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THE
VIRGINIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY
THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1913.

VOLUME XXI.

RICHMOND, VA.
HOUSE OF THE SOCIETY,
No. 707 EAST FRANKLIN ST.

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KRAUS REPRINT CORPORATION
New York
1968

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Editor of the Magazine
WILLIAM G. STANARD.

Reprinted in U.S.A.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Book Reviews	110, 221, 334, 445
Council and General Court Minutes 1622-1629. From the Originals in the Library of Congress. Copied and Contributed by Lothrop Withington.....	45, 136, 281
Council Papers 1698-1700. From the Originals in the Virginia State Library	67, 163, 254, 384
Genealogy: Beverley	97, 212, 305
Bolling	310, 422
Brent	96
Empereour	417
Eppes	218
Poindexter	102, 214, 314
Rolfe	105, 208
Slaughter	306, 427
Turner.....	106, 211, 315, 421
Henry County Marriage License Bonds 1770-1800. Contributed by Col. C. B. Bryant.....	277
Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries.....	81, 193, 317, 431
Illustrations: Bolling Hall, Yorskshire, England.....	310a
Heacham Church.....	98a
Heacham Hall.....	98a
Pocahontas, from the original portrait.....	208a
Portrait of Robert James Brent.....	96a
Smith's Fort House, Exterior and interior views ..	208a
Smith's Fort, Remains of Earthworks at.....	210a
Smith's Fort, View from Bluff at.....	210a
Ludwell, Philip, Inventory of Estate, 1767. From the original in the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society.....	395
Massie, Major Thomas, Revolutionary Pension Declaration.....	184
Kandolph Manuscript, Virginia Seventeenth Century Records. From the Original in the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society	1, 113, 225, 347

f. 20.916

Revolutionary Army Orders for the Main Army under Washington. From the Originals in the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society.....	24, 155, 293, 377
Revolutionary Pension Declarations, from Augusta County, Va. Contributed by Judge Lyman Chalkley.....	8
Sussex County Wills, 1754-1804 (M-P). Contributed by W. B. Cridlin.....	269
Virginia Gleanings in England, (Wills, &c.,) by Lothrop Withing- ton	153, 249, 372
Virginia's Soldiers in the Revolution. A Bibliography, by C. A. Flagg and W. O. Waters.....	337
Virginia in 1666-1667. From English Public Records.....	33
Virginia in 1667-1676. From English Public Records.....	122
Virginia in 1676-1677. From English Public Records.....	234
Virginia in 1677. From English Public Records.....	359
Virginia Historical Society, List of Officers and Members, January, 1913. January Magazine.	
Virginia Historical Society, Proceedings of Annual Meeting, Feb- ruary 15, 1913. April Magazine.	

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VOL. XXI.

JANUARY, 1913.

No. 1

THE RANDOLPH MANUSCRIPT.

VIRGINIA SEVENTEENTH CENTURY RECORDS.

From the Original in the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society

COMMISSION AND INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EARL OF ORKNEY
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

(Continued.)

And We do hereby require and Command all Officers & Ministers Civil & Military, and all other Inhabitants of our said Colony & Dominion to be obedient aiding & assisting unto you the said George Earl of Orkney in the Execution of this our Commission, and of the Powers & Authioities herein contain'd, & in Case of your Death or Absence out of our said Colony to be obedient aiding & Assisting unto such person as shall be appointed by us to be our Lieut Governour or Commander in Chief of our said Colony To whom we do therefore

by these Presents Give & Grant all & Singular the Powers & Authorities herein granted to be by him Executed & Enjoy'd during our Pleasure, or untill your Arrival within our said Colony—If upon your Death or Absence out of our said Colony there be no Person upon the Place commissioned or appointed by us to be our Lieut Governor or Commander in Chief of the said Colony Our Will and Pleasure is, That the Eldest Councillor whose Name is first Plac'd in our said Instructions to you, and who shall be at the time of your Death or Absence, residing within our said Colony & Dominion of Virginia, shall take upon him the Administration of the Government, and Execute our said Commission & Instructions, And the Several Powers & Authorities therein Contained, in the Same Manner, And to all Intents & Purposes as other our Governor or Commander in Chief shou'd or ought to do in Case of your Absence until your Return, or in all Cases untill our further Pleasure be known therein, And We do hereby declare, Ordain, and Appoint that You the said George Earl of Orkney, shall and may hold, Execute & Enjoy, the Office and Place of our Lieut & Governor General of our said Colony & Dominion with all its Rights Members & Appurtenances whatsoever together with all & Singular the Powers & Authoritys hereby Granted unto you, for & during our Will & Pleasure, Lastly we have revoked Determin'd & made Void And by these Presents do revoke Determine & make Void certain Letters Patents Granted by her late Majesty Queen Anne unto you the said George Earl of Orkney for the Government of our said Colony & Dominion of Virginia under the Great Seal of Great Britain bearing Date at Westminster the day of in the Year of her said late Majesty's Reign And every Clause, Article & thing therein Contain'd, In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents.

Witness Our Self at Westminster the day of
in the first Year of our Reign.

And for so doing this shall be your Warrant Given at our Court at St. James the 15th day of January 1714 in the first Year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,
JAMES STANHOPE.

To our Attorney or
Solicitor Generall

A True Coppy from Books of the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lord
Carteret's Office, Whitehall 28 April 1722

DANL PREVERAN.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OUR RIGHT TRUSTY & RIGHT
WELL BELOVED COUSIN GEORGE EARL OF ORKNEY
OUR LIEUTENANT & GOVERNOR GENERAL OF OUR
COLONY & DOMINION OF VIRGINIA IN AMERICA.

GEORGE R.

And in his Absence to the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of our said Colony for the time being, Given at our Court at St James's the 15th day of April 1715 in the first Year of our Reign.

1. With these our Instructions you will receive our Commission under our Great Seal of Great Britain, Constituting you our Lieutenant & Governour General of our Colony & Dominion of Virginia in America.

2. You are therefore to fit your self with all convenient speed & to repair to our said Colony of Virginia, And being there Arriv'd, You are to take upon you the Execution of the Place & Trust we have repos'd in You. And forthwith to Call together the Members of Our Council for Our Colony and Dominion, by Name, Viz. Edmund Jennings, Robt. Carter, James Blair, Phillip Ludwell, John Lewis, William Byrd, William Basset, Nat Harrison, Mann Page, Dudley Digges, Peter Beverley and John Robinson Esq^{rs}.

3. And You are with due and Usual Solemnity to Cause our said Commission under our great Seal of Great Britain Constituting You our Lieutenant and Governor General of our said Colony & Dominion, to be read and Publish'd at the said meeting of our Council.

4. Which being done you shall yourself take—and also Administer unto each of the Members of Our Councill, As well the Oaths Appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance & Supremacy, And the Oath mention'd in an Act pass'd in the Sixth Year of her late Majesty's Reign Entituled An Act for the Security of her Majesty's Person and Government and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line, as also to make and Subscribe, & cause the Members of our Council to make and Subscribe the Declaration Mentioned in our Act of Parliament made in the 25th Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, Entituled, an Act for Preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants, And you and every of them are likewise to take an Oath for the due Execution of Your and their Places and Trusts, as well with regard to your and their equal and Impartial Administration of Justice, and you are also to take the Oath required to be taken by Governors of Plantations to do their Utmost that the Laws relating to the Plantations be observ'd.

5. You are forthwith to Communicate unto our said Council Such & so many of these our Instructions wherein their Advice and Consent are Mention'd to be requisite, as likewise all such others from time to time as you shall find Convenient for our Service to be imparted to them.

6. You are to permit the Members of our Said Council of Virginia, to have and enjoy freedom of Debate, and Vote in all Affairs of Publick Concern, that may be Debated in Council.

7. And also by our Commission aforesaid, we have thought fitt to direct that any three of our Councelors make a Quorum, It is Nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure that you do not Act without a Quorum of less than five Members unless upon Extraordinary Emergencies when a greater Number cannot be conveniently had..

8. And that we may be always informed of the Names & Characters of Persons fit to Supply the Vacancies that shall happen in Our said Council, You are to transmit unto us by one of our Principal Secretarys of State And to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations with all Convenient Speed

the Names and Characters of Twelve Persons Inhabitants of our said Colony, whom you shall esteem the best qualifi'd for that Trust, and so from time to time when any of them shall dye, depart out of our said Colony, or become otherwise unfit, You are to Nominate so many others in their Stead, that the list of twelve Persons fit to Supply the said Vacancys may be always Compleat.

9. You are from time to time to send unto us as aforesaid & to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, the Name or Names and Quality's of any Member or Members by you put into our said Council, by the first Conveniency after your so doing.

10. And in the Choice and Nomination of the Members of our said Council, as also of the Chief Officers, Judges, Assistants, Justices and Sheriffs, You are always to take Care that they be Men of good Life & well Affected to our Government, and of Good Estates, and Abilities, and not Necessitous People, or much in debt.

11. You are neither to Augment nor diminish the Number of our said Council as it is hereby Established, Nor to Suspend any of the Members thereof without good and Sufficient Cause nor without the Consent and Majority of the said Council, And in case of Suspension of any, You are to Cause your Reasons for so doing, together with the Charges and Proofs, against the said Persons, and their Answer thereunto, (Unless you have some Extraordinary Reason to the Contrary) to be duly enter'd upon the Council Books, And you are forthwith to transmit the same together with your Reasons for not Enttring them upon the Council Books (in Case you do not Enter them) unto us,, And to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations as aforesaid.

12. You are to Signify our Pleasure unto the Members of our said Council, that if any of them shall hereafter absent themselves from our said Colony, and continue absent above the Space of Twelve Months together without leave from you, or from the Commander in Chief for the time being, first Obtain'd or shall remain absent for the Space of Two Years or the greater Part thereof Successively without our Leave given them

under our Royal Sign Manual their Place or Places in our said Council shall immediately thereupon become Void, & that we will forthwith appoint others in their Stead.

13. And whereas we Subscribe that Effectual care ought to be taken to Oblige the Members of Our said Council to a due Attendance therein, in order to prevent the many Inconveniences that may happen from the Want of a Quorum of the Council to Transact Business as Occasion may require IT IS OUR WILL AND PLEASURE that if any of the Members of the said Council shall hereafter Wilfully absent themselves when duly Summon'd without a just and Lawfull Cause, And shall persist therein after Admonition, You Suspend the said Councillors so absenting them till Our further Pleasure be known, Giving us timely Notice thereof, And We hereby Will and require you that this our Royall Pleasure be Signify'd to the Several Members of our Council aforesaid, and that it be enter'd in the Council Book of our said Colony as a standing Rule.

14. You are to observe in the Passing of Laws that the Stile of Enacting the Same be by the Governor Council & Assembly and no other. You are as much as Possible to Observe in the Passing of all Laws that whatever may be requisite upon each different Matter be accordingly provided for by a different Law without intermixing in One & the Same Act such things as have no Proper relation to each other. And You are more Especially to take Care that no Clause or Clauses be Inserted in or Annexed to any Act which shall be foreign to what the Title of such respective Act imports, & that no perpetual Clause be Part of any Temporary Law, and that no Act whatever be Suspended, Alter'd, Reviv'd, Confirm'd or Repeal'd by General Words but that the Title & Date of such Act so Suspended, Alter'd, Reviv'd Confirm'd or Repealed be Particularly Mention'd & Expressed.

15. You are also to take Care that no Private Act be pass'd in which there is not a Saving Us Our Heirs & Successors all Bodys Politick or Corporate & of all other Persons except such as are mention'd in the Act.

16. And Whereas great Mischief may Arise by Passing Bills of an Unusual & Extraordinary Nature & Importance in the Plantations which Bill remain in force there from the time of Enacting untill Our Pleasure be Signify'd to the Contrary, We do hereby Will and Require you not to Pass or give Your Consent hereafter to any Bill or Bills in the Assembly of our said Colony of unusual and Extraordinary Nature & Importance, Wherein our Prerogative or property of our Subjects may be prejudiced, without having either first Transmitted to us the Draught of such a Bill or Bills and our having Signify'd our Royal Pleasure or that you take Care in the Passing of any Act of unusual and Extraordinary Nature that there be a Clause inserted therein Suspending and deferring the Execution thereof Untill our further Pleasure be known concerning the said Act to the End our Prerogative may not Suffer & that Our Subjects may not have reason to complain of hardships put upon them on the like Occasions.

17. You are to transmit Authentick Copies of all Laws Statutes and Ordinances that are now made and in force which have not yet been sent, or which at any time hereafter shall be made or Enacted within our said Colony each of them Separately under the Publick Seal unto Us & to our Commissioners for Trade & Plantations within three Months or by the first Opportunity after their being Enacted together with — Duplicates thereof by the next Conveyance upon Pain of our highest displeasure and of the forfeit of that Years Salary Wherein you shall at any time upon any Pretence Whatsoever omit to send over the said Laws Statutes & Ordinances aforesaid within the time above limited as also of such other Penalty as we shall Please to inflict But if it shall happen that during the time of War No shipping shall come from our said Colony within three Months after the Making such Laws Statutes and Ordinances whereby the same may be transmitted as aforesaid then the said Laws Statutes & Ordinances are to be transmitted as aforesaid by the next conveyance after the making thereof whenever it may happen for our Approbation or disallowance of the same

18. And Our further Will and Pleasure is That in every Act which shall be transmitted there be the Several Dates & Respective times when the Same Pass'd the Assembly The Council and receiv'd your Assent, And you are to be as Particular as may be in your Observations to be sent to our Commissioners for Trade & Plantations upon every Act, that is to say whether the same is Introductive of a New Law Declaratory of a former Law, or does repeal a Law then before in being and you are likewise to send to our said Commissioners the Reasons for the Passing of such Law unless the same do fully appear in the Preamble of the said Act.

19. And Whereas it hath been represented that the Taxes which have been levied by Poll within our said Colony have been heavy and burthensome unto our Subjects there, You are to recommend to the General Assembly the Consideration and Settling such a way for raising Money upon Necessary Occasions as shall be more equal and Acceptable to our subjects there than the Method of Levying by Poll and Titheables.
(to be continued.)

REVOLUTIONARY PENSION DECLARATIONS.

From the Records of Augusta County, Va.

CONTRIBUTED BY JUDGE LYMAN CHALKLEY.

SAMUEL BELL.

On motion of Joseph Bell and Sarah Bell, two of the legatees of Samuel Bell, dec'd, it is ordered to be certified to the executive of this Com'th and to the Register of the land office that it appears to the satisfaction of this court on the evidence of the said Joseph Bell and Smith Thompson, That the said Samuel Bell dec'd entered the Virginia line on Continental establishment on the 8th March 1777 as an ensign in Captain McGuire's company attached to the 16th Regt. commanded by Col. Wm. Grayson; that he was afterwards attached to Cap. Thomas Bell's Co. in the same regt. was at the battle of

Brandywine, Germantown, Guilford C. H. and last at the battle of Hot Water in which he was wounded in eight or nine places and taken prisoner. Was afterwards taken to Williamsburg by the enemy and paroled and continued in the army to the end of the war as an supernumerary officer; that he died in Staunton in 1788 having first made his last will and testament bearing date 23 Sep. 1782 and duly recorded in the clerk's office of said court, leaving the said Joseph Bell, Sarah Bell, Thomas Bell and John Bell, his legatees.

That the said Thomas Bell died in the county of Albemarle having first made his last will and testament bearing date 9 May 1797, recorded in Albemarle, leaving William Love Robert Washington Bell, Sally Jefferson Bell, and Wm. Wells his legatees.

That the said John Bell died in County of Augusta leaving a will dated 11 Feb'y 1797, recorded in Augusta leaving said Joseph Bell residuary Legatee.

(Order Book 39, April 28, 1823.)

JOSEPH BELL.

Virginia, Augusta County, towit:

On this 30th day of August 1832 personally appeared in open court before the justice of the Augusta County Court now setting (Maj.) Jos. Bell a resident of the County and State aforesaid, aged about seventy seven years who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed the 7th day of June 1832.

That he was born in Augusta County and State of Virginia in the month of February 1755 as he has always understood and believes; that there is no record of his age known to him, that he has always resided and still resides on the farm where he was born in the said County of Augusta.

That as one of the militia of Augusta County he was drafted for the protection of the western frontier from the Indians; that he rendezvoused at Lexington in the County of Rockingham about the 15th July, 1776 and was attached to the Com-

pany under the command of Captain John Lyle and marched to Holston River under Colonel Russell; from thence he marched to the Great Island of Holston River and was there placed under the command of Col. William Christian; from thence he marched to the Cherokee Towns south west of the Tennessee River and was stationed there for some time and returned home about the middle of December 1776, being absent in the service about five months—that he received no written discharge that he knows of no one living at this time, except Major William Willson of said County of Augusta by whom he can prove the service above set forth, that the said Willson was with him on the said tour of duty.

He was drafted as one of the Militia of Augusta County for a second tour of duty and rendezvoused at Staunton in Augusta County & State of Virginia on the 22d day of September 1777 and was placed under the command of Captain Thomas Smith of the Augusta Militia, and he was elected as first sergeant of the Company, in which capacity he served during the said tour of duty—from Staunton he marched to the Little Levels in the County of Greenbrier in the State of Virginia at which point they were joined by other troops under the commands of Col's Dickenson, Samuel McDowell and Geo. Skelerson. From the little levels, they marched to the mouth of the Great Kanawha river (Point Pleasant) to join the army under the command of Gen'l Hand, after having remained for some time there the Army was drawn up, and Col. Sam'l McDowell rode along the lines and proclaimed that Gen'l Burgoine the commander of the British Army had surrendered the Army under his command as prisoners of war, and the troops were discharged, and the said applicant reached home with other men from Augusta County about the second week in December 1777 after an absence in the service of about two months and three weeks—that he received no written discharge—that he has no knowldge at this time of any person living by whom he could prove this tour of duty.

That he was ordered out on a third tour of duty by Col. Sampson Mathews, the commandant of the Augusta Militia

for the protection of the Western Frontier from the murders of the Indians, that he rendezvoused at Staunton in the County of Augusta & State of Virginia on the 16th day of April 1779 and was placed under the command of Capt. James Trimble of the Augusta Militia, that applicant was appointed orderly sergeant of the company and in that capacity served during that tour of duty, that they marched from Staunton to Tigers Valley in the State of Virginia and from thence to the head waters of Jackson's River in the State of Virginia, that after his tour of duty which was for three months expired, he returned home having received no written discharge nor is there any person now living that he knows of whose testimony he is able to procure to prove his service on this his third tour of duty.

That he was ordered out as one of the militia of Augusta County and rendezvoused at Rockfish Gap in the County of Augusta for the purpose of guarding the prisoners taken at the battle of the Cowpens by Gen'l Morgan, from Rockfish Gap he marched as one of the guard of said prisoners to the County of Shenandoah, and from thence returned home being absent in the service about 15 days.

His fifth and last service in the war of the Revolution was as an Ensign in the Militia of Augusta County. He rendezvoused with the troops called into service from Augusta County at Col. Easoms (now Waynesboro in the County of Augusta) on the 6th day of June 1781—and marched from thence as an Ensign in Cap. Francis Long's Company and joined the troops under the command of Gen'l Lafayette at Col. Dandridge's in the County of ———, that he acted with the Army under the command of Gen'l Lafayette, was in the battles of Hot Water, under the command of Col. Willis, was at the battle of James Town under the command of Gen'l Wayne in July 1781, that he continued with the army and marched to Yorktown where he continued in his command as an Ensign until the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, shortly after which the troops were discharged and he returned to his residence in Augusta County having been absent in the service about five months—that his

commission of Ensign was signed by Thomas Jefferson while Governor of Virginia, that he remembers when looking over his papers some few years since to have seen it, but that on looking for it lately he has not been able to find it and supposes that it has been destroyed lost or mislaid.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of State.

William Davis one of the justices of the peace for Augusta County deposed in open Court that he had known Joseph Bell from about the period of the Revolutionary War to the present time, having resided in the same neighborhood during that time, the fact of his having served several tours of duty as one of the militia of Augusta County was one of general notoriety, that he has often heard it spoken of by men in the neighborhood who was in the service with the said Bell, he remembers particularly to have heard his brother James Davis (now deceased) speak of having served three several tours of duty with the said Bell and being one of his mess, that he knows the fact that his brother James was absent from home in the service—the said Davis father stated that he had always understood and had no doubt but that the said Bell did hold a commission of Ensign in the war of the Revolution and served in that capacity as stated by him, that he was at the house of the said Bell some few years since and the said Bell showed him his commission of Ensign which was signed by Thomas Jefferson as Governor of Virginia. That he believes the said Bell to be about 77 years of age. That the said Bell is a man in whose statements every reliance may be placed.

Maj. William Willson of said County of Augusta also appeared in open Court and deposed that he was well acquainted with the said Joseph Bell in the war of the Revolution, that he knows the fact that the said Joseph Bell did serve the tour of duty under Capt. John Lyle as set forth in the said Bell's declaration this day presented to the court and read in his presence, that he said William was on the said tour of duty with the said Bell which commenced in July 1776 and terminated in December

1776, that he heard of the said Bell's being out on other tours of duty during the war of the Revolution and entertains no doubt but that he was, that the said Bell is reputed and believed in his neighborhood to have been a soldier and officer, that the said Bell has always been regarded as a man of strict veracity and from his knowledge of him and the character he has always sustained he would rely upon any statement made by him, that he believes the said Bell to be about 77 years of age.

And the said Court do hereby declare their opinion after the investigation of the matter and after putting the interrogatories prescribed by the War Department that the above named applicant was a Revolutionary Soldier and officer and served as he states, and the Court further certifies that they are personally acquainted with the said Joseph Bell the applicant and William Davis and William Willson whose testimony is above set forth; that they are all residents of the County of Augusta and State of Virginia and highly respectable and credible and that their statements are entitled to full credit.

SMITH THOMPSON.

State of Virginia,

Augusta County towit:

On the 24th day of July 1820 personally appeared in open Court being a Court of record for said County Smith Thompson aged about seventy-three years resident in the said County, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath declare that he served in the revolutionary war as follows: that he enlisted in Staunton in Virginia on the 10th day of July 1777 with Lieut. Robert Kirk of the Company of Captain Granville Smith; that he was then marched to White Marsh and attached to the 16th regiment commanded by Colonel William Grayson; that he was in the battles of Monmouth Court House, Stoney Point, Paulus Hook, and at the siege of Charleston where he was captured, and that he was afterwards at the battle of Guilford Court House, and the capture of Cornwallis, and that he was discharged in the month of June 1780. He is

now unable from age and infirmity to follow his occupation which is that of a weaver. He has already made a declaration under the act of Congress passed on the 18th day of March 1818 which is dated the 16th of July 1819, his pension certificate is dated —— day of October, 1819. He further swears that he was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March 1818 and that he has not since that time by gift sale or in any other manner disposed of his property or any part thereof with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring himself within the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war passed on the 18th day of March 1818; and that he has not nor has any person in trust for him any property or securities contracts or debts due to him nor has he any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed and by him subscribed. He further swears that the only members of his family are his wife aged about forty-five years who is sickly and infirm and unable to contribute materially towards the support even of herself; and a small servant girl about eight years old belonging to John C. Sowers of said County.

Schedule.

One house and lot in the town of Staunton in which I reside and of which about three hundred and fifteen dollars of the purchase money remains unpaid, no part of which I am able to pay.

Two walnut tables.

6 Windsor chairs.

6 leather bottom chairs (old).

2 Split bottom do.

1 Loom and harness.

1 Quill wheel and swifts.

1 Clock.

1 Cow and two calves.

1 Old desk.

1 Bible and some religious books.

Debts due me about ten dollars against which is to be set off

debts due by me besides the purchase money of the said house and lot upwards of \$100.00.

(Signed) SMITH THOMPSON.

Sworn to and declared on the 24th day of July 1820 before the said Court of Augusta County.

I, Erasmus Stribling, clerk of Augusta County Court do hereby certify that the foregoing oath and the schedule thereto annexed are truly copied from the records of said court and I do further certify that it is the opinion of the said Court that the total amount in value of the property exhibited in the aforesaid schedule is seven hundred and seventy dollars. In this estimate the house and lot are valued as encumbered with the purchase money.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court on the —— day of July in the year of our Lord 1820.

JAMES BURNLEY.

State of Virginia,

Augusta County towit:

On this 29th day of August 1820 personally appeared in open Court being a Court of record for said County, James Burnley, aged about seventy years, resident in the said county, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath declare that he served in the revolutionary war as follows: that he enlisted with Captain Moses Hawkins in Fluvanna Va., that he marched under the said Captain to Middlebrook in New Jersey, from thence to the White Plains and was engaged in the battle of Brandywine in the fourteenth Virginia regiment commanded by Colonel Lewis, and was afterwards engaged at the siege of Mud Island, from whence he went to Valley Forge where the army wintered, he afterwards fought in the battle of Monmouth & was discharged by the Dr. General as being incapable of service. He is now so infirm from age that he is able to do but very little work, he has already made a

declaration under the act of Congress passed on the 18th of March 1818, the date of which declaration he does not recollect his pension certificate is dated the seventh day of January 1819. He further swears that he was a citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March 1818 & that he has not since that time by gift sale or in any other manner disposed of his property or any part thereof with intent thereby to diminish it as to bring himself within the provisions of an act of Congress entitled an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war passed on the 18th day of March 1818 & that he has not nor has any person in trust for him any property or securities contracts or debts due to him nor has he any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed & by him subscribed. He further deposeth that the only members of his family are himself and his wife who is about 50 years old, in bad health and not able to do any work. He rents a small house with a little lot containing less than a quarter of an acre. His circumstances are so destitute as to require the assistance of his Country for a support.

Schedule of the estate of the said James Burnley necessary cloathing and bedding excepted.

2 beds and furniture.
1 set knives and forks.
1 do spoons.
4 chairs.
1 spade.
1 mattock.
Shovel and tongs.
1 pot rack.
3 pots.
1 oven.
1 frying pan.
1 flesh fork.
\$56.00.

Rent due against the same property \$60.00 (*which all the property is not worth the amount against the same*).

W. B. COALTER.

August 24, 1820.

his
JAMES X BURNLEY.
mark

WILLIAM FRANCIS.

Augusta County towit:

On this 23 day of October 1820 personally appeared in open Court being a Court of record for said County, William Francis, aged about eighty years, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the provision made by the Acts of Congress of the 18th of March 1818 and the first of May 1820, That he the said William Francis enlisted for the term of three years on the ——— day of ——— in the year 1776 in the State of Virginia in the Company commanded by Capt'n Thomas Bell in the regiment commanded by Col. Grayson in the line of the State of Virginia on Continental establishment, that he was in the battles of Brandywine, Germanown, Princeton, Trenton, and that he continued to serve in the said corps until the ——— day of ——— 1779 when he was discharged from the said service at the Valley Forge in the State of Pennsylvania, and that he has no other evidence now in his power except his own oath. And in pursuance of the Act of the first of May 1820 I do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States, on the 18th day of March 1818, and that I have not since that time by gift sale or in any other manner disposed of my property or any part thereof, with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "an Act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War" passed on the 18th day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property or securities,

contracts or debts due to me; nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed and by me subscribed; that I am by occupation a farmer, but rendered unable by age and infirmity to follow it; and that my wife whose age I does not know is unable to contribute towards my support, and my children who were able to work have left me.

Schedule of the property of William Francis.

1 oven, 1 pot, and skillet,	\$2.00
2 knives and forks, 2 tea cups and soucers,	.25
2 chairs,	.25
	<hr/>
	\$2.50

his
WILLIAM X FRANCIS.
mark

ALEXANDER NELSON.

Virginia, Augusta County, towit:

On this 23d day of August 1825 personally appeared in open Court being a Court of record for the County aforesaid in the said State of Virginia (having its proceedings according to the course of the common law, with a jurisdiction unlimited in point of amount, keeping a record of their proceedings and having the power of Fine and Imprisonment) Alexander Nelson, resident in said County, aged seventy-eight years, who being first duly sworn according to Law doth, on his oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the provision made by the Acts of Congress of the 18th March 1818 and the 1st May 1820: That he, the said Alexander Nelson, enlisted for the term of eighteen months, in the Fall of the year 1780 (the month & day not recollected) in the Town of Staunton in the State of Virginia, in the Company commanded by Cap. Lapsley, in the regiment commanded by Col. ——— (the Colonel's name not remembered) in the line of the State of Virginia on Continental establishment: That he was marched to Hillsboro, in North Carolina, where he was placed in Cap. Wallace's Company, in the regiment commanded by Col. Hawes: He was in the battles of Guilford Court House, Camden, and Eutaw

Springs, & at the siege of Ninety Six: He afterwards lay sick, for some time, in the Hospital at Camden, & was subsequently marched with his Company (which was commanded by Cap. Stribling after the battle of Guilford, where Captain Wallace was killed) to Salisbury in North Carolina, where, having served out his full term, he was honorably discharged, which discharge he has accidentally lost: That he hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension, except the present: That his name is not on the roll of any State, except Virginia; and that the following are the reasons for not making earlier application of a pension: his unwillingness to subsist on charity or become a burthen to the public, so long as he was able by any and every exertion to procure a scanty subsistence for himself, but his advanced age and increasing infirmities have disabled him from further pursuit of means necessary for a support.

And, in pursuance of the Act 1st May 1820, I do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March 1818; & that I have not since that time, by gift sale or in any other manner, disposed of my property or any part thereof, with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War" passed on the 18th day of March 1818; and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me any property or securities, contracts or debts due to me, nor have I any income, other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed and by me subscribed. That since the 18th of March 1818, the following change has been made in my property: One horse sold to James Buchanan for the sum of Twenty five Dollars, for which I hold his note, & which is entered in my schedule, the recovery of which is, however, very doubtful.

Due to me from James Astor,	\$100.00
Due to me from John & James Brafford and Sam'l Doak,	15.00
Due to me from John Hays,	1.25
Due to me from Joshua Hyden,	2.00
Due to me from William Gilkeson,	1.50

Due to me from William Glendy,	2.00
Due to me from David Grove,	2.00
Due to me from James Buchanan,	25.00
Shoemakers' Tools,	5.00
1 Trunk,	3.00

\$156.75

his
ALEXANDER X NELSON.
mark

PETER MINES.

State of Virginia,

Augusta County towit:

On this 26th day of June, 1820, personally appeared in open Court being a Court of record for said County Peter Mines aged about sixty-nine years resident in the said county who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath declare that he served in the Revolutionary war as follows: He enlisted with Capt. John Hays in the County of Rockbridge in Virginia on the first day of Sept 1777 and was marched in Company to White Marsh and was there attached to the 9th Virginia regiment commanded by Col'o George Mathews; that he was marched from White Marsh to Valley Forge from there to Morristown, to Trenton and thence to Philadelphia, that he was in the battles of Monmouth Court House and Guilford Court House and that at Monmouth Courthouse from severe labor in erecting huts for winter quarters he was badly ruptured, that he was discharged in the month of July 1780, that he is unable to obtain a livelihood by his occupation which is that of a breeches maker. He has already made a declaration under the Act of Congress passed on the 18th day of March 1818 the date of which declaration he does not now recalled, his pension certificate is dated the 7th day of Jan'y 1819. He solemnly swears he was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March 1818 and that he has not since that time by gift, sale or in any other manner disposed of his prop-

erty or any part thereof with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring himself within the provision of an act of Congress entitled an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war passed on the 18th day of March 1818, and that he has not nor has any person in trust for him any property or securities contracts or debts due to him, nor has he any property except what is included in the schedule here unto annexed. He has no family but his wife an old and infirm woman and a daughter who contributes nothing to his support.

Schedule of property

Two cows, three hogs, altogether worth thirty dollars.

his
PETER X MINES.
mark

Sworn to and declared on the 26th day of June 1820 before the said Court of Augusta County.

I, Erasmus Stribling, Clerk of Augusta County Court do hereby certify that the foregoing oath is truly copied from the record of said Court. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court on the _____ day of _____.

JOHN BALLARD.

State of Virginia,

Augusta County, towit,

On this 26th day of June 1820, personally appeared in open court, being a court of record for the said county, John Ballard, aged about sixty years, resident in the said County, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath declare that he served in the revolutionary war as follows: He enlisted with Lieuten't Howard, in Loudoun County, State of Virginia and was marched to Fredericksburg in said State where he was attached to Captain Adam Wallace's Company, & Col. Bluford's regiment. From Fredericksburg he marched with said regiment to Petersburg, in said State and was encamped near that place during the winter. The spring follow-

ing he marched with said Bluford to the neighborhood of Charleston in South Carolina, & was afterward taken prisoner at said Bluford's defeat at the hanging rock, where he was badly wounded. He received three cuts on the head, a wound in the side with a bayonet and one of his fingers was nearly cut off. He suffered very severely from exposure to the inclemencies of the weather whilst encamped near Petersburg. He is now entirely unable to do any kind of work, in consequence of the injuries which he sustained while in the service of his country aforesaid; and is so perfectly helpless that he cannot put on or take off his own clothes without assistance. He has already made a declaration under the Act of Congress passed on the 18th March 1818, the date of which declaration he does not recollect; his pension certificate is dated the 8th January, 1819. He has been some years in such indigent circumstances that before he obtained his pension from the United States he was a charge on the County. And I do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March 1818, & that I have not since that time by gift, sale, or in any other manner disposed of my property or any part thereof with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war, passed on the 18th day of March, 1818, & that I have not nor has any person in trust for me, any property or securities, contracts or debts due to me; nor have I any income other than is contained in the schedule hereto annexed, & by me subscribed. The said declarant further deposeth that the only members of his family are himself and his wife; that before he became a cripple, his occupation was that of a farmer, but he is now unable to pursue and does not pursue any occupation whatever. His wife is aged about forty-six years. Her time is occupied in attending to the household duties & to this declarant, who, from his helpless situation, & the state of his wounds requires much attention. She is able to contribute very little if anything to the support of this deponent. She expects to obtain some small compensation for attending to cleaning the Episcopal

Church in the town of Staunton, but that will depend entirely upon the liberality of the members of the Church who may choose to contribute.

Schedule of the estate of the said John Ballard—necessary clothing and bedding excepted.

- 1 Bureau.
- 1 Chest.
- 1 Candlestick.
- 6 Chairs.
- 1 Cricket.
- 2 Small tables.
- 1 Small old looking glass.
- 1 Bible 1 prayer book.
- 2 Hymn books.
- A few religious pamphlets.
- 1 pair smoothing irons.
- 1 Tub.
- 1 Flour barrel.
- 1 Copper tea kettle.
- 1 Hair broom.
- 1 Tub.
- 1 Oven.
- 1 Skillet.
- 1 Tin Bucket.
- 1 Old salver.
- 6 Knives and forks.
- 1 Coffee pot.
- 1 Tea pot.
- 6 Cups and saucers.
- 6 Plates.
- 3 Table spoons, iron.
- 3 Pewter tea spoons.

Perhaps some other articles too trifling to mention.

his
JOHN X BALLARD,
mark

Sworn to and declared on the 26th day of June 1820 before the said Court of Augusta County.

THOMAS YORKSHIRE.

Augusta County Court, July 20, 1831.

It is ordered to be certified that it appear by satisfactory evidence to this Court that Thomas Yorkshire, aged about 81 years (enlisted to serve three years) on the 19th day of December, 1776, under Captain John Syms of the 10th Virginia Regiment and that he served out the three years complete in the United States service; that afterwards in the year 1780 he again enlisted in the Virginia service under Colonel Sampson Mathews in Staunton, to serve during the year, that he was taken a prisoner at Blueford's defeat in the State of North Carolina, paroled and so remained till the peace succeeding the Revolutionary War; and that in the year 1792 he again enlisted and served three years in Wayne's Army—that about the year ——— he placed in the hands of Jacob Kinney, Esq'r (then a delegate from this county to the General Assembly of Virginia) his military land warrant to obtain a patent, and with it, his discharge &c. which the said Kinney alleged in his life time were all lost, mislaid or destroyed.

REVOLUTIONARY ARMY ORDERS.**For the Main Army under Washington 1778-1779.**

FROM ORIGINALS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.)

(CONTINUED)

D. O. Paramus Saturday Oct'r 9th 1779.

F. O. Major Stephenson.

The whole Division to be in Readiness to march tomorrow morning by the Left. The Gen'l to beat at 8 o'clock And the Assembly at 9 o'clock.

the Deputy Q'r master Gen'l will Call on Gen'l Woodford this Evening for instruction Major Cabell will furnish Cap't Booker

with the Non Comissioned officers & privates wanting to Com-
pleat the Light Infantry & Col'o Phebecca's Return.

For police Captain Jones

For picket	I
in G'd s I	I
Q'r G'd	1

D. O. Kakiate, Sunday Octr 10th, 1779.

The quarter master is to order all the waggons able to bring
Forage to parade tomorrow morning at 6 Oclock at Smiths
Tavern.

A Detachment of a 150 men properly Officered are to parade
at the Same time with the Waggons. Another party of 150
men properly Officered is to be Ready to march at 8 oclock.

The Commanding officers of Each of these Detachm'ts Will
Call on General Woodford for Instructions This Evening or
Early in the morning.

No musket to be Discharged in the neighbourhood of Camp
upon any pretence whatever without the particular permission
of the Brigadier or Officer Commanding the Brigade not Only
the Officers Comm'dg Guards but every other officer is Re-
quested to bring Delinquents to punishm't for this unsoldier-
like practice.

Straggleing & Distruction of the farmers property is also
Strictly forbid as we are now in a Possition much more Liable
to be Visited by the Enemy, than any we have been in this Cam-
paign. The Greatest Vigilents in the Officers Commanding
Guards as well as Strictness in the field Officers of the Day is in-
dispensably necessary. Gen'l also hopes that the Officers will
see the necessity of the Strictness of Diciplain in Every par-
ticular Instants.

For the late in the Season the present prospect of affairs
promises the most active part of the Campaign.

For Detachm't Majors Clark & mitchel.

D. O. Kakiate, Oct'r 12th, '79.

F. O. Col'o Gist.

The Forage masters to be very carefull in Issuing the Forage and see that no person Draws who is not Entitled to it by Gen'l Orders & Regulations of Congress

The Waggon masters to pay particular attention to the manner of their waggons feeding their Horses and see that no waist is Committed

The Gen'l Order of the 8th Instant Respecting the Exercise of the Troops to take place immediately.

two fatigue Parties Consisting of a Sub Serg't & 20 men Each to parade tomorrow morning at 6 oclock with proper Tools (for which they will apply to the Q'r M.) The Officers Commanding these parties will take their Order from Major Cabell.

D. O. Kakiate, Oct'r 13th, '79.

F. O. Col'o Gibson.

The Subs picquet upon the Road Laid'g to Generals Wains Camp to be taken off and the officer with one half the men to Go as a patroll to Slaughters landing to Remain there untill the morning when they are to Return and the Officer to make his Report to Gen'l Woodford the like patroll to be sent off Every morning while we Remain at this place Major Cabell will Give the officer his instructions

For police Cap't Tabb

	S	C	P
For piquet	I
For in G'd	I
For Q'r G'd	I

D. O. Kakiate, Oct'r 14th, '79.

F. O. Colo Brent

For Police Cap't Mceleney.

For the day Adj't Bound.

Head Q'rs, West point, Octr 8, '79.

The Honourable they Congress on the 28th Septem'r was pleased to pass the following Resolve—and his Excellency the president adds that the Important business in which Congress have been Engaged—has prevented an Earlier attention to the Brilliant action at Powlis hook.¹

Resolved that the Thanks of Congress be Given to Major Gen'l Lord Sterling for the Juditious Measures taken by him to forward the Enterprise and Secure the Retreat of the party.

Resolved that the thanks of Congress be Given to Major Lee² for the Remarkable prudence address and bravery Displayed by him in the Action & that they approve the Humanity shown by him in Circumstances prompting to Severity as Honorable to the Arms of the United States and Corrospondant to the Noble principals on which the were assumed.

Resolved that Congress Entertain the higher Sense of the Diciplin and fortitude manifested by the Officers and Soldiers under the Comm'd of Major Lee in the march Action & Retreat and while with Singular Satisfaction, the acknowledge the Merit of these Gentlemen.

They feel and additional pleasure by Considering them as part of an army, in which very many brave officers and Soldiers have proved by their Chearfull performance of Every Duty under Every Difficulty that they ardently wish to Give The Truly Glorious Example they now Receive.

Resolved that Congress Justly Esteem the Milatarry Caution So happily Combine with Daring Activity By Lieu't McCollaster & Rodolp³ in Laiding on the forlone hope—Resolved that a medal of Gold Emblematical of this affair be Struck under

¹On July 19, 1779, an American force under Major Henry Lee ("Light Horse Harry") captured Paulus Hook, a British fortified post on the present site of Jersey City, and captured 159 prisoners.

²Henry Lee of Westmoreland county, Va., (1765-1818), captain, major and lieutenant-colonel in the Revolution; Governor of Virginia, &c., and father of Robert E. Lee. He received from Congress a gold medal for the capture of Paulus Hook.

³Lieutenant Archibald McCallister of the 1st Maryland regiment, and Lieutenant Michael Rudulph of Lee's Light Dragoons.

the Direction of the board of Treasury and presented to major Lee.

Resolved that Brevets and the pay & Subsistance of Captain be Given to Lieu'ts McCollister & Rodolph Respectively.

Resolved that the Sum of 15000 Dollars be put into the hands of Major Lee to be by him Distributed amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers & Soldiers of the Detachment he Commanded at the attack & Surprise of Powlis hook in Such manner as the Commander-in-Chief shall Direct.

Resolved That the pay and Subsistance of Cap't be Allowed to Lieu'ts Gibbens and Knox⁴ the Officers who Laid on the forlorn hope in the Late attack at Stoney point and also to M'r Archer the bearer of the Gen'l's Letter Volunteer Aid, to Commence from the Date of their Respective Brevets Voted by Congress the 26th of July last.

G. O. Head Quarters, Oct'r 9th, '79.

The Gen'l flatters himself that every Officer from a Consciousness of its being his Duty and a Laudiable desire of being well acquainted with the new System of Regulations, has paid all that Care and attention to the Study of them which importance of the Case Requires, but Least there should be any, who by Absence or other Causes have not had Apertunity of perfecting themselves therein. He earnestly Recommends the Closest application, they will not only Consider the Awkwardness of a Situation which betrays Ignorance of essential Duty—but the fatal Consequences which may Result from it in a Critical Moment.

The Inspector Gen'l and his assistants will have it in charge shortly to go into a full Examination of an enquiry into these matters.

⁴Lieutenant James Gibbons, 6th Pennsylvania regiment; afterwards, as Major James Gibbons, long a resident of Richmond, Va., where he died July 1, 1835. Lieutenant George Knox was of the 2d Pennsylvania.

D. O. Kakiate Tuesday Oct'r 12th 1779.

Field Officer Major Meriwether.

For police Cap't Moody.

For the day Adj't Meriwether.

Head Quarters, Oct'r 5th, '79.

The Commander in chief Requests that Commanding Officers of Corps will immediately Call upon their Respective Officers who are absent from Camp and not Employed upon Special Commands or who have not Obtained present furlighs, on the point most primaraty time to Join their Corps without a moments Delay, a Period may arrive in this Campaign and perhaps is very near at hand when the Absence of Officers unless the have powerfull Reasons for it may fix Endialiable Stigma upon them this Consideration if motives of publick Duty are not Sufficient of themselves ought to bring Every one under the above Discription to their Respective Com'ds.

Head Q'rs Morris hous Oct'r 8th, '79.

tomorrow the Troops will begin to Exercise in the following manner

2 Regm'ts by brigades will Exercise from 9 to 11 oclock in the morning And from 3 untill half past 4 in the afternoon for this purpose for the Duty is to be Don Regimentally as far as possiable.

Each Regm't will form a Battallion as Compleat as possible absolutely not under the number of them first in the ordinance Each Col'o will Comm'd the battallion and will perform the following Exercise

1st the Manuel Exercise

2d To wheel by platoon to the Right and Left, to march the Regm't in the ordanairy Step to form it again in the Same place which it has quitted

3d To advance in battallion in the ordinary Step.

4th To Retire in Battallion in the Same Step

5th To fire by platoons Division & Battalions Standing

They Inspecters will assist in the Exercise and will see that noting is Done Contrary to the principal Establish'd in the Regulations

	S	C	P
For piquet	1
For in G'd	
For Q'r G.....	2

D. O. Kakiate, Oct'r 15th, '79.

F. O. Lieu't Col'o Ball.

For Detachment Lieu't Col'o House Major Stephenson.

Great Complaints are made of the Soldiers Plundering the Inhabitants of Nights. The Officers Commanding picquets are to have the Roads in the Neighbourhood of their Guards Patrolled and to Confine Any Soldier that may be found Stragling after Retreat beat'g and Deliver him prisoner to the Quarter Guard of his Regm't. The Commanding officers of Regm'ts are also Requested to have their Rolls Called Several times of a night and to take Such other Efectual methods as may appear to them Necessary to prevent this Shamefull practice.

The Deputy Quarter master Gen'l has fixed upon a wood Of the Left of Gen'l Muhlenbergs Brigade from which the whole Troops are to be Supplied and no person is to get wood hereafter at any other place.

All the Waggons are to parade tomorrow morning at 6 Oclock to Go out for Forage 150 Men properly Officered are to march with the Waggons. Another party of 150 men are to march at 8 oclock to Cover the Foragers.

The Officers Commanding each of these parties are to take their Orders from Gen'l Muhlenberg.

Colo Washington⁶ is to send a Detachm't of Horse properly Officered to patroll in front of the Foraging party.

The Quarter masters are to Give the necessary Orders to the Forage and waggon masters to attend to the Loading their waggons and when the Forage comes in, is to order proportion of it to the Cavalry.

For police Cap't Armstead.

For the Day Adj't Linton.

⁶ Lieutenant-colonel William A. Washington, 3d Dragoons, a native of Virginia, but afterwards well known as General Washington of South Carolina, where he died March 6, 1810.

	S	C	P
For piquet	1
For in G'd	1
For Com'd	5
For Q'r G'd.....	
For weeks Com'd.....	

G. O. Head Quarters, West point Oct'r 13th, '79.

As many Soldiers who have Lately Joined the Army have not been Sufficiently Taught the first principals of the Exercise, The Troops will in Every Exercise in Detail, And the Officers must take perticular Care in Instructing their Men the Exercise by Battallions to Continue Every morning as before.

Such Officers as are not with Espontoon are to Apply immediately Through their Brigade Q'r M. to the Q'r M. G'l for a Supply.

D. O. Kakiate, Oct'r 16th, '79.

F. O. Lieu't Col'o House.

For Police Captain ———.

For the day Adj't Merewether.

	S	C	P
For Piquet	1	..	1
For in G'd	1
Q'r G'd	1

D. A. O. Kakiate Oct'r 16th, '79.

An additional picquet of 1 Sub 1 Serj't and 18 privates to mount at the Cross Roads upon our Right Where Lieu't Porterfield will Coduct them—

The present picquet on the Paramus Road is to be moved, So as to be half way between the Meeting House and the Cross Roads. The Q. M. is to See that Every horse belonging to the Division is Immediately Removed to paster in our Rear— And that it may not be again Necessary to Repeat this order. The Cavelry is also to Remove from the front and take quarters in the Rear agreeable to former Orders. This is not to be Delayed Longer than tomorrow morning.

For piquet.....1 Private.

D. O. Kakiate, Sunday, Oct'r 17th, '79.

F. O. Lieu't Col'o Allison.

This being the Anniversary of the Convention of Saratogue it is to be Selebrated by the discharge of 13 pieces of Cannon to begin on the Right of the Division at 5 Oclock This Evening and to pass on to the Left.—Captains Baytop & Shingleton will furnish themselves with the Number of Cartridges necessary. The Troops are to parade in front of their Encampm't previous to the fireing And when it is over to Give three Cheers.

The Gen'l is very Sorry it is not in his power to Order Something for the men to Drink upon this occasion But it Shall be made up when any Liquor Arrives.

The Field Officer of the day will make the picquet acquainted with this Order that they may not be Alarmed.

For police Cap't C. Ewell

For the Day Adj't Cary

(To be Continued.)

VIRGINIA IN 1666-1667.

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies in the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

THE VIRGINIA GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL TO LORD
ARLINGTON, 1666.

(Copy)

[Colonial Papers, Vol. 20—No. 117]

My Lord

Your most obliging Letter of the 23d of february I Received not till the 11th of July instant wherein two things yo^r Lords'^{hp} perticular recommended to my Care the fortifieing the Country and the promoteing of the usefull Commodities of silke hempp and Flax with the assureance of his Ma^{ties} most gracious assistance in the later. Now my Lord for the first concerning the fortifieing the Country wee resolved on it long before to our utmost possibility and had designed A Fort at James Towne in the Center and Hart of the Countrey which would have been defended easily and alternatively by all the Inhabitants But my Lord when our monies and workemen were ready for this most excellent worke the few great gunns which are but fourteene brought up at great Charges to the place wee know not by what misinformaton wee were Comanded to build this Fort in the Extreameties of the Province in A place useless as to any Certaintie of defence and insupporteable in the Charges of it But the Command was soe possetive wee durst not disobey it especially hoping and beleveeing that his Ma^{ties} just Armes had beene soe successfull against his unjust Enemies that wee should have

noe great necessitie of more Forts then what wee built on his Ma^{tie} Command till wee had been able to informe his Ma^{tie} of the true State of the Countrey But now my Lord wee finde that all the Forts that wee can build though never soe strong will not absolutely answer what they are designed for the Entrance into the Province is soe large that any Enemy[s] Shipp may ride out of all possible dainger of the greatest Cannon in the world and shippes may be taken goeing out or comeing in without all possible assistance from us of this my Lord wee had a sad instance not two daies before I receaved your Lords'^{hp} Letter For a small shipp of Fo'y that could not gett out with the first Fleet which went out thirty fower together I stayed till I had intelligence of two Friggets in New England and then takeing his bond of a thousand' pounds to goe home under their Protection I gave him leave to repaire to them But within the Bay, lay A Capers with English Colours who unsuspected tooke the shipp though the men which were ten all escaped.

This makes me on my knees humbly to implore his Ma^{tie} that when the next Fleet comes a Frigget may come along with them to guard those that the windes and stormes seperate when they approach the harbour and wee doubt not but the Marchants will joyne with us in this Petition and Contribute something to the Charge of it It being soe necessary for King and People.

For the second my Lord wee were also so intent upon silke Flax and hemp that into the two first wee have made considerable Progresses and as in duty wee thought wee were bound to offer the first fruites of A new Rich commodity to his Ma^{tie} on the Publique Charges though wee were never more unable (from divers causes) then now Wee have prepared A present of three hundred Pounds of silke to be sent to his Ma^{tie} which is now ready but wee dare not send it till wee heare farther what the Capers are and their number [and that wee might be more intent on these comodities soe Hon^{ble} and usefull for King and subject wee have made and Decreed A yeare of Cessation from planting Tobacco But

my Lord that wee may not arrogate untruely to much to ourselves in this particular Wee will Confesse this truth that an absolute necessitie puts us upon this Provident wisdome and the quantities of our tobaccoes soe great and the price of it soe small that wee were not able to live by it For the Merchants knowing both our necessities and the unconsumeable quantities of tobacco wee had by us gave us not the twentieth part of what they sold it For in England, and we can truly avow that wee have now made and groweing more then in humane probability will be carried home in three yeares ensueing This I say with our desires to make ourselves esteemed for being the Authors of richer and more warrantable Commodities, endured and enforced us to make a Cessation for the Preservation of the People which otherwise are in great Dainger and wee Doe most humbly beseech your Lords^{h^p} that wee on the Place sworne to promote the service of his Ma^{ty}• may be beleaved before any private interest who understand us not and that this is the sence of the Countrey these Gen^t that now assist me in the greatest affaires of his Ma^{ty}• I have desired to attest this and to subscribe themselves as I Doe

Your Lords^{h^p}•

Virginia, 13th July 1666, Most Humble and obedient serv^{ts}

[signed]

William Berkeley

Tho: Ludwell

Robt Smith

Rr: Bennett

Thomas Stegge

Henry Corbyn

Theo: Blande

[To] my L^d Arlingtom

[Indorsed]

13 July 1666. R. "Feb.

Virginia

S^r W. Berkley & Councell That they designed a Fort at James Towne in the Centre of the Countrybut were comanded to erect one in y^e extremitie of it, where y^e greatest cannon in

y^e world cannot defend our ships. That y^e merch^{ts} there will contribute to y^e charge of a Frigate to guard them if his Ma^{ty} will be pleased to send one. Have a Present for his Ma^{ty} of 300 pounds of silke, but dare not send it yet in regard of Capers Have made good Progresse alsoe in Hempe & Flaxe. Have decreed a Cessation of planting Tobacco for one yeare; y^e merch^{ts} giving not the 20th part of w^t they sold it for in England; haveing now a crop y^t will not be carried away in 3 years to come.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

(Copy).

Right Honorable

Being in obedience to your Lordships Comands to give you a description of the Governm^t of this place & humbly supposing your Lordship expects a relation of y^e p^rsent & not a full discourse of y^e whole Governm^t from y^e first planting of this Colony, which would bee very hard to doe by reason of y^e negligence of former times in transmitting anything of that nature to their successor I have thought it necessary for y^e better performance of your Hono^rs Comands & Compliance with that truth on which my following discourse must bee grown- ded to give your Lordship a short Character of y^e Governo^r of this Colony before I entd upon y^e discription of his Govern- m^t I know it to bee superflous to say anything of his person greate parts, or quallitie because your Lord^{sh} knowes & can better judge of them then myselfe, I shall therefore wth your Lordships favor only speake of him as Govenor of Virginia, & very hartely beg his pardon for y^e Injury I doe his repu- tation & merrits, Whilst my inability to prsent them in their full Lusture may encline those who know neither him nor mee to believe their defects to bee really in themselves, & not in him who reports them & under y^e securitie of this Apology to your Lordship & him I shall bee bould to say that hee is a Person pious & exemplarily sober in his Conversation, prudent

& Just in peace dilligent & valliant in Warr I shall strengthen three assertions only with three argum^{ts} & for y^e first shall only say that mine owne long experience, & y^e suffrages of the whole Country can sufficiently prove y^e excellency of his Conversation, nor doe I think there can be a more convincing evidence of his Prudence, and Justice Then that in six years after hee was forced to resigne this Country to y^e Gennerall unhappy fate of our Nation (a Time when y^e Enemies of his Loyalty & Virtue would have loaden him with reproaches especially had they had Justice on their side) there was not one man that either publiquely or privately charged him with Injustice, or any other fault comitted in eight years Governm^t & for his dilligence and Vallour y^e frequent and greate hazards hee exposed his person to in y^e conquest of Opechankevough, & all his Indians (whereby hee first secured this Country from those fears that had possessed them from their first seating & rendred the Indians soe subjected to this Governm^t that I may confidently affirme y^e Like Conquest hath bin made by noe other English Governm^t in y^e West Indies would have proclaimed his Millitary virtues, & have given him a very greate reputation for that Service had it not hapned in an Unfortunate time when the whole English Nation was involved in a Civill War, and consequently had all their Reflections divirted from what hee did here to what most and more nerely concerned them there—And now my most honored Lord haveing given you this short Character of our Governo^r I shall proceed to as short a discription of his Government (which I soe tearme because heeis y^e sole author of the most substantial parts of it either for Lawes, or other Inferiour institutions) Which as subordinate to that of England is devided into Ecclesiasticall Civill & Millitary, for y^e Ecclesiasticall parte of it (being yett unfitt for a Bishop to reside here by reason of the fewness of our Numbers & other Inconveniences) Wee are subjected to the Sea of London, & have noe superiour Clergie amongst—But when it pleaseth God to send us any Ministers some parish or other p^rsents them, & the Governo^r Inducts them But with this Pious as well as prudent care that none bee admitted

to the exercise of their functions who are not in Ord^{rs} and very Orthodox in their profession of which excellent sorte of men wee have at p^r sent very few amongst us, & I could hartely wish that my Lord of London, and other greate Cleargymen would take us a little more into their care for our Better supply since y^e utmost of our Encouragem^{ts} will invite none to us though wee have very few parishes give less then One hundred pounds p Annum and many give more Which is Levied by y^e respective Vestries, out of which they yearly choose churchwardens as in England. And now my most Honored Lord having said thus much of our church government, I beseech you give mee Leave to p^rsent you wth as true a narrative of y^e Civill parte of this Governm^t without any animadversions upon it which to doe in the better Ord^r I must informe your Hono^r that this Colony is divided at p^rsent into nineteen Counties, & those subdivided into parrishes only & not into hundreds, or tythings which is only necessary in more populous Countreyes Every of which Counties is left to the Care and Charge of Eight, or Tenn Justices of the peace Whereof three or foure are of y^e Quorum out of which Number of Justices there is yearly chosen a Sheriff who is Confirmed by y^e Governo^r & upon sufficient Securitie given to y^e rest of the said Justices is entrusted with y^e Collection & payment of all Publiqu^e Leavies, Quit-rents, secretaries & Clerkes fees, and hath Tenn p cent allowed him for Sallery for y^e rest of his Authority it is as in England only hee keeps noe Court, and y^e severall parrishes of Each County are armed with the authoritie of a Cunstable chosen from amongst y^e honestest household^{rs} & the said Whole number of Justices, or any foure of them whereof one to bee of the Quorum are by Commission from the Gouverno^r made and Constituted a Court of Judicature for the Tryall of all Causes within their respective Counties, except such as question Life, or Member, & every particular Justice hath power to try and determine any Cause to the vullue of Twenty shillings, or Two hundred Pounds of Tobacco which Power was soe granted to prevent frivelous & unnecessary suites in y^e County Courts which are held every second month; & once at least in Every

year there is a Court of Enquiry w^h wee call an Orphans Court held before y^e said Justices of the respective Countyes where all Guardians are required to appeare, and bring their Orphans to bee examined wether they are well used and to give an *ac-compt to the said Justices of y^e well, or ill Management of such Orphans Estats as are committed to their trust, & these severall Courts are soe appoynted in the respective Counties as any person who may have business in many of them may easely attend y^e same because they are held neither on y^e same day, nor in y^e same month at severall places from y^e Judgm^{ts} of w^h Courts y^e parties agreeded may appeale to the Gennerall Court held at James Citty on September, November, and March every yeare before y^e Gov and Councell which Court is of a mixed constitution for all Causes of what nature or vallue soever they bee above Tenn Pounds sterling, or fifteen hundred Pounds of Tobacco are tryed there either in Common Law, Chancery, or Criminall as Treasons, Murthers Felonyes, etc. if any Quakers, or other secteryes, or Nonconformists act anything in poynt of Religion contrary to the Statutes of England, or the Lawes of this Country they are tryed in that Court, y^e Power of Peace & Warr is seated in the same. The Governo^r and any three of the sixteen Cuncello^{rs} now residing here make a Court, Wherein as greate Care is taken to make the Lawes and pleadings upon them Easy & obvious to every mans und^rstanding as in other parts they doe to keep them a mistery to the People for noe advantage is allowed to either party from little Errors in Declarations or Pleas etc-but both are kept within the just Lymmitts of ye merritts of their Cause and Judgm^{ts} pass secundum alegata et probata & References are rarely obteyned but upon very just grounds as either sickness of the party desiring it, or of y^e Witnesses, or papers in England etc. from which wee draw these two greate advantages, y^t avoiding trouble to y^e Court, and the speedy^r dispensation of Justice to those who seeke it from y^e Judgm^{ts} of which Court any person (upon securitie

given to prosecute it) may appele to the Assembly which consists of the Governor, Councill & Two Burgesses chosen upon (y^e Governors Writt) by y^e freeholders of every County, and one for James Citty which assembly is convened once in Every year (and upon Emergent occasions oftener) a matter (though Chargeable) yett most necessary for the spedier prevention of such Inconveniences, or Confirmation of such good Institutions as may be most likely to obstruct, or advance y^e prosperity of New settled Governmen^t there our Lawes are enacted (all or most of which I hope your Lordship hath seen) there are Leavies laid upon the People & proportioned to the publiq^e necessity, and since all fines imposed upon offend^r are here (if not upon submission released) leavied to the use of the Publiq^e (though to the use of the Respective Governo^rs till S^r W^m Berkeleyes time, who first released them that hee might keep his Reputation cleere from all hazards of Calumny) It is by y^e Assembly orderd what they shall bee employed on, in fine it is by this Excellent temper that a Right understanding is kept between Governo^r and people and that y^e strings of Government are always kept in tune. And now my ever hono^d Lord haveing said this much of y^e two first parts of this Governm^t I shall proceed to the last which is y^e military parte of it, and informe your Lordship that as y^e Country is devided into nineteene Counties, soe it is into foure Provinces; The first whereof which containes y^e next adjacent Counties to the Gov^r is under his owne immediate Conduct, y^e other three being more remote are committed to y^e Care of three Major Genneralls (one of whom Maj^r Genn'll Richard Bennett I beleeve to bee of your Lordships family both by his Name & armes) Every Maj^r Genn'll hath two Adjutants, and every county within y^e said Provinces hath a Regim^t of ffoot under y^e Command of a Collonell (who for y^e most parte is one of y^e Councill) & other inferiour Officers & in many of them a Troop of Horse under y^e comand of a Capitaine, & other inferiour Officers which horse when drawne together have an officer appoynted over them—Besides there is a Capitaine of y^e fort by Commission from y^e King, and a

Captaine of y^e Guard by Commission from y^e Governo^r as all y^e other Officers are as from their Genn'll y^e Millitia of the Country being thus disposed of greate care is taken that y^e respective officers doe traine them. and see their armes well fixed. And truly my Lord I beleive all to bee in soe good Ord^r as an Enemy would gaine little advantage by attempting anything upon them, I haveing now done wth y^e last parte of this Governm^t, I shall beg your Lordships patience whilst I write a Word or two of y^e articles betweene us and the Indians who now-hold noe land but what wee grant them, and if they committ any Offence against an Englishman, or hee against them It is tryable in our Courts, or before some of our Magistrates but for any Difference amongst themselves it is still left to the Discision of their owne Customes. I shall conclude with a list of the principall Officers of State in this Governm^t w^{ch} are the Governor of whose revenue (being one Thousand p Annu) I shall with your Lordships pardon say that though in the Infancy of this Colony it might justily bee thought enough yett now it is not onely Less then any other Governo^r in the West Indies receives but is foo little for y^e Necessary Supporte of that State y^e Gov^r of this his Ma^{ty}'s antientest Colony must keep, nor could our Governo^r comorte with y^e Grandeur of his authority nor comply wth his greate expences in setting up Manufactures, and other excellent designs for y^e good and Example of this Country, did not his necessities make him admirably Industrious on his farme for ye improvement of his Revenue, which unavoideably diverts much of that Care hee otherwise would wholly imploy for y^e Publiq^{ue} utillity of this Colony. The next Officers are y^e Councell Treasu^r Secretary, Cap^t of y^e ffort Auditor Gennerall, and Surveyor Genn'll before y^e first of the Two Last all y^e Collecto^{rs} of y^e Two Shillings p hogshead of Tobacco, & all Sherriffs, or other receivers of Publiq^{ue} Leavies appeare at James Citty twice in every yeare, and perfect their accounts with him & take out their discharge from him as out of the Exchequer in England and before y^e Surveyor Genn'll once a year appeare all Inferiour Surveyo^{rs} (who are commissioned by him) with a booke of

all y^e Surveyors of Land by them made to bee examined wether they have done right between y^e King & his subjects of this Colony who by an antient Indulgence of y^e crowne have a Right to fifty acres of Land for every p^{son} they transport into this country w^h transportacon being proved in any Court of Record y^e Clerke gives y^e p^{ty} claiming a certificate upon w^h y^e surveyor measures him y^e Land, and gives him a survey und^r his hand which with y^e certificate being entred in y^e Secretarys Office a pattent issues out for y^e same signed by y^e Gov^r & Sealed wth y^e Seale of y^e Colony, The Land to be held of the King in Common Soccage at y^e yearly rent of one shilling for Every fifty acres, & to be seated in three years after y^e date of the pattent, or y^e Land to bee Lost. My most Hono^d Lord I have now noe more to say but to beseech your hono^r that if you shall judge mee to have said too much to Consider that the Nature of the subject would have admitted much more, & if your Lordship shall blame mee for being too short that you may forgive mee too, since I am affraid your other greate Employ^{ts} will not permitt you to peruse what I have already said, & shall therefore add noe more but my Peticon for your Lordships pardon for my imperfections, and may God for Ever bless you with all the blessings of Heaven and Earth, & bless mee also wth a Continuacon of your favors opon

My most honored Lord

You^r Lordships most humble and ffaythfull
serv^t.

[signed] Tho: Ludwell.

Virg' 17th 1666.

[Indorsed]

Virginia 17th, Sep^r '66

M^r Ludwell, Secr^y gives a large yet modest character of the Governo^r & Governem^t.

GOVERNOR BERKELEY TO LORD ARLINGTON, 1667.

(Copy)

[*Colonial Papers*. Vol. 21, No. 55.]

My Lord

I have given your Lordship frequent accounts of the publique businesse of this Countrey But now must beg leave to write to my Lord Arlington not as Secretary of State but as to a noble person who I know as* seen in me an infinite respect of his parts and Vertues this inclination of mine my lord has been mightily increass'd by the frequent letters I have had from my deare brother Acknowledging the favors and kindnesses our family has received from you and did comand me that I should addresse myselfe to your lordship when I dard to hope for a marque of the Kings favour What shal I say my Lord age and misfortunes has wilted my desires as wel as hopes and the truth is I cannot in this time of my very old age so wish myselfe happy but that I presently repent of my desires to be so the way I proposd: when the time was that I could have taken any.... gust in the favours of princes I wanted the helpe of a frendly Angel to put me into the Poole when the waters were made seasonable for hopes and powerful to heale dispayre.

I have donne the King and his blessed father all faithful service in my station but am as farr from pretending merit to my King as the most pretending strict presbiterian is from [G]od†

Yet though Ambition comonly leaves sober old age co[v]etuousness does not I shal therefore desire of your Lordship [t]o procure of his Matie the customes of two hundred Hogshead [o]f tobb. I have now sent home. I have expended [m]ore on the extraordinary charges of this warr I shal desire my brother to sollicite your lordship for this grant who is the

*[s:c]

†[M. S. defective]

cause of this bold request my lord the great cause of mistake in this World, is that we thinke every one knowes our inclinations and affections as wel as we doe our selves and that often puts us on unmannerly petitions and if this be of that nature I shal humbly beg a pardon but never cease to be a thankful acknowledger of the favors you have been pleased to shew my dearest Brother

My lord I am from my hart Your Lordships most humble
(and pardon) most affectionate Servant
June 5th 1667

[signed]Will Berkeley.

[Endorsed]

June 5, '67 S^r W^m Berkeley Virginia desires of his Ma^{ty} the Customes of 200 Hogsheads of Tobacco.

5th June 1667.

(To be Continued.)

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL AND GENERAL COURT
1622-1629.*

FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(Continued from XX, 157)

*All erasures in the original are here printed in italics.

[pencil folio 47] [ink folio 9]

November 8th Sr Fra: Wyatt Gou'no'r
Peaceable Sherwood (¹) aged about 26 yeere sw[orne]
sayeth, that hee knoweth of a trunk that was broken
but was not privy to the doing of it
& sayth that hee saw certayne toren paps [papers] swiming
do[wne]
the river & that M^{rs} Corker sayd they were y^e artic[les]
& sayth that to his best remembrance the word in the
first article was (proportionable, not equall[y])
The 2^d article hee doth acknowledge
Of the 3^d He *know* sayth a booke was to bee ke[pt]
but he doth not remember that *the* no act was to be
entered into or don wthout y^e consent of each other
If any disagreement were, they should pt & a proppier
sion be made *prop*
There was such bonds sealed & deliuered but what
is become of them he knoweth not

¹Peaceable Sherwood was living at James City, February 16, 1623;
but died at "the plantation over the water," before January 23, 1624-5.

Touching the bond He knoweth not what yeares w[ere]
 agreed on for payment, but sayth he heard Mr. Dr[i]
 demand two years And whereas though he is be a witness to
 A bond, he did not reade it ouer.

[pencil folio 48] [ink folio 10]

A Court held the 8 of [November]
 1624 being present Sr Frances
 Wyatt knight Gou'nor

Robert Poole sworne and Examined sayeth y^t in the Tra[ding]
 Vioage wherein he was ymployed for Mr Thresurer
 Pynnace called y^e Elizabeth, he gave for eve xxx
 Tubb bushell of Corne, he bought of y^e Indiyans, tu xx
 armes length of some beades, and thirteene armes le[nghth]
 of some beades for Another Tubb.

And further he sayeth y^t he did nott put away any o [fMr.]
 Thresurers beads for corne for his owne priv xx
 vse no^r any other in y^e shipp to his knowledg
 but he sayeth y^t all y^e shippes Company did truck
 and trade for skins, butt where they hadd th
 Truck he knoweth nott.

further he sayeth y^t Capt Croshow gave for A great
 Canoe w^h he bought 10000 of blew beades, sayings
 y^t he would give M^r Thresurer satisfaction for the beds

Also he sayeth y^t he paide for matts 20000 of
 blew beades, of wc^h matts there was vsed to seele
 ye shipp 20, and

further he sayeth that he gave to the great man of potuxsea
 to be their guid to pocotonck 6 or 800 of blue bead

And saith y^t hee did not buy aboue 6 tubbs of Co xxx
for any Copper
further he sayeth y^t he did see in A Cheast Ric^d xxx
some 20l of powder Knitt vpp in A Lynnen C xxx
and Certen Shott but how much he knoweth no[t]

further he sayeth y^t he bought 7 great beare skins, 6 xxx
skins, 2 wildcatt skins, 9 otter skins, 2 yonge beare skin
skins [?] 8 or 29 muske ratts skins, 1 Lyone skin w^{ch}
Petuxsone gave him, and y^t brought home
noe black fox skin And sayeth y^t Cap^t Crosh[ow]
[torn and faded] of skins as he hadd

[pencil folio 49] [ink folio 11]

And further he sayeth y^t he bought no e [torn] is
for redy beades to be deliuered him ha

And sayeth y^t at pocotanck they staid some 23 or 24 [days] s in
hope the Indyans would have furnisht them wth Corne [b]ut one
weeke
thereof was vnnecessarily spent in seekinge owte of An English -
man And
the M^r affirmeth ye same also

John Waltam [²] sworne and Examined sayeth ,y^t there was
in ye ship
one full barrell of powder, anso neere 20l of powder besides
and sayeth y^t Capt Croshow carried ashore owt of the shipp 2
murtherers and 3 Chambers

Jeremy Roberts sworne and Examined sayeth y^t Mr. Gryme did
send y^t dutchmas aboorde and tett away A rudlett of powder
2 or 3 gallons, And further sayeth y^t he tett 200 of da xxx

²John Walton was living at Elizabeth City, February 16, 1623, and was returned as a resident of the same place in the census of January, 1624-5. He was then included in the "Muster" of Alexander Mountney, was aged 28 and came in the Elizabeth in 1621.

fishes from M^r Chew vppon M^r Threasurers Accompt,

Mr Geyny had for his owne vse, and Allwyn dame
vppon his oath doth iustifie the same, and alsoe y^t M^r Gen[y]
Tooke Away 2 Copper furnaces 2 bottomes of Coppe[r]
and 3 Covering of Copper.

[pencil folio 50] [ink folio 12]
[Only contains some meaningles figures.]

[Pages 59 and 60 (numbered 49 and 50) printed Jan. 1912.]

[Page 61 (ink folio 60, pencil folio 87 blank.)]

[blank]

[pencil folio 88] [ink folio 61]

The Testamony of M^{rs} Mary Whittaker [³] taken
before the Gouverno^r the 19th of November 1624

She affirmeth that not longe after Cap^t Martin cam
into James River, he cam vnto the house of Cap^t Jabez
Whittakers and amonge much other Discourse complayned
y^t he had lost his Cropp by Coming in so late, y^e said M^{rs}
Whittakers Demanded of him why he would com by Canada

³Captain Jabez Whitaker owned land and resided on Southampton River, now Hampton Creek. The census of February 1623 shows Captain "Isaac" and Mary Whitaker then living at Elizabeth City. "Isaac" is evidently a misreading or misprint of "Jabez." Captain Jabez Whitaker was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1623 and of the Council 1626. He was probably the same person as Rev. Alexander Whitaker's brother of the same name. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Bouchier, an uncle of the Regicide (see this Magazine I, 295).

to wth the said Ca Martin replied softlie whispering in her eare they both beinge neere together This was the last plotte of the Company to take away my poore lief.

[ink folio 21] [pencil folio 59]

[torn] Burrows gent sworne and Examined sayeth y^t about whitson munday last m^e Thomas Allnut [⁴] meetinge wth him Told this Exa. y^t now he knew who it was that should steele mara Buck [said y^t was *noe* noe smale one, but y^t it was A great one] And further this Exam sayeth y^t he beinge very ymportunate wth Mr Allnut to tell him who it was, the said Thomas Allnut said it was m^r Sandys y^e minister, and that he had rather m^r Richards should have her then he

Ellnor ye maide servant of Thomas Allnut sworne and examined sayeth, y^t shee herd her m^r and M^{rs} say y^t M^r Sandys ye minister woulde steal away Mara Buck stolen [torn] and y^t then this Exa: tolde her m^r and M^{rs} y^t Francis

Dunninge servant to Cap^t Mathews, told her that there was one of y^t side y^e water would take away a maide from this side, but named neyther of y^e pties, where vppon her M^r and M^{rs} said they could not devise who should take her Away, except it should bee M^r Sandys y^e minister

Bridgett Burrows y^e wife of John Burrows gent sworne & examined saith y^t vppon whitsone Tewsdays in y^e morninge Mrs Allnut came vnto her and told her y^t now she

⁴Thomas Alnutt and wife were living at the Neck of Land, James City, in Feb. 1623, and at the census of 1624-5 lived at the same place, where they were neighbors of the Burrows family. Thomas Alnutt, came in the *Gift* and his wife in the *Marygold*. It would seem that this statement of Alnutt's charges against Sandys should precede the order of Council (this Magazine XIX, 239) of July 12, 1624, punishing Alnutt for this slander.

knew who it was, and said y^t was M^r Sandys, and this Exa: demandinge of Mrs Allnutt how she knew it, said y^t her maides Countryman dwellinge one the other side y^e water, who told her that there was A maide of this side y^t was to be stolen away by one from the other side

[ink 22] [pencil 60]

asked her anything concerninge [sic] y^e matter y^t Deny it, but y^t *anybody* shee should [torn] to any bodye ells, and further this Exa say this tyme M^r Allnut moved the match very Convenient and fitt for him

John Jacksone sworne and examd sayeth y^t being [torn] his howse, Mr. Burrows. ye p^r vost marshall beinge pnt, vppon some report y^t Mara B[uck] ge stolen away, M^r Burrows said y^t he had rathe[r] M^r Richards should have her then a stranger, or any other [he] did nott know, and therefore wished Mr Richards yf hee could love her, *and shee him* to make yf he could gett her goodwill to p'vent other Mr. Burrows wisht it might be Devuldge abro[ad] prevent any such intent in others, foorthier this xxx sayeth y^t M^{rs} Burrowes prayed her husband to nott trouble himself for she would look to her so [not?] being stolne and beare y^e blame yf shee were stolne, this Exa: fourther sayeth y^t walkinge in the Ilands wth M^r Richards asked him whether he had any such intent to mary Mara Buck, wth M^r Richards vtterly denied

Thomas Allnut sworne and Examined, sayeth y^t vppon whit Monday at night, M^r Burrows vppon the reporte of M[ara] Buck her stealinge away, said vnto this Exa: y^t hee [would]

rather M^r Richards should have her then one he [knew] not and asked this Exa: yf hee were nott of the s[ame] minde, to wth he answered yes, and foorthier Mr Burr[ows] asked this Exa: wief whether shee ware nott of y^e sa[me] minde to, to whom she answered yes.

Mrs Allnut ye wief of Thomas Allnut sworne and examined say

y^t Ellynor her maide did tell her, t^t her Countrey wo[man] dwelleth with Mr Thresurer Capt Mathews did tell her y^t there was one [of] theire plantatione y^t intended to steale Awaye a maide of this side And ther vppon this Exa: suspected it was Mr Sandys y^e minister, And accordinglie went to M^r bourow and Acquainted her y^t she thought it was Mr Sandys

[ink folio 25] [pencil folio 63]

Whereas Mr Doctor Pott and Capt Hamer were sent to search for certen of M^r Tutchins papers, Among Hamer happened vppon one wrightinge wth Concerned the said *Capt Hamer* Walter Davis and Edwarde Tutchine, wth Cap^t Hamer beinge Gardian to John Daus brother to y^e said Walter Davis deceased, tooke owt of the truncke, and p^rsent heere in Coorte, therby to Challenge what should be dewe from the said Edward Tutchine, And whilst y^e matter was in Debatinge M^r Lamoyne much forgettinge himself spake these words) Concerninge y^e taking away of the said wrightinge that yf him self should haue done as much, perhaps he should have kyste the whippinge post, where vppon the Court hath Censured y^e said Lamoyne to aske Cap^t Hamer in open Court forgiveness and to pay twenty pownd str. fyne to y^e Courte

John Swarbrooke (⁵) sworne and Examined sayeth y^t the Cowe in controversie between Mr Blany and M^r Sharpe

⁵No John Swarbrook appears in Hotten. A John Swarbeck lived at Pasbehaighs 1624-5.

was never vnder his Charge when he kept Capt W^m Powells Cattle, w^h was *about* from about A moneth after y^e massacre vntill y^e Court next followinge

Christopher Sanford sworne and exad sayeth, that y^e Cow in Controversie as aforesaid was brought hither to this Iland after y^e massacre w^h Sr George Yardley Cattle, and was vnder this Exat Charge about nyne moneths and y^t when he delivered vpp Sr George Yardleys Cattle he left that Cow amongst them,

Yt is ordered y^t M^r Blany shall deliu to M^r Sharpe the Cow and A Calf when prooffe is made w^h is y^e Calfe

Yt is ordered yt Peter Stafferton (⁶) shall paye Capt Peerce one hundred and fiftie pownd waight of merchantable Tobacco, because he failed him of seaventeen barrells of Corne sold to him y^e said Cap^t Peerce for nyntee pownd of Tobacco y^e barrell, and Doctor Pott Testifieth in Court

[ink 26] [pencil 64]

Y^t is ordered y^t Cap^t Nathaniell Basse (⁷) shall have the Vse of the lande late belonginge to George Grymes (⁸)

⁶"Mr. Stafferton" and wife were living at James City in 1623. Peter Stafferton was a member of the House of Burgesses for Elizabeth City in 1639.

⁷At the Census of 1624-5 Captain Nathaniel Basse, aged 35, who had come in the *Futherance* in 1622, lived at Basse's Choice in the present Isle of Wight County. In 1620 and 1621-22 he, with his associates Sir Richard Worsley, Bart., John Hobson, Gent., and Captain Christopher Lawne agreed to transport 100 persons to Virginia, and received a confirmation, their old patent to be called "The Isle of Wight's plantation." He was a member of the House of Burgesses for Warrosquoiacke March 1623-4 and October 1629.

⁸George Grymes appears in the list, dated Feb. 16, 1623, of those dead at the Neck of Land, since April last. As Grymes was living when this order was made it seems that the page of the original must be misplaced.

at the neck of lande vntill the said Capt Basse be satisfied the some of Fyftie pound weight of tobac[co] wch the said George Grymes Doth owe him as by two bills of Dept 'duced in Courte Appeereth

Yt is ordered y^t M^r Horwood shalbe heere at Courte the seauententh of this instant January To bringe in his Answer to Capt Hamers demands

John Southerne sworne and Exam' sayeth, th' m^r Nicholas Hide borrowed of John Elysone (⁹) thirty shillings for one yeere for wth this Examt standeth bonde and suartie for m^r Hide

Yt is ordered y^t m^r Jonas Stogden shall take the oath of William Cooke whether he were acquainted wth the saile of three servant of W^m Gauntlets to Cap^t Tucker, or vppon w^t Conditions they were made over to Cap^t Tucker.

Yt is ordered that Joseph Johnson shall paye Christopher Best (¹⁰) twenty pounds weight of Tobacco for the Dept of Rowland loftis or otherwyde y^t he appeare heere at the Counsell Table one mondye next to shew Cause to the Contrarye

Whereas Cap^t Bass bought A Sow of Abraham Porter (¹¹) for forty pounds waight of *principall good Tobacco*

M^r Humph^{ey} Rastell sworne and exam' sayeth that Capt Bass did p'mise payment of princypall good Tobacco as y^e said Abraham required

⁹John Ellison who came in the **Prosperous** and his wife Ellin who came in the **Charitie** were living at Archer's Hope 1624-5.

¹⁰Christopher Best was living at James City 1623.

¹¹Abraham Porter, aged 36, is included by Hotten as among the servants of Peter Longman at James City in 1624-5. If Hotten is correct, this order shows that servants could hold property beyond their necessary clothes.

Yt is ordered that Robert Chambley for his Contempt
 in not proving in A Jury beinge lawfully warned
 by the Provost Marshall shall pay twenty pound
 waight of good merchantable Tobacco
 Yt is

[ink 70] [pencil 97]

Whereas John Powell in the behalfe of himself John Woo [xxx]
 Williams brought into this countie, one Covenant made by
 Richarde als Sheparde bearinge date the first of Novembe
 by w^h Covenant they were to pay to Mr Danell Gookin or hi
 A Certen some of Tobacco, as also to deliver divers men & go
 as by the Covenant it doth and may farther Appeere, And for
 as y^e said Richarde als Sheparde is departed owt of This Co
 and hath left noe Certen Attorney to receave the said Tobacco
 me

and goodes, nor other order as yett Taken by Mr Gookin, Th
 Gouvernor and Counsell takinge into Their Consideracon y^t the
 said

Mr Gookine may not be dampnified by the necligenc of his
 officer

have appoynted Cap^t W^m Tucker, to take and receave into his
 Custody and Care, not only the Tobacco and Corne dew by th
 Covenant w^h Charge to see y^e Tobacco be of the best y^t grew
 that Cropp, and that non of the said Cropp be otherwise disp
 of till the said Choyse be made, But also the Plantacione
 servant Cattell and other goods thervnto beloanginge And
 in the said Covenant specyfied, And y^t the said Cap^t Tucker
 vppon the receipte of the before expressest p^mises do putt
 in bound w^h Sufficyent suerties to y^e Gouvernor and Counsell
 to be at all tymes Answerable to the said Daniell Gookine
 or his Assignes Concerninge the premises, at or before y^e
 xxth

daye of January now next ensuinge.

Richard Smith servant to Mr. Robert Addams (¹²) sworne and Examined

sayeth y^t to his knowledge his m^r did never gather any of m^r Horwoods Corne, nor that his said Mr did euer bid him to gather any of Mr. Horwoods Corne.

Robert Addams sworne and Examined sayeth y^t James Davis made A Bargaine wth M^r Emerson (¹³), That in regarde m^r. Emerson was to free y^e said James Davis of his service, he was to give the said Mr. Emerson one servant boy and a Cowe.

[pencil 98] [ink 71]

Whereas Anna Cooper Complayned in Coorte by [torn] tion yt her late husband James Harisone (¹⁴) did lend a shalopp to Liv^t George Harisone late deceased, w^{ch} boate the saide Anna Cooper often demanded of the said Liv^t Harysone, but could never gett the same or Satisfacto^r for it

¹²Robert Addams who came in the *Bona Nova*, was living at Martins Hundred in Feb. 1624, Mr. William Harwood (or Horwood) also lived at Martin's Hundred in 1624 and had six servants. He was appointed to the Council in 1620 and in the next year Commander of Martin's Hundred.

¹³In 1624-5 John Davies, who came in the *George* in 1617 and William Emerson, "his p^tner," who came in the *Sampson* in 1618, were living at Jordan's Journey.

¹⁴In Feb. 1624 Ellis Emerson, Ann his wife and Thomas his son, aged 11, all of whom came in the *George* in 1623, were living at Martin's Brandon. Alice and Robert Emerson, children of "Mr. Emerson," had died in 1623.

¹⁵No details regarding Ensign James Harrison appear in the old records. Lieutenant George Harrison was brother of Sir John Harrison of London; was granted a tract of land near Chipchoaks Creek on the south side of James River March 6, 1620-21, fought what was probably the first duel in Virginia in the Spring of 1624, and died shortly afterwards. See Brown's *Genesis*, II, 913.

Uppon the Testimony of Capt Hamer, that Ensigne Harisone did lend the said shalopp to Liv^t George Harisone And vppon the Testimony of Cap^t Tucker, y^t he demanded the saide shallop of Liv^t Harisone in the Right of the saide Anna Cooper.

It is in Courte ordered that George Menefrey Administrator for y^e saide Liv^t George Harisone shall presently paye to the saide Anna Cooper in Satisfaction for the said shallop some of one hundred pound weight of marchantable Tobacco

Cap^t Raphe Hamer Counsellor of State sworne & examined sayeth, that beinge in Conference wth Cap^t Martyn about the Gouvernor, Cap^t Martyn said to this Examinat, that yf the Gouvernor when the date of his three years was ower, would governe for the kinge, he would rather he were Governor than any man else, But yf he governed for the Company, he would nott allow him to be Governor Then this Exa['] made answer, that hee thought ye Go[']uno^r allwayse governed for the Kinge, for in all things he governed Accordinge to the Kings lawes.

Cap^t Roger Smith Counsellor of State sworne and Examined sayeth, y^t Cap^t Martyn being at supper with this deponents sister and himself, Falinge in talke about Virginia, he showed some Virginia dyamonds wth some other thing amongst the rest there was A peece of Cristall, and beinge demanded from whence he had it, Cap^t Martyn saide ther was A rock of Christall fownd in Virginia, And this Examinat said y^t in his tyme beinge in Virginia he never knew of Any, Then Cap^t Martyn said y^t when he cam to Virginia y^t this deponent should see him have A chrisoll mantle Tree

[pencil 75] [ink 37]

A Courte held the laste daye of November, 1624
 Present Sr Francis Wyatt Knight &c Cap^t Francis
 West Sr George Yardley M. Threasurer, Doctor
 Pott, Cap^t Smith, Cap^t Hamer.

Hughe Hayward (¹⁵) and Robert Fitt sworne and examined say, that they were p^rsent when Thomas Harralde made his will and that they both were wittnesses to the same, and y^t this will brought into the Courte by M^r RichardeKingsmell is the same will and that he was in p^rfect memory when he made the same, and lived about a month after, but made no later will that they know of.

Silvester Bullen sworne and exa sayeth that John Dayns did Carye Certen Tymber for Cap^t Tho: Barwick to his house, for w^e^h he p^rmised him some Tobacco but how much he knoweth nott.

It is ordered y^t whereas Thomas Sulley hath broken y^e Saboth daye in goinge A huntinge, as by M^r Richard Kingsmell hath been Complayned one in Coorte, That he shall paye five pownd sterlinge in good Tobacco Towards the Church Charge, and acknowledge his falte in the Church before the Congregatione

Thomas Gates sworne and examined sayeth, that he Cominge to John Jacksone to demande 76 pownd of Tobacco, y^e same Jacksonne went w^h him to George Clarke, and Caled y^e said George Clarke and told him that this is the man y^t this *is the* must make your house Tyte and yf you will pay him y^e 76 pownd of Tobacco I will giue you an Acquittal

¹⁵ Hugh **Haward**, who came in the **Starr** and his wife Susan, who came in the **George**, were living at Pashbehaighs in January 1624.

Robert Fitt, who came in the **George** and his wife Ann, who came in the **Abigail**, lived on James City Island 1624-5.

Silvester Buller, aged 28, was then a servant of Richard Tree at James City.

Thomas Gates, who came in the **Swan** in 1609, was living in 1624-5 at Pace's Paines on the south side of the river near Jamestown. George Clarke died at James City in 1623-4.

[ink 38] [pencil 76]

It is ordered at this Courte, That Capt Martyn shall paye to Mr Humphrie Rastell 960 pound weight of good merchantable Tobacco such as shalbe valued woorth ijs the pownde at or before ihe xxth daye of December now next ensuinge at James Cyttie And that yf the said Capt John Martyn do fayle in payment of the said Tobacco in pte or in the whole, in and vppon the aforesaid That then Capt Martyn shall forseyt ye 600 pound weight of Tobacco allowed him by the Coorte.

And that vppon the payment of the said 960 pound waight of Tobacco the said Capt Martyn and Mr. Rastell shall seale Release eyther to other concerninge this business

Wheras Cap^t John Martyn by Covenant vnder his hande and seale

ys to paye M^r Humfrey Rastell for Transportinge of him self and twelve men and Certen goods, the some of two hundred, twenty and eight pownd ster as Tobacco shalbe woorth heere in redy money

Yt is ordered that there be abated for five men w^{ch} should have been Transported and were nott, as also for their victualls sixtie pownde sterling.

Yt is ordered y^t there be six hundred pownd waight of Tobacco allowed Cap^t. John Martyn, for wrongs and damages in Caryinge

him to Canada and detayninge him there, wherby he Arived soe late

in Virginia w^{ch} six hundred pownd waight of Tobacco at two shillings the pownde Cometh to sixtie pownde ste^r (The

Remander beinge one *thousande* hundred and *fowerscore* eight pownde

waight ster, Cap^t Martyn ys to paye in such Tobacco as shalbe worth heere two shillings A pownde (wch will

Amounte to one thowsand and fowerscore pownd of Tobacco w^{ch} Cap^t Martin is to paye to M^r Humfrey Rastell Exer Admr or assignes at or before the twentieth daye of December now next Ensuinge in James Cyttie (And that yf ye saide Cap^t Martyn do fayle in payinge of the said one Thowsand and fowerscore pownd of Tobacco in pte or in the whole at or before the days aforesaid, That then Cap^t Martyn shall forfect the six hundred pownd of Tobacco allowed him for wronge and damages as aforesaid

And that vppon the Payment of ye saide one Thowsand and fowerscore pownd waight of Tobacco, The said Cap^t Martyn and M^r. Humfrey Rastell shall seale Release eyther to other for and Concerninge this Business.

[ink 39] [pencil 77]

John Phillip A negro Christened in England 12 years since sworne & exam sayeth, y^t beinge in a shipp wth Sr *Arthur* Henry Maneringe they tooke

A ship spanish shipp aboute Cape Sct Mary and Caryed her to mamora

in w^{ch} shipp was A spanishe ladye and divers other, And beinge in Mam^a

m^r Symon Tuchinge Cam into Mamora in a smale shipp, and after

some Conference had by y^e said Tuckinge wth Spaniards taken as

aforesaid, he was by them ymployed in y^e said smale shipp to Lisbone

to feach money for the Ransominge of the said lady w^{ch} Accord- inglie he p^rformed.

Edward Pepprett sworne and Examined sayeth y^t Symon Tuch- ing told this deponent

him before divers other of the shippes Company thar he *was* the saide

Tutchinge was banished owt of England and Ireland, sayinge I Come of A good kindred, I dare nott shew my face wher I was borne, I care nott yf all my kindred were hanged, and doth Cale the p'testant Lutherans, And further sayeth y^t saide Tutchine hath been very dilligent in soundings of this River as also in enqueringe after the Chanells of other Rivers wthin the baye And further he sayeth that Tutchinge doth give owt and intend at his returne to Tutch at the Western Ilands and refresh his men

George Rugless sworne and Examined sayeth y^t the said Tutchinge reported of himselfe y^t he was a banished man owt of England and sayeth y^t he was very well acquainted and respected in y^e Maderas and hath said of his kindred (y^t they did not care for him, nor he for them, And he cared not yf his freends were all hanged and yt yf occasione were, he would Tutch at the Wester Ilands *Maderas* as he reto^r.

John Lamoyne marchant sworne and Examined sayeth y^t M^r Tutchinge did tell This Examine that he was a banished man owt of Irelande.

[ink 40] [pencil 78]

William Emersone sworne and Ex^a sayeth, that at Christmas last past this Examt^r and John Davis, Did give to *William* Liv^t Gibbs for A man servant named w^m Popleton, for two yeers, three hundred pownd waight of tobacco wch Tobacco was presently paid to Liv^t Gibbs.

