-law Thomas. Thomas the wagoner and Mary sold all their land in Loudoun by 1771 (some to Jenkin Phillips Jr.) Confusion arises because Thomas the son of Thomas also married a woman named Mary. According to Chancery Court Loudoun 1788-006 David James v. Jenkin Phillips, etc. (103 pages!), available at the Library of Virginia’s Virginia Memory website, Thomas and his wife, Mary, had a daughter, Sarah, and all lived in Fauquier County, Virginia. Unless a renunciation of the benefits of the will is located, these two Thomases cannot be the same man.

^v Loudoun County Virginia, Will of Jenkin Phillips, Book C, page 189

Be it remembered that this fourteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four I Jenkin Phillips of Loudoun County and State of Virginia Being sick and weak of Body but off perfect mind and memory and having to remember the uncertainty of this transitory life do make this my last will and testament touching the dispersal of what Temporal Estate I have, Hereby revoking and disannulling all former wills by me made greatly desiring the Almighty may be pleased to receive my Soul into his Kingdom of rest, my Body I commit to the Earth to be entered at the discession of my Executors hereafter named. Imprimus I will that all my just debts be fully paid and satisfied, Secondly I give and bequeath unto my loving wife Hesther the use and Benefit of all my lands and appurtenances thereunto belonging together with all my Personal Estate of every kind whatsoever to her own proper use & behooff for and during her natural life. And at her decease it is my will and I do hereby order and direct that all my said Estate both real and personal shall descend to and be the property of Son John Philips' four children (except what is hereafter devised to be disposed of in following manner(Viz)) I give unto my grandson Israel Phillips and to his heirs and assigns all that Lot or parcel of Land which I hold by lease for lives from John Tayloe Esq. (whereon my said Son John lives)—I give unto my Grandson Benjamin Phillips & to his heirs and assigns my Home, stall, Lott & plantation which I hold also by lease from said Tayloe. I give unto my granddaughter Sarah Phillips & to her heirs & assigns the lott of land laying and joyning to the lot willed as above to my Grandson Israel which I hold and as George William Fairfax, Esq. I give unto my granddaughter Nancy Philips and to her heirs and assigns the Lott of land on side of Short Hill and joining the tenement devised to my granddaughter Sarah which I hold also under said Fairfax, and if it so happen that either of my said Grandson shall depart this life before they arrive to the ages of twenty one years or shall have lawful issue, that then the surviving Brother shall have and inherit that part of my Estate devised to his said Brother. ...and if either of my said granddaughters die before They arrive to the age of eighteen years or have joined in marriage, that in such case it is my will that the part bequeathed the deceased shall be heired by the surviving sister. Thirdly I will that the sum of five shillings currency be paid by my Executor to each of my Children hereafter mentioned as to their Legal Representatives (when dec'd) Viz. Thomas, Samuel, Benjamin, and Sarah, and that the residue of my personal estate shall be equally divided and paid to my said four Grandchildren and my Granddaughter Hesther Phillips share and share alike—fourthly & Lastly I consititute and appoint my beloved wife Hesther Executrix and my Trusty friend Abner Osborne Executor of This my last Will and Testament and desire my Friend Israel Thompson to give his advice and assistance to them, and farther request that he may extend his care as Guardian to and over my said Grandchildren.

Signed, Sealed, Published	}		his
& Declared to be the Last Will	}	Jenkin	X Philips [LS]
& Testament of Jenkin Philips	}		mark
In presence of us....	}		
Stephen Gregg, Isaac Jenkin			
Jacob Shaver, Mary Hough			

At a Court held for Loudoun County Jany 9th 1785 (should be 1786)

This will was proved by the Oath of Jacob Shaver and affirmation of Stephen Gregg two of the witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded on motion of Hesther Philips the Executrix therein named who made oath according to Law and together with Leven Powell & Stephen Donaldson her Securities entered into and acknowledges their Bond in the penalty of one Thousand pounds conditioned as the Law directs. Certificate is granted Her for obtaining a probate thereof in due form & Liberty is reserved the other Executor to join in the Probate when to Him it shall seem proper.

