

Henrietta Foley, born 09 Jan 1778 in Caswell County, North Carolina was the Great-Great-Great Grandmother of Clara Louise Watkins-Kennedy. She married Robert Gray.

Henrietta's Great-Great-Great-Great Grandfather, John Powell, came from England on the first supply ship sent to the Jamestown settlement in Virginia, which arrived in January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1608. (The Mayflower didn't arrive at Plymouth Rock until 1620.)

The name of POWELL is found in the very earliest records of Virginia History. The name is of Welsh origin, derived from Howell, and corrupted into Powell, by the dropping of the letter "h." The family is from Brecknock or Brecon in Wales, and it is said that they are descended from Bleddyn ap Maenyrch, Lord of Brecon in the time of William II. The first appearance of the name in Virginia is found in Smith's "History of Virginia." Dr. Nathaniel Powell and Capt. William Powell, brothers sailed with Capt. John Smith from Blackwell, Dec. 19, 1606, and entered Chesapeake Bay, Apr. 20, 1607. Their brother John Powell joined them in 1608; the said John was a Burgess in 1632.

In 1618, Captain Dr. Nathaniel Powell was Governor of Virginia, for a short time. He was appointed a member of the Council in 1621. He married a Miss Joyce Tracy, daughter of William Tracy, who brought a Colony to Virginia in 1620; she was the granddaughter of Sir John Tracy. It was he who made the first Map of Virginia, and sent it back to England, where it is now preserved in the British Museum.

Captain Nathaniel Powell and all his family were massacred by Opechanough, at Powell's Brook, March 22, 1622; twelve in all were murdered. No person was better known among the Indians; yet they slew him and his family, haggled their bodies and cut off his head to express their utmost scorn and cruelty.

John Powell was a yeoman and an ancient planter. The latter was a high position on the social ladder in the early years of the Virginia Colony. The honor was accorded him as a survivor of the Jamestown Massacre. After the massacre, and the spread of disease and famine during the desperate winter following, Britain took a census of the living and the dead 16 February 1623. John Powell was residing at Basse's Choice during this census.

A "List of Names living in Virginia" dated Feb 16, 1623/4 includes John Powell and Cathern Powell at Bass's Choice, VA.

"Muster Rolls of Settlers in Virginia at Elizabeth Cittie", Jan 5, 1624/5 includes: John Powell, aged 29, in the Swallow, 1609 Kathren Powell, aged 22, in the Flying Hart, 1622 John Powell, born in Virginia Servant: Thomas Prater, aged 20 in the Marie Providence, 1622 Provision: Corne, 5 barrels, Fish, 700 ct; Houses, 1; pallizado, 1 Arms: Peeces, 1; Swords, 1; Armor, 1; Powder, 2lb, Lead, 30lb.

John Powell gave 50 acres of his land to his servant Thomas Deaxter whom he purchased from Captain Robert Sheppard. Thomas Deaxter came to America in 1623 on the Mary Providence. John Powell was granted another 50 acre tract of land in Elizabeth City adjoining lands owned by Thornborough and William Morgan, on May 2, 1638. All the Powell sons were all born in Norfolk County, Virginia. John Powell Jr. aka Captain John Powell II also served in the House of Burgesses representing Elizabeth City in 1657, 1659, 1660, and 1676.

Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol 1, by Nugent, shows in a land patent to Robert Lucas on 4/30/1636, land adjacent to that of John Powell, deceased and Wm. Again, same source shows Kathrine Powell sold land on the 19th of April, 1638 -- listing her as a widow, therefore John Powell must have died prior to April 19th, 1638.

John Powell II, son of immigrant John Powell, had a child with an unnamed Indian woman called "Foley" and this child was named Thomas Foley, great-great grandfather of Henrietta Foley. Thomas Foley married Martha Bryant, who was the daughter of a man simply known as Bryant, and Keziah Arroyah, who was the daughter of Chief Wahanganoche, nephew of the great chief, Powhatan, father of Pocahontas.

The fate of Chief Wahanganoche, King of the Patawomeke was as follows: He was taken to Williamsburg, Virginia in 1662 and tried by the court there on charges brought against him and others by Capt. Giles Brent. He was acquitted of all charges and was allowed to return home. Chief Wahanganoche was apparently given a silver medallion during this time, by the Virginia Assembly. After the trial, Chief Wahanganoche and his company headed back to Passipatanzy, but the old chief never made it back home. Chief Wahanganoche's silver medallion was unearthed in Caroline County in the early 1860's, in a area that was logically in the path of the chief on his way home from Williamsburg. A letter written on 1 April 1664 by Col John Catlett to his cousin in England, telling of the events of the past year, told of the capture and trial of the "King of Potomek", indicating that he was, in Catlett's belief, unjustly acquitted. He told of the death of the chief on his way home after his release and believed that he got what he deserved. Chief Wahanganoche's death is not described, and it is not clear whether it was natural or by murder.