Yt is ordered y^t y^e like Lre of Administ^r be granted to John Bush as hath been formerly granted to mr. George Keth And that he bringe two Sufficyent men to stande bound

wth him the trew pformance of the said Administra^t And to be heere one mondaye next Com fortnight to pforme this order, at w^{ch} time or before Mr. Keth is to bringe in A trew Accompt of the Estate of y^e O^rphant

[At the end of this page and the beginning of the next, are depositions in regard to the attempt made by the drunken master of the ship *Ambrose* then lying in James River, to commit an unnatural crime with one of the crew. The details are unprintable, even as part of an ancient record.]

[pencil 95] [ink 68]

Mr William Cleybourne sayeth y^t he was in place when M^r Threasurer did say he had frely forgeeve Marten Turner two yeers service *of his 7 yeers w^{ch} he was to serve him.* And Marten Turner did not contradict it. And y^t howe Marten had but five yeeres to serve, w^{ch} the said Marten beinge presnt did not gaine say.

Wheras the Counsell *the half* doth Challenge for them selves and the Publique officers of the Colonie the moytie of y^e Companys rente, as Appeereth by theire great Charter of laws and prders dated [sic]———And since it is a thinge y^t was never heertofore payed Nor by the Treasurers Commissione as he Conceaveth, he is Awthorized to pay it, He therefore doth Peticion the Court, That it may be referred to A nisi pryus, wherin neyther pte shalbe interested Yt is ordered yt one *Teusday* Wensday Com senight the xvth of this december next (sic) be a Jury warned of discreet A Sufficyent men Consistinge of 18 psones in number to decide the forsaid Questione

[96] [69]

Wheras Cap^t Hamer Compleyned in Courte for y^e recovery of A Debt of 250 waight of Tobacco Dew to be paide by Ensigne James Harrisone Deceased and David Baily and John Costarde lⁱwise Deceased as pⁿers together for as much as noe prooffe was made of their pⁿershipp and for y^t it Did appeare by two servants that were only left alive, That they did proply belong to the saide James Harisone, as by deposition of the said servant appearath y^t is therefore ordered y^t Anna Cooper late wief to the said James Harisone doe onely Satisfie the pper depts dew by the said James Harrisone

The Depositions of Jo: Coker taken before Capt
Willia Tucker ye xxith dye of November 1624
Tutchinge y^e difference between Cap^t Raphe Hamer
and Justinian Coop^r and his wife

This deponent sayeth y^t he was servant only to Ensigne James Harisone, and no man to Jo: Costerd or David Baylie, neyther doth he know of any agrement betweene the said James Harisone John Coster and David Barry of C^ptnershipp And he also sayeth that the said James Harysone had pte o^r pcell of the goodes that were bought of M^r. Robert Bennett deceased by the said John Coster or David Barry
John Coker

The depositione of John Curtis
taken as aforesaide

This deponent sayeth y^t Ensigne James Harisone deceased

bought of Liv^t John Cheasman (¹⁶) his [Curts's] tyme of service

and two more named Henry Davis and Jo: Maltman
for y^e sole and pper use of the saide James Harysone
for the some of six hundred pownds of Tobaccò which
some was paid by the wiefe of the said James
Harysone owt of his owne pper Tobaccò
The mark X of Jo:

Curtis

I William Tucker doe affirme.

[Page 79 (ink 63, pencil 79) blank]

¹⁶Justinian Cooper who, from this entry is shown to have married Ann widow of James Harrison, was long resident in Virginia though his name does not appear in the Census of 1624-5. He was probably out of the country at the time. He settled at Warrosquoiacke (the present Isle of Wight). On Sept. 1, 1636, he patented 1050 acres in the County of Warrosquoiacke adjoining the head of Lawne's Creek, Back Bay and his own dwelling house. In 1645 he patented tracts of 112 and 1350 acres in Isle of Wight County near the head of Seaward's Creek, part of which had been granted to him in 1637. He had other grants of land.

There are various papers in the records of Isle of Wight County which refer to him. Among these are; (1) deed dated Oct. 19, 1625, from Gyles Jones to Justinian Cooper and Ann his wife, conveying 100 acres, part of a patent dated December 14, 1619; (2) deed Sept 29, 1629, from Justinian Cooper and Ann his wife, "late relic of James Harrison," to Wassell Neblin and George Fawdon, conveying the above named 100 acres; (3) deed, April. 25, 1646, from Justinian Cooper and Ann his wife to John George, conveying the Robert Bennett Tract and the Quarter Tract (200 acres) part of a patent for 2,000 acres, dated March 16, 1642; (4) will of Justinian Cooper, dated March 26, 1650, (printed in this Magazine VI, 122). His wife Ann was then living; (5) deed, 1671, from William Woolard, late of Harwich, Essex, England, mariner, but now resident in Isle of Wight County, Va., heir of Justinian Cooper, long since deceased, to Nathaniel Bacon, Esq.

¹⁶John Cheesman, or Chisman, of Kicoughtan, gent., patented 200 acres on the river over against that place, Sept. 2, 1624. He was born in 1597, came to Virginia in 1621, was a Justice of York County 1635, member of the House of Burgesses 1642-3, and was appointed to the Council 1652. He married Margaret—, and returned to England before 1661, being then a resident of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermond Sea, Surrey. He died in 1665. His brothers Thomas and Edward Chisman (the latter born in 1602) were living with him in Virginia in 1623. From the latter the Virginia family of Cheesman or Chisman descends. See this Magazine I, 311, 312; XIV, 86, and Wm. and Mary Quarterly Oct. 1892 and July 1893.

[ink 44] [pencil 80].

A Courte held the xiiijth of December 1624 present
Sr: Francis Wyatt knight &c Sr George Yardly Knight
Doctor Pott, Cap^t Hamer, Cap^t Smith

Abraham Porter sworne and examined sayeth y^t the last yeere
beinge

at William Cluch his howse, he sawe A hogg kilde that hadd
noe Eare marke and y^t Cluch told this exa['] he bought
that hogg of John Johnsonsone for A snaphaine peece.

Further this Examana^t sayeth y^t y^e saide W^m Gluck told this
Examinat['] y^t *John K.* John Johnsonsone sold John Haule A hogg
wch was ynearmarkt.

And further this Ex^a sayth y^t John Haule kild A hogg
yppon yt Saboth dye by ye appoyntment of John Johnsonsone
as Clutch told him.

William Cluch aworne and Ex^a sayeth y^t John Johnsonsone sold him
A hogg w^{ch} was not eare markt, for w^{ch} hog he gave the
said Johnsonsone a snaphame peece.

Further he sayeth y^t about 3 weeks since this Exa^m Cominge
from Evening prayer (¹⁷) yppon the saboth daye, John Haule
had kild a hog at John Johnsons house, for w^{ch} John
Johnsone was angry with his wiefe and John Haule.

Yt is ordered yt wheras John Johnsonsone hath kild 4 hogg of 3
quarters olde beinge vnearmarkt, Contrary to A lawe
formerly made, that he shall make restitutione of
4 other hogg of the same age to the use of ye *colony* Go^uno^r.

Richard Craven (¹⁸) sworne and Examined sayeth y^t W^m
Cooke

and Thomas Hethersell Borrowed A Boate of Richard
Tree to Carry downe theire goodes to blunt poynt
by whose Careles necklect the saide boate was
splite and quite loste.

¹⁷It is interesting to know that there was evening prayer in the
Church at Jamestown where John Johnson lived.

¹⁸Richard Craven owned 150 acres at Blunt Point in 1626.

John Clarkstone sworne and examined sayeth y^t Richard Tree did

lend a boate to M^r. Thomas Hethersoll, w^{ch} boat M^r. Hethersoll

did p'mise to deliuer safe again to Richard Tree at James Cyttie and Cominge to Martins hundred, M^r. W^m Cooke & M^r. Hethersoll, Richard Craven and this Exa' beinge in ye boate they went ashore, And this Exam' seeinge much fowle wether Cominge, he went and requested M^r. Cooke and M^r. Hethersoll to Come, and helpe to draw ye boate to som Convenient place where she might be owt of danger but they answered they wold not by reasone whereof y^e boat was split & lost.

[pencil 81] [ink 45]

Luke Edan sworne and Examined sayeth that there was sixteen thousand of fish offered him by one Corbin at Canada w^{ch} afterward y^e said Corbin refused to sell him for that it was told him his Tobacco was not good, and as this Exa' hurd, it was Henry Hewet that told him soe.

Further this exam sayeth y^t there were Certen Rugge
and **prunes** abourd the shipp of one *dockett* lanes
bargand for and Dockett was to receive the
London June Tobacco
the twentieth? for them, w^{ch} in regard the Rug were sent
Dinspensation ashore
in a fowle and Raging daye by Mr Hewett,
Dockett
would not lett this Exa by neither the prunes nor
Rugg.

Domine

[This Further this Exam sayeth y^t he rec'd but seventy
marginal and six pound waight of M^r Marshalls Tobacco wth
note is he disbursed and is redy to geve an Accompt for it
& and foorthier saye that there was about thre hundred
illegible] pound waight of Tobacco in A Cheast y^t no better
then doinge and nothinge woorth.

M^r Doctor Pott affirmeth y^t M. Dilke beinge at his howse
told him y^t he was to be his *my* his neighbour, sayinge y^t he
had agreed wth Jo: Lightfoote for his house and groundes
where vnto Doctor Pott replied y^t Jo: Lightfoot (to his
knowledge) had let the house and groundes to goodman
Binck (¹⁹) and y^t it wold breed Controversie and
the pooreman wold be disapoynted, wherto Mr. Delke
answered y^t John Lightfoote told him y^t Binck
had geven it over, then Doctor Pott was sent
his boy for John Lightfoote and asked him when
he would offer to sell his howse to M^r Dilke in
regard he hadd formerly lett it to goodman Binks
wherto he answered y^t he thought Bincke wold
not have it because he did not com over vppon
new years dye, as he had apoynted.

[page 46 is blank]

[ink 82] [pencil 82]

(TO BE CONTINUED)

¹⁹William Banks and Ann his wife were living at the Main near James City 1624-5.

COUNCIL PAPERS, 1698.

(From original volume in the Virginia State Library.)

"This Book begun by Mr. Benjamin Harrison, Clerk of ye Council 1698."
(Inscription of fly leaf.)

WM. BYRD TO THE GOVERNOR

May it please your Excellency

I am most Sensibly afflicted that my Lameness prevents my attendance on your Excellency at this time as my duty requires Hope in a short time to be perfectly well when (God willing) shall never be wanting to behave myselfe with all respect to your Excellency to whom I wish a long and prosperous continuance in this Government I shall always remain most faithfully

Your Excellency's most Humble
And Obedient Servant.
William Byrd.

Westopher
December ye 7th 1698.

RICHARD JOHNSON TO THE GOVERNOR

May it please your Excellency

To pardon my not wateing upon you according to my duty For my ould enemie the Gout had like to have kept me prisnor the last time I was at towne but was so kinde to let me come home but the next day Seised me and hath not yet acquitted me though I thank God I am able to walk about a little and did adventure the last weeke to ride 8 miles but (though it wa

very Good wether) it made me almost as lame againe as ever and I have not dared to venture on horse back Since. Nothing S'r but indispensible necessitie could have kept me from coming to kisse your Excellency's hand and Expressing my joy for your coming againe to Governe us therefore cannot doubt but your Goodness will excuse.

Your Excellency's

Most humble Servant

Richard Johnson.

December ye 8 1698

To his Excellency Francis Nicholson Esq'r & c.

ORDER FOR COMMISSARY BLAIR'S SALARY

By the Lords Justices

(L. S.)

Tho. Cantuar
Dorsett
Marlborough
Romney
Chas. Montague

His Majesty's Additionall Instruction for Francis Nicholson Esq'r His Majesty's Lieutenant and Governour Generall of his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America And in his absence to the Lieutenant Governour or Commander in Chief of the said Colony for the time being. Given at Whitehall the 20 day of September 1698 in the Tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign

Whereas His Majesty has for some years past been pleased to allow unto Mr. James Blair Commissary for the Lord Bishop of London in Virginia One hundred Pounds Yearly out of his Quit Rents in that Colony which has hitherto been accordingly paid unto the said Commissary by Speciall Warrants from the Lords Commissioners of his Maj'ty's Treasury, And his Maj'ty has been humbly moved That the Governour of the Said Colony may for the future be Directed by an Instruction to pay unto

the said Commissary Blair the said allowance of One hundred Pounds yearly with the Arrears thereof out of his Maj'ty's said Quit Rents without further Warrant. His Maj'ty's Will and Pleasure is that you accordingly give Directions for the payment of the same out of his Maj'ty's Quit Rents in that Colony till further Order.

By their Excellency's Command

Ja. Vernon.

To his Excellency Francis Nicholson Esq'r His Maj'ty's Lieutenant and Governour Generall of his Maj'ty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America.

Ja. Vernon.

ORDER AS TO NAVAL OFFICERS

By the Lords Justices

Tho Cantuar
Somers C
Pembroke C P S
Marlborough
Romney
Oxford

Instructions for Francis Nicholson Esq'r his Maj'ty's Lieutenant and Governour Generall of his Maj'ty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America and in his Absence to the Lieutenant Governour or Commander in Chief of the said Colony for the time being.

Given at Whitehall the 10 day of November 1698. In the Tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

His Maj'ty having been informed that the Navall Officers, being the Persons appointed by the Governours in his respective Plantations in America to take Bonds and give Certificates for clearing of Ships have generally neglected to comply with the Direction of the late Act of Parliament for preventing frauds and Regulating Abuces in the Plantation trade which requires their giving Security to the Commissioners of the Customes in England for the due Discharge of their Trust. And it having been further represented to his Maj'ty that besides the Security which the said Navall Officers are Obligated

by law to give it would be very Expedient that (according to the Constitution of the Customes in England which has provided a Controul upon the Action of every Officer Employed therein) the concurrence of the Collectors appointed by the Commissioners of the Customes in his Maj'ty's respective Plantations should also be made necessary to so important an Act as that of Signing Certificates for clearing of Ships his Maj'ty taking the same into Consideracon is here by pleased to declare his will and pleasure And you are accordingly hereby required to take care that the Navall Officer or Officers in His Maj'ty's Colony of Virginia under your Government do give Security for the due Discharge of his or their Trust to such Person as is or shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the Customes for that purpose according to the Direction of the forementioned Act of parliament and likewise that you do not admitt or allow any Certificates signed by the Navall Officer or Officers aforesaid for the Clearing of Ships within His Maj'ty's said Colony of Virginia to be Valid and Effectuall for that End without the Concurrence of the Collector appointed there by the Commissioners of his Maj'ty's Customes

By their Excellencies Command.

Ja: Vernon.

ORDER IN REGARD TO CAPTAIN KIDD

Whitehall 23d November 1698.

S'r

The Lords Justices being informed by severall advices from the East Indies of the notorious Pyracies committed by Cap't Kidd Commander of the Adventure Galley and of his having Seized and plundered divers Ships in those seas As their Excellency's have given Order to the Commander of the Squadron fitted out for the East Indies that he use his Utmost Endeavors to pursue and seize the Said Kidd if he continue still in those parts so likewise they have Commanded me to signify their Direcons to the respective Governours of the Colony's under his Maj'ty's Obedience in America that they give strict Orders

and take particular Care for apprehending the said Kidd and his Accomplices whenever he or they shall arrive in any of the said Plantations as likewise that they Secure his Ship and all the effects therein it being their Excellency's intention that right be done to those who have been injured and rob'd by the said Kidd and that he and his Associates be prosecuted with the utmost Vigour of Law You are to be carefull thereof duly to observe the said Direcons And if the said Kidd or any of his Accomplices happen to be seized within the Province under your Government You are forthwith to transmitt an account thereof hither and take care that the said persons Ship and Effects be secured till his Maj'ty's pleasure be known concerning them. I am S'r

Your most faithfull
humble Servant

Ja: Vernon.

To Francis Nicholson Esq'r
His Maj'ty's Lieutenant and
Governour Generall of his
Maj'ty's Colony and Dominion
of Virginia in

America

Ja Vernon Exam'd P. B. Harrison.

THE SEAL OF THE COLONY

William R.

(L. S.)

To our Trusty and well beloved Francis Nicholson Esq'r Our Lieutenant and Governour Generall of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America and to our Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief of our said Colony for the time being, Greeting. With this You will receive a Seal prepared by our Order for the use of our Government of Virginia which seal is Engraven with Our Armes, Garter and Crown with this Inscription round the same En Dat Virginia-Quintum.

And our Will and Pleasure is, and we do hereby authorize you and our Lieutenant Governour or Commander in Chief of our Said Colony for the time being to Affix the said Seal to all patents and Grants of Lands and to all publick Acts and instruments of Government which shall be made and pased in Our Name within our said Colony and that it be to all intents and purposes of the same force and Validity as any former Seal appointed for the publick use of the Government in our said Colony hath heretofore been which former Seals are not to be made use of or Affixed to any Publick Act or Instruments whatsoever but to be Defaced and broken. Given at our Court at Kensington the 10th day of Janu'ry 1698. In the Tenth year of our Reign.

By his Maj'ty's Command

Ja: Vernon.

GOVERNOR NICHOLSON TO THE GOVERNOR OF
NORTH CAROLINA

Virginia, James City, May 3, 1699.

Honorable Sir

I received Yours to me of the 16th of March last, In answer to an Order of myselfe in Councill, Dated at James City the 24th day of February last, transmitted unto You by Coll. Quarry pursuant also to what You advise in that Letter, upon the 28th of the last moneth arrived at this Place Mr. Akehurst and Cap't Walker the Gentlemen appointed by You and the Councill of Your Province to agree upon and Settle the bounds between this His Maj'ts Colony and Dominion of Virginia and Your said Province of Carolina. I shall at all times be very ready to do anything that is requisite on my Parte for the perfecting of a Worke which I take to be so very Necessary and so much contributing to the Peace and Quiet of both these Colonies; But at present it is the Opinion of myself and his Maj'ts Honorable Councill of state for this his Colony and Dominion of Virginia that I cannot safely Comiconate any persons to treat with the Gent'n from your Province about this affair. Wee have not any Design of Delaying so good a Worke but

we are Desirous that when it is done it may be Effectual and Valid in all time coming and that wee think the Gent. appointed by you are not sufficiently Qualified to do. Our Reason for this Opinion is grounded upon an act of Parliament of the seventh and Eighth Years of his present Maj'ty Intituled an act for Preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the plantacon trade which I have given to the Gent. for Your More particular Satisfacon herein in this act it is Enacted that all the then present Governours or Comanders in Cheif of any English Colonyes or Plantacons shall before the 25 day of March 1697 take a solemn Oath &c. as in the said act is More at large Directed; and by another Clause in the said act it is Enacted that all Governours Nominated and Appointed by any persons or proprietors who shall be Intituled to make such Nominacon shall be allowed and approved of by his Maj'ty his Heires and successours Signified by his or their order in Councill who shall take the Oaths Enjoynd by this Or any other Act to be taken by the Governours or Commanders in Cheif in other his Maj'ty's Colonyes and plantacons; By this act you may please to observe it is required that you be approved by his Maj'ty to be signified as is aforementioned and that you likewise take the said Oaths before you can be sufficiently Qualified to Execute the Office of Governour or Commander in Cheif of any Propriety, and for as much as it doth not appear that you have Complied therewith Wee are of Opinion that it is not convenient for us to treat with any Person or Persons by you appointed to agree upon and settle this affair between these two Colonyes; Therefore all further proceedings therein Must for the present be suspended untill you can give an Account thereof to those persons for whom You are Concerned and shall Obtain such Approbacon and Qualifycacon as by the act of Parliament aforementioned is directed and required I on my parte shall take care that our proceedings Herein may be layd before his Majesty for his further comands thereupon and I hope by the next fall to receive such Direcons as shall be thought necessary; I desire likewise that you on your parte will take Care to obtain such Qualificacons and Instrucons as are requisite for you by the Consent of Mr.

Akehurst and Cap't Walker I have Caused the Exemplificacon of your proprietor's Charter to be recorded here so that there will not be occasion any more to hazard that Upon so long a Journey as to send it hither for our Satisfaccon therein.

I must further acquaint you that by Comicon under the great Seal of the high Admiralty of England Dated the 26 day of June in the Year 1697—Directed unto Sir Edmund Andros Knight His Maj'ts late Lieutenant and Governour Generall of Virginia and to His Maj't's Lieutenant and Governour Generall of Virginia for the time being His Maj'ty hath been pleased to Grant unto his said Lieutenant and Governour Generall of Virginia for the time being Power and Authority to appoint Judges Registers Marshalls and Advocates for the Admiralty Courts of Virginia Carolina and the Bahama Islands by Virtue of which Said Comicon the said Sir Edmund Andros by severill comicons did appoint the Hon'ble Edward Hill Esq'r judge, Miles Cary Gent. Register, Michael Sherman Gent, Marshall, and John Taylor Gent. Advocate, of the Court of Admiralty in this His Maj'ts Colony and Dominion of Virginia and the Province of North Carolina I herewith send you Copyes of the said Severall Comicons for your better Informacon therein and I do recomend the same to your care that when any matters shall happen requiring the Presence and Service of the said judge and Officers, you will give me timely Intimacon thereof that I may give such direccons as shall be necessary therein—which is all at present from

Your Affectionate Friend and

Humble Servant
ff. Nicholson.

For His Maj'tys Speciall Service
To
The Hon'ble Thomas Harvey Esq'r
Deputy Governour of His Maj'ts
Province of North Carolina.

THE PRESIDENT ETC. OF WILLIAM & MARY
COLLEGE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

To the honourable The Speaker and Gentlemen of the house of Burgesses.

We the president, Masters and Scholars of the Royal Colledge of William and Mary in Virginia, being deeply sensible of the great honour lately conferred on this Colledge by the hon'ble House of Burgesses first in graceing our Scholastick exercises with your own countenance and presence on May day last, and then in giving so favourable a Judgement and Character of the proficiency of our Youth in their Studies and in recommending the said Colledge to our good Governours care and favour in your most hearty address made to his Excellency for that purpose: Desire leave in all humility to offer our most thankfull acknowledgements for the same and withall to assure this hon'ble House that nothing can so effectually encourage us to go on in the chearfull prosecution of our studies as the favourable countenance of so great Patrons as we hope to find both in his Excellency and the present Generall Assembly for which good understanding among your selves and joint endeavours to carry on this and all other good works We doubt not ye will have the blessings and prayers of all good men to join with those of

Your most obliged humble Servants

James Blair Presid't.

Mongs Inglis humanity prof:

John Hodges Usher.

In name & at the desire of the rest of our Condisciples

Orlando Jones	}	Scholars
Henry Harrison		
John Allen		
John Jones		

The Answer sent by Major Custis and Cap't. Wilson.

The house have sent us to acquaint you that they have read your address it is received mighty kindly and they hope you you will always merit their good Esteem.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO THE GOVERNOR

To his Excellency Francis Nicholson Esq'r His Maj'ts Lieutenant and Governour Generall of Virginia.

The humble Address of the Councill and Burgesses of this present Generall Assembly

May it please your Excellency

Wee the Councill and Burgesses of the present General Assembly being sensible of the great Mischeifs and Inconveniencies that Accrew to the Inhabitants of this His Maj'ts Colony and Dominion of Virginia By killing of Whales within the Capes thereof Doe in all humility take Leave to Represent the same unto Your Excellency And withall to acquaint you That by the Means thereof Great Quantities of Fish are poysoned and destroyed And the Rivers also made noisome and Offensive For prevention of which Evills In regard the Restraint of the Killing of Whales is a Branch of His Majestyes Royall Prerogative.

Wee humbly Pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to Issue out a Proclamation forbiding All Persons whatsoever to Strike or kill any Whales within the Bay of Chesapeake in the Limits of Virginia which wee hope will prove an Effectuall means to prevent the many Evills that Arise therefrom.

Richard Lee in behalf of His Majestyes Honorable Councill.

Robert Carter, Speaker.

THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES TO THE KING

To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty

We yo'r Majestyes most Loyall and Obedient Subjects The Burgesses of the Generall Assembly in yo'r Majestyes most Antient and great Colony & Dominion of Virginia now Assembled, Doe humbly Embrace this Occasion, In the first place to Congratulate yo'r Majestyes Safe & happy Returne to yo'r Kingdome of England, haveing first purchased & Secured through yo'r own personall Valour Conduct and Prudence a Glorious, Hon'ble and Setled peace not only to Christendome

but Even by Means of yo'r Wisdome & Mediation between his Imperiall Majesty and the Grand Signior to the very Turks & Infidells by which your Majesty has Emimently appeared to be the Sole & great Arbiter both of Warr and peace in the largest part of the Known World to Accomplish which you have not Spared to Expose your own Sacred precious & Royall person to the Great Hazards & Most Eminent Dangers in which yo'r Majesty had noe other End than the preservation & Defence of the true Protestant Religion and the Libertyes & propertyes of Europe, This Great S'r Altho' we live soere-mote We are not Ignorant of and long ere this we Should have Expressed our Sence of the Same by an humble Address to yo'r most Sacred Majesty had we bin in a Capacity as a house of Burgesses of doing it before.

In the next place we think our Selves Obleiged in duty to yo'r Majesty in all humility to Express our deep Sence and to make a Gratefull Accknowledgm't of your many Royall ffavours and bounty's from time to time bestowed upon this your Ancient and great Colony and Dominion in Generall & upon yo'r Royall Colledge of William & Mary in P'ticular, And humbly to Begg that Continueance of your Royall Grace Favour & Protection to us & it

We also Accknowledge it our highest Duty to yo'r Majesty to Returne our humble and unfeigned Thanks to Almighty God for the preservation & Continuance of your life & health And it shall be our Daily prayers that yo'r Majesty may have a Long and Happy Reigne over all yo'r Kingdomes & Dominions, And may all your Loyall Subjects for Ever bear in Mind the Inestimable Benefits they have received from yo'r Majesty who have (under God) been the Main Bulwark and Defence of our Religion Lawes and Libertyes &c'a And it has alwayes bin the happiness of this Dominion to Deserve the Character of Loyall & Dutifull Subjects, Soe at this time we take Leave in most Humble Manner to Assure yo'r Majesty we will Continue Soe to our Lives End.

Robert Carter, Speaker in
Behalf of the house of Burgesses.

THE OATH OF A COUNCELLOUR.

You Shall Swear to be a true and faithfull Servant unto the Kings Majesty as One of His Councill of State and to be aiding and assisting to His Excellency His Majesties Lieutenant and Govenour Generall of Virginia; You shall in all things to be moved treated and debated in the Councill faithfully declare Your Mind and opinion according to Your heart and Conscience, and Shall keep Secret all matters comitted and revealed unto you concerning the Same, and that Shall be treated Secretly in the Councill, untill Such time as by the Consent of His Majesties Lieutenant and Govenour Generall and the full consent of the Councill of State there Resident or the Maj'r part of them, Publicacon Shall be made thereof; You Shall to Your utmost bear faith and Allegiance to the King's Majesty his heirs and lawfull Successors, and Shall assist and Defend all Jurisdiccons preheminences and Authorities granted unto His Majesty and annex't unto the Crown against all fforeign Princes Persons Prelates and Potentates whatsoever And Generally You Shall act and doe in all things as a faithfull and true Subject Ought to doe to His Majesty.

Soe help You God.

THE COMMISSION OF THE CLERKE OF THE
GEN'LL ASSEMBLY

VIRGINIA SS.

William the third by the Grace of God King of England Scotland france and Ireland Defender of the faith &c To..... Gent. Greeting We doe by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Clerk of the Generall Assembly of this our Colony and Dominion hereby giveing and granting unto You full power and authority to your own proper use and behoofe to take and receive all Salarys fees and perquisites whatsoever belonging to the Office of the Clerk of the Generall Assembly of this Our Colony and Dominion with power to execute and enjoy all Trusts Services Rights Members and Appurtenances as to the Said Office are justly and Lawfully belonging in as full

and ample manner to all intents and purposes as any other
 Pson heretofore hath or ought to have enjoyed the Same,
 To have hold execute and enjoy the Said Office dureing pleasure
 Witness Our Trusty and well-beloved francis Nicholson Esq'r
 Our Leiutenant and Govenour Generall of Virginia at James-
 Town under the Seal of Our Colony this day of
 1699 in the Eleventh Yeare of Our Reign.

THE CLERK OF THE GEN'LL ASSEMBLY HIS OATH.

You Shall Swear as Clerk of the Gen'll Assembly of this
 His Maj'ts Colony and Dominion of Virginia to which Office
 You are appointed by His Excellency faithfully Justly and
 uprightly to make true Entries and Journall's of all Votes
 and Proceedings in the Said Gen'll Assembly as from time to
 time you Shall receive Orders and Direcons and you Shall
 in all thing's according to your best Skill and Judgment Dis-
 charge and Execute the Said Office and Trust of Clerk of the
 Gen'll Assembly.

Soe help you God.

THE COMMISSION OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNCILL.

William the third by the Grace of God of England Scotland
 france and Ireland King Defender of the faith &c.

Gent. Greeting We doe by these presents Constitute and
 appoint you to be Clerk of Our Councill in Our Colony and
 Dominion of Virginia with power to take and receive to your
 own proper use and behoofe all fees Dues and perquisites to
 the Said place usually belonging or appertaining To have and
 to hold the Said Office dureing pleasure Witness Our Trusty
 and Well-beloved Francis Nicholson Esq'r Our Leiutenant and
 Govenor Gen'll of Virginia at James Towne under the Seal of
 Our Colony this day of 1699 in the Eleventh
 Year of Our Reign.

THE OATH OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNCILL.

You Shall Swear that you will well and truly Execute the place of Clerk of the Councill of this His Majesties Dominion of Virginia to the best of your Judgment and Knowledge You Shall faithfully Enter all Orders and Shall not discover the Secrett proceedings of His Excellency the Govenour and Councill to any pson whatsoever till the same be otherwise made Publick but Shall to the best of your Understanding doe all things relating to the Said place or Office faithfully justly and honestly.

Soe help you God.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

DEED FOR THE BERMUDAS, 1612. (Abstract.)

This Indenture made the five and twentieth day of November in the yerres of the raigne of our most gracious and soveraigne lord James by the grace of God king of England, Scotland, Fraunce and Ireland, defender of the faith etc, that is to say of England, Fraunce and Ireland the tenth, and of Scotland the six and fortieth betweene the Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and planters of the Citty of London for the first Colony in virginia of the one parte and Sir William Woad, knight, Sir Dudley Digges, knight, Sir Baptist Hickes, knight, Richard Martyn of the middle Temple London Esquire, John Wolstenholme Esquire, Richard Chamberlyn, Robert Offley, Robert Johnson, Jerome Heydon, George Scott and George Barkley of London, merchauntes of tother parte witnesseth that whereas it pleased the kinges most excellent maiesty by his letters patent bearing date at Westminster the twelveth day of march in the nynth yere of his maiesties raigne of England (1609) 10) Fraunce and Ireland and of Scotland the five and forthieth of his especiall grace knowledge and meere mocion to give graunt and confirme vnto the said Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and planters of the Citty of London for the first Colony in Virginia and to their heires and successors for ever. All and singular those Islands Whatsoever situate and being in any part of the Ocean seas bordering vpon the coast of the said first Colony in Virginia and being within three hundred leagues of any of the partes heretofore graunted to the said Tresurer and Company by his maiesties former letters patents therein recited and being within or between the one and forty and Thirty degrees of Northerly latitude together with all and singular soyles landes, groundes, havens, portes, rivers, waters, fishinges, mynes, and myneralles as well royall mynes of gold and silver as other mynes and myneralles pearles precious stones quarries and all and singular other comodities iurisdicions royalties priviledge franchises and phemynences both within the said Tract of land vpon the mayne and also within the said Island and seas adioyning Whatsoever and thereto or thereabout both by sea and land being or scituated which his maiesty by his patentees might or could graunt and in as ample——and sort as his majesty or any his noble progenitors have heretofore.

Close Roll, II James I W. pte 40.**VIRGINIANS AT TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,****Admissions 1701-1800.**

Carter, John, son of Robert Carter of Virginia, America. School, Mile End, London (Mr. Maltaire). Age 18 Fellow-Commoner, January 12, 1714. Tutor, Mr. Baker, [Matriculated, 1714. Did not graduate].

Taylor, Daniel, son of Daniel Taylor, Judge of Virginia, America. Educated at the College of William and Mary, Virginia. Age 21. From St. John's College whence he had matriculated, 1724. Sizar, October 14, 1724. Tutor Mr. Parue [B. A. 1727].

Ambler, John, Son of Richard Ambler of York Town, Virginia, America. School Wakefield, Yorkshire (Mr. Clarke) Age 19. Pensioner, October 15, 1753. Tutor, Mr. Whisson. [Matriculated 1753. Did not graduate].

Beverley, Robert, son of William Beverley of Virginia, America. School Wakefield, Yorkshire (Mr. Clarke). Age 17. Pensioner, May 19, 1757, Tutor, Mr. Whisson, [Matriculated, 1757. Did not graduate.]

Smith, Thomas, son of Gregory Smith of Virginia, America. School, Wakefield, Yorkshire (Mr. Atkinson) Age 18. Pensioner, April 21, 1759. Tutor Mr. Whisson [Matriculated 1759; Scholar 1760; B. A. 1763.]

Riddell, George, son of Andrew Riddell of Enfield, Middlesex. School, Hampton, Virginia, America (Dr. Warrington), Age 17. Pensioner, September 29, 1769. Tutor, Mr. Postlethwaite, [Matriculated 1770; Scholar 1771; B. A. 1774.

Beverley, William, son of Robert Beverley of Blandfield, Essex. School, Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania, Virginia, North America (Mr. Denholm). Age 18. Pensioner, April 4, 1781. Tutors Mr. Therond & Mr. Cranke. [Did not Matriculate or graduate].

Skipwith, Gray, Son of Peyton Skipwith of Virginia, America. School, Eton (Dr. Davies'). Age 19. Fellow Commoner, November 25, 1790. Tutor, Mr. Jones. [Did not matriculate or graduate].

PORTRAITS OF F. S. KEY.

My mother, who was the eldest child of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and who died September 9th, 1897, at the age of nearly 94 years, told me that John Randolph of Roanoke and her father had their portraits painted for exchange, but that Randolph did not like Key's portrait and gave it to her. It is of small size.

Now I notice in Garland's *Life of John Randolph of Roanoke*, in a letter from Randolph to Key on page 86 of Volume 2, May 7th, 1816, he writes of the intention of giving the artist—Wood, of Washington, D. C.—a last sitting for his portrait and his expectation of having Key's portrait in return, and in a letter dated Richmond, April 29, 1818, on page 96, he says: "On my arrival here the day before yesterday I found the picture and the picture frame which poor L. left for me. Wood has again failed, but not so entirely as at first. It is you in some of your humors, but neither your serious nor more cheerful face. It shall hang, however, near my bed, and I hope will prove a benefit as well as a pleasure to me."

Now it seems likely that the picture which Randolph gave to my mother was Wood's first and less successful attempt, and if so, that there may be in Virginia his second and better portrait of Key, which Randolph so actually received, framed, at Richmond, and was about to take to his home. Can any of your readers tell where such a portrait may be looked for? It would probably be a small one.

What has become of John Randolph's effects?

Randolph's portrait was in possession of one of Francis Scott Key's grandchildren a few years ago.

Mc Henry Howard,
901 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.,
7th December, 1912.

My mother told me anecdotes about Randolph, who was often at her father's house in Georgetown and was warmly attached to her father and his family. On one occasion he was jostled on the street in Washington by some elaborately dressed member of a foreign diplomatic corps. He turned to his servant Juba and asked in his high voice, "Who's that Juba?" "Dunno, Massa." "Puppy, Juba, hey Juba?" "Speck so, Massa." But I think these anecdotes have appeared in print.

I have some fine engravings which Randolph brought back from Europe and gave to my mother. I have also a number of letters which passed between Randolph and Key—from each to the other.

NOTES FROM THE RECORD OF CHARLES CITY COUNTY.

[The records of Charles City County suffered greatly at the hands of the soldiers of M'Clellan's army. Books and papers of all kinds up to about 1735 were destroyed or carried away. The same fate befel all the will books prior to 1770, and so far as the compiler could discover, there are no deed books prior to 1767 left. The order books (court proceedings) beginning about 1735 are fairly continuous to the end of the colonial period. Of dates later than the Revolution a number of books remain as do many marriage bonds].

Lyddall Bacon deputy clerk 1767.

Deed from John Edloe of Charles City to Benjamin Dancy of same, March 1, 1768.

Mordecai Debnam Clerk of Charles City 1768.

Deed, May 4, 1768, from John Hardyman of Charles City to his daughter Elizabeth Eppes of same, conveying two negroes.

Deed, April 1, 1768, from Mary Eppes, widow, of Charles City, to William Forborn, of same, who had married her daughter Mary Ann and had two children Andrew and Mary Ann Forborn.

Deed, Oct. 29, 1768, from Littleberry Cocke, Gent., of Charles City, to his daughter Rebecca, conveying six negroes in trust for said Littleberry and Rebecca Hubbard his wife, during their lives and then to go to their said daughter Rebecca (Mrs Rebecca Cocke had before been the wife of Henry Soane).

Deed, May 1, 1769, from Edward Munford and Betty his wife of Halifax Co. N. C., to Paul Jones of Charles City County, Va., conveying a tract of land on Tomahun Creek in Charles City Co., devised by Edward Brodnax to Betty Brodnax now Betty Monfort, for her life.

Signed Edward and Betty Montfort.

Deed, April 15, 1769 from Travis Harwood

Account of estate of Temple Eppes, deceased, with Henrietta Maria Eppes; an item is for board of Lewellin Eppes 1767-1769, and another for the board of an infant.

Deed, July 7, 1769, from William Hill and Mary his wife, of Williamsburg, to Charles Jeffrey Smith, Master of Arts, of Long Island, N. Y., conveying 1700 acres in Charles City.

Deed, Aug. 12, 1769 from William Byrd of Westover, to Joseph Farrell and William Jones of Bristol [This is a deed conveying many slaves, and all the silver plate at Westover to secure debts. An abstract of this deed was printed in this magazine IX, 81, 82].

Deed, June 8, 1773, between Rebecca Cocke of Charles City Co., James Bray Johnson of James City Co., and Rebecca Hubbard Cocke of Charles City Co., being a marriage Contract between the said Rebecca Cocke and J. B. Johnson.

ORDER BOOK.

June 2, 1754, William and Littleberry Hardyman, justices:

Travis Harwood, infant orphan of Samuel Harwood chose John Jacob Dainzee his guardian.

August 1, 1754, William Edloe, Captain, and George Minge, lieutenant, qualified as militia officers.

Petition of William Brodnax, administrator with will annexed, of Edward Brodnax, deceased.

(P. 139) John Edloe, Major, and Littleberry Cocke, Captain, qualified as militia officers.

Inventory of estate of Richard Cocke, deceased, presented by Alice Cocke.

Nov. 5, 1755. Philip Edmondson appointed guardian of William, Richard and Mary, orphans of William Cole, deceased

(P. 2) John Stith qualified as lieutenant Colonel of Militia.

Inventory of Joseph Harwood, deceased, filed.

Will of Major Samuel Harwood proved by the confession of his son Samuel Harwood, Jr., to have been burnt and destroyed by said S. H. Jr., since his father's death.

June 1737.

Present : Henry Soane, Francis Hardyman, Benjamin Harrison, Samuel Harwood, Jr., and James Eppes, justices.

Deed from James Barret and Sarah his wife.

Will of Littleberry Eppes presented for probate by his executor Thomas Eppes.

Deed from Jones Stokes.

Mary, relict of Edward Cocke, deceased, came into Court and made oath that he died intestate.

After taking the depositions of Samuel Harwood the eldest, and Samuel Harwood son of Thomas Harwood, the Court ordered that Samuel Harwood son and heir of Major Samuel Harwood, deceased, bring into Court the last will of the decedant.

Suit, John Ravenscroft vs Richard Holland.

Suit, Richard Holland vs Richard Kennon, administrator of Joseph Harwood, deceased.

July 1737.

Samuel Harwood the eldest and Samuel Harwood Jr., son of Thomas Harwood, deceased, being summoned by a former order to disclose what they knew of the will of Major Samuel Harwood, deceased, Samuel Harwood, the son and heir of the deceased, produces a writing which he makes oath is the memorandum of the will.

August 1737.

Francis Dancey, Justice.

Edward Pegram, a youth resident in the county.

October 1737.

John Williams, John Minge are appointed justices. Captain Samuel Harwood, Jr., appointed sheriff.

John Eppes, son and orphan of John and Tabitha Eppes, deceased, chose Col. B. Harrison, his guardian.

April 1740.

Edmund Eppes, Captain, qualified as a militia officer, and Edmund Eppes and Francis Dancey qualified as justices.

Will of James Eppes, proved by Edmund Eppes, executor.

May 1740.

Samuel Harwood, and Samuel Harwood, Jr., justices.

Inventory of John Eppes, deceased, recorded.

June 1740.

Captain Samurl Harwood, of Toryham, appointed to take the tithables in Wilmington precinct.

July 1740.

Will of Henry Edloe presented by James Edloe, executor.

August 1740.

Petition of John Donaldson for administration on the estate of Thomas Gressit.

Stephen Dewey "His Maj. Attorney General for this County."

Edward Terrill presented for not going to church.

July 1741.

Suit, Robert Poythress and Robert and Thomas Poythress, executors of Joshua Poythress, deceased, vs Benjamin Harrison.

August 1741.

Edmund Eppes produces a commission from Hon. James Blair, President, to be captain of a troop of horse, and qualifies.

David Stokes qualifies as Captain of foot.

William Irby qualifies as Captain and Richard Walton as Ensign.

Francis Dancey produces a commission from Hon. James Blair, Esq. to be sheriff and qualifies.

The will of Francis Hardyman proved by Richard Kennon and David Stokes, two of the executors (A Francis Hardyman had been foreman of a jury at this term of Court).

Nov. 1741.

Deposition of Abraham Archer, of York Co., aged about 49.

Dec. 1741.

Deed from Mr. Samuel Harwood, Jr., of Weyanoke, and consent of his wife Agnes.

Feb. 1741 [Old Style]

On the motion of John Hardyman he is appointed guardian to his brother Littlebury Hardyman, orphan of Francis Hardyman, deceased.

March 1741.

The last will of Col. Drury Stith proved by Susanna and William Stith, two of the executors.

Jane Hardyman appointed guardian of her two children James and Martha Hardyman children of her deceased husband, Francis Hardyman.

April 1742.

Will of Peter Talbot proved.

May 1742.

George Baskerville, Francis and John Hardyman, &c. on grand jury.

June 1742.

Jane Hardyman summoned to produce a fuller account of the estate of John Cross, her former husband.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

RICHARD C. ANDERSON.

In the Virginia Magazine Vol. XX, No. 2, April 1912, p. 191, it is made to appear that Richard C. Anderson was Major in the 6th Virginia Feb. 10, 1778.

He never was in the sixth.

"Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Richard C. Anderson, Captain Commanding 5th Regiment 2d, June, 1778," W. Hunter, 2d Assist. Sec'y. Commission (which Heitman says he saw) Richard C. Anderson, Major 1st Va. to date from Feb. 10, 1778, issued at Philadelphia 20th March 1779, by His Ex'cy John Jay.

He went into the 1st Virginia and remained as a Major of the 1st until after the war (having for a few weeks obtained permission to be Adjutant-General for General Nelson) —Edward L. Anderson.

 VIRGINIA SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION.

It is again a subject of regret that pressure of other work compels Messrs Flagg and Waters to postpone their next instalment to the April Number.

 POINDEXTER—JONES.

In vol. XX No. 2. April 1912, this Mag. p. 222, last paragraph is found "Thomas Poindexter, justice of Louisa county, 1766, married Lucy, daughter of Gabriel Jones, 'the Valley Lawyer,' and had issue:— 1. John, — 2. Thomas, born 1760, — 3. Gabriel, born 1758."

I have seen a number of publications giving a brief sketch of this Gabriel Jones, and naming his children, but I have never before read that he had a daughter named Lucy. It would have been impossible for a daughter of his to have been a mother in 1758 or in 1760, for the reason that he did not marry until 1749. (see Publications Southern History Association vol. II No. 2. April 1898, pp. 157-158; Buckners of Virginia and allied families of Strother and Ashby, by Crozier, pp. 222-223.

Margaret Strother, daughter of William Strother³ (Wm.², Wm.¹), and Margaret Watts, married first, George Mason, April 6, 1744, (see Overwharton Parish Register, Stafford County), married second, Gabriel Jones, "The Valley Lawyer," Oct. 6, 1749. (see Annals of Augusta County, Va., by James A. Waddell, Supplement 1888. pp. 392-3.)

There were several different Gabriel Joneses in Virginia during the lifetime of "The Valley Lawyer." Capt. Gabriel Jones lived in Culpeper county where he died in 1777, testate, and I have just received from the records at Culpeper C. H., a brief abstract of his will as follows —

Will Book 'B' pp. 229-230, will of Gabriel Jones, date, 3rd. Sept. 1776, Mentions Ann Waller as grandmother of Ann Jones, his daughter. If said Ann dies without issue her part to be divided between my living wife and four children,"—Robert, Gabriel, Francis Slaughter, Mary. "In case all die without issue I desire the same may goe Descend & be Divided amongst my four sisters, **Lucy Poindexter**, Betty Green, Jane Gray, and Dorothy Johnston." (signed) "Gabriel Jones (L. S.)"

"Witnesses, B. Johnston, Wm. Hawkins, Jr., Robt. Gaines, Proven Oct. 20, 1777." (see Notes on Culpeper County, Va., by Green, Part II. p. 51.)

For history of this Jones Family, by Judge John W. Jones, see same book, Part II. pp. 89-94.

An honorable descendant of this Jones family was the late Judge Wm. C. Jones of St. Louis, Mo., who for many years was my warm personal friend.

Henry Strother,
Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY IN THE FRENCH WAR.

John Morton, Gentleman, who was in the late war between Great Britain and France a Lieutenant in the company of volunteers, By order from Governor Dinwiddie joined Major Andrew Lewis' detachment from the first Virginia Regiment of Regulars raised in the then Colony now Commonwealth, came into Court and made oath that he was an inhabitant of Virginia, and that he served in the office aforesaid, and that this is the first time of his making claim to lands under the King of Great Britain's Proclamation of October 1763, or obtaining a certificate therefor, and that during his continuance in the service he was governed by the Articles of War which governed regular soldiers and received pay as of Lieutenant of Regulars. Ordered that the same be certified.

Thomas Morton, 2nd Lieutenant in same service, made oath to the same as above. Ordered that the same be certified.

Alexander Le Grand, a sergeant in same service, made oath to the same as above. Ordered that the same be certified.

Richard Foster, a private in the (Company) commanded by Captain Samuel Overton, proved in open court that he is a native of Virginia, that he continued in the service during the time of his enlistment and that this is the first time of making claim to lands under the King of Great Britain's Proclamation of October 1763 before any court of record or of obtaining a certificate, therefore ordered that the same be certified.

Henry Pigg, a private in the Second Virginia Regiment, made oath, &c. &c.

Joseph Truman, a private in Captain Obediah Woodson's Company of Volunteers, came into Court and made oath, &c. &c. **Order Book, Prince Edward County, January Court, 1780, P. 67.**

Freeman Lewelling, John Gaulding, Charles Howell, James Foster, privates in the command of the late Honble William Byrd, Esqr., assign their rights to lands (under the proclamation or the King of Great Britain, October 1763), to Robert Goode Gent.

Jeremiah Penix (Penick) heir at law of Edward Penix, private under the command of the late Honble William Byrd, Esquire, assigns his right to his brother's land, under proclamation of October 1763, to Robert Goode. **Order Book, Prince Edward County, February Court, 1780, p. 68.**

Declarations of : Jonathan Smith, 1st Lieutenant, John Petty, [?], and Bryant Mc Dearmonroe, privates in the command of the late Colonel Byrd; Samuel Burton, private, in Colonel Washington's command; William Carter, Ezekiel Hendrick, Hezekiah Coleman, Daniel Murray, John Smith, John Tibbs, privates, Colonel Byrd's Command. **Order Book, Prince Edward County, March Court 1780, p. 69.**

Declarations of Philemon Hawkins, soldier in the command of the late Colonel Byrd; and of Charles Hervey, command of Major Andrew Lewis, in the year 1755, **Order Book, Prince Edward County, April Court 1780 and May Court, 1780. p. 73 and p. 77.**

[John Morton and Thomas Morton were relations, possibly brothers. For John Morton's services in the Revolution, see Magazine, XVII, 305. Richard Foster and John Morton were Charter trustees of Hampden Sidney College in 1783. In 1780 Richard Foster was chosen a vestryman of St. Patrick's parish, Prince Edward County. John Gaulding, or one of his name, is still remembered in Prince Edward County—there is a jungle on Little Buffalo Creek that the old inhabitants call Galdentown.]

Alfred J. Morrison.

BAYLOR LETTERS.

[After the treaty between the United States and Great Britain which authorized them, many suits were brought in the U. S. Courts by citizens of Great Britain against citizens of the United States to recover pre-Revolutionary debts. Many of these appear in the old records of the United States Courts at Richmond and the papers recorded in the various cases contain much matter of interest. The letters which follow, down to the letter of Edmund Pendleton are copied from the record of a suit against the estate of Col. John Baylor, of "Newmarket", Caro-

line Co. It is evident that, when copied into the record, portions of the letters had become illegible. The Pendleton and Frere letters were furnished by the late A. G. Baylor.

Col. John Baylor was born May 12, 1705, and died April 16, 1772. He was educated at Putney Grammar School and Caius College, Cambridge; married Frances, daughter of Jacob Walker, and had (with other issue) a son, John, born Sept. 4, 1750, and died Feb. 5, 1808. He married Nov. 8, 1778, 1t St. Olave, Hart Street, London, Frances, daughter of John Norton, of Gould Square, London. Like his father he was educated at Putney and Caius. The relationship to the Freres was through John Norton's mother.

Col. Baylor, the elder, lived in a manner which, followed by the troubled times of Revolution, hopelessly involved his estate. His son on his return to Virginia had to sell much property. The famous Fear-nought was only one of many horses imported by John Baylor, Sr.

A genealogy of the family was published in this Magazine VI, 197 &c., 317 &c.]

MRS. FRANCES BAYLOR TO JOHN BAYLOR.

Virginia New-Market
25. May 1770

My dearest Johnny,

By Mr. Morse I rec'd yr. very kind & dutiful letter and I make no Doubt it would be very agreeable to you to hear oftener from me, but when I consider you hear often from yr dear daddy & well know what a scribe I am [illegible] will excuse it.

I often read yrs. to Mr. Baylor [illegible] greatly to find what an Improvement you [illegible] made in yr studies and could I but see you now & [illegible] and should be heartily satisfied but when I consider ————5 years absence without a single glance it almost distracts me but my dear child hope to God all will be for the best.

If you are to be away I highly approve of yr. going to Cambridge The most renowned Seminary of learning in all England.

My dear it does give me more Pleasure to hear of yr health which God of his infinite mercy continue than I can express.

I have by several appor's. heard that yr. affected side is much amended for which God of his infinite mercy be praised.

I am extremely sorry you have been disappointed in not getting the fine choice hams, cyder old brandy and fine Maderia which were packed up & sent to Ayletts Warehouse for you—you may depend upon a nother attempt this year.

Pray finish your education, my dear as soon as possible for we all cannot bear any longer without seeing you.

I shall write again by Capt. Robertson. We caught a great many redd and Mock'g Birds but by one accident or other lost them all.

The whole Family desire to be remembered to you though none more so than my dear Johnny yr. most tender & affec'e

Mother,
Frances Baylor

From Col. Baylor,

Virginia 18 July 1764

Mr. John Backhouse,

Sir,

By Capt. Quincey I rec'd yrs. covering acct, sales and Invoice of goods with which I am highly pleased also very fine horse Fearnought who is much admired by every gentleman that he is a very great Bargain & had he arrived one month sooner would have been much more so. Upon the whole I acknowledge myself much obliged to Mr. Hales and yourself for yr excellent choice * * * * By Capt. Quincey I send you forty and by Clarke ten hhds. of choice heavy stem'd Tobacco which I am in hopes you will think a large remittance notwithstanding I have and shall be oblig'd to draw some Bills on them one to Mr. James Bowie for £100 and 1 to Capt. Quincey for £40. Will you not be astonished when I tell you that I have £3,000 due to me in this country and am oblig'd to draw on you for which reason I am determined to sell most of my Horses, Mares, & Colts of which I have the same value and turn them into slaves—as there is no getting cash here for anything else but Bills of Ex's

Poor Virg'a what art thou come to?----- and held in derision by the merchants of Great Britain, particularly those of the Metropolis and the Factors of Glasgow. Surely this will open the eyes of my dear countrymen and make them more frugal for the future. * * *

I am sorry to trouble you but must begg (in case of an acct. to the Ma'h* [Ship Marlborough] which God forbid) you will be kind enough to send a duplicate of my acct. of sales & Invoice by Clarke that I may know my fate.

Let me entreat you to lend a gracious ear to my Petition in behalf of my dear Friend Col'o B. Moore * * * * You may depend my assistance shall never be wanting towards the dispatch of yr. ships & perhaps much greater than you expect in a year or two as we do rise though slowly every year.

Be so good as to give me yr. opinion of Hemp & Bar Iron not on my own acct but for my friend Col. Moore

Yours J. B.

The following order is attached to this letter.

3	"	4'D nails.	4 pr. girls shoes for 7 years old
10	"	10'D "	2 " Morocco shoes
16	"	8'D "	The same for one of 5 " "

3 "	20'D	"	6 prs. boys steel buckles
3 "	4'D	"	& c c c
10 "	8'D	"	
10 "	10'D	"	
3 "	20'D	"	
200 yds	best white	Plums(?)	
100 "	"	"	
550	Midg	cotton	

From John Parke Custis to Col. Baylor

Abingdon Aug 15th 1752

Dear Colo.

You will confer a particular favour on me by furnishing me with a small quantity of clover seed

If I am not mistaken you once informed me you grew a good deal of red clover and offered me seed. * * * * *

I will thank you for the quantity generally allowed to an acre of good land.

Mrs. Custis presents her compts to yourself and joins with me in presenting them to Mrs. Baylor.

I am Dr Colo. your affect friend and
very obdt servt

J. P. Custis.

From Col. Baylor

Virginia Sept. 4th 1765

Mr. Sam'l Waterman

Sir,

By Capt Teason I rec'd yrs. accompa'g another fine Mare from Mr. Hodgkins to whom I shall write fully on that head. he has very industriously and with great pains collected me full satisfaction relative to the mare you so kindly sent me * * *

Could you believe that Mr. Backhouse has render'd me sales £5 per hhd. more for Tob's made on the same Plantations than Mr. Cary and indeed db'le to one of my particular Friends.

How comes it about that London the Publick Mart of the whole World should fall so short of Liverpool.

I am not unacquainted that you have large consignments of Tob'os & yr. modest refusal in making application to me endears me the more to you & shall I keep the mare shall make you a proper Remittance in choice stem'd Tob'os & the more readily when I call to mind

what our good secretary has inform'd me that mine & my Father's par'r Friend Mr. Haswell was yr. uncle & whose Memory I shall always revere, I am Sir most respectfully

Yr. much oblig'd & Hble serv't

J. B.

From Col Baylor

Virginia Aug't ye 28 1761

Mr. John Backhouse

Sir,

My last was by Captain Twentyman in which I made a very small add'n to my Invoice & then wrote you that I should shortly take a view of my mountain crop from whence I am just returned highly delighted with the pleasing prospect of an ex-ty fine crop so much indeed that it has enbolden'd me provided Quincey gets home safe and there should be a peace this Fall to try once more for an Ex'y fine Horse to cross the Breed of Shock [and ?] Sober John which I can sell to advantage & have for that purpose selected a few out of the Horse Race list one of which I should choose—provided he is at least 15h high—a good Bay strong & beautiful & high spirited (Here follows a list of horses) 4th Mr. Keeps Genesis * * * * He has a fowl sinew & as such perhaps might be had under 200—I should be fond of him. * * * * * With your appr'l I would stretch to the tune of £400. for an extraordinary one * * * * *

Should you think fitt to grant me this further indulgence it shall be everlastingly imprinted in my memory & as we are likely to have a great crop permit me to advise you to have the Malborough here early in March & let me entreat you whether it brings a horse or not to have her as early as possible

I am y'rs

J. B.

P. S.

I have wrote
to Mr. T Hales

From Col Baylor,

Virginia Aug. 14 1765

Mr. John Norton,

Dear Sir,

By Capt. Hooper I rec'd yrs & am much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken ab'ot Hemp- & Peach Brandy but mention nothing of the Duty & neat Price of the latter of which I shall this year make about 7 or 8 hu'd Galls & in 3 years expect to d'ble it. Excuse me from answering ½ths of your long letter relating to Trade interest & c. You well know the great aversion I allways had not only to that but also to writing of any sort.

Capt. Hooper will deliver you with this four hh'ds of steme'd Tob'o & observing the great & frequent congregation of weavers ab't Westminster should be very of one were I not so deeply in yr debt * * * I shall leave it to your choice * * * which he wrote me he would doe in a few weeks after you left poor Virg'a The downfall of which seems to me at no great distance unless Manufactories & Hemp added to the greatest Frugality & Industry can save us.

We all join very sincerely in giving you & y'rs. joy of your safe arrival in London & you & my Dear Sister all imaginable joy of yr. fine Boy which with our Loves to you all

Dr Sir y'rs.

J. B.

From John Baylor to his Father Col. Baylor

London

Feb'y 16 1770

Hon'd Sir,

It is with infinite pleasure I acquaint you that I am in hopes to succeed in my present intentions, it being the advice of my Friends when I am settled & which I hope will be in a short Time will give you [illegible] information on that Head.

Mr. Morse has been kind eneough to promise that he would deliver this letter safe to you as it wou'd be a kind of introduction to him in our Fami.y which he seems to be fond of, and doubt not but he will comply with his promise.

By Capt. Fox I have wrote you a long Letter which I hope will be agreeable in every respect, it chiefly concerned the future Plan of my Education and doubt not but you will take it into proper consideration.

The taxes will be repealed except that of the Tea.

I have nothing more to say at present worth relating.

My Duty to my Mother, Uncle & Aunt Burwell. Love to my Brothers & sisters.

I remain dear Father

Your most Dutiful Son

pr favor of Mr. Morse

John Baylor

From Edmund Pendleton to Col. Baylor

Feb. 4, 1772.

Dr. Sir,

As I thought you had a good stock of wine, I supposed that article had slipt into yr letter by mistake & exam' the messenger' he s'd you had bottled wine & desired if I could not send any wine both jugs might be filled with Rum—From hence I concluded you wanted some common wine for ordinary use to save yr good & as I have none

but a little in bottles, I send both jugs in Rum of a little that is left of my old Rum. I have spared you the small jug for your own use, the other is not bad, but not quite so mellow.

If the boy is mistaken about the wine and you are out I will share my small parcel with you rather than you shall suffer. I should have set off for the Assembly to day if the weather had been tolerable and shall go as soon as I think I can travel with a degree of safety.

The General business of the country and not any particular occasion calls us to-gether & I suppose the General Court will terminate our sitting, but I propose if well to visit my family about the 1st of March.

I wish you sincerely a better state of health & am Dr. Sr. yr affectional Servt

Edm'd Pendleton.

(Below see copy of an old letter which I got some years ago from Aunt Jane Clayton's in Chesterfield Co, near Richmond Va. and it is from this source I have succeeded in renewing the acquaintance of some of our English relatives by letter after a lapse of nearly eighty or a hundred years. I have heard that there was a letter from Miss Susan Frere written from Gibraltar to some one of the New-Market family about 1830 but that so far as was remembered no one answered it.

A. G. Baylor)

(To be Continued)

GENEALOGY

THE BRENT FAMILY

Compiled by W. B. CHILTON, Washington, D. C.

(CONTINUED.)

Transcript from Record of Trinity Parish, Charles County, Maryland.

Robert Brent and Mary Wharton was (sic) united in the holy Estate of Matrimony, May 6, 1729.

Mary Brent, Daughter of Robert Brent and Mary his wife was born September the 1st, 1731.

Robert Brent, Son of the aforesaid Robert and Mary Brent was born May the 6th, 1734.

Jane Brent, Daughter of the aforesaid Robert and Mary Brent was born January 2d, 1736.

George Brent, Son of the aforesaid Robert and Mary Brent was born May the 3d, 1737.

Susanna Brent, Daughter of the aforesaid Robert and Mary Brent was born January the 2d, 1739.

Elizabeth Brent, Daughter of the afores'd Robert and Mary Brent was born March the 4th, 1740.

Nicholas Brent, Son of the afores'a'd Robert and Mary Brent was born November the 1st, 1741.

Francis Brent, Son of the afores'd Robert and Mary Brent was born July the 7th, 1745.

Deaths:

George Brent, Departed this life Decr. 16th, 1754.

Francis Brent, Departed this life Dec. 17th, 1745.

Susanna Brent, Departed this life, March 4, 1739.

Elizabeth Brent, Departed this life Oct'r 17th, 1740.

Nicholas Brent, Departed this life Aug. 1, 1744. ()

GEN. JOSEPH LANCASTER BRENT.

Son of Wm. Leigh Brent and Maria Fenwick. B. Charles County, Maryland Nov. 30, 1826, Educated at Georgetown College where he studied law. practised in Louisiana, and thence removed to Los Angeles, Cal. and practised there. Served two terms in the California legislature; he returned to Baltimore at the breaking out of the war and entered the Confederate Army as Major. Rendered gallant service and was promoted first to Colonel, then Brigadier General. At the close of the war he returned to the practise of the law in



ROBERT JAMES BRENT

Baltimore in partnership with his brother Hon. Robert James Brent. In 1870 he married Rosella, youngest daughter of Hon. Duncan Farrar Kenner, and his wife Nanie Bringier, dau. of Michael Douradon Bringier, and shortly afterwards removed to Louisiana and assumed the management of large estates in which his wife was interested—Served two terms in the Louisiana legislature and was President of the State Agricultural Society.

After his return to Maryland, about 1887, he was made deputy governor general from Maryland of the Society of Colonial wars and President of the Maryland Sons of the American Revolution—Died at Baltimore Nov. 27, 1905 leaving his widow and two children, Duncan Kenner Brent, a lawyer in Baltimore and Miss Nanine Brent..

He was noted for his modesty, his gentleness, his purity of character and his devotion to duty.

VIVIAN BRENT.

Vivian Brent youngest son of William Leigh and Maria Fenwick Brent was born at Pamonkey the old Fenwick estate in Charles County, Maryland on the 22d of March 1831. When young he went to Louisiana with his parents, and later was sent to Georgetown College for his education. In 1849 he entered the law office of his distinguished brother Robert James Brent in Baltimore. He practised law in Baltimore and in Charles County, Maryland. Was editor of the Southern Maryland Independent and took a prominent part in politics, being a member of the Constitutional Convention called soon after the war. In 1882 Mr. Brent was appointed by President Cleveland as Assistant Attorney in the Interior Department and thereafter made his home in Washington. In 1888 he was offered but declined an appointment as Territorial Judge of Utah, on which occasion he received a flattering testimonial from Mr. Justice Lamar.

Mr. Brent married in 1857 Josephine, daughter of Col. William D. Merrick, U. S. Senator from Maryland. Their children died in infancy. Perhaps to this fact can be traced the devotion that existed between Judge Brent and his niece Josephine Brent Merrick, the constant companion of his later years.

He died at Hammond Court, his home in Georgetown, D. C., June 28, 1906.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE BEVERLEY FAMILY (CONTINUED.)

Since the publication of the account of Robert Beverley, of "Blandfield" (XX, 332) several copies of old letters sent to the Historical So

ciety a number of years ago have been examined. These Copies were sent by Mr. R. M. Fowler, of London, England, who had inherited them from R. McKenzie Beverley, of Yorkshire, the last male descendant of William Beverley (son of Robert, of "Blandfield") who settled in England. These letters show that Robert Beverley of "Blandfield," was educated at Wakefield School, Yorkshire and, probably, at Trinity College, Cambridge. The following letter is addressed to Beilby Porteus, Bishop of Chester & London, whose parents were Virginians. The Nelson referred to was Thomas Nelson, signer of the Declaration of Independence. McKenzie was probably Robert McKenzie, formerly of Virginia, and a Captain in Washington's regiment in the French and Indian War, who became an officer in the English army and was wounded at Bunker Hill. A Virginian writing shortly after battle seems to be pleased by the fact that "Bob McKenzie" had been hit—no doubt because he thought he was on the wrong side.

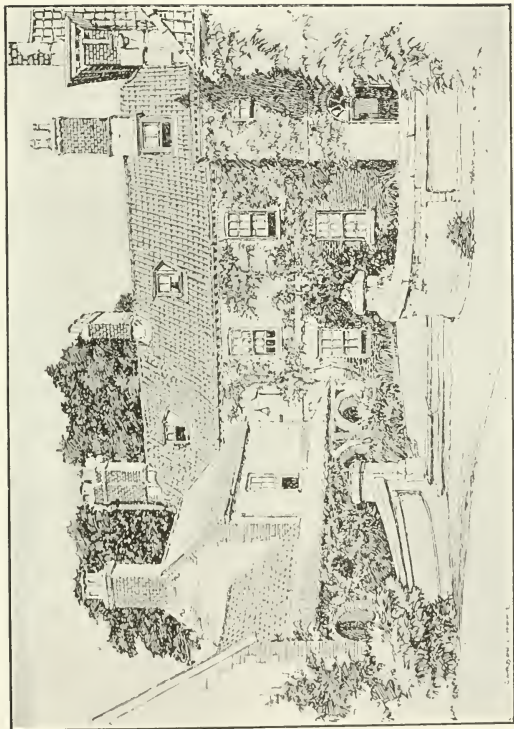
Robt Beverley named two sons after his friends McKenzie and Bradshaw.

My lord

Through the channel of our common friend Mackenzie I have frequently had the pleasure of hearing of your welfare, & of the civilities you have shewn my son. I have at the request of my friend Mr. Bradshaw of Daug in Lancashire, formerly of Trinity sent my second son to his care & patronage—He is situated by the recommendation of Dr. Carr under a Mr. Andrews at Highgate much to his satisfaction—Both my sons will, I hope, make more of the opportunities thrown in their way, than their father did—As we grow old, we discover our youthful follies, but not being able to remedy them, nothing is left us but to lament we did not think otherwise, & to beg our children to observe greater circumspection in the days of their youth—

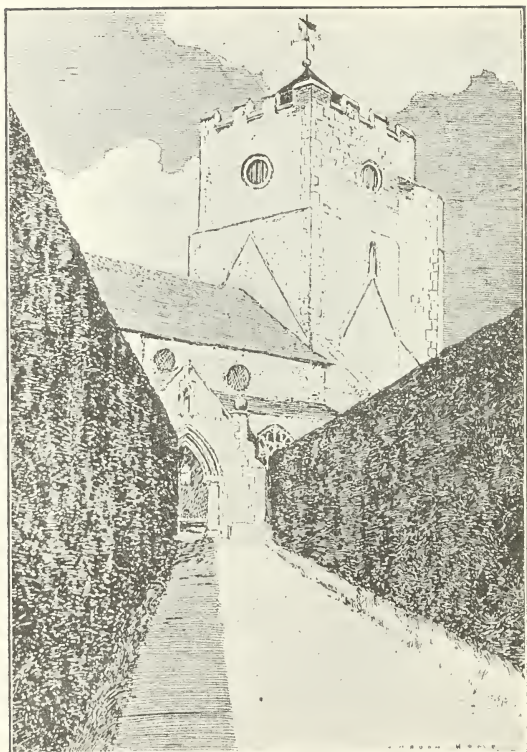
Yr former pupil Nelson is well; he continues to be the same generous, benevolent man as when you knew him, & is as well as myself, the father of a very large family.

Having proceeded thus far, I must take the liberty of introducing a subject of another nature, in wh I wish to interest you in behalf of a gentleman, whose honor, probity, politeness & understanding hath rendered him for a length of years one of my most valuable friends—this gentlemans name is Power, a native of this Country, but educated with me for some years at Wakefield in Yorkshire—After his return to Virginia, he applied himself to the law, & before the war practised at the bar with very considerable applause & success—The stoppage of the courts of justice & the continuance of the war at once cut off his resources, & he was thereby induced to accept of an agency in the purchase & adjustment of two estates in London & Devonshire—Since the peace took place our legislature hath thought proper to make a discrimination between those citizens who left us during the progress of the war,



HEACHAM HALL.

From "The King's Homeland".



HEACHAM CHURCH

From "The King's Homeland"

& those, who remained here—This is necessarily an impediment to Mr. Power's return, & deprives him at once of those opportunities, w^h his abilities & connexions here induced him to calculate upon. I must therefore request you, if it lies in your way, to assist in procuring some civil appointment for him—He will himself explain the particulars, & in so doing, you will serve a worthy man, & confer a lasting obligation
on, My dear Lord,

Your Lordships most obed't

Robert Beverley

Blandfield Virginia 25 Nov. 1784.

This letter is addressed as follows

Right rev'd Beilby Porteus Bishop of Chester—

There is a memorandum on the back in M^r R. M. Beverley's writing.

N. B. This letter proves that R. Beverley
father of W. Beverley was educated at
Wakefield, Yorkshire.

The other letters are to his son William.

A copy of a letter from Robert Beverley to William Beverley—
The first sheet is lost.

in no degree, be compared to the base servility which history records in the days of the worst Roman Emperors, but are perfectly consonant to the primitive spirit of Belgic republicanism & equality. As to the general bent of our politics, I flatter myself they will continue to tend to peace, arts, manufactures & commerce, from the cultivation of which only we can expect to flourish—

Reports say that G. B. is again entering on war—surely they are a strange people who must eternally under the idea of a balance of power & the protection of commerce, be interfering in the politics of every nation on earth—I profess not to be an adept in politics, but if the British nation should spend as much money in making peace between Russia & Turkey, as she did on the Nootka Sound business, Mr Pitts name will not stand very high in the page of futurity—

In my last I informed you that my boot legs are not yet come to hand—The encyclopedia has at length gotten Mr Mitchell's trunk as far as Rosegill; in a month, I may expect to get them—I must request you will procure the saddles mentioned in my last as soon as you can, & least my former order should miscarry, I now repeat it, viz.

a saddle of the best & plainest sort for myself—the top skirt short, & the lower one long, sufficiently so, to obviate every inconvenience arising from the sweat of the horse in the hot weather—the padding to be thick & within one inch of the lowest part of the skirt—polished steel stirrups & neat plain bridle with steel bits—a good portmanteau saddle & pillion

for Harry, with skirts & padding similar to mine—spare paddings & girths to each saddle—with wollen saddle cloths—Let them be sent by the first opportunity to this river, or Norfolk, with duplicate bills of lading—if by the way of Norfolk, to the care of Mr John Granberry, Mr Andersons correspondent there. These saddles to be made precisely as yours were only that the underskirt & paddings must be somewhat longer—

In one of my former letters I requested you would take in a paper, w'h contains the most foreign & domestic news—the parliamentary debates engross so much of some of them, as not to suit my purpose, as I do not find myself much interested in them—

Present my most affectionate wishes to Mackenzie & Robinson, to the last of whom I will write by Flynn, & assure yourself
that I am, dear William,

Very sincerely yours

Robert Beverley

Blandfield 15th June 1791

This letter is addressed as follows

Mr William Beverley

London

No. 2.

Hare Court

Temple

Dover

Ship L're

Per Boyd {

Capt. Boyd\

Copy of a letter from Robert Beverley to William Beverley
There is no envelope or endorserment.

My dear William

My last letter of June was written in answer to yours of Jan. 1st relative to the provision I have promised you, & I flatter myself, upon the receipt of it, both you & your wife will be more at ease, for I can with truth assure you, that it is my wish you should be so—Our friend Bradshaw, in mentioning the frequent miscarriages, laments you not having a child live born, as all your wife's fortune would go from you—this was a circumstance, w'h I was not apprized of before, nor indeed have I ever been able to guess at the size or situation of that fortune—sometimes I have been led to believe, from reports, that it was such as would enable you to enjoy every convenience & comfort. Be that as it may, I should hope your wife will make every provision for you, which she can have in her power.

We have had infinitely the wettest summer ever known, & all the wheat, below the falls of every river, is so much injured both in quantity & quality, as to curtail more than half our hopes—In Culpeper, where it was put into the ground in proper time, it will be better than usual,

but unfortunately my best overseer, from the circumstance of his having a good crop of tob'o, was too late, consequently his wheat yields nothing—the wet weather too is unfavourable to tob'o, but has given us the best crops of corn ever known. I am just returned from Culpeper, where I am pleased to find your brother Robert is devoted to the improvement of his property, is become quite economical, & seems quite as much pleased with retirement as I am—his establishment is small, but, with frugality, will give him all the decencies of life; & when a young man has determined to create a family, they are as much as anybody here has a title to expect—

I have sent a cask containing eight very fine hams, w'h are as many as the captain would undertake to deliver, because both M'r Wormeley & M'r Grymes have some on board, & therefore it would not be practicable to land a greater quantity: & I have often heard you say they were not worth the duty—if you be of another opinion at this time, you will say so, & you shall be better supplied—Your mother sends you some sweetmeats, & I could make you a present of peach brandy, would the captains undertake to land it, or you should think it worth the duty—our excises have run the price here up to two dollars p'r gallon in the stores—

Sometime ago I sent an old shoe to the care of M'r Backhouse, which, he said, he should forward to M'r Anderson, & I then requested you would send me a few pairs according to the instructions contained in the shoe—those you sent last were too wide—I also requested a coat & four summer waistcoats, which, as they are not yet made I beg may be lined with linen—you know I wish for everything cheap & plain—I now send to the care of Messrs Anderson & Co. an old boot; it is an inch loo long in the leg, & greatly too large in the ankle—the calf & foot are right—I shall thank you for one very thin pair of calfskin boots for the summer, & another, not thick, for the winter—they are both to be double vamped, with turn down tops, not sewed, a loop behind for a garter—the leather to be perfectly soft & neatly made—two sets of spur leathers, which are not to be stuffed. M'r Anderson will pay you—

Our politics have undergone no revolution since my last, unless, perhaps, the violent or factious party may not have increased. Should M'r Jay's embassy be successful I shall hope that our government may acquire a little stability—The government of G. B. seems to have or, possibly, to take more energy, than I once thought it possessed—Riot & insurrection seem to bow their heads; Priestleys excursion hither, & the frequent remittances to Botany Bay may compose the minds of the people, although I am of opinion that the absurdity of M'r Pitts politics in continual armaments, & his interference in the politics of the continent must give great & just cause for national complaint—So stupid am I, that I have never yet been able to penetrate into the greatness of his father, or himself—there have been more of vanity ostentation & a thirst of power than national benefits—

As to any occurrences, w'h may have fallen in the circle of your acquaintance, I leave them to your sisters, & other correspondents, who will detail them more exactly than I can.

Present my love to your wife, & assure yourself that I am most sincerely yours

(signed) Robert Beverley

Blandfield 22' Aug. 1794.

Will you enquire of M'r John Page why his brother has not sent my annual pipe of red port—it is a disappointment for madeira is now so dutied as to suit very few purses in this country—

That my may fit me as well as possible, I have taken a measure according to taylors directions, w'h will be found in the leg of the old boot, by comparing them both with orders, perhaps they may be made to fit me. I likewise beg that you will send me a saddle of the best materials; the underskirt to be longer than usual & the padding to extend with half an inch of the lowest part of the skirt—& this padding to be very thick—I am thus particular, because you must remember how very much we are incommoded with sweat in the summer. Plain steel stirrups & buckles, no crupper—a bridle with two bits; no heavy or unnecessary work, & the reins not broad.

I wish to have everything made of the best & plainest materials—two flannel saddle cloths. You will recollect that our horses, generally, are not so wide upon the withers as in England—six yards of spare girting.

I should be glad of my boots by the first opportunity, as I am much in need of them—

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

POINDEXTER FAMILY.

(CONTINUED.)

SKETCHES OF LOUISA IN OLDEN TIMES.

NUMBER 7.

As already stated Thomas Poindexter left seven Sons viz., John, James, Robert, Thomas, Richard, Gabriel and George Poindexter. His oldest son, John, was born in this county and brought up in the clerk's office under the instruction of John Nelson who was appointed clerk of the court in 1766, succeeding James Littlepage and held the office during the remainder of his life.

I shall have something more to say of Nelson hereafter. John Poindexter entered the clerk's office in 1773 and served under Nelson until 1790, when the latter dying, Poindexter was elected in his place by the Justices composing the County Court.

During his service in the clerk's office other young men were with him learning the business of clerks, among them (though much

older) was Mr. John Timberlake, the first clerk of Fluvanna (1777,) who held the office between thirty and forty years, and was then succeeded by one of his sons. I shall say nothing as to the Timberlakes as their connection with the county so far as the subject of these sketches is concerned terminated with Mr. John Timberlake's connection in the clerk's office under John Nelson. John Poindexter held the office of clerk of the County Court of Louisa down to the 28th day of September 1820 on which day he died. He also held the office of clerk of the Circuit Court of Law from the formation of that court till his death. For this period of thirty years no man acted a more prominent and conspicuous part in all matters relating to the county than John Poindexter.

The idea prevailed then as it does now that the clerks of the courts knew everything in relation to legal proceedings, and hence he seems to have prepared wills, deeds etc., to a very great extent, showing the confidence the people had in him, and as far as the records show (and I have no doubt truly) that confidence was never abused by him.

In 1790 he attached himself to the Baptist church being baptised on the 29th of June and was ordained to the ministry in that denomination on the 3rd. of February 1792, and was chosen pastor of the Baptist Church at "The Roundabout" in April of that year, and continued that relation down to at least the 30 of May 1814, and how much longer I am unable to say with accuracy.

The Roundabout church was situated about eight miles south of Louisa C. H. It was burned down during the lifetime of John Poindexter or soon after his death and has never been rebuilt. Only a few persons of this generation recollect where the church stood.

He served other churches for over a period of twenty-five years, but about this I do not purpose to say any thing as his services as a Baptist Minister are stated in the "Virginia Baptist Ministers."

He was married three times. His first wife was a Miss Green by whom he had only one child, William G. Poindexter, who died many years ago leaving descendants; among them the present wife of the Hon. A. R. Holladay of Henrico County, Va., and the late Henry Poindexter whom every one in this County well remembers as one of the best informed, social, genial, and good natured men. He deserves to have a better tribute paid him than can be done in these sketches. The writer is only saying something in reference to the "Old Time Men."

John Poindexter's second wife was a Miss Johnson by whom he had the following children, viz: Nicholas, John, Thomas, Andrew, Waller, Lucy Jones (who died unmarried) and Mary, who married Garrett M. Quarles. The descendants of this marriage now reside in Kentucky and Tennessee. Two of them have been greatly distinguished and have been honored by their respective States filling most important offices. Nicholas removed to the State of Kentucky and died there many years ago, leaving children. Among the sons he left was George Gilmer Poindexter one of the most promising and rising young men in

all that Country at the time of his death. Thomas died in Virginia leaving children, two sons and a daughter.

He married a Miss Schooler, near Fredericksburg, Va. Andrew died in this County unmarried. Waller was married to a Miss Talley of Goochland County, and removed to Kentucky where he died years ago, leaving children; their names are not known to me. John is still living in Kentucky, now an old man, and if these sketches should fall under his eye, he might supply much in reference to the Poindexters that the writer has left out for want of accurate information.

John Poindexter's third wife was Margaret Maer of N. C. to whom he was married in 1813, leaving by this marriage one daughter, Mrs. Frances E. Thompson who now resides at Louisa Court House. His last wife survived him some thirty years and died at the place now owned by Mrs. A. W. Talley, in 1850. The writer of these sketches was at the funeral discourse which was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Mylne and pronounced by an old college friend who was with him at the time to be one of the best discourses he had ever listened to. Mr. Mylne and his college friend have both passed away to that "Undiscovered Country" (This by the way.)

Elder John Poindexter, (I will thus call him to distinguish him) was a gentleman of the most decided character with a strong and vigorous intellect tinged to a great extent with the prevailing ideas of the day as is fully shown by all his writings now extant.

As a clerk he was a faithful and efficient officer as the records fully testify; not however drawn with the same accuracy of expression and preciseness as those under Littlepage's administration many years before.

I take it that his ministerial duties engrossed a good deal of his time and that in making up his records he was more impressed with the substance than the forms of his entries in the records.

This can however be said that the "Records of the Court" under this administration would compare very favorably with many of the present day in this State.

During John Poindexter's clerkship the clerk's office for a portion of the time was kept at his house which is now the residence of Capt. Wm. Meade a grandson of Bishop Meade, and known as "Winston Hall". Afterwards it was kept at the present residence of A. H. Talley where Poindexter lived and died. He removed from "Winston Hall" to this place. For several years before the present Courthouse was built (1817) the clerk's office was kept in a room of the old jail which I mentioned in a former number as having been burned in (1866) I shall say something of the brothers of Elder John Poindexter hereafter.

Copied by A. B. Mitchell,

Port Royal, Va.

Feb'y 25th, 1887.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROLFE
WITH NOTICES OF SOME CONNECTED FAMILIES.

[This is part of an unpublished and unfinished section of a projected book which was to treat of "The Colonial Councillors of Virginia and Their Descendants." The biographical portion was nearly completed; but the account of the descendants of John Rolfe, the earliest councillor whose descendants can be traced, showed, even though this is not complete, that the preparation of the genealogies would be a work which would require more time than the compilers could possibly spare. It was not proposed to reprint the later generations treated of in well-known and reliable works, such, for instance, as those in Robertson's **Descendants of Pocahontas**; but to give references to them. The plan also was that where one branch of a family was descended, through female lines, from one councillor, while another branch could trace, also through females, to another, to give the whole family under the earliest councillor who appeared. This explains some of the Flemings and their descendants, the Webbs, appearing here. Some of the Flemings descended from John Rolfe, while others traced through the Randolphs to the Pages, who were councillors. In addition there were to be notes and addenda in regard to connected families not directly descended from any member of the Council]

ROLFE OF HEACHAM.

The family of Rolfe was resident from an early date in the County of Norfolk, England. The immediate ancestors of John Rolfe lived at Hecham near King's Lynn in that County, and the earliest record of the direct line is of two brothers, Robert and Eustace Rolfe, who were born at Heacham about 1539. Robert married Margaret Crowe and was ancestor of a prominent family at Lynn, and Eustace Rolfe married at Heacham, May 27, 1560, Joanna Jenner. Eustace and Joanna had a son John Rolfe, of Heacham, who was born October 17, 1562, married Dorothea Mason, Sept. 24, 1582, died in 1594, and was buried at Heacham Church, December 1st of that year.

In the Church is a brass with a Latin inscription to this John Rolfe. The following is a translation which has been furnished us:

"John Rolfe, gentleman, of Hitcham, died on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1594, in the thirty-second year of his age. While he lived he was of much service to his fellows; his wish to enrich all his neighbors and kinsfolk by assisting the poor with his wealth; nothing could be kinder than he was; he bore the insults of many men quietly without offence; by exporting and importing such things as England abounded in or needed, he was of the greatest service, inasmuch as he spent both pains and labor upon it. Thus he seemed to die as the force of fire is quenched by excess of water. For

his strength was unimpaired, nor had he completed many years when he died. His death brought grief to many, but he had done nobly upon the consciousness of a well spent life, and the record of many benefits not allowed to die utterly:"

John Rolfe had, no doubt, been a successful merchant at Lynn.

The Heacham register shows that John and Dorothea (Mason) Rolfe had, with other issue, 1. Eustace, and 2. John (twins) baptized May 6, 1585; 3. Edward, baptized Feb. 22, 1591. There was another son, Henry, afterwards a merchant in London and a member of the Virginia Company, who is included in a manuscript pedigree mentioned by Mrs. Jones in her *Old Sandringham*.

The Rolfes of Heacham Hall long remained among the gentry of Norfolk. One of them was sheriff of the county about 1760. In 1837 S. C. E. Neville Rolfe, Esq., who assumed the name and arms, succeeded to the property. The well-known portrait of Pocahontas descended to the present time through the Rolfes and their relations in Norfolk.

Heacham Hall has been in part rebuilt and enlarged, but a considerable portion of the old house remains and is shown in the accompanying illustration.

Two English books *Old Sandringham*, by Mrs. Herbert Jones, and *The King's Homeland* contain interesting notices of Heacham and the Rolfes.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE TURNER FAMILY OF KING GEORGE COUNTY &c.

(CONTINUED.)

When the first instalment of this genealogy appeared an examination of the records of Richmond and King George Counties appeared to show that Thomas¹ Turner had only one wife, Martha Taliaferro. But since this publication of the last instalment Vol. V of the Acts of the (English) Privy Council, Colonial Series has been received and gives the record of a suit which shows that Thomas Turner married twice and also explains his unusually large gifts to a daughter's children. On pages 128, 129, under date 1769, is entry of an appeal to the Privy Council from Virginia in the suit of Dixon vs. Turner. It is stated that Col. Thomas Turner had by his first marriage, two sons Harry and Thomas, and by his second, a daughter Sarah who married Edward Dixon. Harry married Elizabeth Smith and died in 1751 leaving an only child Thomas. His (Harry's) brother, Thomas Turner the younger,

died intestate in 1747, leaving a son Harry and a daughter Sally who married Walker Taliaferro. The record also states that Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, wife of Harry (son of Col. Thomas) had father and brother each named Nicholas Smith.

The name of Thomas Turner's other wife is not certainly known; but as Sarah, wife of Thomas Turner, of King George, gent., released her dower in a tract of land (formerly bought by him in 1725), which he sold by deed, Spotsylvania County, Aug. 1, 1732, the second wife was, no doubt named Sarah.

Col. Thomas¹ Turner married first, in 1714, Martha, daughter of Richard Taliaferro, and secondly, Sarah—

Issue (1st m.). 2. Harry² (of whom later); 3. Thomas², of Spotsylvania Co. He was appointed a Justice of that County in 1742, married Mary Taliaferro, and died intestate, according to the English record, in 1747. This probably should be 1757, as in 1753 Thos. Turner of King George, gent, and Thomas Turner, the younger of Spotsylvania Co., gent, and Mary his wife, made a deed in Spotsylvania. On Nov. 7, 1749, by deed in Spotsylvania it was recited that Charles Taliaferro the elder, late of Caroline Co., by his will March 2, 1734, left 570 acres, called Motts, to his granddaughters Mary and Sarah Taliaferro, and that Mary married Thomas Turner Jr, and Sarah married Francis Conway. Thomas² and Mary (Taliaferro) Turner had issue (a.) Thomas³, alive 1769, no further information; (b.) Sally³ married Walker Taliaferro. Col. Thomas¹ Turner had issue (by 2d m.) 4. Sarah², married Edward Dixon; 5. Mary², unmarried 1757.

2. MAJOR HARRY² TURNER (Thomas¹), of King George County, born —, died 1751; was vestryman of Hanover parish, clerk of King George County 1742–1751, and member of the House of Burgesses for King George County at the sessions beginning May 1742, Sept. 1744, Feb. 1745, July 1746, March 1747, October 1748, and April 1749. H* married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Col. Nicholas Smith of King George County (whose residence "Smith's Mount" is now in Westmoreland County) and acquired with her a large estate. The will of Major Harry Turner, if he made one, is in the missing King George County will book; but the inventory of his personal estate is still on record. It includes "a parcel of books" valued at £11.5; 5 maps in gilt frames £3; 69 pictures in gilt frames £6; silver plate £104; 2 sets tea spoons £4; a case with one dozen silver hafted knives and one dozen table-spoons £20; 66 negroes &c; total values of personal estate £8,402.12.5. Dated Sept. 6, 1753.

At "Smith's Mount" was formerly the tomb of Mayor Harry Turner, bearing the arms (as given on the book-plate) and the following inscription:

"Beneath this Marble
 Are deposited
 the remains of
 MAJOR HARRY TURNER
 1751
 And
 ELIZABETH his wife
 1752
 Who with Credit and Esteem
 Possessed and enjoyed
 An Ample Fortune
 From which Unerring Wisdom
 Thought fit to snatch them
 In their Bloom
 Together with three Sons
 Who all dyed
 In their infancy"

This tomb has been now removed to the Episcopal Chapel at Port Conway, King George.

Harry and Elizabeth (Smith) Turner had issue, to survive, an only son: 6. **Thomas**³ ((of whom later)

Col. **THOMAS**³ **TURNER**, of "Walsingham" and "Smith's Mount," born —, died 1787. He was a member of the King George County Committee of Safety 1774-76, and after the change of county boundaries lived in Westmoreland where he died. He married Jane, daughter of William Fauntleroy, of "Naylor's Hole," Richmond Co. His will was dated June 2, 1787 and proved in Westmoreland County October 30, 1787. Legatees: wife Jane, daughter Elizabeth Cocke, daughter Jean, youngest daughter Mary Turner, to eldest son Henry Smith Turner, the plantation called Smith's Mount, to sons Thomas and George the plantation called Nanzatico, to be equally divided, to son Richard the plantation opposite Port Royal adjoining the town of Port Conway; back lands to be equally divided between sons.

Thomas³ and Jane (Fauntleroy) Turner had issue: 7. **Henry Smith**⁴ (of whom later); 8. **Thomas**⁴ (of whom later); 5. **George**⁴ (of whom later); 6. **Richard**⁴ (of whom later); 7. Jane, married William Storke Jett, of "Walnut Hill," Westmoreland Co; 8. Mary (May) married Turner Dixon; 9. Elizabeth married Charles Cocke; 10. Sally died unmarried.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

*Nicholas¹ Smith, of "Smith's Mount", Richmond and King George (now Westmoreland) County, was long a wealthy planter. It appears in the Records of Richmond County that on March 6, 1704-5, Captain Nicholas Smith filed a claim for pay for the troop under his Command

for services against the Indians. From 1705 he was for many years a Justice of Richmond County. He died in 1734. In King George County on May 3, 1734 administration on the estate of Nicholas Smith, gent., was granted to his widow Elizabeth, who gave bond in the sum of £10,000 current money, with William Thornton, John Champe and Anthony Haynie, securities. They had two children, Elizabeth, eventually sole heiress, who married Harry Turner, and Nicholas, who died unmarried. In King George, Oct, 1, 1742, Nicholas and Elizabeth Smith chose Thomas Turner their guardian. Dennis McCarty had been the guardian of Elizabeth.

Nicholas Smith Sr. was buried at "Smith's Mount", with the following epitaph:

"Here lies the body of Colo. Nicholas Smith, Son of Nicholas and Efsob'ah Smith, born at London the 4th day of Sepbr. 1666. Married his wife in the 23d year of his age by whom he had no child. Married his second wife in the year 1722, by whom he had three children one son and two daughters. Departed this life 18th day of March 1734 in the 68th year of his age."

BOOK REVIEWS.

A HISTORY OF HIGHLAND COUNTY VIRGINIA, BY OREN F. MORTON, B. L.
Author of "Under the Cottonwoods," A History of Pendleton
County, W. Va. (&c.-&c.) Monterey, Va., Published by the
Author, pp. 419, with maps and nine illustrations.

A county in the heart of the Alleghanies must naturally be somewhat apart from great historic events; but its very remoteness and unlikeness to the more accessible regions to the east add an interest to its history.

It is a remote section even now and its distance, from the centres of government and trade along the Atlantic in early days, is hard even now to conceive.

Highland is now a flourishing county, but for a long period its people were almost the most advanced pioneers, so that its history and the life of its people are different, from those of most of our counties of which histories have been written.

Mr. Morton has done his work with great care, and from the opening chapter on the topography and geology of the County down to the compact genealogies and useful appendices at the end has made a model county history.

FRONTIER DEFENSE ON THE UPPER OHIO, 1777-1778. Compiled from the Draper Manuscripts in the Library of the Wisconsin Historical Society and published at the charge of the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, Superintendent of the Society; and Louise Phelps Kellogg, Ph. D., Editorial Assistant on the Society's Staff (Seal) Madison, Wisconsin Historical Society, 1912, pp. xviii, 329, with index, a map of the frontier of North Western Virginia in the Revolution, and nine portraits, fac similies, &c.

The Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Historical Society of that State have again drawn from that matchless storehouse of Western history, the Draper Collection, material for another valuable book on the history of the country bordering on the Ohio during 1777-78. Readers who are acquainted with the **Documentary History of Dunmore's War 1774** and the **Revolution on the Upper Ohio, 1775-1777**, will know what to expect among the very varied and valuable papers published in this book. It is especially of interest

to Virginians as nearly all of the actors in the events described were Virginians, and as the country from Pittsburg to the Kanawha was then within the jurisdiction of this State.