TESTE. Chas. Binns CLCur

^{vi} Library of Virginia. Virginia Memory Project: Chancery Court Index. Loudoun County, 1805-21 Esther Phillips, etc. v. James McIlhaney. Jenkin Phillips transferred lease from Jno. Tayloe Sr. to Esther. Jno. Taylor Jr. sold the land to McIlhaney who had been the collector of rents. McIlhaney did not honor the lease. Two cases are included, one for Benjamin Phillips and one for Israel Phillips. http://www.lva.virginia.gov/chancery/case_detail.asp?CFN=107-1805-021

^{vii} View tax lists at <http://www.hackerscreek.com/files.php?fcid=6>

^{viii} Library of Virginia. Virginia Memory Project : Chancery Court Index. Loudoun County, 1820-023 Christian Miller v. Casper Quick. John Phillips, dec. bought lease of Casper Quick and transferred it to Rhoda Philips, who sold it to Christian Miller. http://www.lva.virginia.gov/chancery/case_detail.asp?CFN=107-1820-023

^{ix} <http://www.findagrave.com>. Williams-Phillips Cemetery, Fincastle, Jefferson County, Kentucky.

^x Loudoun County Virginia, Will of Benjamin Philips, Libre B folio 365
At a court held for Loudoun County the 12th day of March 1781, this bill was proved by the subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to be Recorded. And on the motion of Rhode Phillips one of the Exrs therein named (the court refusing to admit Joh Phillips the other Exr he not being in allegiance to the state) who made oath according to Law Certificate is granted her for obtaining a Probate thereof in due form she giving security whereupon the said Rhode with Jenkin Phillips & William McKnight her Securities entered into and ack'd their bond in the penalty of Twenty Thousand Pounds conditioned as the Law directs.

Teste.

Chas Binns LCC

I Benjamin Phillips of the county of Loudoun in the State of Virginia, farmer, Being weak of Body but of perfect mind and memory thanks be given unto God for the Same & Calling to mind the mortality of my body and that it is appointed for all men Once to die therefore Recommend my soul to him who gave it, & do order in this my last will and testament in manner and form as followeth: 1st Imprimis I will that all my just debts & funeral charges be paid and discharged by my ex'ers hereafter named. 2nd item I give and bequeath unto my loving wife Rhode Phillips the plantation where I now live in Order to bring up and support my children with all the stock and utensils there unto belonging and if my wife should die, or marry again, then to expose to sail my place and all my parsonal estate and to be equally devided among my widow and children and if any one of them should die whilst under age to be equally divided amongst the others. 3 item that my son Jenkin Phillips and my son Aseal Phillips & Samuel Phillips be put and bound to learn some trade when they come to a suitable age and to have the schooling sufficient for their business. 4th Item and my daughter Hume Phillips and Sarah Phillips to have schooling to learn to read and write. 5th Item I also nominate constitute and appoint my loving wife Rhode Phillips & my Brother John Phillips to be my whole and sole ex'er of this my last will and testament And do hereby revoke all former and other wills by me made ratefyng and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament --

In witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal this Eighteenth Day of November in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty--1780--

Signed Sealed As his last will and testament

In presents of
James Buffington
Susanna Gregg
James Dillon

}
}
}
}

Benjm Phillips (Seal)

^{xi} At least one publication has given the names of Benjamin's children from his will as Jenkin, ISRAEL, Samuel, Hume, and Sarah. A copy of the original shows the second son's name as

ASEAL. Another publication has spelled the name Asael—which is the spelling used on the marriage record. Asahel was the form used by Asahel himself (on land deeds in Hardin County, KY), and used by his descendants.

^{xii} "Virginia, Marriages, 1785-1940," index, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XR87-LZ1> : accessed 26 Jun 2014), John Rodgers and Huma Philips, 28 Feb 1797; citing Loudoun, Virginia, reference P6 of 121; FHL microfilm 32373.

^{xiii} Other Sarahs in the area and time period include a) Sarah who married in Loudoun County, Virginia in 1798, to Joseph Pancoast, but records clearly show she was the daughter of Edmund Phillips; b) Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Mary Phillips of Fauquier County, granddaughter of Thomas and Joana Phillips; c) Sarah, who married a Martin before 1794, named as a sister in the will of Thomas Phillips who died in 1794; d) Sarah, daughter of John of Jenkin and Esther, who had guardian Israel Thompson.)

^{xiv} The marriages are also included in Slevin's list of marriages from Harrison County, Indiana. Harrison County guardianships show that Lucinda Newberry (guardian Joshua Newberry) was an heir to the estate of Richard Martin, February term of court, 1835. In August 1847, Lucinda was an infant heir to estate of Richard and Sarah Martin, Gibson Martin was her guardian. Landon Martin was the guardian for the children of Charles Walker in November, 1841. By May 1847, Hannah Walker, mother of the children, was seeking guardianship because Landon was deceased. (Keasling)

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