Mason Foley, the father of Henrietta Foley, fought during the Revolutionary War as a Captain of South Carolina Spartan Rangers (Regiment), under Colonel John Thomas, Jr. Mason is registered with the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR ancestor number A040197).

Sometime around September of 1775, the Spartan Regiment was organized and John Thomas became its Colonel. This regiment of men was made up of men from the upcountry. The regiment, loaded with ammunition from Fort Charlotte, was soon ready for engagement. In December of 1775, it participated in the "Snow Campaign." The Spartan Regiment was bloodied along with other Patriot troops in a fight against regional Loyalists in the Battle of the Great Cane Break, along the Reedy River in the winter of 1775.

Mason Foley died in 1802 and in 1839 his widow, Caty, applied for his pension. Caty died in November 1840.

Application of Mason Foley W7314 Caty fn42SC

[Methodology: Spelling, punctuation and grammar have been corrected in some instances for ease of reading and to facilitate searches of the database. Also, the handwriting of the original scribes often lends itself to varying interpretations.]

State of Tennessee Williamson County

The declaration of Caty Foley October 16 day A.D. 1839

I Caty Foley after being duly sworn depose and say as follows -- the is: I was married to Mason Foley as well as I remember in March 1772 in Caswell County North Carolina, by whom I had 7 children the names and ages of which will be shown attached to this by a copy from the family record, my husband Mason Foley removed from North to South Carolina about the year 1779 he was appointed Captain of the 10th company in the Spartan Regiment as will more fully appear from the enclosed commutation my husband Capt. Mason Foley was in the battle at the Cowpens. I have no certain recollection of any other particular battles he was in but he was out for several years on scouts in various directions, we were robbed and plundered by the Tories of nearly all we possessed.

We returned to North Carolina Caswell County and lived there a term of years and then removed back to South Carolina and lived there until the death of my husband, which took place in the year 1802 on his journey to the North and I was informed by my son Washington G. L. Foley, who was with him at the time.

I have remained his widow from the time to the present never again been married. From the best information I can get 6 of my children are yet living -- further this deponent saith not --

S/ Caty Foley

Eunice Foley was born March 28th, 1775 -- Henrietta Foley was born January 9th, 1778 --Delpha Foley was born July 11th 1780, Washington G. L. Foley was born December 6th 1782 --Elzea Foley was born June 22nd, 1785 --Parazedey was born July 1st, 1784 -- Narcysus Foley was born March 23rd 1795 -- the above is a true copy of the family record

[James Smith, Sr., 72, gave a supporting affidavit in which he states that he knew Caty and Mason Foley in Caswell County, NC and he knew 3 of their children, namely Nicey, Henrietta and Washington.]

[John Foy, 55, likewise gives a supporting affidavit stating that he knew you Caty and Mason Foley when they lived in North Carolina, he was at that time a boy living in Halifax County Virginia & that he was acquainted when in Virginia with Henrietta, Delpha & Washington, children of Caty and Mason; and afterwards came to know Nicey, Parazedey and Narcisus]

[Henry gray, 67, likewise gave a supporting affidavit saying he knew Caty and Mason Foley in Caswell County North Carolina and several of their children.]

State of Tennessee Williamson County

On this 8th day of September 1840 -- Personally appeared in open Court Caty Foley of the County and State aforesaid, aged 85 years and one month, who first being duly sworn according to law, doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed the 4th July A.D. 1836 That she is the widow of Mason Foley who was a Captain in the militia of South Carolina in the Spartan Regiment and rendered services during the years 80 & 81 [1780 & 1781] and further services in scouts, but how long she cannot tell and he was in the Battle at the Cowpens she knows of him being in no other battles. She further declares that she was married to the said Mason Foley on the 26th day of March 1772, and that her husband the aforesaid Mason Foley died in the month of March 1802 [could be 1812] in Pittsylvania County Virginia as I was informed by my son

Washington G L Foley, and that she has remained a widow ever since that period, as will more fully appear from the references to the proof.

S/ Caty Foley

[Attested by Samuel B. McConnico, clerk]

[On November 10, 1851 in Davidson County Tennessee, Stephen Foley, 37, a resident of Williamson County, Tennessee, filed a claim stating he was the administrator of the estate of Caty Foley stating that Caty Foley was a pensioner up to the date of her death which occurred on November 9 1840, that she died leaving the following surviving children and heirs at law Delpha Foley, Narcissa Butrey, Nicy Warren, Elza Moss and Pargada Broughton]

[fn p. 38 is the original of the captaincy commission granted to Mason Foley signed by John Rutledge Governor and dated March 10, 1780. It designates him "Captain of the Tenth Company in the Spartan Regiment in the Room of Captain Miles, Resigned, Under the Command of Colonel John Thomas, Esquire."]

[fn p. 42, Stephen Foley states that he is guardian and son of Delpha Foley, one of the surviving children of Caty and Mason Foley.]