The notes as usual are of great value; but as was the case with the preceeding volume, show sometimes a curious dislike to credit Virginia when credit is properly due. For instance on p. 2, it is stated that Fort Pitt was garrisoned by British troops until 1772, then held by Virginians until the end of Dunmore's War and afterwards was occupied by American troops under Col. John Neville. Virginians are Americans; but the word American as used in this Note in contrast with British and Virginian can only have one meaning—troops directly under control of the American Congress. This will no doubt be the idea conveyed to any reader who is not informed.

One must feel that the Editors have been somewhat loose in the use of words when it is known that John Neville was sent to Pittsburg (Fort Duquesne or Pitt) by the Virginian Convention on August 7, 1775 with a company of Virginia troops "the said company to be in the pay, of this Colony from the time of their marching."

Again on p. 5, it is stated that Fort Randolph at the mouth of Great Kanawha was occupied by a company of Virginia Militia under Captain Matthew Arbuckle and one from Pennsylvania under Captain John Robinson, when the very reference the editors give (p 230 of the preceding volume) is an order of the Executive Council of Virginia (Feb. 12, 1777) that a company be raised to garrison Fort Randolph under Captain John Robinson. His company was raised by Virginia's order and he had his commission from the same state.

One or two other Notes may be referred to. On p. 176 it is stated that the origin of the name Staunton is unknown. There can be little doubt that the town was named after Rebecca Staunton wife of Governor Gooch. General Weedon (p.214) died according to Heitman in November 1793.

THE DESCENDANTS OF CAPTAIN THOMAS CARTER of "Barford," LANCASTER COUNTY VIRGINIA 1652-1912.

With genealogical notes of many of the allied families by Joseph Lyon Miller, M. D., member of the Virginia Historical Society, the West Virginia Historical Society, The Filson Club (Ky.) &c., Whittett and Shepperson Printers, Richmond, Virginia. For Sale by Dr. J. L. Miller, Thomas, West Virginia, pp. 388 with 164 illustrations, portraits, views, fac-similies, Seals, Coats of Arms &c., with full index.

No Compiler of a Virginia genealogy has begun work under conditions apparently more discouraging than did Dr. Miller when he undertook an account of the descendants of Captain Thomas Carter of Lancaster Co., Va.

The surname is very numerously represented in entirely unconnected families, and even those who had some experience in tracing Virginia family history only knew that Captain Thomas Carter was a man of prominence in Lancaster County, and that there was a vast number of people of his name probably descended from him.

Captain Carter was a man of local prominence, and his descendants had respectable positions and were generally in comfortable circumstances. The very large number of children in each generation naturally caused much subdivision of property, and prevented the accumulation of any great estates. As Dr. Miller says they were good citizens, leading honourable lives but with few exceptions they were prior to the Revolution not people of prominence. Not only were there numerous representatives of the family in Lancaster and adjacent counties; but the family continued to increase and multiply in a remarkable way and branches spread rapidly to more distant Counties; and later to other States. Since the Revolution many of the descendants of Thomas Carter in his own and other names, have been men of note in the civil and military affairs of the country.

Nothing that industry, minute care and careful consideration of evidence could do, in the examination of public and private records, has been spared and the result is a really remarkable genealogy.

Industry and intelligence have in Dr. Miller's case (as does not always happen) been rewarded by remarkable good fortune in the discovery of old family records in Bibles, prayer-books, manuscript accounts prepared years ago, old portraits and similar aids to genealogy.

The book is thoroughly well done, and will be of great interest to hundreds of families. It is impossible in our space to give even a list of families treated, in varying degrees of fullness.

There is a good index and many illustrations.

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The Annual Meeting of this Society
will be held in January, 1913. The
Proceedings of the Meeting will be
published in the April Magazine.

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- Waggener, B. P., Atchison, Kan.
 Walke, Cornelius, Ossining, N. Y.
 Walke, Mrs. Frank Anthony, Norfolk, Va.
 Walker, G. A., Gee P. O., Va.
 Walker, Mrs. J. A., Brownwood, Texas.
 Walker, J. G., Richmond, Va.
 Waller, E. P., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Walling, Mrs. Willoughby, Chicago, Ill.
 Warren, L. R., Richmond, Va.
 Washburne, Mrs. Mary M., Louisville, Ky.
 Washington, Joseph E., Wessynton, Tenn.
 Washington, R. L., Atlanta, Ga.
 Washington, W. De H., New York.
 Watts, Mrs. C. L., Charlotte, N. C.
 Watts, Judge Legh R., Portsmouth, Va.
 Wayland, J. W., Harrisonburg, Va.
- Webster, Admiral Harrie, U. S. N., Richmond, Va.
 Wellford, B. Rand, Richmond, Va.
 Wertenbaker, Prof. T. G., Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
 White, J. B., Kansas City, Mo.
 White, Miles, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 White, William H., Richmond, Va.
 Whitehurst, Dr. M. Morris, Baltimore, Md.
 Whitner, Charles F., Atlanta, Ga.
 Whitridge, Mrs. Wm. H., Baltimore, Md.
 Whitty, J. H., Richmond, Va.
 Wilkinson, Dr. Walter W., Washington, D. C.
 Willard, Mrs. Joseph E., Fairfax Co., Va.
 Williams, E. Randolph, Richmond, Va.
 Williams, Mrs. F. L., Bristol, R. I.
 Williams, Harrison, New York, N. Y.
 Williams, John Skelton, Richmond, Va.
 Williams, Langbourne M., Richmond, Va.
 Williams, Mrs. S. W., Richmond, Va.
 Williamson, H. M., Portland, Oregon.
 Williamson, J. T., Columbia, Tenn.
 Wilson, Capt. Eugene T., U. S. A., Cristobal, Canal Zone.
 Wilson, Mrs. Howard T., Verden, Ill.
 Winston, James O., Kingston, N. Y.
 Wise, Mrs. Barton H., Richmond, Va.
 Wise, Prof. Henry A., Baltimore, Md.
 Wise Jennings C., Lexington, Va.
 Wise, John C., M. D., U. S. N., Washington, D. C.
 Wise, Rear-Admiral Wm. C., U. S. N.
 Withers, Alfred D., Roane's, Va.
 Withington, Lothrop, London, Eng.
 Woodhull, Mrs. Oliver J., San Antonio, Tex.
 Wortham, Coleman, Richmond, Va.
 Wrenn, Rev. Virginus, Amelia C. H., Va.
 Wright, E. E., New Orleans, La.
 Wynne, Miss Mac, S. M., Huntsville, Texas.
 Wysor, Harry R., Muncie, Ind.
- Yates, Mrs. W. E., Thomaston, Ga.
 Yoakum, R. B., Leavenworth, Kan.
 Yonge, Samuel H., Richmond, Va.
 Young, Hon. B. H., Louisville, Ky.
- Zimmer, W. L., Petersburg, Va.

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 Coast Artillery School Library, Fort Monroe, Va.
 Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
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 Illinois Society S. A. R., Chicago, Ill.
 Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.
 Indianapolis Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Iowa, Historical Dept. of, Des Moines, Ia

Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.
 Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.

Lexington, Ky., Public Library.
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 Long Island Historical Society Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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 Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.
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 Mt. Sterling Ohio Public Library.

Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Neb.
 Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
 New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N. H.
 Norfolk Public Library, Norfolk, Va.
 Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.

Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, Ohio.
 Ohio State Library, Columbus, Ohio.
 Omaha Public Library, Omaha, Neb.

Parliament Library, Ottawa, Canada.
 Peabody College for Teachers Library, Nashville, Tenn.
 Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.
 Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
 Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Peoria Public Library, Peoria, Ill.
 Pequot Library, Southport, Conn.
 Philadelphia Institute Free Library, Chestnut and 18th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philadelphia Law Association Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.
 Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.

Randolph-Macon College Library, Ashland, Va.
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Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.
 Springfield City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.
 State Department Library, Washington, D. C.
 Stanford University Library, Cal.
 St. Joseph, Mo., Public Library.
 St. Louis Mercantile Library, St. Louis, Mo.
 St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
 Syracuse Public Library, Syracuse, N. J.

Toronto Public Library, Toronto, Canada.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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| Union Theological Seminary Library, Richmond, Va. | Vanderbilt University Library, Nashville, Tenn. |
| University of California Library, Berkeley, Cal. | Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va. |
| University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill. | Virginia Military Institute Library, Lexington, Va. |
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| University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, Mich. | War Department Library, Washington, D. C. |
| University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minn. | West Virginia Department of Archives and History, Charleston, W. Va. |
| University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N. C. | Wheeling Public Library, Wheeling, W. Va. |
| University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va. | Worcester Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass. |
| University of West Virginia Library, Morgantown, W. Va. | Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. |
| | Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn. |

LIBRARIES—LIFE MEMBERS.

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| Boston Athenaeum Library, Boston, Mass. | New York Public Library, New York, N. Y. |
| California State Library, Sacramento, Cal. | New York State Library, Albany, N. Y. |
| Columbia College Library, New York, N. Y. | Richmond College Library, Richmond, Va. |
| Library Company, Philadelphia, Pa. | Washington and Lee University Library, Lexington, Va. |

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Virginia Historical Society

AT ITS

ANNUAL MEETING

HELD IN THE

HOUSE OF THE SOCIETY

ON

FEBRUARY 15, 1913.

MITCHELL & HOTCHKISS
PRINTERS TO THE SOCIETY
RICHMOND, VA.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Virginia Historical Society
IN
ANNUAL MEETING HELD FEBRUARY 15, 1913.

The Annual Meeting was held at the Society's House, 707 East Franklin Street, on Saturday, February 15th, at 4.30, P. M. The meeting was called to order with President Mc Cabe in the chair.

The first business was the reading of the President's report, (which is printed below). Mr. Robert A. Lancaster, Jr., Treasurer of the Society, read his Annual Report, which is, as usual, here printed with that of the President.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE VIRGINIA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

I have the honor to submit the following Report, giving in detail the work of the Society and presenting a precise statement of its condition as to finances, membership, and property for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912.

While no events or enterprises specifically noteworthy have marked the history of the Society during this time, the antiquarian has only to compare the meagre "Proceedings" of eighty years ago when John Marshall (our first President) and Rives and Cushing and other illustrious men essayed with

such original material as was known to them, to perpetuate the glories of the "Old Dominion"—one has only to compare what was then done, with the rich and varied contents of our Magazine of to-day (and indeed for a score of years past), to recognize instantly how great has been the advance not only in wealth of original matter, but in the precise methods of its scientific presentation.

MEMBERSHIP

But in one respect these illustrious pioneers and their followers who made the Society possible, were guided by a virtue that we have only partially attained—they paid their debts.

It is, indeed, with a deep-seated repugnance that we have again to dwell on the failure of so many of our members to pay their annual dues and are driven once more to remonstrate with so many delinquents, who are abundantly able to pay, yet, who, through culpable negligence or through an indifference almost cynical, are deaf to the courteous "reminders" of our collector.

If these members could only be brought to realize how their failure to pay their just debts often embarrasses the Society (which scrupulously pays its own), perhaps, they would, for very shame's sake, cease their inexcusable negligence (to use the most charitable phrase), and by prompt payment enable our accomplished Editor and the Executive Committee to broaden the scope of the Magazine in certain directions already mapped out.

In accordance with the warning contained in our last Annual Report, we dropped a considerable number of the most persistent of these delinquents, but the warning was not universally heeded, and it looks as if we shall have within a few weeks to protect ourselves by making use of the same drastic procedure. Let us repeat here that notwithstanding a majority of these delinquents are abundantly able to pay their dues, there was still due the Society at the end of the fiscal year just ended the considerable sum of four hundred dollars.

It is, however, only just to add that some of these have paid, while this report was in preparation.

The Executive Committee is determined to purge our rolls completely of these conscienceless men and women who (to alter Shakespere a trifle) apparently consider it a sign of base slavery ever to pay, and who, regardless of the largely increased cost of bringing out the Magazine, accept our publications as a sort of inherent right.

Nay, more, in the statement given above, there is not included a considerable amount of money due the Society by members, who explicitly pledged themselves to pay dues so long as their names remained on our rolls (be the time long or short), but who finding the Magazine interesting, have not held to their pledges, putting us off with the shabbiest of evasions. Of course, most of this money will never be collected, and "a last appeal" in this case is absolutely useless.

Yet despite all this, the year has been on the whole a materially prosperous one, and it is gratifying to state that, after making all deductions due to our unusually large and mournful necrology, to a few resignations, and to the delinquents dropped (as mentioned above), our membership has increased from 758 to 768, a net gain of ten over last year.

And it is pertinent to draw special attention just here to the fact, that though the payment of dues has not been what we confidently expected after our former purging of the roll, the subjoined Treasurer's Report evidences conclusively that the financial condition of the Society is stronger than ever before.

TREASURER'S REPORT

TO THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1912.

Balance in Bank Dec. 1, 1912.....\$987.60

Receipts.

Annual Dues.....	\$3075.55
Life Members.....	100.00
Sale of Magazines.....	136.85
Sale of Publications.....	6.00
Interest.....	630.78

Rent.....	150.00	
Advertising.....	35.50	
Gift from Mrs. Byam K. Stevens for Permanent Fund.....	50.00	4184.68

 5172.28

Disbursements.

Salaries.....	\$1799.98	
Wages.....	305.00	
Postage and Express.....	109.21	
Repairs.....	186.25	
Books, binding and Stationery.....	104.24	
Sundry Bills.....	244.18	
Printing Magazines.....	1027.25	
To Permanent Fund.....	1250.00	
Insurance.....	6.00	
Checks returned.....	24.50	5056.61
Balance in Bank Nov. 30, 1912.....		115.67

 \$5172.28

Permanent Fund.

3% Certificate of Deposit.....	\$2000.00
Mortgage, 5% from January 19, 1909.....	1000.00
Mortgage, 5% running three years from July 11, 1910.....	5500.00
Fifteen (15) Shares of stock in the Citizen's Bank of Nor- folk, Va., paying 12% dividend, estimated value.....	3900.00
	<hr/> \$12400.00

In accordance with an order of the Executive Committee the Treasurer presents the following tabulated statement, showing the sources from which the Permanent Fund is derived. What is termed "The Society's Fund" comprises the amount the Committee has been able to save from year to year out of the ordinary revenues of the Society.

The Virginia Sturdivant McCabe Fund, given by the Pres- ident of the Society in memory of his granddaughter, Vir- ginia Sturdivant McCabe, born February 1, 1906, died August 11, 1909.....	500.00
The Jane Pleasants Harrison Osborne McCabe Fund given by the President of the Society in loving memory of his wife Jane Pleasants Harrison Osborne McCabe, who died No- vember 22, 1912.....	500.00
Daughters of the American Revolution Fund.....	100.00
Byam K. Stevens Fund.....	650.00
Edward Wilson James Fund.....	3900.00
Society's Fund.....	6750.00
	<hr/> \$12400.00

It is very gratifying to note that since the last report the Permanent Fund has increased \$1300.00. Of this Amount \$550.00 was derived from gifts, \$300.00 from an increased value of bank stock and \$450.00 added by the Committee from the earnings of the Society. This last addition was made in part from the receipts of two years.

Mrs. Byam K. Stevens of New York City has added \$50.00 to the gift of her late husband. This amount was duly acknowledged when received but the Executive Committee desires again to thank Mrs. Stevens. The first addition our Permanent Fund received from an individual was from Mr. Stevens and we are not only grateful to Mrs. Stevens for her kindness but glad to have her name on our roll of members.

The gift from the President of the Society to the Permanent Fund, at a time of deep personal sorrow, has caused the Committee to direct me to include in my report and to read to this meeting an expression of our gratitude, affection and sympathy and to assure him that this memorial to one, who in birth and character represented the best traditions of Virginia womanhood, shall be forever preserved.

R. A. LANCASTER, JR.,
Treasurer.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The additions to the Library in books and pamphlets number 569 for the year

The donors of books, to whom we desire to make special and most grateful acknowledgment, are; Messrs James Branch Cabell, Gabriel Edmonston, P. H. Baskerville, Henry P. Ruggles, William C. Lusk, Floyd C. Shoemaker, John W. Townsend, Richard A. Austen-Leigh, M. A., (of England), Matthew P. Andrews, Woodberry Lowery, A. M. Pritchard, Thos. Willing Balch, John C. Underwood, M. W. Seymour, W. S. R. Parker, Gaston Lichenstein, Albert Matthews, Morgan P. Robinson, St. George T. C. Bryan, Henry R. Pollard, Oren F. Morton, J. C. McMasters, Philip Alexander Bruce, William G. Stanard, and Jas. F. Jameson (historians); Rev^d. D. M. Vorhees, D. D.; Professors C. H. Firth, J. P. McConnell and Alfred J. Morrison; Doctors Beverly W. Bond, Jr., J. G. B. Bulloch, McGuire Newton, and J. L. Miller; Col. Bennett H. Young, and Judge T. R. B. Wright; Mesdames C. R. Hyde, J. B. Henneman, Charles Howard, Charles B. Ball, Wm. G. Stanard, Mary Selden Kennedy, and Miss Stella P. Hardy.

In addition (and quite apart from our great number of historical and genealogical "Exchanges"), we have to note, with grateful acknowledgments, the reception of publications from the following institutions and organizations: the Virginia State Library; the St. Andrew's Society of New York; the New York Bible and Prayer-Book Society; the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames; the American Antiquarian Society; the United Daughters of the Confederacy; the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association; the Commission on Archives of the General Convention of the P. E. Church; the New Hampshire Bible Society; the Royal Society of Canada; the Proceedings of the Society of the Cincinnati in the States of Virginia, of New York, and of Delaware; the Library of Congress; the U. S. National Museum; the Philadelphia Museums; the University of Alabama; the University of North Carolina; Randolph Macon College; the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; the Southern Society of New York; the American Clan Gregor Society; the Carnegie Institute; and the Department of Archives of the State of New York.

As always in preceding years, our library has been freely open to the public and made constant use of, while it is no exaggeration to say that the great majority of scholarly compilers or authors who have essayed to deal with American Colonial history of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries or with American genealogies of those periods, have made extensive investigations in our unique manuscript collections.

All accessions to the Library that have come to us unbound, have been carefully catalogued and placed in stout cases (or "binders"), which now number 250. Such pamphlets as are too large for ordinary "binders" have been substantially bound in cloth.

During the year, a large map-case has been placed in our rooms and a portion of "the Gilmer Collection" (an invaluable set of contemporaneous war-maps (1861-64) made under the immediate eye of the distinguished Confederate Chief of Engineers, Major-Gen. J. F. Gilmer, and presented to the Society by his daughter, Mrs. Louise Gilmer Minis, of Savannah, Georgia) has

been arranged therein, so as to be easy of access to military students. On close inspection it was decided that the remaining maps needed some minute repairs, and as soon as these repairs are all finished, the maps will be at once placed in their respective cases.

As stated in our last report, this collection of maps is of the first importance to scientific students of the war between the States.

GIFTS.

Among other gifts, one of the most notable is a large and handsome book-case which has attached to it a certain historic interest, and which was presented to the society by Miss Woodbridge, Mrs. Goodnow and Mrs. Bell, daughters of the Rev^d. Dr. George Woodbridge, Rector for many years of the Monumental church in this city, whom some of us remember to have seen busily drilling the raw levies that every day poured into Richmond from the South, for he was a graduate of West Point, class-mate of Albert Sidney Johnston and a staunch supporter of the Confederate cause from start to finish. This book-case was made to order for President Jefferson Davis, but he for some reason failing to take it, Dr. Woodbridge bought it. It is not only in itself a very handsome piece of furniture, but it has proved of great practical service to us in providing additional shelf-room, of which we still stand in grievous need.

We may note also (1) photographs of the Lee and Davis monuments, given by William G. Stanard, (2) an old Seal ring bearing the arms of Capt. John Smith (not the great John Smith, the virtual founder of Virginia, whose arms are still fraudulently borne by Major-General Sir Baden-Powell, but of Capt. John Smith, a stout Gloucester county farmer), presented to the Society by his direct lineal descendant Mrs. Mary G. Anderson, of Jacksonville, Fla.; (3) the MS. Account Book (1794-1822) of Dr. John Walker, of "Kingston," Dinwiddie County, Va., presented by Dr. John Walker Broadnax; (4) thirty-one engravings and photographs of the Presidents and Trustees of Hampden-Sidney College, given by Prof. Alfred J. Morrison, the accomplished

historian of that famous old seat of learning; (5) a large collection of Confederate currency of all denominations, from the United States Treasury Department; (6) Land Grants signed by the Royal Governors, Farquhar and Dinwiddie, and other MSS. of value, presented by Miss Lucie P. Stone, of Hollins, Va.

All gifts of single manuscripts, photographs, etc., were acknowledged by our Secretary at the time received, but we wish to return our thanks again.

In view of the fact that "dealers" in the rich cities of the North and West are keener than ever before in their quest of MSS. of historic value, offering in a great many instances exorbitant sums for them, and that owners of like MSS. in the South are men of moderate means, who do not feel justified in giving away letters and documents, the price of which would purchase many substantial comforts for those nearest and dearest to them—it is not likely that the Society's Collections will, in the future, be increased by such liberal donations and bequests as in the past.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

Vol. XX of our Quarterly Magazine was published during 1912 and was conducted on the same high plane that its readers look for in it, both at home and abroad..

The **Randolph Manuscript** (a compilation of Seventeenth Century Records, the originals of which were long years ago destroyed by fire), which has proved a priceless mine of first-hand information to all recent writers, who have undertaken to tell the story of our earliest Colonial history, ran through the year (covering in the latest instalments the years 1688–90–92), as did also various "Commissions" of Governor Nicholson and Lord Orkney.

The second series of **Miscellaneous Colonial Documents**, copied from unpublished records in the Virginia State Library, was brought to completion.

Mr. Lathrop Withington, owing to great pressure of professional business, was able to complete but two instalments of his transcripts of the "**Minutes of the Council and General**

Court of Virginia" (1622-24), but this keen antiquarian and indefatigable scholar has recently sent us the remaining transcripts of the first volume, and these will be published promptly and without further interruption.

It may be said, without fear of successful contradiction, that no printed document whatever dealing with early Colonial Virginia history is of more solid and illumining value than these "**Minutes**," of which we shall have a word to say further on, when we touch upon our prospective plans.

Mr. Withington's, **Virginia Gleanings in England**, consisting of extracts from wills relating to early settlers in Virginia, have been published during the year, and, as heretofore, have attracted keen interest and elicited much laudatory comment, shedding as they do, in most delightful fashion, varied and most valuable sidelights on the social and economic life of our early Colonial era. We have not seldom before had occasion to make special mention of Mr. Withington's most generous services to this Society, but we cannot refrain from expressing once more our cordial gratitude to this skilled antiquarian (who stands "at the very top" of his craft) for the munificent gift of his time, his money, and trained learning, that he has made for so many years (and still continues to make) to the single-minded end of supporting our efforts to make better known to the world the true history of this ancient Commonwealth.

Notable among these "Gleanings" published during this year of 1912, have been the wills of Samuel Each, who came to Virginia as early as 1622 (the year of "the Great Massacre") "to build a fort," and of Col. Daniel Parke, who served on the Duke of Marlborough's staff, and who, for splendid services on the field, was chosen by that illustrious soldier to be the bearer of despatches to her Majesty, Queen Anne, announcing the brilliant victory of Blenheim.

The Orderly Books (1778-9) of the Continental Army have been published in three instalments and continue to throw important light on the conduct of affairs in the army serving immediately under Washington.

Owing to pressure of official business, precisely as was the case with Mr. Withington, Messrs Flagg and Waters were able to fur-

nish us with but three instalments of their very important "**Virginia Revolutionary Bibliography and Lists of Regimental Officers**", but these steadfast friends of the Society are once more busy at their task and the series will begin again during 1913.

The notable series of **Abstracts** by W. N. Sainsbury, as well as the **Complete Transcripts** from the original papers in the British Public Records Office (now in the State Library and commonly known as the "De Jarnette," "Winder," and "McDonald" Papers) have run through each number of the Magazine. The year 1676 was reached in our collection of these "**Abstracts**," while another collection of the **Complete Transcripts**, from 1665 on, was begun in our pages. These papers, which consist mainly of letters, though they also include communications of a more formal character from the English Government to Virginia Colonial officials (and **vice-versa**), are of high historical import.

Among other important documents that we have printed during the year, are (1) copies of two very striking "Tobacco Acts", one of 1725, the other of 1729, neither of which can be found in Hening's Statutes; (2) a number of Revolutionary "Pension Declarations," from Pittsylvania County, Va., very helpful in giving details of Militia Revolutionary service in the Commonwealth; (3) a list of obituary notices contained in the Richmond newspapers, ranging from 1786 to 1821, the value of which is obvious to all engaged in biographical and genealogical research; (4) a collection of letters from George Washington Parke Custis to his guardian and adoptive father, George Washington, and (5) another collection of letters (notable for completeness and countless graphic touches) exchanged between George Hume or Home (for the same pronunciation of the name obtains in Scotland, whether spelled with an **o** or **u**), and his "ain folk" over-seas—he being a cadet of the famous Wedderburn family, who, having settled as a young man in Virginia, kept up this spirited correspondence with kinsmen in Scotland.

The other departments of our **Magazine** have been replete with matter of historical value, sometimes amusing, sometimes prosaic, but always throwing unconsciously valuable side-lights on the daily life of the time.

In "**Notes and Queries**" have appeared (1) many transcripts from historical documents in England; (2) from the records of Prince Edward County, Va., in regard to the "Virginia Yazoo Company" (3) a number of Confederate Copyrights of signal value to Confederate Bibliographers; (4) a series of most interesting extracts from what has been left (after the shameful pillage by the Federal armies during '62 and '63) of the Colonial records of Prince George and Caroline Counties, Va.; and (5) numerous other "Notes" on historical and antiquarian subjects, which it seemed best to us to classify under this title.

The department of Book-Reviews has maintained its usual high standard, the reviews in most cases, so far from being of a perfunctory kind almost invariably supplementing the knowledge of the author by additional information from the reviewer, germane to the subject discussed. The same is true of the Genealogical section, which has kept up its long-established reputation for rigid accuracy, while offering suggestive clues in cases where absolute proof is lacking.

And now a word concerning the prospective plans of the Editor and our "Executive Committee"

As has been said above, it is now reasonably certain that the **Randolph Manuscript** will be finished during 1913, and it is worth considering whether the whole of it (as presented in the pages of the **Magazine**) shall not be offered to the public in book-form at a moderate price. As regards the "**Abstracts**" and **Transcripts in full** from the British Public Records Office, already alluded to, it may be noted that our objective point in this series (the year 1700) will probably not be reached until the close of the coming year.

The first volume of the "**Minutes of the Council and General Court of Virginia** (1622-24) will most probably be finished in 1913, and the presentation of the second volume in like consecutive form demands careful consideration. It is to be borne in mind that, in the earlier volumes of the **Magazine**, we have already printed every extract made years ago from this second volume of Minutes by the late Conway Robinson, a profound jurist, keen antiquarian and a most devoted member of this So-

ciety, but it is known to close historical students that his omissions were not infrequent. As to how much he did omit, can only be determined by the most minute collation. On this hinges the whole question of reproducing this second volume in its consecutive entirety.

It may also be noted here that there are now in the Congressional Library many unpublished documents relating to this period, transcribed of recent years (by the trained staff of the Library's copyists) from the originals in the British Public Records Office. All of these we propose to publish with the generous consent of the officials of that great Library. When we shall have done this and finished the **Randolph Manuscript** and the **Minutes of the Council and General Court**, together with some few other documents, the Committee will have accomplished its ambition to make accessible **in print** to historical students the whole body of Seventeenth Century documents, that bear an intimate and essential relation to Virginia history of that time.

We expect to finish during the coming year the **Revolutionary Orderly Books**, and to begin again in our April number the series dealing with **Virginia Soldiers of the Revolution**. For a continuation of **Revolutionary Pension Claims** space will also be found. As our readers must have observed, the history of the services of Virginia troops during the Revolution has become a special feature of the **Magazine**, and it is our purpose to extend more and more its scope in this direction. For instance, the series of **Legislative Petitions** and other documents dealing with the earlier periods of the Revolution, as well as those bearing on events immediately subsequent to that momentous struggle which were necessarily suspended some few years ago, will soon be recommenced.

Of course, **Notes and Queries**, **Genealogies**, **Book-Reviews**, **Gleanings**, and other established departments will be continued.

The **Magazine** it may be said without immodesty, has long since won, and still holds, its place among the foremost historical quarterlies and journals published whether at home or abroad, and your Committee ventures again to make grateful acknowl-

edgment of the learning, industry, and consummate skill of its editor, Mr. Wm. G. Stanard, whose name, despite his innate modesty, is a "household word" to scholars and antiquarians the world over.

SISTER SOCIETIES.

The chief work of the "Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities," during the year 1912, has been the exquisite restoration and appropriate refurnishing of the old "John Marshall House." No doubt, before this report is read, it will be open to the public, who will wander with delight through the simple, yet spacious mansion of "the great Chief Justice," whose refined home it was for so many happy years.

The "Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia" have arranged to mark with appropriate tablets the birth-places of Presidents of the United States, who were born and reared in our "Old Dominion."

NECROLOGY.

Life Members.

J. C. Langhorne, Salem, Va.

W. L. SHEPPARD, Richmond, Va.

Annual Members.

J. LINWOOD ANTRIM, Richmond, Va.

MRS. CATHERINE THROCKMORTON BREEDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. G. C. GREENWAY, Hot Springs, Ark.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, New York City.

DR. STERLING LOVING, Columbus, Ohio (died 1911)

JAMES MARTIN, Philadelphia, Pa. (died 1911)

J. H. NOBLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (died 1911)

MRS. ELIZA L. POTWIN, Chicago, Ill.

RO. G. RENNOLDS, Richmond, Va.

JAMES M. RICE, Peoria, Ill.

John Vermillion, Norfolk, Va.

WILLIAM MINOR WOODWARD, Richmond, Va.

Over all of them, we breathe our simple, yet heart-felt **requiescant**.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. GORDON Mc CABBÉ,
President.

On motion Vice-President Valentine was requested to take the Chair and the thanks of the Society were returned to President McCabe for his report and his services to the Society.

Mr. W. G. Stanard stated that he desired to call the attention of the Society to the valuable collection of unpublished papers relating to the early history of Virginia, which are in the Library of Congress, especially the copies made by Miss Kingsbury from the Ferrar papers. On motion the Corresponding Secretary was directed, if the consent of the Librarian of Congress be obtained, to have photostat copies made of a certain number of these papers.

The attention of the meeting was called to a report that the very valuable supplementary list of Virginia Revolutionary Soldiers (containing about 18,000 names) which has been prepared by the State Library might not be printed.

On motion it was unanimously resolved that Messrs McCabe and Stanard be requested to call on the State Librarian or the Governor of Virginia, and urge the publication at once of this very important list, and the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Morgan P. Robinson were also adopted, the measures prescribed in them to be taken if necessary.

WHEREAS, the Virginia State Library Report for 1911 contained, as the report of the Department of Archives and History, a **List of Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia**, containing the names of some thirty-six thousand (36,000) Virginians, who participated in the Revolution; and

WHEREAS, the Report not only made no claim to even an approximate completeness, but also anticipated a continuation of this work through the publication of supplemental reports from time to time, as additional data should become available; and

WHEREAS, at the time of the preparation of this initial Report, no access was permitted to the large mass of records on file in the Adjutant General's Office in Washington; and

WHEREAS, by War Department Orders of March 26th, 1912, access is now permitted to these records, and in accordance therewith the State Library has at much expense had photostat copies made of several hundred muster-rolls of Virginia troops, from which copies, the Department of Archives and History prepared a supplemental Report, containing some eighteen thousand (18,000) additional names, which Report was duly forwarded to the Superintendent of Public Printing as a portion of the Annual Report of the Virginia State Library; and

WHEREAS, the Library Board has been at much expense in compiling and preparing the said supplemental Report; and

WHEREAS, the status of Virginia's contribution to the Revolution cannot be properly rated or evaluated until we have complete information upon the subject,—and that in an easily available form;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,—

FIRST—That the said Society,—appreciating the great value of this new and heretofore unavailable data and its absolute necessity in any just interpretation of the State's participation in the American Revolution,—does hereby respectfully request His Excellency the Governor of Virginia, to take such steps as may be necessary to have this supplemental Report printed in full, and thus preserve this important and not otherwise available link in the history of the State of Virginia;

SECOND—That copies of these resolutions be sent to the members of the Library Board and to the members of the General Assembly from the City of Richmond, and that copies be given to the press,—all of whom are requested to co-operate with the Virginia Historical Society to the end that the said Report be printed in full; and

THIRD—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his Excellency, the Governor, with the request that he do give them his earnest consideration, and that he do take such steps as may be necessary in the premises.

The next business was the election of officers and members of the Board.

On motion a nominating committee was appointed. The President appointed Messrs. J. H. Eckenrode and M. P. Robinson members of a Nominating Committee. They retired and on returning recommended the re-election of all the officers and members of the Board as follows;

President—W. Gordon McCabe.

Vice-Presidents,—Archer Anderson, Edward V. Valentine and Lyon G. Tyler.

Corresponding Secretary and Librarian,—William G. Stanard.

Recording Secretary,—David C. Richardson.

Treasurer,—Robert A. Lancaster, Jr.

Executive Committee,—C. V. Meredith, C. W. Kent, W. Meade Clark, A. C. Gordon, S. S. P. Patteson, S. H. Yonge, William H. Palmer, Rt. Rev. A. M. Randolph, John Stewart Bryan, Daniel Grinnan, J. P. McGuire, Jr., and William A. Anderson.

There being no further business, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

THE
VIRGINIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXI.

APRIL, 1913.

No. 2

THE RANDOLPH MANUSCRIPT.

VIRGINIA SEVENTEENTH CENTURY RECORDS.

From the Original in the Collection of the Virginia Historical
Society

Commission and Instruction to the Earl of Orkney for the Gov-
ernment of Virginia.

(Continued)

20. And it having been further represented that a Duty to be raised upon Liquors Imported into our said Colony would be the most easy Means that can be found out for the better Support of that Government, You are therefore to recommend to the Assembly the raising of such Impost & continuance of the same, which you shall Permit them to Appropriate in such Manner that it be apply'd to the Uses of the Government and to None Other whatsoever.

21. You are to take Care that in all Acts or Orders to be Pass'd within that our Colony in any Case for Levying Money or Imposing fines & Penalties express mention be made that the Same is Granted or reserv'd to Us Our Heirs and Successors for the Publick Uses of that Our Colony, and the Support of the Government thereof, as by the said Act or Order Shall be directed.

22. Whereas we have been inform'd that during the late War Intelligence has been had in France of the State of our Plantations by letters from private Persons to their Correspondents in great Britain taken on board Ships coming from the Plantations and carry'd into France which may be of Dangerous consequence OUR WILL & PLEASURE is that you Signify to all Merchants Planters and Others that they be very Cautious in time of War whenever that shall happen in giving any Account by Letters of the Publick State and Condition of our Colony & Dominion of Virginia, and You are further to give directions to all Masters of Ships or Other Persons to whom you may Intrust your Letters that they put Such Letters into a Bag, with Sufficient Weight to Sink the Same immediately in Case of Iminent Danger from the Enemy, and you are also to let the Merchants and Planters know how greatly it is for their Interest that their Letters shou'd not fall into the hands of the Enemy and therefore that they shou'd give the like Orders to the Masters of Ships in relation to their Letters; And you are further to advise all Masters of Ships that they do Sink all Letters in Case of Danger in the Manner aforesaid.

23. And Whereas in the late War the Merchants and Planters in the West Indies did Correspond and Trade with the French and Carry Intelligence to them to the great Prejudice and Hazard of the British Plantations, You are therefore by all Possible Methods to endeavour to hinder all such Trade and Correspondence with the French whose Strength in the West Indies gives very Just Apprehensions of the Mischiefs that may ensue if the utmost Care be not taken to prevent them.

24. And Whereas Several Inconveniencies have Arisen to Our Government in the Plantations by Gifts and Presents made to our Governors by the General Assembly IT IS OUR EX-

PRESS WILL AND PLEASURE that neither you our Governor Lieutenant Governor Commander in Chief or President in the Council of our Colony of Virginia for the time being do give your or their Consent to the Passing any Law or Act for any Gift or Present to be made to you or them by the Assembly and that neither you nor they do receive any Gifts or Presents from the Assembly or others on any Account; or in any Manner whatsoever upon Pain of our highest displeasure and of being recall'd from that our Government.

25. And we do further direct and require that this declaration of our Royal Will and Pleasure be Communicated to the Assembly at their first Meeting after your arrival in that Colony and Enter'd in the Registers of our Council and Assembly that all Persons whom it may concern may govern themselves accordingly.

26. And Whereas we are Willing in the best Manner to provide for the Support of the Government in Virginia by Setting a Part a Sufficient allowance to such as shall be our Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief residing for the time being within the Same OUR WILL AND PLEASURE THEREFORE IS That when it shall happen that you shall absent yourself from Our said Colony, one full Moiety of the Salary & of all Perquisites & Emoluments whatsoever which wou'd otherwise become due unto you shall during the time of your Absence from the said Colony be paid and Satisfy'd unto Such Lieut. Governor, or Commander in Chief or President of our Council who shall be resident upon the place for the time being, which we do hereby Order and allot to him towards his Maintenance and for the better Support of the Dignity of our Government.

27. And Whereas great Prejudice may happen to our Service and to the security of that Colony by your Absence from those Parts without Sufficient Cause & Especial Leave from us for Prevention thereof You are not upon any Pretence whatsoever to come to Europe from your Government without having first Obtain'd leave for so doing from us under Our Sign Manual and Signet or by our Order in our Privy Council, Yet Nevertheless in Case of Sickness you may go to New York or any other of our Neighbouring Plantations and there stay for such a Space

of time as the recovery of your Health may absolutely require.

28. You are not to Permit any Clause whatsoever to be inserted in any Law for Levying Money or the Value of Money whereby the same shall not be made lyable to be accounted for unto Us here in Great Britain and to our Commissioners of our Treasury or Our High Treasurer for the time being.

29. And We do particularly require and Enjoin you upon Pain of Our Highest displeasure to take care that fair Books of Accounts of all Receipts and Payments of all such Money be duly kept and the truth thereof Attested upon Oath, And that the said Book be transmitted every half Year or Oftener to our Commissioners of our Treasury or to our high Treasurer for the time being and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations and Duplicates thereof by the next Conveyance in which Books shall be Specify'd every Particular Sum rais'd or dispos'd of together with the Names of the Persons to whom any Payment shall be made to the End we may be Satisfy'd of the Right and due Application of the Revenues of our Said Colony.

30. You are not to Suffer any Publick money whatsoever to be issued or Dispos'd of otherways than by Warrant under your hand by and with the Advice of our said Council, But the Assembly may nevertheless be permitted from time to time to View & Examine the Accounts of Money or Value of Money dispos'd of by Vertue of Laws made by them, which you are to Signify unto them as there shall be Occasion.

31. AND IT IS OUR EXPRESS WILL AND PLEASURE that no Law for raising any Imposition on Wines and other Strong Liquors be made to Continue for less than one whole Year as also that all other Laws whatsoever for the good Government and Support of the said Colony be made Indefinite and without Limitation of time except the Same be for a Temporary end and which shall expire and have its full Effect within a Certain time.

32. AND THEREFORE you Shall not Re-Enact any Law which hath or Shall have been once Enacted there Except upon very Urgent Ocassions, but in no Case more than once without our Express consent.

33. You shall take Care that an Act Pass'd here in the Sixth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne for Ascertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in our Plantations in America be daily observ'd and put in Execution.

34. And You are particularly not to pass any Law, or do any Act, by Grant Settlement or Otherwise whereby our Revenue may be lessen'd or Impair'd without our Especial leave or Command therein.

35. You shall take Care that the Members of the Assembly be Elected only by Freeholders as being more agreeable to the Custom of this Kingdom to which you are as near as may be to Conform yourself.

36. You shall reduce the Salary of the Members of the Assembly to such a Moderate Proportion as may be no grievence to the Country wherein Nevertheless you are to use your discretion, so as no inconvenience may arise thereby.

37. Whereas an Act has been Pass'd in Virginia on 16 April in the Year 1684 Entitled an Act for Altering the time of holding General Courts, You are to Propose to the Next Assembly (if the Same be not already done) that a clause be added to the said Act whereby it may be provided that the Power of Appointing Courts to be held at any time whatsoever remain in you or the Commander in Chief of that our said Colony for the time being.

38. You shall not remit any fines or forfeitures whatsoever above the Sum of Ten Pounds, nor dispose of any Escheats fines or forfeitures whatsoever until upon Signifying unto our Commissioners of our Treasury, or Our high Treasurer for the time being, and to our Commisisoners for Trade and Plantations, the Nature of the Offence and the Occasion of such fines forfeitures or Escheats with the Particular Sums or Value thereof which you are to do with all Speed Until you shall have receiv'd our Directions therein, But you may in the mean time Suspend the Payment of the said Fines and Forfeitures.

39. You are to require the Secretary of our Said Colony or his Deputy for the time being to furnish you with Transcripts of all such Acts and Publick Orders as shall be made from time

to time together with a Copy of the Journals of the Council to the end the same transmitted Unto us, and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations as above directed, which he is duly to perform upon Pain of incurring the Forfeiture of his Place.

40. You are also to require from the Clerk of the Assembly or other Proper Officer Transcripts of all the Journals and other Proceedings of the said Assembly to the end the same may in like manner be transmitted as aforesaid.

41. You are likewise to send a list of all Officers Employ'd under your Government together with all Publick Charges, and an Account of the Present Revenue with the Probability of the Increase or Diminution of it under every head or Article thereof.

42. You shall not displace any of the Judges, Justices, Sheriffs or other Officers or Ministers within our said Colony without good and Sufficient cause to be Signified to us and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

43. And to prevent Arbitrary removals of Judges and Justices of the Peace You are not to express any Limitation of time in the Commissions which you are to Grant (with the Advice and Consent of our said Council) to Persons fit for those Employments nor shall you Execute by yourself or Deputy any of the said Offices nor Suffer any Person to Execute more Offices than One by Deputy.

44. Whereas there are Several Offices within our said Colony Granted under our Great Seal of this Kingdom and that our Service may be very much prejudiced by reason of the absence of the Patentees and by their Appointing Deputies not fit to Officiate in their Stead You are therefore to Inspect the said Offices and to Enquire into the Capacity and behaviour of the Persons now Exercising them, and to Report thereupon to us and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations what you think fit to be done or Alter'd in relation thereunto, & you are upon the Misbehaviour of any of the said Patentees or their Deputies to Suspend them from the Execution of their Places till you shall have represented the whole Matter and receive our Directions therein, and in Case of the Suspension of

any such Officer IT IS OUR EXPRESS WILL AND PLEASURE that you take Care that the Person appointed to Execute the Place during such Suspension do give Sufficient Security to the Person Suspended to be answerable to him for the Profits accruing during such Suspension in Case we shall think fit to restore him to his Place again But you shall not by Colour of any Power or Authority hereby or Otherwise Granted or mention'd to be Granted unto you take upon you to give Grant

Dispose of any Office or Place within our said Colony which now is or shall be Granted under the Great Seal of Great Britain any otherwise than that you may upon the Vacancy of any such Place or Office or Suspension of any such Officer by you as aforesaid put in any fit Person to Officiate in the Interval till you shall have represented the Matter unto us and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations as aforesaid, which you are to do by the first Opportunity and till the said Office or Place be dispos'd of by Us, Our Heirs or Successors under the Great Seal of Great Britain, or that our further Directions be given therein And OUR WILL AND PLEASURE is that you do Countenance and give all due Encouragement to all our Patent Officers in the Enjoyment of their Legal and Accustomed Fees, Rights, Privileges, and Emoluments according to the true Intent and meaning of their Patents.

45. Whereas We are above all things desirous that, all Our Subjects may enjoy their Legal Rights and Properties You are to take Especial Care that if any Person be Committed for any Criminal Matters unless for Treason & Felony, plainly and Especially expressed in the Warrant of Commitment to have free Liberty to Petition by himself or otherwise the Chief Barron or any one of the Judges of the Common Pleas for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, which upon such Application shall be granted and Served on the Provost Marshall Goaler or other Officer having the Custody of such Prisoner, or shall be left at the Goal or Place where the Prisoner is confin'd and the said Provost Marshall or other Officer shall within three days after such service on the Petitioners Paying the Fees & Charges, and giving Security that he will not escape by the way make return of the Writ and Prisoner before the

Judge who granted out the said Writ and there Certify the true Cause of the Imprisonment, and the said Baron or Judge shall Discharge such Prisoner taking his Recognizance and Sureties for his Appearance at the Court where the Offence is Cognizable, and Certifie the said Writ and Recognizance into the Court unless Such Offences appear to the said Baron or Judge not Bailable by the Law of England.

46. And in Case the Said Baron or Judge shall refuse to grant a Writ of Habeas Corpus on View of the Copy of Commitment or upon Oath made of such Copy having been deny'd the Prisoner or any Person requiring the Same in his behalf or shall delay to discharge the Prisoner after the granting such Writ the said Baron or Judge shall incur the forfeiture of his Place.

47. You are likewise to declare our Pleasure that in Case the Provost Marshal or other Officer shall Imprison any Person above Twelve Hours except by a Mittimus setting forth the Cause thereof he be removed from his said Office.

48. And upon the Application of any Person wrongfully Committeed the Baron or Judge shall issue his Warrant to the Provost Marshall or other Officer to bring the Prisoner before him who shall be discharged without Bail or Paying Fees, & the Provost Marshall or other Officer refusing Obedience to such Warrant shall be thereupon removed, and if the said Baron or Judge denies the Warrant he shall likewise Incur the forfeiture of his Place.

49. And You shall give directions that no Prisoner being set at large by an Habeas Corpus be recommitted for the said Offence, but by the Court where he is bound to appear and if any Baron, Judge, Provost Marshall or other Officer contrary hereunto shall recommit such Person so Bail'd or deliver'd you are to remove him from his Place, and if the Provost Marshall or other Officer having the Custody of the Prisoner neglects to return the Habeas Corpus or refuses a Copy of the Commitment within Six hours after demand made by the Prisoner or any other in his behalf shall likewise Incurr the forfeiture of his Place.

50. And for the better Prevention of long Imprisonments you are to appoint two Courts of Oyer & Terminer to be held Yearly, Viz, on the Second Thursday in December and the Second Tuesday in June, the Charge whereof to be paid by the Publick Treasury of Our said Colony not exceeding One Hundred Pounds each Session.

51. You are to take Care that all Prisoners in Case of Treason or Felony have free Liberty to Petition in Open Courts for their Tryals, that they be indicted at the first Court of Oyer and Terminer unless it appears upon Oath that the Witnesses against them cou'd not be produced and that they be try'd the Second Court or discharg'd and the Baron or Judge upon Motion made the last Day of the Sessions in Open Court is to Bail the Prisoners, or upon the refusal of the said Baron or Judge and Provost Marshal or Other Officer to do their respective Duties herein they shall be remov'd from their Places.

(To be Continued.)

VIRGINIA IN 1667-1676.

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies of the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

LETTER OF THOMAS LUDWELL, JUNE 24, 1667
DUTCH FLEET IN HAMPTON ROADS

[Printed in this Magazine iv, 229-236]

THOMAS LUDWELL TO LORD BERKELEY, JUNE 24, 1667

[Printed in this Magazine iv, 236-240; but the following postscript was not printed]

My lord the shallop taken by the Dutch mentioned in our declaration was bound with one Galpin to Cape fere to bring of some people from thence where they are in great distresse, to w^{ch} they are reduced more by factiom then necessity if what Mr. Vassall wrights be true, and was† and this Galpin is the cheife promoter of that desertion of w^{ch} I will give your honnor a fuller acco^t when I am a little more composed my lord. I have likewise by the Gover^r* comand sent you our proceedings in y^e cessation* and a Coppy of the lord Baltemores instrum^t whereby he makes it voyd, wth our declaration ag^t him w^{ch} the Gover^r desires you to comand Coll Moryson to deliver when time serves; if the west country men complanye for the losse of their ships, I beseech you Lord^p to consider one argument more, w^{ch} is, that the Gover^r issued out his order to the collectors in every river not to cleere their ships till the 10th June w^{ch} was five dayes after their losse, w^{ch} order had y^e masters obeyed they

†-Tobacco plantation.

*-Sic.

had been safe as many as belonged to this Governm^t and for those who belonged to Mary^l^d they came at theire pleasure and never came neer the Gover^r for any orders though they saw there was noe fort at poynt comfort in w^{ch} place I believe they have confidence though there be noe gunns.

L^d Barcley of Stratton

Memoranda that the representation of the Govern^r & Councill following here a second time was taken away.

[Indorsed]

These-

for the Right Hono[']ble John Lord Berkeley of Stratton one of the Lords of his Ma[']ties most hono[']ble Privy Councill. 24 June 1667.

Thomas Ludwell to Lord

John Berkley.

Original O & P.

HENRY NORWOOD TO SECRETARY WILLIAMSON

(Copy)

Most Honrd S^r.

July 17, '67.

When I wayted on you some time since to enterteyne you wth some discoures touching the affayeres of Virginia, you were pleased (p^rparatory to such discourse) to desire a sight of his Ma[']tyes Grant now depending in some short extract and also the heads of a former Charter made to the Company that first planted there.

For 3 weeks past I have beene confined to my Chamber by a troublesome distemper w^{ch}to this houre will not give me leave to kiss yo^r hands wthboth the s^d papers, and in this expectation of paying you that respect, I have hindered M^r. Ludwell to sollicite y^u on y^e same acc^t whose coment uppon each particular will much enlighten the obscurities thereof when ere y^u

shall be pleased to admitt him to y^r audience for y^t purpose.
here inclosed are the 2 papers, and I most truly remayne

Y^r most humble and
most obedient serv^t

[signed]

H. Norwood.

[Indorced]

For the right Hon'ble S^r. Joseph Williamson Principall secretary of State at Whitehall
17th July, 1667.

GRIEVANCES OF VIRGINIA
(Copy)

According to yo^r hon^{rs} desire I have Inserted what Could gather by Severall in Virginia what might be their grievances.

Imp^rmis

The extream and grievous taxes they ly under Continually and yet the tobaccoes that are Raised not expended to the desired end.

as First severall hundred thousand, Raised for building of forts and yet no forts that any wayes serviceable built in the Country.

2 Several hundred thousand Raised for maintaining of Agents in England as Major generall Smith; Secretary Ludwell; & Coll Parkes and yet no businesse effected.

3ly. 2 millions of taboccoes Raised for building of forts at the heads of the Rivers upon great mens new plantations and settlements.

2 The great Injuries that is done in Courts by the Insinuation of some that make advantages by the governo^{rs} passion, age, or weaknesse.

3 the great sway that those of the Council bear over the Rest of the Assembly in matter of Lawes and also in orders upon Appeals being Commonly Appointed Chairmen in all Committ^{es}.

4ly the gouvern^r tollerating & lycensing some to trade with the Indians though barbarous enemyes whereby they were furnished with powder shot and gunns, part of which some say his Majesty sent in for the supply of virginia.

5 and lastly, which hath been the main cause of those tumults the not tymely suppressing the Incursions of those form'dable savages whereby many men over Cut of and severall plantations deserted.

[This paper, which is not dated, is evidently out of place and probably belongs to 1675.—ED.]

CHARGES AGAINST CAPTAIN LIGHTFOOT 1667

(Copy)

The Marchant of the handmaid one of the Virginia Shippes lately Arrived Affirme That Capt'n Lightfoot Comander of his Ma'ties Shipp y^e Elizabeth had notice a day before the 4 dutch shippes came into James River that they were upon the Coast, and y^t verry morning they did Arive, he was told they had taken Capt. Conway who fought them Six howeres at the mouth of y^e River yet he made light of it, and went to a Wedding with his wench y^t he carried wth him from England, all the Officers were Likewise ashore, he further sath that Lightfoot had taken aboard his shipp a greate quantity of tobacco at freight, and that his men were ashore geting more aboard when the Elizabeth was burnt, and that y^e said Lightfoot brought to Virginia twenty p'sons w^{ch} Paid for their Passage, and that several had contracted with him for Tunnage home. That had he been aboard wth his men he might have preserved the Merchant shippes, and if he had gon down to Conway as soone as he had advise of the 4 Shippes being on the Coast these two shippes might have tooke the Enemies.

Those men w^{ch} were aboard the Elizabeth ffred but one Gunne against y^e Enimy.

COL. WM. TRAVERS TO MR GILES CALE 1676
(Copy)

The Copy of a letter from Coll: WM. Travers to M^r. Giles
Cale y^e 13th of May 1676.

Brother Cale S^r y^e governer is at y^e falls of James River
dayly expecting y^e ennemy & wishes he could be heare wth us,
& has writ to Coll: Goodrich & Cap^t Hawkins to Rayse w^t
fforse they can to destroy those barbarous Indeyans, but he
understands y^t tis y^e Susquehannos y^t has done us y^t mischief
& hops y^t wee will not suffer hallfe of y^m to Returne but do not
specke at all of y^e portobaccoes w^{ch} makes me thinke he has not
bin Rightley informed, pray God preserve & keepe us I am
S^r.

Yo^r Humble servant
Will Travers

[Indorsed]

S^r. this comes this post from M^r
Cale Postm^r in Bristol to M^r.
Gardiner for your hon^r.
[signed] Jos Hoch.

COL. PAPERS VIRGINIA.

THE CASE OF GILES BLAND,* 1676.
(Copy)

M^r. John Bland Merch^t having settled two of his Brothers
in Virginia under certaine Articles, Agreements, and Covenants,
supplied the Plantation in w^{ch} they were settled to the vallew
of above ten thousand pounds, Expecting proportionalle Re-
turns from them. But the two Brothers dying one of them left
a Widdowe, who writt to M^r. John Bland acquainting him, that
there was a considerable Estate left and desired him to send one
over to take care thereof, and to settle matters betweene them.
And here the sayd John Bland after some tyme did send his
only sone Giles Bland whom he had bredd a merchant to take
possession and settle things on his behalfe. Giles Bland upon

his Arrivall there applies himselfe to y^e Best means he could think of for Accomodating y^e whole affaيرة with his Aunt in which he found many difficulties. And comeing to the house of Thomas Ludwell Esq^r in Company with S^r. Henry Chetsly, [Chichley] and after they had dranke plentifully there happened a discours betweene Giles Bland and Thomas Ludwell, which Giles Bland being in Drinke thought two severe in Relation to his ffather; upon which Provocation, Bland told him he dealt Basely and unworthely to cast such Aspersions upon his father and himselfe and having both dranke of y^e same Cupp and being transported with passion, upon a father Exchange of Language fell to Bloes, and after Exchanged Gloves to meete at y^e Place by them apoynted y^e next Morning. Bland sleeps not all night, and Continuing hot Headed, hasted to y^e Place apoynted where missing Ludwell, he whent and Nailed y^e Glove at y^e doore where y^e Grand Assembly used to sett, writing some words under itt. But M^r Ludwell more wisely sought his Reparation before y^e Governor and Council where Bland was ordered to Aske y^e sayd Ludwell forgiveness, which he accordingly performed to y^e satisfaction of y^e Court, and the Court was farther pleased to fine him 500£ for his abuse done to y^e Assembly in Nayling upp Ludwells Glove at their doore as will appeare by the sayd order, In which there is an additionall Clause, that the payment thereof should be suspended for y^e Space of two yeares, That y^e sayd Bland might have time to make his humble supplications to his most sacred Majestie to Remitt y^e same, by which favourable Clause y^e Mercie of that Court Apeares, And that they intended by itt rather to deter him from the like Rasht Actions for the tyme to come, then to Ruin him, for what he had unadvisedly committed.

[Indorsed in pencil]
 "30 May 1676"

Whitehall, May 30, 1676

Minutes of a Committee of Trade and Plantations. In reference to the Laws of Jamaica and the Act for the good governing of Christian Servants their lordships are not pleased with

the word SERVITUDE being a mark of bondage and slavery and think fit rather to use the word SERVICE since these Servants are only Apprentices for years, but very much approve of this Regulation for governing of Servants and order that enquiry be made whether this or the like law be in force in all other his Maj'. as being very necessary for the prevention of spiriting away Children.

Sara Bland's petition in behalf of her son Giles referred on 22 April the Agents of Virginia to have a copy of said Petition and attend on Tuesday next.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 104. pp. 124-5)

[Abstract]

Whitehall, June 8, 1676

Minutes of a Committee of Trade and Plantations. M^r. Ludwell, Secretary of Virginia, shows letter from that Colony concerning the present disturbances there, occasioned both by the insurrections of the neighbouring Indians and by a mutiny of several Englishmen (Mem. he sent in this letter on the 19th current) He is ordered to attend on Thursday with the other persons concerned in the petition of M^{rs} Sara Bland in behalf of her son now in Vieginia.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 104. p. 133.)

Answer of M^r Ludwell to Bland's Petition.

To the Right Ho'ble the Lords of the Committee for Plantations.

Tho. Ludwell Sec^{re} of Virginia

Most humbly doth present,

That having seen a copie of a Petition presented by M^{rs}. Sara Bland to the Kings most Excellent Ma^{ty} & a reference thereupon to your Lo^{ps} & upon that reference Your Lo^{ps} Order for a hearing on the 6th of this instant June & finding himself more particularly concerned as being bespattered with a part of that dirt which is thrown upon the whole government of Virginia by the said Mrs Bland, he doth most humbly beg your honours leave & patience in receiving this his answer to the said Petition.

To the first part he answereth, that he believeth that M^r. John Bland did adventure great sums of money into that Country but is confident that if his brothers Edward and Theodoros Books could be produced it would appear that not a fifth part of the sum mentioned in the Petition was laid out in Plantations or other estate there and consequently not to be possess by his son Giles.

In the next place where it is alleged that the said Giles applyed himself to the respondent, it is utterly untrue for his application was to the Governor & Council by a Petition, for a Confirmation of a Deed, passed by Edward Bland Junior, to the above said M^r John Bland for all those lands taken up or purchased by his father Edward brother of the said John and consequently vested in him as heir to his father. Upon the reading of which Petition the respondent as a member of the court told the said Giles Bland that there was a Law in the Country intituled, An Act for prevention of fraudulent conveyances which did provide that no conveyance should be valid in Law that was not acknowledged in Court by the Conveyor & therefore he must bring the young man into the Court to acknowledge his deed according to the said law. And this was that w^{ch} gives the color to what is said of the respondents telling the said Giles that his father had sent in forged writings to cheat the widow with whom he had no difference whilst the respondent was in the Country. Nor could it be possible that the respondent (who hath ever had a very good opinion of M^r John Bland) could affirm any such ill thing of him. Since at that time, nor even to this day, he never saw one paper that concerned the said widow or the young Edward. For what is said of Giles Bland coming to the Respond^{ts} house and being heated with Wine & brandy It is confest that the respondent coming home found S^r Henry Chicheley & the said Bland there who unknown to him came there to shelter themselves from the approaching night. But for the drink mentioned though they had of each yet he doth affirm that it was not in any quantity which might heat either party nor had the said Bland the least occasion given him of offence but fell upon the respondent in most rude & unsufferable language for no other cause but reproving him

when he spoke ill of the Council. And this the respondent can with truth affirm & if it should be inquired into, he doubts not but it would appear that (with all who know him he hath ever passed under a better character than that of being a Drunkard or forcing others to be so. But the Petitioner takes the old but ill course of helping a bad cause with ill language.

As to the pretended Challenge as the Respond^t knew better what was becoming the place he exercised than to give or accept a challenge from any man so he doth in the presence of God affirm that there was nothing like it on his part passed between them. But the said Bland going the next morning from the respondents house before he was risen took away one of his Gloves carries it to the Gov^{rs} where he stayed all that day being Sunday and time enough to allay the heat of the wine (if he had any such) and that night carries it to the town & there fixes it up at the Assembly door with the words under it mentioned in the order. And whereas it is affirmed in the Petition that the Burgesses by the Contrivance of the respondent complained of the same, he doth affirm that he came not into the town before the Monday following nor knew anything of his Glove being so unworthily fixed till many of the Burgesses told him of it and exprest their resentment of the affront done them. And he doth likewise affirm in the presence of God that he never applied himself either to the Burgesses or to the Governor and Council in the case till it was so public that the said Bland was ordered to answer & the respondent to complain at the next General Court where S^r Henry Chicheley (who was present at the respondents house when he received the affront) was one of the Judges that condemned him in what the Order says And the said Bland, asking the respond^t forgiveness in Court (though so proudly as the whole Court took notice of it) the respond^t had no further difference with him. But for his affront to the Assembly he was fined five hundred pounds, which the respondent hopes will not appear so extraordinary when the nature of his offence is duly considered by your Honors.

As to the affirmation that the respond^t drew the Order himself he denies it but withal confesseth that as his Vindication from so great an affront was therein to be left upon record, he

did look that it was drawn according to the judgement of the court & so did the Governor since it was an extraord^a case. And this the respondent doth confidently affirm that there is nothing in the order which is penal but what was so adjudged by the Court.

And whereas, it is affirmed that the s^d Bland was denied a trial by a Jury, it is a great scandal to the Justice of that Court who never denied it to any man that demanded it nor would to him & therefore it is a mighty injury to the Court to affirm that they proceeded arbitrarily violently and injuriously. To which charge the Respondent doth most humbly pray that the Court may have time to answer. And if it shall appear that they are wronged that they may have reparation according to the nature of the offence. But the affront done the respondent by M^r Bland is no extraordinary matter since he finds M^r Bland hath not been contented with so small a matter as abusing the Secretary in his own house but hath since affronted the Governor upon the Seat of Justice in open Court to that degree as he was forced to descend and ask Justice from the Council and being punished for it is the ground of all the complaint in the latter part of the prayer of his Mothers Petition.

Thus may it please your honors the Respond^t hath very truly stated the case to which he will be deposed for as much as concerns himself & leaves it with all humility to your Lo^{ps} consideration what security will be left to any Government if the Officers shall be left to such outrages and to determine therein as shall seem most agreeable to Your Justice and Judgement Which is all that can at present be answered to the said petition by

Right Hon[']ble

Your Honours most

humble servant

Tho: Ludwell

teste W. Davis.

Several other Papers presented by M^r Ludwell are read viz^t.

Act of the grand
Assembly against
Bland.

At a grand Assembly holden at
James City the 21st day of September
1674.

The Affront offered to this grand Assembly in the person of M^r. Secretary by Giles Bland during this session is highly re-sented by the House of Burgesses.

And forasmuch as the said Bland is not in Town & the Session near upon closing before he can be sent for This House therefore do request the right Honou[']ble the Governor to issue forth his mandate for the appearance of the said Giles Bland before his Honour and the Council of State at the next General Court in order to a Vindication of the grand Assembly.

Cop. vera Test. James Minge. Cl. Assem.

At a General Court held at James City the 21st day of November 1674.

Present

S^r. WM. Berkeley Knight Governor &c S^r. Hen: Chicheley Knt. L^t. Col. Daniel Parke Col Nath Bacon, Tho. Ballard Esq^r. Col. Jas. Bridger

Order of the Gov^r
& Gn[']l Court for
fining Bland.

Whereas Thomas Ludwell Secretary of State of this Colony of Virginia did at the last Session of the Grand Assembly complain that going from the Assembly to his own house on Saturday 3rd of Oct^r and finding there S^r. Hen; Chicheley knight & M^r. Giles Bland was by the said Bland most barbourously & contrary to the Laws of Hospitality and human Society abused and called pittiful fellow, puppy, & son of a whore, without any other provocation than giving his opinion as one of the Council upon a Petition preferred by the said Bland two or three days before to the Gov^r and Council & reproving him for speaking scandalously of the Council. And Whereas the said Secretary did further complain that the said

Bland taking one of his Gloves without his Knowledge or consent did ignominiously and presumptuously and unworthily nail the same up at the State House door with a most false and scandalous libel which contained these words that the owner of that Glove was a son of a whore mechanic fellow, puppy and a coward. Which barbarous behavior the whole Assembly resenting as a public affront as well because the said Sec^y was a public Minister as for that the said Bland had dared to fix his glove & the aforesaid libel at their gates on a Sunday and during their Session did by an address from the Burgesses to the Governor & Council desire that the said Bland might be compelled to appear at the next General Court there to answer the complaint of the said Sec^y on the behalf of himself & the said Assembly And he being accordingly ordered to appear before this Court on the fifth day being the 20th of this instant November where all the aforementioned barbarous & insolent behavior being by full & clear evidence proved And the Said Bland having nothing material to say in his defence but rather adding to his former crimes by braving the Court itself. It is therefore Ordered that the said Bland do immediately acknowledge the horrid Injuries he hath done the Said Secretary & ask him Public forgiveness in Court for the same which he did but in so slight and scornful a manner as rather shewed a further contempt of the said Secretary and the whole Court than a submission to their order, that he gave present and sufficient security for his good behavior for the future, And that he pay to the public as a Fine for his contempt of its Authority Five Hundred Pounds, Sterling and forthwith give good security for the payment of the same within two years after the date of this Order.

Which is to be paid accordingly unless within that time he can get the said Fine remitted by an Order from His Ma'ty & the Lords of his most Hono'ble Privy Council.

Vera Copia.

WM. Berkeley

REPORT TOUCHING BLAND

Whereupon, their Lo'ps after long debate agree to report unto His Ma^{tie} that a copy of Mrs Blands Petition be transmitted to the Governor & Council in Virginia that they may return their defence in writing or empower somebody to answer for them for which they may be allowed six months time but that no advantage be in the interim taken as to the forfeiture imposed on Mr. Bland.

Mem'dum On the 27th July following the Report was presented unto the Committee but their Lo'ps being informed that Mrs Bland had prepared a Petition unto his Majesty whereby she desired leave to retract those unadvised & offensive expressions contained in her former Petition they think fit to expect His Ma^{ties} Ord^r. thereupon before the said report be presented in Council.

Whitehall June 15, 1676

Minutes of a Committee of Trade and Plantations in reference to Sarah Bland's petition and Ludwell's answer. It was urged by M^{rs}. Bland's Counsel that the Council [of Virginia] could not impose fines for an affront done to another Court but that his trial ought to have been by a jury, but their Lordships conceived that the Council table was invested with many authorities that had in all times been exercised and allowed of: and that it will be hard, in so remote a place as Virginia, to support the Governm^t if there were not an extraordinary power in the Board for emergent occasions. Mr. Ludwell being called in, stated that he had no authority from the Governor or Council in writing to manage this cause whereupon a Report was ordered to be drawn up to his Majesty—see next entry.

(Col. Entry Bk. No., 104. pp. 141-2.)

COUNCIL CHAMBER JUNE 15, 1676

Report of Committee for Foreign Plantations on petition of Sarah Bland in behalf of her son Giles that the matter has been argued before them by Council learned on both sides but in-

asmuch as said petition reflects upon the honor of the Council of Virginia and the legality of their proceedings they should have opportunity to make their just defence, their lordships propose that copy of said petition be sent to Virginia with allowance of six months for their answer.

(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

Whitehall July 27, 1676

Minutes of a Committee of Trade and Plantations—On report on petition of Sarah Bland pursuant to his Maj. reference of 22^d April last, but being informed that M^{rs} Bland had prepared a petition to his Majesty whereby she desires leave to retract those unadvised and offensive expressions contained in her former petition It is thought fit to expect his Maj. order thereon before said Report be presented in Council.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 104. p. 184.)

(To be Continued)

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL AND GENERAL COURT

1622-1629.*

 FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

*All erasures in the original are here printed in italics.

(CONTINUED)

[71.]

[35.]

A note of Depts dew from George
 Thorpe (20) late of Barkley deceased [or Barkley Hun-
 dred]

To M^r Abraham Persy marchant as by one bill of dept ii
 P^rduced by him in Corte dated the 18th of July 1621 [030 of To]
 and payable y^e first of december next followinge appereth

More dew to M^r Abraham Persey marchant as by one ii
 bill of dept bearing date the 28th of July 1621 and [205 of Toba]
 payable the first of December next ensuinge Appereth

²⁰George Thorpe, the head of the Berkeley Hundred Colony, was killed in the Massacre of 1622. The plantation was largely made by men from Gloucestershire, England. For Thorpe and Berkeley Hundred, see Brown's *Genesis*, II, 1031; *William and Mary Quarterly* IX, 209, 210; *Va. Magazine of History and Biography* XII, 170, and the Smith of Nibley Papers in the Bulletin of the New York Public Library. For the house Mr. Thorpe built for Apocancanough (referred to in the account) see Campbell's *History of Virginia*, 162.

Thomas Haris of y^e neck of land demandeth
by specizalitie P'duced in Courte twenty five
pound lawfull money of England

M^r The^r demandeth for 2 dewtie boy^{rs}
xv^{li} strer at 18 penc a pownde

To M^r Marmaduke Reyner 175^{li} of Tobacco by bill 175^{li}
under ye hands of Gyles Carter Cap't Thorpes sarvant

To Capt Smith 30 bushell of Corne

To Mr. Edward Blany 417 ^{li} of Tobacco

To Capt. Francis West seaven barrells of Corne

To Mr. David Sandys for ministers dewes 35^{li} Toba

To Robert fisher for 5 week woorke

about Apochanken his howse 90^{li} of Tobacc

To Sr George Yardley 300^{li} Tobacc

400

To Mr. Buck 241 li.

[pencil 72] [ink 34]

A Courtt held the 27th of December 1624
present Sr Francis Wyatt knighte & Capt Fran[cis]
West Sr George Yardley knight George Sandys
Esq^r Thretsr Doctor Pott, Capt' Smith,
Cap^t Hamer.

1. The First and the fyft Articles demand of Capt
Martin Concerninge Sr George Yardley, is refered
vntill the Cominge vpp of Ensigne Savage

2. Yt is ordered y^t
To the Seconde Sr George shall *is to* take his oathe
to the later pte of this Answer to ye second demand
wch Sr George tooke Accordingly

3. To the thirde demande, the Courte Conceaveth not
that Mr Luke Boyse Recd the Cattle by any order or warr[ant]
from Sr George and therefore yt he is not lyable
to dameages Concerninge the same

*To the fowerth yf Sr George doth take his oath
y't he after y'e ships Compeny had brought together
the ships goods and had ended other ymployment Con
cerninge the same yt then he freely dismist them, and
then ymployede them not in any pticular service and
business of his owne, yt then Sr George shall
not be lyable to the fowerth demande it noe
ways apperinge by proofs y't either Sr George knew
they were of the ships Compeny hired by Capt
Martin o'r y't Cap't Martyn ever required them of Sr
George, nor why Sr George should wrongfully have
taken them away, and made no benefit thereby*

The sixt demand is referred to y^e generall Assembly
beinge An Act of a general Assembly in Sr George
Yardleys tyme

To the seaventh it is ordered y^t Cap^t Martyn shall
bring in his prooff of such thing as were taken
away from Cap^t Sanders howse by Sr George
or any by his Apoyntment, more than himselfe
Confesseth in his Answer

[ink folio 35] [pencil folio 73]

To the eight, *ye Defendant Demande Ensigne Chaplen (21)*
vppon oath doth deny yt there was any such Agreem't
as that he should receeve any such two Cattle
of Capt Sanders for Satisfaction of Cap^t Martins
Dept or that Cap^t Sanders made any such trade
to him nor is there any proffe brought to y^e Contrary
And we Conceave the warrant of Sr George and the
Counsell to be iust and lawfull

²¹In the Census of 1624-5 the "Muster" of Ensign Isaac Chaplaine at Chaplaine's Choice (in the present Prince George County), included Isaac Chaplaine who came in the **Starr** in 1610, his wife Mary who came in the **James** in 1622, John Chaplaine, "his kinsman", aged 15 years, who also came in the **James** and five servants.

To the nynth Demand it appereth not to Concern
 Sir George but y^t Liv^t Peppett (22) is lyable to make satis-
 faction
 to whom of right y^e said peece shall belonge vnto

To ye fowerth Sr George Yardley having taken his oath
 y^t he knew not y^t said Stallenges men were y^e hired
 servante of Capt John martin or y^t ever Cap^t
 martin to his vtmost remembrance did ever request
 them of him, and Capt Martin confessing y^t he doth
 not p^cysly remember whether ever he demanded them
 of Sr George or not y^e Court Conceaveth y^t Sr George
 as not Lyable to geue him Satisfaction for y^e said
 pretended servante, Demanded of him.

The nyne and twentieth Day of December 1624
 Symon Tutchine of the good Shipp Caled
 the Dew retourne Did take the oath of Allegiance
 before y^e Gov^rnou^r and Counsell.

[ink folio 36] [pencil folio 74]

Capt' Hamer his opynion is y^t A warrant be
 granted vnt to Cap^t martin to *receave y^e Cattle*
w^{ch} are in controversie to Comand Luke Boyse
 to Deliuer ye Cattle now in his possession (being in
 Controversie betweene Cap^t Jo: martin and Cap^t Jo
 Bargaue) (Vnto Cap^t John martins possession

This also is the opynion of Doctor Pott
 Capt' Francis weste y^a of the same opinion

²²Gilbert Peppett was living at Flowerdieu Hundred in 1623. He lived later in Warwick County. His wife Alice came to the Colony in 1619. Gilbert Peppett was a member of the popular Convention which met at Jamestown in 1625.

The rest of the Court being y^e maior p^t Do
think it fitt to give A warrant to alter
the possession (the Controversie Depending)
Between Cap^t martin and Cap^t Bargaue

Yt is ordered y^t Cap^t west take an Inventorie
of Capt Crashw's goods praysed by two sufficyent honest men
and the Inventorie so taken to be sent up to James
Cyttie and published also in other places, to
the end y^t who will give most may have them
Provided y^t yf Cap^t west will give asmuch as
any other (he to have them) ye refusall of them

Margery mutch sworne and exa^m sayeth y^t she beinge
at George menefries house said to same that
were then y^t she thought Mrs Hamer had bottles
to sell

It is ordered y^t M^r chew shall pay three hundred
waight of Tobacco to mr Lamoyne, and giue
the rent of his store, and Deliuer him six hogs
heads of Caske

Whereas it Appeereth by Symon Tutchin his oune
Confessione, And by one wrightinge, that he was
banished owt of Ireland. The said Symo Tuchin
aleageth y^t the said banishment was repealed by Sr
Oliver Sct Johns then Lo: Deputie of Ireland, w^{ch}
repeale he not p^ducing in Courte, because he

[ink 47] [pencil 83.]

John Southerne sworne and Exa^m saith y^t
there was an absolute Bargaine between Jo:
lyghtfoote and W^m Byancks According to a pap^r
of indentures of lease bearing date the eightene
dye of December 1624 w^{ch} Indentures were
by the said Ex'a produced in Courte and that
there was noe daye appoynted betwene the same p^te
for the sealinge of the said Indenture, but wth as
much convenient speed as might be this Exa^m
would wright them

Capt' Wm Tucker sworne and exa^m sayeth y^t when Sr George Yardley Came in to be Gou^rnor y^t he told the Ancyent Planters at Kickotan y^t the land they dwelt vpon was Chosen to be the Compenys lande, and that the Compeny wold sent to Plant it but how soone he knew not but bid them look fort, *Pro* And that they should have valuable Considerations for their Charges in buildinge

Randall Smallwood sworne and Examd sayeth that M^r W^m Julian (23) said he had deliuered his peticione to the Gou^rnor in the morninge that he hadd wayted all daye, but yf he could nott be righted heere he wold be righted in England and that he wold waite here no longer

Yt is ordered y^t Sargeant Williams shall have threescore
in full recompenc
and tenn pounce of tabacco *toward* his Charge
of building vpo' the Companys land at Kackatan
beinge his owne demande, and the Compeny
desire it should be soe

[pencil 84] [ink 48]

And whereas Wm Julyan demandeth five hundred waight of Tobacco damages for his house and grounde Clered y^t is ordered that vpon Monday the 24th of this instant moneth he produce in Court his prooffs for the same in regard the Court Concleaves it an vnreasonable demand

²³William Julian patented 600 acres on the Eastern Branch of Elizabeth River July 4, 1636. He was a Justice of Lower Norfolk 1637. In 1646, the Governor and Council released him from all his offices on account of his great age. His wife was named Sarah.

Nathaniell Causey gent sworne and Exam^t sayeth that M^{rs} Palmer Cominge to his house said to this, Exa^t and his wiefe y^t there was a farefull thinge falen to Mrs Jurden (24) & beinge demanded by this Exat what it was, shee saide yt Mrs Jurden being vppon her bed, she sawe two hands, theone hande vppon her head theother hand vppon her Childs head and hearde A voice w^{ch} Cried. Judgment, Judgment. To w^{ch} M^r Causey said it may be that it was A dreame, now sayeth M^{rs} Palmer she was as broad awake as I am now.

Further this Ex^a sayeth y^t he hath seene M^r Ferrer *kisse M^{rs} Jordan* *he* never sawe any other vnfittinge or Suspicyous familiaritie between them M^r Ferrer and M^{rs} Jurden, but sayeth y^t hee hath [seen] M^r Ferrer kisse her.

Wheras M^r Grevill Pooly minister hath geven forth speech that M^r Ferrer and Mrs Jurden lived Skandelously together, beinge in Court and willed to P^duce witness he P^duceth none, but M^r Causey, but sayeth yt he Conceveth it Skandelous for M^r Ferrer to break the order in Courte, wch he hath done by beinge in ordynary dyett in M^{rs} Jurdens house and to frequent her Compeny alone without some body else to be in place accordinge to the order of Courte

Yt is ordered that W^m Julyan shall have one hundred pownd waight of Tobacco *towarde* in full recompense Towarde his buildinge vppon y^e Companys lande at Kackatan beinge his owne demande and the Compenys desire it should be soe.

²⁴Mrs. Jordan was the heroine of a noted case of pre-contract or breach of promise. Captain Samuel Jordan, of *Jordan's Journey*, died late in March 1623, leaving a young widow, Cicely, and two children. Three or four days afterwards Rev. Greville Pooley, the minister of the parish, consulted Captain Isaac Madison, a prominent man who was a neighbor, in regard to a match with Mrs. Jordan. At first Madison was unwilling to move in the matter; but finally consented. Mrs. Jordan told the

Captain that she would as soon marry Mr. Pooley as any one else; but would not marry so soon. As Mr. Brown (*First Republic*, 563) says, "This was all that a man in his mind ought to have asked;" but Pooley was impatient and went to see her himself. He reported to Captain Madison that Mrs. Jordan had contracted herself to him and desired Madison to go with him and be a witness to it. Madison did go and when Mr. Pooley desired a dram, Mrs. Jordan desired her servant to fetch it; but Pooley said he would have it of her fetching or not at all. Then she went into a room, Madison and Pooley followed her; and when Mr. Pooley was come to her he told her he should contract himself unto her—and spoke these words—"I Grivell Pooley take thee Sysley, to my wedded wife, to have & to hold till death us do part, and thereto I plight thee my troth." Then (holding her by the hand) he spoke these words, "I, Sysley take thee Grivell to my wedded husband, to have and to hold 'till death do us part." But Madison says he did not hear her say these words nor Pooley ask her if she would consent to them. Then Mr. Pooley and Mrs. Jordan drank to each other and he kissed her and said "I am thine and thou art mine 'till death us separate." Mrs. Jordan desired that it might not be known that she had bestowed her love so soon after her husband's death; but, though Pooley promised, he was too elated to keep the secret. Mrs. Jordan resented this, saying "He would have fared better if he had talked less," and immediately engaged herself to marry William Ferrar, another suitor. Mr. Pooley then brought the matter before the Governor and council and on June 14, sued her for breach of promise. The case was continued to Nov. 27, when, an account of the difficulty of deciding the question of contract the matter was referred to the Company in England with a request that the opinion of civil lawyers be obtained. The Governor and Council also issued a proclamation against women engaging themselves to "two several men at one time." The text of this proclamation is given in Brown's *First Republic* pp. 564, 565. The context would imply that it was issued in November; but an entry printed in this Magazine, XIX, 231, shows that it was on June 22d.

Before any opinoin could be obtained from England Mr. Pooley lost his case, not being able to prove his charges against William Ferrar, and soon made a formal renunciation of any claim he might have to Cicely Jordan. It is presumed that she married William Ferrar, or Farrar (who was long a member of the Council) as he had a granddaughter named Cicely.

[pencil 85] [ink 49]

The Gou^rnor in Councell Doe Respitt the Determinative of the business between M^r Pooly and M^{rs} Jurden till y^e first arrivall of shippe out of England, Wherein we expect A resolution, and that in the meanetime thing to remane in the state that they are, and y^t M^r Ferrer behavinge himselfe wthowet Skandall in the mean tyme, and y^e Courte do Conceave y^t his beinge in ordinary Dyett there, nor any familiaritie w^{ch} hath been alledged, noe iuste Cause of skandall, and y^t in y^e lesse materiall poynte y^e on fuste made might may be dispenct wthall.

[A paragraph is written here what gives more evidence in regard to the case of the master of a vessel referred to on (p. 61) as not fit for publication.]

[reverse is ink folio 59]

 [pencil 86] [ink 59]

Sargent Holland sworne and Examin' sayeth that there planted at sherley hundred for Barkley hundred Company these men as followeth

Sergeant Gabriell Holland	Charles Partrige	Bullman
Richarde Firmely	Mr. Hamden	Nicholas
William Clement	Theophilus Beastone	Pierse
Richarde Sheriffe	Thomas Peck	croser
Thomas Moulton	William Gillman	
Edward Purquite	Pristman	
John Tayler		

For whom Dewties were to be paide by Capt' Thorpe to M^r Sandys ninisterw^{ch} whether they were paid or nott this Examt' knoweth nott.

A Copie of M^r Grevell Pooly this release
Concerninge M^{rs} Sysely Jurden

I Gravell Pooly Preacher of the woorde doe for my parte
Freely and absolutely acquitt and discharge Mrs Cycelie
Jurden from all former Contracts P'mises or Conditiones
made by her to me in the vow of maryage and Doe
binde my selfe in five hundred pownde ster never
to have any Claim Right or title to her that way In
proof thereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seal
the thurde dye of January

Subscribed sealed and del'

in the presence of

Nathaniell Causery

Richard Biggs

R. B.

his marke.

Grevell Pooly Cler'

sealed

[29]

The Coroners Enquest Impaneled vpon
the death of George Pope An Infant Child
December y^e xxxjth 1624.

William Horwood, gent
Richarde Stephene, merc't
John Chew, merchant
Rober Chambly gent
Peter Stafferton gent
Nathaniell Jeffereys
James Hickmonte
Peregrine wetkins

Richard Tree
Thomas Passmoure
Daniel Lucye
Christopher Stokes
Wallgrave Marke
Nicholas Fynloe
William Mutch
Robert Poole

John Southerne sworne and Examined sayeth y^t one Thursday the xxxth day of this instant moneth of December Cominge to John Osbourne his howse, goodwife osbourne was Calinge her pultrye, at wth tyme A younge boy named william Stokes ye sone of Christopher Stokes cam to Jo: Osbournes Doore havinge A little barrell in his hande, To whom goodwife saide (Will, wher is George, the said boy answered his is fallen into the well, whervpon goodwife Osbourne did run to the well and brought George Pope in her Armes de[ad]

Margrett Osbourne sworne and examined sayeth of December aboute the howers of three or foure of y^e Clock in y^e after nune asked this Ez'ant whether ther wer any water in the howse, saying he was very drye, to whom she saide noe, wher vpon he said he wold some, then this Ezamt willed him to take A dish wth him, to w^{ch} he answered noe he would full the rundlet, beinge A small Rundlett of A gallon o^r ther about, and soe hee tooke y^e rundlett and went to the well, after w^{ch} wthin lesse then A quarter of an hower, Will stokes came towards the howse wth the same rundlett, to whom this Exant asked where is George, y^e said will replide he is in the well, wherevpon she run to the well and found George pope, his body all vnder water except his left arme by w^{ch} she drew him out and Caried him into the howse Dead, And further sayeth y^t y^e father of the said George, named also George pope, brought him over wth him in the london marchant, beinge aboute [two?] yeeres and a half past y^e child being then as his parent said aboute two yeeres olde, and his father and mother both livinge in y^e Corporation of James Cyttie wth other children

And further sayeth y^t she hath often sent the said George Pope to the well to bringe water in the said rundlett, but never before without a Dishe to fill y^e rundlett wth

William Stokes about five yeers old

Christopher Stokes sworne and Examined sayeth that when his sonne will Stokes his sonne beinge about five yeers old cam home, he asked him how George pope Cam into the well, the said w^m stokes his sone said he kneled Downe on his knees to dip vp water *and soe fell*, and the water beinge muddy y^e said George went to power it owt and to take vpp Cleerer and soe fell in, and then will stokes went & tooke vpp the Rundlett one the other side the well , and bringest it to goodwife osbourne

The charge *as* Geven to y^e Jury

You shall trewly vppon your oathes delue^r unto this Courte w^t you shall finde vppon the Dilligent vew of the body of the said George pope Deceased as also vppon the Examination of witnesses and all other circumstances w^{ch} may geve light to the truth wether y^e said George pope Cam to his end by y^e felonious Acte of Any psone or psons or by the Visitation of God or misadventure)

[pencil folio 69.] [ink folio 31.]

A Court held the thirde of January 1624 present
Sr Francis Wyatt Knight &c Sr George Yardley
Knight Doctor Pott Capt^t Smith Cap^t Hamer

Thomas Farley sworne and examined sayeth that he was in place when Livt Georg Harisone and Rowland loftis did Recken, at w^{ch} tyme this exa^m sayeth that Rowland loftis was indepted to Livt^t Harisone, but how much he knoweth not, but as he thinketh, loftis was indepted to Livt^t Harisone twenty pownd waight of Tobacco or therabout, And further sayeth that

me cyone was made then A dept dewe to Christopher
 best, but w^{ch} of them was to pay it he canot say, & sayeth
 that ther was An Acquittance written betwixt them by Nich-
 olas
 Greenhill and entered into A booke

John Searbrooke sworne and Examined sayeth

M^r. Threasurer brought over into this Country at his Cost
 and Charge
 in the good shipp called the George, Thomas Daunsey ye
 father
 and John Daunsey his sonne, John Mott the father and John
 Mott
 the sonne, and John Hoskins And the landes dew for them
 M^r Thresurer Doth make over to Mr. John Baynam

Richard Kingsmell gent and Thomas Allnut sworne and Exam-
 ined
 sayeth y^t the last *will* P'duced in Courte by Jo: Radishe
 was the trew will and testament of Peter Mar [t^h]en and that
 M^r Kingsmell did wrighte the will himselfe.

Nicholas Grenhill sworne and examined sayeth that he writt
 the said Acquittance betwixt Livt Harrisone & Rowlande
 lofti[s]
 and that it was for all Reckninge betwixt them

Yt is ordered y^t Beniamine symes shall pay all the dept & be
 geven by will by y^e deceased Nathaniell Hawkswoorth and
 to pay to Mr. Francis bolton one of y^e legasses [legacies] two
 hundr
 pownd waight Tobacco.

[70.] [32.]

Mr. Abram Persy Cape m'chant afirmith y^t he paid to Sr Georg
 Yardley and Mr. John Powntis for the freedomes of Nicholes

Bayly and Jonas Ryally five hundred pownd waight of tobacco

and twleve barrells of sheald Corne, and y^t by his booke there is dew to him seventy pownd waight of Tobacco and by bill bearinge date the 6th of february 1621 one hundred pownd waight of Tobacco

It is ordered y^t Nicholes Baylie and Jonas Riley shall pay to Mr. Abram Persy either 396 pownd of tobacco and twelve barrells of sheald Corne, or thewyse to sawe him tenn thowsand foote of boorde *at*

Yt is ordered y^t W^m Newman and John Army for their Contempt in disobeying Cap^t Bass his Commissioⁿ granted him by the Gou^r nor shall pay each of them 10 pownd ster in the best marchantable Tobacco and y^t Army for his absenc in not Cominge to Churge shall pay his fyne accordinge to the act of y^e
 generall Assembly

Yt is agreeede in Courte betweene Mr. John Vtie and Bryan Caught That y^e said Bryan shall build M^r Vtie one shallop of eighteene foote and a halfe by the keele in lenth and six foote and a halfe for the breadth wth mast oars yarde and Rudder, and Bryan to finde eleven hundred of snayles and six score Ruff and Clench, And M^r Vtie to pay Bryan for the building of ye shallop six score pownd waight of marchantable Tobacco and to alow him the helpe of a boye whilst he is about the building of that shallop and to find him dyett And Also M^r Vty is to pay Bryan sixscore pownd waight of Tobacco for A boatt formerly builde mentioned [sic] in the Peticione

Ensigne John Vtie sworne and Ex'a sayeth That *he harde* Mr. John Lamoyne vsed these speeches to him [altered from this.] *exal'* That

Mr. Edward Tutchin and Symon Tutchinge his Brother had some two or three thousand waight of Tobacco to recev heere between them, And that Symon Tutchin had gotten his brother's booke, but y^t I will looke to that

[ink 27] [pencil 65]

Symon Tutchine sworne and Exnd sayeth y^t w^m G[yles?] promised to giue this Examt full Satisfaction before his Depture owt of Virginia for the sume of ten pou[nd] sixteen shilings redy money, for wch the said W^m G[yles?] gave vnto Edmund Tutchin A bill of exchang to y^e Virginia Company in England, w^{ch} Company could not pay the said bill, but y^e bill was P^rtested. This exant further sayeth y^t Mr. Peter Eps P^rmised him Payment for seaven pound of Tobacco Dew to Edmd Tutchin and Michell Willocke P^rmised payment of six pound of T[obacco]

dew to Edmund Tutchin

This Exant' hat Recd Depte Dew to Edmd Tutchin of the p^rvost marshall twentie six pound of Tobacco of w^m Cooke three pound And of Robert Cesner fifteen pound, All w^{ch} Amounted to forty fower pounce of Tobacco.

These Depte Receaved and to be receaved, are to be Deliu'ed and left to be receaved by Cap^t Hamer In parte Satisfactio of Certen Covenant to be p^rformed by Edward Tutchine to Walter Davis Deceased for the vse of John Davis

Yt is ordered y^t s^r George Yardley shall pay M^{rs} Alice Davisone (26) tenn pound of Tobacco for y^e Dept of Cap^t Thorpe

Bryan Caught sworne and axamd sayeth that he had m^r John Gill and James Calver told this Exaⁿ that they gave Toby A bill to receave one hundred pound waight of Tobacco of Cap^t Hamer

²⁶Alice Davison, widow, was living at Jamestown 1624-5. As Edward Sharpless, Secretary of the Colony, lived in her house, it is probable that she was the widow of William Davison, late Secretary.

George Fayer sworne and exand by Cap^t Smith sayeth that W^m Heninge, vpon his Death bedd did giue and bequeath one hundred waight of Tobacco and three barrells of sheald Corne to Stephen Webb w^{ch} Tobacco and Corne was Dew from Thomas Farley by A bond remayning in the Governo^rs hands

Addam Dixsone sworne and Examined by Cap^t Smith sayeth and affirmeth as much

[28] [66]

Edwarde Pithchande sworne and Ex'an sayeth that John Cooke Cam aboard the littell hopdeell at w^{ch} tyme Peter Langman was there, and whereas Peter Langma' was adopted by John Cooke ye said Cooke told Peter Langman y^t he would not Suffer him to go vpp before he had paid him or putt him in securitie. whervpon Henry Watkins becam bound wth Peter langma' for the Dept beinge one hundred fortie and fower pound waight of Tobacco wth condicon y^t yf Peter Langman Did not pay the Dept within Certen days (w^{ch} this Exa doth not well remember) that then Peter langman shold searve Henry Watkins the next yeare

A Court held the tenth of January 1624
present Sr Francis Wyatt Knight &c Capt Francis
West

Sr George Yardley mr Threasurer Doctor Pott
Cap^t Hamer

Yt is ordered that Susan Bush wyddow shall have y^e Gardianship and Administration — of Sarah Spence orphant her lands & goods

puttinge in Capt Raph Hamer and Cap^t W^m Tucker to stand bond for the trew Administration thereof And to be trewly Accomptable for the orphantc estate wth the yssues and Pfittc that shall arise thereof from tyme to tyme

Cap^t west doth heere in Court vndertake to pay the Depte of Capt Crashaw, he Disposing of his goods to the best advantage, and that vpon *mondye beinge* the seventh of february he shall bringe into ye Court the accompting and y^t in the meane tyme notice be geuen that y^e Creditors of Cap^t Crashaw bringe in ther Dept between this and that Tyme, and such as are questionable be-brought into the Courte

Sargeant William Barry brought over into this Countrey at his owne Ph Coste and Charges one man Sarvant named James Coyne in the good shipp Caled the mary P'vidence, w^{ch} said servant is since Dead.

[END OF FIRST BOOK OF
ORIGINAL RECORD]

VIRGINIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C. London, (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed.).

DAME ELIZABETH FILMER widow, late the wife of Sir Edward Filmer of East Sutton, county Kent. Knight. Will 23 March 1635; proved 16 August 1638. Body to Church of East Sutton aforesaid beside the body of my late husband. To poor of Maidstone in Kent if I am dwelling there at my death 40s. To poor of East Sutton £5. To dame Anne Filmer wife to my son Sir Robert Filmer my jewel with diamonds and pearls. To Elizabeth Filmer their daughter and Sara Filmer my daughter my four ropes of pearls containing 600 in number equally between them. To Edward Filmer eldest son of my said son Sir Robert a Portugues piece of gold and a piece of gold of King Henry VII coinage both which were his great grandfathers. To the two younger sons of my son Robert viz; Robert and Samuel 40s. apiece. To Anne youngest daughter of said Sir Robert 40s. To my daughter Mary Knatchbull widow my boder of gold and pearl and £10. To her daughter Marie the wife of John Vnderwood, gent, my agate and pearl jewel. To her two sons Edward and John Knatchbull 40s. each. To my daughter Katherine Barham £10. To her eldest daughter Elizabeth Barham £300 at 21 years or marriage. If she die before then said £300 to Elizabeth and Anne Filmer daughter of my son Reginald Filmer. To Susan and Ann Barham two younger daughters of my said daughter Katherine 40s. apiece. To my daughter Elizabeth Falconer £10. Moreover to my aforesaid daughter Sarah Filmer £10. To my son in law Robert Barham my

biggest ring. To his son Thomas £10 at 24, and to each of his other sons Edward, Robert, Charles, Richard and John 40s. To his daughters Susan and Ann Barham 40s. each. To my daughter in law Jane wife to my son Reginald £10. To her daughters Elizabeth and Ann Filmer each 40s. To my said son Sir Robert Filmer my silver warming pans. To my son John £10. To my son Henry £10. To my son Reignold Filmer my lease of three tenements in Knightrider Street, London. To my son in law William Falconer Draper 40s. To my brother John Argoll esq a gold ring. To my sister Dame Jane Fleetwood a piece of Queen Elizabeths' coyne. To my sister Dame Sarah Jenkinson a like piece of gold of Queen Elizabeth's coyne. To Elizabeth Pierson widow 40s. To each of my manservants 10s. To Elizabeth Fryde my apprentice 40s. To my every other maid servants 10s. Residue of my goods to my son Edward Filmer sole executor. Published August 2, 1638. Wa: Retorick, Scrivener. Dame Elizabeth Filmer willeth that her three houses in Knightrider Street (now that her son Reginald Filmer is deceased) shall be disposed as follows; £30 of the first years rent to Jane late the wife of said Reginald and after decease of testatrix to the use of her executor he paying yearly to Elizabeth Faulkner daughter of Dame Elizabeth Filmer and wife of William Faulkner £10. Whereas said Dame Elizabeth had bequeathed to Elizabeth daughter of Robert Barham gentleman a competent porcion her will is that £50 of the said legacy in case said Elizabeth Barham depart this life before attaining 18 years shall be equally divided between the two daughters of said Reginald And lastly said Dame Elizabeth Filmer willeth to Susan Barham £50 apeece (sic). Memorandum the legacy of £50 apiece to Susan and Anne Barham were enterlyned before the signing hereof. Witnesses; R. Batchurst, Frances Batchurst, Edwd Batchuret, Wm. Wiseman, Thomas Walter. Lee, 95.

[The will of Samuel Filmer, the grandson, named in the will, was printed in this Magazine XV, 181. He was the first husband of Mary Horsmanden, who afterwards married William Byrd of "Westover," Virginia. The son, Henry Filmer, named in the will, came to Virginia about 1637. See this Magazine XV, 181, 182.]

REVOLUTIONARY ARMY ORDERS.

For the Main Army under Washington 1778-1779.

(From the Originals in the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society.)

CONTINUED.

	S.	C.	P.
For picquet.....			1
For in G ^d			1
For Q'r Gd.....		1	

D. O. Kakiate, Monday Oct'r 18th, 79.

F. O.	Major Mitchel.			
For Police	Capt'n Long.			
For the Day	Adj't Robertson.			
	S.	C.	P.	
For Picquet.....		1	1	} 3
For In Guard.....			1	
For Q'r Guard.....			1	

D. O. Kakiate, Oct'r 19th, 79.

F. O.	Major Stevenson.
For Police	Capt'n. Lamb.
For the Day	Adj't. Bowen.

The Supplies from the State of Virg'a are to be Served out by the Assistant who has the Care of them in the follow'g proportion P month agreeable the Order of the Virginia Board of war and the prices Set Oposite to Each article to be paid by the Drawers.

Rum	Chocolate	L Sugar	B. D'o	Tea
Col ^s 5½ G ^{ns} a 10	2 lb at 3	3 lb at 2,8	6 lb at 1,	½ a 26
L ^t Col ^s 4½ "	2 —	3 —	6 —	½
Majors 3¾ >	2 —	3 —	6 —	½
Cap ^{ts} 2¾ —	1 —	0 —	6 —	¼
Su ^b 1 1-3—	1 —	0 —	6 —	¼
Chap 1 1-3	1	—	6	¼
Surg ⁿ 3¾	2	3	6	½
Mate 1¼	1	0	6	¼

Non Commission officers & privates 1 Gill Rum P Day, No officer or Soldier to be Drawn for but those present on the Ground And Every Officer is Drawn by their Rank he now hold in the line and not by that he may be Intitled to, untill he Receives a Commission or appointment. Nor is he to Draw any thing in addition to his Staff appointm^t.

All Waggon masters Q M^s & Commiss^y as well as every other Staff Officer Except those mentioned above are to be Totally Excluded, unless the belong to the Line—No woman or any other follower of the Camp to be Drawn for on any pretence whatever.

The Store keeper is to make an Entry of the quantity of Stores he Deliver to Each Officer and to Receive the money upon the Deliverry the Captain or officer Commanding Each Com^y to Receive the money from his men and make the Return for Drawing the Gill of Rum to be Countersign by the Col'o or Commandant of the Regm^t upon which the Store keeper is to Issue the quantity & Receive the Money of the Captain or Command^t—

The Serj^t Q. M. Serj^t Drum & Fife Major to be Drawn for in the Col'o or first Com^y in the Reg^t

The officers are to Draw a month allowance, if the have not Vessels to hold that quantity of spirits They are to provide them as soon as possible. The Col'o or Command'g officer of Regm^{ts} will furnish the Storekeeper with a List of the names & Ranks of Each officer present by which he is to be Governed And when officers who may now be absent, Return, he will Certifie their names and Rank also.

As the Acts of Assembly of Virg'a as well as the Instructions from the Board of war are Indefective with Respect to the Artillery Baylors Dragoons and the Regm^t Commanded by Col'o Gist, The Store keeper is to Deliver to the officers of those Reg^{ts} who are Citizens of that State 1 months allowance of the articles, now on hand And the Non Commissioned & privates to Draw in the Same proportion as those in the Line. In the mean time application will be made to the board of war, for their further Instructions.

There having been a fair ballot made for the president and Drawing those Stores, The following order is to be Observed.(1)

Baylors Dragoons 7th Reg^t Col'o Gists Regm^t

2 ^d Stat	{	1 st State
5 th & 11 th Regm ^t		1 st & 10 th Regm ^t
Artillery		3 ^d & 4 th D'o
6 th Reg ^t		and 2 ^d Regm ^t
8 th Reg ^t		

Col^e Phebecca will Draw for those in Vrig'a Line that are in the Corps of light Infantry the D A Gen'l will Send a Copy of this Order to Col'o Harrison the Command'g Officer of his Regm^t of Artillery also to Col'o Phebecca of the Light Infantry.

Head Q^{rs} West point, Oct^r 12th 79

Such officers of the Line whose Duty it is to act on foot in time of an Engagm^t and who are not as Yet Supplied with Espontoons are to use their utmost Exertions to get them. And

¹This list doubtless gives the Virginia organizations immediately under Washington's command at this time. Col "Phebecia" is intended for Febiger.

it is Expected from Command'g officers of Corps that will use Every means in their power To furnish them with Bayonets— In a word they will take Care that their Corps are in the most perfect order for Actual Service.

D. O. Cacayett, Wednesday Oct^r 20th 79.

F. O. Major Lee.

B. O. Oct^r 20th 79.

Brigades Returns to be made Immediately of the Num^r of Espontoons want'g

For Police

Cap^t Candell

For the Day

Adj^t Sinton

Detail the Same as Yesterday last

D. A. O. Cacayett, Oct^r 20th 79

A fatigue party of 1 Capⁿ & 1 Sub 1 Serj^t and 30 are to be immediately Employed in making Fasheens Gabeans & Pickets The Officer who Commands the party will apply to Captⁿ Young for what Bill hooks he has in the Store, And to the Q-M of Each Brigade for what Axes that can be Spared—Captⁿ Young will point out the place for Getting the wood &c. The following Directions must be observed Viz A Gebean 4 feet High $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet Wide A fasheen as Long as Possible 10 Inches thick well Bound and Cut Square at both Ends—a Picket of Split wood of 4 feet long 3 Inches Square, this party to be Changed Every Day, And the Cap^t To Report in Writ'g Every Evening to the Deputy Q. M. Gen'l of the number of Each kind he has made. When Tools arrive that are sent for This party will be Considerably increased, the Gen'l will be very much obliged to any officer in the Division who will undertake to Superintend and Direct this business—Any Gentleman willing to do so will please to apply to Gen'l Woodford.

All Officers and Non Commission'd officers on Detachm^t fatigue &c are immediately on their Return to Camp to make a Report to the Adj^t General Specifying the Circumstances of the Several Employm^{ts}

1 Private for fatigue

D. A. O. Oct^r 20th 79. 9 oclock

In Case of an alarm The Troops will parade in front of their Encampments and wait for Orders—

The Deputy Q. M. Gen'l will Give orders to the Waggon masters, And Every person in his Departm^t To hold themselves in the Greatest Readiness To move at the Shortest warning and the Commanding officer of Every Corps will Give the Necessary Orders to those under his Command to be Alert in Case of an Alarm.

D. O. Cacayett	Oct ^r 21 st 79
Field Officer	Major Merewether
For Police	Captain Welsh
For to morrow	Adj ^t Merewether

	S	C	P
Picquet.....			1
In G ^d			1
Q ^r G ^d			1
For Com ^d			1

R. O. Commanding officers of Companys are Immediately to make Returns for Drawing the Gill of Rum agreeable to Division Orders. The Serj^t major Drum & fife major to be Drawn for in Cap^t for in Cap^t Hoffers Com^y.

D. O. Cacayett. Oct ^r 22 ^d 79			
F. O.	Col'o Gist		
For police	Cap ^t Hoff		
For the day	Adj ^t Cary		
	S.	C	P
For picquet.....			1
For in G ^d			1
För Q ^r G ^d		1	1
For Com ^d			1

D. O. Cacayett. Oct^r 23^d 79

F. O.	Col'o Nevill
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Cap^t Hill (2) of the 4th Virg'a Reg^t has been so Oblidging as to undertake to Superintend The fatigue party that are Employed in making fasheens &c.

The Officers who Comm^d their partys will take their Directions from Cap^t Hill and at Treat beating when the Come in will make a Report to Cap^t Hill of the quantity made During the Day. Cap^t Hill Excused from all Duty while Engaged in this business.

As the present Mode of Issuing the State Store is found Inconvenient as well to the Troops as to the Storekeeper, The following mode is to be a Dopted, The Q.-M. of Each Regm^t are to Receive the Returns of the Different Companies and Digest them Regm'l^r and Draw for the whole Reg^t at one time the Officers Excepted who are Drawn as heretofore at the End of the month-

The Cap^t will pay to the Q-M. the Sum Due from their Companies to the State for the Store Rec^d Dureing the month, who will settle and pay the same to the Storekeeper, an Officer from the Division is to be Employed daily to stay at the Store During the time of Isuing, To prevent the Soldiers from Committing Disorder—

The Surgeons of Each Regm^t are to Report to the Col'o Such Sick as Stand in need of Necessarys from the Stores and the Store keeper will Issue to such sick on the order of the Col'o Lint a proportion of Tea, Sugar & Chocolate &c. as the Col'o Shall think Necessary, at the same time Retaining the Liquor of Such as are Drawn for—

²Though the regiment and rank do not correspond with Heitman's account this could, apparently, have been no other Va. officer than Thomas Hill, who was 1st lieutenant 7th Va., Feb. 7, 1776; captain Nov. 13, 1776, transferred to 5th Va. Sept. 14, 1778; Major July 4, 1779, resigned Feb. 12, 1781.

For police	Cap ^t Lapsley (3)
For the Day	Adj ^t Robertson (4)
For picqit 1	1 Serj ^t

For in G ^d 1	For picket 1
Q ^r G ^d	For in G ^d
For fat 2	Q ^r G ^r
	Com ^d 7
	Serj ^t Green

R. O. A Court martial whereof Cap^t Hamilton is president to set this day at 10 Clock at the presidents Tent for the Trial of Serj^t Carter Confin'd by Lieu^t Merewether for Neglect of Duty and for Insolence on the parade.

The Commanding Officer is Exceedly Sorry to think that he has any Individual under his Com^d who could be Guilty of a Crime of so Black a Die The Heinousness of which must be So Stricking as to Require no Comm^t

G Gibson Col'o.

D. O. Cacayett—Oct 24th 79

F O.

Col'o Brent

Col'o Gibson is apointed field officer of this Day Vice Col'o Nevell.

For Detachment Col'o Nevell Lieu^{ts} Col'o Dabney & Allison, Major Lee and Merewether.

As soon as the weather Clears up all the Waggon and Teems in the Division are to Go Down on a Forageing party and are to be held in Readiness Accordingly One Col'o Two Lieu^t Col^s & Two Majors With a proportion of other Officers and 500 Men are to Compose the party

John Lapsley ensign 7th Va. March 20, 1776; 2nd lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1776; wounded at Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777; 1st lieutenant April 3d 1778; transferred to 5th Va. Sept. 14, 1778; resigned May 7, 1779; Heitman [and here he was yet in service in October, 1779]

⁴James Robertson was adjutant 13th Va. October 15, 1777 to —.

The Commanding officer will take his Orders from Gen'l Muhlenberg—

For Police	Cap ^t Boswell			
For the Day	Adj ^t Bown			
		S	C	P
For Picquet.....				1
For in G ^d				1
For Q ^r G ^d				1
For Command.....				7
				—
				10

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COUNCIL PAPERS 1698-1700.

(From the original volume in the Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

PROCLAMATION BY NICHOLSON IN REGARD TO TRADE.

Virginia ss.

To all people to whom these presents Shall come I ffancis Nicholson Esq'r His Majesties Leiutenant and Govenour Gen'll of this His Colony and Dominion of Virginia send Greeting

Know you that I the Said ffancis Nicholson for the better and more due Observacon of One Act of Parliament made in the five and twentieth Yeare of the Reign of King Charles the Second Intituled an Act for Encouragement of the Eastland and Greeland Trades and for better Secureing the Plantacon trade have Deputed and Impowered and doe hereby Depute and Impower

to be Collector of all the Rates Duties and Impositions arising and groweing due to His Majesty in

in this His Maj'ts Colony and Dominion by Vertue of the Said Act whereby he hath power to enter into any Ship Bottom Boat or other Vessel as also into any Shop House Warehouse Hostlery or other place whatsoever to make dilligent Search into any Trunk Chest Pack Case Truss or any other Parcell or Package whatsoever for any good's Wares or Merchandises prohibited to be imported or exported or whereof the Customes or other Duties have not been duly paid and the Same to Seize to His Maj'ts use And also to put in Execucon all other lawfull Powers

and authorities for the better managing and Collecting the Said Duties in all things proceeding as the law directs hereby willing and requireing all and every His Maj'ts Officers and Ministers and all others whom it may concern to be aiding and assisting to him in all things as becometh And I doe further grant to the Said _____ that he Shall enjoy the Said Office During Pleasure or untill the Hon'ble Comiconers of His Maj'ts Customes Shall give further or other Direcons therein Giveing under my hand and Seal this
 Day of _____ in the Eleventh Yeare of His Maj'ts Reigne An'oqt Dm. 1699. A Comicon for
 to be Collector of

PROCLAMATION BY NICHOLSON IN REGARD TO SHIPPING.

Virginia ss.

To all people to whom these presents Shall come I ffrancis Nicholson Esqr His Maj'ts Lieutenant and Govenour Generall of this His Colony and Dominion of Virginia send Greeting—

Know Yee that I the said ffrancis Nicholson by Virtue of one Act of Parliament made in the twelfth yeare of the Reign of King Charles the second Intituled an Act for the Encourageing and increasing of Shipping and Navigacon & one Act of parliam't made in the fifteenth yeare of his s'd Maj'tys Reign Ent'd an act for ye encouragem't of trade and one Act of Parliam't made in the twenty second and twenty third Yeares of the Reign of the Said King Charles Intituled an Act to prevent the planting of Tobacco in England and regulateing the plantacon Trade And one Act of Parliam't made in the twenty fifth Year of the Reign of the Said King Charles Intituled an Act for the encouragem't of the Greenland and Eastland Trades and for the better Secureing the plantacon trade and One Act of Parliam't made in the seventh and eighth Yeares of his late Maj'ts Reign Intituled an act for the preventing frauds and regulateing abuses in the plantacon trade and in pursuance of the Authorities by the Said Acts of Parliam't and every of them to me

given have Deputed and impowered and doe hereby Depute
 and Impower within the
 precincts or Districts of in this His Maj'ts
 Colony and Dominion pursuant to the Said Acts of Parliam't
 to Execute the Office and Duty of the Officer comonly called
 and known by the Name of the Navall Officer with all and
 singular the Rights powers and Authority's to me given thereby
 According to the severall Rules Orders and Direcons therein
 prescribed and also to put in execucon all other lawfull powers
 and Authorities belonging to the said office in all things pro-
 ceeding as the Law directs Hereby willing and requiring all
 and every his Maj'ts Officers and Ministers and all others
 whom it may concern to be aiding and assisting to him in all
 things as becometh and I doe further grant unto the Said
 that he Shall enjoy the Said Office durement pleasure given under
 my hand and Seal at James Citty the day of
 in the Eleventh yeare of His Maj'ts Reign Ansq Dm 1692
 A Comicon for to be Navall Officer
 of

PROCLAMATION IN REGARD TO THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

Virginia ss.

To all to whom these presents Shall come I ffancis Nicholson
 Esq'r His Maj'ts Leiutenant and Govenour Generall of this
 His Maj'ts Colony and Dominion of Virginia send Greeting

Know Yee that I the Said ffancis Nicholson By Vertue of
 One Act of Assembly made at James Citty the Eighth day of
 June 1680 Intituled an Act for raising a publick Revenue for
 the better Support of the Governm't of this His Maj'ts Colony
 of Virginia And One Act of Assembly made at James Citty
 the tenth day of October 1693 Intituled an Act laying an Im-
 position upon Skins and ffurs for the better Support of the Col-
 ledge of William and Mary in Virginia, and One Act of As-
 sembly made at James Citty the twenty seaventh day of Aprill
 1699, Intituled an Act for Lessening the Levy by the Poll and

laying and imposicon upon Liquors for and towards the building the Capitoll and other Publick uses and one Act of Assembly made upon the said twenty seventh Day of Aprill Intituled an Act for Laying an Imposicon upon servants and slaves Imported into this Country towards the building the Capitoll by the advice of His Maj'ts Hon'ble Councill of State for this His Colony and Dominion have appointed deputed and Impowered and doe hereby appoint Depute and impower

to be Collector and Receiver of all the Rates Duties and Impositions arising and growing Due to His Maj'ty in this the precinct or District of within this His Maj'ts Colony and Dominion by 'Virtue of the Said Acts of Assembly or any of them to and for the Severall uses therein menconed and directed and I doe also comiconate and authorise the Said to putt in execucon all lawfull powers and authorities for the better manageing and Collecting the Said Duties in all things proceeding as the law directs, hereby willing and requiring all and every His Maj'ts Officers and Ministers and all others whom it may concern to be aiding and assisting to him in all things as becometh, and I doe further grant unto the said

that he Shall enjoy the said Office during pleasure Given under my hand and seal at James City the day of in the Eleventh Year of His Maj'ts Reign Annoq. Dm. 1699.

A Comicon for Gent to be Collect^r of ye Virginia Duties in

THE OATH OF A COLLECTOR.

I: A: B: of in the Colony of Virginia doe solemnly Swear to doe my utmost that all matters and things contained in an Act of Parliament made in England in the twelfth yeare of the Reign of his late Maj'ty King Charles the Second Intituled an Act for encouraging and encreasing of Shipping and navigacon and one other Act made in the fifteenth

Yeare of the Reign of the said King Charles the second Intituled an act for the Encouragm't of trade and one Act of parliam't made in the twenty second and third yeares of the Reign of the said King Charles the second Intituled an act to prevent the planting Tobacco in England and regulateing the Plantacon Trade, and one Act of Parliam't made in the twenty fifth yeare of the Reign of the said King Charles the Second Intituled an act for the Encouragm't of the Green land and Eastland trades and for the better Secureing of the plantacon trade and one Act of Parliam't made in y'e seventh and eighth yeares of His pr'sent Maj'ts Reign Intituled an act for the preventing frauds and regulateing abuses in the Plantation trade and also all other Acts which have been made for the beter regulateing and secureing the Plantacon trade so far as y'e same are now in force Shall be punctually and bona fide observed according to the true intent and meaning thereof soe far as appertaines to me the Collector of the said District.

Soe help me God.

(The Oath of the Navall Officer is the same as that of the Collector Mutatis mutandis)

THE OATH OF THE COLLECTOR OF THE VIRGINIA DUTIES.

I: A: B: Collector of the Virginia Duties in the Precinct of
in the Colony of Virginia doe solemnly
Swear to doe my utmost that all the matters and things contained in one Act of Assembly made at James Citty the eighth day of June 1680 intituled an act for raising a publick Revenue for the better support of the Governm't of this His Maj'ts Colony of Virginia and one Act of Assembly made at James City the tenth day of October 1693 Intituled an Act for laying on Imposition on skins and furr's for the better support of the Colledge of William and Mary in Virginia And one act of Assembly made at James Citty the twenty Seaventh day of Aprill 1699 Intituled an Act for Lessening the Levy by the Poll

and laying an Imposicon upon liquor's for and towards the building the Capitoll and other publick uses and one Act of Assembly made at James Citty upon the said twenty seaventh day of Aprill, Intituled an Act for laying an Imposition on Servants and Slaves imported into this Country towards the building the Capitoll and also all other Acts of Assembly which have been made, and are now in force relateing to trade shall be punctually and bona fide observed according to the true intent and meaning thereof as far as appertains to me the Collector of the Virginia Duties, within the District aforesaid.
Soe help me God.

ORDERS IN REGARD TO PIRATES.

Whitehall, 25. September, 1697.

Sir

His Majesty having taken into Consideration how much it concerns the good of his Subjects, and y'e security of Trade, that all Pyrates and Sea Rovers should be supprest, who are observed to have very much Encreased of late in their numbers and to have done great damages as well to his Majesty's Subjects as to y'e Subjects of other princes and States in amity with his Majesty, and there being ground to beleive, that they have been encouraged to this boldness by the easy admittance they have found into his Majestyes Colonyes and Plantations in America where some of them have been protected, or were not Enquired after as ought to have been done in order to bringing them to punishment His Majesty has commanded me to signify his express pleasure to the respective Governours of the Colonyes aforesaid, that they use their utmost Diligence and strictly enjoyne the same to all officers under their Command, that due care be taken within the limits of their severall Jurisdictions, To Arrest, seize, and secure the Ships, Persons and Effects of all such Pyrates and Sea Rovers as also that a true and Exact Inventory be made of all Money Plate Jewells Goods or other Effects whatsoever brought in by, or any way belonging to the said Pyrates the same to be signed and attested

by proper Officers and that an account thereof, and of your proceedings herein, be by the first opportunity transmitted to his Majesty by the hands of one of his Principall Secretary's of State, to the end, that such further direcons may be sent you as his Majesty shall think necessary; All which you are therefore carefully to observe, and in each particular conform yourself to his Majestyes pleasure accordingly I am

Sir

Your most humble Servant
Shrewsbury

To his Excellency Francis Nicholson Esq'r Governour of Maryland or in his absence to y'e Governour for y'e time being in Maryland.

INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO MARTIAL LAW.

William R.

(L. S.)

Additional Instructions for our Trusty and wellbeloved Francis Nicholson Esq'r. Our Lieutenant and Governour Generall of Our Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America. Given at our Court at Kensington the 31st Day of May 1699. In the Eleaventh Year of our Reign.

Whereas by a Clause in your Commision for the Government of our Colony & Dominion of Virginia, there is a power vested in you to execute Martiall Law in time of Invasion Insurrection or Warr, as also upon Soldiers in Pay, which implies a Power of Executing such Martiall Law upon Soldiers in Pay even in time of Peace, and whereas upon consideracon of y'e present time of Peace, We have thought fit that the foremenconed Words, **as also upon Soldiers in Pay**, be omitted in the like Commissions; Yet nevertheless it being necessary that care be taken for the keeping of good discipline amongst the soldiers in Pay that are now in any of our Plantacons or that we may at any time hereafter send thither which may be provided for

by y'e Legislative power in each of our said Plantacons respectively OUR WILL AND PLEASURE THEREFORE IS, that you FORBEAR in time of Peace to put the power conferred upon you by the foremenconed Words **also upon Soldiers in Pay**, in Execution: And that you recomend unto the Generall Assembly of our said Colony at such time as you shall find necessary The passing of such Act for the punishing of Mutiny Desertion and false Musters, and for the better preserving of good dicipline amongst Soldiers in pay as may best answer those ends.

By His Majesty's Command
Ja: Vernon.

ORDER IN REGARD TO SCOTCH VESSELS IN THE WEST INDIES.
(THE DARIEN SETTLEMENT.)

Duplicate
Sir

Whitehall 2d Janry 1698-99

His Maj'ty having received Advice from y'e Island of Jamaica that severall Ships of force fitted out in Scotland were arrived at y'e Island of S't Thomas, (with an Intencon as they Declared) to settle themselves in some parts of AMERICA their design being unknown to his Maj'ty least y'e same should derogate from y'e treaties his Maj'ty have entered into with y'e Crown of Spain or be otherwise prejudiciall to any of his Maj'ts Colonyes in y'e west Indies: his Maj'ty Comands me to signify his Pleasure to you, that you strictly enjoyn all his Maj'ts Subjects or others inhabiting within y'e districts of your Governm't that they forbear holding any correspondence with, or giving any assistance to any of y'e said p'sns, while they are engaged in y'e fores'd enterprize; & that no provisions, armes, amunicon or other necessarys whatsoever be carryed to them from thence, or be pmitted to be carryed either in their own Vessells or other Ships or Vessells for their use; his Maj'ty requires that you do not fail herein, but take particular care

that ye above menconed direcons be duly observed, and that you send hither an account of your proceedings in ye execucon of these his Commands. I am

Sir

Your most humble Servant

Ja: Vernon.

Whitehall. 18th June 1699.

Sir

I signified to You his Maj'ts Pleasure in January last concerning y'e scots who had undertaken an Expedicon to the West Indies, the place not being then known in which they designed to settle and his Maj'ty being since informed that they have taken possession of y'e Bay of Caerat near y'e Bay of Darien between Cartagena & Porto Bello and are fortifying themselves there, seeming resolved to maintain it by force against the Spaniards: His Maj'ty Considering this attempt as a violacon of the Treaty's subsisting between his Maj'ty and the Crown of Spain, Comands me to acquaint you that he expects his former orders should be strictly observed, a Duplicate whereof is therefore inclosed I suppose uopn the receipt of the first Letter You have given all necessary Directions that no Correspondence should be kept with ye said Scotch Colony and that no provisions, Ammunition or other assistance should be furnisht them, or be suffered to be conveighed to them from any part of your Government, His Maj'ty would have y'e same care continued, so as y'e said orders may in all particulars be fully obeyed and put in execucon.

I am

Sir

Your most humble Servant,

Ja: Vernon.

To

Francis Nicholson Esq'r His Maj'ts Lieutenant and Governour Generall of

Virginia

in

Ja: Vernon

America.

PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Whitehall June the 26th 1699.

Sir

His Majesty having been pleased by some late orders in Council to regulate certain matters relating to his Plantations in America, and to require us to signify his pleasure therein to the respective Governours of his said plantacons and do what may be thereupon further necessary.

You are to take notice, that his Majesty upon taking into Consideracon the Inconveniencies arising from the Execution of Patent places by Deputies either unqualified or too much inclined by the high Rents they pay unto Patentees, to make indirect advantages of their respective Places, has thought fit to order that all the Patent Officers within the plantacons be obliged by their patents or otherwise to actuall Residence upon the place, and to execute their respective offices in their own persons unless in case of sickness or other Incapacity. And therefore in order to the better observacon of his Majestys pleasure in this particular, we think it necessary that you transmit unto Us by the first opportunity a full and perfect account of all the patent offices within your Government with the particular tenour and Condicon of each respective Grant and how those conditions are complied with in the Execution of the same: Which we shall accordingly expect.

You are also to take notice that his Majesty has been pleas'd to Direct concerning the Ships of War which are or may be appointed to attend any of his Plantacons that especiall care be taken that they be good Sailors; That they be annually relieved by others; That the Commanders thereof be strictly required to observe the Laws of the Plantacons relating to the Departure or Transportacon of the Inhabitants, and not to carry off any Inhabitants from the said Plantacons contrary to the Laws provided in each Plantacon respectively: And that they do not leave their stations in any of the Plantacons without the previous knowledge of the respective Governours of the said Plantacons and a due regard to his Maj'ts Service in those parts. Concerning all which matters in your Governm't, to-

gether with whatever else has been formerly signified unto you relating to his Maj'ts Ships of War there, We think it likewise necessary that you give us from time to time an exact account.

We have this to add in Particular relating to the Colony of Virginia that the Ship ordered by his Maj'ty for the Service there is to be of the sixth Rate.

And whereas great complaints are frequently made of the Mischeifs committed by Pyrates in remote parts, and of the support and encouragem't which they still find in his Maj'ts Plantacons in America notwithstanding the repeated directions that have been given to the respective Govern'rs thereof to take all possible care for the preventing of such ill practices we cannot but thereupon mind you to use & continue your utmost diligence in discovering, suppressing and punishing all offenders & offences of that kind whatsoever within your Governm't; And to that intent we more particularly recomend to your care that strict inquiry be made after the ship & men described in the enclosed paper, and that such of them as can be found, be punished with the utmost severity of Law and the ship and cargo secured for those to whom they do belong. So we bid you heartily farewell.

Your very Loving Friends
Stamford
Lexington
Ph: Meadows
John Locke
Abr: Hill

BOARD OF TRADE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Whitehall June the 28th 1699.

Sir

We have received your Letters of the 4th and 27th of February last with the severall Papers therein menconed, And as we

have been alway's satisfied with the exact method of your advices, and are so with the account you have now given us of your proceedings as well In leaving the Government of Maryland, as since your Entrance upon the Government of Virginia, we desire you to continue the same punctuall advice upon all occasions, with Assurance that we will not be wanting in anything that lyes in us to second your Endeavours in promoting his Majesty's Service and the Interest of the Colony Comitted to your Charge.

There is a Clause in your Instructions relating to the repealing of an Act past in the Generall Assembly there in 1680 about Attorneys, which having been given in the same manner to former Governours, we desire you to inform us particularly how that matter at present stands.

You will observe by a Clause in your Instructions relating to the building of a house for your self and other successive Governour of that Colony to live in that it is thought necessary such a house be built, and that his Maj^{ty} does not think fitt to continue the former allowance of a Hundred and fifty pounds P An. to Governours for hous rent. Therefore we expect to hear of your Endeavours to promote that work, and your report thereupon according to the tenour of that Clause.

The Revisall of the laws of that Colony is also a thing esteemed to be highly necessary towards the affecting which S^r Edmund Andros advised us some while since of the Endeavours he had used and of the Difficulties that occurred therein, chiefly through a disagreement between the Councill and Assembly. Wherefore the same thing being again recomended to your care by your Instructions as we doubt not of your Endeavours therein we shall be glad to hear that the prove effectuall for the accomplishm^t of so usefull a Work.

There are many other things in your Instructions somewhat different from those which have been given to former Governours which have bin thought for his Maj^{ty}s service & y^e wellfare of that Colony And therefore tho' we doubt not of your Care in all, yet we desire more particularly an account of your proceedings

in those of that kind and how you find them suited to the present state of that Colony. So we bid you heartily Farewell.

Your loving Friends.

Stamford
Lexington
Ph. Meadows
John Locke
Abr. Hill

AUDITOR BYRD'S ACCOUNT OF IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES, 1699.

Virg'a ss William Byrd Aud^r to his Maj^{ties} 1699 Revenue of Two shillings for Every H^{de} of Tobacco Exported out of this Colony of Virg'a and 15^d P Tun for every Ship trading There and Sixpence p^r pole for every P son imported into this Colony for halfe a Year Ending the twenty fourth of December inclusive

	Li	s	is D ^r d
June 24			
To Ball ^{ce} due from this Accomptant to his Maj ^{ty}	974.....	13.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
To Col'o Rich ^d Lee Coll'ctr of Poto- mack District his Account of Two Shillings P H ^{de} Comitted Last Acco ^t	502.....	06.....	5
To his Acco ^t of port Duty's and Head Money	176.....	19.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
To Col'o Scarburgh his Acco ^t of the Eastern Shore district Two Shillings P H ^{de}	41.....	2.....	0
To his Acco ^t port Duty's and Head Money	9.....	8.....	6
To Col'o Hill Collect ^r of the Upper- District of James River his Ac- count of Two Shillings P H ^{de}	10.....	6.....	0
To his Acco ^t of port Duty's and Head Money	4.....	7.....	6

Col'o Edm Jennings Collect ^r of Yorke River his Acco ^t of Two Shill- ings P H ^{de}	}	24.....	18.....	0
To his Account of port Dutyes and Head Money		6.....	12.....	0
To Ralph Wormely Esq ^r Collect ^r of Rappahanocke district his Ac- co ^t of two Shillings P H ^{de}	}	73.....	12.....	2
To his Account of port Duty's & head Money		27.....	5.....	6
To M ^r Peter Hayman Collect ^r of the Low ^r dstrict of James River his Acco ^t of two Shillings P H ^{de}	}	107.....	10.....	0
To his Acco ^t of port Duties and head Money		27.....	13.....	3
		<hr/>		
		£1986.....	13.....	9

CONTRA CREDITOR

Li s d

By paid his Excellency for six Moneths Salary Ending the Twenty-fourth of Decemb ^r 1699 by order of his Excellency.....	}	1000.....	0.....	0
By paid his Excell ^{cy} Six Moneths House rent Ending the same time by Order as before.....		76.....	0.....	0
By paid the Hon'ble W ^m Blathwayt Esq ^r his Maj ^{ts} Aud ^r &c a Six moneths Salary ending the 24 th Xb ^r 1699 by order before.....	}	50.....	0.....	0
By paid M ^r - Benj'a Harrison Clke of the Councill six moneths Salary Ending the same time by order as before.....		25.....	00.....	00
By paid Bartholomew ffowler Esq ^r his Maj ^{ts} Attorney Gen'll six moneths Salary ending the same time time by order as before.....	}	20.....	00.....	00

By paid the Solicit ^r of Virg'a affairs six moneths Salary ending the same time by order as before.....	}	50.....	00.....	00
By paid Edward Ross Gunner of the fort at James City six moneths Salary ending the same time by order as before.....	}	5.....	00.....	00
By paid M ^r Benj'a Harrison Clerke of the Councill for y ^e Ministers Last Gen'l Court and for Mes- sages and other Extraordinary Charges of the Government by order as before.....	}	29.....	00	9
By the Collectors Salary of £1012.00 05 ^d at 10 P Cent.....	}	101.....	4.....	0½
By the Auditors Salary of £910.16 4¾ at 7½ P Cent.....	}	68.....	6.....	2
<hr/>				
		£1424.....	10.....	11½

So that there remains due to his Maj ^{ty} from this Accomptant the Sume of five hundred Sixty Two pounds Two Shillings and nine pence half penny to Ball'a this Account.....	}	562.....	2.....	9½
<hr/>				
		£1986.....	13.....	9

Memorand. The Gent of his Maj^{ty} Hon'ble Councill were paid their Salary's but till the 27th of Aprill Last as P last account sent will appear, so that in Aprill next they will have the whole years Salary due to them. Viz^t £350 Sterl.

BOARD OF TRADE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

Whitehall November the 30th 1699

Sir

We shall ere long give you a particular answer to your Letter of the 1st of July last. But in y^e mean while a Letter from his Maj^{ty} relating to pyrates (tho' it be not y^e main thing intended on that Subject) lying in our hands and an Opportunity offering of sending it by D^r Bray who is going for Maryland and will take care to transmit it to you by some safe Conveyance, We would not omit to send it accordingly here inclosed. So we bid you heartily Farewell.

Your very Loving Friends

Stanford

Ph: Meadows

William Blathwayt

John Pollexfen

For His Maj^{ty}s Especiall Service

For The Hon^{ble} Francis Nicholson Esq^r Lieutenant and Governor General of His Maj^{ty}s Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America, Or to the Commander in Chief of that Province for the time being.

Virginia.

PROCLAMATION IN REGARD TO PIRATES

William R.

Trusty and Welbeloved. We Greet you well

Whereas in y^e frequent Resort of Pyrates to several of our Plantations in America it may sonetimes happen that you may have intelligence of some of them keeping upon their Guard or at a distance by Sea or Land either within or in the Neighbourhood of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia committed to your Charge so that it may be dificult for you to seize them either by surprize or force in such cases therefore (as opportunities may offer) you are to insinuate to them by Letters, Mes-

sengers or otherwise in the best manner You can that those who shall be forwardest to surrender themselves and most ingenious in their Confessions will have the surest grounds to hope for our Mercy.

And Whereas We have been informed from Severall of Our said plantations that divers persons committed for Pyracy have through the Neglect or Willfull Connivance of the Goalers escaped out of the respective Goales to which they were so committed which is a matter of such Consequence as deserves to be strictly looked into We do hereby will and Require you upon any such occassion happening within our said Colony and Dominion of Virginia to use your utmost endeavors that the goalers and all other persons concern'd or assisting in that Crime be punished for the Same with the utmost severity of the Law or if the Law of our said Colony and Domimion of Virginia be defective in that point that you endeavor to get some effectuall Act past there for preventing not only the like Mischief, but in General the Escape of all Prisoners for the future. Given at Our Court at Kensington the 10th day of November, 1699, In the Eleventh Year of Our Reign.

By his Majesties Command.

To Our Trusty and well beloved Francis Nicholson Esq^r Our Lieutenant Governour and Comander in Cheif of Our Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America.

And to Our Chief Governour or Governours there for the time being.

PROCLAMATION IN REGARD TO PIRATES

William R.

Trusty and well Beloved wee greet you well.

Whereas we have been informed that Severall Pirates have been lately Seized in our Plantations in America and it being Necessary that due Care be taken for bringing them and all others that May in Like Manner be Seized hereafter to Con-dign Punishment wee do hereby will and require you to Send hither in Safe Custody all Pirates who are or shall be in Prison

in our Collony and Dominion of Virginia under yo^r Governm^t at the time of yo^r Receiving this directions and also to send the Wittnesses and other Evidences upon which the s^d Pirates have been Seized and w^{ch} May be of any use towards thire Conviction here that Soe they May be Tryed and Punished According to Law, and in the Meanwhile to take Care that the goods and Effects of the s^d Pirates be Secured Soe that they May hereafter be disposed of as Shall be by Law determined

And for all other Pirates that May be Seized in our s^d Collony of Virg'a for the future OUR will and Pleasure is that if you Judge by the Circumstances of any Particular Case and by the Laws in force and disposition of the People in our Said Collony of Virginia that such Pirates may be more Speedyly and Effectually Brought to Punishm^t there then by Sending them heither, you take Care in all Such Cases that they be Tryed thire and punished according to the Sentences that Shall be given but if you Judge otherwise by the disposition of the people or by defects in the Law there or other Circumstances you are to Send them hither in Maner afores^d And in both Cases OUR WILL and PLEASURE is that you take such Care that thire Goods & Effects be Secured Soe that they May be forth Coming to be disposed off according as the Law shall directe and Soe wee Bid you farewell given at o^r Court at Kinsington y^e Tenth day of ffebruary 1699 in the Eleventh Year of o^r Reign.

By his Maj^{ties} Comands

Vernon

To our Trusty and well Beloved ffancis Nicholson Esq^r Lieu^t and Gov^r Generall of our Collony and Dominion of Virginia in America or our Comander in Chief of our Said Collony for the time being.

Virginia.

COMMISSION OF ROBERT CARTER AND JOHN CUSTIS AS COUN-
CILLORS

William R.

Trusty and well Beloved wee greet you well.

Whereas wee have Reced a good Character of the Loyalty

Integrity and Ability of our Trusty and well Beloved Robert Carter and John Custis Esq^{rs} wee have thought fitt hereby to Signify our will and Pleasure to you and accordingly OUR will and pleasure is that forthwith upon Receipt hereof you Cause the s^d Robert Carter and John Custis to be Sworne of the Councill of o^r Collony and Dominion of Virginia and for Soe doing this Shalbe yo^r warr^t. AND Soe wee Bid you farewell Given at o^r Court at Kinsington the 26th day of December 1699 In the Eleventh Year of o^r Reign.

By his Majesties
Command.
Jersey.

M^r Nicholson Gover^r of Virginia.

To our Trusty and well Beloved ffrancis Nicholson Esq^r our L^t and Governor and Comander In Cheif of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia in america and to our Cheife Gov^r or Governors there for the time being.

PROCLAMATION IN REGARD TO HUGUENOTS

William R.

Trusty and well Beloved, wee Greet you well.

Whereas y^e Marquis de La Muce Monseieur de Saily, and Severall other french Protestant Refugiez have by their petition humbly Craved our Leave to Settle themselves In Norfolk County In Virginia und^r yo^r Government and whereas wee are graciously pleased to afford them y^e s^d Refugeiz all reasonable Countenance and Assistance In ord^r to further and facilitate these Settlements there accordingly Wee Do hereby Will and Require you upon their arrivall there to give them all possible Incouragem^t by granting unto them such Tracts of Land as usual to new Comers In y^e Province and giveing them Such further Assistance in Settleing their famalies and promoteing their Endeavours In planting as may be reasonable, And So wee bid you farewell.

Given at our Court at Kinsington y^e 18th day of March 17 ⁵³/₅₃.
In y^e Twelfth Year of our Reign.

By His Maj^{ty}s Comand
Jersey

To y^e Gover^r of Virginia.

To our Trusty and Well Beloved ffrancis Nicholson Esq^r our
Lie^t Gover^r and Comand^r In Cheif of our Colony and Dominion
of Virginia in a Merica or to Our Cheif Gov^ror Gov^{rs} there for
the time being.

PROCLAMATION IN REGARD TO HUGUENOTS

Whitehall Aprill y^e 12th 1700.

S^r

His Majesty haveing been Graciously Pleased upon our humble representation, by a Letter und^r his Royall Sign Manuall to require you to give all possible Incouragem^t to y^e Marquis De La Muce Monseieur De Saily and other french protestants in their Design to Settle in Virginia and those Gentlemen being now about to Embark themselves wee Can Do no Less than recomend them to your favourable Assistance Upon their Arrivall there In order to their Intended Settlement.

In our Letter of y^e fourth of January Last wee writ you our thoughts upon a proposall made by y^e Earle of Bellomont for opening a new Trade wth some Western Indians; and his Lordship haveing since Informed us y^t Some of those Indians had Killed and Scalped five of y^e New York Indians, Called Genevas, wee think it y^e more necessary y^t y^u use yo^r Endeavours, In Concert wth y^e Gover^r of Maryland to Settle Some trade or Intercourse wth those Indians In order for the preventing of any Such Like Mischief for the future.

And whereas thee Earle of Bellomont has upon that Occasion Desired us to procure his Maj^{ties} Leave y^t he may have a meeting wth y^u and Coll. Blackiston Philadelphia, Wee by his Maj^{ties} Ord^r Signified to his Lordship and do y^e Same now to you, y^t his Maj^{ties} Is Pleased to approve of y^e proposed meet-

ng and Gives Leave Accordingly that it be wherever you shall
agree amongst your Selves. So wee bid you heartily farewell.

Your Very Loveing ffriends.

Wee Desire you to forward
y^e Inclosed Letter to ffancis
Nicholson Esq^r

Stanford
Lexington
Ph: Meadows
William Blathwayt
John Pollexfen
Abr. Hill
George Stepney.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

PENSION DECLARATION OF MAJOR THOMAS MASSIE.

[Thomas Massie, son of William Massie of New Kent County, born August 22, 1747, is stated by *Heitman* to have been Captain 6th Virginia, March 11, 1776, Major 11th Virginia, February 20th, 1778, transferred to 2d Virginia, September 14, 1778, resigned June 25th, 1779. About 1780 he removed from New Kent County to Frederick, and thence about 1803, to Amherst (now Nelson) County. He married Sarah Cocke, of "Bremo," Henrico County, and died at his residence, "Level Green," February 2, 1834. He had three sons who have many descendants. One of them was the lamented Judge Thornton L. Massie. For an account of Major Massie's descendants see *The William and Mary Quarterly* XV, 125-129. Unfortunately the first page of the copy of the declaration, sent to this Society a number of years ago, has been lost.]

burg and the country between York and James Rivers, against the depredations of Lord Dunmore and his myrmidons. Within the ensuing Fall, he received a captain's commission to recruit a company of Regular soldiers to serve in the 6th Va. Reg. of the line on continental establishment. His Company, being recruited at the commencement of the following Spring, he marched it to Williamsburg, and united with the said 6th Regt., then under command of Cols. Buckner and Elliot, and Major Hendricks. All the companies were nearly complete, some he believes, quite so, viz.,—Capt. Samuel Cabell, Lieutenants Barrett and Taliaferro, and Ensign Jordan; Capt. Ruffin, two lieutenants and ensign; Capt. Johnson, two lieutenants and ensign; Capt. Hopkins, ditto; Capt. Garland, ditto; Capt. Cocke, ditto; Capt. Oliver Towles (a celebrated lawyer) and company officers; Capt. Gregory, ditto. He believes Capt. Worsham, or Dun and Avery. Also himself (Capt. Massie), Lieutenants Hockaday and Epperson, and Ensign Armistead. The companies were raised in different and distant parts of the state and he had not even personal acquaintance with many of them, which, together with the length of time, renders it difficult for him to remember every officer's name. After the Regiment was equipped and armed, it marched out and camped in the vicinity of Williamsburg where it entered

into camp and military training; whence his regiment was ordered to march to the North. Within the summer following this was done under the command of Col. Buckner, and Major Hendricks (Lieut-Col. Elliot having withdrawn). Capt. Ruffin died and he believes another officer, and several resigned or withdrew. The regiment marched through Virginia by way of Fredericksburg and the Northern Neck, through the upper part of Maryland into Pennsylvania by way of Lancaster, leaving Philadelphia to the right, crossed the Delaware River above Trenton, and passed through Jersey to Perth Amboy, where the regiment was posted to defend that point and the country around until further orders. Gen. Washington at that time having the greater part of the main American army on Long and York Islands, soon after the defeat of that army on those islands, he with his said Regiment was to march up the Sound by way of Newark. The storm and capture of Fort Montgomery taking place, he met with Gen. Putnam at Newark, and marched up the North River as high as Fort Lee. The defeated army had crossed the Hudson, except a part that had marched on the east side of that river under the command of Gen. Chas. Lee. He, the said Thomas Massie, fell in the rear of those retreating troops who had been appointed to cover their retreat and marched the upper road by Springfield, Scotch Plains, &c. to New Brunswick, on the Raritan River, where the troops to which he was attached were attacked by the British van. Having destroyed a part of the bridge, the said American troops kept up a hot fire with their artillery and small arms, with the British the whole day. This checked the progress so much as to enable Gen. Washington to cross the Delaware River with the retreating army, military stores &c. The troops to which he was attached (being unincumbered) also had the good fortune to cross the Delaware without much loss. Gen. Washington having refreshed the troops and received reinforcements recrossed the Delaware in the night of the 24th of December (he thinks), surprised and defeated a large body of Hessians, posted at Trenton, captured about 900 of their number, and crossed the River again with them. Several days subsequent, Gen. Washington, having received reinforcements, again crossed the Delaware River with his army and took post at Princeton.

He, the said Massie, was for the two succeeding years generally employed on detached or particular service, consequently was seldom with the said Sixth Regiment or his company, which company was by this time much reduced. On the 1st day of January, 1777 he marched under the command of Gen. Scott (who headed a considerable body of troops) on or about the Princeton road and encamped in the evening on the Heights above Maiden-head. Soon after the van of an army under the command of Lord Cornwallis appeared, followed by the main body, said to amount to 12,000 men, and encamped in the place for the night. By dawn of the next day the enemy were in motion and filed off in columns to the American left, apparently to surround them. The Americans discharged two light field pieces of artillery at them, without return, and retreated down the road to a creek, which they crossed over a bridge and destroyed the same, and took possession of the ground on the Trenton side of the creek, then covered with large forest trees. Gen. Hard at that time, being above with a large corps of Western Pennsylvania riflemen, the Americans kept the enemy at bay for several hours (he believes) before he could effect the passage of the creek with his large and heavy artillery. The Americans retreated up and slowly along the road to the summit of a hill also covered with forest trees. Here Gen. Washington, accompanied by Gen. Gréen with reinforcements, come up. Here the Americans also skirmished (a considerable time) with the enemy before they retreated, and ultimately retreated to a long hill perhaps a mile to the west end of Trenton in view of the main American Army. Here they formed and awaited the attack of the enemy. The day being now very far spent, the enemy appeared and approached the Americans in columns. As they were displaying we gave them a fire in single file from right to left, and retreated under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and formed under the protection of the main army in Trenton. A very heavy cannonade ensued directly between the two armies that lasted until after dark and has been called the cannonade of Trenton. Gen. Washington, having fortunately gained a grand point in eluding Cornwallis' intention of bringing him into a general

action, made up large fires in front and left those who had been in the van during the day to keep them up. He immediately marched with his army, and taking the Princeton road, reached that place early the next morning, defeated Col. Mahood, who Lord Cornwallis had left there with troops to defend the place and its stores. Gen. Washington, having taken off those stores &c., proceeded down the road by Kingston and Somerset Court House to Morristown, where he established posts on the Raritan in Jersey, viz., at Perth Amboy, Bonnontown and Brunswick. Gen. Washington also established a line of posts opposite to them with a view of preventing the British garrisons from having intercourse with and marauding the country. He, the said Massie, was placed on this duty at Middle Post, Natuchen, under the command of Col. Hendricks, and served on it near five months. This duty was extremely severe by night as well as by day, constant patrolling, frequent skirmishes, some of them very bloody nocturnal surprises, the cutting off of pickets etc., always attended with loss of men, and great fatigue. The British called in their posts about the first of June and the American Posts were evacuated about the middle of June. He, with the other officers &c. who had been in this line of duty joined the main army at Middlebrook. Sometime after, he and five other officers were sent to Virginia with instructions. He, on his return, joined the army under Gen. Washington at the White Marsh Hills. Shortly after, Gen. Morgan returned with troops from the capture of Burgoyne's army. Our army then marched into winter quarters by way of the gulf to Valley Forge. He was soon detailed on duty under Gen. Morgan, who was to take post at Radnor about half way between Valley Forge and the mouth of the Schuylkill River, with a view to cutting off the communication of the enemy from that part of the country which was effected. About this time (Feb. 1778) he was promoted to the rank of Major. In the Spring he commanded a large guard low in the lines not far above Philadelphia. Here he received Lord Cathcart, Aide to Gen. Clinton, with a flag of truce and dispatches for Congress. Agreeably to orders, he, Cathcart, was not permitted to proceed further. The dispatches were read and delivered to Gen. Morgan. Im-

mediately after, Gen. Clinton evacuated Philadelphia. He (Massie) marched under Gen. Morgan, through the city, proceeded up and crossed the river, and united with the main army. He with Major Gibbs was detailed to attend Gen. Morgan, who was appointed to command the light troops etc., to interrupt and endeavor to retard the march of the British army through Jersey to Sandy Hook. The first attempt to retard their march was made at Allentown. This stopped them a day and some prisoners were taken. The second attempt was a complete surprise, from thick shrubbery in the pines, where 16 to 18 prisoners were brought off and a few killed with little loss to the Americans. Several other attempts were made to alarm and retard their march which succeeded so far as to enable Gen. Washington to march with his main army by Englishtown and obtain a position which gave him the power of bringing Gen. Clinton to a general engagement, in which it is believed he would have been entirely successful except for the flagrant disobedience of orders by Gen. Chas. Lee, who commanded the van of the American Army. On that, the 28th day of June, 1778 (an intense hot day) Gen. Washington ordered Gen. Lee to attack in full force. This, the said Massie, knows to be the fact, the orders having been communicated verbally by Gen. Washington through him, (the said Massie) the evening before. On Gen. Lee's approach the British army drew up in order of battle. Gen Lee ordered a retreat which was done under a slow retreating fire for some time. Gen. Lee repeatedly sent orders to the officers commanding the several flanking corps not to advance and engage. This state of things continued until Gen. Washington came into the field himself, took the command, arrested Gen. Lee, and renewed the battle by bringing the troops into action. The battle at Monmouth Court House was a bloody and hard fought action. After the sunset the British army gave way, and it being too dark for pursuit, the American Army lay on the field for the night, with a view to renew the battle the next day; but the British Army in the night, made a silent and rapid retreat, leaving their dead and wounded. Gen. Morgan, under whose command he, the said Massie still acted, was

ordered to pursue the British early next morning, but they could not be overtaken except two or three hundred stragglers that were captured. Pursuit was continued to Middleton Heights immediately above Sandy Hook. After being there and thereabout for several days, the troops marched up by Sposwood to Brunswick, bridge on the Raritan River. Here we had a *feu de joie* in honor of the victory of Monmouth. From thence he marched to King's Ferry on the Hudson river, and crossed to the White Plains in New York. Here he remained several weeks. From there, he, with several other officers, was ordered to Rhode Island to assist Gen. Sullivan at the siege of Newport, then in the possession of the British. A violent storm, however, with rain, etc. for several days having driven Count D'Estrey's fleet from the mouth of the harbour out to sea, rendered it impracticable for Gen. Sullivan to proceed with the siege; he consequently retired from the island and the said Massie with the other officers detached as above stated returned and rejoined their respective regiments then encamped on the Hudson some distance above West Point, and on the opposite side.

Soon after this, the surprise and capture of Baylor's newly raised regiment of calvalry near Heroington, happened, when he with his regiment marched under the command of Gens. Woodford and Morgan with their troops to that neighborhood and took post on the strong heights of Paramus. By this time a large British force (said to amount to 6,000) under the command of Lord Cornwallis had taken the possession of the town of Hackensack, with a view of foraging the country, in which they did not succeed to much extend, owing to the vigilance of the American troops in attacking and repulsing their foraging parties. In a few weeks the British army returned to New York and the said Massie with his regiment under the command of Col. Febiger was posted at Hackensack. Soon after this, Col. Febiger was called off, and the said Massie was left in the sole command of the Regiment. This was the second Virginia Regiment on continental establishment. The officers were, Captains Taylor, Parker, Calmes, Catlett, Stokes, Kenon, Gill, etc., etc., as well as recollected at the distant date

He continued there until after the middle of December, when he with his command pursuant to orders marched into winter quarters at Boundbrook, on the north side of Raritan River (under the command of Gen. Lord Sterling, who commanded that division of the army) where he continued quietly for a considerable time. The British were confined to New York and its environs and employed in arranging and strengthening their posts of defense. Their embarkation of troops to our Southern States and other occurrences demonstrated the intention of moving the main seat of war there, with a view to attempt the subjugation of those states. Time progressing, it was known that Congress had determined to defend and save Charleston, if possible, and that the eight old Virginia Regiments were doomed to that service. Those (8) Regiments were then so much reduced in number that they were consolidated into (?) Regiments (March, 1780). The officers whose commissions bore the highest rank, of course, took the command. The said Massie was of consequence a supernumerary officer, and, with Gen. Washington's permission, returned to Virginia, holding his commission (which he at this time has) ready and subject to duty with other supernumerary officers whenever called on or required.

He ranked as Major on the 20th February, 1778, but did not take his commission from the war office (not having leisure to call for it) until the 20th March, 1779. His commission as captain was literally worn and rubbed out in his pocket while on duty from the constant exposure to rain, hail and snow day and night. He acted alternately under the commands of Gens. Scott, Weedon, Sullivan, Morgan, Woodford, Gen. Lord Sterling &c., &c. He was afterwards under the command of Gen. Nelson as Aidecamp in the winter of 1780 and 1781, when Arnold invaded Virginia and destroyed the public stores and houses at Richmond and Arsenal and foundry etc., etc., at Westdam and was finally at the siege of Yorktown, and the surrender of that Post with the British Army, in October, 1781.

After the ratification of the treaty of peace, he received five thousand, three hundred and thirty-three and a third acres of land in the states of Ohio and Kentucky (the patents for

which he now has) in consideration of his services as Major aforesaid. He likewise received some three per cent and six per cent certificates, not worth much at the time, afterwards sold, amount not recollected. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension (saving and excepting his right to half pay up to 1831, the claim to which he intends prosecuting before Congress) and he declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any Agency in any state.

(Signed) Thomas Massie, Sen'r.

Sworn and subscribed the
day and year aforesaid.

(Signed) Jno. P. Cobbs.

And the undersigned Justice of the Peace before whom the foregoing declaration is sworn to and subscribed, doth hereby declare it as his opinion that the above named applicant was a Revolutionary officer, and served as he states. It is moreover certified that the said applicant from age and bodily infirmity is unable to attend the Court of the County in order to make his declaration, not having been there (at the Court House) for many years.

Given under my hand and seal this day and year first above written.

(Signed) Jno. P. Cobbs. (Seal.)

Justice of the Peace.

State of Virginia,

Nelson County towit:

In testimony that the above John P. Cobbs, before whom the foregoing declaration was made and sworn to, is and was at the time of making the same a duly and lawfully commissioned magistrate of the County of Nelson and the State of Virginia, and authorized to administer oaths, take acknowledgements, etc., and furthermore that his name subscribed to the foregoing declaration appears to be his usual signature, I have hereunto affixed my seal of office and subscribed my name, and qualify as clerk of the County Court of Nelson in the State of Virginia, at Lovingsston, the Court House of the said County of Nelson, this 16th day of Feb. 1833.

(Seal)

Spottswood Garland.

Virginia towit:

I, John Floyd, Governor of the state aforesaid, do hereby certify and make known to all whom it may concern that Spottswood Garland, whose name is subscribed to the annexed certificate under the seal of the County Court of Nelson, was at the time of subscribing the same, Clerk of the said County Court of Nelson, in the State of Virginia, duly appointed and qualified according to law. And to all his official acts as such full faith, credit and authority are had and ought to be given.

In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed hereunto. Done at the City of Richmond the 20th day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the Commonwealth of the fifty-seventh.

(Signed) John Floyd.

(Seal)

By the Governor.

(Signed) Wm. A. Richardson,

Sec'y. Com'th.

And Keeper of the Seal.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

BAYLOR LETTERS.

(CONCLUDED)

From Mrs. Jane Hookham Frere of Gould Square London & Roydon in Norfolk to Frances Norton Baylor of New-Market in Virginia.

August 2nd 1795

My dear Madam,

Though I have no particular intelligence to convey for your amusement, the lapse of a year is such a chasm in a correspondence that it must be accounted on the decline if it is not reanimated at least once in this time: as I wish ours to be preserved, I sit down though without a precise idea of any thing worthy your perusal to communicate to endeavor to recollect what has occurred that you may wish to be informed of. Only one circumstance of moment and that a melancholy one has happened in our family since I wrote last viz. the death of my Brother Sir John Fenn in 1794 which is a great loss to us all, for his excellent understanding & true friendship for us so tender & so tried we cannot hope or expect to find in another. My sister has been in very great dejection of mind but her health is rather better than formerly, and her spirits are not a little recovered. She is now at Malvern Wells, in Worcestershire where she was so kind as to take my youngest Daughter Susan for a complaint of slight swelling in the glands of her neck—which the use of the waters has nearly removed.

I have now only my youngest son remaining at school, the fourth and fifth are students at Trinity Coll. Cambridge, the sixth a Lieut. in the Royal Artillery commanded by Marquiss Cornwallis.

Naming Cambridge reminds me of telling you or rather Mr. Baylor that we visited Mr. Bond last Summer at his new built house at Wheat-ame in which he seems most comfortably settled and had a few months ago the satisfaction of having the title of Father added to that of husband. Mr. Frere answers for his little son. I hope it will live and be very good

The old master at Caius Coll. Cambridge is lately dead, and Mr. Fisher who Mr. Baylor remembers, elected in his room. His name is changed to Belnard. I mentioned to you my eldest daughter's* marriage to Sir John Orde once Governor of Dominica—then capt. in the

Navy. he has lately been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the White. Sir Robert Laurie is now a General & has lately sailed to Germany to take command there & will I hope return safe with honour as he did from a former campaign through a French sabre had nearly prevented the first by a cut in the temple though regarded not.

Lady Laurie† lives still at Dover.

We have news of victory obtained by Admiral Hotham in the Mediterranean, but as yet no particulars. We want some counterbalance to the defeat of the Emigrants at Quiberon Bay.

Mr. Frere joins me in kind respects to Mr. Baylor yourself and Family & Mr. Geo and Daniel Norton with my dear Cousin

Your very affectionate cousin
J. Frere.

Addressed to

Mrs Baylor.

*-Died in 1829 leaving issue, the present Baronet being her son From Burke's Landed Gentry.

†-There are at New-Market several letters from Lady Laurie who married Sir Robert Laurie of Maxwellton, head of an old and prominent Scotch family.

From Charles Frere to A. G. Baylor Esq. of Petersburg Va.
No. 5 Southwick Place

Hyde Park (London)
June 28 1872

Dear Sir,

* * * * * One of two photographs enclosed by Mr. Frere in his letter E. B. B.) is of my nephew Douglas Frere the only son of my eldest brother Hatley who was a judge in India but died at an early age as I must now consider it—that is between 50 & 60 * * * * My nephew is on his way to the other side of your continent, he has passed his examination for the army and while waiting for his commission is on his travels and might possibly be induced to settle in the West. I gave your direction to him in case he should ever find himself near you. * * * *

The Mrs. Jane Frere whose letter you sent me was my Grand-mother. The sixth son whom she mentions as being then a Lieut. in the Artillery being my father James Hatley Frere.

I enclose you a certificate of the marriage of your Grand-father & Grand-mother in 1778.

Gould Square is in the neighborhood of Crutched Friars & close to the Tower of London.

My cousin Sir Bartle-Frere has just edited the works of my eldest uncle John Hookham Frere, which was prefaced by a life of Mr. Hookham-Frere which, as it mentions many members of the family it may be interesting to you to read. * * * * *

The Susan Frere whose letter from Gibraltar you mention was his sister who accompanied him to Malta where he retired after his diplomatic career was closed chiefly for the benefit of his wife Lady Erroll's health * * * * *

Beleive me

Yours faithfully

Charles Frere

(I see in the London Almanac for 1872, that Mr. C Frere holds two positions one in House of Lords and one in the House of Commons)
A. G. B.

THE TOWNES FAMILY.

Abstract From an Old Manuscript that Records the History of The Townes Family of Virginia. In possession of Miss Claudia K. Townes of Greenville, South Carolina.

There were six Townes brothers who were Englishmen. James, John, Thomas, Henry, William and Samuel. Of these James, Samuel and John came over to Virginia and settled in Henrico Co.

William, youngest son of James Townes, settled in Amelia Co. on the Appomatox River. He died in June 1774, aged 63, in possession of 21 negroes and a fine tract of land on Roanoak. He had six sons. The eldest William, Thomas, Henry, John, Joseph and Halcut. William settled in Cumberland Co. and served sometime during the Revolutionary War. He married Obedience, daughter of Samuel Allen.

Thomas enlisted in the army in his 24th year in 1776, served two years regularly and occasionally afterwards amounting in all to five years. The first two years under Washington and six months under Gates. Was engaged in the seige of Gwynns Island against Dunmore under Lewis. Was at the seige of Norfolk when it was burned, and with Wayne at Stony Point. Was then first Lieutenant and wounded in this battle, and also a small skirmish at Portsmouth. He was at the seige of York and saw Cornwallis give up his sword. Returned home and settled in Charlotte Co. but moved to South Carolina In 1793.

John enteres the army at an early age. Went to the North, was engaged in several battles. Returned South, was taken prisoner at Charlestown exchanged and returned to Philadelphia. Married and become clerk of the board of war.

Joseph married in Halifax and died in Mecklinburg.

Halcut settled first in Halifax, moved to Danville. He married a Coleman at the age of 25. Was a lawyer of considerable eminence but died at the early age of 35. Was twice married.

Henry married and reared a large family. He moved to Kentucky and lived to an advanced age. Henry and Halcut were both at the battle of Guilford.

The four sisters were Molly who married William Pride. Nancy, married Charles Jones, Lucretia, married Frank Robinson and Elizabeth who married Blackman Ligon.

Samuel Allen Townes, son of William, married Rachel Stokes of Fredericksbury, in 1799, and moved to Greenville, S. C.

SOME VIRGINIANS EDUCATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

This list of natives of Virginia who attended schools or colleges in England and Scotland prior to 1800 is certainly very incomplete; but is as full as the sources accessible in Richmond would allow. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*, of course, gives full information for Oxford, but when the matriculation lists of the Cambridge Colleges, of the great schools like Harrow and Winchester (Mr. Austen-Leigh has given much information in regard to Eton), the London schools, the various grammar-schools throughout England, and Scotch schools and universities (other than the medical school at Edinburgh), and admissions to the various Inns of Court, have been carefully examined by some properly equipped person, there is no doubt that this list can be largely increased. In addition to these institutions many Virginia boys were certainly sent to private schools in England, which were of note at the time, but whose records must now be lost.

The list of names follows. The Virginia residence is given, and at least one year, preferably the first year, of the students residence in the school or college.

Ambler, John, Yorktown, Wakefield School, Yorkshire. Trinity College, Cambridge, 1753.

Armistead, Henry, Gloucester Co., at school in England, (place unknown) 1702.

Alexander, Philip, Stafford Co., Inner Temple, 1760.

Atchison, Walter, Norfolk, Middle Temple, 1771.

Bland, Theodrick, Jr., Prince George, Wakefield, 1753, Edinburgh, 1761.

Bland, Richard (d. 1776), Prince George, Edinburgh.

Beverley, Robert, Essex, Wakefield, Trinity, Cambridge, 1757.

Beverley, William, Essex, Trinity, Cambridge, 1781.

Beverley, Robert, Essex, Mr. Andrews' School at Highgate, 1784.

Beverley, John, Middlesex, at school in England, (place unknown), about 1694.

Beverley, Robert, Middlesex, at school in England (place unknown), about 1694.

Beverley, Harry, Middlesex, at school in England (place unknown) about 1694.

Blair, John, Williamsburg, Middle Temple, 1755.

Blair, James, Williamsburg, Edinburgh, 1761.

Baylor, John, (d. 1774), King & Queen, Putney Grammar School, and Caius, Cambridge.

Baylor, John, (Jr.), Caroline, Putney Grammar School and Caius, Cambridge.

Brooke, Lawrence, Spotsylvania, Edinburgh, 1776.

Brooke, Robert, Spotsylvania, Edinburgh, 1777.

Ball, William, Lancaster, Edinburgh, 1773.

Ball, Joseph, Lancaster, Grays Inn, 1720.

Ball, Henry Lee, Lancaster, Middle Temple, 1769.

Bolling, Robert, Chesterfield, Wakefield, 1756.

Boush, William, Norfolk, Edinburgh, 1778.

Byrd, William, Charles City, educated in England and Holland, 1684-1695, Middle Temple, 1690.

Brunskill, John, Caroline, Appleby School, Pembroke, Cambridge, 1752.

Burwell, James, York Co., Eton, 1760.

Burwell, Lewis, Gloucester, Eton, 1725, Caius, Cambridge, 1729.

Burwell, Lewis, Gloucester, Balliol, Oxford, 1765, Inner Temple, 1765.

Carter, George (d. 1742), Lancaster, Middle Temple.

Carter, John, Lancaster, Mile End School, Trinity, Cambridge, 1714.

Carter, John, "Cleve," King George, at school in England (place unknown), 1764.

Carter, Landon, "Cleve," King George, at school in England (place unknown), 1764.

Carter, Robert, Lancaster, at school in England (place unknown) about 1678.

Corbin, Francis, King & Queen, Inner Temple, 1777, (stated also to have been at Canterbury School and Cambridge.)

Corbin, Gawin, King & Queen, Middle Temple 1756, Christs, Cambridge, 1756.

Corbin, Richard Henry, King & Queen, St. Johns, Cambridge 1794.

Cary, Wilson, Elizabeth City, Trinity, Cambridge, 1721.

Clayton, Thomas, (b. 1701-1739), Gloucester, Pembroke, Cambridge.

Campbell, Archibald, Westmoreland, Edinburgh, 1770.

Downman, Joseph Ball, Lancaster, Middle Temple, 1773.

Eskridge, Robert, Westmoreland, Wood End Grammar School, (Scotland?) 1719.

Fairfax, William, Fairfax, Wakefield, about 1753.

Fauntleroy, William, Richmond Co., Middle Temple, 1760.

Fitzhugh, Henry, Stafford, Christ Church, Oxford, 1722.

Gilmer, George, Williamsburg, Edinburgh, 1761.

Griffin, Corbin, Richmond Co., Edinburgh, 1765.

- Griffin, Cyrus, Richmond Co., Middle Temple, 1771.
 Griffin, John, Augusta (?), Edinburgh, 1774.
 Goodwin, Joseph, Edinburgh, 1769.
 Galt, John M., Williamsburg, Edinburgh, 1770.
 Grymes, Philip Ludwell, Middlesex, Eton, 1760.
 Grymes, John Randolph, Middlesex, Eton, 1760.
 Jones, Walter, Hanover, Edinburgh, 1769.
 Kenner, Rodham, (b. 1707), Northumberland, St Bees Grammar School.
- Lee, Arthur, Westmoreland, Eton 1753, Edinburgh, Lincoln's Inn 1770, Middle Temple.
 Lee, Henry, Middle Temple, 1773.
 Lee, John, Westmoreland, Queens, Oxford, 1658.
 Lee, George Fairfax, Westmoreland, Christs, Cambridge, 1772.
 Lee Richard Henry, Westmoreland, Wakefield.
 Lee, Philip Ludwell, Westmoreland, Inner Temple.
 Lee, Ludwell, Westmoreland, St. Bees, 1776.
 Lee, Thomas, Westmoreland, at school in England (place unknown) 1776.
 Lee, Lancelot, Westmoreland, at school in England (place unknown) 1771.
 Lee, William, Westmoreland, at school in England (place unknown) 1771.
- Meade, David, Nansemond, private school at Dalston, and Harrow 1751.
 Meade, Richard Kidder, Nansemond, private school at Dalston (and probably Harrow.)
 Meade, Everard, Nansemond, private school at Dalston (and probably Harrow.)
 Mason, Thompson, Fairfax, Temple.
 Munford, Robert, Mecklenburg, Wakefield about 1752.
 McClurg, James, Elizabeth City, Edinburgh 1770.
 Nelson, Thomas Jr., Yorkton, educated in England 1752-59 under care of Bishop Porteus.
 Nicolls, Samuel, Edinburgh 1776.
 Parker, George, Northampton, at school in Bristol about 1676-79.
 Power, James, King William, Wakefield, 1757.
 Peyton, Valentine, Stafford, Edinburgh, 1754.
 Page, Mann, Gloucester, Eton 1706, St. Johns, Oxford, 1709.
 Perrott, Henry, Middlesex, Grays Inn, 1674.
 Randolph, Peyton (d. 1776), Williamsburg, Middle Temple.
 Randolph, (Sir) John, Henrico, Grays Inn.
 Randolph, Beverley, Williamsburg, Eton, 1762.
 Randolph, William, Williamsburg, Eton 1762.
 Robinson, Christopher, Middlesex, Oriel, Oxford, 1721.
 Robinson, Christopher, Middlesex, Oriel, Oxford, 1723.

Robinson, Peter, Middlesex, Oriel, Oxford, 1737.

Robinson, Middlesex, Oriel, Oxford, 1737.

Robinson, John, Middlesex, educated in England 1713 and under care of his uncle Bishop Robinson.

Ravenscroft, John, Prince George, Edinburgh 1770.

Skipwith, Gray, Mechlenburg, Eton 1787, Trinity, Cambridge, 1790.

Spotswood, Alexander, Spotsylvania, Eton 1760.

Spotswood, John, Spotsylvania, Eton, 1760.

Scott, Gustavus, Prince Wm., Kings College, Aberdeen 1765, Middle Temple 1767.

Scott, John, Prince Wm., King's College, Aberdeen, 1768.

Smith, Thomas, King & Queen, Trinity, Cambridge, 1759.

Stephoe, George, Westmoreland. Edinburgh, 1767.

Shore, John, Prince George, Edinburgh, 1777.

Stith, William, Charles City, Queens, Oxford, 1724.

Skinker, John, King George, Appleby 1753.

Span, John, Northumberland, Queens, Oxford, 1705.

Tayloe, John, Richmond Co., Eton 1788, St. Johns, Cambridge 1789.

Thacker, Chichley, Middlesex, Oriel, Oxford, 1724.

Tucker, St. George, Yorktown (born in Bermuda) Inner Temple 1773.

Turberville, George Lee, Westmoreland, Winchester 1771.

Tapscott, James, Edinburgh, 1765.

Turpin, Philip, Chesterfield, Edinburgh, 1774.

Taylor, Daniel, New Kent, Trinity, Cambridge, 1724.

Washington, Augustine Sr., Westmoreland, Appleby.

Washington, Augustine Jr., Westmoreland, Appleby.

Washington, Lawrence, Westmoreland, Appleby, 1722.

Wormeley, Ralph, Middlesex, Oriel, Oxford 1665.

Wormeley, Ralph, Middlesex, Eton 1757, Trinity, Cambridge.

Wormeley, Ralph, Middlesex, at school in England (place unknown) 1702.

Wormeley, John, Middlesex, at school in England (place unknown) 1702.

Warner, Augustine, Gloucester, Merchant Taylors, London, 1658.

White, Alexander, Frederick, Inner Temple, 1762.

Yates, Bartholomew, Middlesex, Brasenose, Oxford, 1695.

Yates, Bartholomew, Middlesex, Oriel, Oxford, 1732.

Yates, Robert, Middlesex, Oriel, Oxford, 1733.

A number of the persons included in this list also studied at Wm. and Mary. The counties most numerously represented were Westmoreland, 19, and Middlesex, 17.

SIR JOHN ZOUCH

In Volume XII, pages 87 and 88, July, 1904, you gave an abstract of the Will, dated 30 August, 1636, and proved 4 December, 1639, of Sir John Zouch, and in a note you made him to be the same Sir John who was knighted at Belvoir Castle 23 April, 1603, and who in 1605 made the agreement with Captain George Weymouth for the settlement of Virginia, a project which was disconcerted by the grant of the Virginia Company's Charter; and also the same (and so he was), who came to Virginia in 1634 and made a futile attempt to plant iron works at Falling Creek, below Richmond, and was mixed up in the dissension between Governor Harvey and his opponents in the Council. And in the same Volume, page 429, you published a communication from me, in which with other matter, I expressed a belief that the Sir John who visited Virginia in 1634 and made the Will of 1636-9 was not the same, but the son of the Sir John Zouch who came near, perhaps, to being the founder of Virginia in 1605.

I have since found a confirmation of my belief in "The Berkeley Manuscripts—Lives of the Berkeleys," by John Smyth, Steward of Berkeley Hundred, England. Smyth, who was himself an arms bearing gentleman, wrote his manuscript history, which is of the highest authority, in and before 1624, although it was not published until 1883, and he was well acquainted with the persons and events of the period in which he was writing. In Volume II, page 402, he gives an account of the marriage of Mary, eldest daughter of his patron, Henry, Lord Berkeley, by his 1st wife, Lady Katherine Howard (3rd daughter of the poet, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey,) on 14 February, 1584, to John Zouch, Esquire, "after knight," son and heir apparent of Sir John Zouch of Codnor Castle, Derbyshire, which Sir John—the father—"dyed shortly thereafter," and he states that this second Sir John Zouch, who married Lady Mary Berkeley, died in the 8th year of King James the First (1611), leaving a son John, "now knight, of Codnor Castle," who married Isabel Lowe, of Denby, Derbyshire, "by whom hee hath issue John, Katharine, Isable and Elizabeth, anno 1624." He gives further details, but the above is sufficient.

There were three successive Sir John Zouches of Codnor,, the first of whom married Elizabeth, or Eleanor, Whalley—of the family to which the regicide afterwards belonged—and who died in 1586 (Will); the second married Lady Mary Berkeley, was knighted at Belvoir Castle in 1603, was the projector of the Virginia colony in 1605, and died in 1611; and the third married Isabel Lowe in 1607, was a member of the Virginia Company as "Mr. John Zouch" and "John Zouch, Esquire," in 1621-1623, and, being knighted thereafter, visited Virginia in 1634 as Sir John Zouch, attempted to plant iron works and was otherwise concerned with the Colony's affairs, and died in 1639, leaving the Will which was abstracted for the Magazine.

Everything relating to the settlement of Virginia has an interest, and it is interesting to note that the first Sir John Zouch was a companion in arms of Sir Walter Raleigh in Ireland in 1581-2 (*Lives of Sir Walter Raleigh, Annals of Ireland by the Four Masters*... where the name appears as "Siuitsi", &c.), and that Raleigh was a prisoner in the Tower in 1605, but receiving visitors and with his mind constantly turned to the American Continent; and so it may well be that the settlement project of Sir John Zouch, the son of his old companion, was suggested by this ardent colonizer, or had his counsel.

Codnor Castle is now a ruin, and a much pillaged one for stone, but what is left of it is still shown to visitors, as it was to another American descendent of the Sir John Zouches a few years ago.

McHENRY HOWARD,
901 St. Paul St., Baltimore,
9 January, 1913.

MILITIA OFFICERS, PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, 1777-1781.

From an examination of the Order Books of Prince Edward County Court, it appears that the officers listed below were appointed and commissioned, from May 1777 through December 1781. Several items throw light on the status before 1777:

May, June, and July 1777—

Josiah Chambers, John Bibb, David Walker, Captains; Charles Allen, Jacob Woodson, John Dabney, Lieutenants; Benjamin Allen, James Carter, Richard Holland, Ensigns [p. 512] Robert Goode, William Wooton, 2nd Lieutenants; William Rice, Ensign; Henry Young, gent; 2nd Lieutenant, Captain Chambers' Company [p. 515] Andrew Baker, Captain; Sharpe Spencer, 1st Lieutenant [p. 516]

July 1777 — "Jacob Woodson, John Watson, John Clarke, Robert Goode, Thomas Flournoy, William Bibb, Philemon Holcombe, and William Booker, gentlemen, are appointed to make a tour of this County to administer the oaths of allegiance as directed by Act of Assembly. Robert Goode and John Clarke to take the bounds of Captain Clarke's Company of militia for their district, as also Captain Owen's and Captain Ligon's Company.—Thomas Flournoy and William Booker to take the bounds of Captain Biggar's and Said Flournoy's Company for their district —Philemon Holcombe to take Captain Chamber's Company for his bounds—William Bibb his own company and the Academy [Hampden Sidney College] —John Watson and Jacob Woodson the three upper companies of militia for their bounds—each paying proper attention to such as are not in the muster rolls". [p. 515]

July 1778 — John Bibb, Captain; James Bibb, 1st Lieutenant; John Dupuy, 2nd Lieutenant; — Biggars, Jr., Ensign; Yancey Bailey, Ensign. [P. 1] Thomas Lorton, 2nd Lieutenant, Chambers' Company, [P. 2]

September, 1778 — 'George Carrington, gent., Captain of the militia in this County.' [P. 4]

March, 1779 — 'Richard Holland recommended as Lieutenant of militia in the room of George Booker.' [P. 20]

May, 1779 — Williamson Bird, Captain of militia in the room of Charles Venable, resigned.

Nicholas Davis, 1st Lieutenant; Robert Venable, 2nd Lieutenant; Sharpe Spencer, Captain; George Booker, 1st Lieutenant; John Clarke, Jr., Ensign; James Parks, 2nd Lieutenant; Jesse Watson, 2nd Lieutenant; Drury Watson, Ensign—Thomas Haskins recommended to the governor for Colonel of Militia, George Walker, Esq. [King's Attorney before 1776, and attorney for the Commonwealth], Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas Flournoy, Major. [P. 38]. Thomas Moore, Captain; William McGehee, 1st Lieutenant; Ambrose Nelson, 2nd Lieutenant; Samuel Venable, Captain; John Langhorn, 2nd Lieutenant; Thomas Watkins, Ensign, Captain Samuel Venable's Company [P. 39].

July, 1779 — Richard Holland appointed Captain of Company late Henry Walker's; Jacob Woodson appointed Captain of Company late David Walker's [P. 47]

June, 1780 — Thomas Lorton, Captain; Jesse Watson, 1st Lieutenant; Drury Watson, 2nd Lieutenant; Dick Holland, Captain; Jacob Woodson, Captain; William Price, Jr., 1st Lieutenant; Stephen Pettus, Ensign; Joseph Parks, 1st Lieutenant; James Clarke, 2nd Lieutenant; John Bell, Ensign [P. 79]

September 1780 — William Booker, Ensign; James Wright, 1st Lieutenant [P. 89.]

March 1781 — 'John Nash, gentleman recommended to his Excellency the governor to be County Lieutenant of this County, George Walker, Esqr, Colonel, Thomas Flournoy, Esqr., Lieutenant Col^o, and John Clarke, Esqr, Major. [P. 96]

September 1781 — Philip Matthews, Ensign; Nathaniel Allen, 2nd Lieutenant; Robert Walton, Ensign; John Richards, 1st Lieutenant; George Pulliam, 2nd Lieutenant; George Foster, 2nd Lieutenant; Peyton Glenn, Ensign; Stephen Neal, Captain; William Wooton, 1st Lieutenant; John Clarke, Jr., 2nd Lieutenant; James Clarke, Captain; James Parks, 1st Lieutenant; John Bell, 2nd Lieutenant; William Galispie, Ensign, 'all officers of the militia sworn'. [P. 99]

December 1781 — Ambrose Nelson appointed Captain in the room of John Bibb. [P. 102].

— General Robert Lawson, of Prince Edward County, doubtless took many Prince Edward soldiers with him to Guilford Court House.

ALFRED J. MORRISON,
Hampden Sidney, Va.

FAMILY OF ISAAC COLES AND ELIZA LIGHTFOOT.

Isaac Coles, son of John Coles and Mary Winston, his wife, was born in Richmond, Virginia Feb. 25, 1747,—married Eliza Lightfoot April 1, 1771 and Catharine Thompson, his 2nd wife, Jan. 2, 1790—was Colonel of his County,—a member of the First Congress of the U. S.,—lived as an agriculturalist, first in Halifax and then in Pittsylvania, in which County he died June 2, 1813.

Eliza Lightfoot, daughter of William Lightfoot of Sandy Point and Mildred Howell, his wife,—married Isaac Coles April 1, 1771,—and died July 27, 1781.

John Coles, their 1st son, was born Oct. 20, 1772 and died May 17, 1796.

Isaac Coles, their 2nd. son, was born Dec. 16, 1777, married Lightfoot Carrington Feb. 7, 1811 and died Sept. 28, 1820. ()

Lightfoot Coles, their daughter, was born June 12, 1780 and died Dec. 4, 1781.

FAMILY OF ISAAC COLES AND CATHARINE THOMPSON, HIS SECOND WIFE.

Catharine Thompson, daughter of James Thompson, a native of Ireland and resident of the city of New York, and Catharine Walton, of the same city, his wife, was born April 16, 1769,—married Isaac Coles then a member of Congress, Jan. 2, 1790,—died July 18, 1848.

Walter Coles, their 1st. son, was born Dec. 8, 1790,—married Lettice Priscilla Carrington April 5, 1821. ()

Catharine Coles, their 1st. daughter, was born Oct. 24, 1792 and died Feb. 25, 1794.

Catharine Thompson Coles, their 2nd. daughter, was born Feb. 10, 1795,—married Baldwin M. Payne Sept. 6, 1827. () died July 1, 1850.

James Thompson Coles, their 2nd, son, was born Jan. 9, 1797,—died May 28, 1838.

John Coles, their 3rd. son, was born April 26, 1799,—married Louisa Woodson Payne Nov. 24, 1825 () died August 28, 1847.

Robert Thompson Coles, their 4th son, was born March 15, 1801,—married Eliza Fearn Patton Nov. 28, 1827 () died Jan. 2, 1850.

Jacob Thompson Coles, their 5th. son, was born Aug. 1, 1803, and died August 18, 1807.

Mary Coles, their 2nd. daughter, was born Oct. 18, 1805,—married James M. Whittle May 29, 1834 () died Sept. 5, 1835, leaving a daughter ()

Jacob Thompson Coles, their 6th. son, was born Jan. 23, 1808,—married Ann Catharine Patton Oct. 28, 1830 ()

[We are indebted to Rev Roberts Coles, Hamilton, Va, for furnishing, in response to a request, the account given above.]

BROOKE, CORRECTIONS (XX, 435, 436.)

222 Annie instead of Anne; 225 Prouse instead of Prosise; 191 Nalls instead of Nalle; 223 Alvilda, instead of Alivilda.

THE THORNTON BIBLE AT ORMSBY, CAROLINE COUNTY, near Guinea Station, is dated 1769, and has these entries.

Henry Fitzhugh Thornton, son of Anthony and Susannah Thornton, born July 14, 1765, married Ann R. Fitzhugh, Sept. 22, 1785.

Wm. Thornton, born Sept. 20th, 1767, died Oct. 14, 1783.

John Thornton, born March 4, 1771, married Sarah Fitzhugh, Sept. 17, 1795, she born July 22, 1779, died Feb. 25, 1810.

John Thornton married "[2nd]" Jane Laughlin, Oct. 22, 1812, died Dec. 22, 1821 ["3rd wife Miss Dade—First wife only one who had children"].

Thomas Griffin Thornton, born June 11, 1775, married Ann H[arrison] Fitzhugh, Oct. 29th, 1795,

Anthony Thornton son of Henry and Ann Thornton, born 29th July 1786, baptised by Rev. Robert Buchan, had for sureties Mr. John Henry, George and Daniel Fitzhugh, Mrs. Susannah Thornton, Mrs. Alice Fitzhugh, Miss Fanny Richards, Mrs. George Fitzhugh.

Susannah Fitzhugh Thornton, daughter of John and Sarah Thornton, born Oct. 13th 1797, baptised by Rev. Tredale, had as sureties Mr. William, George, Thomas and Henry Fitzhugh, Mrs. Mary, Miss Ann D. and Elizabeth C. Fitzhugh.

George Fitzhugh Thornton, born May 22nd 1799, baptised by Rev. John Wiley, Sureties Mr. Griffin Thornton, Mr. John Baylor, Mr. George Fitzhugh, Jr., Mrs. Lucy Burrell, Mrs. Ann H. Thornton, Mrs. Ann D. Baylor, Miss Mary Fitzhugh.

John Griffin Thornton, born Nov. 13, 1800, baptised by Rev. Thompson. Sureties—Mr. George Fitzhugh, Edward Diggs, Thomas Knox, Mordica, Edward and Henry Fitzhugh, Mrs. Elizabeth Powell, Mrs. Sarah Fitzhugh, Mrs. Elizabeth Diggs, Miss Sarah Fitzhugh, Miss Porcia Diggs.

Mrs. Tompkins the present mistress of Crmsly added the comments in quotation marks.

MEMBERS OF CORBIN FAMILY EDUCATED IN ENGLAND.

Francis Corbin fifth son of the Hon. Richard Corbin of Virginia, America, esq. admitted to the Inner Temple 23 January 1777.

[Francis Corbin, 1760-1820, of "Buckingham House" Middlesex Co.]

Gawin Corbin eldest son of Richard Corbin of King and Queen County, Virginia, America, esq admitted to the Middle Temple 11 February 1756; called to the Bar 23 January 1761.

[Gawin Corbin, 1738-1779, member of the Council]

Henry Corbin, son and heir of George Corbin of Hall End co Warwick esq admitted to Gray's Inn 3 May 1611

[Uncle of Henry Corbin, the emigrant]

Thomas Corbin of Westminster esq admitted to Gray's Inn 8 March 161 4-5.

Thomas Corbin second son of George Corbin of Hall End co Warwick esq admitted to Gray's Inn 4 March 161 7-8.

[Uncle of Henry Corbin, the emigrant]

Gawin Corbin matriculated as a Pensioner in the University of Cambridge, from Christ's College, 10 April 1756.

[The member of Council, above]

Richard Henry Corbin, pensioner St Johns College, Cambridge, admitted Oct 9, 1794

[R H Corbin, 1775-1779, son of Gawin Corbin of Va (above) died unmarried]

Henry Corbin, of Co. Warwick, arm. Queens College, Oxford, Matric. Nov. 3, 1609, aged 16; bar.-at-law, Grays Inn 1617 as son & heir of George of Hallend, Co. Warwick, esq.

Same as Henry, of Grays Inn, above.

LAFAYETTE LETTER.

Translation of a letter from Lafayette to Washington, found among the papers of Major (Lieut. Col.) Richard C. Anderson, aide to Lafayette.

"Richmond 2 May

MEM:

Had the Pennsylvanians arrived before Lord Cornwallis, I had determined to attack the enemy, and I do not doubt that we would have been conquerors—their inexplicable delay cannot be too much deplored and will exercise a great influence over the fate of the campaign. If they had arrived in time to aid me in supporting the first onset of Cornwallis I would have been satisfied; but from a reply of General Wayne, dated the 17th and received to day, I fear that at this moment they have hardly left York town."

(Contributed by Edw L. Anderson, Cincinnati.)

WHITEHEAD-BOYKIN

Are there any descendants who can tell me the parents of **William Whitehead widower** of Southampton Co., Va, who first married Patience Boykin, dau' of William Boykin (d. 1789) Isle of Wight Co Va.—and **secondly married** in 1790 Mrs Richard Lamb, widow of Richard Lamb, Quartermaster in Revolution—nee Clarissa Boswell, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Elliott) Boswell of Gloucester Va. Mr Hugh Blair Grigsby, Chancellor of William and Mary College said the ancestor of this William Whitehead, came to this country at the time of Lieut; Governor Spotswood. The family of Dr. Richard Whitehead, came to this country I am told **at the time of Wesley**.

CROZIER—Mr. William A. Crozier the well-known genealogist died recently at his residence, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. His valuable publications, especially those relating to Virginia records, are familiar to all investigators in this field. He had in the press at the time of his death a volume containing abstracts of the wills of Westmoreland County from the beginning to 1800. This work, (which was ready with the exception of part of the index) will be completed by his widow, who resides at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

DICKINSONS OF VIRGINIA.

The reunion of the Dickinson Family at Amherst, Mass., in 1883, resulted in the publication of a book on the history of the family. This book states that three sons of Charles Dickinson of London, Walter, Henry and John, came to Virginia in 1654. It traces Walter into Maryland and names him as the founder of the Talbot Dickinsons, who gained distinction in political, military and literary pursuits. It states that John moved into Pennsylvania, and became the progenitor of a line in that state. And it disposes of Henry by stating that he married a Miss Jennings, settled in Virginia, and became the patriarch of the Dickinsons of the Old Dominion and the South.

I can find no foundation for this last statement, although I have been informed of several pedigrees prepared by a genealogist of great reputation, which traces a complete lineage from this Henry Dickinson.

I am working on the genealogy of the Dickinsons of Virginia with an idea of publishing the results of my investigation. If any one can give me authentic information on this subject, showing the lineage of said Henry, I shall certainly be glad to receive it. In fact, I should be glad to have all descendants of Virginia Dickinsons send me as much data as they possess regarding their ancestry, in order that I may compile as full account of the family as possible.

Wm. Elmore Dickinson,
Professor of Electrical Engineering,
West Virginia University,
Morgantown, W. Va.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORICAL STUDIES will be held in London April 3-9, 1913.

UTLEY.

"Will desired of John Utley of Goochland County, who was granted land in Henrico—Goochland of 900 acres in 1725 called Tuckahoe, and sold the same in 1731 to Anthony Hoggatt. Witnesses Son John Utley, Thomas Cook son. What connection was he to John Utlye, John Utie the councillor of Hogg Island, York Co., 1620, and Ensign Joseph Utie of James Island 1625."

Mrs. Lipscomb Nowell,
1628 Franklin Street,
Beaumont, Texas.

(To be Continued.)

SOME NOTES FROM COUNTY RECORDS.

Will of Nathaniel Knight, Chirurgeon, dated Feb. 18, 1677-8, proved March 5, 1677-8, no children, legacy to father Samuel Knight living at Stroodswater, Gloucestershire (Eng.)—**Surry Records.**

Deposition of Thomas Portman, March 1677, about matters occurring twenty-eight years before—refers to "Captain Barrett father of Mr. James Barrett now living in Virginia"—**Surry Records.**

Deed Jan. 28, 1679, from Col. John Dodman of Mulberry Island stating that some years past he gave his daughter Susanna in marriage to Robert Marcey of Potomac, and gave them a tract of land on Potomac, and they died without issue, and he now gives the land to his daughter Margaret in marriage with William Appleyard, of Mulberry Island—**Isle of Wight Records.**

Will of George Hardy, dated March 16, 1654. "I give one thousand pounds of Tobo. towards the building of the Church in this parish in case it be built with brick."—**Isle of Wight Records.** [What Isle of Wight Church was this?]

Edward Yalden of Isle of Wight mentioned in 1669 or 1670 as Son of Anthony Yalden, of Winchester, England.—**Isle of Wight Records.**

GENEALOGY.

THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROLFE WITH NOTICES OF SOME CONNECTED FAMILIES.

(CONTINUED.)

[Since this account was prepared the compiler has been informed that Mr. Wilson Miles Cary of Baltimore, the distinguished genealogist, who spent some time in England, thinks that he has discovered that John Rolfe, of Virginia, was not a son of John and Dorothea Rolfe, but belonged to another branch of the same family. The proof is not yet positive, but Mr. Cary is still having the matter investigated and has promised to give this Magazine the result of his researches]

JOHN ROLFE.

John Rolfe the son of John and Dorothea Rolfe married in England and sailed for Virginia in May 1609. The ship in which he came was wrecked on the Bermudas and here a daughter was born, who was named Bermuda and christened Feb. 11, 1609-10. They reached Virginia in May 1610 and Rolfe's wife and child had either died at the Bermudas or only lived a short time after reaching Virginia.

He became a prominent member of the Colony and is said to have been the first person to suggest the cultivation of tobacco. Early in April 1614 his celebrated marriage with Pocahontas took place. Though evidently greatly attached to her, he had wrestling in spirit (he had much of the Puritanism so prevalent in the eastern counties of England) before he could make up his mind to marry one of heathen birth.

He wrote to Governor Dale: "Nor am I out of hope but one day to see my countrie, nor so void of friends, nor mean of birth, but there to obtain a match to my great content"; but love was stronger than his fears. The curious and interesting letter referred to is most accessible in Meade's "Old Churches & Families of Virginia", I. 126-129.

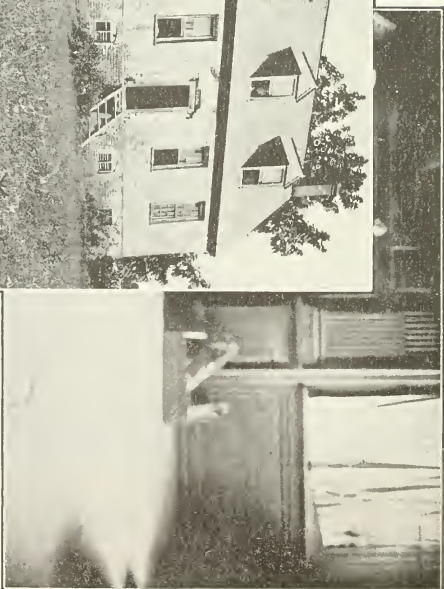
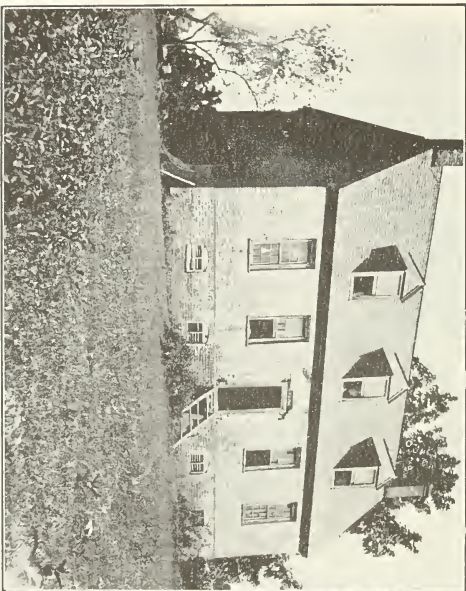
In 1616 Rolfe and Pocahontas went to England and her reception there and the interest she excited are well known.

They were about to set sail for Virginia, on their return, when Pocahontas died at Gravesend and was buried in the Church there March 21, 1616-17. Some confusion has been caused by John Rolfe's



POCAHONTAS

From a photograph of the original portrait



OLD WARREN HOUSE AT SMITH'S FORT—EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS

name appearing on the register as "Thomas Wrolfe;" but this is no doubt to be accounted for by the fact that he was a stranger only at Gravesend to embark, and that the clerk or rector made a mistake in the name. The Virginia Society of Colonial Dames will at an early date erect a memorial to Pocahontas in Gravesend Church.

He tried to bring his infant son Thomas with him to Virginia; but when the ship touched at Plymouth it was obvious that the child could not stand the voyage, and he was left there with Sir Lewis Stukeley, until he could be transferred to the care of his uncle Henry Rolfe of London.

On his return to Virginia Rolfe wrote a letter to Sir Edwin Sandys dated Jamestown, June 8, 1617 in which he speaks of his grief at the death of Pocahontas and explains why he had to leave his son. This letter was printed in this Magazine X 134-135.

In the year 1617 Rolfe was appointed Recorder and Secretary General of the Colony, and in 1619 was a member of the Council. As a member of this body he sat in the first American legislature, the Virginia Assembly of 1619, and is the only member of that Assembly who is known to have descendants living at the present day. He married in or before 1620 Jane, daughter of Captain William Pierce (also of the Virginia Council) and had a daughter Elizabeth born 1620. John Rolfe died in 1622 and it is probable that he was killed in the great Indian Massacre of that year. In addition to the letters referred to Rolfe was the author of a "relation" of events in Virginia. Smith, Hamor and all of the early writers speak of him as an honest and worthy gentleman.

His will has been published (in abstract) in Waters' "Gleanings" and is as follows:

John Rolfe, of James City in Virginia, Esq., dated 10 March 1621, proved May 21, 1630 [in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury] by William Pyers [Pierce], Father-in-law William Pyers, gentleman, to have charge of the two small children of very tender age. A parcel of land in the Country of Tappahannah between two creeks over against James City in the Country or Continent of Virginia, to son Thomas Rolfe and his heirs, failing his issue to my daughter Elizabeth; [The land here bequeathed was no doubt the "Smiths Fort" tract], next to my right heirs. Land on Mulberry Island Virginia, to my wife Jane, during her natural life then to daughter Elizabeth. To my servant Robert Davies twenty pounds. Witnesses: Temperance Yeardley, Richard Buck, John Cartwright, Robert Davys and John Milwarde.

THOMAS ROLFE.

Thomas Rolfe, the son of John Rolfe and Pocahontas was born in Virginia in 1615 and was taken to England by his parents. When his mother died and his father returned to Virginia, in March 1616-17 he was left at Plymouth under the care of Sir Lewis Stukeley, who became

so notorious and generally detested for his treachery to Sir Walter Raleigh. Thomas Rolfe was afterwards removed to the care of his uncle Henry Rolfe, of London, who was a member of the Virginia Company. The boy remained with him for a number of years. On August 23rd 1618 the Virginia Company wrote to Governor Argall in Virginia. "We cannot imagine why you should give us warning that Opechankano and the natives have given the country to Mr. Rolfe's child and that they reseve it from all others until he comes of years." It would appear from this that the Indians were supposed to have intended that Thomas Rolfe should succeed to the chieftanship of the Powhatans.

In October 1622 Mr. Henry Rolfe petitioned the Virginia Company requesting that he be paid out of the estate of his brother John Rolfe for having brought up the son of his brother and Pocahontas. In a grant of land in 1635 to Captain William Pierce the name of Thomas Rolfe appears among the head rights. This probably indicates the time that he came to Virginia. He was then about twenty years old.

"He afterwards," says Stith, "became a person of fortune and distinction in the Colony." In 1641 he petitioned the Governor for permission to visit his aunt "Cleopatre and his Kinsman Opecancanough." In 1646 as "Lieutenant Thomas Rolfe" he was granted Fort Chickahominy and 600 acres adjoining on condition of keeping a guard there. Between that date and 1663 he patented a number of other tracts of land. There is recorded in Surry County, in 1673, a deed dated June 20, 1654, from Thomas Rolfe to William Corker, conveying 120 acres in Surry, lying between "Smiths fort old field" and "the Devils' Woodyard," which was the property of Thomas Rolfe "by gift from the Indian King." It also appears from various depositions recorded in Surry that he at one time owned the plantation called "Smiths Fort," 1200 acres, at the mouth of Gray's Creek which he sold to Thomas Warren. One of the deponents states that he was present in 1654 with Mr. Thomas Rolfe in Mr. Warren's "fifty foot brick house" on "Smiths Fort" plantation soon after it was completed.

Warren's "Fifty foot brick house" is still standing, the oldest brick dwelling in Virginia to which a date can be assigned. The farm still called "Smiths Fort" now belongs to a prosperous negro farmer. In addition to the old house there is much of interest in the neighborhood. On John Smith's map of Virginia may be seen at the mouth of Gray's Creek opposite Jamestown, the inscription "The New Fort". Smith states that on 1608 or 1609 he built a fort as a place of refuge in case of being compelled to retreat from Jamestown "on a convenient river upon a high commanding eminence." It has been suggested foolishly, that this fort was the "Old Stone House" on Ware Creek in the upper part of James City County; but any retreat to this place would have been through dense forests which afforded ample cover for the Indians. It seems there can be no doubt that the fort Smith refers to was the "New Fort" on Gray's Creek, and that this was on the "Smith's Fort" tract. About



REMAINS OF EARTHWORKS AT SMITH'S FORT



VIEW FROM THE BLUFF AT SMITH'S FORT

a half mile from the brick house referred to is a high bluff, about the middle of a long bend in Gray's Creek. On the opposite side are wide marshes, and ravines at the sides of the bluff make it something of a promontory. Across the rear of the bluff traces of trenches can be distinctly seen, though the covering of leaves makes them, in the photograph, less distinct than they really are. There can be little doubt that we have here the remains of Smiths "New Fort."

Thomas Rolfe's wife is said (though there is no proof of the correctness of the statement) to have been a Miss Poythress, and he had an only child, Jane, who married in 1675 Col. Robert Bolling and died in 1676. Among the James City records (now destroyed) was the following deed, communicated to the "Southern Literary Messenger" by the once well-known Virginia antiquary, Richard Randolph: "This Indenture made 1st October 1698 between John Bolling of the County of Henrico and parish of Varina, Gent, son and heir of Jane late wife of Robert Bolling, of Charles City County, Gent, which Jane was the only child of Thomas Rolfe, dec'd, conveying to William Brown, of the parish of Wilmington, in the County of James City, one thousand acres of land commonly called the Fort on Chickahonimy River, as per patent granted to Thomas Rolfe (this was Fort Chickahominy granted him in 1646).

Thomas Rolfe probably died in James City County, so the records in regard to his will death &c. have been destroyed along with all the records of that County.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE TURNER FAMILY OF KING GEORGE COUNTY &c. (CONTINUED.)

7. HENRY SMITH ⁴TURNER (Thomas³), born 1770, died July 18, 1834, was first of Westmoreland County and afterwards of "Wheatland", Jefferson County; was a Justice of Westmoreland 1795, and member of the House of Delegates for that County in 1799 and 1800. He married first Lucy Hopkins (who had no issue) and, secondly, in 1796, Catherine, daughter of Col. Thomas Blackburn, of "Ripon Lodge" Prince William Co.

Issue: 11. Thomas B⁵. (of whom later); 12. Bushrod W⁵; appointed midshipman U. S. N. 1824, and was lost at sea Sept. 30, 1828; 13. Col. George W⁵., born 1810, graduated at West Point, served as Second lieutenant U. S. A., was in the Florida War and afterwards resigned. He was murdered by John Brown's party at Harper's Ferry, October 17, 1859. Never married; 14. William Fautleroy⁵ (of whom later); 15. Mary, married—Allibone, of Philadelphia; 16. Jane, married Dr. Byrd; 17. Christine married Dr. Cordell; 18. Catherine, married Dr. Wright of Chicago.

8. THOMAS⁴ TURNER, of "Kinloch", Fauquier Co., born April 3rd 1772, died Jan. 30, 1839, Justice of King George Co. 1798 and member of the House of Delegates from that County 1798 and 1799, removed to Fauquier; married at "Shirley", October 2nd 1798, Elizabeth Carter, daughter of Col. Robert Randolph of "Eastern View" Fauquier County. (She was born Oct. 2nd 1782, and died May 1866.)

Issue: 19. Susan Baynton, born at "Eastern View," Nov. 24, 1799, married John Hill Carter, of "Falkland", (and had a daughter Jane who married Robert Beverley); 20. Henry Smith, born Nov. 6. 1800, died in infancy; 21. Elizabeth Anne, born Nov. 27. 1801, died in infancy; 22. Charles Cocke⁵, born at "Oakenbrow," April 11. 1803, appointed midshipman U. S. N. 1820, Lieutenant Commander 1851; married Margaret Patterson, of Baltimore; died March 4, 1861; 23. Dr. Robert Randolph⁶, born at "Oakenbrow," Nov. 26. 1804, married, 1841, Eleanor, daughter of William Taylor, of King William Co. (and had Eliza⁶, who married R. B. Puller, and Mary Carter⁹); 24. Shirley Carter⁵, (of whom later) 25. Thomas⁵ (of whom later); 26. William Fitzhugh (of whom later); 27. Henry Smith (of whom later); 28. Martha (or Marietta) Fauntleroy, born at "Cloverland", Nov. 4, 1812, married George Cuthbert Powell, of Middleburg (and had issue: Randolph married Anna Hunt; Ida, married Henry Dulaney; Kate married George Carter of "Oatlands," and Virginia married Charles Minnegerode, Jr., of Alexandria, Va.) 29. La vinia Beverley born at "Cloverlands," March 5, 1814; married Dr. John Fauntleroy; 30. Edward Carter⁵ (of whom later); 31. Caroline Virginia, born at "Kinloch", March 22. 1818, died unmarried; 32. Elizabeth Randolph, born at "Kinloch," May 19, 1819, married Nathaniel Loughborough.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE BEVERLEY FAMILY.

(CONTINUED.)

(See XX, 437)

32. WILLIAM⁵ BEVERLEY (Robert⁴) entered Trinity College, Cambridge University, April 4, 1781, at the age of 18. He did not return to Virginia; but made his home at Beverley, in Yorkshire. He served for thirty years as a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the East Riding of Yorkshire and in 1832 was appointed vice-lieutenant.

He married Mary, daughter and co-heiress (with her sister Anna Margaretta, wife of Lord Grantley) of Jonathan Midgeley, of Beverley, and with her acquired a large fortune. Issue: 46. Robert McKenzie, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the East Riding died in 1868

without issue; 47. Maria (great niece and sole heir of Anne, Dowager Lady Denison widow of Sir Thomas Denison, judge of the King's Bench) married in 1814, Edmund Beckett, M. P., son of Sir John Beckett, Bart, 48. Anna Margareta.

The papers printed below were sent to the Historical Society by Mr. Fowler with the letters published in the last number.

Extract from a fragment of Mr. R. M. Beverley's diary dated June 1837.

Amongst the papers which have passed through my hands this day I find many relating to the will of my paternal grandfather which seems to have been the cause of much litigation & strife amongst his numerous sons & daughters—he died where he had lived at his vast estate of Blandfield in the county of Essex in the state of Virginia, North America; & it is painful to see how much of his property was in slaves [Quotes a clause in Robt Beverley's will, already printed]

Many other parts of his will mention his slaves, he says he has already given his son Robert Beverley (his 2nd son) sixty negroes—he gives 28 negroes to each of his daughters—

In codicils he says he has given 36 slaves to his son Carter, & 36 to his son Byrd—In many passages he mentions his slaves—sometime thus 'my slaves & stock mules' -----His second son Robert succeeded in supplanting his elder brother my father in the inheritance—

My grandfather left my father £6000 & nothing more, though to raise this sum slaves were to be sold together with an estate—His second son probably inherited estates of a value not less than £100,000: he still lives at the family mansion at Blandfield—he has one son— My grandfather was born at Blandfield, but was sent to be educated at Beverley Grammar School & Cambridge—

My great-grandfather was much in England, & was educated at Beverley, but I think born in Virginia, but of this I am not certain [He was born in Va]

My great great grandfather Robert Beverley sold his Yorkshire estates & was the first of the family to go to Virginia [Incorrect he was the 2nd generation]. He is the author of that 'History of Virginia' that de Tocqueville quotes—

My grandfather died in 1800—Washington was a cousin of my grandfather—The Washingtons came from South Cave in Yorkshire—

In pursuance of the directions of my grandfather's will I find the following copy of an advertisement inserted in the provincial newspapers—

'Pursuant to the last will & testament of the late Robert Beverley 'of Blandfield, will be sold for ready money at the Bowling green 'on Tuesday the 13th January 1801 being Caroline Court, if fair;

'if not the next fair day, Fifty Negroes consisting of very likely
'middleaged, young men, boys, young women & children.

Carter Beverley
Only Acting Executor'

Culpepper County
8th Aug. 1800.

Extract from a fragment of a letter written to Mr. R. M. Beverley from Mr. Francis P. Corbin from Paris during the Civil War in America— of those of your name I have heard but little lately as they are for the most part in the far South, but I make no doubt all are under arms that can bear them. Our Cousin William of Blandfield must be near if not turned of 70, & although unable to help "*manibus pedibusque*" in the din of battle he supplies the sinews of war in another sense—

His former banker is now here & tells me he "enjoys good health & a very ample estate for any country—" He has never married & it is supposed that he will leave his property to the son of his brother **Bradshaw** who lived & died near Winchester in Virginia where he too had a good estate & charming residence which the enemy have not spared—

Mr. William Beverley's estate partly inherited & partly increased by his own savings & investments was estimated before the war began at some £250000 to £300000 sterling or about a million & a half of dollars. I give you all these family details as thinking they may be of interest to you—

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE POINDEXTER FAMILY. (CONTINUED.)

THE WILL OF THOMAS POINDEXTER.

[The testator was a son of John Poindexter of Louisa Co. He died in Franklin Co, Ky where his will was proved; but a copy was recorded in Louisa Co. See this Magazine XX, 110, 220, 441]

In the name of God amen. I bequeth my soul into the hands of God and my body to the dust from whence it came: being in perfect sense and memory. I now make this my last will and testament of what it hath pleased God to give me, in manner as followeth towit. 1st. my desire is that all my just debts should be paid. 2nd. I give and bequeth unto my son James two negroes by the names of Phillis and Martin, one gun to him and his heirs forever. 3rd. I give and bequeth unto my son Robert two negroes by the name of Tom and Ann, one feather bed and furniture, to him and his heirs forever.

4th. I give and bequeth unto my son Richard one negro wench by the name of Nan and her increase to him and his heirs forever.

5th. I give and bequeth unto my son George two negroes by the names of Sally and Milly and their increase to him and his heirs forever.

6th. I give and bequeth unto my daughter Elizabeth Jones Commack one negro women named Mary, her increase, one cow and feather bed and furniture to her and her heirs forever.

7th. I give and bequeth unto my daughter Lucy, three negroes by the names of Hannah, James and Jude and their increase; one cow and calf, one feather bed and furniture to her and her heirs forever.

8th. My desire is that the negroes I sold for my life, should be collected and equally divided amoung my children, Viz.—my sons Gabriel, Thomas, Robert, James, Richard, George and my daughter Molly Cosbys heirs-Viz-Stith Cosby, Nicholas, Frances, Betsy and Garland: my daughters, Elizabeth Jones Cammack and Lucy, them and their increase to them and their heirs forever.

9th. I give unto Garland Cosby's daughter Betsy, one negro by name Milly and her increase to her and her heirs forever.

10th. I give and bequeth unto Garland Cosby's sons —Viz—Stith Cosby, Nicholas, Francis and Garland, one negro woman by name Dinah and her increase to them and theirs forever.

11th. I give and bequeth all my lands to be equally divided among all my children, Viz.-my sons John, Gabriel, Thomas, Robert, James, Richard, George and my daughter Molly Cosby's heirs. Viz. Stith Cosby, Nicholas, Francis and Garland; my daughters, Elizabeth J-Cammack and Lucy, to them and their heirs forever.

12th. I give and bequeth unto my son Gabriel, one horse and plantation tools and one large looking glass, to him and his heirs forever.

I do appoint my sons Thomas Poindexter and James Poindexter and Garland Cosby, executors to this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this fifteenth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

Signed sealed and
delivered in the presence
of Josh Adams
John Perry
Robert Perry

Annexed to the above will my desire is, that all the residue of my estate both real and personal, that has not been heretofore mentioned should be sold and all my debts paid and the balance of the money to be applied to the use of purchasing a house for my daughter Lucy and her heirs forever: also my desire is the old negro wench Jude should be set at liberty the remainder of her days.

Thomas Poindexter.

Franklin County—At a court held for the county aforesaid on Tuesday the twelfth day of December 1796 the last will and testament of Thomas Poindexter deceased was produced in Court and proved by the oaths of Joseph Adams, John Perry, Robert Perry, subscribing witnesses thereto, which was ordered to be recorded.

Test. Daniel Weisiger C. F. C.

At a court held for the said County on Tuesday the 18th. day of Jan. 1797 the last will and testament of Thomas Poindexter decd. was this day exhibited in open Court and being heretofore proved and ordered to be recorded except as to the Codicil thereto annexed, there being no subscribing witnesses to the same: thereupon Christopher Cammack and Robert Perry came into Court, and being sworn, declared that they were acquainted with the handwriting of the said deceased and that they believed that the signature to the said Codicil was written with the hand of of the said Thomas Poindexter, therefore it is ordered by the Court that the same be recorded.

James Poindexter one of the executors named in said will, came into Court and having made oath thereto, as the law directs, on his motion certificate is granted him for obtaining a probate thereof in due form, on his giving security: he together with Christopher Cammack and Robert Perry his securities, entered into and acknowledged their bond with security of two thousand pounds with condition agreeable to law.

Daniel Weisiger C. F. C.

A copy Daniel Weisiger C. F. C.

Kentucky, Franklin County, to wit:

FAMILY BIBLE RECORD OF THOMAS POINDEXTER.

(Son of Thomas Poindexter, whose will precedes this.)

Thomas Poindexter Sr., was born May 25th, 1760.

Sally Ragland (Poindexter) his wife was born June 6th, 1769.

They were married March 28th, 1790.

Colin Johnson was born Dec. 7th, 1786.

Mary his wife (who was M. Poindexter) was born Feb. 11th, 1793.

They were married Jany. 15th, 1818.

Wm. S. Winston was born Oct. 12th, 1796.

Anna L. his wife (who was Anna L. Poindexter) was born July 5th, 1803. They were married January 9th, 1822.

Children of Thos. Poindexter, Sr., to-wit:-

Lucy Jones Poindexter was born July 21st, 1791.
 Polly Poindexter (Johnson) was born Feb. 11th, 1793.
 Patsy Poindexter (Lily) was born Oct. 25th, 1794.
 Wm. Ragland Poindexter was born Mch. 9th, 1796.
 Thomas Poindexter, Jr. was born April 19th, 1798.
 Sally Ragland Poindexter (Perkins) was born Dec. 27th, 1799.
 James L. Poindexter was born July 1st, 1801.
 Ann Lipscomb Poindexter (Winston) was born July 5th, 1803.
 George Poindexter was born Mch. 8th, 1805.
 Louisa Poindexter was born Feb. 13th, 1807.
 Saml. Ragland Poindexter was born Sep. 13th, 1808.
 John Jones Poindexter was born Aug. 19th, 1816.
 Henry Poindexter was born Aug. 1st, 1812.
 Edward Poindexter was born July 7th, 1814.

DEATHS.

Mary Johnson wife of Colin Johnson died Nov. 22nd, 1820.
 Doct. Wm. R. Poindexter died at Woodville Mississippi, July 20th,
 1822.

Lucy J. Poindexter died Nov. 30th, 1827.
 Saml. Ragland Poindexter died Mch. 23rd, 1835.
 Ann L. Winston, wife W. S. Winston died Nov. 22nd, 1836.
 Sally R. Perkins, wife Nathl. Perkins died April 29th, 1837.
 George Poindexter died May 13th, 1837.
 John Jones Poindexter died June 12th, 1837.
 Louisa Poindexter died Aug. 29th, 1840.
 Henry Poindexter died at Vicksburg, Jany. 4th, 1843.
 Thomas Poindexter, Sr. died Apl. 10th, 1843.
 Mrs Sally Ragland Poindexter died Feb. 10th, 1857.
 Thomas Poindexter Jr. died Feby. 7th, 1851.
 Edward Poindexter died Apl. 15th, 1851.
 James L. Poindexter died June 29th, 1853.
 Patsy Poindexter (Lily) died April 3rd, 1875.

I

1. Charles Poindexter son of Dr. James W. Poindexter a druggist in Charlottesville.
2. Thomas Poindexter married a Miss Eliza Burton of Bedford. He died in 1850. Three of his children were living at his old home "Waverly" near Bellevue P. O. Bedford. Mrs. Sally West who had children, Mrs. Maggie Moore and her children, and Jenny B. Poindexter unmarried.
3. Edward stood very high in Louisa for sense and character and management.

4. Many of the Johnsons, Winstons, Perkins, Lillys are yet living in Louisa and adjoining counties.

The family line was as follows:

1. John Poindexter, his son, the first Justice of the Peace.
2. Thomas Poindexter (Son of John).
3. Thomas Poindexter, brother of John, James, Robert, Richard and Gabriel, George and son of Thomas.
4. James L. Poindexter his son.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

EPPEs WILLS.

WILL OF RICHARD EPPEs.

I, Richard Eppe, of City Point, in Prince George County, knowing the certainty of death & the uncertainty of the time when, do therefore make this my last will and testament in the manner and form as followeth, vizt:—

Imprimus—I give unto my son Richard Epes, my plantation and track of land whereon I now dwell called City Point, (except five acres) after my wife's decease, I also give unto my said son four negroes, two of them to be midling good working hands in the judgment of my executors, the other two young ones, one feather bed and furniture, six head of cattle young & old, one midling good horse, bridle & saddle, to him and his heirs forever.

Item—I give unto my son Archibald Eppe, one half of my plantation and tract of land in Charles City called the Island, after my wife's decease; I also give unto my said son, four negroes, two of them to be midling good workers, the other two young ones, one feather bed and furniture, six head of cattle, young and old, one midling good horse, saddle and bridle, to him and his heirs forever.

Item—I give unto my son Thomas Eppe, one half of my plantation and tract of land in Charles City called the Island, after my wife's decease; I give also unto my said son, four negroes, two of them to be midling good workers, the other two young ones, one feather bed and furniture, six head of cattle young and old, one midling good horse, saddle & bridle, to him and his heirs forever.

Item—I give unto my son Robertson Eppe, my plantation and tract of land in Prince George County called Rise lands, after my wife's decease; I also give unto my said son two lots of land, at City Point of one acre each adjoining the river, near about where Hamlin Allen now lives, also four negroes, two of them to be midling good workers, the other two young ones, one feather bed and furniture, one middling good horse, saddle and bridle, to him and his heirs forever.

Item—I give unto my daughter Elizabeth Eppes, one lot of land at City Point, of one acre, adjoining the river, to be laid off at the discretion of my executors, adjoining the lots devised to my son Robertson whenever she arrives to lawful age, or is married, also four negroes, two to be workers and two young ones, one feather bed & furniture, and four head of cattle.

Item—I give unto my daughter Christian Eppes when she arrives at age or is married, one lot of land at City Point, of one acre adjoining the river, to be laid off with the lot before mentioned at the discretion of my executors, near where Hamlin Allen now resides, also four negroes, two of them to be workers and the other two young ones, one feather bed and furniture, and four head of cattle.

Item—I give unto my daughter Polly Eppes, when she arrives at age or is married, one lot of land at City Point adjoining the river and the lot above devised to contain one acre, and be laid off at the discretion of my executors, also four negroes, two of them to be workers, and the other two young ones, one feather bed and furniture, and four head of cattle.

Item—I lend unto my dear and loving wife Christian Eppes, the use of all my lands, during her natural life, and I give her the residue of my estate, both within doors & without (excepting what I have already given away) for her own comfortable support and the maintenance of my children, and respecting this residuary part of my estate, I grant my dear wife full privilege to dispose of it at her death. in any manner she please among my children.

Item—It is my desire that in lotting off the negroes for my children as they arrive to age, that particular care may be taken to satisfy the poor creatures, by keeping families together as much as the circumstances of things will admit, and that the ancient and infirm negroes in my family shall be comfortably supported in their old age.

Item—I desire that estate may not be appraised.

Lastly—I appoint my dear wife executrix, and my son Richard and my brother-in-law William Robertson, executors to my last will and testament. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affirmed my seal this twenty seventh day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and eighty eight.

[Sealed and delivered
in presence of

Archibald Robertson.]

Richd Eppes. [SEAL]

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

BOOK REVIEWS.

A HISTORY OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA. BY JOHN W. WAYLAND, PH. D., Professor of History State Normal School, Harrisonburg-Va., Member Virginia Historical Society, American Historical Association, Pennsylvania German Society &c.; Author of "Political Opinions of Thomas Jefferson", "The German Element of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia &c." Ruebush-Elkins Company, Dayton, Virginia, 1912, pp. 467, with 94 illustrations and maps, and full index.

Rockingham is one of Virginia's largest and richest counties and has been very fortunate in having so able and scholarly an historian as Dr. Wayland. In every phase of the history, civil, military, religious, and economic, the work of the trained student is evident.

While giving in a very interesting way all of the things usually found in county histories, the author has studied and presents many important subjects which the average writer of such works overlooks, or does not understand the importance of.

The appendix contains much matter of interest including a good bibliography.

If our reviewing space were not crowded it would be a pleasure to enter more fully into the character and merits of this admirable work.

RICHMOND HER PAST AND PRESENT. By W. Asbury Christian, D. D. Illustrated. Manufactured by L. H. Jenkins, Richmond, Va., 1912. pp. 618 with index.

It is very surprising that Richmond should so long have been without a historian. Mordecai and Little, writing many years ago, did but little to supply the want, and Dr. Christian's work can hardly be called a history. It is however a very useful chronicle. The author has been an indefatigable student of newspaper files, and has given, in compact form, most of the great and small events in the history of the City down to the present time.

As a chronicle of events, especially since the Revolution, "Richmond, Her Past and Present" has much value. As a real history there is much lacking.

The author, indeed, shows in many places an unfamiliarity with history outside of the newspapers. On p. 3 he seems to think that Henricopolis was at the site of Richmond. Certainly there never was a new Henrico at Tuckahoe.

St. Johns Church (p. 8) was not called St. Johns when it was built, but was given that name about 1829. An account is given of Arnold's occupation of Richmond; but not of that by Cornwallis later in the same year. The plan for Gabriel's Insurrection (pp. 52-53) had been arranged much more carefully than would be thought from the account given here.

On page 198 it is stated in regard to William and Mary College that "the Assembly after the burning of the town of Henrico, ordered it to be built in Williamsburg." Henrico was burnt in 1622 and William and Mary was not chartered until 1692-3. The two College plans had nothing to do with each other.

A series of views of Richmond at various dates is reproduced and adds to the value of what, as has been stated, is a very useful book.

DR. WILLIAM LEROY BROWN, compiled by Thomas L. Broun, assisted by Bessie Lee Broun and Sally T. Ordway, New York. The Neale Publishing Company 1912, pp. 247, with portraits.

Dr. Broun did admirable work as an officer of the ordnance department of the Confederacy; but his great lifework was what he did for education in the South after the war; especially as President of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College. The story of his life was worth preserving, and it has been well told by the authors of this book.

A large part of the Volume consists of letters to and from Dr. Broun, articles on his life and work other than the authors, and addresses by Dr. Broun himself.

THE LAND WHERE WE WERE DREAMING and other Poems of Daniel Bedinger Lucas. Edited by Charles W. Kent, Ph. D., and Virginia Lucas with a critical introduction by Charles W. Kent, Ph. D. University Edition, Richard G. Badger. The Gorham Press Boston [1913], pp. 252 with portrait.

As our review department has to be confined to historical subjects, we can only note the receipt of this collection of Judge Lucas' poems.

CAPTAIN ROGER JONES OF LONDON AND VIRGINIA—SOME OF HIS ANTECEDENTS AND DESCENDANTS. With appreciative notices of the Families of Bathurst, Belfield, Browning, Carter, Catesby, Cocke, Graham, Fauntleroy, Hickman, Hoskins, Latane—Lewis, Meriwether, Skelton, Walker, Waring and others. By Judge L. H.

Jones [Louisville, Ky.], Albany, New York. J. Munsell's Sons 1891, pp. 442 with 30 portraits, and 75 fac-similes of manuscripts, copies of Armorial Seals, views &c. For sale by the author.

Judge Jones' history of this noted family, which has given so many distinguished sons to the civil and military service of the Country, has long been well and favorably known. He is the fortunate possessor of a very large and valuable collection of family papers covering the period from the emigrant to the present time. Many of these papers contained signatures, armorial seals and other matters of interest outside as well as within the family connection, and many have desired to have access to them. In addition to genealogical information they contain much relating to social history, education and economic conditions in the colonial period.

The author has now made many of these documents accessible in a new edition. This edition was prepared by using the sheets of the first edition, making large additions which are the result of investigations since that was published and inserting a very large number of good photographic fac-similes.

The book is of great interest and should be in all collections of American genealogy.

GENEALOGY OF THE BASKERVILLE FAMILY AND SOME ALLIED FAMILIES INCLUDING THE ENGLISH DESCENT FROM 1266 A. D. By Patrick Hamilton Baskerville, Richmond, Va. W. Ellis Jones' Sons Inc. 1912 pp. 214 with four illustrations and index.

This handsome and carefully prepared book was compiled by Mr. Baskerville for distribution among the members of his family. It treats of the Baskervilles, descended from John Baskerville of York County, Va., a younger son of Thomas Baskerville of Old Withington, Cheshire, the Hamiltons, Turners (of N. C.), Watkins', Douglas, Dickenson, Bolling, Barber, Norvell, Minge, Harrison, Eaton, Coleman, Embry, Gordon, Murray, Kennon, Worsham, Rolfe and others.

Of course most of these families are treated of only in their relation to the main subject of the book. There is a large number of family charts, and the whole work is very well done.

THE GLENGARRY McDONALDS OF VIRGINIA BY MRS. FLORA McDONALD WILLIAMS. With an Introductory sketch of the early History of the Glengarry clan, Louisville. Geo. G. Felter Company 1911. pp. 340 with numerous portraits &c.

Angus McDonald, believed with good reason to have been of the Glengarry family, was out in the "45", came to Virginia in 1746, settled finally in Frederick Co., named his new home "Glengarry" and did good

service as a commander against the Indians. His descendants have been men of prominence, and as became their descent, have, been active in all of our wars. Mrs. Williams has written an admirable family history which is greatly helped by the number of letters, diaries &c. of the Civil War period to which she has access. Every McDonald above the age of childhood was in the Confederate Army.

THE MCCUES OF THE OLD DOMINION. Supplemented by Brief Charts of the Steele, Arbuckle, and Cunningham Families. Compiled by John N. McCue member of the Virginia Historical Society June 1912. Mo. Printing & Pub. Co. Mexico, Mo. pp. 272 with 57 portraits and other illustrations.

Another of our well known Scotch-Irish families is here treated of in a very thorough and comprehensive way Mr. McCue has evidently spared no pains to make his book as complete and accurate as possible.

WELSH SETTLEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA. By Charles H. Browning, Philadelphia, W. J. Campbell, 1912, pp. 631, with 17 maps and illustrations, and index.

Beginning in the year 1682 a considerable emigration of Quakers from Wales to Pennsylvania took place.

This book exploits the chronicles and economic history of these Welsh Friends (and, incidentally, of the Welsh Baptists, and other Welsh American colonists, who removed in Colonial times to Penn's province), and their families, ancestors and descendants; records of their land companies, and of their plantations in the "Welsh Tract;" sketches of their Meetings, monthly and preparative, and of their meeting houses (especially that of the Merion Preparatory Meeting); documentary accounts of the administration of civil affairs in the "Welsh Barony;" the annals of the Welsh townships, Merion, Haverford, Radnor, etc., the substantiated story of the struggles between the Welsh Friends and William Penn, and his representatives; memoirs of many early Welsh Friends, etc., and it is such subjects that indicate the general scope of this work.

DISCOURSE ON THE LIVES AND CHARACTERS OF THE EARLY PRESIDENTS AND TRUSTEES OF HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE. Delivered at the Centenary of the Founding of the College, on the 14th day of June, 1876. By Hugh Blair Grisby, LL. D. President of the Virginia Historical Society and Chancellor of the College of William and Mary, Richmond. The Hermitage Press, 1913, pp. X, 46, with several portraits.

The mingling of careful historical study with a great amount of information derived from individuals and never before in print, which gave such interest and value to Mr. Grisby's addresses on the Conven-

tions of 1776, 1788 and 1829, characterizes that which is now printed for the first time. Mr. A. J. Morrison has again done good service to Hampden-Sidney and to Virginia in publishing this address. It is prefaced by a life of Hugh Blair Grigsby, and contains portraits of various presidents of the College.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES OF Virginia 1702-1705, 1705-1706, 1710-1712. Edited by H. R. McIlwaine. [Va. State Library] Richmond, Virginia, MCMXII, pp. XLIIII, 369, with index.

This splendidly printed series of Journals goes steadily on. They have become so familiar to historical students that all that need be said is that the high standard of the preceding volumes has been maintained in this. The prefaces are, as usual, valuable contributions to the history of the period covered by the Journals.

THE
VIRGINIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXI.

JULY, 1913.

No. 3

THE RANDOLPH MANUSCRIPT

VIRGINIA SEVENTEENTH CENTURY RECORDS

From the Original in the Collection of the Virginia Historical
Society

Commissions and Instructions to the Earl of Orkney for the
Government of Virginia

(Continued)

52. Provided always that no Person be discharged out of Prison who stands Committed for Debt for any decree of Chancery or any Legal proceedings of any Court of Record.

53. And for the preventing any Executions that may be made upon Prisoners, You are to declare Our Pleasure that no Baron or Judge shall receive for himself or Clerks for granting a Writ of Habeas Corpus more than Two Shillings and Six Pence and the like Sum for taking a Recognizance and that the Provost Marshall shall not receive more than five Shillings for every

Commitment, One Shilling & three Pence for the Bond the Prisoner is to Sign, One Shilling & three Pence for every Copy of a Mittimus & one Shilling & three Pence for every Mile he bringeth Back the Prisoner.

54. And further you are to Cause this our Royal Pleasure hereby Signify'd to you to be made Publick & Register'd in the Council Books of our said Colony.

55. And Whereas Commissions have been granted unto Several Persons in our Respective Plantations in America for the trying of Pirates in those Parts pursuant to the Act for the more Effectual Suppression of Piracy and by a Commission sent to our Colony of Virginia You as our Lieutenant and Governor General of our said Colony are impower'd together with others therein mention'd to proceed accordingly in Reference to Our said Colony. Our Will and Pleasure is that in all Matters relating to Pirates You govern yourselves according to the intent of the Act and Commission aforementioned. But as whereas Accessories in Cases of Piracy beyond the Seas are by the said Act left to be try'd in this Kingdom according to the Statute of the twenty Eighth of King Henry the Eighth we do hereby further direct and require you to send all such Accessories in Case of Piracy in Our foresaid Colony into this Kingdom with the Proper Evidences that you may have against them in Order to their being Try'd here.

IT IS OUR FURTHER PLEASURE that no Person for the future be sent as Prisoners to this Kingdom from our said Colony and Dominion of Virginia without Sufficient Proof of their Crimes, and that Proof transmitted along with the said Prisoners.

56. In Case any Goods Money or other Estate of Pirates or Piratically taken or brought or found within our said Colony of Virginia or taken on board any Ships or Vessels You are to Cause the same to be Seiz'd and Secur'd until You shall have given us an Account thereof and receiv'd our Pleasure Concerning the Disposal of the Same. But in Case such Goods or any Part of them are Perishable the Same shall be Publickly Sold and Disposed of, and the Produce thereof in like Manner secur'd until our further Order.

57. You shall not Erect any Court or Office of Judicatory not before Erected or Established nor dissolve any Court or Office already Erected or Established without our especial Order: But in Regard we have been inform'd that there is a Want of a particular Court for determining of small Causes You are to recommend it to the Assembly of our said Colony that a Law be pass'd (if not already done) for the Constituting such Court or Courts for the ease of our Subjects there, and you are from time to time to transmit to our said Commissioners for Trade and Plantations an Exact Account of what Causes have been determin'd what shall be then Depending, as likewise an Abstract of all proceedings of the Several Courts of Justice within our said Government.

58. You are to Transmit to Us & to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations with all convenient Speed a Particular Account of all Establishments of Jurisdictions Courts Offices and Officers Powers Authorities Fees and Priviledges Granted or Settled within our said Colony to the End you may receive our farther Directions therein.

59. COMPLAINT having been made that the Members of our said Council in all Matters of Civil Right where any of them are Defendants claim a Priviledge of Exemption from the Ordinary forms of Process by Writ, so that they cannot be arrested, and that it being the Practice in all such Cases that the Secretary Summon them to an Appearance by a Letter, either Comply with the Same or Neglect it at their own Pleasure by which Means the Course of Justice is obstructed & the Plaintiffs who are not of the Council are left destitute of relief. You are therefore to take Special Care that according to the Order made in the said Council of Virginia the 27 March 1678 (by which the Members thereof claim'd the Aforesaid Priviledge) a Letter of Summons to any of the said Councilors Sign'd either by your self or by the Secretary of our said Colony be deem'd as binding and as Strict in Law for their Appearance as a Writ and that upon their Neglect to Comply with any such Summons (Except only in time of General Assembly) they be liable to the Ordinary forms of Common Process.

60. And you are with the Advice and Consent of our said Council to take Especial Care to regulate all Salaries and Fees belonging to Places or Paid upon Emergencies that they be within the Bounds of moderation and that no Exaction be made upon any Occasion whatsoever, as also that Tables of all Fees be Publickly hung up in all Places where such Fees are to be paid and you are to transmit Copies of all such Tables of Fees to Us & to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations as aforesaid.

61. WHEREAS it is necessary that our Rights & Dues be preserved and recover'd and that speedy and Effectual Justice be administer'd in all Cases relating to our Revenue, You are to take Care that a Court of Exchequer be call'd and do meet at all such times as shall be needfull and You are upon your Arrival to inform us and our Commissioners for Trade & Plantations whether Our Service may require that a constant Court of Exchequer be Settled & Established there.

62. You are to take Care that no Man's Life Member freehold or Goods be taken away or harm'd in our said Colony otherwise than by establish'd and known Laws, not repugnant but as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of this Kingdom.

63. You shall administer or Cause to be administer'd the Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Oath Mention'd in the foresaid Act Entituled an Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line, to the Members and Officers of our Council & Assembly and to all Judges and Justices and all other Persons that hold any Office or Place of Trust or Profit in our said Colony whether by Vertue of any Patent under our Great Seal of this Kingdom or the Publick Seal of Virginia or otherwise and you shall also Cause them to make and Subscribe the aforesaid Declaration without the doing of all which you are not to admit any Person whatsoever into any Publick Office, nor Suffer those that have been admitted formerly to Continue therein.

64. You are to Permit a Liberty of Conscience to all Persons except Papists, so they be contented with a quiet and peaceable Enjoyment of the Same not giving Offence or Scandal to the Government.

65. You shall send to us & our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations by the Conveyance of our Ships of War, an Account of the present Number of Planters and Inhabitants—Men Women and Children as well Masters as Servants, Free and Unfree, And of the Slaves in our said Colony as also a Yearly account of the Increase and decrease of them and how many of them are fit to bear Arms in the Militia of our said Colony.

66. You shall also Cause an Exact Account to be kept of all Persons born Christened and Buried and you shall Yearly send fair Abstracts thereof unto us and to Our foresaid Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

67. You shall take Care that all Planters and Christian Servants be well and fitly provided with Arms, and that they be listed under good Officers and when and as often as shall be thought fit Muster'd and Train'd whereby they may be in a better readiness for the Defense of our said Colony and Dominion under your Government, and you are to use your utmost Endeavours that such Planters do each of them keep such Numbers of White Servants as by Law Directed and that they appear in Arms when thereunto required.

68. You are to take especial Care that neither the frequency nor unreasonableness of the Marches Musters and Trainings be an unnecessary Impediment to the Affairs of the Inhabitants.

69. And for the greater Security of that Our Colony You are to Appoint fit Officers and Commanders in the Several Parts of the Country bordering upon the Indians who upon any Invasion may raise Men and Arms to oppose them untill they shall receive your directions therein.

70. You shall not upon any Occasion whatsoever Establish or put in Execution any Articles of War or other Law Martial upon any of Our Subjects Inhabitants of our said Colony of Virginia without the advise and Consent of our Council there.

71. AND WHEREAS there is no Power given you by Our Commission to Execute Martial Law in time of Peace upon Soldiers in Pay and yet nevertheless it may be necessary that some Care be taken for the keeping good Discipline amongst those that we may at any time hereafter think fit to send into our said Colony (which may properly be provided for by the Legislative Power of the same) You are therefore to recommend unto the General Assembly of our said Colony that (if not already done) they Prepare such Act and Law for the Punishing Mutiny Desertions and fake Musters, and for the better preserving of good Discipline amongst the Said Soldiers as may best Answer those ends.

72. AND WHEREAS together with other Powers of Vice Admiralty You will Receive Authority from our Commissioners for executing the Office of our high Admiral of great Britain and of our Plantations upon the refusal or Neglect of any Captain or Commander of any of our Ships of War to Execute the Written Order he shall receive from you for Our Service and the Service of our Colony under your Government, or upon his Neglect & undue Execution thereof to suspend such Captain or Commander from the Exercise of his said Office of Captain or Commander and to committ into Safe Custody either on Board his own Ship or elsewhere at Your Discretion in Order to his being brought to Answer for such refusal or Neglect by Commission either under Our great Seal of this Kingdom or from our Commissioners for executing the Office of our high Admiral of Great Britain for the time being And whereas you will likewise receive directions from our said Commissioners for Executing the Office of our high Admiral of Great Britain and of our Plantations that the Captain or Commander so by you suspended shall during such his Suspension and Commitment be succeeded by such Commission or Warrant Officer of our said Ship appointed by our said Commissioners for Executing the Office of our high Admiral of Great Britain for the time being as by the known Practice and Discipline of our Navy does and ought next to Succeed as in case of Death, Sickness or any other ordinary disability happening to the Commander of any of our Ships of War and not Otherwise You standing Accountable for the truth

and Importance of the Crime & Misdemeanor for which you shall so proceed to the Suspending any such Captain or Commander You are not to Exercise the said Power of Suspending any such Captains or Commanders of our Ships of War otherwise than by Vertue of such Commission or Authority from our said Commissioners for executing the Office of our high Admiral of Great Britain any former Custom or usage Notwithstanding.

73. You are to demand an Account from all Persons concern'd of the Arms Ammunition and Stores sent to our said Colony from our Office of Ordnance here as likewise what other Arms Ammunition and Stores have been bought with the Publick Money for the Service of our said Colony and how the Same have been employ'd, and whether any of them and how many of them have been sold, Spent, Lost, Decay'd or dispos'd of and to whom and to what use and to transmit the said Account to Us and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations aforesaid.

74. You shall take an Inventory of all Arms Ammunition and Stores remaining in any of our Magazines or Garrisons in our Colony under your Government, and immediately after your Arrival to transmit the same unto Us and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations and the like Inventory afterwards half Yearly, as also a Duplicate thereof to our Master General or Principal Officers of our Ordnance, which Accounts are to express the Particulars of Ordnance Carriages, Powder, Balls, and all other Sorts of Arms and Ammunition in our Publick Stores at your said Arrival, and so from time to time of what shall be sent you or bought with the Publick Money and to specify the time of the disposal and the Occasion thereof.

75. You are to take especial Care that fit Storehouses be Settled throughout our said Colony for receiving and keeping of Arms Ammunition and Publick Stores.

76. You shall cause a Survey to be made of all the Considerable landing Places and Harbours in our said Colony, and with the Advice of our Council there Erect in any of them such Fortifications as shall be necessary for the Security and Advantage of that Colony which shall be done at the Publick Charges

of the Country, in which we doubt not of the Chearfull concurrence of the Inhabitants, thereunto from the common Security and benefit they will receive thereby.

77. OUR WILL AND PLEASURE IS that all Servants that shall come to be Transported to Our Colony of Virginia shall serve their respective Masters for the Terms prescrib'd by the Laws of our said Colony, and the said Servants shall at the end of the said Term have 50 Acres of Land Assign'd and set out to every of them respectively to Have and to Hold to them and every of them their Heirs and Assigns for ever under the Rules and Duties usually Paid and reserved.

78. AND WHEREAS it has been represented that the Grant of King James the first heretofore made to that our Colony to Exempt the Planters from paying Quitrents for the first Seven Years did turn to the great Prejudice of the same and that many took Occasion thereby to take and Create to themselves a Title of such Quantities of Land which they never intended to or in truth cou'd Occupy or Cultivate but thereby only kept out others who would have Planted and manured the Same, and King Charles the Second having therefore by his Instructions given to Sir W^m. Berkly revok'd all such Grants as contrary to the Intention of the said King James the first and to the good of our Subjects there We do likewise give the same directions unto you, that if any Such Grants Shou'd be still Insisted on the same be look'd on and taken to be void and of None Effect And you are likewise to restrain the unlimited practice of taking more Lands than can reasonably be Cultivated and to regulate all Abuses therein.

79. You shall with the Advice of Our Council there take Care to appoint Men fitly Qualify'd to be Surveyors throughout all the Several Districts of Our said Colony, and that they be sworn to make true and exact Surveys of all Lands requir'd to be set out according to the best of their Skill.

80. You shall likewise take Care that a General Survey be made of all the said Colony and Dominion, and of each County in it, and that an Exact Map or Maps be thereupon drawn, and Transmitted to Us and to our foresaid Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

81. And You are further to take Care that an Exact Account be forthwith drawn of all Arrears of Quitrents due unto Us expressing from what Persons, for what Quantity of Land, and for what time those Arrears are due, and likewise an Account Specifying what Particular Persons throughout all our said Colony are possess'd above 20,000 Acres of Land a Piece, by what Titles they hold the said Lands, and how much each of them is possess'd of above that Quantity. Both which Accounts you are without Delay to transmit to Us and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

82. WHEREAS it was represented to her Late Majesty by the President and Council of our said Colony that the Method of Granting Lands as directed by the Instructions given to Robert Hunter Esq^r bearing Date at St. James's the 30th of April 1707 is not agreeable to the Laws Constitution and Practice of our said Colony. OUR WILL AND PLEASURE THEREFORE IS That for the future the Method of Granting of Land be in such form and Manner, and under the like Conditions Covenants and Reservations of Quitrent as are by the Charter and Laws of that our Colony allow'd and Directed to be made and as were permitted to be made before the Instructions given to Robert Hunter Esq^r as aforesaid, PROVIDED due care be taken that in all such Grants hereafter to be made regard be had to the profitable and unprofitable Acres, and particularly that every Patentee be obliged in the best and most Effectual Manner to Cultivate & Improve three Acres part of every fifty Acres so granted within the term of three Years after the Passing of such Grant and in Case of failure thereof such Grant or Grants to be void and of None Effect.

(To be Continued)

VIRGINIA IN 1676-77.**BACON'S REBELLION***

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies in the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

(Continued.)

ACCOUNT OF TOBACCO IMPORT
(Abstract)

June, 1676

The public account of the Impost of 2s per hogshead upon tobacco exported from Virginia.—that is the Dr. account being the payments made thereof to the Governor of the Colony and other Officers for Salaries &c. Total £2377 .6 .5. Copy Certified by Robert Beverley.

(Colonial Papers. 2 pp.)

Another copy is entered in Col. Entry Bk. No. 80. pp. 168-171.

SHIP'S INVOICE
(Abstract)

July 20, 1676

Invoice of Goods and Servants aboard the Richard and Elizabeth, Nicholas Pym, Master, for Virginia for the account of [Alderman] Richard Booth and Samuel Story of Sam: Claphamson, William Hunt and William Paggen.

(Colonial Papers. 7. pp.)

*-Much valuable material for the history of Bacon's Rebellion has already been published in this Magazine. For a list of these and other published documents on this subject see the Appendix to "The Story of Bacon's Rebellion." (New York, 1907).

July-Aug., 1676

WARRANTS FROM COLONEL THOMAS BALLARD* FOR PRESSING
MEN AND PROVISIONS FOR NATHANIEL BACON'S SERVICE
[Indorsed]

The several warrants bear date July 6, July 10, and August 25, 1676 which was near a month after Sir William Berkeley left his house. Young was hanged for executing these warrants and commanding the Company which he was compelled to by Colonel Ballard, Colonel of the County.

(Colonial Papers. 4. pp.)

KING'S LETTER TO YE DUKE OF YORK ABOUT NATHANIEL BACON
(Copy)

Charles R,

Most dear, and most entirely beloved brother, We greet you well; It is not unknown to you that Nathaniel Bacon the Younger, hath made himself the head & leader of a rebellion in Our Colony of Virginia, highly to the Dishonour of Our royal Authority and no less to the Detriment of Our good subjects in that Colony besides the danger of the Example which, if not suppressed and punished, may spread its infection into the neighboring plantations; For prevention whereof & in Order to the due chastisement of the Authors and abettors of those traitorous and pernicious proceedings in our said Colony of Virginia, We have thought fit to signify our pleasure unto you that if the Said Nathaniel Bacon or any of his Accomplices or abettors in that Rebellion, shall, for their safety or otherwise, retreat or resort into Yo^r Colony and Territory of New York, or into any part thereof, you cause them and every of them to be forthwith seized & secured, and that immediate notice thereof be then given to Our Governor or Deputy Governor of Virginia,

*-Thomas Ballard, of James City and York County, born 1630, buried March 24, 1689; for many years Clerk of York County. He was a Burgess for James City County, October, 1666-November, 1685; was appointed member of Council, 1670, but was removed and became a member of the House of Burgesses, of which he was speaker, 1680-82.

to the End such further course may be taken with them as the law shall require in that case. So not doubting of Yo^r Zeal and Diligence in a matter so much conducing to the public peace & the welfare of Our subjects, both in Virginia, and other Our adjacent Colonys and Plantations. We bid you most heartily farewell. Given &c. the last day of September 1676, in the 28th Year of Our reign.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York, or Commander in chief under him of the Colony of New York in the West Indies.

By His Ma^{ties} Comand

H. Coventry,

teste

W. Davis.

KING'S LETTER TO LORD BALTIMORE ABOUT NATHANIEL BACON

(Copy)

Charles R.

Right truly and Well beloved We greet you well, It is not unknown to you since it hath so long since come to our knowledge, that Nathaniel Bacon the younger hath made himself the head and leader of a rebellion in our Colony of Virginia, highly to the dishonor of Our royal Authority and no less to the detriment of our Good subjects in that Colony. And as we make no question but that you detest and (as much as in you lyes) have opposed and will oppose, such traitorous and pernicious proceedings. So we have thought fit, at this time, to signify Our pleasure unto you and hereby to require you that if the said Nath'l Bacon, or any of his Accomplices, in that rebellion, shall, for their safety or otherwise, retreat or resort into your Colony of Maryland, or into any part thereof, you cause them and every of them to be forthwith seized and secured And then give immediate notice thereof to Our Governor or Deputy Governor of Virginia, to the End such further course may be taken with

them as the law shall require in that case. So not doubting of Yo^r Zeal and diligence in this Our Service, so much conducing to the public peace and welfare of Our subjects, as well in Our said Colony of Virginia as in that of Maryland. We bid you heartily farewell. Given &c the last day of September 1676 in the 28th Year of Our reign.

To our right trusty and welbeloved, Charles Lord Baltimore proprietor of Maryland in the West Indies, or the Comander in Chief under him in that Colony.

By his Ma^{ties} Comand

H. Coventry.

PETITION OF MERCHANTS OF LONDON AND BRISTOL
(Abstract)

1676

Petition of Merchants of London, Bristol, Plymouth &c. importing tobacco and sugars from Virginia and other Plantations to the King. Set forth the inequalities of the duties paid in England and Ireland upon tobaccos imported from Virginia and pray for relief.

[Indorsed by Williamson, 1676.]

(Colonial Papers. 2 pp.)

PAPERS CONCERNING GREGORY WALKLETT
(Abstract)

[End of 1676?]

"Entry of originall Papers concerning Gregory Walklett(*) in Virginia."—

Only part of one letter to Walklett has however been entered altho' there are many leaves left blank:—in reference to his

*—After Bacon's death the remnant of his party was under command of Joseph Ingram, with Gregory Walklett as second in command. They soon surrendered to the Governor on condition that their lives be spared. This was done, but by Act of Assembly they were forbidden to hold any office in Virginia.

proposal to come into Gloster with a good troop of horse and arms, he is advised to bring them to Tindall's point and there declare for the King's Majesty, the Governor and Country, when he shall immediately be fetched on board to his Honour (? the Governor of Virginia)
(Colonial Entry Book No. 81. p. 501.)

and he will find a considerable company of resolved men ready armed to assist him, the writer of this letter amongst them.

Jan. 30, 1676-7

HUMPHREY HARWOOD TO [the Commissioners for Virginia?]
Has sent up all the sheep belonging to John Leucas according to their warrant and taken an inventory of the rest of his personal estate.
(Colonial Papers. 1. p.)

SIR JOHN BERRY TO SIR JOHN WERDEN.
(Abstract)

Feb. 2, 1676-7

Sir John Berry to Sir John Werden. The Dartmouth arrived yesterday having lost company of the fleet of Merchant ships in bad weather. Has received his Maj. Instructions by Capt. Temple but hoped to be removed hence before the sickly months of June, July &c. Sir W. Berkeley of opinion to keep the Deptford Ketch till the arrival of his Maj. forces and the meeting of the Assembly.

P. S. The Governor has upon second thoughts issued forth this day the King's printed Proclamation and has expected 18 person whose names or crimes the Commiss^{rs} do not yet know. (Mem. "This (P. S.) was designed to the Duke's Secretary, Sir John Werden, but remanded.") 3 pp.
(Colonial Entry Book No. 81. pp. 36-38)

(Abstract)

Feb. 21, 1676-7

GOV. BERKELEY TO COL. MORYSON. Has received his letter by Capt. Swann and will do as he requires him and consult with the Assembly and not only with them but with the other Commis^{rs}. Thanks God he is so perfectly recovered that he hopes to go for England with the first ship.
(Col. Entry Book No. 81. p. 73.)

(Abstract)

Feb. 24, 1676-7

GOV. BERKELEY TO COL. MORYSON—Thinks all his Maj. Commiss^{rs} of so high a quality that he writes and stiles Col. Jeffreys and Sir John Berry Right Honorable who have not yet taken it ill neither does Berkeley while he is the King's Governor. For the word require truly he knows not whether it were desire or not.—The Burgesses are not yet half met—the Northern & those of Accomack being kept back by the weather to the Governor's great charge. "Col. Moryson, my friend, I would fain have you think me yours."
(Col. Entry Book No. 81. pp. 76-7.)

(Abstract)

Swann's Point, James City, Feb. 27, 1676-7

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA TO THOMAS WATKINS—Desire, upon second thoughts, he will deliver Sec. Coventry's letter, whose Province Virginia is, in the first place and advise with him how much of its contents may be communicated to the other Ministers.

The Assembly have begun to sit and the Commissioners have prepared a letter to acquaint them with the cause and end of their coming which they will send with Answer by next conveyance.

(Col. Entry Book No. 81. pp. 95-6.)

(Abstract)

Feb., 1676-7

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA TO THE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.—As touching his Maj. desire for peace with the Indians; the sole power of peace and war are only inherent to his Maj. Royal prerogative and it is therefore to be understood that that part of the letter is not before the Council and Assembly to judge or determine whether it be fit or no, but to offer their best judgments as to what means shall safely and honorably conduce thereto "and no further are you to concern yourselves in this matter." As to the salaries of the Members of Assembly, his Maj. Instructions are peremptory in that particular they must be reduced so as to be no grievance to the Country. These two Articles to be recommended particularly to the Governor as appertaining solely to his Province. 4 pp.

(Col. Entry Book No. 81. pp. 116-119.)

(Abstract)

Swann's Point, March 6, 1676-7

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA TO GOVERNOR BERKELEY. They find not only by former complaints but by Petitions this day before them that several illegal seizures have been made without any due conviction or attainder. Have more than once protested against such unwarrantable proceedings and especially for that there is no pretence or colour for such kind of practises but rather of restitution—Reasons—Hope no more clamours of this kind may surround them here nor pursue Berkeley home to England to obstruct his and their proceedings for the good of this country and give new occasions of more disturbances among the people. 3 pp.

(Col. Entry Book No. 81. pp. 120-122.)

ORDER OF PRIVY COUNCIL IN REGARD TO MONEY IN ENGLAND
BELONGING TO VIRGINIA

On the 26th of June 1677 their Lo^p^s agree, upon a report to be made His Ma^{ty} concerning Moneys raised & disposed of, by the Assembly of Virginia as follows

The Right Hon'ble the Lord
Privy Seal, is desired by the Lords
of the Committee for Trade and
Plantations to report, unto his Ma^{ty} in Council, that whereas
their Lordships have received informations from Virginia that a
very considerable Sum of Money raised there in the Years 16
and 16 and deposited in England for a Public Stock, to be
made use of for rewards and other expences to such as were
sent as Agents from the said Colony, for procuring a Charter
from his Ma^{ty} and other public uses, has been for the greatest
part thereof; by the late Admiralty (called while the Country
was yet remaining under great distractions and uncapable of
making their elections after the usual manner) distributed and
disposed of by bills of Exchange, to uses which may prove less
agreeable to the intentions of the new Assembly, called by the
Present Governor. Their Lo^p^s are therefore most humbly of
opinion, that in regard the present condition of this Colony is
so miserable and necessitous, that the misapplication of so con-
siderable a sum of money, would be of very evil consequence
to his Ma^{ties} affairs, and re-settlement of the Country, the Treas-
urers now in England, and other persons who, by their corre-
spondences and interests are nearly concerned herein, may be
called upon and examined concerning this matter; to the End
his Ma^{ty} may be enabled to give such Orders, as to his Wisdom
shall seem meet.

The Sums of Money and Assingements are as follows, viz^t.

Green Spring, April 2d, 1677

Honoured Gentlemen,

I am commanded as Clerk of the Assembly to acquaint your Honors that there will be several Bills of Exchange drawn upon

you for satisfaction of the Public debts to the value of two thousand eight hundred ninety five pounds, thirteen shillings and ten pence. The persons to whom the money is due do immediately require their bills and I suppose will send them for England by the first ships. You will please to honour them with acceptance and payment and according to the directions of the Order of Assembly place the same to account.

What is in Col. Parks his hands according to his Letters and accompt. to the Assembly will be drawn upon him; the rest upon M^r Secretary, for that Col. Morison hath informed, it lyes in his hands.

I am most honored gentlemen
Your most humble servant
Robert Beverley, Cl. Assemb.

77

teste
Wm. Davis.

At a grand Assembly begun at Green Spring.

February 20th, 1677

[Ordered]

That Major Robert Beverley, as clerk of the Assembly be, and is hereby impowered, to draw Bills of Exchange upon M^r Sec^y Ludwell and Co'l Daniel Parke for such sums of money as are ordered, to several persons by this Assembly. And that all such Bills as he shall draw and subscribe, as Clerk aforesaid, be punctually paid, according to the tenour of the same, by M^r Sec^y Ludwell or Co'l Daniel Parke out of the moneys in their hands, belonging to the Country and they thereof discharged accordingly. And that a copy of this Order, attested by the Clerk of the Assembly and produced with the Bills drawn, be sufficient advice of such bills and justification for payment of the same.

Robert Beverley, Cl. Assem.
teste

W. Davis.

The Copy of what I have formerly sent for advice by Capt^a Morris and Capt^a Ransom.

R. B.

At a Grand Assembly begun at Green Spring the 20th February 1676, these following Sums of Money were ordered to be paid out of the Public Moneys in England—viz^t.

	£	s.	d.
To Capt ⁿ George Purvis.....	4.....	0.....	0
To the Right Hon'ble S ^r W ^m . Berkley } for disbursements.....	828.....	8.....	10
To Col. Augustin Warner for disbursem ^{ts}	13.....	11.....	11
To Capt'n John Martin.....	28.....	11.....	0
To Capt'n Tho: Gardner for expence of } Provisions.....	50.....	0.....	0
To Major John Page for account of Al- } derman Jefferys.....	88.....	0.....	0
To Capt ⁿ John Conset.....	5.....	5.....	0
To Capt ⁿ Tho: Laremer.....	50.....	0.....	0
To Capt ⁿ Tho: Gardner.....	50.....	0.....	0
To M ^r John Clough.....	10.....	0.....	0
To Capt ⁿ Tho: Laremer for expence of } provisions.....	60.....	0.....	0
To the R ^t Hon'ble S ^r W ^m . Berkley Gov ^r	500.....	0.....	0
To Major William White.....	1.....	6.....	8
To Capt ⁿ Isaac Foxcroft.....	28.....	0.....	0
To Col. Austin Warner.....	40.....	0.....	0
To Co'l Southy Littleton.....	61.....	9.....	3
To Mrs Tabitha Brown.....	15.....	11.....	8
To M ^r John Page.....	40.....	17.....	6
To Co'l Geo. Jordan.....	36.....	0.....	0
To M ^r James Tubb.....	16.....	0.....	0
To Capt ⁿ Daniel Juniper [Jenifer?]......	24.....	2.....	0
To Major Isaac Alverton.....	28.....	16.....	0
To Major William Spencer.....	15.....	0.....	5
To Col. Southy Littleton for Hen: Wag- } gaman.....	1.....	12.....	0
To Rob ^t Beverley.....	100.....	0.....	0
To Major Gen'l John Custis.....	350.....	14.....	0
To Major William White.....	313.....	6.....	0
To Col' Tho: Ballard.....	14.....	11.....	7

To Co'l Augustin Warner	40.....	0.....	0
To Co'l John Washington	80.....	0.....	0
Errors excepted			
<hr/>			
Rob ^t Beverley Cl. Assemb.....	2895....	13.....	10
To M ^r Sam Wiseman, since the above s ^d } orders	5.....	0.....	0
<hr/>			
	2900....	13.....	10

Tis possible, divers of those persons may assign their sums due or part thereof, to others. Of which, shall give intimation in the Bills of Exchange, when drawn. Please also to observe, that by several Articles, there are several sums due, to the same persons which may be included in one Bill of Exchange.

R. B. Cl. Assem.

teste

W. Davis.

Whereupon his Ma^{ty} was pleased to order as follows, viz^t.

At the Court at Whitehall 11th July, 1677
Present

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MA'TY IN COUNCIL.

The R^t Hon'ble The Lords of the Committee of this Board for Trade, having this day reported, to his Ma^{ty} in Council, that they have received information from Virginia that a very considerable sum of money raised there, in the years 1674 and 1675 and deposited in England, for a Public Stock to be made use of for rewards and other Expences to such as were sent as Agents, from the said Colony for procuring a Charter, from His Ma^{ty} and other public necessities hath been for the greatest part thereof, by the late Assembly (called while the Country was yet remaining under great distractions and incapable of making their Elections after the usual manner) distributed and disposed of, by bills of Exchange, to uses, which may prove

less agreeable to the Intentions of the New assembly, called by the present Governor; It was upon consideration thereof, and in regard the present condition of the said Colony, is so miserable and necessitous that the misapplication of so considerable a sum of money would be of very evil consequence, to his Ma^{ties} affairs and resettlement of the Country, Ordered by his Ma^{ty} in Council, that Tho. Ludwell Esq^r and Co'l Daniel Parke Treasurers for Virginia be, and they are hereby required to attend the Board concerning the matter on Friday next the 13th instant at ten of the clock in the Morning. And that in the mean time the Treasurer and all other persons who have in their hands any public Moneys of the said Colony, do forbear to dispose thereof, notwithstanding any directions, they have received from the Assembly of Virginia for that purpose.

A true Copy

teste

W. Davis.

At the Court at Whitehall 13th July, 1677
Present

The Kings most Excellent Ma^{tie} in Council.

Whereas, it hath been represented to his Ma^{ty} in Council, that a very considerable Sum of Money raised in Virginia in the years 1674 and 1675 and deposited in England for a Public Stock to be made use of for the Service of the said Colony hath been for the greatest part thereof, by the late Assembly (called while the Country was yet remaining under great distractions and incapable of making their elections after the usual manner) distributed and disposed of by Bills of Exchange to uses which may prove less agreeable to the Interests of the New Assembly, called by the present Governor. His Ma^{ty} taking the same into consideration and designing that the Moneys so collected and remaining in the Treasurer's hands shall not be employed to any other ends, than such as shall most conduce to the advantage and settlement of that Plantation did order that Thos. Ludwell Esq. & Co'l Daniel Parke Treasurers for Virginia be, and they are hereby required to forbear to issue out or dispose

of, the said Public Moneys to any Person or Persons whatsoever without receiving His Ma^{ties} Order in Council for the same.

A true Copy

teste

W. Davis.

(Abstract)

March 6, 1676-7

Petition of John Dean of James City County, Planter, to the Commis^{rs} for Virginia. Confessing & repenting of his having taken Bacon's Oath & that he has laid hold of his Maj. pardon and praying remedy against Hartwell for seizing his whole crop of tobacco.—With deposition on oath annexed.

(Colonial Papers. 2. pp.)

(Abstract)

GOV. BERKELEY TO THE COMMISS'RS FOR VIRGINIA.

May 7, 1676-7

Has received their letter with some wonder for they tell him no man's estate is to be seized for treason without conviction which he knows is contrary to all the practise of all Christendom—For this he appeals to the King & his Council & his learned Judges of the Law—Besides this be was by when the King seized the Estates of many that were in rebellion against him without conviction.—Desires them to take a List of what he has seized—The case of Alex. Walker different, he voluntarily offered it—Has seized nothing since the King's Commiss^{rs} came in and what is seized amounts not to the thirtieth part of his lost estate—Shall give the King & his Council all their admonitory letters to him.

(Col. Entry Book No. 81. pp. 123-4.)

(Abstract)

March 10, 1676-7

PETITION OF JOHN PAGE in behalf of John Jeffreys to his Maj. Commissioners for grievances—For payment of twenty pipes of wine ordered by Sir W. Berkeley for his Maj. service at the rate of £8 per pipe—with Order of Assembly thereon—

and Opinion of said Commissioners referring same to his Maj. consideration & justice.

(Colonial Papers. 3 pp.)

Copies of the above are entered in Col. Entry Book No. 80. pp. 202-5.)

(Abstract)

MEMORANDUM IN REGARD TO PETITION OF WM. CLAIBORNE.

March 13, 1676-7

Mem. [by the King's Commiss^{rs} for Virginia] that the Petition of William Claiborne, senior, being presented to them for a Grievance to be laid before his Maj. royal consideration;—they have given in the same separately as an affair which concerns a whole peculiar Province and which has heretofore been before his Maj. Royal Father and Privy Council, without any decision being made therein—It is now again humbly tendered to his Majesty to determine, and to remain under consideration till such time as the persons concerned or some sent over by the Pet^{rs} shall arrive to negotiate the same in England “which we are not empowered or concerned to do.”

(Colonial Papers.)

(Abstract)

March 13, 1676-7

REPRESENTATION OF THE COLONY AND ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA—signed by W. Claiborne—to his Maj. Commiss^{rs} for the settlement of Virginia in these troublesome times of Rebellion and General disturbances. In all time, since the dissolution of the Virginia Patent, they have received assurances under the broad seal of England and many Declarations from the then King that their estates should be conserved and in no sort prejudiced—During which time the petit^r Col. Claiborne hath been resident in Virginia and enjoyed as a Councillor and Secretary of State there, the benefits thereof. And by virtue of Commissions under his Maj. Government & seal of Virginia and by express directions from the Commissions under the broad seal of England did discover and plant the isle of Kent—From this time it continued under the government of Virginia

and men arrested at the isle of Kent for felonies &c. were returned to appear at James City—but Lord Baltemore's officers came & expelled us by force of arms several times and hanged our men without trial or just cause given; they also took away our goods, servants and cattle and displanted us at Palmer's Island, out of their limits in Susquehanah river—All this they did in spite of his Maj. commands to the contrary not to molest us.

(Colonial Papers.)

(To be Continued)

VIRGINIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C. London, (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed.).

GEORGE MARTIN of Dublin Esquire, Doctor of Physicke. Will 29 July 1746; proved 3 February 1755. To my sister Mrs. Letitia Campbell £100 for herself and children. To John son of my nephew John Galt deceased and 3 daughters of deceased £200. To Mrs. Ann Tombe widow £5 and £1. 1s. 0d. each Christmas for life and to her sister Mrs. Sarah Tombe £5. To poor of Caple Street Meeting £5. To my relation and servant Alexander Stewart of Woodtowne county Meath my interest in lands of Kilcoskin and £40 to stock the same. To Andrew Stewart of Milltown £5. To neice Agnes Cunningham widow, household goods in house she holds from me in Mary Lane Dublin which I distrained for arrears of rent and all rent she owes me. To cousin Samuel Martin of London Esq and nephew Samuel Campbell Esq £10 each. Lands in Milltown county Meath, charged with £400 for children of my Brother James Martin as follows, nephew John Martin £100, neice Agnes Cunningham £200, niece Letitia Thomas £100, to be held in trust by Samuel Martin and Samuel Campbell for my Brother Colonel John Martin and his heirs. Executor: Brother John Martin. Witnesses: Tho: Pageitt, Richd Thwaites, Ben: Johnston, N. P.

Prerogative Court of Ireland
will book 1754-5 fo.

[Col. William Byrd describing his return from his "Progress to the Mines" (Governor Spotswood's iron-works at Germanna) tells of a night spent at the home of Col. John Martin, in Caroline County about eight miles from Caroline C. H. and four miles from the Mattaponi River at Norman's Ford. During a long talk at night, says Byrd, "We were forced to go as far as the Kingdom of Ireland, to help out our conversation. There, it seems, the Colonel had an elder brother, a physician, who threatens him with an estate sometime or other." That the doctor kept his promise is shown by the will printed above. For a note on Col. John Martin, see this Magazine XIII, 197-199.]

RICHARD CHICHESTER [late of Virginia beyond seas, deceased—Probate Act]. Will 16 May, 1743; proved 15 March, 1745-6. To Wife Ellen Chichester my Negro Wench, Barbara and Molatto Girl Hannah, with their Increase, and my Negro Boy Prince, likewise my Chair and Sorrel Horses belonging to it, and my Horse Rover, and her Saddle and Furniture. Also to my wife £500 Sterling out of Estate in England, also use of Plantations where I live known by name of "Fairweathers" with Stocks, use of eight working Negroes during widowhood, and after her marriage or death, said Plantations, &c., to Son Richard Chichester. To Son John Chichester my Plantation in Lancaster County, known by the Name of "Newsoms" and six good Negroes, Stock, &c. To my four Daughters, Elizabeth, Ellen, Mary, and Hannah, each £500 sterling at marriage or age of 21, &c., also to each a Negroe to wait on them. To Son John Chichester Black Stone Horse called "Potomack" and my big Grey Colt "Jugler" (or Ingler), Household goods in England to Sons John and Richard. All Plate, Rings, Clocks, Jewells, &c. in England or Virginia to wife and children. If wife with child, and a son to him at 21 £1,000, and if a daughter £500, &c. To son Richard Chichester £500 sterling out of Estate in England, to Son John Chichester, all Estate, real and personal, in England. To Son Richard Chichester all Land, Negroes, &c. in Virginia not disposed of, &c. To son John Chichester his Estate at 21. Executrix: Wife Ellen Chichester. Executor: Son John Chichester. Trustees: Joseph Carter, Robert Mitchell, and Joss. Ball, Gentlemen, to manage for sons John and Richard Chichester. Witnesses: Joseph Carter, Ann Carter, Gawen Lawry, Michael Dillon. Proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury by John Tucker and Richard Tucker, Esqrs., Attorneys for Ellen Chichester, widow, mother of John Chichester, a minor, till of age. Administration 28 May 1763 to Richard Chichester brother and one of the executors of John Chichester, deceased, the son and executor of said Richard Chichester late of Virginia deceased, the wife Ellen Chichester having formerly renounced and said John surviving the testator but himself dying before taken as executor and the grant to Richard Tucker and John Tucker

expiring by reason of John attaining 17 years. Administration 9 June, 1803 of Richard Chichester of Virginia, deceased, to William Murdock, as to administration (with will annexed) of the son John Chichester, deceased, as to goods left unadministered by his brother Richard Chichester, also deceased, for use of Sarah Chichester, Widow, relict and executrix of will of said Richard Chichester, now residing in the County of Fairfax in the Commonwealth of Virginia in the United States of America, Ellen Chichester, widow, having formerly deceased, and administration to Richard Tucker and John Tucker, Esqrs. having ceased by John Chichester having attained seventeen years, &c.

Edmunds, 79.

[The Virginia branch of the ancient and wide-spread English family of Chichester has been recently authoritatively traced to its English source. At Raleigh, Arlington, Hall and elsewhere in Devon, and in Ireland, the family was of note. A "History of the Chichester Family" by Sir A. P. B. Chichester, Bart. (London, 1871) is in the library of this Society, presented by Captain Arthur Mason Chichester of Leesburg, Va. An account of the Virginia Chichesters may be found in Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," pp. 91-95, 106-109. An abstract of the will of Richard Chichester, the emigrant, (proved June 12, 1734, in Lancaster County, Va.) is given on page 93.

Following is an account of the Widworthy branch of the family from which the Virginia line came. It began with John Chichester, third son of John Chichester, of Raleigh.

John Chichester, son of John Chichester of Raleigh and Johanna Brett, inherited from his father the Manor of Widworthy. He married November 6, 1538, Katherine, daughter of Thomas Piard of Taustock, Devon.

John Chichester of Widworthy, eldest son of John Chichester and Katherine Piard, buried at Widworthy, February 19, 1609. Will proved Archdeacon's Court, 1609; married Dorothy, daughter of Hugh Daubeney of Waxford, Somerset. Buried at Widworthy the 18th of October, 1598.

Hugh Chichester of Widworthy, eldest son of John Chichester and Dorothy Daubeney, baptized at Widworthy June 7, 1573; buried February 22, 1641 at Widworthy; married Martha, daughter of Richard Duke, of Otterton, County Devon.

Richard Chichester, oldest son and heir of Hugh Chichester and Martha Duke, baptized at Widworthy, June 13, 1600, died in his father's life time, buried at Widworthy 17th of March, 1638; married Joan, daughter of John Smithes of Kington, County Somerset; married at Kington 22nd of May, 1625; buried at Widworthy 5th of August, 1643.

John Chichester of Widworthy, heir to his grand-father, Hugh, baptized at Widworthy 11th of October, 1626, buried June 11, 1661; will dated June 3, 1661; married Margaret, daughter of John Ware of Hallerton and Silvertown, County Devon, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Dart of Silvertown.

John Chichester of Widworthy, eldest son of John Chichester and Margaret Ware, born 1649, buried at Widworthy 25th of October, 1702. Will dated 29th of April, 1693; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Court of Lillisdon, buried at Widworthy, December 7, 1711. Had no issue.

Richard Chichester, second son of John Chichester of Widworthy and Margaret Ware, born at Silvertown the 5th of March, baptized the 16th of March, 1657; married Anna —; came to Virginia in 1702, bringing with him his son John. He married a second wife in Virginia, Anna Chinn nee Fox; bought lands in Lancaster County. Will dated April 14, 1734.

John Chichester, son of Richard Chichester and Anna —, baptized at Widworthy, May 10, 1681, died in Virginia, 1728. Married Elizabeth Symes of Dorset, England, buried at Powerstock, Dorset, January, 1728.

Richard Chichester, son of John Chichester and Elizabeth Symes, died in England, December 30, 1743, buried at Powerstock, January 3rd. Married July 3, 1734, Ellen Ball, daughter of Col. William Ball and Hannah Beale, and lived at "Fairweathers," Lancaster County, Virginia.]

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON [of St. Mary, Whitechapel, Middlesex-Probate Act Book] of London, Merchant. Will 10 February 1722-3; proved 24 February 1722-3. To be buried with my parents in Foulford Church Yard, County of York, under a plaine Stone with only my name and age engraven, for such interment £100 to be laid out, and if not laid out residue to poore of Foulford. "Item. I order and Direct that all my just Debts be fully paid and Satisfied. Item. I give, devise, and bequeath unto William Welch, Natural Son of Susannah Welch, of Nancemond County in Virginia, widow, all my right, title, and Interest at, in, or to one Stone house, Situate and being in Hampton Town in Elizabeth Citty and County in Virginia, with land, &c., now supposed to be in possession of Edward Kearney, being recorded in said County Court and my Title in hands of said Edward Kearney. Also to said William Welch £100 to be put out at interest by my Executor in Great Britain and profits paid annually to Virginia till he is 21, &c., but if he die said legacy to my Sister Annoball Newhan of Foulford, Widow, her son Jonas Annobell, her Daughters Alice and Ellinor, Annaball, &c. To my god son Francis Robinson £10 to be paid to his father John Robinson of London, Gentlemen. To said John Robinson and his present wife Frances £10 apiece. To George Capper of London, Sadlier, and wife Ellen, ditto. To Elizabeth Newnham of London, Spinster, ditto. To my Nephew William Stavele, of Foulforth aforesaid, all my Garden

and Tract in Lordship of Gate Foulforth known by name of Dilwod Croft, £100 at 21, &c. And if he dies to his brother, &c. To Sister Rebecca Patrick of City of York, Widow, £100. To my Niece Elizabeth Wade £100.

Richmond, 41.

PETER HOOKER of London, Tallow chandler intending to voyage to Virginia in the good shipp called the Globe of London. Will 6 August 1636; proved 22 November 1639. To the poor of Chilcombe county Southampton 20s. To my Aunt Stroud £5 out of my adventure. To my uncle Egers children 20s. a-piece out of my Adventure. To my Cosen Anne Hooker my uncle Richard's daughter £3 out of Adventure. To her brother Richard 40s. To Henry Hooker my uncle Peter's son 40s. at 21 years. To his brother Nicholas the like sum. To Sibell Hooker my uncle Peter's daughter 20s. To Richard Wood's children Hannah, John and Samuel 20s. apiece. I give to my brother John Hooker all my goods that I left in his hands and £30 to be paid out of my Adventure. If my brother John die before the legacy is due to be paid then to his son John Hooker. If both hap to dye then to my executor or his children. I constitute my beloved brother Edward Hooker my executor to whom I bequeath the residue of my Estate. I intreate my uncle Edward Hooker and my cosen John Wood to be my Overseers to them 10s apiece for to buye a paire of gloves.

Witnesses: Edwd Hooker, Richd Potter, George Stratton.

Harvey, 187.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Esq. formerly of Colony of Virginia in North America, but late of the City of Bristoll, Esq., deceased. Will proved 9 October 1770—Probate Act Book.

Years of your Maj^{ty} Reign for preventing frauds and regulating Abuses in y^e Plantations trade or any other Statute Law In England.

And Wee Likewise find that in November 1697, Coll: Benjamin fletcher then Gove^r of the Province of New York Did Grant Letters of Denization und^r y^e Seale of y^e s^d Province unto one Arnold Nodine a Foreigner in which Grant there is a Clause to Enable y^e s^d Nodine to take & hold Lands Tenem^{ts} hereditam^{ts} &c. to himself his heirs and Assignes In fee Simple wth power to Sue and be Sued, and to enjoy all other rights and Priviledges as a naturall born Subject of y^t Province wth out any Restriction or regard to y^e s^d Act of Navigation or any other Statute of England, But wee do not find y^t y^e s^d Coll: fletcher had any Express power by his Comissions to grant any Letter of Denization.

And Wee are humbly of Opinion y^t y^e Gov^{rs} of y^e plantations ought not to grant Letters of Denizations unless they were Expressly Authorized So to do by their Comissions and y^t noe Acts of Denization or Naturalization in any of y^e plantations will qualifie any person to be master of a ship wth in any of y^e Statutes made in this Kingdom w^{ch} require masters of Ships to be Englishmen.

All which is most humbly Submitted
to yo^r Maj^{ty} Royall Wisdom.

Tho: Trevor

Jno Hawles

His Maj^{ty} in Council approveing y^e representation Is Pleased to ord^r y^t Letters of Denization be not Granted by any of y^e Gover^{rs} of his Maj^{ty}s Plantations otherwise then according to y^e Opinion of M^r Attorney and M^r Solicitor Gen^{ll} Sett forth in their s^d report and the Lords Comissioners of Trade and Plantations are to give notice of his Maj^{ty}s Pleasure herein to y^e Respective Gov^{rs} of his maj^{ty}s plantations accordingly—

John Povey

A true Copy Examined by y^e
Originall in y^e hands of y^e L^{ds}
Com^{rs} for trade and Plantations

Wm. Popple.

1699

White hall ffeb'ry y^e 16th ———S^r

1700

His Maj^{tie} having been pleased by ord^r In Council of y^e 18th of Jan'ry Last, to require us to Signifie his pleasure unto y^e respective Gov^{rs} of his plantations America relateing to y^e granting of Letters of Denization by y^e s^d Gov^{rs} in y^e s^d plantations wee Send you here inclosed a Copy of y^e s^d ord^r for yo^r Direction and Government in y^r behalfe So bid you heartily farewell.

Yo^r very Loveing ffrinds

Stamford

Lexington

Ph: Meadows

William Blathwayt

John Pollexfen

Abr. Hill

George Stepney.

ORDER IN REGARD TO A PIRATE

1699

ffeb'ry 21th ———

1700

A Letter having been Communicated to us from one Henry Munday Comand^r of a merch^{ts} Ship Called y^e John Hopewell of London, to his owners dated upon y^e Coast of Guinea in Novemb^r Last wherein he gives an account of his haveing been plundered by a Pyrate named Henry King who formerly used y^e Pen Silvania trade and of nine of his owne men haveing forsaken him and run away wth y^e s^d Pyrate wee Send you here inclosed a List of their names y^t if any of y'm happen to Come into your Govern^t you may Cause y'm to be apprehended and take Such Care for bringing y'm to Condign punishment as by his Maj^{tie} has been directed.

Memd'm

Coll. Nicholson

The name of the Pyrate wth is mentioned is Henry King.

and ye names of
M^r Munday's
men y^t went wth
y^e Pyrate are:

Nicholas Gillefrand, John
Burton, Leonard Rawlings,
Edward Arterberry, Emanuel
a Portugeze, John Sanders,
Wm. Parker of Sunderland,
John Harris of London, Francis
Brown a negro.

SECRETARY VERNON TO GOVERNOR NICHOLSON.

Whitehall June 29th 1700

S^r

The Duke of Shrewesbury having obtained his Ma^{ies} Leave to
resigne his Office of Lord Chamberlaine of his Ma^{ies} Houshold,
by reason of his want of health to attend y^e same, His Maj^{ties} has
been pleased to conferr y^t Office on y^e Earl of Jersey His Ma^{ies}
not haveing yet appointed One to Succeed in the Place of Secre-
tary of State, It will be my Part in the interim to correspond wth
you in what may relate to y^e Service of his Maj^{ties} & the Publick.
In the Discharge whereof I shall upon all Occasions endeavour
to assure you that I am

S^r

Y^r most faithfull
humble servant

Ja Vernon

Coll: Nicholson.

LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Admiralty Office 21st June 1700

S^r

You will herewth receive sevrall passes to be disposed of as
y^e inclosed Instrucon from my L^{d^s} of y^e Admiralty direct for
y^e secureing of Ships & Vessells of his Ma^{ties} Subjects from y^e
Algerines, and for yo^r better guidance how to fill up y^e Blanks
in y^e s^d passes I send you one of y^m so filled up for a Sample

You will alsoe receive in y^e box wth y^e passes sevrall Oathes & bonds some of w^{ch} Oathes are for English built Shippes & y^e rest for forreigne built Ships made free & part of y^e bond are for Ships trading Coastwise in y^e plantacons the other for such as trade from y^e plantacons to Europe, Samples of w^{ch} Oathes & bonds wth y^e Blanks filled up I send you for yo^r guidance in y^e doing thereof before you fill up or deliver y^e passes.

And whereas you will find by y^e Instrucons that a Registry must be sent to this Office of all passes delivered out by you, I send you likewise a Scheme shewing in w^t manner y^e s^d Registry is to be kept I desire you'll owne y^e receipt thereof & remaine.

S^r

Yo^r most humble Serv^t

Burchett

To y^e Govern^r of Virg^a.

By y^e Com^{rs} for Executeing y^e Office of L^h High Admiral of England, Ireland &c.

Instructions to Francis Nicholson, Esq^r Governour of Virginia, our Vice Admiral, and to the Governour or Comander in chiefe there for the time being.

Whereas his Maj^{ty} by his Order in Councill Dated y^e 6th of this present Moneth of June hath been pleased to direct that Passes shall be sent to y^e respective Governours or Comanders in Chiefe of his Plantations & to y^e Collectors of his Customes in such Plantations in America as are under proprietors & Charter Governm^{ts} as also to y^e severall Consuls in Portugal, Spaine & Italy in order to their being distributed by y^m from time to time to such Ships & Vessells of his Maj^{ties} Subjects as shall belong to these Plantacons or Governments respectively, or come into y^e Ports of the afores^d Kingdomes for securing them from y^e Ships of Algiers. Wee do therefore herewth send you sevrall of y^e s^d passes & direct & require you to governe yourselfe in the disposall of y^e same & such others as shall from time to time be sent you according to y^e rules hereafter prescribed. (viz^t.)

1st The aforesaid Government of Algiers having given no longer time than to September next for all Shippes belonging to his Maj^{ties} Subjects their being provided wth Passes & declared that such as shall be mett wth by their Cruisers without Passes after

that time shall be carried up & their Goods confiscated. You are therefore immediately upon yo^r receipt hereof, to give notice of y^e same to all persons concerned wth in the District of yo^r Governm^t that so they may take care to provide themselves with passes for security of their Trade & Navigation, not only from his Ma^{ties} Plantations to Europe, but from one plantation to another, and accordingly You are to deliver Passes to all such Shipp & Vessells as shall appear to you to be qualified to trade.

2—That you are to take care that no such Pass be given for any Shipp or Vessell, unless you are satisfied that she is at the same time in some port, or place within the District of yo^r Government.

3—Nor is any such Pass to be given, untill y^e Master of y^e Shipp or Vessell for which it is demanded has made Oath, either before yo^rselfe or some person within yo^r Governm^t, who has power to administer y^e Same, that he hath no other Pass, or in case he has any, untill such former Pass be delivered up.

4—And before y^e Delivery of any Pass every Master is to give Bond to you for his Maj^{ties} use, with one good Surety in y^e sume of one hundred pounds Sterling Penalty if the Shipp or Vessell appeare to be above one hundred Tuns for the returne & delivery of his Pass to y^e L^d high Admirall, or Com^{rs} for Executeing y^e Office of Lord high Admirall for the time being, or to yo^r selfe or some other person entrusted wth the delivering out of Passes within the time, or according to the other Conditions exprest in the following Article—And for yo^r better guidance herein, wee send you Termes of Severall printed Bonds & Oathes, with one of each kind shewing in what manner they are to be filled up.

5—That y^e Passes for all Shippes entring Outwards in any of his Maj^{ties} Plantations Coastwise, or for any other of his Ma^{ties} Plantations do continue in force for one year and no longer; and all passes for Shippes entring Outwards, in y^e s^d Plantations for Africa, or Europe are to determine either at y^e Expiration of One yeare, or upon their returne & being unloaden in any of his Maj^{ties} Plantations or their arrivall, & being unloaden in some part of England, Wales or Berwick upon Tweed according as it shall first happen. And the aforementioned Bonds are to

be filled up for the delivering up of y^e s^d Passes at the expiration of such Terme or Voyage accordingly, with a Saveing to the Master & others concern'd in case of Capture or Shipwreck. And whereas it may so happen that a Shipp or Vessell receiveing a pass from y^e Governour or Comander in Cheife of any of his Maj^{ties} plantations, or other person intrusted with the delivery of passes may not have opportunity of delivering up that pass to y^e person from whom he rec'd the same, & gave Bond to, in case the said pass shall be delivered within the time limited by the aforegoing Article to any other person, who is appointed to deliver out passes the s^d person is to give a Certificate to the Master of y^t Ship or Vessell that he had returned y^e pass to him, upon proceeding of which Certificate to y^e person to whom y^e Bond was given, the s^d Bond is to be delivered up And you are accordingly to take notice of & to cause it to be put in Execution as far forth as it relates to you.

6—You are to take particular Care that a perfect Register be kept by you of every pass you deliver out, in pursuance of y^e aforegoing Directions according to y^e Scheme hereunto annexed, Transcripts of w^{ch} Register you are quarterly to transmitt to this Office in Order to y^e makeing up one entire Register & Alphabett of passes given out from his Majestyes plantations.

7—And it being his Maj^{ties} pleasure, that for y^e better preventing any indirect use, or Misapplication of y^e s^d passes, y^e Governours, Comanders in Cheife & Collectors in y^e sevrall plantations (mencioned in y^e paper hereunto annexed) shall by every oppertunity communicate to each other y^e like Transcript of y^e Registers of passes, You are to take care to comply with the same accordingly.

8—And his Maj^{ties} having further declared his pleasure that these passes shall be delivered gratis, & y^t neither the Masters or Owners of such Ships or Vessells as receive y^e same, shall be put to further Charge on any consideration whatsoever, than that of twelve pence for each as his Maj^{ties} due for the Stamp, You are to take perticular y^t y^e same be strictly complied with and to demand from y^e Masters of all such Ships & Vessells, who shall receive Passes from you, as often as you do deliver y^e same to them, one shilling for y^e Stamp for his Maj^{ties} use, and

transmitt an account thereof from time to time to our Secretary, and you are also to take effectual care for sending y^e s^d money by all convenient oportunities to this Office.

Lastly—You are likewise further required to give us early Notice from time to time, when it may be necessary to send unto you supplys of passes that so y^e same may be dispatched to you accordingly, & y^e Trade of his Maj^{ties} Subjects not be exposed for want thereof.

Dated at the Admiralty Office this 21st day of June 1700.

J Bridgwater
Haversham
D Mitchell
Geo: Churchill

By Comand of their Lords'pp^a
J Burchell

By the Comissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admirall of England.

Suffer the Ship Providence of Virginia whereof James Wood is Master, Burthen about One Hundred Tons, mounted with Six Guns and Navigated with Twelve men, Eight his Maj^{ties} Subjects **English built**, But if a fforreign built Shipp it must be said **fforreign built made free**, to passe with her Company, Passengers, Goods and Merchandizes, wthout any Lett, hindrance, Seizure or molestation; the s^d Shipp appearing unto us by good testimony to belong to the Subjects of his Maj^{ties}, and to no fforreigner

Given under our hands & y^e Seale of our Office of Admirall at Whitehall y^e Tenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred.

To all persons whom these
may concerne.

By Comand of their Lord'pps.

James Wood of Virginia Marriner and Master of the Ship called the Providence of Virginia now at Anchor there maketh Oath before **A. B.** Governour of his Maj^{ties} Colony of Virginia That the said Ship called the Providence of Virginia Burthen

One hundred Tuns, more or less, mounted with Six Guns, and Navigated with Twelve men, whereof Eight are his Maj^{ties} Subjects & four Strangers, is bound for England and that he is appointed the Sole Master for the said Voyage, and knows no other Master, is an English built Ship and doth belong to the Inhabitants of Londone and other places in the Dominions of his Majesty of Great Britain. And further saith, That the said Ship was never called by any other Name, and that he never had a former Pass for her.

Or if called by any other name it must be filled up thus— And that the said Ship was formerly called y^e Adventure, and that the last Pass he rec'd for her is returned to the **Governour of Virginia.**

Jurat. That the Contents abovesaid are true to the best of his knowledge,

Coramme

OATH OF A MASTER OF AN ENGLISH-BUILT SHIP

James Wood of Virginia Mariner and Master of the Ship called the Providence of Virginia now at Anchor there maketh Oath before **A. B.** Governour of his Maj^{ties} Colony of Virginia That the said Ship called y^e Providence of Virginia, Burthen about One hund^d Tons more or less, mounted wth Six Guns, and Navigated with Twelve men, whereof Eight are his Maj^{ties} Subjects, and ffour Strangers, bound for England, and whereof he is appointed the Sole Master for the s^d Voyage, and knows of no other Master, is a fforreign built Ship—made free, and doth wholly belong to the Inhabitants of London and other places in the Dominions of his Majesty of Great Britain. That the said Ship was never called by any other name, and that he never had a former passe for her,

Or if called by any other name, it must be filled up thus.

And that the s^d Ship was formerly called y^e Adventure, and that y^e last pass he rec'd for her is returned to the **Governour of Virginia.**

That the said Ship was never called by any other name, and that he never had a former passe for her.

And that the s^d Ship became English Propriety as by Certificate from S^r John Shaw, Baron^t Collector of the Customes dated the 25th June 1689 does appeare.

Jurat, That the Certificate of the freedome of this Shipp produced and the Contents afores^d, are true to the best of his knowledge

Coram me

Oath of a Master for a ffree Shipp.

[There follows, in Latin, some bond, about which, in English, is the following condition.]

The Condicon of this Obligation is such, That whereas the above bound James Wood hath rec'd a Pass from **A. B.** Governour of his Maj^{ties} Colony of Virginia for the good Ship called the Providence of Virginia and whereof he the s^d James Wood is Master, bearing date, wth these p^rsents, Now if the s^d James Wood shall deliver or cause to be delivered up the s^d Pass to the Secretary of the Admiralty, or to the Governour of Virginia for the time being or any other person entrusted wth y^e delivery of Passes, in any of his Maj^{ties} Plantations or elsewhere, either at the Expiration of One year from the date hereof, or upon the Shipp's', returne, & being unloaden in some part of England, Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or her arrivall or being unloaden in any of his Maj^{ties} Plantations, unless she shall happen to be taken by pirats, or be Cast away & Shipwrecked; Then this Obligation to be void & of more effect, or else it shall remaine in full force & virtue.

Sealed & delivered

in the p^rsence of

[Blank]

Bond for a Ship or Vessell entring Outwards in y^e Plantations of Africa or Europe.

[Latin]

The Condicon of this Obligacon is such, That whereas the above bound James Wood hath rec'd a Pass from **A. B.** Govern^r

of his Maj^{ties} Colony of Virg'a for y^e good Ship called the Providence of Virginia & whereas he y^e s^d James Wood is Master bearing date wth these p^rsents Now if y^e s^d James Wood shall deliver or cause to be delivered up y^e s^d Pass to y^e Governour of his Maj^{ties} Colony of Virg'a for y^e time being or any other person entrusted wth y^e deliv'y of Passes in any of his Maj^{ties} Plantations, at the Expiration of One year from y^e date hereof, unless the Ship shall happen to be taken by Pirats or be Cast away & Shipwrecked: Then this Obligation to be void and of none Effect; or else it shall remain in full force & virtue.

Sealed and delivered

in the p^rsence of [Blank]

Bond for a Ship or Vessell entring outwards in the Plantations Coastwise or for any other of his Maj^{ties} Plantations.

[Form of the Registry for Passes on separate sheet]

An acc^t of the Severall Plantations to which Passes are Sent.

Jamaica	Virginia	New Hamshire.
Barbadoes	Maryland	
Leew ^d Islands	New York	
Bermudas	Massachusetts Bay	

Plantations under Proprietors & a Charter Governmn^t.

Bahama Islands	East & West New Jersey
Carolina	Connecticut
Pensilvania	Rhoad Island

INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO TRIALS.

Whitehall Aug^t the 1st 1700

S^r

Their Excellencies the L^{ds} Justices having by Order in Council of y^e 18th of July last, required us to signify their pleasure unto the respective Governours of his Maj^{ties} Plantations in America, as well such as are granted in Propriety as such as are Governed by Comission from his Maj^{ties} relateing to the method of proceedings in the severall Courts upon Tryalls of all sorts of Causes in the s^d Courts in those parts respectively, wee send

you here inclosed a Copy of the s^d Order, that you may observe the same in transmitting to us the acc^t thereby required, with relacon to his Maj^{ties} Province of Virginia as soon as possible. So we bid you heartily farewell.

Yo^r very Loving Friends

Ph: Meadows

Ab^r Hill

John Pollexfen

Geo: Stepney

M Prior.

Coll. Nicholson.

At the Councill Chamber at Whitehall the 18th day of July 1700.

s. s.

Present

Their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Councill.

It is this day Ordered by their Excellencys the Lords Justices in Councill that directions be sent to y^e respective Governours of his Maj^{ties} plantations in America, as well such as are granted in Propriety, as such as are Governed by Comission from his Majesty, to transmitt an acc^t to y^e Lords Comissioners for trade & plantations in the most perticular manner, of y^e method of proceedings in the severall Courts upon Tryalls of all Sorts of Causes in the s^d Courts, in those parts respectively: and that the same be communicated by their Lords'pps to this Board, for his Maj^{ties} better information in the determining of Appeales from y^e plantacons; And the Lords Com^{rs} for Trade & plantations are to signifie their Excellency's pleasure herein, to the s^d respective Governours accordingly.

Signed.

John Povey

A true Copy

Wm. Popple.

ffor his Maj^{ties} especial Service.

For the hon^{ble} Francis Nicholson Esq^r his Maj^{ties} L^t & Govern^r Genrall of his Maj^{ties} Colony of Virginia in America, Or for y^e Comander in Chiefe of that Colony for the time being.

Virginia

BOARD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO THE GOVERNOR OF
VIRGINIA

Whitehal. Aug^t the 21st 1700

Sir

We have rec'd yo^r Letter of the 10th of June last, with many Papers therein mentioned and referred to.

We congratulate the Success you have had in yo^r late Enterprize against the Pirats; And take this occasion to tell you that wee hope that all difficulties that might arise about the Conduct of the Governors of any of his Majesties Plantations towards Piratts will hereafter be in great measure removed, by an Act past here the Last Session of Parliam^t **for the more Effectuall Suppression of Piracy**, And the Comissions w^{ch} are now preparing to be sent thither in pursuance of y^e s^d Act, not doubting but the same will also be very Effectuall towards the Suppression of Piracy as intended.

What you write concerning Navigation Bonds (w^{ch} we take to be much what y^e same Case in Virginia as in Maryland) is proper for y^e consideracon of the Com^{rs} of the Customs, & by them to be laid before y^e L^{ds} Comission^{rs} of y^e Treasury from whom all Directions in matters relateing to his Maj^{ties} Revenue must come; and there are many other things in yo^r s^d Letter w^{ch} belong to y^e Care of y^e Lords Com^{rs} of y^e Admiralty, & others to other Offices concerning w^{ch} you have not observed y^{is} advice and the reason of our so advising w^{ch} we gave you in Ours of y^e 4th of January last, and have thereby left us doubtful whether it were necessary for us to Communicate y^e Copies of what we receive from you unto them, or what else might be fit for us to do therein, w^{ch} inconvenience we therefore againe intreat you for y^e future to prevent.

The Care you promise in advancing his majesties Revenue, & y^e hopes you express of being able in a year or two to Build a house for his Maj^{ties} Governor are very acceptable things, and as we doubt not of yo^r endeavours therein we hope they will accordingly prove Successfull.

We are glad also to Observe that you were taking care about the Revisal of the Lawes of Virg'a according to what we Explained to you of the Sence of his Maj^{ties} Instruccon ab^t that

matter, in our aforesaid Letter of y^e 4th of January; And hope we shall accordingly e're long receive them so Revised, that we thereby may be enabled to consider them in Order, & offer our opinion thereupon to his Maj^{ties}, w^{ch} we cannot now do upon these last rec'd, for want of a perfect & Authentick Collection of the whole, And we desire you therefore to make what dispatch you can therein.

We have found an inconvenience from some of his Maj^{ties} Plantations, in having private Acts fastened together under the same Seal with those y^t are of a public nature, the one proving sometimes an obstrucon to y^e dispatch of y^e other; And we therefore desire you (as we have done other Governors) whensoever any such private Acts come to be past in Virginia to take care y^t they be sent each of y^m under a Separate Seal, and that the persons concerned therein be advised to direct some of their friends here to Sollicit their Dispatch with the Attorney or Solicitor Generall and to furnish those friends with all memorials necessary to enable y^m to give information in any Doubts or Enquiries that may be made thereupon.

Tho' M^r Penn have given us a particular account of his having applied himself (since his arrival in Pensilvania) to y^e reformation of the irregularities w^{ch} have been in y^t Province, it is very acceptable to us to receive the confirmation thereof from You, and to understand yo^r readiness to Correspond wth him as wth the Earle of Bellemont & Colonel Blakiston, in anything for his Maj^{ties} Service; And whensoever it shall happen that you can all of you meet together to consult of y^e mutual Welfare of your respective Governm^{ts}, we cannot but hope some good effect from it.

Having lately rec'd a L^{re} from M^r John Moore, desiring y^t some Salary may be appointed for his Service as Advocate in the Admiralty Court of Pensilvania, in which place he says you had put him, we desire you to let him know y^t we writ you the 4th January last upon the like occasion, (viz^t) That when any Salaries are Settled upon the like Officers in other places, we shal be ready to propose that y^e same be done for him; But that the Consideracon of y^t matter belonging more properly to

the Lords of the Treasury, or Lords of the Admiralty, we do not at present think it fit for us to move anything in it.

Upon what you write of the difficulty to get a Quorum of Councillors to meet together and about Colonel Lee's desiring to be discharged from attending upon that Service, we have offered to their Excellencies the Lords Justices our Opinion that he may be discharged accordingly, and that M^r Lewis Burwell may be constituted a Member of his Majesties Council in Virginia in his stead.

We have ordered our Secretary to write to you upon some other heads of less moment; And so referring you for those matters to his Letter; We bid you heartily farewell

Your very Loving Friends

Ph: Meadows

John Pollexfen

Abr. Hill

(To be Continued)

SUSSEX COUNTY WILLS, (VA.)

From organization in 1754 to 1804 (Some later).

Compiled by W. B. Cridlin.

(Continued from Vol. XIX, Page 57.)

	Probated	Book	Page
	M		
Malone, Daniel	1781	C 403	
Malone, Daniel	1782	D 62 (Inv & Apt)	
Magee, Drewry, Sen ^r .	1796	F 3	
McKinley, Duncan	1807	G 103 (Inv & Apt)	
Malone, Daniel	1815	H 190	
Mason, Col. David	1824	K 51 (Acct)	
Moore, Ann	1776	C 202	
Manry, Agnes	1797	F 66	
Mabry, Abel	1802	F 283 (Inv & Apt)	
May, Allen	1818	H 521	
Mitchell, Henry	1754	A 4	
Meacham, Henry	1758	A 103 (Inv & Apt)	
Mitchel, Henry	1771	B 307 (Inv & Apt)	
Manry, Henry	1772	C 31	
Marable, Hartwell	1775	C 194	
Moss, Henry	1782	D 2	
Manry, Henry	1800	F 194	
Mason, Henry B.	1818	H 454	
Mason, John	1755	A 40	
Moss, John	1761	A 198	
May, Joseph	1763	A 300 (Acct)	
Maclemore, John	1767	B 108	
Munds, John	1768	B 162 (Acct)	
Mitchel, John	1770	B 277	
Moss, James	1772	C 29 (Inv & Apt)	

Meacham, Joshua	1775	C	159
Moss, John	1776	C	209
Morgan, John	1781	C	420
Mitchel, John	1782	D	89
Mangum, James	1784	D	237
Moss, Joanna	1784	D	273
Mason, John	1787	D	348
Mason, John (Codicil)	1785	D	343
Montgomery, John	1790	E	54 (Inv & Apt)
Mason, Joseph	1792	E	103
Malone, John	1794	E	248
Mitchel, John	1795	E	337
Mason, John	1796	E	434
Mitchell, Jacob	1797	F	48
Mason, John Sen ^r .	1802	F	295
Mason, Jane (Wid. of J.)	1802	F	395
Moore, James	1804	F	450
Malone, John	1812	G	391
Moss, John	1812	G	391
May, James	1818	H	537
Munds, John	1821	I	169
Murphy, John	1821	I	180 (Inv & Apt)
Massenburg, John	1823	I	347
Moss, Mary	1775	C	192
Moore, Martha	1776	C	202
Mitchel, Milly	1788	D	499
Malone, Michael	1798	F	91
Murrell, Mary	1813	H	25 (Inv & Apt)
Martin, Elizabeth	1756	A	60
Moore, Elizabeth	1761	A	227
Moss, Elizabeth	1782	D	40
Moss, Ephriam	1792	E	98
Magee, Gillam	1811	G	353
Mason, Isaac	1758	A	84
Mason, Littleberry	1807	G	87
Moss, William	1758	A	87 (Inv & Apt)
Metcalf, Warner	1760	A	170 (Inv & Apt)
McMichael, William	1765	B	46 (Inv & Apt)

Moore, William	1768	B	146 (Inv & Apt)
Maloone, William	1774	C	135
Mitchell, William	1778	C	312
Mason, William	1781	C	409
Moore, William	1781	C	410
Moss, William	1786	D	388
Mason, William	1793	E	218
Magee, Willey	1809	G	202
Massenberg, William	1816	H	280
Murphy, Warren	1816	H	305 (Inv)
Morgan, Priscella	1758	A	105 (Acct)
Magee, Priscella	1810	G	243 (Inv)
Mason, Seth	1759	A	129 (Inv)
Moore, Sarah	1771	B	327
Moss, Seth	1777	C	263
Moss, Sampson	1782	D	75 (Inv)
Maggot, Samuel	1787	D	469
Moss, Benjamin	1761	A	209 (Inv)
Meacham, Banks	1798	F	108
Maclemore, Burrell	1798	F	123
Millar, Benjamin	1809	G	169
Meacham, Banks	1809	G	354
Malone, Nathaniel	1761	A	211
Mitchell, Nathaniel	1771	B	304
Massenburg, Nicholas	1772	B	344
Mitcheli, Thomas	1762	A	232
Mumford, Thomas	1763	A	262
Moore, Thomas, Senr.	1765	B	56
Masingale, Thomas	1794	E	279
Mabry, Charles	1769	B	209 (Inv)
Murfee, Charles	1805	F	512
Mangum, Caty	1817	H	338
Moore, Charles	1818	H	453
Maclemore, Charles	1818	H	527
Megee, Ralph	1770	B	273
Megee, Robert	1786	D	415
Moore, Robert	1802	F	298
Mitchell, Reaps	1803	F	340

Moore, Robert (a citizen of N. C.)	1808	G	123 (Died "Traveling in Va.")
Murrul, Robert	1808	G	127 (Acct)
Moore, Robert	1823	I	431
Massenberg, Rebecca	1824	K	116
N			
Nicolson, John	1754	A	2
Nicolson, John	1777	C	264
Newsom, Jacob	1794	E	251 (Inv)
Northcross, James	1802	F	308
Northcross, Jane	1808	G	167
Niblett, Benjamin	1828	L	5 (Inv)
Nicholson, Robert	1762	A	250
Northcross, Richard	1802	F	280 & 288
Neaves, Daniel	1816	H	270 (Inv)
Noevell, William	1764	B	14 (Inv)
Nicholson, William	1797	F	5
Niblett, William	1808	G	150
Niblett, Palatiah	1816	H	304
Northington, Starling	1773	C	35 (Inv)
Neves, Susanna	1799	F	162
Newsom, Sally	1815	H	157
Nicholson, Lydda	1814	H	114
Nicholson, Mary	1776	C	227
Nicholson, Michael	1786	D	403 (Inv)
Nicholson, Etheldred	1806	F	533 & 557
Northington, Nathan	1777	C	278
Nives, Elizabeth	1829	I	138
Nicholson, Harris	1805	F	464
Nicholson, Howell	1827	L	17
Nicholson, Capt. Flood	1781	C	418
Nicholson, Robert F.	1810	G	295 (Inv)
Northcross, Frederick	1816	H	235
Newsom, Charlotte	1789	D	561
Newsome, Chas. S.	1819	I	59 (Inv)
Newsom, Thomas	1785	D	289
Newsom, Temperance	1831	L	373

O

Owen, John	1783	D	131 (Inv)
Ogburn, John	1790	E	0
Owen, John	1808	G	121
Owen, Samuel	1820	I	105
Ogburn, Edmund	1782	D	12
Owen, Elizabeth	1821	I	159 (Inv)
Owen, David	1790	E	35
Owen, Bolaam	1822	I	269 (Inv)
Owen, Robert	1772	B	350
Owen, Hannah	1796	E	432
Oliver, Thomas	1760	A	162
Ogburne, Augustine	1807	G	71
Oliver, Asa	1819	I	79 (Inv)
Owen, William	1763	A	265
Oliver, William	1795	E	365 (Inv)

P

Partridge, Nicolas	1756	A	46
Parham, Nachaniel	1795	E	356
Partridge, Nicholas	1798	F	96 (Inv)
Pennington, Nancy	1812	G	433
Peebles, Nathaniel	1816	H	279
Presson, Nicholas	1828	L	61
Pettway, Robert	1757	A	65
Parsons, Robert	1777	C	265
Pepper, Richard	1759	A	121
Parham, Robert	1767	B	145
Pettway, Robert	1772	C	14
Pettway, Robert	1784	D	213
Parham, Rebecca	1790	E	18
Parham, Rebecca	1798	F	103
Parker, Richard	1810	G	248
Parsons, Robert	1813	H	1
Pond, Richard	1836	M	331 (Inv)
Pair, William	1757	A	67

Parham, William	1758	A	108	
Partridge, Wells	1765	B	29	
Parker, William	1768	B	159	
Pettway, William	1774	C	146	
Parham, William	1775	C	173	
Parker, William	1779	C	329	
Partin, William	1787	D	440	
Prince, William	1801	F	237	
Pettway, William	1804	F	442	
Pleasants, William	1809	G	176	
Porch, William	1812	G	215	(Inv)
Parham, William	1818	H	467	
Pennington, Winfield	1823	I	432	
Parker, Sarah	1760	A	162	
Pettway, Sterling	1792	E	108	
Parham, Stith (of S. C.)	1793	E	222	
Powell Seymour	1794	E	300	(A letter construed as will)
Parham, Sarah	1805	F	470	(Inv)
Peebles, Susanna G.	1817	H	380	
Parham, Stith	1806	F	529	
Plunket, Samuel	1824	K	107	(Inv)
Peters, Thomas	1760	A	171	(Inv)
Pennington, Thomas	1772	B	342	
Parham, Capt. Thomas	1773	C	109	
Pate, Thomas	1774	C	110	
Peters, Thomas	1777	C	241	
Parham, Thomas	1781	C	395	
Peebles, William	1782	C	434	
Presson, Thomas	1785	D	369	
Pate, Thomas	1822	I	285	(Inv)
Pretlow, Joshua	1762	A	241	(Inv)
Parham, John	1764	A	313	
Pennington, John, Sr.	1766	B	77	
Pennington, John, Jr.	1766	B	78	
Pennington, Joshua	1768	B	159	
Pennington, Joseph	1768	B	175	
Paynter, John	1772	B	339	(Inv)

Pennington, John	1773	C	89
Poarch, James	1776	C	217
Pettway, John	1781	C	416
Peoples, Jesse	1782	D	13
Phillips, James	1782	D	17
Parham, John	1791	E	94
Parham, James	1793	E	228
Powell, John	1798	F	94 (of Oglethorpe Co., Ga.)
Porch, James	1801	F	238
Parham, John	1811	G	372
Potts, John	1814	H	91
Pate, John	1814	H	116
Pennington, John	1823	I	338
Parham, James L.	1824	K	84
Parr, John	1836	M	347
Parham, Ephriam	1763	A	296
Pettway, Edward	1773	C	32
Pettway, Edward	1779	C	339
Pate, Edward	1805	F	465
Pennington, Edward	1805	F	467
Prince, Elizabeth	1811	G	370
Pegram, Edwin	1828	L	106
Price, Ann	1765	B	49 (Inv)
Parham, Anderson	1797	F	34
Porch, Ann	1810	G	265
Parham, Ann	1812	G	432
Parham, Abraham	1816	H	227
Parker, Archibald	1818	H	478 (Inv)
Parham, Ann Eliza	1822	I	317 (Inv)
			(Orphan o f L e w i s Parham)
Porch, Henry	1765	B	63
Pride, Halcott	1774	C	138
Pride, Halcott	1775	C	150 (Inv)
			(In N. C. pro- vince.)

Porch, Henry	1775	C	169
Pride, Halcott	1775	C	180 (Inv)
			(Est. in Din-
			widdie Co.)
Prince, Hannah	1783	D	184
Pettway, Hinchy	1791	E	68
Porch, Henry	1794	E	263
Pate, Hardy	1807	G	68
Pennington, Moses	1766	B	104 (Inv)
Parham, Mathew	1772	B	347
Parham, Mary	1788	D	475
Parham, Mathew	1795	E	380
Pilkington, Mary	1801	F	231
Peters, Mathew	1810	G	242
Pennington, Marcus	1810	G	258
Porch, Peter	1779	C	322
Porch, Peterson	1813	F	345 (Inv)
Prince, Patsy, Martha	1809	G	211 (Mother of
			J o h n R.
			Prince.)
Pennington, David	1781	C	390
Pennington, David	1783	D	210
Pleasants, Geo.	1783	D	115
Parham, George	1808	D	148
Portlock, Charles	1797	F	79
Pate, Cordy	1807	G	65 (Inv)
Potts, Charles	1824	K	136 (Inv)
Parham, Caesar	1828	L	35
Poarch, Israel	1783	D	168 (Will c o n-
			tested, being
			only a letter.
Pettway, Lucy	1800	F	211
Parham, Lewis	1805	F	459
Phipps, Benjamin	1801	F	219
Pretlow, Benjamin	1824	K	78 (Inv)
Parham, Booth	1825	K	280
Pennington, Frederick	1809	G	206
Parham, Frances	1817	H	389

(To be Continued)

HENRY COUNTY.

From its Formation in 1776 to the end of the Eighteenth
Century, et seg:

MARRIAGE LICENSE BONDS.

From the files of the Clerk's office, by C. B. Bryant,
Martinsville, Va.

Alexander, William—Jean Ferguson.....	21 Feby., 1778
Anderson, Robert—Elizabeth Graves.....	4 Sept., 1794
Bassett, Burwell—Polly Hunter.....	25 Jany., 1794
Blakey, Churchill—Agnes Anthony.....	2 Aug., 1780
Brown, Isham—Mary Dilloner.....	19 July, 1793
Bernard, Walter—Ruth Hill.....	6 April, 1782
Briscoe, Truman—Catherine Dunn.....	22 Dec., 1782
Bledsoe, Peachy—Peggy George.....	12 July, 1780
Bayles, William—Tabitha Minnes.....	12 April, 1793
Billeman, Wm—Nilly Molen.....	25 Dec., 1794
Burgess, Davis—Lucy Pace.....	26 Jany., 1794
Burress, Jacob—Susannah Martin.....	13 Mar., 1781
Bailey, John—Lydia Wilson.....	18 March, 1793
Cannon, James—Patsy Wilson.....	18 Dec., 1793
Crouch, Joseph—Peggy Sanford.....	20 Feb., 1778
Cason, Edward—Lucy Edwards.....	27 April, 1793
Colley, John—Sarah France.....	17 Oct., 1789
Cox, John—Leaner Bolling.....	6 Sept., 1791
Clark, John—Sally Standefor.....	4 Nov., 1779
Cunningham, Jos.—Nancy Davis.....	16 July, 1793
Cockram, Wm.—Sally Edmondson.....	5 Aug., 1780
Compton, Ebenezer—Ailcey Hopper.....	6 May, 1794
Conway, John—Elizabeth Williams.....	5 Nov., 1782

Carter, Jos.—Nanny Manifee.....	24 June, 1778
Chewning, John—Lettie Payne.....	26 April, 1778
Cayton, Wm.—Rachel Oakes.....	4 Jany., 1793
Carter, Jos.—Mary Dillion.....	16 Jany., 1794
Cunningham, Wm.—Mary Pyrtle.....	27 Nov., 1793
Dillener, Henry—Lucy Murphy.....	19 July, 1793
Dooly, Thomas—Lucy Webb.....	13 April, 1779
Dillon, Wm.—Tabitha Witt.....	19 Dec., 1792
Dent, Shadrick—Mary Murphy.....	16 Nov., 1783
Dillon, Benjn, Jr.—Elizabeth Witty.....	21 Mar., 1792
Dillingham, Lott—Ann Dillingham.....	2 Mar., 1792
Dickinson, John—Isbell Woods.....	2 June, 1781
Edmundson, Humphry—Francis Swanson.....	22 Nov., 1779
Elkins, David—Mary Pedigo.....	6 April, 1793
Edwards, Wm.—Elizabeth Britain.....	2 Aug., 1791
Edwards, Owen—Judith Morton.....	29 Oct., 1794
Earles, Joshua—Elizabeth Lucas.....	18 June, 1792
Farris, Thomas—Judith Quarles.....	7 Jany., 1792
Fuller, Britain—Nancy Jackson.....	29 Feby., 1780
Griffith, Wm.—Susannah Jones.....	25 July, 1782
Griggs, John—Pheby Ackolas.....	30 July, 1792
Goven, Wm.—Sarah Griggs.....	27 Oct., 1794
Hailey, John—Lucy Ryan.....	28 July, 1794
Hunt, James—Sarah Terry.....	25 May, 1780
Hampton, Laban—Leany Stephens.....	6 Jany., 1794
Hamilton, George—Agnes Cooper.....	18 April, 1783
Hogans, Wm.—Nancy Dillard.....	19 Jany., 1780
Hawkins, Benj—Molly Taylor.....	1 Oct., 1778
Hopper, Wm.—Hecter Stephens.....	18 May, 1793
Hardy, Charles—Rachel Parsley.....	5 Feb., 1793
Haley, Wm.—Nancy Jackson.....	20 Dec., 1792
Hannah, Alex.—Sarah Pelptory.....	16 Oct., 1793
Jones, Robert—Sina Richards.....	20 June, 1785
Joyce, Andrew—Betsy King.....	25 June, 1792
Jamerson, Thomas—Hesey Huston.....	2 Dec., 1794
Kelley, John—Betty Bybec.....	10 Feb., 1781
Knox, Benj.—Jemima Gardner.....	12 Jany., 1780
King, Wm.—Nancy Mitchell.....	19 July, 1794

Kirkham, Wm.—Elizabeth Blize.....	15 Dec., 1792
Lindsey, Henry—Elizabeth Smith.....	26 Nov., 1791
Letchworth, Benj.—Eleanor Adams.....	24 Oct., 1792
Lyon, Stephen—Elley Perkins.....	11 Dec., 1782
Lanier, Washington—Elizabeth Hicks.....	15 Nov., 1784
Mitchell, Wm.—Martha Stoker.....	30 May, 1778
Moore, Shater—Ann Hooker.....	13 May, 1778
McGuire, Allegania—Sarah Holliday.....	27 June, 1782
Martin, Joseph—Susannah Graves.....	24 Feb., 1784
Martin, Joseph—Ruth Dillard.....	30 Aug., 1793
Melvin, Levi—Elizabeth Gooch.....	18 June, 1793
Medley, John—Ann Carter.....	30 Oct., 1797
Melvin, Jarner—Katy Kannon.....	24 June, 1795
Murphy, Gabriel—Ruth Peregoy.....	7 Nov., 1794
Matthews, Wm.—Elizabeth Hunter.....	30 June, 1794
Mastin, Jacob—Elizabeth Melvin.....	12 July, 1792
Mays, Liggen—Easter Daniel.....	2 July, 1792
Nunn, Thomas—Jean Pace.....	14 Jany., 1794
Norris, Zebulon—Elizabeth Dillingham.....	14 Dec., 1793
Northcutt, Frances—Lucy Haley.....	26 May, 1794
Norton, John—Sarah Penn.....	26 July, 1784
Nichols, David—Clarey Rowland.....	4 Dec., 1793
O'neal, Basil—Milly Briscoe.....	17 Jany., 1789
Pedigo, Robert, Jr—Parsley.....	3 Jany, 1792
Pool, George—Cloah Payne.....	25 Dec., 1778
Penn, George—Patty Farriss.....	6 Dec., 1784
Patrick, James—Sarah Dunlop.....	13 Oct., 1791
Pearson, Meredith—Rhoda Delozier.....	10 May, 1794
Philport, Saml.—Mary Hannah.....	12 Jany., 1785
Pyrtle, John—Polly Maupin.....	5 Feby., 1793
Parberry, James—Ann Graves.....	10 May, 1784
Peck, David—Jean Martin.....	26 Aug., 1779
Philpott, Charles—Elizabeth Hubbard.....	24 Nov., 1794
Pitman, James—Martha Taylor.....	2 July, 1781
Quarles, James—Elizabeth Pelphry.....	22 Nov., 1791
Reynolds, George—Susannah Lansford.....	12 June, 1779
Rowland, Michael—Elizabeth Hairston.....	20 June, 1778
Rowland, Baldwin—Sarah Hairston.....	8 May, 1782

Rowland, John, Jr.—Enis Sturgeon.....	23 July, 1780
Richards, Shadrick—Susannah Hamilton.....	28 Oct., 1779
Rea, David—Frances East.....	22 July, 1794
Richardson, John—Mary Ryan.....	16 Jany., 1779
Rentfro, Mark—Naomi Standifer.....	22 Apl., 1779
Ray, Joseph—Mary Ann Hayse.....	30 Nov., 1793
Standifer, Wm.—Jemima Jones.....	24 June, 1779
Sandford, John—Judith Garner.....	20 Feby., 1778
Smith, Gideon—Mary Hirston.....	27 April, 1784
Snidow, Phillip—Barbara Prilliman.....	14 Feby., 1782
Salmon, Thaddeus—Elizabeth Holmes.....	26 Mar., 1794
Shelton, Nathl.—Mary Shelton.....	16 Sept., 1794
Steward, Wm.—Milly Eastes.....	17 June, 1792
Stone, John—Mary Philpott.....	10 July, 1792
Stanley, Joseph—Sarah Kitchen.....	15 June, 1785
Stone, William—Elizabeth Nunn.....	14 Sept., 1793
Sumpter, Wm.—Margarett Pyrtle.....	17 May, 1792
Tankersley, George—Elizabeth Garrison.....	29 Sept., 1779
Taylor, James—Elizabeth Williams.....	29 Dec., 1794
Threlkeld, Elijah—Elizabeth Cook.....	14 Nov., 1781
Thompson, Wm.—Dolthien Stockton.....	12 Mar., 1794
Thomas, Augustine—Deborah Fulkerson.....	1 Dec., 1778
Wash, John—Nancy Frazier Gatewood.....	2 Aug., 1779
Wade, Moses—Fanny Furguson.....	29 Sept., —
Woods, John—Lucy Hawkins.....	10 April, 1782
Williamson, Robert—Nancy Cox.....	18 Sept., 1793
Woods, George—Fanny Mason.....	17 Feby., 1778
Wilson, Nath'l.—Susannah Stephens.....	19 May, 1793
Ware, John—Margarett Lady.....	6 Sept., 1780
Woods, Hugh—Sarah Ann George.....	5 Aug., 1779

Note.—It is believed that this list does not by any means include all the marriages in this county during the above period, but thus far no other bonds have been found.

Jany 13, 1904.

C. B. B.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL AND GENERAL COURT
1624, &c.*

FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

*All erasures in the original are here printed in italics.

(Continued)

[Beginning of Second Book of the Original Record]

A Courte Booke begun the xvth
of Januarye 1624

[Rest of page blank]

[Ink folio 72]

A Courte held the 17th of January 1624
present S^r Franncis Wyatt knight,
Sr George Yardley, Knight, m^r Threasurer
Doctor Pott and Capt Smithe

Y^t is ordered y^t W^m Binck (1) shall enioye the howse & grounde left vnto him by John Lightfoote for an Dureing the tearme for * * * 'rs granted to him by the said John Lightfoote accordinge to ¹/₄the Bargane made between them before John Southerne w^{ch} vppon oath y^e said John Southerne hath witnessed

(1)-William Bink, and his wife Anne, both of whom came in the **George**, were living at the Main, James City, at the census of 1624-5.

Y^t is ordered y^t Nathaniell Cawsey (2) shall take into his hands and
 save Custodie all such goods as belonge to the Company and
 Societie of Trweloues Plantatione Accordinge as m^r
 White overseer for that Company Desired, And that he
 take a trwe Inventory thereof before Sufficyent men
 and to be Accomptable for the same and to present y^e said
 Inventorie to y^e Gou'nor and Counsell wthin one moneth
 next after the date hereof

Y^t is furthered ordered y^t m^r Cawssey shall receave into his
 service those three men apoynted him by m^r Whites will
 Provided that the strengthen the Plantation wth three other
 men, And yf Ensigne Chaplen will affourde grounde and
 howse roome to Henry Turner, walter Price and their
 servante, y^t then m^r Cawssey provide other three in the
 Roome of them to strengthen the Trweloues Plantation

Y^t is ordered y^t Richarde miltone (3) shall live at shirley hun-
 dred
 and looke vnto the Cattle of Barkley hundred for which
 he shalbee allowed Fiftie pound waight of Tobacco and
 the milke of the said Kyne, Provided that he Carefully
 looke vnto them

(2)-Nathaniel Causey, lived at "Causeys Cave" or "Care," in the present Prince George County, probably the later "Cawsons," which was the birthplace of John Randolph of Roanoke, and long a seat of the Bland family; at the census of 1624-5 he lived at Jordan's Journey, and his "Muster" comprised himself, who came in the **Phoenix** in 1607, his wife Thomasine who came in the **Lyon** in 1609, and five servants. Nathaniel Causey was one of John Smith's soldiers was badly wounded during the Indian Massacre of 1622, was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1623, and when he returned to England in 1627 (whether as a visitor or to stay is not known) was one of those who contributed information to Smith's **General History**.

Between May, 1621 and June, 1622 among the large grants of land made by the Virginia Company was one to Rowland Truelove, and several associates, who organized themselves into a private Society called the Truelove Society Plantation. But little is known of this plantation. Brown, **First Republic**, (499,568) mentions two voyages in 1622 and 1623 from England of the bark **Truelove** belonging to the Society, carrying supplies and emigrants.

(3)-Richard Milton, who came in the **Suply** in 1620, lived at Jordon's Journey, 1624-5.

Peeter Cecill sworne & Examined sayeth that John Downman (4) vsed those oprobious speeches w^{ch} are mentioned in Cap. nicholes marten his Declaratione

Thomas Rastell sworne and Examined *sayeth and* affirmeth vpon his oath that he hath paide all the Debte charged vppon his Accompt

[Ink folio 73]

Y^t is ordered y^t John Downeman for his oprobious speeches vsed to Cap nicholes Martine shall paye tenn pound ster' for a fyne and Acknowledg his faulte in the Publique Congregation at Kickotan and then to aske Cap' Martine forgivenes

It is ordered y^t whereas there remayneth over and aboue those Disbursements Disbursed by m^r Rastell one hundred and forty pownd ster' at three shillings p pownd in the handes of m^r Rastell, That m^r Rastell shall leave those Dept that are Dew to him here in Virginia Amountinge to two thowsand two hundred pownd waight of Tobacco, to this Courte as securitie Provided that m^r Rastell at or before the first

(4)-John Dowman age 33, who had come on the **John and Francis** in 1611, lived at Elizabeth City in 1624-5, with his wife Elizabeth, age 22, who came in the **Warwick** in 1621. He was a Burgess for Elizabeth City in 1623.

Captain Nicholas Marten or Martian was a Protestant Walloon who was denized in England and came to Virginia. He lived at the Main near Jamestown in 1624, at Elizabeth City in 1625. (when his age is given as 33 and it is stated he came in the **Francis Bonaventure** in 1620), was one of the first settlers at Kiskiack (in the neighborhood of the present Yorktown) in 1620. He was a member of the House of Burgesses for Kiskiack in March, 1624-5, for that place and the Isle of Kent, February, 1631-2 and for Kiskiack, Sept., 1632, and February, 1632-3. His will was proved in York County April 4, 1657. His first wife appears to have been Jane, widow of Lt. Edward Berkeley and his second Isabell Beech. Captain Martian took a leading part in the first Virginia "rebellion," that against Governor Harvey in 1635, and had the honor to be the common ancestor of Washington and Lee.

The "Publique Congregation" refers to the members of the church near Hampton, whose foundations were discovered not long ago.

Daye of februarye w^{ch} shalbe in the yeere of o^r lord
god 1625 Do p duce and send over from George
Gauntlett A Discharge, that m^r Rastell shall haue
those Deptes retorned him againe.

M^r Rastell Acknowledgeth y^t he hath receaved three
hundred and fyftye pownde waight of Tobacco of
Sargeant W^m Barry and John Warde, vppon
Condicone to bringe or send over fower servantes
to be bounde for five yeeres apeece at o^r before
Christmas next or ellse to forfect seaven hundred
pound waight of Tobacco

M^r Threasurer Doth make Choyse for five hundred
Acres of Land at Chapokes Creeke oposite
against Sandy poynte for ye land dew to his office

[Ink folio 74]

A Courte held the 24th of Januarye 1624
present S^r Franncis Wyatt knight, &c
Sr: George Yardley, m^r Threasurer, Doctor
Pott, Capt Hamer & Capt. Smith,

It is ordered y^t m^r w^m Horwood shall paye fower barrells
of Corne and the remainder of two hundred pound waight
of Tobacco wth in for Twenty Days next after ye date
hereof to Capt Hamer at his Dwelling howse
at hog Ilande

Concerning Capt Peerce his peticione it is thought resonable
y^t he shuld be satisfied for the loss of his shallop, but
for y^t there is noe Publique stock to satisfie the same
it is refered vnto the generall Assembly

Francis Banck sworne and examined sayeth y^t m^r Cheale
goeing from the forte to the store to share A hogshed

of Beeff, Called John Bennett, w^{ch} then stood Centenell (5) to go wth him, and John Benett sent this Examinat to send m^r Pinke to saide Chealnell in his place, w^{ch} m^r Pinke refused to Doe, and this Deponent goinge into ye field to worke, Francis woodsome was then Centenell, after this m^r Pinke cam into the Field and went & stooode by ye men y^t were at woorke and after ye men had gone throw there Roes they sate Downe to Drinke Tobacco and m^r Pinke sate downe wth them and after this Deponent cam in and sate Downe wth them, And Francis woodsome also, but whether woodsome were cald or whether he cam of, of him self or not, he knoweth nott, but whether Henry Pincke cam to garde, or to stande Centenell this Deponent knoweth nott

[Ink folio 75]

(9) And further this Exam'nt sayeth y^t when the Alarm' was geven Henry Pinke and this Exam'nt and others cam to the olde forte whenc m^r Bate wth some other sett them ov before. Cam Bass Came, and goinge from there to the other forte they brought of to o^r three of the slayne men, before Capt' Bass cam in

(5)-This entry shows that in 1624 there were stores or warehouses outside the palisades of the fort at Jamestown and that sentries were kept regularly on duty.

(9)-These entries evidently refer to an attack made by Indians on one of the Virginia settlements in 1623 or 1624. It is probable the attack occurred at Warrosquioacke (present Isle of Wight Co.) Captain Nathaniel Basse of Basses Choice in 1625, was then aged 35 and had come in the **Furtherance** in 1622. On June 2, 1620 and January 30, 1621-2, he with his associates, Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. John Hobson, gent. and Captain Christopher Lawne agreed with the Virginia Company to transport 100 persons to Virginia, and received a confirmation of their old patent, the plantations on which was called "The Isle of Wight Plantation." Captain Basse was Burgess for Warrosquioacke March, 1623-4 and October, 1629.

Basse's choice was at Warrosquioacke. Nearby was the plantation of Mr. Edward Bennett, and Henry Pinke, who came in the **London Merchant** in 1619 and John Bate, who came in the **Addam** in 1621, were included among Bennett's servants or subordinates. Bennett's Plantation was at the present Rock Wharf on James River and Basse's Choice was not far below on the west side of the mouth of Pagan Creek.

and then wth Capt' Bass his help they brought
of the rest

M^r Francis Bolton minister affirmeth y^t p'sently
vppon the Alarm m^r Bates Ariued him self
wth as much speed as he could and sett owt powder
and shott, and went owt of the forte & went
to rescue the men

And further sayeth y^t m^r Chewe did tell him

Since it Appeareth y^t there was A Centinnell sett
vppon the men, And that by his necklect in
Cominge of, that misfortune happened, and him selfe
slayne, There appears to us noe Cause to
Censure the rest

Capt Hamer at this Courte Doth assigne over to m^r
Richard Kingsmill one hundred acres of lande
Dve to him for Transportation of two and
in ye yeere of the lord 1617 in the good ship
caled the Edwyn, the names of ye servants
are, Robert Burte and W'm Halila

[Ink folio 76]

M^r W'm Horwood depaieth y^t ye busines betweene him and
Capt' Hamer Concerninge John Davis, be referred
till the arrival of shipping owt of England at w^{ch}
tyme m^r Horwood is to make Satisfaction or ells
the business to be Determined by the Courte

Edwarde Grunden (6) gent sworne and Examined sayeth, that
S^r Samuell Argall gave Livt' Batters Certen
land in James Jland, And that Livt' Batters, Did

(6)-Edward Grindon was Burgess for "Smythe's Mount," the other
side of the water and Hog Island, 1622-23. He was living across the river
from Jamestown February, 1623.

sell ye same land to David Ellis, for betwixt thirty
or fortie pownds ster'

Addam Dixon sworne and examined, affirmeth ye same

Y^t is ordered y^t upon these depositions David Ellis shall haue
A pattent
of the same lande, w therby to enable him
to make good his assignment to John Raddishe
and John Radish his sale to Sir George

John Davis sworne and exam'd sayeth

Y^t is ordered y^t Rice How (7) shall Redeliuer
the man servant to M^r Pallmer

Silvester Bullen (8) sworne and Examined sayeth' y^t Robert
marshall Did Accept of Certen Commodities he bought
of Daniell Lucy, and three bushells of Corne in full
payment for A Sowe he sold m^r Lacye

(7)-Rice How or Hooe (proper form of the name) was born about 1599, and came to Virginia, not in 1635, as has been heretofore stated, but at least as early as 1624. He patented considerable tracts of land in James City and Charles City Counties, and was member of the House of Burgesses for Shirley Hundred Island 1642 and for Charles City County 1644, 1645 and 1646. The destruction of the records of Charles City County and of most of the early ones of Stafford prevent us from ascertaining his relation to the Hooes of Stafford, King George, &c.

In the census of 1624-5, in Christopher Woodward's "Muster" at West and Shirley Hundred, appear his own name and those of his "partners" John Higgins and Rice Howe, who was then aged 26 and who came in the **Gifte** in 1618.

In the remaining records of Stafford is a suit, made 1690, by a white servant endeavoring to obtain his freedom. He states that he was sold to Thomas Howard, deceased, "predecessor to Mr. Rice Hooe" (which means that Hooe had married Howard's widow) and had served six years, making it about 1684, when he was sold. In the same county Court in 1691 is a suit against Rice Hooe, who married Mary Massey, widow. In a deed in Stafford, 1701, is mention of a mill on Occoquan built by the father of Mr. Rice Hooe, then living. The Rice Hooe of the text was probably the father of the first of the name in Stafford, though there is no positive proof. For notes on Hooe family, see this Magazine IV., 427-429; XIII, 319-320.

(8)-Silvester Bullen, aged 28 in 1625, was then a servant to Richard Tree on James City Island. Robert Marshall and Anne, his wife, both of whom came in the **George**, were living at James City Island 1625.

[Ink folio 77]

Sargent Thomas Crampe sworne & Examined sayeth
y^t m^r Bess Did first dress Livt^r Harisons wounde

It is ordered y^t *yf the boy be to serve
after the masters Death y^t then his service
the p^rvost m y^t George menefree
Doe paye one hundred and Fiftie pownd
waight of Tobacco to the p^rvost marshall
owt of the masters wages or otherwyse
to shew cause to the Contrary in ye
Courte y^e next mondaye*

Yt is ordered y^t p^rvost marshall shall
have a pownde of Tobacco of every one
that is by him warned to the Courte

It is ordered that Capt: Roger Smyth shall have paid
him by the Treaor in full satisfacion of his salarie
agreed vpon for his vndertaking of the Fort att
Warescoick twelve hundred pownds of Tobacco, and
twelve barrells of Indian corne, w^e tobacco and Corne
is to be part of that w^e is due to the Councell
beinge the moyty of the Companies rentes, and what
shall remayne of Corne and X tobacco to be equally
divided among the Councell

Wassell Rayner (10) sworne and examined sayeth that John
Bath

gent lyeinge Sicke at theire m^r his howse made a will wherein
he had given his estate to A yonge woman in England and
aboute A moneth after y^t will was made he caled to m^r
Stephens boy James to bring him the will and caused
the boy to caste it into y^e fier and saw it burnte, after w^{ch}
he growinge very weake Desired m^r Richard stephens to

(10)-Wassell Rayner, aged 28, and his wife Joane were among the servants of Richard Stephens at James City in 1624-5.

take his estate into his hands, and to paye his Dept
in this Countrey and to returne ye remaynder to his father
in London

Joane Rayner wyeffe to wassell Raynar affirmeth y^e same.

[ink folio 78]

Thomas Nunn sworne and Examined sayeth, That John
Crowd'nt

tooke in A passenger at Salfordes Creeke and was to land him
at warishcoyke, where they putt in, and landed the said pas-
senger

and the weather growing fowle, and they haveinge but A smale
grapple Ancher, durst nott putt owt to Sea, but hopinge
that ye weather would breake vpp, they staid at warishcoyke
two dayes and two night, dwringe all w^{ch} tyme it did
rayne very much, and sayeth yt they vsed all ye best meanes
they could to save the Tobacco, by Coveringe it wth ye Sailes
wth matt and Rugg. And that the Tobacco tooke no hurte
through any Default or negligence of theirs, And further this
Examinat saith that w^t Bargaine or Agreement was made
betweene Capt' willcox and John Crowdeck he knoweth nott

Edwarde marshall sworne and examined affirmeth all that to be
trew w^{ch} Thomas nunn hath formerly said.

Thomas Sulley (11) hath Bargained and sold his six Acres of
Lande in James Cytie Islande to Sr George Yardley knight
together wth the Patent thereof for ever, for w^{ch} Sr:

George is to pay him one hundred pwnd waight of the
best marchantable Tobacco in good meale, yf any come in
or ells yf meale come nott in in other goods Comodities
and to pay m^r Cleybourne for makinge the Patent

(11)-Thomas Sully, yeoman and ancient planter, patented six acres in James City 1624. He was aged 36 in 1625 and had come in the **Sara** in 1611. His wife Maudlyn, aged 30, had come in the **London Merchant** in 1620.

Persivall wood (12) and Ann his wyffe hath sold one Tenement and twelve Acres of grounde lyinge at Black poynte late nathaniell Hutts, to sr George Yardley knight for two hundred and Fyftie pownds waight of the best marchantable Tobacco, whereof there is paide in hand one hundred sixtie and two pownde

[ink folio 79]

A Courte held the last daye of January 1624
beinge present Sr Francis Wyatt knight Gou'nor & C
Sr George Yardley, m^r Threar, Doctor Pott
and Capt' Smith

William Englishe (13) sworne & examined sayeth y^t Capt' willcox and John Crowdick had speaches at Capt' willcoxs house for Caryinge of Certen Tobacco to James Cyttie at w^{ch} tyme John Crowdick did vndertake for to deliver his Tobacco in safetie at James Cyttie, y^e danger of Sea excepted

Richarde Arthur sworne and Examined affirmeth as much as William Englishe hath saide
And further this Examine saith that Thomas mun Confied at Robert pooles howse that the Tobacco was spoyld through meere neckligence
And the like m^r Englishe by the oathe he hath taken affirmeth he hurd Thomas Mun deliver at Robert pooles howse
And further these deponent sayeth y^t Crowdick was

(12)-Percival Wood and Anne, his wife, both of whom came in the **George**, were living at Mulberry Island in January, 1624.

(13)-William English was a member of the House of Burgesses for Elizabeth City, 1629-1632 and 1632-3. He removed to the neighborhood of the present Yorktown, was a justice of the first court of York Co. on July 12, 1863 and in 1635, when he was Sheriff of the county, a meeting at which the deposition of Governor Harvey was planned was held at his house.

ahead of Capt' willcocks boate aboute blunt poynt
and that the winde was fayer to bring them to James
Cyttie

Yt is ordered y^t John Croudicke shall paye Capt' willcocks
one hundred and fortie pownds waight of Tobacco, and
y^e said Crowdick shall aft loose his fraighte w^{ch}
was sixtie pownds waight of Tobacco

Doctor Pott doth affirme y^t Cominge to Capt' Harvey his
howse
together wth him, the said Capt' Harvie (william mutch (14)
not
beinge at home) sent for him to speake wth him, and when he
came, Capt' Harvey desired mutch to deliver him the Covenant
formerly drawne, to w^{ch} he *refused* replied, first lett
me see my Corne, Capt' Harvey told him he scorned to kepe
back his Corne, mutch replied againe he would have his
corne before he should see them, Then Capt' Harvie told
him he was an idle knave, and y^t he could find in his
hart to Cudgell his Coate, To w^{ch} mutch answered scorne
fully, alas Sr it is not in you, whereupon Capt'

[ink folio 80]

Harvie stooke over y^e pate wth his Trunchione, And
he saith further y^t mutch did give fu other p' vokinge
speeches,

Yt is the opinione of the Courte that Christopher
Barker goinge from mr Allnutt Contrarie to
his Covenant wthowt shewing any cause in Court
why, is not to haue any recompenc for the tyme he was wth mr
Allnutt
he was wth m^r Allnutt

(14)-William Mutch, who came in the **Jonathan**, and his wife Margery,
who came in the **George** in 1623, were living at James City 1625.

John How gent sworne and examined saith that Thomas Parke before his goinge from Accomack beinge moved about the making of his will, hee made answere, it hee would make noe will, for that he had given all hee had to his mate William Bybby (some smale parte ther of Tobacco beinge sent to his mother in Englande

John wilkins affirmeth the same

Yt is ordered y^t w^m Bybby shall keepe the Corne now in his handes, and y^t phetplace Close shall send the Tobacco to Parks mother in England

Yt is ordered y^t p^vost marshall shall haue for every arest for his Fee two pownde of Tobacco and one halfe a bushell of Corne

Thomas Bum and John Rowe sworne and examined saith that there was thre acres and a halfe of Corne w
have receved
oin w^{ch} they did estimat to be *five barrells of Corne damage*, five barrells of Corne and one barell of Pease and beanes but wherther it was spoyled by swyne or no they know nott

M^r Blayny hath agreed to paye George Fryer & Addam Dixson forty pownd of Tobacco towards there loss in the Corne

(To be Continued)

REVOLUTIONARY ARMY ORDERS

For the Main Army under Washington 1778-1779

(From the Originals in the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society)

(Continued)

B. O. Oct^r 25th 79

The Inhabitants having Requested That no more wood may be Cut from off the Land, from whence the Brigade hath hitherto been Supplied. The Brigade Q. M. will Derect that in future the wood that may be wanting, While the Brigade Occupies its present Possion be Cut from off the follow'g Lots Viz^t, Cornelius Digroy's, Timothy Allistead and Gilberts Johnson's Lots all of which Lots adjoin the present Encamp^t on the West Side he will apply to M^r Vaskey who will shew him the Lots.

Geo. Gibson—Colo.
Command^t Gen'l Muhl'g. Brigade

D. O. Cacayett Oct^r 25th 79

F. O.

L^t Colo Ball

The fatigue party making fasheens &c. are to be Ogmented to morrow morning to 200 men, to work in 5 Different party's, Each to be Comm^d by a Cap'n 2 Sub's & 3 Serj^{ts}.

The Deputy Q. M. Gen'l will point out the Ground where Each party is to work, and will furnish the Necessary Tools, This party to be Relieved Every morning at Troop beating and the Cap^t Command'g. Each will follow Such Directions as may be Given by Cap'n Hill who was appointed by a former Order to Superintend this work.

For Police		Cap'n Cambell	
For the Day		Adj ^t Sinton	
	S	C	P
For P.			1
For in G ^d			1
For Q ^r G ^d			1
For fati			3
		James Harper	
		Cap ^t Hamilton Company Orderly	

Book for 1779

D. O. Cacayett Thursday oct^r 26th 79

F. O. L^t Colo Hause

The Conductors of each Brigade are to Make a Report Immediately to the Commanding officers of Their Brigades how the Artificers under their Command, has been Employ'd for the last week past, and they are to Continue to make Such Report Weekly.

For Police	Capt Mc Elhiny(1)		
For the day	Adj ^t Merewether		
	S	C	P
For picquet			1
For in G ^d		1	1
For Q ^r G ^d			
For fatigue			3
D. A. O.	Oct ^r 26 th	12 o'clock	

(1) John Mc Ilhancy, Captain of a Va. State regiment April 1777 to May 1781.

The Division to be in the most perfect Readiness to march at a moments Warning all the waggon horses as well as those belonging to the Artillery as others to be brought in by Day break to morrow morning and kept with the waggons till farther Orders

Rec^d 27 at 7 o'clock A M

B. O. Oct^r 27th 79

The Brigade will march precisely at 8 o'clock the Command'g officers of Reg^{ts} are Requested to have Every thing to be put in the most perfect Readiness that nothing may Retard the march at the hour appointed

D. O. Cacayett Oct^r 27th 79

The Gen'l to beat Immediately, the Assembly half an hour after

The Division to march by the Right The Rout to Sufferns all the baggage to Go in the Rear—The Field officer of the day will Call in his picquets And form a Rear Guard, he is to see that every thing is brought up.

D. A. O. Suffern Oct^r 27th 79

F. O.

L^t Col'o Gwatkins

The Troops are to incamp in the wood Near this place, And are not to pitch their Tents—They are immediately to Draw provision to Compleat them to the 31st Included, which they are to have Cooked this Evening

Every man fit for Duty is to march at 5 o'clock to morrow morning

The Gen'l will beat at half past 4 Such men as are indisposed and not fit for Actual Service Are to be left with the Baggage Under Com^d of a field officer, who will call on Gen'l Woodford for Instructions this Evening.

They Artillery with their waggons And the waggons with Spare Ammunition for the Brigades are to march with the

Troops, all the Rest of the Waggon and baggage are to be left. The Officers will take out Such Articles as the want this Evening that no Delay may happen in the morning. The Commandants of Regm^{ts} are Desired to attend themselves to the Alloting out of the Men that Remain And not to Suffer any to do so that are Capable of marching, nor any to march that are weak and unable to do So.

B. O. Oct^r 27th 79

Major Mitchel is appointed to do the duty of Brigade Major and Inspector while Major Cabell is doing the Duty of Deputy Adj^t Gen'l and is to be obeyed & Respected Accordingly.

For the Day	Adj ^t Cary	S	C	P
For picquet		1		1
For in G ^d				1
For Q ^r G ^d				1

B. O. Oct^r 28th 79

The Brigade to hold themselves in the most perfect Readiness to march at a moments Warning & neither officer or Soldier to be absent upon any pretence whatever

D. O. Pomton Oct^r 28th 79

F. O.

L^t Col'o Dabney

The Troops will probably Remain upon the present Grounds this night The will therefore make the Necessary preparation, at the Same time holding themselves in Constant Readiness to march at the Shortest Notice.

The most effectual Method to be taken to prevent the men from Stragling

The F. O. of they day will Reconnter the Ground and place his picquet.

	P
Piquet	1
In G ^d	1
Q ^r G ^d	1

D. O. Pompton Oct^r 29th 79

F. Officer Lieu^t Col'o Alison

The mens Arms to be Carefully Examined & to be put in the best of Order, also their flints & Amunition.

No Officer or Soldier to leave Camp on any pretence, But be in Constant Readiness to march.

The Commanding officers of Reg^{ts} to see that those men are Supplied with Shoes that are in the greatest want, That none may have an Occation to Complain of being bear footed when we Come to march.

For the Day

Adj^t Bown

	S	C	P
For picquet			1
Q ^r G ^d		1	1

D. O. Pompton. Oct^r 30th 79

F. O. Major Stephens

The Troops to hold themselves in Readiness to march to morrow morning at [4 ?] O'clock, The horses to be provided with Forage to night as the may be kept in place.

D. O. Sufferns Sunday Oct^r 31st 79

F. O. Major Lee

The Troops are to Continue their march by the Left with all their Baggage The Rout of Stony point The Greatest Expe-

dition to be used in Drawing the Provision as the are to move off the Ground precisely at 3 o'clock.

For the Day

Adj^t Merewether

D. O. Cacayett Nov. 1st 79

F. O. Col'o Gist

The Rest of the Shoes in possession of Lieu^t Moten to be Divided this Evening in proportion To the Strenght of each Corps. Including the Artillary The Regimental paymasters will apply Accordingly.

The Division to hold themselves in Readiness to march at a moments warning, But not to Strick their Tent 'till beating of the Gen'l. The Division to be Inspected on Wednesday & Thursday Next Beginning with the 2^d Virg'a Reg^t on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

For police

Cap^t Tho^s Ewell

For the Day

Adj^t Cary

S

C

P

For picquet

1

For in G^d

1

Q^r G^d

1

} 3

D. O. Cacayett Nov^r 2^d 79

F. O.

Col'o Nevell

Brigade

Major Mitchel

For Police

Cap^t Boswell

For the Day

Adj^t Robertson

P

For Picquet

1

Q^r G^d

2

G. O. Head Q^{rs} Moores house, Oct^r 20th 1779

Every Reg^t that has more marqies Horseman's Tents, Soldiers Tents than the proportion directed in Gen'l Orders of the 27th of may Last must Immediately Deliver them over to their Brigade Q^r M^r who are to forward them to Col'o Hay at Fish-kill landing.

D. O. Cacayett. Nov^r 3^d 79

A Gen'l Court martial of the Line will Set Next Thursday at 10 O Clock A. M. at the Garrison of West Point For the Trial of Cap^t Kirkpatrick (2), all Evidences and persons Concerned to attend The Trial at Said time & place.

B. O. Nov^r 3^d 79

A Brigade Court martial Set this day at 10 o'clock, for the Trial of Such prisoners as Shall be brought before them. Lieu^t Colo Allison will preside

D. O. Cacayett Wednesday Nov^r 3^d 79

F. O. Colo Brent

Brigade Major Croghan

The Division to march to morrow morning at 8 o'clock, By the Left The Rout for Stoney point, The Gen'l to beat 7 and the Tents and Baggage to be immediately packed up.

The Forage masters to be perticular Carefull in the manner of Issuing of Forage. To Give out agreeable to Gen'l Regulation and not to Suffer Officers batemen or waggoners to take any more than the States Allowance on any pretence whatever, as

(2) Abraham Kirkpatrick—1st Lieutenant 8th Va., March 22d, 1776; Regimental Adjutant, April 2d, 1777; Captain, August 10th, 1777; transferred to 4th Va. Sept. 14, 1778, and served to the close of the war.

the will be made answerable to their Conduct in this particular.

The Difficulty in procuring forage makes it Necessary that the Greatest Oconemy Should be Observed in that article. The Col's and Other F. Officers are Requested to take notice of the manner of Issuing in Each Brigade, And to Report to the Command'g Officer any waste that may be made.

1 Sub. 1 Serj^t & 16 privates to march immediately as a Guard to the Virg'a Clothing Com'y on from Tren Town—The Officer to Call on Gen'l Woodford for Instructions.

The Majors of Brigades will attend daily at the Deputy Adj^{ts} Gen'ls Q^{rs} for orders at 12 o'clock.

A Court of Inquiry from the Division, Consisting of a field officer 2 Cap^{ts} 2 Subs to Set to morrow to inquire into a Late Dispute between Cap^t Stocks of the 2^d Reg^t and M^r Thornton Taylor Conductor to Gen'l Woodfords Brigade.

The president will make a Report of the proceedings to the Command'g officer of the Division.

For police	Capt Tabb			
For the Day	Adj ^t Bown			
		S	C	P
For picket				1
For in G ^d				1
For Q ^r G ^d			1	1

D. O. Cacayett Thursday Nov^r 4th 79

F. O. Lieu^t Col'o Gwaskins (3)

Brigade Major Mitchel

A Guard of 1 Sub. 1 Serj^t & 15 men to be left on the Ground to take Care of the Forage untill the waggons Can be Sent for

(3) Lt. Col. Gaskins is evidently intended.

it. If there's any Baggage that Cannot be Carried with the Troops it must be Brought up in the Same manner, The Commanding officer of the Regm^{ts} it belong to, Leaving proper Guard to take Care of it, The Assembly to beat at 10 o'clock and the Troops to begin their March immediately

For police	Captain Lamb		
For the Day	Adj ^t Merewether		
	S	C	P
For picket			1
For in G ^d			1
Q ^r Guard			1

D. A. O. Nov^r 4th 79

The Gen'l to beat half past Six the Assembly half past 7 when the Troops are to march to their place of Encampm^t which will be Shewn to them by the Deputy Q. M. Gen'l.

D. O. Havarstraw Nov^r 5th 79
 F. O. L^t Colo. Dabney
 B. Major Craughan
 for police Cap^t Tabb
 For the day Adj^t Cary

D. A. O. Nov^r 5th 79. 6 o'clock P. M.

200 men properly officered to Employed tomorrow in making Fasheen &c. Under the Directions of Capⁿ Hill agreeable to a former order, They are to parade at 8 o'clock.

The Same Number to be furnished daily untill farther orders. The D. Q. M. Gen'l will furnish Tools and point out the Ground for the Different parties to work.

The Distruction of Chimleys or Seting fire to any Conveniencys that is made while The Troops lay at an Encampm^t is

Positively forbid in future, And the officers Commanding Reg^{ts} are Requested to see that the fires are put out before we march that no Damage may be Done to the neighbourhood thereby

B. O. Nov^r 5th 79

The Court martial whereof Lieu^t Colo. Allison was president is Disolved and prisoners now in the provost to be sent for by their respective Reg^{ts} where they are to be Tried.

D. O. Havarstraugh Nov^r 6th 1779

F. O. Lieu^t Colo. Allison

B. Major Mitchel

One F. officer, 3 Captains & 6 Subs with 200 men are to Go upon fatigue to morrow morning at 8 o'clock to Stoney point. They will Draw provision to Compleat them for 3 Days when a party of the Same Strenght is to Relieve them—The Command'g officer will take his Directions from Colo. Gouvian the Engineer—A sufficient number of Tents to Cover the party must be Drawn from the Division, by the D. Q. M. G. and Sent Down in the waggon these Tents will Remain so long as a fitigue party will Continue to work these Tools will be furnished by the Engineer, A Return to be Given in this afternoon of all the Carpenters in the Division who are wanting to work at Stony point while the Division Remains here only The Engineer has promised that these Artificers shall have his order for additional pay & Rations.

The Muster M. will be Ready to muster the Division on monday the Eight Instant beginning on the Right of Gen'l Woodfords Brigade at 7 Oclock in the morning and on the Right of Gen'l Muhlenbergs at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Officers will have Every thing in Readiness accordingly.

For fatigue	Colo. Russell
For Police	Cap ^t Nobody
For the Day	Adj ^t Robertson

D. O. Havarstraw	Nov ^r 7 th 79
F. O.	Major Clark
B.	Major Croughan

The field Officers of the Division are Requested to meet at Gen'l Woodfords Quarters to morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

For Police	Captain Brakenrige		
For the Day	Adj ^t Bown		
	S	C	P
For Picquet			
in G ^d			1
Q ^r G ^d			1
Fatigue	1	3
			<hr/>
			5 Total

D. A. O. Nov^r 7th 79 6 Oclock P. M.

The Division to hold themselves in the most Perfect Readiness to march at a moments warning. The Q. M. G. Department to have every thing Ready—

D. O. Havartraugh	monday Nov ^r 8 th 79
F. O.	M. Webb
B.	Major Mitchel

B. O. Nov^r 8th 79

As a General Inspection will take place in a few days, The Gen'l Requests of the Comm'g officers of Regiments will use

Every Method in their power to have the Cloth'g of the men in
Repair that they may appear as neat and Direct as possible.

P. Muhlenberg B. G.

For Police	Cap ^t Winston		
For the Day	Adj ^t Lington		
	S	C	P
Picquet			0
In G ^d			1
Q ^r G ^d			1
Fatigue			3

GENEALOGY

THE BEVERLEY FAMILY

(Continued)

34. CARTER⁵ BEVERLEY (Robert⁴) was born in 1774, and died Feb. 10, 1844. He was a Justice of Culpeper County in 1799 and afterwards lived in Augusta County. He married Jane, daughter of Ralph Wormley, of "Rosegill," Middlesex County.

Issue: 42. Eleanor (The "Carter Tree" says she married — Goodall; but a newspaper in 1820 gives a notice of the marriage of "Eleanor W. daughter of Carter Beverley" and Francis Gildart of Mississippi; 43. Rebecca married John Meade; 44. Elizabeth B. married Captain Edward B. Randolph; 44. Ann T. married Dr. Carter Randolph; 45. Robert⁶, died without issue; 45a. William⁶ married — Crain; 46. Carter⁶.

35. ROBERT⁵ BEVERLEY (Robert⁴), of "Blandfield," Justice of Middlesex 1795, and of Essex; married Jane, daughter of Col. John Tayloe, of "Mt. Airy," Richmond County.

Issue: 47. William B.⁶, of "Blandfield," died unmarried; 48. Maria, married Dr. — Clarke; 49. Rebecca Tayloe, died Sept. 28, 1822; 50. J. Bradshaw⁶ (of whom later); 51. Jane, died Sept. 28, 1822, aged 17 years; 52. Roberta married William Lightfoot.

38. PETER RANDOLPH⁶ BEVERLEY (Robert⁴). In a suit in Augusta Co., Va., dated 1802 he is styled "late of Bordeaux, France, but now of York County, England." Like many Americans he had probably tried a mercantile venture at Bordeaux, but in 1802 was with his brother William in Yorkshire. He married, possibly at Bordeaux, Lovely St. Martin, and returned to Virginia.

Issue: 53. Eglantine, married Robert Randolph; 54. Peter⁶; 56. Amarylís; 57. Stanislaus⁶, died unmarried; 58. Euphroisie; 59. Constantine⁶, born 1811, died Jan. 12, 1872, at New Orleans, where he had lived thirty-four years.

39. MCKENZIE⁵ BEVERLEY (Robert⁴) of Spotsylvania Co. married Isabella Gray.

Issue: 60. Robert⁶, died unmarried; 61. Byrd⁶, died unmarried; 62. William⁶; 63. Lovely, married — Brown; 64. Francis C.⁶, Clerk of Spotsylvania County 1875-1881, married — Gale, and had issue: Lucy⁷,

William⁷, and Berta⁷; 65. James⁶, married — Shemansky and had issue: Louisa⁷ and Belle⁷; 66. Tucker⁶.

50. J. BRADSHAW⁶ BEVERLEY (Robert⁵), married Jane Peter.

Issue: 67. Sarah, married Edward Turner; 68. Robert⁷ (of whom later); 69. Rebecca, married Thomas Henderson; 69. Elizabeth, married Brigadier General Montgomery D. Corse, C. S. A; 70. William⁷, married Fanny Gray (and had issue: Bradshaw⁸, William⁸ and Robert⁸); 71. Mary, married Arthur Chichester.

68. COL. ROBERT⁷ BEVERLEY (J. Bradshaw⁶), of "Blandfield," and of Fauquier County. He was an officer in the Confederate army, President of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, and was an agriculturist of wide note and large estates. He married Jane, daughter of John Hill Carter, of "Falkland."

Issue: 72. Eliza, married Stevens Mason; 73. Baynton⁸; 74. Virginia married Rev. John McGill; 75. William⁸, married Mary, daughter of Richard H. Carter; 77. Hill⁸; 78. Rebecca, married William Herbert of Baltimore; 79. Robert⁸, married Richardetta, daughter of Richard H. Carter; 80. Bradshaw⁸.

There are, of course, later generations of these lines, not included in this genealogy.

(To be Continued)

SLAUGHTER FAMILY

(Compiled by the late John S. Carpenter, Louisville, Ky.)

ARMS: Argent, a saltire azure.

CREST: Out of a ducal coronet, or, an eagle's head between wings ad-dorsed, azure, beaked or.

MOTTO: Invictae Fidelitatis Praemium.

The above described arms are found on a seal to a bond bearing date of 1685, signed by William Slaughter, High Sheriff of Essex County, Va. They correspond with the arms of the Slaughters of Gloucester and Worcester in England, as given by Burke in his "Landed Gentry."

The Slaughters were among the earlier settlers in Virginia. There were two of the name, John and William, in Virginia prior to 1620. William was killed in the great Indian Massacre of March 22, 1622.

1. JOHN SLAUGHTER had numerous grants of land, by purchase and for the importation of immigrants, between the years 1620 and 1635. He had three sons. [This is only a conjecture.—EDITOR.]

2. I. FRANCIS.

II. WILLIAM.—He was High Sheriff of Essex County in 1685.

He married Phoebe, daughter of Colonel Toby Smith of Rappahannock, and widow of William Hodgkins, who died in 1673. She married as her third husband William Peachey and died in 1710, her will having been proved in Essex County on April 10 of that year. William Slaughter left no issue.

III. RICHARD.—He had grants of land in 1652, 1655, 1679, 1689, etc. No record of his marriage or of his having left issue.

2. CAPTAIN FRANCIS SLAUGHTER,² (John¹) the eldest son of John, was born about 1630 and died 1656-7. He was Captain of Militia, Justice for Rappahannock, a planter and merchant. He married about 1652, Elizabeth Underwood, sister of Colonel William Underwood, and his wife Margaret. Elizabeth (Underwood) Slaughter married secondly, Colonel John Catlett, Presiding Justice for Rappahannock, who was killed by the Indians in 1671, while defending a frontier fort. In 1672-3, the twice widowed Elizabeth Underwood married the Rev. Amory Butler. She died in 1673. The following is an abstract of her will:

Legatees: "son, Francis Slaughter, all the furniture of my chamber, except a chest of drawers, which I give to my daughter, Sarah, and a close-stool to my son, John Catlett—to son, Francis Slaughter, all goods, money, plate, and rings, mentioned in an account in the hands of Mr. Daniel Gaines; also one negro boy, and an equal share of my stock of pewter, brass and iron also a great chair, a small couch, a chest, and such other things in the house as my mother gave me by her will,—to daughter Elizabeth, the bed and furniture now in the dining room, the press and cushion—great looking glass, drawing table and Turkey Carpet, and my childbed linen, blankets, and fine basket, my wedding ring, my biggest diamond ring, gilded bodkin, necklace with the biggest pearls, a small bible, silver sucking bottle and the small Cabinet. To daughter, Sarah, two of my biggest stone rings, the small pearl necklace, silver bodkin, my new trunk, napkin press, a small bible, small testament, a dram cup, my wedding ring and an oval table.—to son, John, a small diamond ring, the map in the dining room, a rapier, a great cutlash, a pair of silver buttons, a pair of silver buckles, and the antimonial cup.—to son, William, a small cutlash, a ring with the stone enameled blue, a silver seal.—to two daughters, all my wearing apparel, clothes and linen.—to sons, John and William, all my books, according to the inventory.—to sons, John and William, and two daughters, all of my plate, except three spoons, and also

to them, all pewter, brass, linnen and other household stuff not otherwise bequeathed.—to three sons, each a carbine.—to the four children of husband, John Catlett, a gray mare and furniture; to cousin, Wm. Underwood the elder, one colt.—to cousin, Humphrey Booth, a chest and goods which were my mothers.—to cousin, Catherine Booth, a silver candle cup which was her grandmother's—to sister Pierce, a mourning ring. My executors shall supply what tobacco may be needed for my children's education in England, according to my deceased husband's will. What money remains in the hands of Messrs. Gifford and Munford in London, to be used for the purchase of furniture for my son Francis Slaughter, in lieu of what his father-in-law owed him—Beloved husband, Amory Butler, executor, and my cousin, Captain Thos. Hawkins, my brother, Edward Rowzee and Mr. Daniel Gaines, overseers of my will—to brother Booth's children, several cattle.—to beloved husband, Amory Butler, a bed, furniture, and a mourning ring."

Captain Slaughter's will was proved in Essex County in 1657. Legacies to his mother-in-law, Margaret Upton, (she had married as her second husband, Lt. Col. John Upton); to brother-in-law, Col. Moore Fauntleroy, rapier and saddle mare; to brother-in-law, Humphrey Booth, cloth for suit of clothes to his overseer, etc; wife Elizabeth, executrix. issue:

3. 1. FRANCIS.

3. FRANCIS SLAUGHTER,³ (Francis² John¹) only son of Captain Francis and Elizabeth Underwood Slaughter was born in Essex County about 1653. He was a planter in Richmond County, and died in 1718, his will dated Nov. 6, 1718, having been proved on March 4, 1718-9. He directs that his goods made over to his wife by a deed of gift before marriage be well and truly paid, and that as, with his wife's consent he had sold a negro called Frank, given her by that deed, which was in lieu of dower, he directs that she be given a negro called Caesar. His will further provides that his wife be given corn in the ground and other necessities for the maintenance of her family. All the rest of his estate, real and personal he bequeathed to his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. Son-in-law, John Taylor, sole executor. By his wife, Margaret Hudson, whom he married about 1679, Francis Slaughter has issue:

4. I. ROBERT. [Though most probably a son of Francis, no record evidence of the fact is given.—ED.]

II. WILLIAM. He was a beneficiary under the will of his father's half-brother, Col. John Catlett, the second.

III. MARTHA (or Margaret). She was probably the wife of John Taylor, son-in-law and executor named in Francis Slaughter's will.

IV. MARY.

V. ELIZABETH.

4. ROBERT SLAUGHTER⁴ (Francis³⁻²John¹), was born about the year 1680. He was a prosperous planter of Essex County, where he lived and died. He had extensive grants of land in Spottsylvania County (1719 and 1723), part of which was transferred to his sons during his lifetime, and the remainder bequeathed to them by his will. He married about the year 1700 Frances Anne Jones, daughter of Lt. Colonel Cadwalader Jones, and grand-daughter of Richard Jones, a wealthy merchant of London, and the owner of a considerable landed estate in County Devonshire, England. The following is an abstract of Robert Slaughter's will, dated Feb. 5, 1725, and proved in Essex County on August 16, 1726:

"To loving wife Frances Slaughter, two negro men named Jack and Tony; to son Francis one thousand acres of land lying in the forks of the Rappahannock River, one negro boy named Fanny, one negro girl named Cate and their increase; to son Robert one negro woman named Moll and her two children named Harry and Toney and their increase, one cow and calf; to son Thomas, one tract of land lying at the Little Mountains containing two hundred and fourteen acres, one tract of land lying at the Black Walnut Run, and one tract of land lying on the Mounts Creek containing three hundred acres, also negro boy named Ben, negro girl Beck and their increase; remainder of estate to loving wife Frances and to sons Francis and Thomas. Executor Francis Slaughter.

Robert and Frances Anne Slaughter had issue:

5. I. FRANCIS.

6. II. ROBERT.

7. III. THOMAS of Caroline County.

5. COLONEL FRANCIS SLAUGHTER⁵ (Robert⁴, Francis³⁻², John¹), eldest son of Robert and Frances Anne (Jones) Slaughter was born in Essex County about 1701. After his fathers death he removed to Culpeper, where he died in 1766, his will dated Sept. 18, 1765, with codicil dated Sept. 22, 1765, having been proved in May 1766. He was a large land-owner in Culpeper and Orange. He was commissioned Captain of Militia on Feb. 2, 1730; later Colonel of Militia, Justice, Vestryman, Church Warden, etc. He married on June 3, 1729, Ann Lightfoot by whom he had issue:

8. I. FRANCIS.

9. II. JOHN.

III. REUBEN—born 1733.

10. IV. CADWALADER.

V. FRANCES, born 1737. She married Captain William Ball, Vestryman of St. Mark's Parish. He was the son of Samuel³ (William²⁻¹) Ball and of Ann Catharine (Taylor) Ball, and a cousin of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington.

VI. DAUGHTER. She married Edward Thomas. Their only son Edward Thomas removed to Nelson County, Kentucky, and represented that County in the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1793. His wife was Susannah Beall, daughter of Walter Beall, a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Kentucky. Issue: Lucinda, married Dr. Wm. Elliott of New Haven, Ky. Amanda, married Mr. Barnett.

(To be Continued)

THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROLFE WITH NOTICES OF SOME CONNECTED FAMILIES.

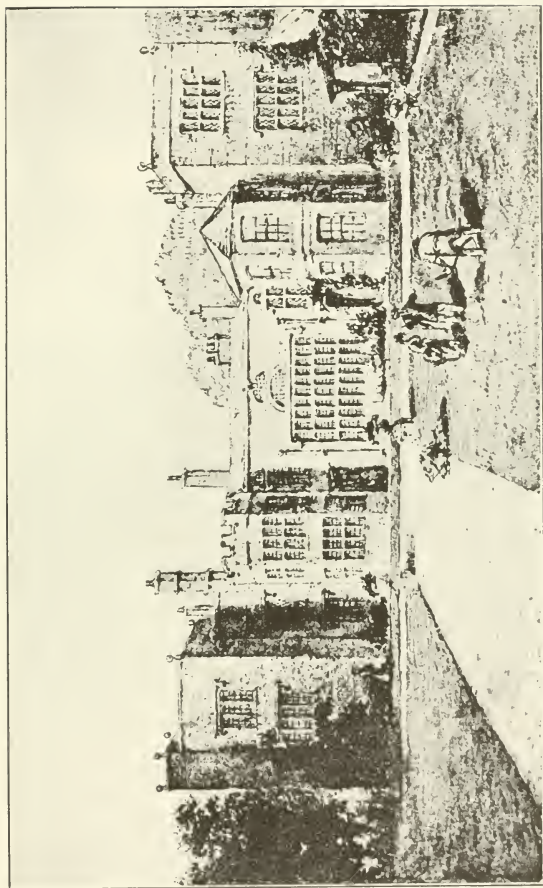
BOLLING OF YORKSHIRE AND LONDON

Cudworth's "History of Bolton and Bowling" (Bradford, 1891) contains a considerable amount of information in regard to the early history of the Bolling family, which was long resident in the vicinity of Bradford and Bolton. The author states that the spelling "Bowling" is a modernisation. The first mention he gives of the Bolling family is in a poll or head tax list of the inhabitants of the township of Bolling, in the year 1379. First in the list appears Johannes de Bollyng, Esquier, & uxor [wife] Vjs VIIjh (6sh-8d.)

"The principal contributor, who in fact paid more than all the remainder of the inhabitants of the township, was John de Bolling. He is therefore styled 'esquire.' The Bollings were not only the first family of any importance which took its name from the township, but it was of considerable repute in this part of Yorkshire generally. The proofs of this fact are numerous. From evidences collected by Mr. Empsall, and presented to the Bradford Antiquarian Society, illustrating the entire history of this family, we learn that towards the close of the twelfth century one Tristram Bolling was in the service of King John, and was largely concerned in his interests, and as reward he received property in Bolling. To this circumstance is ascribed the rise of the family.

In Kirby's Inquest (1296) William de Bolling is described as holding three carucates of land in Bolling, and shortly afterwards he was described as lord of the manor, which his descendants held for several centuries, and two of them gave common of pasture and a grant of land in Bolling to Kirtstall Abbey. Part of this land is supposed to be the site of Burnett Field. There is also evidence of land in Bolling having been granted to Kirkstall Abbey as early as the reign of King John.

In a copy of Parliamentary Writs we find the following entries: 'William de Bolling certified, pursuant to writ tested at Clepstone, 5th March, 1316, as lord of the township of Bolling, in the county of York.'



BOLLING HALL

BOLLING, BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

'Johannes de Bolling, one of the Commissioners of Array, in the Wapentake of Morley, in the county of York. Commission tested at York 25th September, 1318.'

By the marriage of Robert Bolling to Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Thornton, in 1349, the Bolling estate was increased by the addition of the manors of Thornton, Allerton and Denholme. In the survey of the manor of Bradford taken in 1342, the Bolling family appears somewhat prominently in connection with the barter and sale of property in Bradford.

Passing over a century, we come upon an interesting episode in the past history of Bolling, namely, the attainder for high treason of one Robert Bolling and the confiscation of his estates. In the Wars of the Roses many of the landowners of this neighbourhood were implicated, and none more deeply than Robert Bolling of Bolling Hall. Like many others of Yorkshire he espoused the cause of the Lancastrians, under the banner of Lord Clifford of Skipton Castle, and was at the battle of Towton on Palm Sunday, March 29th, 1461. In that sanguinary encounter 36,000 men were slain, and the Lancastrians were utterly defeated. The result was very disastrous to the Bollings. For the part taken in it by Robert Bolling, he was convicted of high treason, attainted by order of Parliament, and deprived of his estates, the manor of Bolling being made over to a partisan of the King named Thomas Radclyffe. John James, in his 'History of Bradford,' gives an interesting account of this event, and quotes the following extract from a petition of Robert Bolling to King Edward IV. in 1475: "Humbly beseeching your Highness, your true liegeman, Robert Bolling, in the Shire of York, gentelman, sheweth, that in the Parliament holden at Westminster, the 4th November, in the first year of your Highness's reign, the said Robert was attainted of high treason, and that his lands were forfeited from the 4th March preceding; that suppliant was never against your Highness in any field or journey, except on Palme Sunday, in the first year of your most noble reigne, whereto he was dryven, not of his oune proper wille, nor of malice towards your Grace, but oonly by compulsion, and by the most drad proclamations of John, then Lord Clyfford, under whose daunger and distresse the lvelode of your suppliant lay."

Notwithstanding that letters of pardon were granted him, Robert Bolling and his family of ten children were reduced to great straits from the loss of his estates, but these he subsequently recovered and added much to them.

Robert Bolling made his will at Bolling Hall, October, 1485, desiring to be buried before the high altar of Bradford Church, to which he left benefactions. To Amica his daughter he left 10. The residue of his personalty, in three parts, one to James, William, Umphrey, Raynbron, and Troilus, his sons; one for masses for his soul; and a third to Isabel, his wife. The testator thus disposes of his lands:—

'I have enfeoffed Edward Goldsborough, one of the barons of our Lord the Kyng, of his escheaur; Ed. Redmanye, one of the esquiers of his body: Ed. Cresacre, parson, of Arksey; and James Bolling, my son, in the manors of Bolling, Thornton, and Denholme, and of all the halfendole of my manor of Haynsworth—to myself for my life. In suffrance, Isabel, my wyfe, to have all the yerele issue of the *halfendole* of the landes at Mikill Bolling, and to have her dower of Haynsworth. I do order a gyft to Jamys, William, Umfrey, Raynbron, and Troilus Bolling, my sons of 40s., by the yere out of Thornton, Hethlee, and Sowden; after their decease to remayne to Trystram Bolling, my son and heir, and the heires males of his bodie.'

Of two of the sons of Robert Bolling—Tristram and Raynbron—interesting evidences exist. Raynbron, the younger brother, was bailiff of the manorial property at Bradford vested in the Duchy of Lancaster, and held a lease of the manorial mills, &c, which in the 'Rolls Chronicles' is set forth in the following terms:—"1448, 8 March.—Lease to farm by the advice of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, for 7 years from Michaelmas last past before date of present letters, to *Raynbron Boleling*, yeoman of the King's Crown, of the cloth fulling and corn mill, toll, stallage, and agistment of cattle in Bradford Bank, with the perquisites and shops beneath the Halls of Pleas of the town and Lordship of Bradford, Co. York, at an annual rent of ixl. viiijd."

In making the most of his bailiwick, Raynbron incurred considerable odium among the inhabitants of Bradford, and a suit was instituted in the Duchy Court for extortion and wrongdoing, of which the following is the substance, extracted from the Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings in the Record Office:—

'18, Hen. VII.—Richard Tempest and others, freeholders and King's tenants of Bradford township, and plaintiffs. Raynbron Bolling, the King's bailiff, and others defendants. Deputed titles to lands, tolls of markets, partiality of kin, &c.

Contra, Pleading—

"Raynbron Bolling, bailiff of Bradford, and Godfrey Foljambe, Feodary of Tickill Honor, plaintiffs. Rich. Tempest, defendant, and others.

To the Right Worshipful Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster.

"We, Richard Tempest and Robert Leventhorp, esquires; Thos. Thornton, Wm. Rookes, John Rookes, Thos. Ellys, John Rawson, John Feld, James Webster, Thomas Bower, Wm. Bancke, Robt. Ledgard, Richd. Bancke, and others, freeholders and the King's tenants of the township of Bradford; John Threapland, John Ellingsworth, Rich. Hollins, John Whitacre, Thos. Aldersley, &c., freeholders and King's tenants of Allerton; John Wilkinson, Thos. Roper, Wm. Byrkenshaw

&c., tenants and freeholders of Thornton; Robt. Midgley, William Mortymer, of Clayton; Richard Broadly, Thos. Stead, of Bowling; Christopher Sharp, James Sharp, Christopher Thornton, &c., of Horton; Joseph Thornton, Roger Thornton, &c., of Heaton; William Northrop, Laurence Ellynworth, William Jowett, Thos. Mortymer, Richard Rodes, &c., of Manningham, deposed that whereas three faires have been held and kept within the lordship which were a great resort of merchants, chapmen, and others of the King's lieges of divers parts for the purpose of selling their wares to the great weal of the King's tenants of the said lordship and to the country adjoining. That Raynbron Bolling, the bailiff of the said lordship, wrongfully, by him and his deputies, taking excessive and unreasonable tolls of your said orators and others the King's tenants and others the King's lieges resorting to the said faires, the said merchants and chapmen have withdrawn themselves and their merchandise from the said faires, and that thereby the said faires are greatly decreased, to the great hurt of all the King's tenants and farmers and freeholders of the said lordship; and also that the said Raynbron Bolling, by reason of levying excessive mulcture at the King's mylnes to the great hurt of your orators and taking the cattel of your orators and keeping them in secret places, so that your said orators cannot gain knowledge of them, and after keeping them a certain time claiming the said cattel as waifs and strays to his own uses; that in the 16th year of Hen. VII. he caused certain women to shear twenty sheep of the King's tenants so that they were not known again by their owners; that he will not suffer any sheep of your orators to be unclipped after Whit-Sunday, but if there are the said bailiff will take them and cause them to be clipped, claiming and taking the wool to his own uses and to the great hurt of the King's tenants; that on the 5th of June, in the 17 of Hen. VII. he took from Ellen, late wife of Tristram Bolling, five ewes; from Elizabeth Bristowe, two kye; and from William Wright one cow; that one William Gordon, a Scotch chapman, who was coming from Halifax with three packs of wool, was waylaid by the said bailiffs upon Manningham Moor, because the said chapman ought to have come through Bradford and paid toll, and cast him down and beat him, and caused him to pay 6s. 8d. and above in money.'

Raynbron's answer, which is filed in the Duchy records, states:—"That there were two very great faires every year at Bradford, on the day of the Feast of St. Andrew, and the day of St. Peter in Cathedra, three days every fair—that he had to attend upon the King's daughter, the Queen of Scots, into Scotland, and in his absence Sir Richard Tempest went into the Tolbooth of Bradford and threatened his servants (the servants of the King's bailiff) if they took toll. That the inhabitants of Clayton, at the instigation of Sir Richard Tempest, waylaid John Aldworth, whom the said bailiff had sent to gather toll, and beat him unmercifully. So that he had been little able to do any work since; that the said Tempest had ordered all his servants and retainers, and

had encouraged all others, to beat down the bailiff's servants when they gathered toll, and declared that no man should bear rule in Bradford but himself.'

This interesting episode is illustrative of the exactions resorted to by the emissaries of King Henry VII., who made use of them to extort money and to heap up wealth for his own ends, which was the ruling object of his existence.

(To be Continued)

THE POINDEXTER FAMILY

(Continued)

Several accounts which are expected from various members of the family have not yet been received; but will be printed later.

In the "List of Revolutionary Soldiers" published by the Virginia State Library in 1912, the following Poindexters appear: Gabriel Poindexter, Jacob Poindexter, John Poindexter, Jonathan Poindexter, Joseph Poindexter (Captain Bedford Co. Militia), Levil (Lovel) Poindexter, and Richard G. Poindexter.

James Poindexter, who was born in Virginia in 1765, married May Thompson, of Virginia, in 1801. Can any one give the name of his father? James Poindexter has descendants in California.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Deed, dated March 7, 1733, and recorded in Prince William County, from Thomas Poindexter, house-carpenter, of Hanover County, Conveying land in Prince William County, which had been bequeathed to him by Rev. James Brechin, late of Westmoreland County, by his will dated August 19, 1721.

Will of Elizabeth Johnson, dated July 6, 1812, and proved in Louisa Co. Sept. 14, 1812, names her grandchildren Lucy, Betty and Walles S. Poindexter (their mother was dead) and her son-in-law John Poindexter.

Deed, Goochland County, May 1745, from John Coles, of Henrico County to Jacob Poindexter, of James City County.

Deed, Goochland County, Feb. 1760, from Thomas Poindexter, of Goochland, to Robert Jordan of same county.

Will of Benjamin Poindexter, of Cumberland County, dated Dec. 28, 1765, and proved June, 1766, gives his friends Littleberry Mosby and Joseph Carrington his whole estate, including what he was to have from his wife Sarah as her legacy.

Deed, 1750, from Philip Poindexter, of Cumberland County, to George Nicholas conveying all of the land in Cumberland where said Poindexter lived.

(To be Continued)

THE TURNER FAMILY OF KING GEORGE COUNTY, &c.

(Continued)

On p. 108 of the January 1913 Magazine, GEORGE⁴ TURNER should be 9 instead of 5 and RICHARD⁴ TURNER should be 10 instead of 6. By an accident the numbers of the children of Col. Thomas Turner were confused. The fact that two of his daughters are numbered 8 and 9 will cause no confusion as their names do not appear again.

9. GEORGE⁴ TURNER of "Nanzatico" married Caroline Pratt.

Issue: 33. John⁵, died unmarried, 34. George⁵, died unmarried: 35. Thomas⁵, died unmarried, 36. *Carolinus*⁵ (of whom later).

10. RICHARD⁴ TURNER, of "Walsingham," King George County, married Alice Fitzhugh Pratt (sister of his brother's wife).

Issue: 37. Albert⁵, married Elizabeth Cary Nelson, of Maryland (and had one son Albert⁶, who never married, and one daughter Elizabeth, who married Judge Nathaniel B. Meade of Alexandria); 38. RICHARD H.⁵, (of whom later); 39. Virginia Anne, married Charles Tayloe of "Oakenbrow," King George County (an estate once the property of Thomas Turner, of "Kinloch," but sold to one of the Tayloe family); 40. Caroline, married Drury Fitzhugh, of "Navarino," King George County; 41. Jane Columbia, married Lt. William Taylor Smith, U. S. N., of "Canning," King George County, (a fine estate of 4000 acres); 42. George⁵, of Walsingham, married in 1870 Jane Charlotte Washington Fitzhugh, of "Millbank," King George County; 43. Mary Louise married her first cousin, Dr. John M. Robb, (whose mother was Maria Pratt) and had a number of children; 44. Thomas⁵, never married.

11. THOMAS B.⁵ TURNER of Jefferson County, married first Augusta Brockenbrough (who died without issue), and secondly in 1827, at "White Hall," King George County, Fenton, daughter of Gustavus B. Wallace, and thirdly Lucy Buckner. Issue: 45. Thomas⁶, C. S. A., killed in battle 46. Frances, married — Dade; 47. daughter married — Morton.

14. WILLIAM FAUNTLEROY⁵ TURNER, of Jefferson County, member of the House of Delegates, 1843, 1844, 1845. He married first in 1845, Ellen, daughter of Andrew Beirne, of Monroe County; and secondly, Sydney Patterson, of Baltimore (a niece of Madame Jerome Bonaparte).

Issue: (1st m.) 48. Ellen Beirne, married John S. Saunders of Norfolk, Lieutenant Colonel C. S. A., later of Baltimore; (2nd m.) Daughter, married Donald Swann, of Baltimore.

24. SHIRLEY CARTER⁵ TURNER, of Charleston, S. C., born at "Shirley" Feb. 21st, 1806, married Sarah Bascombe. Issue: 50. Selina; 51. Caroline; 52. William⁶; 53. Shirley⁶; 54. Lavinia.

25. THOMAS TURNER⁵, born at "Marengo," Dec. 23rd, 1807, appointed Midshipman U. S. N., 1825, Lieutenant 1835, Commander 1855, Captain July 1862, Commodore December 1862, Rear Admiral 1868. During his

long service in the navy he displayed much skill and gallantry. He married Fanny Palmer and died at Glen Mills, Pa., March 24th, 1888. There is a notice of him in Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.

Issue: 55. Angela, married George W. Toland; 56. Julia, married Osgood Welsh; 57. Edward Palmer 2nd lieutenant 10th Cavalry, U. S. A., Dec. 18, 1871, resigned June 25, 1878; married his cousin Mary, daughter of Edward C. Turner, and died Jan. 13, 1901, leaving two daughters; 58. Jessie, married Henry Biddle of Philadelphia; 59. William, Officer U. S. Marine Corps, married —— (and had issue); 60. Minnie, died in childhood.

26. WILLIAM FITZHUGH⁵ TURNER, born at "Eastern View," Sept. 28, 1809, married Jane Hall of Baltimore. Issue: 61. Marian, married William Cerere; 62. Thomas⁶, died without issue; 63. Lydia, married William Blanchard; 64. Eliza; 65. William H.⁶ killed in battle 1862; 66. Sophia C.; 67. Henry J.⁶; 68. Fitzhugh⁶; 69. Horatio W.⁶; 70. Virginia.

(To be Continued)

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

CAPT. ROGER JONES

In Bruce's Institutional History of Virginia Capt. Roger Jones is mentioned in a connection which I think does him great injustice. So far as anything to the contrary appears, the character of Capt. Roger Jones was above reproach, and there was never a breath of suspicion against him, except for certain alleged "reports" recited in a letter of July 7, 1692, from Lieut-Gov. Francis Nicholson and seven members of his council to the Lords of Trade and Plantations, ten years after the things are alleged to have occurred, in which the evident purpose is to impair Capt. Roger Jones' influence with the Commissioners of Customs for the Colony in London. The letter has every earmark of having been dictated by the vindictive and dominating spirit of Nicholson and signed by an intimidated or too easy acquiescing council. In order to correctly estimate a paper of this character it is necessary, first and above all things, to consider the age in which it was produced. We know that this was an age of intense feeling, of passionate acting, of incontinent and indiscriminating personal abuse, and governors and councillors, though they be men of ever so great prominence, are nevertheless not exempt from the frailties peculiar to men of the period in which they live. The letter was signed by seven members of the council who were all probably, like Edmund Jennings, partisans of the governor. The point we are making is well stated by the editor of this magazine (Vol. VII., page 153), viz.:

"Nicholson was utterly unscrupulous in regard to the charges he made—indeed no great importance should be attached to any defamation of that period. A characteristic of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which all students of the time are aware of, is the curious absence of any sense of responsibility or regard for the truth, when an enemy was to be attacked. Cases occur repeatedly in the court records of the period, not only in the colonies but in England, where a man would make most scurrilous charges, and, when brought to trial, promptly and publicly confess that all of his statements were false."

For a lengthy account of the methods employed by Nicholson to blast the reputation of those who by any chance incurred his displeasure, see the petition (Vol. III., pp. 173-182 of this Mag.) which resulted in his

removal, and was presented against him in 1704 by Philip Ludwell, John Lightfoot, Matthew Page, Benj. Harrison, Robert Carter and James Blair, all members of the council. Philip Ludwell and Roger Jones were close friends; in the latter's will this bequest appears: "I give to my ten friends hereinafter named the sume of twenty shillings apiece to buy each of them a ring, that is to say Sr. Richard Haddock, Coll. Philip Ludwell, etc."

The British Public Records Office shows that the following action was taken on the governor's letter:

"Oct. 11. 2545. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. * * * Captain Roger Jones attended, and explaining that he intended nothing against the Government of Virginia, was dismissed." So, the fiasco ended.

The only exhibit referred to in the letter, "No. 1797," is a letter from Roger Jones to Peter Perry, his agent in Virginia, and reads as follows:

"If the Government of Virginia insist on their duty on skins, and nothing is done on our behalf by the English Government, order all our skins to be packed in hogsheds and keep them till further orders. The Commissioners of Customs have drawn up a very favorable report, so that we can draw out our goods. Besides they have decided that no law is in force in the Colony for more than a year without the Royal Assent being then known, so that presumably all goods shipped after the expiration of a year from the date of the law will be exempt."

* * * *

In the governor's letter one of the complaints against Roger Jones is that of "refusing to serve in any office," which raises the question why they would offer him other offices if he had been so unfaithful in the only office he had held. The only possible explanation is their fear that in his efforts to protect his property, Roger Jones either had, or would induce the Commissioners of Customs to declare invalid an act designed to supply the governor and council with revenue, and that all the other things were lugged in through spite and in the hope of injuring his influence with the Commissioners.

While the governor's letter alleges but one instance in which Capt. Jones was "reported" to have struck the King's colors to a pirate, Dr. Bruce goes even the doughty old Virginia governor "several better," and says, in all seriousness: "His device, it appears, was to strike his colors to the vessels of pirates, his motive in doing so which they soon came to understand; and it was then their habit to dismiss him with a great quantity of French wines and other costly goods." That is, the pirates "got the habit"! All this is supposed to have occurred within a period of probably not exceeding six months, for Roger Jones' commission as captain of the sloop is dated May 28, 1683, and it is not probable that he would sail until legally protected by a commission, and the sloop was discharged November 29th following.

The letter says that for his various derelictions Lord Culpeper "tried to bring him to account." Now Roger Jones resided at Green Spring with Lord Culpeper, during his entire residence in the colony, from May, 1680, to May, 1685, when he returned to London, where he resided until the day of his death. In the York County records we find this entry, four months before he left the colony: "These are to certifie whom it may concerne Y. Capt. Roger Jones & Mr. X X X Chisley intend God willing for Old England by the first Ships." There was therefore no conceivable reason why the entire machinery of the law should not have been put in operation against him at any moment. If the statement is true, it can only mean that Lord Culpeper inquired into the reports and failed to find any evidence to sustain them.

There is reason to believe that Capt. Roger Jones lived in the colony, as he lived in London both before and after he visited the colony, in such state as reasonably became a gentleman of rank at the time. He had his coach or chariot on which were emblazoned his coat of arms quartering his mother's and impaling his wife's arms. His coat of arms is recognized as that of an ancient Welsh family named Ap John, which was early seated in Nottinghamshire, where Roger Jones was married and buried, where they owned valuable estates, and from which family the College of Arms think he was descended. All the indications are that he was possessed of a competent estate before he came to Virginia, and there is nothing to indicate that it was enhanced in any extraordinary manner during his residence in the colony.

Among the published letters of the elder Wm. Fitzhugh are several to Roger Jones. One, dated Jan. 8, 1682-3, addressed to him at Green Springs, requests his assistance in procuring for Fitzhugh's friend the office of sheriff of his county. In another letter, after his return to London, Fitzhugh acknowledges his indebtedness to Roger Jones for the fact that he and George Brent had been deputed to look after the Lord Proprietor's rents in Virginia. In another letter he desires Roger Jones to "negotiate" for the office of sheriff "in fee or at least for life." So, it appears that Capt. Roger Jones was a man of such standing and influence in Government circles as to be selected by Wm. Fitzhugh as one most likely to secure for him an appointment to an important office, and his influence with the Commissioners of Customs might very well have been feared by a man like Nicholson, and might very well have been the motive for a vicious attack on him in 1692.

It is not necessary to insist, for the purpose of this contention, that there may not have been reports concerning Roger Jones circulated by some evil disposed person—what prominent man has escaped them!—which were seized upon by the governor and council as a basis for their representations; but it is contended that no evidence tending to prove the truth of any report was offered or referred to by them or has since been found, and that a man like Roger Jones should be deemed to be innocent

even of suspicion until some evidence is forthcoming to call for a suspicion. In the petition against Gov. Nicholson a request is made for a commission to take proof of its statements, while in the letter against Roger Jones the statements are not of matters claimed to be within the personal cognizance of the signers—indeed Nicholson was not at the time a resident of the colony—and it is not pretended that there was any evidence to be had of the truth of the “reports.” Dr. Bruce is asking the readers of his history to believe, after more than two centuries have intervened, that of which the governor and his council tacitly admitted there was no evidence on which to found a belief, an admission of which appears to have been confirmed by an investigation conducted by Lord Culpeper immediately after the things are said to have occurred.

Conceding everything that can be said for Francis Nicholson and the men who composed his council, that he made an excellent governor, that he was a man of such prominence and probity of character as to have been twice appointed royal governor of Virginia, which is more than can be said of any of the others who signed the paper against Roger Jones, and, in view of the petition presented against Gov. Nicholson by Philip Ludwell and other members of the council, men of as great prominence and probity of character as any in the colony, it merely serves the more to emphasize my main contention that however distinguished and above reproach in other respects men of the period may have been, their statements concerning the character of those whom they were publicly attacking are not to be trusted. Dr. Bruce is at liberty to choose either horn of the dilemma. If he will accept as true the hear-say statements of “reports” concerning the conduct of Capt. Roger Jones, because of the prominence and character of the men who signed the governor’s letter, he must likewise accept as true the statements of Philip Ludwell and others of equal prominence and character, as to matters of which they claimed to be personally cognizant and ready to prove, viz., that, owing to a peculiar frailty of men of the period, with which students of history are abundantly familiar, the methods resorted to by men of such excellent character as Gov. Francis Nicholson and those who measured up to the standard of his approval, to blast the reputation of any one who happened to incur their displeasure, were of the basest, most shameless and most unscrupulous nature, which leaves Dr. Bruce without a semblance of justification for the attitude he has assumed toward Roger Jones.

L. H. JONES.

EDMUND PENDLETON

Mr. Hugh Blair Grigsby in “The Virginia Convention of 1776,” gives Edmund Pendleton’s public career as Burgess, Member of Convention, Speaker of House of Delegates and Judge. He states that the dates, and

some of the facts in his sketch are taken from a manuscript account of himself, written by Pendleton in his latter days. Mr. Grigsby adds, that this may be seen in the archives of the Virginia Historical Society.

But it has gone astray, and is not there now. Luckily, however, it is also printed in the Norfolk, Virginia, *Beacon*, of October 3, 1834. Campbell's History of Virginia, with Mr. Grigsby, evidently follows this account for dates, and gives Pendleton's birth as in the year 1721; also the fact that he was bound as an apprentice to Colonel Benjamin Robinson, of Caroline County, Virginia, while in his fourteenth year.

I have an entry from the Order Book for Caroline County, Virginia, which throws some additional light upon the obscure early history of this remarkable Virginian. From this his father's name will be learned. If Pendleton was, as stated by himself, in his fourteenth year when bound as an apprentice, he must have been born in 1720, instead of 1721, or was a year older at that time, than he imagined himself. The indenture is also interesting as showing that Pendleton was bound to learn "all things belonging to a Clerks office."

J. H. WHITTY.

"Virginia:

At a Court held for Caroline County on Friday the 14th day March, 1734.

Present.

William Woodford	Thos. Catlett	} Gen. Justices.
John Martin	Wm. Taliaferro	

Its ordered and considered of the Court that Edmund Pendleton, son of Henry Pendleton Dec'd, be bound (and is hereby bound), unto Benj Robinson, Clerk of this Court, to serve him the full end, and term of six years and six months as an apprentice, to be brought up in the said office, which time the said apprentice his master faithfully shall serve, according to the usage and custom of apprentices. In consideration whereof the said Benjamin Robinson doth agree, that he will use the utmost of his endeavors to instruct his said apprentice in all things belonging to a clerks office, and that he will provide for him sufficient meat, drink, apparill, &c fitting for an apprentice during y's s'd time.

From the records of the Order Book.

A Copy.

Teste. Thomas W. Valentine, Deputy Clerk."

NELSON—TEACKLE

Hand holding fleur-de-lys
Palman qui Meruit Ferati.

Thomas Nelson or Neylson of York Merchant of the Staple. Lord Mayor of York 1454-1465. His will proved March 22, 1484-5. One of

the Lord Mayors direct decendants by Joan his wife was William of Belfast Co. York. Married Elinor Oglethorpe of that place.

Their son William was of Bedale County, York. His son Robert Nelson of Barnard's Inn London was buried at St. Dunstons in the West, December 21, 1641. Will proved 1642. He married Helen ———. Their son Robert admitted to Grey's Inn March 11, 1630. Will proved August 4, 1698. M. Mary the daughter of St. John Temple, Staunton Bury, Kent & Sister of Sir Thomas Temple, Bart. Gov. of Nova Scotia. Their only daughter, Margaret, married Rev. Thomas Teackle.

Rev. Thos. Teackle.....	Margaret Nelson
John Teackle }	Susanna Upshur
Burgess }	
Thomas Teackle	Eliz. Custis
Thomas Teackle 1735-1784 }	
Rev. Soldier, brother of }	Elizabeth Upshur
Severn 1756 }	
John Teackle.....	Ann Stockley Upshur
Lavinia Teackle	Wm. Graham of Ireland
Wm. Hamilton Graham.....	Isabella Brown
Elizabeth Graham.....	Wm. H. Whitridge

A very interesting old wallet was found in the papers of the late Severn Teackle Waters decendant of Severn son of Thos³ containing the births & deaths of his children in Thos. (1711-1769) handwriting. It is now owned by a great-grand-daughter, Mrs. Giffin of Baltimore, also a very interesting record of Severn Teackle's Revolutionary record.

If you so desire I know she would send you copies.

Mrs. W. H. W., Baltimore.

TWO STUDENTS FROM VIRGINIA AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH; with a note regarding early botanical dissertations by Virginians at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. James Jones of Nottoway County, member of the Virginia Council of State and member of Congress, [1819-1823], was a graduate, in medicine, of the University of Edinburgh, 1796. See his *DISPUTATIO MEDICA GRANGURALIS DE TETANO*, Edinburgh, 1796 [Library of Hampden Sidney College]. This book of 50 pages is dedicated to Dr. George Brown of Baltimore, and Dr. John Patterson of Virginia. Dr. Jones was a graduate of Hampden Sidney College, 1791.

Dr. David Flournoy of Prince Edward County, (probably a son of Thomas Flournoy, See *Magazine* II, 200), was a student at the University of Edinburgh before 1800, as appears from a note book kept by him. This book came into the possession of the celebrated Dr. John Peter

Mettauer of Prince Edward County, and passed from his library to that of the late Dr. J. D. Eggleston, whose son, the Hon. J. D. Eggleston, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction, now owns the book, as well as very many other valuable books from the library of Dr. Mettauer.

In this connection, it is of interest to recall the names of certain Virginians who about 1800 submitted dissertations on botanical subjects for the doctor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania, under the elder Barton. Dr. Miller printed a list of such dissertations in his *RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY*, New York, 1803, I, p. 511, on the *KALMIA LATIFOLIA* AND *ANGUSTIFOLIA*, by George Thomas of Virginia; on the *PRUNUS VIRGINIANA*, by Charles Morris of Virginia; on the *MAGNOLIA GLAUCA*, by Thomas D. Price of Virginia; on the *BIGNONIA CATALPA*, by Robert Holmes of Virginia; on the *POLYGALA SENEGA*, ['About 1740, Dr. Tennant of Virginia published a small work on the Pleurisy, in which he brought into view the virtues of Seneca Snake root, before unknown'—Miller, I, 318.], by Thomas Massie of Virginia; on the *CORNUS FLORIDA*, and *SERICEA*, AND THE *CINCHONA OFFICINALIS*, by John M. Walker of Virginia.

Dr. Miller's list contains twelve items only, the authors representing the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and the 'Kingdom of Ireland'. Virginians therefore contributed half the number. It may be remarked that the "Virginia Doctors" before 1825 in Philadelphia were often, if studious, also uproarious.

Of his list, Dr. Miller observes, "The authors of all the dissertations above-mentioned, reside to the South of New York, excepting the student from Ireland." The University of Pennsylvania naturally drew its patronage from the region south of New York, but Dr. Miller, in another part of his work (I, 317) brings out the fact that "during the greater part of the century under review, and especially the earlier periods of it, medical science was cultivated with most success in the Middle and Southern States.*) A taste for researches in natural history also appeared, particularly the States of South Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York, long before a similar taste was formed to the Eastward."

ALFRED J. MORRISON.

*—Dr. Miller (Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton), quotes a letter (I, 491) to him from Bishop Madison, President of William and Mary—"Dr. McClurg, of our City (Williamsburg), was educated at this college. After completing the usual course here, he studied physic at Edinburgh; was a favorite pupil of the celebrated Black; and gained much applause by his treatise *DE CALORE*. Indeed, I have lately seen in the *ANNALS DE CHIMIE*, I think, for the year 1800, the confession that Dr. McClurg first started the idea concerning heat, which the French philosophers have since pursued with so much success."

LORD EFFINGHAM

1686 July 5 London Gazette p. 22

London, June 30. This day came into the River the Ship Barnaby from Virginia, having on Board the Body of the Right Honourable the Lady Howard of Effingham, who died in Virginia; And of her eldest Daughter Mrs. Margaret Howard, who died in her Passage hither, both which are to be Interred at Lyngfield in Surrey, among the Ancestors of that Noble Family. This Ship left my Lord Howard very well recovered of his late Sickness.

EARLY VIRGINIANS IN MARYLAND

(Communicated by Charles H. Browning, Ardmore, Pa.)

In his book, "Virginia Genealogies," (1891), Mr. Hayden, in his account of the Ball family, (pp. 52-3), in giving the issue of Col. William Ball, the presumed immigrant of this family, states:

"1. Richard, d. infant, as he is not named in Col. B's will," (which was dated 15 Oct. 1680).

Already, it has been sufficiently proved in this Magazine (Vol. VIII. p. 80), that this "Richard Ball" did not die an infant, as Hayden supposed, but lived to die in 1677, about three years before the date of his father's will and decease, at what age is unknown, but it was some thirty years after it was presumed that he "died an infant."

In addition to what has been recorded of this Richard Ball in this Magazine, there are the following items from Maryland records, which also concern other early Virginians.

Baltimore C. H. Record Office, Deed Bk. Lib. IR, No. PP, fo. 88.

"Know all men by these presents, that I, William Clapham, in ye County of Lancaster, Virginia, have made, and constituted, ordained, and appointed Mr. Thomas Todd, of Patapsco, Baltimore County, Province of Maryland, my lawful Attorney to be acknowledged either in Baltimore County, or the Provincial Court of Maryland. In Witness, I have hereunto sett my hand and Seal this 26th Day of May, 1670.

William Clapham.

Signed, sealed and Delivered in the presence of us,

Wm. Ball.

Richard Lunsfield.

"I, Jane Clapham, wife of the above named William Clapham, doe hereby give, and grant my full and free assent and consent to the Saile of ye above mentioned 500 acres of Land, and doe hereby constitute and ordain the above named Mr. Thomas Todd to be my true and Lawful

Attorney to acknowledge the same in any of the Courts above mentioned, allowing and confirming what he shall doe. Jane Clapham.

(Witnessed as above, by Ball and Lunsfield).

These two powers of attorney were part of the following deed of conveyance.

"Whereas, Walter Dickerson by his Ingagement, or condition, under hand bearing Date 22d Day of Nov. 1639, doth bind and oblige himself, his heirs and Executors, to take up 500 acres of land in Patapsco River, in the Province of Md. and to erect two houses, or Edifices thereon, and to deliver a Patent for the same soe taken up and built upon, to William Clapham, Sen'r, or his assigns, at or before the first day of Feb. 1660, as by the said Condition more at large appeareth.

"Now, for as much as ye sd Dickerson failed of Performance of the sd Condition both in delivering a Patent and building ye sd Houses, which I, the sd William Clapham, was utterly incapable to force him to in regard of ye great distance of my residence from him, did therefore on ye 20th Day of Oct. 1668, for a valuable consideration to me paid by RICHARD BALL, of Patapsco afsd in ye Province of Maryland, assign and sett over unto ye sd Richard Ball, his heirs and assigns forever the said Judgement, or Condition with all my whole right title and claim to and in ye same, with a Letter of Attorney bearing the same date, to sue for and recover the sd 500 acres of Land, to his, the said Richard Ball's own proper use and behoof, by virtue of which Letter of Attorney having treated with ye said Dickerson hee ingaged himself by the first of month last past, 1669, to deliver to said Richard Ball a Patent for 500 acres of Land lying in Patapsco River, aforesaid, which hath remained upon Record in the sd Province since ye year * * * *

"Entered by said Dickerson, in the said Clapham's name, to be the Land for satisfaction of ye said Condition, and then also to build ye said Houses, but hath not yet performed the said promises, nor put into actual possession thereof. "Now, these presents thereof Witness, that I, the sd WILLIAM CLAPHAM, doe here by from myself, my heirs and administrators, grant, bargain and sell and confirm unto the sd RICHARD BALL, his heirs and assigns, forever, 500 acres of Land, with all Edifices and privileges thereunto appertaining, or belonging, and for the better and more authentique confirmation of ye said Saile have appointed Mr. Thomas Todd of Patapsco, to be my true and Lawful Attorney to act for me and in my name to acknowledge the same.

William Clapham."

William Clapham, Sr. and Jr., are noticed in this Magazine, in Vols. IV. p. 81, V. pp. 159, 431, XII. p. 404, XIII, p. 129, showing that William Clapham was a grantee for Va. land as early as 1635, and that he and his son were tithables in Lancaster Co. and officers of the parish church, 1652, &c.

Richard Ball died intestate in Maryland, in 1677, and his father, Col. William Ball, administered on his estate, and after paying the debts, what was left of the aforesaid 500 acres went to his only child, Hannah, wife of Thomas Everest, also a Lancaster Co. man, who was "an evidence" to the signature of Col. Wm. Ball affixed to his will, 5 Oct. 1680. The Everests sold the tract, by deed dated 12 May 1681, to Nathaniel Hinchman, and removed into Calvert Co., where they lived at The Cliffs, in 1683. The tract, known as "Clapham Point," lay in "the East side of the Patapsco River," in Baltimore Co. Md. and in time was divided and sold. Col. John Thomas, by indenture dated 6 Nov. 1700, sold 102 acres of it "for £140 of good Lawful money of England."

Further as to Mr. Hayden's "Ball" pedigree, (p. 65), he states that Capt. Joseph Ball, of "Coan," No'd Co., will proved in 1721, m. Mary, dau. of Col. Nicholas Spencer. This is an error. His wife was Mary, dau. of Spencer Mottram. Mr. Hayden also was uncertain as to who was the wife of Capt. George Ball, (p. 66), will proved in 1746. She was Grace, dau. of Anthony Haynie, will proved in 1709, and his wife, Sarah, dau. of Major John Harris, will proved in 1713. This Sarah m. 2d, Francis Waddy, of No'd Co. And Capt. Ball's son Joseph (p. 67) m. Hannah, dau. of Capt. William Haynie and his wife, Jane Waddy, and said Joseph Ball's sister Sarah Ball, m. Christopher Dameron, of Wicomico, will proved in 1764.

ENTRIES IN READ BIBLE

The Revd Thomas Read was born on Gwyns Island in Virginia, 18th March 1748 [he died 1826], and was married to Sarah Magruder Daughter of Zadok and Rachel Magruder 14th October 1779—Sarah his wife was born 23d June 1755; and had Issue as in record of Births—

The Revd Thomas Read, is the son of Gwyn and Dorothy Read, who was the daughter of the Revd Mr. Clack & Jane his wife, born 24 August 1714, they had Issue—

1. Robert Read born 4 April 1734.
2. Lucy Read born 26 Decr. 1735.
3. James Read born 20 Mar. 1737.
4. Gwyn Read born 5 Apl. 1740.
5. Dorothy Read born 11 Nov. 1742.
6. Jane Read born 25 Nov. 1744.
7. John Read born 12 Mar. 1746.
8. Thomas Read born 18 Mar. 1748.
9. Mary Read born 27 May 1751.
10. Mildred Read born 30 May 1753.
11. William Read born 20 July 1755.
12. Francis Read born 6 Augt. 1756.
13. William Read born 25 Oct. 1758.

The Revd Thomas Read's children—

1. John Magruder Read born July 12th 1780.
2. Ann Read born June 8th 1783.
3. Elizabeth Read born Jany. 12th 1787.
4. Robert Read born Apl. 22nd 1789.
5. Susanna Read born July 4th 1791.
6. Thomas Read born May 7th 1794.
7. James Read born June 4th 1796.

Deaths of the above—

Ann Read died 14 June 1783.

Gwyn Read, Father of the Revd Thomas Read died June 1762—Dorothy his wife May 1797.

Col. Zadok Magruder died 12 April 1811 aged 81. Rachel his wife died 8th Jany 1807—The Father and mother of Sarah Read wife of the Rev. Thomas Read.

Marriages—

John Magruder Read to Mary Ann Clark the 9 November 1802.

Susanna Read to Alexr. Suter April 20, 1815.

Robert Read to Jane Lynn Lackland Oct. 21st 1817.

[Gwyn Reade, who died June 1762, was son of Benjamin Reade and grandson of Col. George Reade. See William and Mary Quarterly, XV, 117-123.]

WILL OF CHRISTIAN EPPES—1799.

In the name of God, Amen

I Christian Eppes of City Point, being in sound mind and perfect Health, though knowing the uncertainty of Life; do ordain the folowing to be, my last Will and Testament.

In. primis.

I give and Bequeath unto my loving son Archibald Eppes, one third of my Slaves, with one half of my Stock of Horses, Cows, Hogs, and Sheep also my Carriage and carriage Horses, together with all the Furniture of my House, Kitchen utensils, and plantation utensils, and everything else that belongs to me, which shall not hereafter be expressly given away,—

Item,

I give and bequeth unto my loving son Robertson Eppes, one third of my Slaves, with the remaining half of my stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep,—

Item,

I give and bequeath unto my loving son William Eppes, the Remaining third of my slaves, together with one Feather Bed, a Horse Bridle and Saddle,—In case any one on my sons should die before the age of Twenty one or without Will,—I then give and bequeath, that property, which I left my deceased son to my two Remaining sons, and in case two should die before the age of twenty one, or without wills, I then give and bequeath all my property to my Surviving son, So that it is my full wish and — — — Meaning, that neither of my Daughters, shall have any part of the above property, during the Life of either one of my three Sons—
Item,

I give and bequeath unto my Loving Daughter Christian Gilliam twenty five pounds to be laid out in some thing by which I may be Remembered, I also give and bequeth unto my Loving Daughter Polly Eppes, one Negro girl, by name Tabby, together with twenty five pounds to be laid out in a like manner—It is my wish and desire, that the five Hundred and fifty pounds which I lent my son Richard Eppes, should be paid by his heirs, to my son William, as a part of the Legacy left him by his Father.

I likewise wish my Crops and all other property arising from the Estate, and money due it, first to be appropriated to the payment of my debts, and the ballance if any, to be divided equally between my Sons,—To the full execution of this my last will and testament. I appoint my two Loving Sons, Archibald Eppes, and Robertson Eppes, Together with my Brother —Archibald. In witness whereof, I have hereunto Sign my Name, this tenth day of February in—— the year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and ninety nine

CHRISTIAN EPPES.

It is my wish that the five Hundred and fifty pounds which I lent my son Richard Eppes for the purpose of building, should not carry interest untill my death and then for it to be appropriated in the way which I have before directed, so that the principle and interest arising therefrom, shall by no means exceed the legacy left my son William Eppes by his Father.

MARSHALL NOTES

Hon. Wm. M. Paxton,
Platte City, Mo.

Ft. Smith, Ark., March 22, 1913.

My Dear Honored Sir:—

It is with profound respect and esteem that I greet you, my venerable friend, after a long silence. You have passed the 94th mile post in life's journey, and may you pass many more, is my prayer.

I made the trip of my life during Aug., Sept. & Oct. of last year, spending nine weeks in Kentucky and Virginia, searching State and County

records, old family Bibles, tombstones &c. for genealogical data. I am happy to state that I found a great deal of most valuable and interesting data, relating to several families, among them, the Marshalls of Henry Co., Ky. Soon after my return home I was taken down sick and have not been able to get to my office now for several months. Am slowly improving now and hope to get out as soon as the weather turns warm.

There were two William Marshalls who lived and died in Henry County, Ky. at an early day, one the Rev. Wm. Marshall, whose will you give a partial copy of at pp. 33-34 of your Marshall Family. I made a full copy of this will, dated Dec. 18, 1806, probated at New Castle Dec. Term of Co. Court, 1809. My copy I made from the original will. The other William Marshall lived and died at "Fairhope," (name of residence) on his 1,000 acre survey on Little Kentucky, and he was the ancestor of the wife of Col. R. C. Anderson, Judge Wm. S. Pryor, who will be 88 years old on April 1st. next, Mrs. Wiley of Fresno, Cal., who has the wonderful old Marshall Bible, my nephew, Arthur Pryor Strother, et. al. This Wm. Marshall died intestate in 1810; the appraisers were sworn by "W. Webb," Justice of the Peace, Aug. 25, 1810; see Will Book 1 p. 240. His son, John Marshall, was appointed administrator and filed his inventory, of date Sept. 3, 1810, which was ordered recorded at Sept. Term 1810, see p. 241. Report of sale of date Oct. 25, 1810, approved at Dec. Term 1810, id. pp. 255-256, id. pp. 304 to 308 is settlement of John Marshall Admr. Est. of William Marshall, Decd. Among the items are the following: "For clothing bought for Lucy Marshall at her father's funeral 16.67½." "Paid to James John for making coffin for said Lucy Marshall 11.00."

This settlement was filed at May Court 1812.

From Deed Book 4. p. 504, I abstracted the following:

"We William Middleton, David White, Jun, & Isham Henderson appointed by virtue of a bond executed on — day of — 1813, arbitrators to settle the personal estate of Wm. Marshall decd. & Lucy Marshall decd. between the heirs and representatives of said decedents John Marshall being one of the heirs—also former administrator of the Est. of said William deceased & having met at the house of John Samuel in New Castle on the 25th February 1813 & having made adjournments to this day & having proceeded according to the conditions of said bond. Do now finally award that the said John Marshall Admr. as aforesaid is indebted to Richard C. Anderson in the right of his wife Sally the sum of two hundred fifty seven dollars twenty seven cents, to William Webb in right of his wife Polly the sum of seventy Dollars nine cents, to Anne C. Samuell one hundred and fifteen dollars seventy nine cents, to Robert Tompkins in right of his wife Frances Sixty seven dollars seventy nine cents, & that the said Administrator make payments to the said heirs

accordingly or execute his note to them respectively for the same." Dated March 5th, 1813. Recorded March 6, 1813.

In deed Book 1 p. 115, is deed from William Marshall of Henry Co. Ky. to Wm. Kinice, dated, Feby. 10, 1801, conveying 100 acres on Patton's creek (now in Trimble county.) His wife must have been dead at this time.

In D. B. 4. 656, July 18, 1809, "Wm. Marshall of Henry Co. Ky." to John Doag (?), 25 pounds conveys tract "on waters of Little Ky. being part of said Marshall Survey of 1000 acre tract." 100 acres is conveyed.

Recorded Aug. 7, 1809.

(signed) "Wm. Marshall (seal)."

"Kentucky Patents in Virginia

State Land Office, Book 23, p. 457, is patent to William Marshall, 3, March, 1791, 1000 acres adjoining James Pattons 8400 acre survey, upon Land Office Treasury Warrant No. 3352, issued 4 Mch 1780.

The marriage records of Henry County, Ky. show that John Marshall (the Administrator above) married Milly Field April 11, 1813. She was a descendant of Col. John Field, who was killed at Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1774. John Marshall, ("Capt. Jack") was drowned in the Ohio river during a storm. He was the ancestor of Mrs. Wiley of Fresno, Cal. but not of my nephew, Arthur Pryor Strother, as you state in some of your letters. He is a descendant of said John Marshall's sister, "Polly Webb," who married William Webb, Jr. son of Wm. Webb, Sr., who resided on lands adjoining said William Marshall, and the Wm. Webb, Jr. homestead is said to have been a part of the William Marshall 1000 acre survey. I found the old Wm. Webb, Sr. Bible in Lagrange, Ky. & copied the family records therein, Wm. Webb, Sr. was b. Apl. 21, 1741. Mary, his wife b. Mch. 14, 1749, married Dec. 7, 1769. "Will son of William and Mary b. May 1, 1772." Wm. Webb, Sr. died June 15, 1827.

I visited the old William Marshall home, "Fairhope," in the edge of Trimble county, Ky., which county was cut off from Henry and other counties, in 1836. I ate dinner there with the present owner, Mr. James B. Sibley, an old friend of mine. I was greatly surprised to find this old Marshall home to be the identical old John Sibley place I visited over fifty years ago, with my good old grandfather, Rev. George Strother, who was born in Culpeper county, Va., Feb. 14, 1776, and died in Trimble county, Ky., July 30, 1864. I visited Mr. James B. Sibley and his sister there in 1870 odd. After a splendid dinner, in company with Mr. James B. and his elder brother, Mr. Leonard Sibley, I went to the old William Marshall grave yard, east of the dwelling some 200 yards, and there

examined the tombstones to the many graves, but unfortunately there was but one marble stone among them, and that is to the grave of "Polly Webb," and reads as follows:

"Polly M.
Wife of
Wm. Webb
Died of Cholera
Aug. 25, 1850
in her 62 year
Prepare to follow me."

The grave yard is in the edge of a grove, and a large wild cherry tree has grown up on the grave of Polly Webb and has pushed the stone over considerably. All other graves were marked by native rough stones of good size, but with no inscriptions on them. Mr. Leonard Sibley stated to me, then and there, that he was present when the grave of Polly Webb was dug, and saw her body put therein. That the negro man who dug the grave was standing by him when the sled, bringing the remains to the grave came near, gave an exclamation of fright and disappeared in the woods.

When we returned to the house, Mr. James B. Sibley pointed out a spot in the garden, just back of the dwelling, and remarked that, "Maj. Anderson of Sumter fame, was born on that spot; that a log house once stood there, which was the original Marshall home, and that he had removed a number of the foundation stones from that spot."

That wonderful old Marshall Bible now in the possession of Mrs. Mary Marshall Wiley, of Fresno, California, gives the date of birth of Mary (Polly) Marshall as follows: "Mary Marshall, b. Nov. 10, 1776, m. William Webb." This entry and the tombstone inscription do not tally by a good deal. This old Marshall-Sibley home is located on the north side of the Little Kentucky Creek, about one and a half miles E. of N. of Sulphur station, on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line, now operated by the Louisville and Nashville R. R.

Mr. John Sibley, the father of the above named James B. and Leonard Sibley bought this Marshall place a few years after the death of Wm. Marshall and lived there until his death, which occurred Aug. 14, 1877.

This William Marshall, and Samuel Pryor, (the grandfather of my old friend and kinsman, Judge Wm. S. Pryor, of New Castle, Henry Co., Ky., who will be 88 years old on the 1st. day of next month, as above stated,) were among the 12 jurors who were appointed by the County Court of Henry County, Ky., to assess the damages to adjoining property owners, by reason of the mill race, dam &c. of George Strother's mill site on Corn Creek, Henry county, Ky. The jury reported on Aug.

24, 1802, that there were no damages to other property owners, as the race and dam were on the lands belonging to said George Strother. This George Strother was the writer's grandfather.

I trust this letter will be of interest to you, and will say that I could give more of the Henry county, Ky. records, which would be of interest to the direct descendants of this William Marshall, but will not mention them now.

With kindest regards and great respect, I am

Sincerely yours,

HENRY STROTHER.

Ft. Smith, Ark., March 10th, 1913.

County Clerk of Westmoreland County, Montross, Va.

Dear Sir:—

I desire to know from you who made the Marshall will, stated by Mr. Wm. M. Paxton in his "Marshall Family" as of date 1st day of April, 1752, Probated May 26, 1752, with Benjamin Rollins, William Houston & Augustine Smith, witnesses, "and which mentions the following children: daughter, "Sarah Lovell," daughter, "Ann Smith," daughter, "Lizzie Smith," wife "Elizabeth Marshall," son, "John," son, "Thomas, son, "William," son, "Abraham," daughter, "Mary," daughter, "Peggy."

Mr. Henry Marmaduke, who recently examined records in your office, reports this as the will of William Marshall, and from other source it is reported to be the will of Thomas Marshall. Please settle this question for me! Last Sept. I examined the record of the will of the above widow, Elizabeth Marshall, of date April 17, 1779, proven May 17, 1779, recorded in Will Book "B." p. 287-9 in Culpeper C. H. "Abraham" above is called "Markham," which was his correct name. I know there is a Thomas Marshall will in your office of date, —, probated, May 31, 1704, but I am not after that will now.

It may be of interest to you to know that the above Henry Marmaduke was a Lieutenant on the Merrimack in her fight with the Monitor, and is about the last survivor of that crew. He is a son of Governor M. M. Marmaduke, and a brother of General and Governor John S. Marmaduke of Missouri. I have known him many years.

I hope some day to get to your county and hunt up what Strother records you may have in your office. Is the original will mentioned above, in your office now, or were the old papers destroyed during Revolutionary War, or Civil War?

Trusting that you may give me an early reply, I am,

Sincerely yours,

HENRY STROTHER.

(NOTE—On March 21st, 1913, I recd. from the Clerk the following, written on the bottom of the original of this, which was returned to me. The red ink marks &c above correspond to the Clerk's check marks & words.

H. STROTHER.

'Dear Sir:—

The will above to which you have reference is neither the will of Thomas nor of William Marshall, but is the will of John Marshall, and is of the date and mentions the children as you have them stated above and of which I have checked. We have no will on record of a William Marshall but there is a will of Thomas Marshall, probated 1704 as stated above in your letter.

Trusting this is satisfactory, I am,

Yours very truly,

(signed) "ALBERT STUART, Dept. Clerk of the Circuit Court of
Westmoreland County, Virginia.

March 17, 1913."

(The above is a true copy of the reply of the Clerk, made by me this
March 21, 1913.)

HENRY STROTHER.

POINDEXTER CORRECTION. In Vol. XX, 107, for Triton, read Irion. Sarah Poindexter born about 1744, married Aug. 12, 1765, Philip Jacob Irion, and died October 27, 1814, leaving a large family. Most of her descendants reside in Louisiana.

BOOK REVIEWS

CHRONICLES OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLEMENT IN VIRGINIA [Abstracts of the Records of Augusta County, Virginia]. Extracts from the original Court Records of Augusta County 1745-1800. By Lyman Chalkley, Dean of the College of Law of Kentucky University, late Judge of the County Court of Augusta County, Virginia. Published by Mary S. Lockwood, Honorary Vice-President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Complete in three volumes, Vol. II. Printers—The Commonwealth Company, Rosslyn, Va. pp. 653, with full index.

All the good things which have been said about the first volume of this series can be repeated and emphasized in regard to this one. It includes abstracts of the papers filed in suits in the old district and circuit courts at Staunton, comprising depositions, wills, deeds, bills and answers, &c, which contain so much information that, literally, it seems there cannot be a name between the Potomac and the North Carolina line, the Blue Ridge and the Ohio, which is not mentioned. As many Eastern Virginia people owned land in the Western portion of the colony and state, and as the jurisdiction of these courts extended to some of the counties this side the mountains, there are also many references to Eastern people. For instance, in 1804, there is a suit by Chiswell's heirs, which gives the names of all of the descendants of Col. Jno. Chiswell up to that date.

The genealogical interest is only a part of the value of the book. It shows, in a way never shown before, the immense and long continued emigration from Augusta and adjoining counties to the West and South. It gives details of many early settlements along the frontier, and shows who built the forts and cabins. It illustrates a land-hunger such as has only been revealed in later times when the United States has opened up new areas for settlement. There are masses of information about the soldiers of the French and Indian, and Revolutionary wars. Hundreds of pages are given to the marriage records of Augusta, Rockbridge and Rockingham. There are references to schools and school-masters on pages 24, 28, 78, 124, 144, 160, 200, 208, 217, (two), 218, 221, 224, 226, 264, 268, and possibly others places.

On p. 258 is a very interesting extract from the will of Dr. James Hopkins of Amherst Co., who, in 1803, made what was probably the first bequest of its kind in Virginia; and who left property to found a small hospital for the treatment of consumption, cancer and venereal disease. Only an examination of the book itself can give a proper idea of the variety and value of its contents.

There are probably, of course, errors in transcription or printing, but one which has been noted is of interest. The Richmond County home of John Monroe, a kinsman of the President, is printed Fanlis. It should be Foulis, showing that the Virginia family remembered the old home in Scotland.

As was the case with the previous volume the index is very good. Mrs. Lockwood's address is The Columbia, Washington, D. C.

PORTRAITS OF PATRICK HENRY. By Charles Henry Hart, Philadelphia, 1913. Reprint from Proceedings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, pp. 5, with engravings of the Thomas Sully portrait and Lawrence Sully miniature.

In the paper here printed Mr. Hart studies the two portraits of Patrick Henry, pronounces against the accuracy of the well-known portrait by Thomas Sully, formerly owned by Mr. W. W. Henry of this city, and attributes high value to the miniature, until recently the property of Mr. J. Syme Fleming, also of this city. Mr. Hart discovered that the miniature was by Lawrence Sully and was painted in 1795.

VIRGINIA AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS. By James E. Winston. Reprint from the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, January, 1913, pp. 7.

Professor Winston briefly but interestingly describes the part taken by Virginians in securing the independence of Texas. Besides such leaders as Austin, Houston and Archer, there were many other Virginians who did honorable and useful service.

CARLYLE FAMILY AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND SARAH (FAIRFAX) CARLYLE. THE CARLYLE HOUSE AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS. By Richard Henry Spencer, Richmond, Va. Whittet and Shepperson, 1910, pp. 58, with 14 illustrations.

Mr. Spencer has given a carefully prepared and interesting account of the Carlyle family in Scotland, of their descendant, John Carlyle, of Alexandria, Va., and of the few old houses still standing in that City, which he built, and which is noted as having been the scene of the conference at which Braddock planned his unlucky campaign.

LITERARY INFLUENCES IN COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS, 1704-1750. By Elizabeth Christine Cook, Ph.D., New York. Columbia University Press, 1912. Lemcke & Buechner, New York, Agents. pp. 279, with index.

A thesis for a doctorate in a college or university of good standing is usually quite a worthy product of grubbing among "the sources" for information in regard to a subject which the writer has previously known little or nothing about. Often the investigations of the student produce something of real value. They rarely do more, and the results are frequently dreary reading even for the most interested.

Not so with Miss Cook. She has taken a subject which evidently appealed strongly to her and in regard to which she already had much preparation.

From Boston to Charleston all of the Colonial newspapers prior to 1750 have been carefully studied and the various literary influences shown are noted. The result is a book which is not only very instructive, but which will prove most attractive to all interested in English literature and its influence in the Colonies. It is a delightful book.

The author treats, in separate chapters, of THE NEW ENGLAND COURANT, THE NEW ENGLAND WEEKLY JOURNAL, BRADFORD'S AMERICAN MERCURY, THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, the war between Bradford's NEW YORK GAZETTE, and Zenger's NEW YORK WEEKLY JOURNAL, THE MARYLAND GAZETTE, THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, THE SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE and a good bibliography.

We in Virginia are, of course, most interested in the chapter on our gazette. The author examines at length a series of essays in the Virginia Gazette of 1736, entitled "The Monitor", and finds them to be evidently by a Virginia author. As compared with other original essays in the colonial press, she gives this series a high place. In concluding this chapter, Miss Cook says: "The extant files, as we have seen, furnish a variety of excellent prose and tolerable verse. Most of the prose could stand comparison with the best pieces in the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE [Franklin's paper], while it would be a poor compliment to the verse in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE to compare it with that in any other Colonial weekly except the Charleston paper."

The opinion of a scholarly New England woman in regard to subjects of which she is so competent to speak must have much weight.

JOHN MARSHALL—AN ADDRESS BY MARY NEWTON STANARD. Read before the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, at the opening of John Marshall House, Thursday, March 27, 1913. Together with a description of the House and its contents. Published by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. William Ellis Jones's Sons, Inc., printers, Richmond, Va., 1913. pp. 48. Seven full page illustrations.

For sale at the John Marshall House, Richmond, Virginia. Price, Fifty Cents.

THE
VIRGINIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXI.

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No. 4

VIRGINIA'S SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MUSTER AND PAY ROLLS, REGIMENTAL
HISTORIES, ETC., WITH INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY
NOTES BY C. A. FLAGG, CATALOGUE DIVISION, AND
W. O. WATERS, BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION,
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(Continued from Vol. XX, 281.)

SECTION IV.

REGIMENTS OF THE VIRGINIA STATE LINE.

A note on the status of these regiments was given in the introduction (Virginia Magazine, October, 1911, v. 19, p. 407). These state regiments were regular troops of Virginia, raised in addition to the regiments in the Continental line. As with the latter, their service was not confined to the defence of the commonwealth, but several of the state regiments rendered aid to the general cause beyond the present boundaries of Virginia.

In 1782 a Board of field officers, appointed by the Governor of Virginia, made a report on the officers entitled to half-pay. The list of state organizations included in their report (see House report 191, 22d Congress, 1st session) is as follows:

First state regiment.

Second state regiment.

State artillery regiment (Marshall's).

State garrison regiment (Muter's).

Illinois dragoons (Rogers').

State cavalry regiment (Nelson's).

Illinois regiment (Clark's).

Crockett's regiment.

It seems proper to add to the list Taylor's Convention guards, an organization raised and officered by the state at the request of Congress, for the purpose of guarding Burgoyne's troops during their residence in Virginia. Although on Continental establishment, this was not a Continental line regiment, nor can it be considered as belonging to the militia.

The two legions authorized by an act passed in June, 1781, should also be included in the list of state regiments. These were raised for defence of the state at the time of the British invasion, and served until the close of the war.

FIRST STATE REGIMENT, 1776-1782.

One of three regiments authorized by the General Assembly in December, 1776. Field officers for the First regiment were elected by the General Assembly, December 19-20, 1776. William Grayson was chosen Colonel, but did not accept his commission and entered the Continental service soon after Enlistments for the state regiments were slow, Governor Henry reporting in March, 1777, that the quotas were not half full. In June, 1777, Lieutenant-Colonel Haynes Morgan was chosen by the General Assembly to succeed Colonel Grayson. In July, 1777, the First regiment' commanded by Colonel George Gibson, was on the march to join General Washington. Colonel Gibson had been elected colonel of the Third regiment the previous month, and the reason of his transfer to the First regiment is not clear. It would appear, however, from the Journal of the House of Delegates, November 28, 1777, that Colonel Morgan had been placed in command of all the state infantry. By act of the General Assembly, passed in January, 1778, it was directed that the First state

regiment, "now in Continental service, be continued in the said service instead of the Ninth Virginia regiment, made prisoners by the enemy in the battle of Germantown." Colonel Gibson's regiment served under Washington till the close of the year 1779, when it was ordered to Virginia.

The details of its further service have not been ascertained. By act of the General Assembly passed in January, 1782, it was directed that the state troops be consolidated into one or more corps, with a corresponding reduction in the number of officers. This reduction was effected and the organization so formed (Dabney's legion) was placed under the command of Colonel Charles Dabney, of the Second state regiment.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel.—William Grayson, December 19, 1776—January, 1777.

Declined commission.

Haynes Morgan, June 5, 1777—July (?) 1777.

George Gibson, July (?) 1777—February (?) 1781. Resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—Haynes Morgan, December 20, 1776—June 5, 1777.
Promoted.

John Allsion, February, 1778—February, 1782.

Supernumerary, 1782.

Major.—Nathaniel Cocke, December 20, 1776—(?).

John Allison, 1777 (?)—February, 1778. Promoted.

Thomas Merriwether, February 2, 1778-1782. Supernumerary,
February or April, 1782.

TITLES.

List of balances due the dead and deserted of the 1st Virginia state regt., commanded by Col George Gibson, Sept. 16, 1777 to Jan. 1, 1778. (Gleanings of Virginia history. By W. F. Boogher. Washington, D. C., 1903. p.181-184).

SECOND STATE REGIMENT, 1776-1782.

Authorized by the General Assembly in December, 1776. Field officers were elected by the Assembly, December 20, 1776. By act of Assembly, passed in January, 1778, it was provided that such state troops as had already been enlisted should be formed into a battalion of eight companies and marched to join the Continental army. The act of December, 1776, authorized the enlistment of three regiments of state troops. Officers were chosen for the Third regiment in December, 1776, and June, 1777. As we have found no later mention of the Third regiment, it seems probable that its organization was abolished and that the men already enlisted were incorporated with the Second regiment. This would

appear to be the intent of the act of January, 1778. The Second regiment probably marched in May, 1778 to join Washington's army. It remained, with the First state regiment in the Continental service till the close of the campaign of 1779. In April and May, 1780, 280 men were discharged, about 30 remaining for the war. The remnants of the state regiments appear to have been collected by Colonel Charles Dabney in the summer of 1781 and to have been under his command at the siege of Yorktown. A consolidation of all the state troops into one battalion was directed by an act passed by the General Assembly in January, 1782. The state troops were finally disbanded in April, 1783.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel.—James Duncanson, December 20, 1776—?.

*Gregory Smith, June, 1777—?.

William Brent, January 1, 1779-1782. Supernumerary, April, 1782.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—Thomas Blackburn, December 20, 1776—? June 12 (?) 1777. Resigned.

William Brent, June 14, 1777—January 1, 1779. Promoted.

Charles Dabney, 1778 (?)

Major.—William Brent, Jr., December 20, 1776—June 14, 1777. Promoted.

John Lee, February 1, 1778-1782. Supernumerary, February or April, 1782.

*Heitman.

TITLES.

Revolutionary army orders for the main army under Washington, 1778-1779. (Virginia magazine of history and biography, Apr. 1906—Apr. 1913. v. 13-21.)

From papers of Charles Dabney, lieutenant-colonel, Second state regiment. Includes general, brigade and regimental orders.

THIRD STATE REGIMENT, 1776-1778.

Authorized by the General Assembly in December, 1776. Field officers were elected by the Assembly, December 20, 1776. In March, 1777, Governor Henry reported that the three state regiments were about half filled. By an act passed in January, 1778, the troops enlisted for the Third state regiment were added to the Second state regiment, which was sent to the North in May, 1778, to join the Continental army.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel.—Philip Love, December 20, 1776—? Did not accept commission.

George Gibson, June 10, 1777—July (?) 1777. Appointed Colonel of First state regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—Gregory Smith, December 20, 1776—June (?) 1779. Appointed Colonel of Second state regiment.

Major.—Charles Dabney, December 20, 1776—? Later lieutenant-colonel of Second Continental regiment till September, 1778. Lieutenant-colonel of Second state regiment, 1778 (?)—

ARTILLERY REGIMENT, 1777-1781?

The act authorizing this regiment was passed by the General Assembly in June, 1777. The regiment was to consist of ten companies of 68 men each, besides officers. Field officers were elected by the General Assembly, November 15, 1777. Governor Henry reported the regiment not yet nearly filled in May, 1778. In December, 1779, its strength was about 350 men. It suffered severe losses at Camden in August, 1780. The regiment returned to Virginia early in 1781, and most of the men were discharged. Those that remained were mustered into Dabney's legion after Cornwallis' surrender.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel.—Thomas Marshall, November 15, 1777—February, 1781 ? Appointed in 1781 commissioner to settle public accounts in the West.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—George Muter, November 15, 1777—1780?

In command of Garrison regiment in 1780.

Elias Edmunds, April 16, 1780—February or April, 1782. Supernumerary, February or April, 1782.

Major.—Thomas Mathews, November 15, 1777—?

John Mazarett. In command as major, February, 1781. In list of "discriminated" officers, 1782.

STATE CAVALRY REGIMENT, 1778-1781?

Formed under an act passed in May, 1779, which authorized the governor and council to enlist as many troops of cavalry as should seem needful to meet the emergency of the British invasion of that year. Four troops were raised. An act passed in December, 1779 ordered that the battalion be reduced to three troops, to be completed and retained in the service of the state. Under Major Nelson's command, the organization was ordered south in 1780 and was present at Camden. After Yorktown the remnants of the corps appear to have been consolidated with other state troops as Dabney's legion.

FIELD OFFICER

Major-commandant.—John Nelson, June 24, 1779-1783?

GARRISON REGIMENT, 1778—

This regiment was authorized in June, 1778. Its purpose was to garrison the harbor fortifications of the state. It was to consist of eight companies of 68 men each, with the usual officers. Service was to be for three years. The regiment took part in the southern campaign of 1780 under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Porterfield. In January, 1781, the strength of the organization was 174. During this year it was united to the remnants of the First and Second state regiments by order of the Governor and Council. Under an act of Assembly of January, 1782, a second consolidation was effected of the remnants of the various state organizations into a legion under Colonel Charles Dabney.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel.—George Muter, ?—Apr. 1, 1781. Appointed Commissioner of the Virginia War Office, 1780.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—Charles Porterfield, August 14, 1779—Jan. 10, 1781. Mortally wounded at Camden, August 16, 1780; died January 10, 1781.

Major.—Charles Magill, ?—April 1, 1781. Supernumerary, April 1, 1781.

Alexander Dick, ?—December, ? 1782.

ILLINOIS REGIMENT, 1778-1782(?)

This regiment was raised under an act of Assembly passed in January, 1778, authorizing an expedition for the protection of the western frontiers. George Rogers Clark was commissioned a lieutenant colonel of Virginia militia by Governor Henry, and given secret instructions to raise seven companies of fifty men each for the purpose of attacking the British post of Kaskaskia. The expedition set out in May, 1778, with three companies. After the capture of Kaskaskia Clark's force was increased by the enlistment of a number of the French inhabitants. The regiment was recruited from Virginia in the spring of 1779, when it numbered 350 men. In August, 1780 it was reduced to 130 men. It was disbanded January 18, 1783.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonel.—George Rogers Clark, 1778-1781. Commissioned lieutenant colonel in December, 1777; colonel in December, 1778 and brigadier-general, January 22, 1781. Relieved of command July 2, 1783.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—John Montgomery, Dec. 1778–1783.

Major.—Joseph Bowman, December 14, 1778—August 15 (?) 1779. Died in service August 17, 1779.

Thomas Quick, or Quirk, August 17, 1779–1782(?)

George Slaughter, 1778(?)–1780(?) Promoted to be lieutenant-colonel. Became supernumerary, December, 1781.

William Lynn, or Linn, 1778(?)–1781. Killed by Indians.

*Walker Daniels.

*English. Conquest of the country northwest of the River Ohio. 1896.

TITLES.

The Illinois regiment and the Northwestern Territory. (Virginia magazine of history and biography, Oct. 1893. v. 1, p. 127-141).

Includes roll of officers of Illinois regiment, Lieut.-Col. John Montgomery, and Crockett's regiment, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Crockett; also list of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, Illinois regiment.

Soldiers in Capt. Joseph Bowman's and Capt. Leonard Helms companies in Clark's Northwestern campaign, 1778. (Shenandoah Valley pioneers. T. K. Cartmell. [Winchester, Va., 1909] p. 104).

Pay roll of Capt. Edward Worthington's company of cavalry, stationed at the Illinois, under command of Col. George Rogers Clark, commencing June 17, 1778 and ending June 1, 1779. (William and Mary college quarterly historical magazine. Oct. 1898. v. 7, p. 120-121).

The army led by Col. George Rogers Clark and his conquest of the Illinois, 1778-9. A list of the officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers constituting the "Illinois regiment of volunteers" with memoranda of the land bounty granted to each. (Publication no. 8 of the Illinois State historical library. Transactions. Springfield, Ill., 1904. p.166-178).

Appended: Capt. Charloville's volunteers; also A pay roll of Capt. Joseph Bowman's company from 24 Jan. 1778.

A list of officers of the Illinois regiment, and of Crockett's regiment, who have received land for their services. A list of officers of the Illinois regiment who have not received lands for revolutionary services. A list of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Illinois regiment, and the western army, under the command of General George Rogers Clark, who are entitled to bounty in land. A list of Captain Francis Charloville's volunteers, entitled to two hundred acres of land each. [Richmond, 1834?]

24p. 4°. (Document no. 32, appended to Journal of Virginia House of delegates, 1833-34.)

Prefixed is a report by J. H. Smith on the "Illinois claims."

CROCKETTS REGIMENT, 1780-1782.

This was a regiment authorized by act of Assembly passed in December, 1779, to be raised for the defence of the western limits of the state. The act provided that the corps of infantry under the command of Colonel [George] Slaughter should be attached to the new organization. Colonel Joseph Crockett was commissioned to command the regiment, which was ordered to reinforce Colonel George Rogers Clark at the West. Crockett's command served about eighteen months under Clark in the Northwest against the Indians and in the unsuccessful expedition against Detroit.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—Joseph Crockett, 1780—January, 1782.
Major.—George Walls, 1781(?)—1783.

ILLINOIS TROOP LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1779-1782 (?).

Authorized for service in Illinois by act of Assembly passed at the session beginning in May, 1779. The act provided for a troop of thirty-two men, to be officered by a captain, lieutenant and cornet. Lieutenant John Rogers was commissioned captain of the troop, which marched to join Colonel G. R. Clark in the fall of 1779. The troop appears to have been in service till the close of the war.

OFFICERS

Captain.—John Rogers, 1779–1782.

Lieutenant.—James Merriwether, 1779?—January 1, 1781. Entered continental service, 1781.

Cornet.—John Thurston, 1779(?)—?

TITLES.

The last pay abstract of a troop of light dragoons in the service of the commonwealth of Virginia under the command of Capt. John Rogers, Oct. 1, 1781–Feb. 14, 1782. (William and Mary college quarterly historical magazine, Oct. 1899. v. 8, p. 103-104).

With record of Rogers' services in the Revolution.

CONVENTION GUARDS REGIMENT, 1778(?)–1781.

This was a regiment raised for guarding the British troops captured at Saratoga, during their detention in Virginia. In view of the prospective transfer of the prisoners, the Virginia House of Delegates, on December 19, 1778, passed a resolution empowering the governor to raise a regiment of 600 men to act as a guard. On January 9, 1779, Congress adopted a resolution providing that a battalion of 600 men, properly officered, should be raised by the governor and council of Virginia for the same purpose. Enlistment was to be for one year, on continental establishment, the officers to be appointed by the Virginia authorities. The regiment appears to have served from January, 1779 to June 5, 1781, when it was discharged.

FIELD OFFICERS

Colonel.—Francis Taylor, March 5, 1779—June 15, 1781.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—Francis Taylor, December 24, 1778—March 5, 1779.

William Fontaine, March 5, 1779—June 15, 1781.

Major.—William Fontaine, December 24, 1778—March 5, 1779.

John Roberts, March 5, 1779—May 1, 1781.

SPOTSWOOD'S LEGIONS, 1781–1783.

An act of Assembly passed in June, 1781, authorized the formation of two legions, to consist each of six companies of infantry and one troop of cavalry of 100 men each. These were to serve during the war, but not to take the field or do duty except in case of actual or threatened invasion.

Brigadier General Alexander Spotswood was placed in command of the legions. They appear to have served from the summer of 1781 to November 4, 1783, when they were disbanded by the governor.

FIELD OFFICERS OF FIRST LEGION.

Lieutenant-Colonel commanding.—John Taylor, 1781—
Major.—William Lindsay, 1781—
Robert Forsyth, 1781—

FIELD OFFICERS OF SECOND LEGION.

Lieutenant-Colonel commanding.—Everard Meade, 1781—
Major. _____

THE RANDOLPH MANUSCRIPT.

VIRGINIA SEVENTEENTH CENTURY RECORDS

From the Original in the Collection of the Virginia Historical
Society

Commissions and Instructions to the Earl of Orkney for the
Government of Virginia

(Continued)

83. That we may be the better inform'd of the Trade of our said Colony, You are to take especial Care that Due entries be made in all Ports of our said Colony of all Goods and Commodities their Species and Quantities Imported or Exported from thence, with the Names Burden and Guns of all Ships Exporting and Importing the same, also the Names of their Commanders and likewise expressing from and to what Place the said Ships do come and go (a Copy whereof the Naval Officer in each respective District is to furnish you with) and you are to transmit the Same unto us Our Commissioners of our Treasury or our high Treasurer for the time being, and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations Quarterly, and Duplicates thereof by the Next Conveyance.

84. You are to take especial Care all Tobacco ship'd in Virginia from what part soever do come they pay Virginia Duties.

85. You are likewise to Examine what Rates and Duties are Charged and Payable upon any Goods Imported and Exported within our Colony of Virginia, whether of the Growth or Manufacture of our said Colony or otherwise and to use your best Endeavours for the Improvement of the Trade in those Parts.

86. AND WHEREAS Orders have been given for the Commissionating of fit Persons to be Officers of our Admiralty and Customs in our Several Plantations in America, and it is of great importance to the Trade of this Kingdom, and to the welfare of Our Plantations that illegal Trade be every where discouraged, you are therefore to take especial Care that the Acts of Trade and Navigation be duly put in execution, and in Order thereunto you are to give Constant Protection and all due Encouragement to the Officers of our Admiralty and Customs in the Execution of their Respective Offices and Trusts.

87. AND WE FURTHER WILL AND REQUIRE You to be aiding and Assisting unto such Persons as are or shall be appointed by our Commissioners of Our Treasury to be Agent in the West Indies or such other Agent as shall be appointed in his Room in the discharge of his Office according to such Instructions as he hath receiv'd from our Principal Commissioners for that Purpose, also for preventing Imbezelmments and Recovering of Prize Goods which may happen to be Imbezeld or Conceal'd, as well as the Execution of all Orders to him or them directed in Relation to Prizes by any Court of Admiralty Legally Established by Our Commissioners of our Admiralty in our said Plantations And you are likewise to Transmit unto Our Commissioners of our Treasury from time to time exact Accounts of all Occurances concerning Prizes that happen to be brought into that our Colony of Virginia under your Government in the Same Manner as you are required to do in other Matters under your Care.

88. AND WHEREAS We have been Inform'd that the Fees for the Condemnation of a Prize Ship in our Courts of Admiralty in the Plantations are considerably greater than those demanded on the like occasions in our High Court of Admiralty here, And Whereas we are willing that our Subjects in the Plantations shou'd have the same ease in the Obtaining Condemnations of Prizes there as in this Kingdom. You are to Signifie our Will and Pleasure to the Officers of our Admiralty Court in Virginia that they do not presume to demand or Exact other Fees than what are taken in this Kingdom which amount to about Ten Pounds for the Condemnation of each Prize according to the List of Fees herewith deliver'd to you.

89. You are from time to time to give an Account as before directed what Strength your bordering Neighbors have be they Indians or others, by Sea and Land, and of the Condition of their Plantations and what Correspondence you do keep with them.

90. You shall take Especial Care that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout your Government, the Book of Common Prayer as by Law established read each Sunday and Holy day and the Blessed Sacraments administer'd according to the rites of the Church of England.

91. You shall be carefull that the Churches already built there be well and Orderly kept, and that more be built as the Colony shall by the Blessing of God be improved, and that besides a Competent Maintenance to be Assign'd to the Ministers of each Orthodox Church a convenient House be built at the Common charge for each Minister and a competent Portion of Glebe Assign'd him.

92. And You are to take Care that the Parishes be so bounded and Settled as you shall find most convenient for the accomplishing this good Work.

93. You are not to refer any Minister to any Ecclesiastical Business in that our Colony without a Certificate from the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of London of his being conformable to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, and of a good Life and Conversation, and if any Person preferr'd already to a Benefice shall appear to you to give Scandal, either by his Doctrine or Manners, you

are to use the proper and usual Means for removal of him and to supply the Vacancy in such Manner as we have directed.

94. You are to give Order forthwith (if the same be not already done) that every Orthodox Minister within your Government be One of the Vestry in his respective Parish, and that no Vestry be held without him except in Case of Sickness, or that after Notice of a Vestry Summon'd he omit to come.

95. You are to Enquire whether there be any Ministers within your Government, who Preaches and Administers the Sacraments in any Orthodox Church or Chappel without being in due Orders, and to give an Account thereof to the said Lord Bishop of London.

96. And to the end the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the said Lord Bishop of London may take Place in that Our Colony so far as conveniently may be, We do think fit that you give all countenance and encouragement to the exercise of the same, excepting only the Collating to Benefices, granting Licences for Marriages and Probates of Wills, which we have reserved to you our Governor or Commander in Chief of our said Colony for the time being.

97. We do Further direct that no School Master be henceforth Permitted to come from this Kingdom and to keep School within our said Colony without the Licence of the said Lord Bishop of London, and that no other Person now there or that Shall come from other Parts be admitted to keep School without your Licence first Obtain'd.

98. And you are to take especial Care that a Table of Marriages Establish'd by the Cannons of the Church of England be hung up in every Orthodox Church, and duly observ'd & you are to Endeavour to get a Law pass'd in the Assembly of that Colony (if not already done) for the Strict Oservation of the said Table.

99. You are to take Care that Drunkenness and Debauchery, Swearing and Blasphemy be discountenanced and Punished. And for the further Discountenance of Vice and encouragement of Vertue and good living (that by such Examples the Infidels may be invited and desire to Partake of the Christian Religion) You are not to Admit any Person to Publick

Trusts and Employments in our said Colony whose ill fame and Conversation may Occasion Scandal.

100. And you are to Suppress the Ingrossing of Commodities as tending to the prejudice of that freedom which Trade and Commerce ought to have and to Settle Such Orders and Regulations therein with Advice of our said Council as may be most Acceptable to the generality of the Inhabitants.

101. And Upon Several Representations made concerning a Trade with the Indian Natives, it has been thought fit to permit a free Trade between our Subjects of Virginia and the Indians, and We being willing to continue the same Permission to all our Subjects or that Colony, You are therefore to Signify the same to the next Assembly, and to give them to understand that out of our great Care for the Welfare of that Colony, We have preferr'd the Particular Benefit of our Subjects before any other Advantage that might accrue unto us by restraining that Trade with the Indians, Whereof we expect they shoul'd have a due Sence and provide by some Means for the better Support of the Government.

102. You are to give all due Encouragement and Invitation to Merchants and others who shall bring Trade to our Colony or any way contribute to the Advantage thereof and in Particular to the Royal Affrican Company.

103. And as we are willing to recommend unto the said Company that the said Colony may have a constant and Sufficient Supply of Merchantable Negroes at Moderate Rates in Money or Commodities so you are to take especial Care that Payment be duly made & within a competent time according to their Agreements.

104. And whereas the said Company have frequently great Sums of Money owing to them in our Plantations in America, they have been much hindered in the recovery of their Just debts there, and discouraged in their Trade by the too frequent Adjournments of Courts, and it being absolutely necessary that all Obstructions in the Course of Justice be Effectually remov'd, You are to take Care that the Courts of Justice be duly and frequently held in our Colony and Dominion under your Government, so that all our Subjects in the said

Colony, and Particularly the Royal African Company may enjoy the Benefit thereof, and not receive any undue hinderance in the recovery of their Just Debts.

105. And you are to take care that there be no Trading from Virginia to any Place in Africa within the Charter of the Royal African Company otherwise than prescribed by Law.

106. And we do further expressly Command and require you to give unto us, & to our Commissioners for Trade & Plantations an Account every half Year of what Number of Negroes the said Colony is Supply'd with, that is what Number by the African Company, and what by Seperate Traders, and at what rates Sold.

107. You are likewise from time to time to give unto us and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations as aforesaid an Account of the Wants and Defects of our said Colony, what are the Chief Products thereof, new Improvements are made therein by the Industry of the Inhabitants or Planters, and what further Improvements you conceive may be made, or Advantages gain'd by Trade, & which way we may contribute thereunto.

108. You are not to grant Commissions of Mark or Reprizal against any Prince or State or their Subjects in Amity with us, to any Person whatsoever without our Special Command.

109. Whereas great Inconveniencies do happen by Merchants Ships and other Vessels in the Plantations wearing the Colours born by our Ships of War under Pretence of Commissions granted to them by the Governors of the said Plantations, and that by Trading under those Colours not only amongst our Own Subjects, but also those of other Princes and States and committing divers Irregularities, they do very much dishonour our Service, For prevention whereof you are to oblige the Commanders of all such Ships to which you shall grant Commissions to wear no other Jack than according to the Sample here described, that is to say, such as is worn by our Ships of War with a distinction of a White Escutcheon in the middle thereof and that the said Mark of distinction may extend itself to one half of the Depth of the Jack and one third of the Fly thereof.

110. Our Will and Pleasure is That Appeals be permitted to be made in Cases of Error from the Courts in our said Colony unto you and our Council there in General Court & in Your Absence from that our Colony to the Commander in Chief for the time being, and the said Council in Civil Causes, wherein such of our said Council as shall be at that time Judges of the Court from whence such Appeals shall be made to You our Governor and Council, or to the Commander in Chief for the time being, and Council in General Court as aforesaid shall not be admitted a Vote upon the said Appeal, but they may Nevertheless be present at the hearing thereof to give the reasons of the Judgment given by them in the Cause wherein such Appeal shall be made.

111. And Inasmuch as it may not be fit that Appeals be too frequently and for too Small a Value brought unto Our Governor and Council, as aforesaid, You shall therefore with the Advice of our said Council propose a Law to be pass'd wherein the Method and Limitation of Appeals unto Our Governor and Council may be Settled and Restrain'd in such Manner as shall be most Convenient and easy to Our Subjects in Virginia.

112. And if either Party shall not rest Satisfy'd with the Judgement of you or the Commander in Chief for the time being & Council as aforesaid, they may then Appeal unto Us in Our Privy Council, provided the Sum or Value so appeal'd for unto us do exceed £300 Sterl and that such Appeal be made within one fortnight after Sentence and good Security given by the Appellant that he will Effectually prosecute the same, and Answer the Condemnation as also pay such Costs as shall be awarded by us in Case the Sentence of you the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being and Council be Affirmed, & provided also that Execution be not Suspended by reason of any such Appeal unto Us.

113. You are also to Permit Appeals unto Us in Council in all Cases of Fines imposed for Misdemeanors, provided the Fines so impos'd amount to, or Exceed the Value of £200 the Appellant first giving good Security that he will Effectually prosecute the same, and Answer the Condemnation of the

Sentence by which such Fine was impos'd in Virginia in case the said Sentence shall be confirm'd.

114. You are for the better Administration of Justice to Endeavour to get a Law pass'd (if not already done) wherein shall be Set the Value of Men's Estates either in Goods or Lands under which they shall not be capable of Serving as Jurors.

115. You are to take Care that no Courts of Judicature be adjourned but upon good Grounds, and whereas Complaint hath been made that the Orders of Court are entered in the Absence of the Magistrates and sometimes penn'd in Private at the Magistrates House, you are to take care to prevent the said abuses, and particularly that no Orders of any Court of Judicature be enter'd or allow'd which shall not be first read and approv'd of by the Magistrates in Open Court, which Rule you are in like manner to see observ'd with relation to the Proceedings in Our Council of Virginia and that all Orders there made be first read and approved in Council before they are enter'd in the Council Books.

116. You shall Endeavour to get a Law pass'd (if not already done) for the restraining of any Inhuman Severities which by ill Masters or Overseers may be used towards their Christian Servants, and their Slaves, and that Provision be made therein that the Wilfull killing of Indians and Negroes may be punish't with Death, and that a fit Penalty be impos'd for the Maiming of them. And you are also with the Assistance of the Council and Assembly to find out the best Means to facilitate and encourage the Conversion of Negroes and Indians to the Christian Religion.

117. And whereas an Agreement has been formerly made with the Indians of Virginia and of New York for their Peaceable living with Our Subjects and Submission to Our Government, We do hereby approve the Same, and do require you to endeavour as much as in you lyes that the said Agreement be Punctually observ'd and renew'd if it shall be Necessary, as conducing to the Welfare of our Colony under your Government.

118. You are to Endeavour with the Assistance of our Council to provide for the raising of Stocks and building Publick Warehouses in convenient places for the employing of Poor and indigent People.

119. You are to propose an Act to be pass'd in the Assembly wherby the Creditors of Persons becoming Bankrupts in this Kingdom and having Estates in Virginia may be reliev'd and Satisfy'd for the Debts owing to them.

120. In Case of Distress of any other of our Plantations You shall upon the Application of the Respective Governors thereof to you, Assist them with what Aid the Condition of Our Colony under Your Government can Spare.

121. You are to take Care by and with the Advice and Assistance of our Council that such Prisons there as want Reparation be forthwith repair'd and put into and kept in such a Condition as may Sufficiently Secure the Prisoners that are or shall be there in Custody.

122. And for as much as we have thought fit for the Dignity of the Government that a House be built for our Governor or Commander in Chief, for defraying of which Expence a Levy has been made, You are to hasten the Building and fitting up such a House if not already done.

123. Our Will and Pleasure is, that you do take to yourself as Governor Two Thousand Pounds Sterl. per Annum by Quarterly Payments, and shall also Cause to be paid out of the Revenues of our said Colony to the Councelors & other Judges and Officers as well Civil as Military, and to the Marshal, Clerk of the Assembly Gunner and Matrosses the Several Salaries and allowances formerly paid, or such other reasonable Ones as you with Advice of Our Council there shall think requisite a true Account whereof you shall from time to time transmit unto the Commissioners of Our Treasury or Our High Treasurer for the time being, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

124. Provided always that you do not dispose of any Part of our Quitrents, nor Suffer the same to be issued out upon any Occasion untill upon your Certifying to us the Value of what shall remain thereof from time to time in Our Treasury or be

due Unto Us we shall Order the Same to be dispos'd of as we shall find Occasion for our Service.

125. And for the better improving the Value of Our Quitt-rents, You are to take Care they be not only duly Collected, but they be Sold every Year Openly by Inch of Candle to the highest Bidder in the respective County Courts, and that due Notice be given of the time and Place of any such intended Sale in such Manner as may make it most Publickly known to all People a Competent time before hand.

126. Whereas upon considering the Entries of our Custom house here in this Kingdom with the Payment of the two Shillings per Hogsh^d on Tobacco, and other Duties and Impositions due unto us in Virginia there has been certain Information given of great Frauds and Abuses both in Payment thereof by Masters of Ships and others, and in the Collection by Our Officers, You are to use all Lawfull Means for the Prevention thereof and for the Improvement of our said Revenues. And whereas such Abuses cannot be committed without apparent Negligence of the Collectors or their connivance with the said Masters of Ships and other Persons, You are to take great Care with the Advice of Our Council in appointing fit and duly Qualify'd Persons for the Collecting of those duties and the like for the Employment of Naval Officers.

127. You shall not commit the Care of those different Employments to One and the same Person, nor any of them unto Persons much concern'd in Trade who may be apt thereby to be byassed from their respective Duties, nor unto the Members of our said Council.

128. You shall take Care that each of the Persons appointed by you to the said Employments (as well Naval Officers as Collectors) be sworn to Execute faithfully and diligently their Respective Offices in their Own Persons and not by Deputies unless in Cases of Absolute Necessity, and that those Deputies be then likewise sworn to the faithfull and diligent execution of their respective Offices. And that each of the said Officers or their Deputies be required accordingly to give their Attendance at such certain times and Places as you with the Advice of our said Council shall direct.

129. You are Strictly to charge and Command them and every of them in our Name to be more carefull and diligent for the future, under Penalty of the forfeiture of our respective Places by your putting others in their Stead on the first offence, and of our highest displeasure, and you are from time to time to give Us Our Commissioners of our Treasury or high Treasurer for the time being, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations a Particular Account of your Proceedings therein, and of the Duties and Impositions Collected and dispos'd of pursuant to former directions in that behalf

130. And whereas Complaints have been made of Several undue Practices in the Office of Secretary or Register of that Colony by the Clerks or other Persons employ'd therein, You are to make Inspection into what has been the State and Management of the said Office, and Report to Us and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations how you find the Same, together with your opinion by what Methods any former Mismanagements may for the future be best Prevented and in the meanwhile to take all possible care that the Records of the said Office be well and faithfully kept, and in Order thereunto that not only the Secretary or Register himself but his Clerks also be under Oath for the due Execution of the trust repos'd in them, and that they accordingly give Sufficient Security for their faithful performance.

131. Whereas Our Council of Virginia has formerly made Complaints that the Lord Baltimore hath insisted on a pretended Right to the whole River of Potomack, which did very much discourage the Merchants and Masters of Ships trading to that our Colony, You are to Assert our Rights in those Parts, & to take care that the Trade of our Subjects be not disturb'd by the said pretences, or any other whatsoever.

132. Whereas We have been pleas'd by our Commission to direct that in Case of your Death or Absence from our said Colony, & in Case there be at that time no Person upon the Place Commission'd or appointed by us to be our Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief the Eldest Councillor whose Name is first placed in our Instructions to you, and who shall be at the time of your Death or Absence residing within our

said Colony and Dominion of Virginia, shall take upon him the Administration of the Government and Execute our said Commission and Instructions and the Several Powers and Authorities therein contain'd, in the manner thereby directed. It is nevertheless Our Express Will and Pleasure that in such Case the said President shall forbear to pass any Acts but what are Immediately necessary for the Peace and Welfare of our said Colony without our Particular Order for that Purpose.

VIRGINIA IN 1677.*

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies in the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

(Continued)

BACON'S REBELLION.

PETITION OF NICHOLAS PRYNN.

March 19, 1676-7.

Master of the Richard and Elizabeth of London, riding in James River to the Commissioners for Virginia—

For restitution of goods to the value of £265 sterlg: consigned by Alderman Booth & owners of said ship to Wm. Hunt their factor in Virginia, but seized by Lt. Col. Edward Hill, under pretence of a warrant from the Governor. With Deposition annexed & letter of Colonel Thos. Ballard about same (Abstract).

(Colonial Papers. 3 pp.)

The papers in the present instalment relate to the proceedings of the Commissioners sent from England to suppress Bacon's Rebellion, and to the quarrels with Governor Berkeley and the General Assembly, still greatly under his influence. The Commissioners resided at Swann's Point, the home of Col. Thomas Swann, on the south side of the river near Jamestown. On one of their visits to Berkeley not long before he sailed for England, they charged that they had been sent from Green Spring, his residence, to the river bank in a coach driven by the Common hangman, Governor and Lady Berkeley vehemently denied that they had instigated this insult.

William Hartwell against whom several petitions were directed, was a brother of Henry Hartwell, member of the Council, and was himself the captain of Berkeley's body-guard during Bacon's Rebellion. He had issue: (1) Henry, who died without issue; (2) William, who had an only child, Mary, who married William Macon on Sept. 24, 1719; (3) Mary, who married George Marable (high sheriff of James City Co., 1695); (4) John, will proved in Surry Co., May 19, 1714, names his wife Elizabeth (who afterwards married Stith Bolling, of Surry Co.), daughter Elizabeth (who married Richard Cocke), Uncle Thomas Rogers, friend Benjamin Howard, and cousins, John Drummond, George Marable, Jr, and Henry Hartwell Marable.

Swann's Point, March 21, 1676-7.

THE COMMISS^{rs} OF VIRGINIA TO GOV. BERKELEY. Having complied with the Commission of Oyer and Terminer "that the "Country might well perceive we come not in the least to "countenance but to try and condemn criminals" but cannot comply with his letter desiring their further sitting on the same occasion without neglect of more immediate service of his Maj. Beg him to be mindful of emergent matters that have long been before him and are yet unanswered and that he will make it his present care to make out a particular account in writing of all seizures, compositions fines and forfeitures which by the late Rebellion devolve to the Crown without any diminution concealment or embezzlement, of all Criminals impeached convicted sentenced & executed as well before as since our arrival in Virginia whereof a strict account will be exacted at his return to England. 3 pp. (Abstract)

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81. pp 125-7.)

1676-7, March ? to follow 21st.

MEM: BY SAM WISEMAN (CLERK TO THE COMMISS^{rs} FOR VIRGINIA). That no answer was returned to the preceding letter, neither did Sir W. Berkeley vouchsafe any more letters to the Commiss^{rs} till the occasion of the scandalous postilion—The Commiss^{rs} seeing Sir W. Berkeley would not comply with their request caused Wiseman to draw up a Commission directed to Lieut. Col. George Jordan and Major Theophilus Hone to empower them to inquire into the estates and forfeitures of Delinquents, which during the late Rebellion devolved to the Crown, which was accordingly done and an account upon oath taken of the same. (Abstract)

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81. pp 128-9.)

Swann's Point, March 22, 1676-7.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA TO WATKINS—Are now upon preparing their intended despatch for England by Capt. Grantham next week, but take this opportunity to give this general advice: that the face of things is much amended since their arrival and they hope by degrees this poor Country

will recover its former peace and prosperity. There is a general submission of the whole Colony and a joyful resentment of his Maj. royal favour & compassion. (Abstract)

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81 pp. 130-1.)

Swann's Point, March 25, 1676-7.

COL. FRA. MORYSON TO LADY BERKELEY—In favour of Jones a poor condemned person whose ignorance chiefly led him from his allegiance and whose loyalty first brought him hither for refuge—Does not find he was a bloody malicious rebel but seduced by the artifice of others—Doubts not she will intercede with the Gov^r in behalf of this poor unfortunate wretch. (Abstract)

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81. pp 178-9.)

March 25, 1677.

LADY BERKELEY TO COL. MORYSON—There needs only his opinion in the case of Jones to make the Governor consent to it and he may be pleased to assure Jones' friends that Jones shall be pardoned. (Abstract)

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81. pp. 180-1.)

Swann's Point, James River, March 27, 1677.

THE COMMISS^{rs} FOR VIRGINIA TO SECRETARY COVENTRY—Altho' the Assembly have sat a whole month they have not proceeded to answer the joint letter of the Commiss^{rs}—Have sat together on the Commission of Oyer & Terminer both at the trial & condemnation of seven or eight of the most notorious criminals and openly advised to have them executed in their own respective Counties—nor have they been wanting by all means to make the people rightly apprehensive of his Maj. most transcendant acts of favour and indulgence to his oppressed and seduced subjects, which have been generally received with suitable impressions of joy—Good & timely effects of his Maj. Proclamation and other gracious acts of Mercy & Pardon—Bacon's death was not pretence enough to frustrate & stifle this Proclamation or suspend the punishment of it, so long as Lawrence a Colonel and grand accomplice of Bacon's, a most

stubborn desperate & resolved Rebel (with others fit to head a new faction) is still out, but rather that Berkeley might impose on the ignorant his own terms and conditions as nevertheless he has endeavoured to do—They have been mistaken or deceived in their former character of Berkeley: he has since appeared much contrary to his first professions—While Berkeley continues Governor upon the place, things will never be put into that peaceable posture and happy composure desired & by the Comm^{rs} endeav^d for it is his only artifice to persuade the people that Col. Jeffreys is but his Deputy and that he shall next year return Governor again—The General Grievances like to come within a very narrow compass—that of the Salary at this time under the Assembly's consultation and redress; the main Grievances chiefly concern Fort money & other public accounts and levies of this Colony proper also for redress of the Assembly—Complain of Berkeleys studied evasions & his interrupting and diverting the course of their proceedings and the ill effects; also of his illegal and arbitrary proceedings as to seizures of estates of persons not convicted of any crime: they are pursued every day with petitions & complaints of this nature. They declared their opinion in open court that the Country might perceive they did not combine with or connive at such unwarrantable practises—Have heard he hath compounded several treasons &c. for hogsheads of tobacco, cattle &c—Hope this candid relation may not be mistaken at home as if there were any feuds or differences between them & the Governor—The gaol is now almost clear, the Governor having condemned some and pardoned and transported others. Complain, as pernicious to his Maj. interest, the dispersing of copies of the King's private additional Instructions—a rebel having publicly produced & pleaded in open Court a copy, which the Gov^r called God to witness he had never let go out of his hands or trunk. Readiness of the Indians to enter into a firm peace with the Indians which they hope a short time will accomplish—It will not be long before the Assembly rise when they will send by the Deptford Ketch a more ample account of their proceedings. 16 pp. (Abstract)

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81. pp. 132-147.)

March 27, 1677.

QUERIES FOR THE LEARNED COUNSEL AT LAW to resolve (sent with the Commissioners letter of this date to Secretary Coventry) Whether a person dying before conviction, his estate be forfeited to the King—Whether persons estates condemned & executed by Court Martial and not by a legal Jury of twelve men be forfeited—Whether any seizure be legally executed before conviction or attainder—Whether the estates of banished or transported persons be liable to seizure and forfeiture. (Abstract)

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81. pp. 147-148.)

Swann's Point, March 27, 1677.

THE COMMISS^{rs} FOR VIRGINIA TO SECRETARY COVENTRY—The occasion of their coming and present residence here, no house being within four or five miles, invites a constant resort of people from all parts of the Country upon public business whom they are forced to entertain at no small expense—Beg he will lay this their pressure before his Maj. so that a limited salary may not include an unlimited stay and expense. 3pp. (Abstract)

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81. pp. 149-151.)

Swann's Point, James River, March 27, 1677.

COL. HERBERT JEFFREYS, SIR JOHN BERRY AND COL. FRANCIS MORYSON TO SECRETARY SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON—The Peoples return to their obedience has been as general as their late disloyal Revolt & had the Governor been as open handed as his Maj. Acts of Mercy, the whole Country would now be composed—Complaints against Gov. Berkeley for treating men as Delinquents before any due Attainder seizing their Estates and marking their tobacco for his private use—How the Merchants and Factors complain of their trade being retarded and their ships being made Gaols for Rebels & Refugees without any recompense. Have observed that those who call themselves the loyal party are the only Chief Disturbers and Obstructors of this calamitous Country, so that now nothing but a general penal Act of Oblivion can make up these breaches. Advised

the hanging in chains in his own Country of one Arnold a horrible resolved Rebel and Traitor—Have now no reason to fear any new Mutiny, but have advised a stop to this rigid prosecution and the Assembly have also by Address voted the Governor to forbear “and hold his hand from all future sanguinary punishments.” (Abstract)

(Colonial Papers. 3pp.)

Swann's Point, March 27, 1677.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA TO THE LORD TREASURER OF ENGLAND—Send transcript of a joint letter to Sir W. Berkeley with his answer and copies of petitions relating to his Maj. revenue which they thought it their duty to advertize him of, referring him for further satisfaction to other letters which Mr. Watkins will communicate to his Lordship. (Abstract)

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81. pp. 186-7.)

Swann's Point, March 27, 1677.

COL. FRANCIS MORYSON TO MR. COOKE—The Commiss^{rs} doubt not but matters will be shortly composed to his Maj. satisfaction if Sir W. Berkeley will please but with freedom to permit his Maj. Acts of Grace to pass as his Maj. royally intended them—To acquaint Sec Coventry how he has managed that affair he left Moryson to acquaint the Country with: his Royal Highness' promise that the two Patents shall be taken in and vacated without any charge to the Country which he has made known to the Assembly—His gratitude for being joined with his worthy & generous fellow Commiss^{rs} a fitter person than Jeffreys would not have been found to quell this Rebellion: Sir John Berry of unbiassed principles, prudent conduct and unwearied industry for the service—Protestations of his own sincerity as an Agent and in his present character. The straitness of his salary and fortune; desires Sec Coventry's exertions in his behalf. 8pp. (Abstract.)

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81. pp. 160-167.)

March 27, 1677.

COL. HERBERT JEFFREYS, SIR JOHN BERRY AND COL. FRANCIS MORYSON TO THOS. WATKINS—Directions as to public papers sent for Secretary Coventry and the Lord Treasurer. The Country in a peaceable quiet condition; all that obstructs it, is the Governor's abiding upon the place and the fierceness of those who call themselves the Loyal Party, which are not many and among them not twenty eminent sufferers in Estate—Their rapacious insolence exasperates the other party and their importunate solicitations to try & condemn the guilty party "which indeed is little less than the whole Country"—The necessity of a general Act of Oblivion which the Assembly will hardly be brought to without His Maj. express injunctions compel, as in the case in England. The general grievances so few and trivial that but for the Governors contrariety they see no further occasion to stay a fortnight. Have been forced to urge again and again their Instructions for retrenching the Great Salary of the Assembly—now reduced to 120 lbs. per diem, the very lowest allowance the Burgesses can support their charges under. The estates of tobacco, cattle &c. carried off by the Gov^r.—Bland executed this day at James Town—Fines imposed by the Governor, detested by Jeffreys & his Officers. (Abstract)

(Colonial Papers. 3pp.)

March 29, 1677.

Certificate of Governor Berkeley for the receipt of goods and two servants consigned to Wm. Hunt in the Richard and Elizabeth, Capt. Nicholas Pryn, according to a Bill of Lading annexed. (Abstract)

(Colonial Papers. 2 pp.)

Green Spring, April 2, 1677.

MAJOR ROBERT BEVERLEY, CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY TO THOS. LUDWELL AND COL. DANIEL PARKE, Treasurers for Virginia—Directing them to honor and pay certain Bills as per annexed list drawn upon them for satisfaction of the public

debts, according to annexed Order of Assembly of 20th February last. Also—List of Bills drawn by the Grand Assembly of Virginia on Thos. Ludwell and are already paid by Garvin Corbin, July 1677. Indorsed "Rec^d June 1677." (Colonial Papers. 3 pp.) Copies of the above are also entered in Col. Entry Bk. No. 81. pp. 139-142. followed by an order of the Privy thereon of 11 July 1677, which see. (Abstract.)

Swann's Point, April 5, 1677.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA TO SECRETARY COVENTRY. On Tuesday last the Assembly concluded; only await on account of the whole of their proceedings to send away the Deptford Ketch (their final dispatch)—The Assembly has given Berkeley £500, but they find nothing done on his part in order to a peace with the Indians. He gives no account of his late seizures as they desired & he at first promised, nor has he yet answered in any one particular their instructions but now insists on seeing their private power which they declined showing, finding him so critical and captious at all advantages to himself. The Council, the Assembly and People are and have been so overawed & biassed by the Gov^r that some Counties dare not bring in their Grievances before Berkeley be gone—fear at last Col. Jeffreys will be forced to send him home, for he is still as backward as at first for ought they perceive—before the mists he by all artifices casts before them can be cleared—The main business of this letter by Capt. Morris is to give an account of his very eminent sufferings and services—his ship has not only been a receptacle for the loyal party but to the Rebels a prison—Col. Jeffreys absent at the Camp at Middle Plantation with his officers. 6pp. (Abstract)

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81. pp. 182-187.)

April 11, 1677.

PETITION OF EDWARD LLOYD of James City County, Planter, to his Maj. Commissioners—Against Capt^a Wm. Hartwell for imprisoning him three weeks, during which time his house was

plundered by Gov. Berkeley's servants and petitioners wife (great with child) so affrighted that she died—With the Midwife's deposition & the oath of Lloyd. (Abstract)

(Colonial Papers. 3 pp.)

Swann's Point, James River, April 13, 1677.

COL. HERB. JEFFREYS, SIR JOHN BERRY AND COL. FRANCIS MORYSON TO SECRETARY SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON—The Grand Assembly lately risen from whom they were promised and expected an ample account of their proceedings, but they have returned home without giving any—Can only at present refer him to Mr. Watkins. (Abstract)

(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

James City, Virginia, April 13, 1677.

WM. SHERWOOD TO SECRETARY SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON—Account of Governor Berkeley's persecutions since the writer's return from England when he said before Colonel Parker, the general cry of the Country was against the Governor and that the Country would not be quiet so long as he continued Governor and Ludwell, Secretary—Describes the peoples' grievances against Gov. Berkeley and their over joy at his going hence—Begg he may not have the writer's letters, for he is most malicious against him—Points out the worth of the large testimony of the Assembly to the prudence of Berkeley's government. (Abstract.)

(Colonial Papers. 2 pp.)

April 14, 1677.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA TO MR. WATKINS. To confer with Capt. Middleton who has had a general knowledge of occurrences here upon the place—more particularly in the business of the patents—for it was he who very fortunately and prudently discovered to them Lord Culpeper's design of setting the same on foot again after his Royal Highness' commands and his own professions to the contrary. 3 pp. (Abstract)

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81. pp. 205-207.)

Swann's Point, April 14, 1677.

COLONEL MORYSON TO LORD CULPEPER—In reference to the patents which Moryson confesses himself somewhat surprised to find his Lordship was now for setting on foot again, the Commiss^r having told the Country that the Duke of York was pleased to promise the calling in and vacating those Grants that were so prejudicial to this Country without any charge to them. 3 pp. (Abstract)

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81 pp. 201-204.)

April 20, 1677.

PETITION OF THOMAS BOBBY OF JAMES CITY COUNTY, PLANTER, to his Maj. Commissioners for Virginia—Against Hartwell for imprisoning him and forcing him to pay a composition of 500 lbs. of pork 200 lbs of Bacon and 100 lbs of butter—With Deposition upon oath annexed and Mem. that it was owned by Hartwell himself. (Abstract)

(Colonial Papers. 3 pp.)

April 20, 1677.

PETITION OF THOS. GLOVER OF JAMES CITY COUNTY, PLANTER to his Maj. Commissioners for Virginia—Against Wm. Hartwell for imprisoning him five weeks and forcing him to give a horse for his discharge of the value of 1200 lbs of tobacco—Also, Depositions of Thos. Glover and Francis Robinson thereon and mem. that Hartwell owns what the pet.^r alleges was by the Governor's order. (Abstract)

(Colonial Papers. 4 pp.)

April 20, 1677.

PETITION OF WM. HOARE OF JAMES CITY COUNTY, PLANTER, to his Maj. Commissioners for Virginia—Against Hartwell for detaining him prisoner ten days and taking from him his cattle, hogs and other goods, and for demanding ten thousand pounds of pork to save his life—Also Hoare's certificate to the truth of the above and Mem. that Sir Wm. Berkeley demanded the pork to save Hoare's life, confessed to be true by James Garey the Governor's servant. (Abstract)

(Colonial Papers. 2 pp.)

April 20, 1677.

PETITION OF JOHN WILLIAMS OF JAMES CITY COUNTY, PLANTER, to his Maj. Commissioners for Virginia—Against Hartwell for imprisoning him ten days and forcing him by hard usage to a composition of two hogsheads of tobacco and six barrels of Indian Corn to the value of £16. sterling—With Deposition on oath annexed and Mem. of Hartwells confession that it was done by the Governor's order. (Abstract)

(Colonial Papers. 3 pp.)

April 21, 1677.

COLONEL MORYSON TO GOV. BERKELEY—They (the Commiss^{rs}) intend waiting upon him tomorrow to take their farewell leave of him before he goes hence—In reference to the two Patents they have so laboured to overthrow and the resolution of the House of Burgesses to a letter of thanks which he hears has been superseded by another letter wherein the matter of thanks is omitted—Prays him to remember that he has twice himself superseded these patents and the charge it has been to this poor Country and now it may be had at so easy a price as thanks and that Berkeley only is the Obstructor of this good and royal Act “especially when so near relations as yours and your Lady's are concerned.” Shall expect his answer which with this letter he shall send to the Duke of York. 4 pp. (Abstract)

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81. pp. 208-211.)

April 23, 1677.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA TO GOVERNOR SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY—Think they deserved better than to be turned off by his Coach and the Common Hangman Postilion which is an affront not only against their Commission but themselves as Gentlemen—Are resolved to make his Majesty a Judge of this high indignity which they believe he well knew and was purposely sent for, as a retainer to perform the Ceremonies of yesterday. (Abstract)

(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

April 23, 1677.

GOVERNOR SIR WM. BERKELEY TO [THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA?] Of this particular of the Postilions he is as innocent as the blessed Angels themselves. But though God suffers him to be accused he has in His mercy left him a Great Exemplar to comfort him for he suffered His only Glorious Son to be accused of what he was not guilty of and our late blessed King Charles the First was brought to his death by accusations he was not in the least manner guilty of. They cannot be so angry at this last misfortune as he is sorry for it—Never saw the fellow's face but once before. Has sent the Negro to be racked tortured or whipt till he confess how this dire misfortune happened and hopes this will give them satisfaction. (Abstract)
(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

April 23, 1677.

LADY F-BERKELEY TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA. Explains that neither Sir William Berkeley or herself have the least thought or knowledge who was their postilion and protests in the presence of Almighty God that the Governor gave no order for the coach. Has sent her coachman to be examined to whom the writer gave her orders—Must say the Governor is dealt more severely with than ever man of his quality and character has been in the world—to think he could be guilty of putting so vile an affront upon any person that has his Maj. stamp and character to secure them of respect from any man but a Bacon. (Abstract)

(Colonial Papers. 2 pp.)

April 23, 1677.

MEM. IN THE HANDWRITING OF SECRETARY SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON—Ships lately arrived from Virginia bring news that last summer and autumn proved extraordinarily hot and the winter as violently cold and that a great distemper has from thence arisen amongst the Inhabitants which has taken away many—Lord Berkeley arrived at Chester on the 18th—his

reception &c.—due to a person of his merits and employments.

Attempt of the apprentices on the New Exchange to keep this, St. George's Day, a holiday. (Abstract)
(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

April 25, 1677.

COL. MORYSON TO GOV. BERKELEY—Has so much charity of his own as to believe his high and solemn protests and that it was no more possible the Gov. should intend than ever his Maj. Commiss^{rs} should deserve so great an indignity. In-treats him to take Moryson's last letter into his second thoughts seriously to consider its weighty contents, otherwise he must be feign to write home on purpose to his Royal Highness whom it so highly concerns as well as himself, "therefore good Sir take once more my former letter in your hands and think it worthy of a full and particular reply." Hopes the waters he sent will give Berkeley great relief. 3 pp. (Abstract)

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81. pp. 218-220.)

April 25, 1677.

GOVERNOR BERKELEY TO COLONEL MORYSON. Gives hearty thanks for the tobacco and waters—Is so distracted with this last dire misfortune that he scarce knows what he does or says, tho' he is innocent—Has sent the Negro and desires he may be examined to the quick. (Abstract)

(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

Virginia, April 25, 1677.

ELIZABETH DUDLEY & James Dudley, Thomas Dudley and Wm. Dudley to James Cary living at the Dager in Watling street. The distractions of this Colony by the wise carriage of his Maj. Commissioners are most happily reconciled and in a posture of quiet and peaceable settlement for the future. Beg his assistance in relation to certain hogsheads of tobacco seized from their deceased father unjustly by Sir Wm. Berkeley & illegally converted to his own use. (Abstract)

(Colonial Papers. 2 pp.)

(To be Continued)

VIRGINIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C. London, (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed.)

JOHN MARTIN of Dublin, Merchant. Will 30 April 1760; proved, Brother George Martin devised his lands in Milltown etc to trustees for my benefit. I have paid the sums to children of Brother James Martin. To daughter Agnes Martin £2000. To son Lewis Martin £500. To grandson George Barclay £200. To Andrew Stewart in full satisfaction out of my benefits under George Martins will £10 yearly out of my estate in Virginia. To Caple Street Meeting £5. Lands of Milltown to eldest son George Martin and at his death to Edmon Sexton Perry and James Ager the younger of Dublin Esqrs in trust for his male heirs failing whom to second son Samuel Martin and heirs male, in default third son Lewis Martin and heirs male, then Eldest daughter Lucy Agar and heirs male. To 2nd daughter Agnes Martin and heirs male and the right heirs Lands in Virginia to 2 youngest sons Samuel and Lewis with succession in default to daughter Lucy Agar and Agnes Martin. Daughter Alicia Martin otherwise Campbell wife of son George Martin entitled under Marriage settlement to rent charges on lands in Virginia of £150 a year Irish currency. Daughter Lucy Agar wife of James Agar Esq £2000 her portion to be paid. Executors: sons George, Samuel and Lewis Witnesses: Jas Shiel, Tho Leech, Thomas Fitzsimmons Codicil 15 October 1760. same witnesses. Lands in Kilcoskanl charged with payment of rents to Ann Stewart widow and Jane Benson widow.

Prerogative Court of Ireland
will Book¹ 1761, fo. 215.

[This John Martin, the testator of 1760, was certainly Col. John Martin of Virginia, to whom his brother, Dr. George Martin, of Dublin, bequeathed an estate in 1746, (see this Magazine XXI, 249). It is equally certain that he was the Col. John Martin who lived in Caroline Co. in 1732, when Col. Byrd visited his house, and who was a Burgess for that County. It will be seen from the will of Thomas Turner (This Magazine XX, 439,) that Turner states he bought a tract of land in Caroline from "Col. John Martin and his son George." This was the land sold in 1752 (see this Magazine XIII, 198) by "John and George Martin, of the City of Bristol, merchants," through "John Martin, gent., of Virginia," their attorney. Col. John Martin and his son George evidently removed from Virginia to Bristol, where they became merchants. John Martin of Virginia, their attorney, was no doubt another son of Col. Jno. Martin, and was the Burgess for King William County, who died during the session of 1756. It seems probable, as there is no mention of any children of his in Col. Martins will, that John Martin, Jr., died without issue. Of the daughters, Elizabeth married in 1742, Patrick Barclay, of Louisa Co., Va., Lucy, the eldest daughter, married first Henry Boyle, youngest son of Henry, first Earl of Shannon, and secondly, March 20, 1760, James Agar, of Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, who, in 1776 was created Baron, and in 1781, Viscount Clifden. Lady Clifden died July 26, 1802. The second surviving daughter, Agnes Martin, was unmarried at the date of her father's will. Patty youngest daughter, married in 1756, Edmond Sexton Perry, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons 1771-1785, and in 1785 created Viscount Perry. She had doubtless already been provided for. The will of Lucia, Viscountess Clifden (born Martin) was proved in 1802 in the Prerogative Court of Dublin. That of George Martin, of the City of Dublin, Esq., was proved in 1811. These would probably give additional information in regard to the family.]

LEONARD BAGGE of Killbree, county Waterford, Esquire. Will 1 August 1719; proved 8 December 1719. To my wife Cicilia for life £500 and a bond of Andrew Bagge for £100 now in hands of Matthew Jacob Esqr and Mr. Hercules Beer according to marriage settlement on 4 October 1708, also £250. My stock in Moned and Duftcarrick, Kilbree and New Aftane to my children subject to following legacies. To mother Mrs. Susanna Bagge £20 yearly. To William Connolly als McJames of Ardmore £1. 10s. yearly. I forgive Brother Luke Bagge all he owes me and give him my partnership with Mr. Barry Strongman of tithes in County Cork purchased from Mr. John Pembrock of Dungarvan. I forgive my nephew Joseph Conghlan what he owes me. To eldest daughter Mary Bagge £400 as a marriage portion. To second daughter Ann Bagge ditto. Wife now with child, if daughter ditto. Residue to sons William and John. To my dear Brother ye reverand Mr. John Bagge £500 provided he comes to Ireland and demands it. Executors and Trustees: My Brother Revd Mr.

Jo: Bagge of Virginia, Brother Jeremy Coughlan of Lismore Esq, Brother Luke Bagge of Clattahenny gen and nephew Joseph Coughlan Esq Witnesses: Fran: Flaherty, Edwd Butter, Jn Hely, Wm. Coughlan.

Prerogative Court of Ireland

Will Book 1718-20, fo. 225.

JOHN BAGGE, of Monea, county Waterford, gent. Will 14 April 1772; proved 11 December 1772. To be buried at Kilmolish near my father and mother. To Roger Green of Youghal county Cork merchant and Thomas Judge of Clerkstown, county Waterford gent lands of Grange held from Earl of Grandison and land of Monea held from Bishop of Waterford also my sixth part of Monegarroff in County Tipperary. In trust for my son John Bagge and heirs male. To daughter Anna Bagge £800 above money left by her grandfather William Cooke. To daughter Cecilia Judge wife of Thomas Judge £24 yearly. To John son of Roger Green £5 to his son James £5. House in Cork to son To sister Ann Greahicks £5 yearly. To Mary Cox £5. Witnesses Franc Ellis, John Walker, Edwd Smyth.

Prerogative Court of Ireland

Will Book 1772, fo. 12.

[Rev. John Bagge, brother of Leonard Bagge, was minister of St. Anne's Parish, Essex Co., Va., 1771-1726, when he died. He had a nephew, Edmond Bagge, who also lived in Virginia, and died in Essex County in 1734, leaving a son Robert. See this Magazine XII, 299, 300. The will which follows is that of a later member of the Irish family. The will of Rev. John Bagge, of Virginia, which had first been recorded in the Colony, was proved in Dublin in 1726.]

JOHN COOKE of Youghall County Cork, Esq. Will 7 February 1712; proved 4 March 1713. To be buried either in my own burial place of Youghall Church or by my father in Church yard of Affame. To my mother Cecilia Cooke my farm of Graige county Waterford or £20 yearly. To wife Ann Cooke houses in Youghall also my estate of Kilbrush and Kippane. To son Thomas Cooke my dwelling house in Youghall and £1000 in hands of Mr. James Tynt als Worth for which estate

of Dame Mabell Tynt and Harry Tynt Esq deceased stand liable, failing him and his heirs if my daughter Mabell Cooke als Harrison shall survive her now husband Henry Harrison clerk and marry again then the issue to have reversion. Bequests to son Thomas according to provisions of marriage settlement between me and his mother Margaret Tynt by deed of 5 August 1687. Servant John Moore £5. House that Mr. Welch and Mr. Robinson now live in to wife. Executors: Wife Ann Cooke and son Thomas Cooke. Overseers: John Walker of Youghall gent and Thomas Baker of Lismara gent. Witnesses: Francis Boyse, David Crafford, He. Crotty.

P. C. Ireland. Prerogative

Will Book, 1713-15, fo. 80.

THOMAS COOKE of Youghall, county Cork, gent. Will proved 27 November 1750. To cousin Thomas Cooke of Arnasack in the Liberties of Youghall one third of lands of Ballyhay Ardra in county Cork which belong to me by right of my mother Margret Cooke otherwise Tynte To sister Mable Harrison otherwise Cooke £20 a year. Residuary Legatee and Executor: cousin Thomas Cooke. Witnesses: Samuel Luther, George Mannix, Thomas Gimlett.

Prerogative Court Ireland

will Book, 1750-51, fo. 196.

JOHN COOK of the parish of Over Wharton and County of Stafford in the Colony of Virginia gent. Will 26 December 1732; proved 11 April 1733. To be buried as his executrix thinks fit. To wife Elizabeth Cooke for life a plantation on Potomack river side of 462 acres and 40 acres adjoining and negroes Corkpegg and Charlott, at her decease to my son Traverse Cooke, in default of issue to my 3 daughters Ann, Hannah and Million Land on Cedar River 400 acres to son Traverse. 1664 acres to 3 daughters Ann, Hannah and Millian. Negro Slave Dublin to son Traverse. Slave Sarah to daughter Ann, slave will to daughter Hannah, Slave Tomboy to daughter Millian. Money in Ireland to wife and children. Land: 1500 acres on north side of the Bever dams to Samuel Timmions of Stafford

County on payment of 1261 lbs of tobacco due to my estate. Executrix: Wife Elizabeth. Overseers: Rev. Alexander Scott, Mr. Rawleigh Travers. Witnesses: Wm. Allison, Rawleigh Travers, Nath. Smith, Robt Smith, Mary Row. Codicil 27 December 1732. Negro Slave Ann Versper to wife. Witnesses: Simon Pearson, Wm Brent, Benj Brent, Rawleigh Travers. Proved at Stafford County Thomas Claiborne, C. Cur. William Henry Terrett, clerk of Thomas Claiborne certifies copy. Witnesses: Henry Washington, Chandler Fowke, as justices according. witnesses: James Nicholson Jo. Gill junr, Robt. Jackson.

Prerogative Court of Ireland
Will Book 1735, filed will.

[Though neither the will of John Cooke, of Youghall, nor that of his son Thomas Cooke, of the same place, names the Virginia Cookes of Stafford Co., it is evident that they belonged to the same family. John Cooke, a native of Ireland, settled in Stafford County, Va., early in the Eighteenth Century, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Raleigh Travers of Stafford County, and his wife Hannah, daughter of Joseph Ball. She was half sister of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington. Mrs. Travers married secondly Simon Pearson, and in her will, proved December 13, 1748, names her daughter Elizabeth Cooke, and her grandchildren, Travers and Hannah Cooke. John Cooke, of Stafford, died in 1732 and his will was among the portions of the Stafford records destroyed by Federal Soldiers during the Civil War; but a copy of his will was proved in Dublin, from which the abstract given here was made. In this will he refers to his money in Ireland. Besides several daughters, one bearing the peculiar name, Million, which was derived from the Travers family, he had one son, Travers Cooke of Stafford County. The will of the latter, dated December 1759, and proved June 13, 1759, is of record in Stafford. His legatees were his wife Mary, and his sons John and Mott. He states there is "A large balance due me by my uncle Thomas Cooke, of Youghall in the Kingdom of Ireland for the rents and profits of my estate there." He directs that his sons should have as good an education as his estate would afford. The inventory of his personal property amounts to £947.14.4, and includes a set of Spectators at £1.8, Tattlers at 14 shillings, two Guardians at 5 shillings, 4 prayer books at £1.5, and a parcel of "old books" at 7 shillings 6 pence. Evidently the appraisers were fond of the essayists. As Thomas Cooke of Youghall died in 1750, without issue, it is probable that Travers Cooke's uncle Thomas, was the "Cousin Thomas Cooke" who was the residuary legatee of Thomas of Youghall. A proper examination of wills and other records in Ireland would doubtless furnish a satisfactory pedigree. There is a notice of the Cookes of Stafford in Hayden's Virginia Genealogies, p. 300.]

REVOLUTIONARY ARMY ORDERS

For the Main Army Under Washington 1778-1779

(From the Originals in the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society)

(Continued)

D. A. O. Nov^r 8th 79

The Orders Given Yesterday Evening for the Division to hold themselves in Readiness to march at the Shortest warning is not to interfair with the fatigue party, which are to be Continued as usual. Such men as were sent back, to New Jermantown as Shoe-makers are to be immediately ordered to their Reg^{ts} or sent to the Hospital, if they Should be proper Objects for it And not to be Continued any Longer with M^r. Taylor on any pretence whatever The Officers & Soldiers are Requested to Run the Funnels of their Chimneys Something higher to prevent Damage to the Tents. The picquet at Havarstraugh Landing being too Distant to be Relieved daily is to be Continued three days & to be furnished with provision accordingly. The Baron Stuben will be with the Division in a few days to make a Gen'l Inspection of the Different Reg^{ts} its Recommended to the officers of all Rank to pay immediate attention to the mens Arms and Clothing, that we may make as Good an appearance, as Can be Expected from the present State of our Necessarys.

The Extreame driness of the weather has prevented many mills from Grinding which has Occationed Considerable Delays in the Supplys of Flour, if an ample Supply of that Article Does not Arive before the next Issuing Day, The Commissary are to serve the Troops with half Allowance of Flour and make up the Diffincy in Beef as nothing but Necessity occasions this alteration in the Rations, And it is Expected to Continue but a few Days, The Comm'g officers Does not Intertain a Doubt but it will be Chearfully acquiesed in by the Troops, a mistake have prevented the Field Officers meeting today agreeable to Yesterdays Orders They are Requested to meet at Gen'l Woodfords Quarters at half past 9 Oclock.

The Honourable the Executed power of the State of Virg'a having approved of the Recommendations of the following Gentlemen to be Ensigns in Gen'l Woodfords Brigade—

The are hereby Appointed as follows and are to be Obeyed Accordingly Viz^t

No. 1 Isaac Jefrys to the	5 th Virg'a Reg ^t
2 Robert Cradox	11 th Do
3 James Broadus	7 th Do
4 Wm Spencer	8 th Do

Their Commissions will bear date from the 25th of last September and their Relative Rank to each other, having been Determined by lot is to take place agreeable to the above arrangement^t

It being Represented that it would be more agreeable to the parties as well as the officers of the Different Reg^{ts} that M^r Peaton Powel lately appointed Ensign in the 2^d Reg^t Should be Transferred to the 7th Reg^t And that M^r James Broadus Should be Appointed to the 2^d Reg^t in his place

The Alteration is to take place accordingly.

R. O. Nov^r 8th 79

As Baron Stuben is soon to Inspect the line The Commanding officer hopes & Expects that Comm'g officers of Comp'ys

will assidious in having the Clothing of their Several Companies mended and put in the best Order our Situation will admit of to affect this all the Taylors are to be Exempted from Other Duty.

The Gentlemen will allso be perticularly attentive to the Arms & Accoutrements of their Respective Companies.

Jno Allison L^t Colo

Commandant.

D. O. Havarstraugh Thursday Nov^r 9th 79

F. O. Major Stephenson

B. M. Croughan

The Commissarys are to Isue One days Rum to the whole Division Except those on fatigue at Stoney point who Drew Yesterday.

For Police

Cap^t Hamilton

For the Day

Adj^t Merewether

	S	C	P
Picquet			
in G ^d			1
Q ^r G ^d			1
Fatigue			3
For 3 days fatigue			3

B. O. Havarstraugh Nov^r 10th 79

F. O. Major Merewether

B. M. Mitchel

Several Roberry of a very alarming Nature have been Committed in this neighbourhood by the Soldiers, accompanied by the most abhored Abuse to the Inhabitants Which is Occasioned by the men being permitted to Stragle out of Camp in the night. The Officers are desired to have their Rolls Called at Different times of the night a Greeable to a former order and to fall on the most Effectual Method the Can think of to prevent this Abuse as well as to Detect those who are Concerned in the late Robbery—

B. O. Nov^r 10th 79

The Brigadier is Exceedingly Sorry to find from the Gen'l Complaint of the Inhabitants in the Vicinity of Camp that the order heretofore Issued to prevent the Soldiers from Stragling in the night has proved unefectual Scarce a farmer in the Neighbourhood who has not been Robed & Insulted The Brigadier Calls on the officers in Gen'l as they value their own Reputation and that of the Corps to Exert themselves in puting a stop to these licentious practises, and orders in the most positive terms that the Rools be Called Every Evening after Tatoo beating, and that every Soldier absent without leave be sent to the provost immediately after his Return & Report to the Brigadier—Patrollers are likewise to be sent out by the B. majors after Tattoo to Examin the Environs of Camp & to take up Every Soldier Absent from his Reg^t

For police
For the Day

Cap^t Williams
Adj^t Cary

D. A. O. Novemb^r 10

The fatigue partys employed in making Fasheans &c are to be discontinued

The Com^ding officer is much obliged to Cap^t Hill for superintending these partys and Request the Cap^t will furnish him with an a Exact Return of the number maid and a discription of the different places wher they Lay.

D. O. Havrystraw Thursday Novemb 11th

Field officer Colo Russell

B. M. Crawhorn

As the fatigues are more inconsiderable Redussed the Brigad in Spectors will fix upon proper Ground to have thir Brigads out to Exersize Every Feare day at a 11 oclock when every officer and Soldier not upon duty are to attend.

Each Briggad are to make out a Return of all the nesserrys theay are deficant in from the Common serry of the milliterry Stors to furnish their Conductors with them a mediately that they may be drawn as a large Supply Of thies Stores that are

now cum up for the last that will a rive for this Campain no time is to be lost.

D. O. Havarstraugh Nov^r 12th 79
 F. O. Colo Gibson
 B. M. Mitchel
 Fatigue Colo Gwatkins

10 of the best Carpenters from Each Brigade are to be sent Down to Stoney point this evening or Early to morrow morning they are to be furnished with Some Ax's and Such Other Too s as the D. Q. M. G. has in his possession—A Sub is to march them Down, And Deliver them to the Engineer.

For Police	Captain		
For the Day	Adj ^t Brown		
	S	C	P
Picquet			1
in G ^d			1
3 days fatigue			2
3 days Com ^d			1
1 weeks Com ^d			
Patrolling			
Q ^r G ^d		1	

D. O. Haverstraw November 13th 1779
 F. Officer Colo Brent
 B. G. M. Crawhorn

	S	C	P
Piquet		1	
Patroll			
in G ^d			1
Q ^r			2

G. O. H. Q. West point Nov^r 13th 79

The Commissary are to Issue the follow'g Quantities of meat or Vegetables in lieu of the Reduced Rations of Flour, for every 100lb of Flour Reduced from the Issues 75lb Of beef or 50lb of pork, or if Rec^d in Vegetables 2½ bushels of pease or 2½ bushels of beans, or 8 bushels of potatoes, or 12 bushels of Turnaps and so in proportion for any Greater or lesser quantities.

D. O. Haverstraw Nov^r 14th 79
F. O. Lieu^t Colo Hause
B. M. Mitchel

For police	Cap ^t bell
For the day	Adj ^t Merewether

G. O. Head Q^r West point Nov^r 11th 79

The Comis'y Gen'l having Represented the Difficulty of keeping up the Supplies of Flour, Owing to the uncommon Drought which has Stopped most of the Mills The Commander in Chief is under the Necessaty on that acc^t of Reducing the Rations of that article untill farther orders to ¾ of lb p day the Diffency to be made up in beef & roots.

D. O. Haverstraw Nov^r 15th 79
F. O. Lieu^t Colo Dabney
B. M. Croughan

For police	Cap ^t Welsh
For the day	Adj ^t Cary

D. O. Havarstraw Nov^r 16th 79
F. O. Lieu^t Colo Allison
B. M. Mitchel

For police	Cap ^t Crump
For the day	Adj ^t Robertson

	S	C	P
Picquet			1
In G ^d			
Q ^r G ^d			1

G. O. Head Q^{rs} Mooers house Nov^r 17th 79

The Regimental paymasters will bring in the Abstracts & pay rolls for Sep^r & Oct^r To the Deputy pay master Gen'l for Examination The 9 months men in the Masichuset line to have their pay made up in the Oct^r Roll, Which is to Commence from the time of their Joining at Spring field.

D. O. Havarstraw Nov^r 17th 79

F. O. Major Clark

B. M. Croughan

For Police

Cap^t Long

For the Day

Adj^t Brown

R. O. Nov^r 18th 79

Commanding officers of Companies to make out Returns of Diffencys of Clothing for the Year 78 of their Respective Companys

D. O. Havarstraw Nov^r 18th 79

F. O. Major Webb

B. M. Mitchel

For Police

Cap^t C. Ewell

For the Adj^t Linton

	S	C	P
For pic ^t			1
For in G ^d			1
Q ^r G ^d			1
Com ^d			
fatigue			1

(To be Continued)

COUNCIL PAPERS 1698-1700.

(From the original volume in the Virginia State Library)

(CONTINUED)

Geo: Stepney
M Prior.

For his Majesties especial Service.

For the hon'ble Francis Nicholson Esq?
his Majesties Lieutenant and Governour General of his Maj-
esties Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America. Or for
the Commander in Chief of that Colony for the time being.
Virginia.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO
GOVERNOR NICHOLSON.

Whitehall: August the 21th 1700.

Sir

There are some few things which the Lords Commissioners
for Trade and Plantations judge useful to be observed in your
Correspondence, with them, which they have Commanded me
to signify to you, as foll:

It is convenient for their Office that all papers they receive
from the Plantations may (as much as possible) be writ in such
a form that they may hereafter be bound up together and pre-
served in Bookes. And therefore as they are very well pleased
with the Transcript you have sent them of some Late Acts of
Assembly, & of yo^r journals, in the forme of Ruled Paper which
was sent you from hence, they desire that yo^r Letters more es-
pecially be writ Also in the same manner, either upon large or
small paper as you think fit.

Whenever you transmit any Papers to them together with yo^r Letters (which must always be done as occasion requires) they desire yo^r to send therewith a Seperate List of those papers and not to make yo^r whole Letters (as some of late have been) as it were one continued Index of them.

When you have several Subjects to write upon, they offer it to your consideration whether it would not be more convenient, both for you & y^m to divide those matters into two or three Letters, than to mix all together in One. For in that manner you may more easily enlarge upon anything as you find needfull: and they would also be enabled to understand yo^r Letters as they are read to them, without the trouble of stopping so oft (as they have been sometimes to do) and seeking into those papers for the meaning of what you hint at.

The Naval Officers accounts that you have sent them are very confused and their Lds^{ip}^s have therefore commanded me to send you the following observations upon them: That those Accounts may hereafter be made more intelligible and usefull.

They ought to be fairly writ upon paper so ruled that they may be sticked or bound up together, and conveniently Opened & read without tearing, which can hardly be done with these w^{ch} are writ upon so many single papers, and joyned together very loosely at y^e heads.

The mixing of Ships cleared outwards in the same List with Ships entered inwards, renders it very difficult to distinguish (as is requisite) between the one & y^e other: And it is therefore absolutely necessary that those Lists be kept Seperate, & accordingly transmitted.

The same parcells of Goods entered inwards or Outwards, should not be twice entered & promiscuously mixed with other parcells in two different Accounts; as M^r Hill has done in his two Accounts of Entries from the 16th November 1699 to the 17th April 1700; where several of the same parcels Shipt Out in one Account are entred againe as Shipt out in the other, w^{ch} is a great Confusion.

All accounts should express the Hogsheads & quantity of Tobacco shipt off; which is omitted by M^r Allerton, who only mentions that such and such Ships were Laden off with

Tobacco, but expresses not what quantity each Ship carryed.

The number of Hogsheads, and the pounds of Tobacco in bulk, Laden in each Ship, should in all Acc^{ts} be entered exactly, & the figures so placed, that the Totals may be added up, which addition ought also to be made & set down by the respective Officers themselves, or the person who copies out their accounts

I am Sir

Your most obedient

humble Servant

W^m. Popple.

For his Majesties especial Service

For the honbl^e Francis Nicholson Esq^r

His Majesties Lieutenant and Governour Generall of his Majesties Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America, Or for the Commander in Chief of that Colony for the time being.

Virginia.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE CUSTOMS TO GOVERNOR
NICHOLSON.

Sir

The Compt^r Generall of the Accompts of his Maj^{ties} Customs having Informed us That he is in want of severall acc^{ts} from the Collectors in Virg^a of the duties of the enumerated goods payable by the Act made in the 25th Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second We desire yo^r Excellencie will please to Cause the said acc^{ts} to be made up & transmitted to us from the time that these duties were granted by his Maj^{ties} Royall Charter for & towards the Erecting & mainteyning a free School & Colledge in Virginia And that you will likewise Charge y^e respective Collectors to make up their acc^{ts} for the time to come quarterly & Inclose y^m to us by the first opportunity next after each respective quarter We are

Yo^r Excellencies

Most humble Servants

T Newport

Sam Clarke

Benj: Overton

Rob^t Henley

Custom house Lond'o

5 Septemb^r 1700.

For His Excellency
Colon'l Francis Nicholson
Governour of his Maj^{ties} Colony
of
Virginia.

p James Fowler

AGREEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND ALGIERS IN REGARD TO
ENGLISH SHIPS.

Sir Whitehal December the 3^d 1700

We send you here Inclos'd a Copy of an Agreem^t lately made by Captaine Munden and Consul Cole with the Govern^t of Algier, by w^{ch} all English Merchant Ships are Exempted from being molested by the Algerines, on acc^t of their not having Passes, until the End of Septemb^r 1701, but after that time (if not provided with such Passes) will be liable to be carried up to Algier, and have their Lading Confiscated; And we desire you thereupon to take care that due notice be given thereof in yo^r Govern^t that all persons concern'd may thereby have opportunity to provide themselves with Admiralty Passes for their Security in that occasion according to the Instructions that that have not long since been sent to you by the Lords Comm^{rs} of the Admiralty with passes to be distributed accordingly. And in case you find occasion for a greater number of passes than you have yet rece'd you will do well to apply yo^rself in time to the Lords of the Admiralty that you may be accordingly furnished with them. So we bid you heartily farewell.

Your very Loving Friends

Stamford.

Lexington.

Ph: Meadows.

John Pollexfen.

Ab^r Hill.

Geo: Stepney.

Mat Prior.

For his Majesties especial Service.

For the Hon^{ble} Francis Nicholson Esq^r his Majesties Lieutenant and Governor General of his Majesties Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America. Or for the Commander in Chief of that Colony for the time being. Virginia.

First. Wee the most Excellent and most Illustrious Lords Mustapha Dey, Ali Bashaw, and Mustapha Aga, Governours of the most famous and Warlike City and Kingdome of Algier, do by these presents renew and confirm the Peace Wee so happily enjoy with the King of Great Brittain France & Ireland Defender of the Christian ffaith, and his Subjects, made in the year 1682 in every part and Article more particularly that of the 8th, wherein it is exprest that no Ship or Vessell belonging to our Governm^t of Algier, shall cruise near or in sight of any of the Roads, Havens or Ports, Towns or places belonging to the said King of Great Brittain, or any ways disturb the Peace and Commerce of the same. And in compliance wth the Eighth Article of that Treaty, Wee do sincerely promise and declare, that such Orders shall for the future be given to all our Commanders, that under a severe penalty and our utmost displeasure, they shall not enter into the Channell of England nor come or Cruise in sight of any Part of his Majesty of Great Brittain's Dominions, any more for the time to come.

Secondly. That whereas Wee had declared that all Ships & Vessels belonging to the King of Great Brittain should have passes by the last of September 1700, Wee do by these declare at the desire of Captain John Munden Commander in Chief of his Majesties Ships in the Mediterranean, and Rob^t Cole Esq^r his Maj^{ties} Consul now residing at our City of Algier on behalf of their Great Master, that no Passes shall be required or expected from any of the English Ships or Vessells in any part of the World, but that they shall proceed on their Voyage without producing or showing a Pass to any of our Cruisers, till the Last of September 1701, and after that time is expired, and any Ship be seized not having a Pass, Wee do hereby declare that the goods in that Ship shall be restored and y^e Freight immediately paid to the said Master to the utmost value as he should have had, if he had gone safe to the Port where he was bound.

Thirdly. That whereas Captain John Munden has given us good assurance, that he had a great Affront some years past from some of our Rude Sailors at our Mould. Wee do hereby promise that at all times when ever any of y^e King of Great Brittain's Ships of Warr, come to this place, Order shall be given to an Officer of the Governm^t immediately, who shall attend at the Mould all the day time, during their stay here to prevent any such disorder for the future, that no misunderstanding may happen between us, and if any such disorder should happen, the Officer of the Mould shall secure the person or persons, and they shall be punished with the utmost Severity.

Fourthly. By the help of God and if he please these Articles now made between us, shall be maintained, to the truth of which Wee have hereunto Sett our hands and Seals: In the Year of the Haggira 1112, and is the account of the Christians August the 17th 1700.

Mustapha Day, Mustapha Aga, Ali Bashaw.

LORDS OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO GOVERNOR NICHOLSON.

Whitehall December the 4th 1700.

Sir

Since Ours of the 21st August, we have re'^d Letters from you of the 1st and 27th of the same month, which containing for the most part only matter of Information, do not require much answer.

You will have seen by our last, that we have proposed Mr. Lewis Burwell to be a member of his Majesties Council in Virginia, and their Excellencies the Lords Justices having approved thereof, We doubt not but Mr. Perry to whom we gave Notice of it, will have taken out the Order of Council for that purpose, and sent it to him. We do not at present proceed to nomination of any other, but whensoever you find the Number of Councillors resideing upon the place comes by death or removal to be under Twelve, you will always do well to give us

notice thereof. And therefore, we desire you to send us frequent Lists, as well of the Council in being, as of persons fit to supply Vacancies, with such observations upon each of their names, as you understand to be requisite.

We observe the Orders concerning returns of Acc^{ts} to w^{ch} you referr us in the 14th page of the Council proceedings of the 9th & 10th of July last; concerning which we have only to remind you of our Desire, signified to you by our Secretary the 21st August last, for reforming the Method of your Naval Officers Accounts, and that you take care to transmit unto us regularly all accounts whatsoever in good form, according to yo^r instructions.

More particularly we desire you to be mindfull of sending home yearly accounts of the Arms, Amunition, and Stores remaining in his Maj^{ties} Magazines in yo^r Governm^t and to see that it be done accordingly. And having some while since observed that the Council of Virginia have been of Opinion that Forts are of no use for the Defence of that Country; We desire you so much the rather to take care, that the Militia of the said Country be duly regulated & frequently exercised, so as to render them usefull whenever there may be occasion.

Whatever Scruple you may have about entirely concerting affaires (as you express it) with M^r Penn, or any other Propriety Governours, there can be no objection against yo^r corresponding & conferring with any of them as occasion offers for his Maj^{ties} Service, which, whatever they arrive at, we are well assured will be the end of all yo^r proceedings; & the Advices & Informations you may thereby be enabled to give us, will be always very acceptable.

Your care in placing the ffrench Refugees that went over with the Marquess De la Muce & Mons^r De Saily, was very well, and we hope will be an Encouragem^t to other Refugees to follow; In Order whereunto we have according to yo^r Desire intimated to some of them, that they will do well to apply themselves to M^r Perry, for his Assistance in their passage.

As to the care of the Ship Mary Ann which brought the first Refugees to Virg'a that being properly a buisness under the

direction of the Comm^{rs} of the Customes, you have done well to send it to them, and we must referr you to them for Answer.

In y^r L^{re} of the 1st August, you referr us to the 8th page of the afores^d Council proceedings to see what was done in Council upon what we had writ you, relating to the Boundaries between Virginia and North Carolina: and having looked accordingly into that matter, we find only that it is referr'd to the Consideration of M^r Audit^r Bird and M^r Attorney General, to make Report to the next Council, so that at p^rsent we have nothing more to add unto what we writ you the 4th Jan^{ry} last upon that Subject.

We desire you (as we shall do the Governours of all his Maj^{ties} Plantations respectively) that a Memorandum be Entred upon the Council Books, to causion the s^d Council, y^t whensoever the Governm^t of Virg'a by the death, absence or Removal of a Govern^r or Lieutenant Govern^r imediately Comissioned by his Maj^{tie} comes to devolve upon a President & the Council of y^e s^d Province, the s^d President & Council do forbear to pass any Acts, but such as are imediately necessary for the peace & welfare of y^e s^d Province, without his Maj^{ties} Express Order for that purpose. So we bid you heartily farewell.

Your very Loving Friends

Stamford
Ph: Meadows
John Pollexfen
Ab^r Hill
Geo: Stepney
Mat: Prior

For his Majesties especial Service

For the Hon^{bl}e Francis Nicholson Esq^r his Majesties Lieutenant and Governour General of his Majesties Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America, Or for the Commander in Chief of that Colony for the time being.

Virginia.

THE KING TO GOVERNOR NICHOLSON IN REGARD TO WILLIAM
AND MARY COLLEGE.

William R.

Trusty and Welbeloved Wee Greet You well Whereas Wee have thought fit that all due Encouragement be given to the College of William and Mary lately founded in our Town of Williamsburgh in Virginia for promoting Religion and Learning in those Parts, Wee do therefore hereby earnestly recommend the same to you, willing and requiring you to do whatever lyes in You for the due encouraging the said College; And in particular that you call upon the Persons that have promised to contribute towards the maintenance of the said College, to pay in forthwith their severall Contributions, to the end so good & pious a Work may be carryed on for the generall benefit of that Country. And so Wee bid You farewell Given at Our Court at Hampton Court the 30th day of December 1700, in the twelfth Year of Our Reign.

By his Maj^{ties} Comand

Ja: Vernon.

To Our Trusty and Welbeloved Francis Nicholson Esq^r Our Lieuten^t and Govern^r Generall of Our Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America. Or to Our Commander in Chief of our said Colony for the timebeing.

Virginia.

BY THE COM^{rs} FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH
ADM^{LL} OF ENGLAND, IRELAND &C.

Whereas at the request of y^e Merchants, Planters & Comand^{rs} of Ships, Traideing to Virginia and Maryland, Wee have appointed his Maj^{ties} Ship und^r y^r Comand, to Cruise on the Coast of America, for ye bett^r freeing y^e Same from Pyrates, You are therefore hereby required & directed, so soon as she shall be manned, Victualled & ready in all other respects, to proceed on y^t S^rvice, According to y^e ord^{rs} Wee have given therein, to Saile wth her on y^e afores^d Coast of America & Cruise from

Cape Fear about y^e Latitude of 34 D and 50 mi North Latt: to Cape May about y^e Latt. of 39 D^e and 15 mi North & use y^e utmost Care & Endeav^{rs} to Protect y^e traide & Commerce in those parts, and to take Sink or destroy any Pyrates y^t may attempt to Molest y^e Same in wth Cruize you are not to keep above Twenty Leagues East from the Land, unless you meett wth Pyrates; But in regard y^e m^rch^{ts} Concerned think it may very much conduce to their S^rvice, and have therefore made it their request to us, y^t you may, as much as Wind & Weather will permitt, Ride in Linnhaven Bay, wth in y^e Capes, whereby you may the bett^r discover what Ships come in, or go out of y^e Capes of Virginia, You are to take care to do y^e same, but not to continue so long at any time there, as to prevent your doing Service on other parts of y^e Coast wth in ye Limitts of y^r Cruise. And in Case his Maj^{ties} Ship y^e Shoreham, or any other Ship attending on Virginia, shall have Occasion, during the time of y^r Cruize, to repair to any Distinct Port for a Supply of necessarys, you are to Cruize about y^e Capes of Virginia, till Such time as the Shoreham return againe, or till it shall be Judged more for y^e good of y^e S^rvice to repair to some other part of y^e Coast, according to y^e Intelligences w^{ch} you shall receive. And in this, and in all other matt^{rs}, You are as often as conveniently as you can, to advise wth the Govern^r of Virginia, and proceed in such mann^r as shall thereupon be Judged necessary: And likewise to inform y^rselfe of Affaires from any Person inhabiting along the Coast, as you shall have Opportunitys of doing thereof.

You are also to take especill care y^t during y^r being on this S^rvice, none of your Officers or Company, do molest any of y^e Inhabitants, but that they do treat them wth all civility when theire shall at any time be occasion to send y^r boat on shoar, or otherwise: Nor are you to permitt y^e takeing any men from y^e merchants Ships Traideing in those parts, or from y^e Land: But in case you shall happen any time to be in want of Men, You are to apply y^rselfe to y^e Governour of Virginia who will assist you therein.

You are to continue to Cruize wth greatest care & diligence on y^e Coast of America, as is all ready directed, or in such

mann^r as according to y^e Intelligence or Advice you shall receive from y^e Govern^r of Virginia, or otherwise shall be Judged may most effectually answer the ends, for w^{ch} y^e Ship you Command is sent to those parts, namely the protecting of y^e Trade, secureing y^e effects of y^e Merchants, or takeing or destroying any Pyrates or others, who shall endeav^r to Seize or Molest them; And for y^r better Governm^t in case you shall happen to Seize any Pyrates, Wee send, you herewth an Act of Parliament lately made, in Ord^r to y^e bringing y^m to a Tryall & punishm^t, w^{ch} you are in all respects Strictly to conform y^r self up to. And when you shall have Cruized to y^e latt^r end of September next, you are then to make y^e best of y^r way to England, calling in at Spitthead, where if you find not Ord^{rs} to y^e Contrary, you are to repaire to y^e Downes, and remain there till you receive further directions from this Board.

And for the bett^r enableing you to execute these Ord^{rs}, you are so soon as you shall be out of y^e Channell, to put y^r Ships Comp^a to short allowance of Provisions of Six to foure Mens allowance, or otherwise as the necessitie of y^e S^rvice shall require, assureing y^e Seamen they shall be duly paid for the same.

You are dureing this voyage, to give Convoy to any other of his Maj^{ties} Subjects as you shall meett wth bound y^r way, as shall desire it, as far as y^r way shall lye together; and by all opportunitys w^{ch} shall present to send Us an Acc^t of y^r proceedings.

And Whereas There is a Truce made wth y^e People of Salley, you are, in case, you meet wth any Ships of that place, to permitt them to pass on their Affaires w^{thout} any Molestacon till Such time as you shall receive further Order to y^e Contrary, Dated at y^e Admirallty Office this 17th February 1700.

J. Bridgewater

G Brooke

To Cap^t Edward Nevill Command^r of his Maj^{ties} Ship y^e Lyncoln

Portsmouth

By Com^d of their L^ds^p

J Burchell

Mitchell

Geo Churchill.

APPRAISMENT OF THE ESTATE OF PHILIP LUDWELL ESQR DECD

(From the Ludwell Papers, Virginia Historical Society.)

[Philip Ludwell of "Green Spring" or "Rich Neck," James City Co. Va, the last male of a family of great note in the Colonial period, was b'n Dec. 28, 1716; married in 1757 Frances, daughter of Charles Grymes, of "Morattico," Richmond Co. Va; was appointed member of the Council in 1752. He removed to England some years before his death which occurred on March 25, 1767. He had two daughters Hannah Philippa who married William Lee, of Va, then resident in London, and Lucy, who married John Paradise Esq, of Charles Street, Berkeley Square London. "Green Spring, "Rich Neck," "Hott Water," etc., were large estates lying on the north side of James River not far from James Town. Scotland was probably at the present Scotland Wharf, opposite. It has been thought that the inventory of a planter of large estate would be of interest. It should be borne in mind that the family had not been resident in Va for some years]

HOT WATER.

1 Negro Man, Wil.....	£60"——"
1 Ditto, Manuel.....	60"——"
1 Ditto, Peter Currier.....	60"——"
1 Ditto, Peter Fox.....	60"——"
1 Ditto, Tinker.....	40"——"
1 Ditto, Lott.....	20"——"
1 Ditto, Jack.....	60"——"
1 Ditto, Damus.....	55"——"
1 Ditto Woman, Sukey.....	45"——"
1 Ditto, Till.....	45"——"

1 Ditto, Beller.....	45" —" —
1 Ditto, Fanny.....	50" —" —
1 Ditto, Moll.....	1" —" —
1 Ditto, Sarah.....	1" —" —
1 Ditto, Tempey.....	50" —" —
1 Ditto, Rachel.....	50" —" —
1 Ditto Boy, Anthony.....	40" —" —
1 Ditto, Lewis.....	35" —" —
1 Ditto, Charles.....	35" —" —
1 Ditto, Billey.....	15" —" —
1 Ditto, Frank.....	20" —" —
1 Ditto Girl, Rose.....	30" —" —
1 Ditto, Judith.....	25" —" —
1 Ditto, Phillis.....	20" —" —
1 Ditto, Lucy.....	20" —" —
..... Amey.....	15" —" —
..... Letty.....	10" —" —
..... Sall.....	15" —" —
..... Betty.....	10" —" —
..... Thomison.....	5" —" —
..... Keziah.....	5" —" —
..... Sukey.....	20" —" —
.....	17" 10" —
[Part torn off].....	23" 15" —
.....	8" 12" 6
.....	3" 5" —
.....	1" 15" —
.....	1" —" —

£1077" 17" 6

1 Brass Barrel Gun.....	1" 10" —
1 Ox Cart & Gear.....	4" —" —
1 Grind Stone & Iron pott.....	1" —" —
171½ Bar'ls Corn a 10—.....	
100 feet of Tops & 14 M Blades.....	19" —" —
1683½ lb. Tobacco a 20—.....	
33¼ Bush'ls Wheat a 4—.....	

SCOTLAND.

1 Negro Man, George.....	£60“—“—
1 Ditto, Daniel.....	60“—“—
1 Ditto, Vulcan.....	10“—“—
1 Ditto, Gaby.....	15“—“—
1 Ditto, Sam.....	60“—“—
1 Ditto, Dick.....	60“—“—
1 Ditto, Robin.....	60“—“—
1 Woman, Dinah.....	40“—“—
1 Ditto, Beck.....	30“—“—
1 Ditto, Crager.....	50“—“—
1 Ditto, Silvy.....	50“—“—
1 Ditto, Phillis.....	45“—“—
1 Boy, Peter.....	55“—“—
1 Ditto, Toby.....	50“—“—
1 Ditto, Isaac.....	10“—“—
1 Ditto, Tom.....	15“—“—
1 Ditto, Jack.....	5“—“—
1 Girl, Beck.....	
1 Ditto, Jane.....	
1 Ditto, Pheby.....	
1 Ditto, Judith.....	
1 Ditto, Hester.....	
7 Draught Steers.....	
30 head of Cattle.....	
6 Calves.....	
14 Sheep.....	
15 Hogs.....	
10 small ditto.....	
27 Broad & Narrow hoes?.....	
7 Axes & 1 G.....	
Brought Forward.....	£830“17“—
3 harrow Teeth.....	15“15“—
1 Iron pott & 1 Grind Stone.....	“15“—
3 Iron Wedges.....	7“ 6
1 Ox Cart & Gear.....	8“—“—
220 Bar'ls Corn a 10—.....	

134 feet of Tops & 13 M Blades.....	19" 14" —
3683 lb Tobacco a 20.....	
14½ Bush'ls Wheat a 4—	

CLOVERTON.

1 Negro Man, Cupid.....	40" —" —
1 Ditto, Jack	20" —" —
1 Ditto, Robin.....	60
1 Ditto, Colley.....	
1 Woman, Sarah.....	45" —" —
1 Ditto, Juno.....	50" —" —
1 Ditto, Sue.....	40" —" —
1 Ditto, Nanney.....	15" —" —
1 Boy, Solomon.....	50" —" —
1 Ditto, Giles.....	40" —" —
1 Ditto, Michael.....	30" —" —
1 Ditto, Hannibal.....	20" —" —
1 Ditto, Will.....	10" —" —
1 Ditto, Cupid.....	5" —" —
1 Girl, Winney.....	15" —" —
1 Ditto, Fay.....	5" —" —
1 Ditto, Chloe.....	25" —" —
1 Ditto, Sukey.....	20" —" —
1 Ditto Nancey.....	15" —" —
1 Ditto, Sall.....	10" —" —
.....head of Cattle a 32—6	50" 7" 6
.....Calves a 8—	3" 4" —
.....Sheep a 6—	10" 6" —
.....	8" —" —
.....& 18 Pigs.....	3" —" —
.....Axles & Wedges.....	1" 5" —
.....pott.....	—" 15" —
.....of Tops & 4 M Blades.....	6" —" —
.....Bar'ls Corn a.....	

PINWOOD MEADOW.

1 Negro Man, Phill.....	60" —" —
1 Ditto, Harry.....	50" —" —

1 Ditto, Duncan.....	60“—“—
1 Ditto, Abel.....	50“—“—
1 Woman, Thomison.....	30“—“—
1 Ditto, Sarah.....	30“—“—
1 Ditto, Nanney.....	45“—“—
1 Ditto, Eve.....	45“—“—
1 Ditto, Phillis.....	
1 Ditto, Mimey.....	50“—“—
1 Boy, Kitt.....	40“—“—
1 Ditto, Edmond.....	40“—“—
1 Ditto, Dick.....	35“—“—
1 Ditto, Mike.....	15“—“—
1 Ditto, Joe.....	20“—“—
1 Ditto, Mallard.....	5“—“—
1 Girl, Phillis.....	10“—“—
1 Ditto, Lydia.....	20“—“—
1 Ditto, Betty.....	10“—“—
1 Ditto, Eady.....	15“—“—
1 Ditto, Fanny.....	5“—“—
6 Draught Steers a 50—.....	15“—“—
21 head Cattle a 30—.....	31“10“—
2 Calves.....	—“16“—
31 Sheep a 6—.....	9“ 6“—
5 Hogs & 15 Pigs.....	4“ 5“—
1 Cart & Gear.....	5“—“—
14 hoes & 4 Axles.....	1“ 2“—
3 harrow Teeth & 3 Wedges.....	1“—“—
1 Iron pott & Grind Stone.....	—“15“—
87½ Bar'ls Corn a 10—.....	
78 feet of Tops & M Blades.....	10“—“—
7 Bush'ls Wheat a 4—.....	

MILL QUARTER.

1 Negro Man, Jemmy.....	£60“—“—
1 Ditto, Mingo.....	55“—“—
1 Ditto, Simon.....	50“—“—
1 Woman, Milley.....	50“—“—
1 Boy, Bob.....	25“—“—

1 Ditto, James.....	15" —" —
1 Ditto, Charles.....	5" —" —
1 Girl, Molley.....	15" —" —
4 Draught Steers.....	10" —" —
13 head of cattle a 30—.....	19" 10" —
6 Calves.....	1" 10" —
21 Hogs.....	7" 7" —
1 Cart & Gear.....	3" —" —
10 hoes.....	—" 15" —
2 harrow hoes, 3 Wedges & 3 Axes.....	1" 3" —
Grind Stone, Mill pecks &c.....	1" —" —
Tops & Blades.....	10" —" —
49 Bar'ls Corn a 10—.....	

ARCHERS HOPE.

1 Negro Man, Robin.....	60" —" —
1 Ditto, Will.....	60" —" —
1 Ditto, Patrick.....	60" —" —
1 Woman, Sue.....	10" —" —
1 Ditto, Moll.....	20" —" —
1 Ditto, Fanny.....	30" —" —
1 Ditto, Lucy.....	50" —" —
1 Ditto, Bess.....	15" —" —
1 Ditto, Lucy Fox.....	45" —" —
1 Boy, Parsiss.....	25" —" —
1 Ditto, Will.....	15" —" —
4 Draught Steers.....	10" —" —
28 head Cattle a 30—.....	42" —" —
8 Calves.....	4" —" —
49 Sheep a 7—6.....	18" 7" 6
18 Hogs a 9—.....	8" 2" —
1 Cart & Gear.....	3" 10" —

Brought Over.....£475" 19" 6

Plantation Tools.....	1" 11" —
1 Iron pott & Grind Stone.....	—" 15" —
75 feet of Tops & 6½ M Blades.....	10" 5" —
R B P	
73 3 3 Bar'ls Corn a 10—.....	
1878 lb Tobacco a 20—.....	

RICH NECK.

1 Negro Man, Daniel.....	70" — " —
1 Ditto, Tom.....	70" — " —
1 Ditto, Guster.....	60" — " —
1 Ditto, Harry.....	60" — " —
1 Ditto, Jemmy.....	60" — " —
1 Ditto, Tom.....	20" — " —
1 Ditto, Peter.....	20" — " —
1 Ditto, Shocker.....	10" — " —
1 Ditto, John.....	30" — " —
1 Ditto, Bacon.....	25" — " —
1 Woman, Hester.....	10" — " —
1 Ditto, Judith.....	50" — " —
1 Ditto, Jenny.....	40" — " —
1 Ditto, Mary.....	40" — " —
1 Ditto, Dinah.....	50" — " —
1 Boy, Ben.....	45" — " —
1 Ditto, Nero.....	12" — " —
1 Ditto, Isham.....	5" — " —
1 Girl, Nanny.....	25" — " —
1 Ditto, Fanny.....	20" — " —
1 Ditto, Peg.....	17" — " —
7 Draught Steers a 50—.....	17" 10" —
22 head Cattle a 30—.....	33" — " —
4 Calves.....	1" 12" —
25 Sheep a 7—6.....	9" 7" 6
10 Hogs.....	3" 5" —
1 Cart 5 Horses & Gear.....	36" — " —
1 Ox Cart & Gear.....	8" — " —
23 Broad & Narrow hoes.....	2" — " —
Brought Forward.....	£850" 4" 6
5 Axes & 3 Wedges.....	— " 17" 6
3 harrow Teeth & 1 flook hoe.....	— " 17" —
2 Iron potts & 1 Grind Stone.....	1" 10" —
96 feet of Tops & 8½ M Blades.....	13" 6" —
B B	
119 3 Bar'ls Corn a 10—.....	
1636 lb Tobacco a 20—.....	
Mill Pecks &c &c.....	2" — " —

NEW QUARTER.

1 Negro Man, Brewer.....	25" — " —
1 Ditto, Ralph.....	15" — " —
1 Ditto, Jemmy.....	60" — " —
1 Ditto, George.....	55" — " —
1 Ditto, Will.....	50" — " —
1 Ditto, Tasso.....	60" — " —
1 Ditto, Lewis.....	50" — " —
1 Woman, Grace.....	45" — " —
1 Ditto, great Betty.....	50" — " —
1 Ditto, Moll.....	45" — " —
1 Ditto, Jenny.....	20" — " —
1 Ditto, Betty.....	45" — " —
1 Ditto, old Nanny.....	5" — " —
1 Ditto, Belinda.....	5" — " —
1 Ditto, Doll.....	5" — " —
1 Ditto, Nanny.....	50" — " —
1 Ditto, Hester.....	5" — " —
1 Boy, Will.....	50" — " —
1 Ditto, Anthony.....	40" — " —
1 Ditto, Johnny.....	40" — " —
1 Ditto, Stephen.....	25" — " —
1 Ditto, York.....	35" — " —
1 Girl, Grace.....	10" — " —
1 Ditto, Patt.....	30" — " —
11 Draught Steers.....	22" — " —
18 head Cattle a 28—.....	23" — " 4
3 Calves.....	1" 10" —
25 Sheep.....	10" — " —
	£878" 16" —
24 Hogs a 7—6.....	9" — " —
2 Ox Carts & Gear.....	11" 10" —
9 Axles & 3 Grubing hoes.....	1" 4" —
27 Broad & Narrow hoes.....	2" — " 6
4 harrow hoes & 5 Wedges.....	1" 15" —
2 Iron potts & 1 Grind Stone.....	— " 12" —
185 feet of Tops & 15 M Blades.....	24" 5" —
171½ Bar'ls Corn a 10—.....	
2253½ lb Tobacco a 20—.....	

GREEN SPRING.

1 Negro Man, Billey,.....	£100“—“—
1 Ditto, Matt.....	75“—“—
1 Ditto, Edmond.....	80“—“—
1 Ditto, George.....	90“—“—
1 Ditto, Charles.....	75“—“—
1 Ditto, Bacons.....	40“—“—
1 Ditto, Will.....	70“—“—
1 Ditto, Adam.....	20“—“—
1 Ditto, Sam.....	60“—“—
1 Ditto, Marcus.....	40“—“—
1 Ditto, Jemmy.....	40“—“—
1 Ditto, Cupid.....	50“—“—
1 Ditto, Simon.....	50“—“—
1 Ditto, Jack.....	45“—“—
1 Ditto, Scipio.....	100“—“—
1 Ditto, Sam.....	60“—“—
1 Ditto, Billey.....	60“—“—
1 Ditto, Nero.....	60“—“—
1 Ditto, Pompey.....	20“—“—
1 Ditto, Roger.....	60“—“—
1 Ditto, Parriss.....	60“—“—
1 Ditto, Horriss.....	60“—“—
1 Ditto, Dick.....	60“—“—
1 Ditto, Harry.....	60“—“—
1 Ditto, Dick.....	80“—“—
1 Ditto, Johnny Ralph.....	70“—“—
1 Ditto, Toney.....	40“—“—
1 Ditto, Guy.....	60“—“—

£1685“—“—

1 Negro Man, Ned.....	50“—“—
1 Woman, Rachel.....	50“—“—
1 Ditto, Daphney.....	75“—“—
1 Ditto, Marcy.....	50“—“—
1 Ditto, Nanny.....	50“—“—
1 Ditto, Sukey.....	30“—“—
1 Ditto, Betty.....	60“—“—

1 Ditto, Margery.....	25" — " —
1 Ditto, Sarah.....	20" — " —
1 Ditto, Fay Chamber.....	20" — " —
1 Ditto, Hannah.....	50" — " —
1 Ditto, Winney.....	50" — " —
1 Ditto, Mourning.....	55" — " —
1 Ditto, Betty.....	50" — " —
1 Ditto, Amey.....	50" — " —
1 Ditto, Belinda.....	30" — " —
1 Ditto, Hannah.....	20" — " —
1 Ditto, Bess.....	50" — " —
1 Ditto, Sally.....	50" — " —
1 Ditto, Distimony.....	40" — " —
1 Ditto Fay.....	15" — " —
1 Ditto, Silah.....	50" — " —
1 Ditto, Dinah.....	30" — " —
1 Boy, Isaac.....	25" — " —
1 Ditto, Aaron.....	20" — " —
1 Ditto, James.....	15" — " —
1 Ditto, Anthony.....	30" — " —
1 Ditto, Joe.....	30" — " —
1 Ditto, Roger.....	10" — " —
1 Ditto, Paul.....	25" — " —
1 Ditto, Cato.....	30" — " —
1 Ditto, Cupid.....	25" — " —
1 Ditto, Jacob.....	55" — " —
1 Ditto, Mercury.....	50" — " —
1 Ditto, Godfrey.....	20" — " —
1 Ditto, Sawney.....	8" — " —
1 Girl, Letty.....	40" — " —
1 Ditto, Chloe.....	30" — " —
1 Ditto, Grace.....	30" — " —
1 Ditto, Polley.....	30" — " —
<hr/>	
	£3128" — " —
1 Negro Girl, Cicely.....	15" — " —
1 Ditto, Nanny.....	15" — " —

1 Ditto, Nell.....		8" —" —
1 Ditto, Judith.....		15" —" —
1 Ditto, Aggey.....		20" —" —
1 Ditto, Sillah.....		35" —" —
1 Ditto, Eadith.....		15" —" —
1 Ditto, Lydia.....		18" —" —
1 Ditto, Criss.....		8" —" —
47 head of Cattle	a 35—	82" 5" —
26 young Ditto ..	a 15—	19" 10" —
12 Calves	a 8—	4" 16" —
10 Draught Steers	a 50—	25" —" —
63 Sheep	a 7—6	23" 12" 6
36 Hogs	a 12—	21" 12" —
24 Shotes	a 5—	6" —" —
4 Sows & 29 Pigs.....		3" —" —
1 Horse (young Britton).....		30" —" —
1 Ditto, Partner.....		30" —" —
11 Mares.....		90" —" —
6 Coalts.....		18" —" —
1 Sorrel Horse, Sterling.....		12" —" —
1 Ditto, Skim.....		15" —" —
1 Bay Ditto, Ruby.....		6" —" —
1 Small Sorrel Mare.....		5" —" —
1 Bay Horse, Chance.....		3" —" —
31 Broad & Narrow hoes.....		1" 15" —
11 Narrow Axes.....		1" 2" —
7 harrow Teeth.....		1" —" —
4 Plows.....		7" —" —
6 old Harrows.....		—" 15" —
2 Ox Carts & Gear.....		12" —" —
1 Carry Log & Chain.....		5" —" —
1 Tumbler.....		8" —" —
9 P ^r Cart Wheels	a 35—	15" 15" —
4 Grind Stones.....		—" 15" —
1 P ^r hand Mill Stones.....		—" 12" 6

£3720" 10" —

Brought Forward.....	£3720 ¹⁰ —
a parcel of Garden Tools.....	1 ¹⁵ —
1 Desk.....	4 ¹⁰ —
1 Bed, Blankets, Curtings, & Bed Steed.....	8 ¹⁰ —
1 Square Table.....	— ² 6
1 P ^r Andirons, fender & Tongs.....	— ¹⁰ —
1 Seal Skin Trunk.....	— ¹⁰ —
1 Clothes press.....	1 [—] —
2 Trunks, 2 Mattresses & Carpet.....	5 [—] —
1 Bed & furniture.....	12 [—] —
1 Ditto.....	7 [—] —
1 Dressing Table & Glass.....	1 [—] 10
1 Looking Glass.....	— ⁷ 6
6 Rush Chairs & Cushions.....	2 [—] —
1 Tea Table.....	— ¹⁰ —
1 p ^r Andirons, Tongs, Shovel, Fender & brush.....	1 [—] —
1 Kitchen Clock.....	3 [—] —
Carpenters Tools & 2 Whip Saws.....	8 [—] —
1 Small Bed Tick & Bolster.....	1 [—] —
3 Bed Covers.....	3 [—] —
1 Bed Quilt.....	1 ¹⁰ —
a parcel old Curtins &c.....	— ¹⁰ —
2 P ^r Cotton & 1 P ^r Ozn. Sheets.....	2 [—] —
1 Sute of Musketo Curtins.....	2 [—] —
Strip'd Muslin do.....	— ¹⁰ —
1 Sute Virg'a Cloth d'o.....	3 [—] —
1 d'o thread Damask d'o.....	3 [—] —
5 Window Curtins Virg'a Cloth.....	2 [—] —
1 Sute Stamp'd Virg'a Cloth Curtins.....	3 [—] —
1 Dressing Glass.....	— ¹⁰ —
2 Trunks 1 Chest & Lumber.....	— ¹⁰ —
3 Canes.....	— ¹⁸ 6
1 Callico Sute Field Bed Curtins.....	2 ¹⁰ —
1 Sute plaid Curtins.....	1 [—] —
1 d'o Searsuckers d'o.....	2 [—] —
1 d'o Silk patch work d'o.....	1 ¹⁰ —
2 Shovels, 3 P ^r Tongs, 2 Chests.....	1 [—] —

2 Marble Morters, 4 pestels.....	1" 5"—
<hr/>	
	£3810" 8" 6
1 Bed & furniture.....	8"—"
1 Ditto.....	7"—"
1 Leather Couch.....	6"—"
1 Chest Draws & Dressing Glass.....	2"—"
1 Corner Cupboard.....	2"—"
1 Dressing Table & Glass.....	2"—"
1 old Looking Glass.....	—" 15"—
1 Close Stool.....	1" 5"—
8 Cain Chairs, 2 Stools, 1 square Table.....	1" 10"—
1 Small Carpet.....	—" 10"—
2 Pr Andirons, fender, Tongs Shovel.....	—" 15"—
1 Bed & furniture.....	6"—"
1 Bed Bolster & Bed Stead.....	4"—"
1 Silk Bed Quilt.....	2" 10"—
1 Cain Couch & furniture.....	1"—"
1 Field Bed Stead.....	1" 10"—
6 Window Curtins.....	—" 18"—
12 plain, 2 Elbow Chairs Walnut.....	8"—"
12 Walnut Chairs.....	9"—"
2 Square Walnut Tables.....	4"—"
1 Corner & 2 Oval Tables.....	2"—"
1 square Table & Dressing Glass.....	—" 10"—
1 old Chest Draws, Maps & pictures.....	—" 10"—
2 Tables & 5 Rush Chairs.....	1"—"
1 Speaking Trumpet & Lumber.....	1" 10"—
1 Pr Andirons, Tongs & Shovel.....	1"—"
2 Beds, Bed Stead & old Trunk.....	1"—"
3 Beds, 3 Bolsters, 2 pillows & Bed Stead.....	10"—"
12 Yds Linnen, & Caps of Lace.....	3" 8"—
4 Trunks & 2 old Chairs.....	1" 10"—
2 Trussel Beds & Bolster.....	2"—"
3 Trussel Bed Steads.....	—" 5"—
2 old Coal Stills, 1 pewter Cooler.....	2"—"
10 old Leather Chairs.....	1"—"
10 old Cain & Rush d'o.....	—" 5"—

2 old Corner Cupboards, & Chest draws & Top of a Bureau.....	—“ 15” —
	£3907“ 14“ 6
old Chests of Lumber.....	3“ —“ —
1 Bed, Bolster, Coverlid, 11 Blankets & 2 old Bed Steeds.....	6“ —“ —
6 Chairs.....	2“ 8“ —
1 Dressing Table & 2 Glasses.....	4“ —“ —
1 old Desk, & square Table.....	1“ 10“ —
3 small Trunks.....	—“ 7“ 6
1 P ^r Andirons, fender, Shovel, Tongs, Bellows.....	—“ 10“ —
1 old Desk.....	1“ —“ —
1 large Table.....	2“ —“ —
1 Plate Case.....	6“ —“ —
2 Mahogany Tables.....	6“ —“ —
1 Walnut D'o.....	2“ —“ —
1 Mahogany Writing Table.....	3“ —“ —
1 Tea Table.....	1“ 5“ —
18 Leather Chairs.....	4“ 10“ —
1 Large Looking Glass.....	2“ —“ —
8 Pictures.....	2“ —“ —
Andirons, Fender, Tongs & Shovel.....	1“ 15“ —
Bolting Cloths.....	—“ 10“ —
5 P ^r Wosted Stockings.....	1“ 5“ —
9 yd ^s Druget Buttons & Twist.....	1“ —“ —
8 yd ^s Shalloon & Livery Lace.....	1“ —“ —
5¼ lb blue thread.....	1“ 11“ —
2 lb Whited Brown d'o.....	—“ 12“ —
20 lb Brown thread.....	3“ —“ —
2 hair Trunks.....	—“ 15“ —
1 Case & 11 Bottles.....	—“ 12“ 6
1 Bagamon Table.....	1“ —“ —
1 Bird Cage & Tin Cistern.....	1“ —“ —
1 Table, 1 funnel, 2 Ratt Traps, 1 Glue pott, 5 pictures, & a Bracket.....	—“ 10“ —
1 Plate Warmer.....	—“ 15“ —
3 P ^r Mans Black Gloves.....	—“ 7“ 6

1 old Table & pott Case.....	—“15“—
1 large Mahogany Table.....	4“—“—
<hr/>	
	£3975“13“—
1 Walnut Table.....	2“10“—
1 Square d'o.....	—“10“—
2 Tea Tables.....	1“10“—
1 Desk & Book Case.....	7“—“—
1 Screen.....	1“5“—
1 large Looking Glass.....	2“10“—
1 Spinet.....	3“—“—
12 Walnut & 2 Corner Chairs.....	10“10“—
5 Pictures.....	1“5“—
1 Floor Cloth.....	1“5“—
1 Pr Andirons, Fender, Tongs & Shovel.....	1“15“—
1 Mahogany Cloths Press.....	3“—“—
1 Square Tea Table & wash Stand.....	1“—“—
22 Blue & white China Dishes.....	5“10“—
7½ doz. d'o Plates.....	6“15“—
11 Red & white Gilt d'o Dishes.....	4“—“—
37 D'o Plates.....	3“—“—
5 D'o Bowls.....	2“—“—
14 Blue & white Ditto.....	1“10“—
2 Ditto Mugs.....	—“12“—
1 Broken Sett Gilt Cups &c.....	1“—“—
1 D'o D'o.....	—“18“—
1 D'o D'o.....	—“15“—
1 D'o blue & white D'o.....	—“15“—
1 D'o D'o.....	—“12“—
1 D'o white D'o.....	—“10“—
14 Chocolate Cups & Saucers }.....	—“10“—
8 brown Cups & 2 Tea potts }.....	—“15“—
8 Glass Cans.....	—“17“6
7 Decanters.....	—“10“—
3 Candle Glasses & Candle Sticks.....	—“12“—
8 froot Glasses.....	1“19“—
39 finger glasses & 10 Stands.....	—“15“—
15 Glass Tumblers.....	

4 Glass Salts, 6 Cruits, & 2 Mustard potts	—“ 6“—
18 Glass Tart Moulds.....	—“ 9“—
24 Cider Glasses.....	—“ 16“—
9 Strong Beer Glasses.....	—“ 8“ 6
58 Wine Glasses.....	1“ 18“ 8
1 Sett of Glass Salvers	2“ 10“—
99 Jelly Glasses &c.....	1“ 15“—
4 large white stone Mugs.....	—“ 10“—
<hr/>	
	£4056“ 1“ 8
3 q ^t & 2 p ^t white Stone Mugs.....	—“ 4“—
a parcel of white Stone Cups &c.....	—“ 10“—
7 Wash Basins.....	—“ 7“—
a parcel Stone & brown Ware.....	—“ 12“—
11 Stone Sweet Meat potts.....	—“ 7“ 6
a parcel blue & white Earth'n Ware.....	—“ 7“—
23 Cannisters, 5 Nipple glasses, 3 Boxes.....	2“ —“—
6 Lead Chocolate Moulds.....	—“ 2“—
9 Tea Spoons & Case.....	1“ —“—
10 Chamber potts.....	—“ 10“—
1 Case Desert knives & forks.....	1“ 5“—
1 Ditto old.....	—“ 15“—
2 Tea Boards & 2 Sliders.....	1“ 10“—
1 Tea Chest & Cannisters.....	—“ 10“—
2 doz Ivory knives & forks.....	2“ —“—
½ doz old Sweet Meat d'o.....	—“ 2“—
5 Brass Chafing Dishes.....	—“ 15“—
4 P ^r Nutt Crackers & 2 P ^r Steel Snuffers.....	—“ 10“—
1 Coffee Roster, & 1 Toaster.....	—“ 5“—
14 Brass, 1 Steel Candle Sticks 3 P ^r Snuffers.....	2“ 5“—
5 Copper Tea Kettles.....	3“ —“—
1 d'o Coffie & 1 Chocolate potts.....	—“ 9“—
2 Japan Waters	—“ 5“—
3 White Stone Tea potts, 6 Mugs.....	—“ 7“ 6
18 Brown Stone Mugs.....	—“ 13“—
5 Earthen potts, 4 pipkins & 2 brown Tea Canisters.....	—“ 8“—
2 Locks with brass knobs.....	—“ 10“—

2 blue & white Stone Mugs.....	—“ 5“—
3 doz thin pewter plates.....	4“ 10“—
4 doz pewter plates (used).....	5“ —“—
1 doz Water plates.....	2“ 10“—
25 pewter Dishes.....	6“ 5“—
6 Water Dishes.....	2“ 10“—
1 Pewter Bason.....	—“ 6“—
1 Copper Cooler.....	1“ 10“—
53 lb old pewter.....	1“ 15“ 4
2 pewter Shaving potts.....	—“ 5“—
a parcel Tin Ware.....	2“ 9“—

£4104“ 16“—

1 Brass Coffie pott & hand Bell.....	—“ 5“—
2 Pr Bellows.....	—“ 7“ 6
2 Warming pans.....	—“ 15“—
3 hair brooms & 1 Mop.....	—“ 3“—
2 Brushes, 2 Sliders, 1 Pr Snuffers.....	—“ 3“—
2 Pr large Cards.....	—“ 4“—
3 Box Irons & heaters 2 flatt Irons, 3 Stands, 1 Shovel, 1 dark Lanthorn.....	1“ —“—
4 Sarches & 4 Small Sifters.....	—“ 5“—
3 hour Glasses.....	—“ 3“—
3 knots Jack lines & Coffie Mill.....	—“ 10“—
1 Tea Chest.....	—“ 8“—
5 Chests, 4 Trunks, & 4 Boxes.....	2“ 10“—
1 Pine press.....	—“ 10“—
1 Plate Basket, Hampers & Baskets.....	—“ 15“—
1 Chest & 2 Boxes Candles.....	13“ 17“ 6
42 lb Bees Wax.....	3“ 3“—
4 Book Cases, 1 Trunk, 1 Box of Books.....	250“ —“—
1 Desk & Book Case.....	6“ —“—
1 Mahogany Chest Draws.....	10“ —“—
1 Reading Desk.....	1“ 10“—
1 Field Bed Steed & Curtins.....	2“ —“—
1 Sadle, Housing Pistols Holsters &c.....	30“ —“—
4 Tables.....	2“ —“—
3 Rush Chairs.....	—“ 15“—

3 p ^r Money Scales & w ^{ts}	1“ 10“—
1 Sett Globes & pocket Compass.....	5“ —“—
8 Pictures.....	—“ 15“—
1 Gun.....	1“ 5“—
1 Candle Stick & Stand, Fender, Andirons, Tongs Freirt & Bellows.....	—“ 10“—
1 Powder horn, Shott Bag, 3 gun Worms, & 3 brass Cocks.....	—“ 12“—
1 reading frame.....	—“ 4“—
1 p ^r large & 1 p ^r pocket Pistols.....	2“ 10“—
Shott & Bullet Moulds 1 hand Vice, Scrapers, Worms, Shott Bag & Bullets.....	1“ 5“—
7 old Swords, 1 Bayonet, 2 Cart Boxes, Gun Bucket & Chain.....	1“ —“—
Medicens, Morters. Glasses &c &c.....	10“ —“—
<hr/>	
	£4456“ 11“—
1 Cave Scarificator &c.....	3“ —“—
2 old Chest Draws.....	3“ —“—
1 large hand Vice & 1 Sun Dial.....	1“ —“—
1 p ^r Spurs & Nail Cutters.....	—“ 7“ 6
3 p ^r Scales & w ^{ts} , Trunk, Glasses &c.....	2“ —“—
Sugar Chests, Canister, Baskets &c.....	1“ 5“—
1 Brass Box Lock.....	—“ 10“—
2 presses, 1 Chest, Table, Draws, Scrubing Brush & hand Brushes.....	1“ —“—
3 pr Stilliards.....	1“ —“—
1254 lb Indico, a 3—6.....	219“ 19“—
2 Pipes Wine.....	80“ —“—
1 Box Soap.....	3“ —“—
1416 lb old Iron, a 1½ ^d	8“ 17“—
54 lb old Brass, a 8 ^d	1“ 16“—
34 new Broad hoes, a 3—6.....	5“ 19“—
107 d'o Narrow, a 3—.....	16“ 1“—
18 d'o Broad Axes, a 5—.....	4“ 10“—
18 d'o Narrow, a 3—6.....	3“ 3“—
8 sett Cart Boxes.....	3“ 5“—
5 p ^r Andirons.....	2“ —“—

320 lb Cart Tire & Mill Gudgions.....	8"—“—
16 lb Brown thread.....	2“ 16“—
8 lb Shoe thread.....	—“ 16“—
5 Calf Skins & hair Cloth.....	—“ 18“—
Smith's Tools.....	10“—“—
Paint & Lamblack.....	8“—“—
Chest of Carpenters Tools.....	7“—“—
5 Bags.....	—“ 10“—
1 large hand Bell & Carv'g knife & fork.....	—“ 15“—
29 Indico knives.....	1“ 9“—
100 Candle Moulds.....	10“—“—
1 Tin hand pump, & large Canister.....	1“—“—
Allom.....	—“ 6“—
5 Bed Cords.....	—“ 10—“
23 old Reap hooks.....	—“ 11“ 6
a parcel of Cards.....	—“ 10“—
41 Indico hoes.....	1“—“—
10 p ^r Sheep Shears.....	1“—“—

£4873“ 5“—

Hair Brooms & Brushes.....	1“ 15“—
1 p ^r Tongs & Shovel.....	—“ 15“—
3 p ^r TL hinges.....	—“ 18“—
28 Washers, Clouts & Nails.....	1“ 5“—
2 Bung Boarers.....	—“ 8“—
4 Garden Rakes, 1 Real, 3 hedge Bills.....	1“—“—
1 Trunk, 1 laced Hatt.....	—“ 16“—
17 Yd ^a blue Cloth.....	6“ 16“—
7 yd ^a white Shalloon & Flannel.....	—“ 10“ 6
Livery Lace.....	—“ 15“—
6½ Yd ^a Buckram.....	—“ 13“—
Buttons & Twist.....	3“ 7“ 6
1 p ^r Can hooks & 2 Trowels.....	—“ 6“—
20 ^d Nails.....	7“—“—
10 ^d Ditto.....	8“—“—
8 ^d Ditto.....	2“ 8“—
6 ^d Ditto.....	6“ 5“—
4 ^d Ditto.....	4“ 11“—

3 ^d Ditto.....	—“12“—
12 Stock Locks.....	1“10“—
1 old Sadle Bridle &c.....	—“10“—
Chests &c.....	—“15“—
Box of pipes.....	—“5“—
14 Sithes & Whet Stones.....	4“5“—
1 New Whip Saw.....	2“10“—
5 old Ditto.....	—“5“—
6 new frying pans.....	1“10“—
2 Pads.....	—“10“—
11 Sifters.....	—“11“—
1 old Chariot & Harness.....	2“10“—
a parcel of Leather.....	6“—“—
2 old Sains.....	1“—“—
1 Dril Plow.....	—“10“—
2 p ^r Dutch Blankets.....	12“12“—
old Chests, Boxes Ec.....	—“10“—
Ropes & halters.....	—“10“—
4 p ^r X Garnet hinges, harrow Teeth &c.....	2“—“—
1000 Ells Oznabrigs.....	62“10“—
500 Yd ^s Cotton.....	50“—“—

£5071“19“—

12 doz. Irish hose.....	14“8“—
Virginia Cloth.....	12“19“6
77 lb Wool.....	1“18“6
1 p ^r large Scales & W ^{ts}	10“—“—
174 lb Yarn.....	13“1“—
38 lb wash'd Wool.....	1“18“—
12 lb Cotton.....	—“15“—
21 lb Spun Cotton.....	3“18“9
22 Yd ^s Rushia Linnen.....	—“14“8
Bottled Wine.....	18“—“—
7 Jars & 15 Gall ^s Oyl.....	4“15“—
2 Jugs Sp ^{ts} Turpentine.....	1“10“—
1 Cask Spanish brown.....	3“—“—
8½ doz. pint bottles.....	—“10“—
13 pint bottles Renish.....	1“6“—

1 Carboy French Brandy.....	2" —" —
3 Jugs & 5 Gallons Honey.....	1" 11" —
5½ doz. q ^t Bottles.....	—" 16" 6
1 old Desk, 2 old Tables, 2 Chairs.....	—" 5" —
1 Cloaths Press.....	—" 10" —
19 lb Feathers.....	1" 8" 6
1 Bed & Bed Steed.....	1" 10" —
1 p ^r Andirons, Fender, 1 p ^r Tongs & 2 Chafing Dishes	
2 Tables.....	1" 10" —
3 Jars & 1 Stand.....	1" —" —
10 Butter potts.....	2" —" —
1 Marble Morter & pessel.....	2" —" —
32 Milk pans.....	1" 6" 6
Tubs & pails.....	1" 15" —
2 Pye plates, 2 Cake pans, 1 Cheese plate, 3 pasty pans.....	—" 15" —
2 Pewter, 1 Led, Cream & butter potts.....	1" 5" —
1 Gall ^c 1 Pottle, 1 q ^t , 1 p ^t , 1½ p ^t , 1 gill potts.....	1" —" —
1 Sifter, 1 Search Case, 1 flower Chest.....	—" 7" 6
2 Churs, & 2 Trays.....	—" 10" —
2 Tables, & 2 Benches.....	—" 10" —
1 black pott, & pickle Bottles.....	—" 5" —
	£5183" 18" 5
12 old Windsor Chairs.....	—" 12" —
1 Loom & harness, 3 Spinning Wheels & Cards.....	2" —" —
1 Vice Safe.....	1" 10" —
1 Iron Morter.....	—" 15" —
11 Jars & Soap.....	19" —" —
13 potts & Jugs.....	—" 13" —
Small Jugs & Martin potts.....	—" 15" —
7 Carboys & 17 Jugs.....	2" 8" —
1 Box & hard Soap.....	—" 4" —
2 Copper Coal Stills.....	5" —" —
7 Iron potts & hooks.....	3" 10" —
7 pott Racks.....	3" 10" —
1 Spitt Racks.....	1" —" —
1 p ^r Andirons & poker.....	1" —" —
1 Jack & 8 Spitts.....	6" —" —

4 Frying pans, 3 Dripping d'o.....	2" —" —
2 Ladles, 3 Skimmers & 1 Grater.....	—" 10" —
1 old Dutch Oven & 3 brass pans.....	—" 10" —
1 old Copper fish Kettle, 1 preserving pan, & 2 Sauce pans.....	—" 15" —
1 Copper fish Kettle, 1 preserving pan, & 2 Stew pans.....	3" —" —
3 Copper Kettles.....	10" —" —
5 Bell Mettle Skillets.....	2" 8" —
2 Grid Irons, 3 Trivets, 2 flesh forks.....	—" 15" —
Tallow.....	—" 5" —
3 Pickle potts, 1 Spice Morter.....	—" 10" —
2 old Coppers.....	5" —" —
2 Tubs, 2 pails, Table & bench.....	—" 12" —
Salt.....	2" 5" —
3 Meat Trough's, 6 Tubs.....	1" —" —
1 Furness for Ashes.....	2" —" —
Wheel Wrights Tools & old Tire.....	9" —" —
1 old Bolting Mill.....	—" 5" —
5 potts of Butter.....	6" 10" —
2 Roling Stones.....	3" —" —
1 p ^r Tarriers, flyers &c.....	—" 5" —
2 Asses.....	10" —" —
	£5292" 5" 5
Shoe Maker's Tools &c.....	2" 15" —
19 Bell Glasses.....	3" —" 16
180 feet of Tops & 18 M Blades.....	27" —" —
1 Boat & Sails, & 1 Pettiangier.....	5" —" —
Brought Over.....	£878" 14" —
4 old Guns.....	—" 10" —
265 Bar'ls Corn, a 10—.....	
5404 lb Tobacco, a 20—.....	
180 Bush'ls Wheat, a 4—.....	36" —" —
10 Bush'ls Pease, a 2—6.....	1" 5" —
53 Hides, a 5—.....	13" 5" —
15 Skins.....	2" 5" —
1 Apple press &c.....	1" —" —
	£5385" 1" 5

GENEALOGY

THE EMPEROUR FAMILY OF LOWER NORFOLK.

(By G. Andrews Moriarity, Jr., A. M., Boston, Mass.)

One of the most prominent families of Lower Norfolk county during the 17th century, was that of Emperour, and, although it has long been extinct in the male line, its blood, transmitted through females, still flows in the veins of many prominent Virginians and the name still survives as a given one among many of the old families of Norfolk and Princess Ann.

The original name appears to have been De Keyser and its first members in England were Dutchmen, who, driven out of the Low Countries at the time of the Spanish rule, settled in the Walloon Colony that flourished in Norwich in the 16th century. The Norwich records state that "Guilielmus De Keyser, lanificus, cum uxore et sex pueris, quorum unus hic natus est, et cum ancilla, ex Brabantia huc venit anno 1561." In 1567 a John de Keyser came to Norwich from Flanders and in the town records the name is called "de Keyser anglice Emperour." The records of the Dutch Church at Norwich abound with references to the De Keyser, Lempereur and Emperour family, as the name is variously spelled. In 1584, a Francis Emperour, "from the dominions of the King of Spain," is noted as living in Norwich; and in 1653 a Francis Emperour, a tobacco merchant, was residing there.

With regard to the Virginia family the late E. W. James, Esq., collected considerable data, concerning its members, in his admirable publication, "The Lower Norfolk Antiquary," but further investigation upon my part revealed so much new data, including very valuable information which I discovered at Barbados that I have decided to throw my notes into a regular pedigree form, as follows:

I 1. ————— Emperour.

Probably of Norwich England; and perhaps the son of the Francis Emperour, who was in Norwich in 1584, as having recently arrived from the dominions of the King of Spain. He had at least four children:

2. Elizabeth married ————— Horbin of Barbados.

3. Sarah married 1st Edward Oistin of Christ Church Barbados and 2ndly William Leigh or Lee.

4. Capt. Francis of Lower Norfolk Va.

5. John of St. Michael's Barbados.

II 2. Elizabeth Emperour, probably born in England. Married ——— Horbin of Barbados, probably the brother of Joseph Horbin of St. Michaels parish, a rich Barbadian planter, who owned estates in Jamaica and South Carolina and whose wife was related to the Seabury family in New England.

Elizabeth Horbin removed to Princess Anne County Virginia and made her will there on 30 December 1693, proved 4 November 1696. She calls herself "late of Barbados, but now of Princess Ann Co. Virginia." She bequeathes to her cousin Elizabeth Ramsden daughter of "my sister Sarah Lee in Barbados" and to my cousins Elizabeth and William Ramsden, children of my cousin Mrs. Elizabeth Ramsden; to my loving cousin, Mr. Francis Emperour, and his son, Francis; to my loving cousin Mrs. Sarah Emperour, wife of my cousin Francis Emperour; to my loving friend and kinsman Mr. Tully Robinson and makes my loving cousin Mrs. Sarah Emperour my executrix. She states that her Barbadian property is in the hands of Thomas Shearman and Joseph Hough at Barbados.

II 3. Sarah Emperour married, at Christ Church parish, Barbados, on 1 March 1659, Edward Oistin gent., son of Edward Oistin, gentleman of Christ Church parish, an early magistrate there in 1629. Oistin's Town and Oistin's Bay, in Christ Church parish, derive their name from this family, whose estates lay in the South West part of the parish on the coast. Edward Oistin died in 1669 and she married secondly William Leigh at St. John's parish, Barbados, on 3 August 1670.

Issue by her first husband:

6. Elizabeth married 1st Henry Ramsden of Christ Church Barbados and 2ndly Miles James of Christ Church about 1701.

7. Edward.

8. Sarah married her cousin, Francis Tully Emperour, of Lower Norfolk, Va., on 25 September 1679, at Christ Church, Barbados.

II 4. Captain Francis Emperour. Born about 1628, died 1662. of Lower Norfolk Co. Va. He appears to have come to Virginia about 1650 and on the 20 January 1650, Thomas Marsh gave him a Power of Attorney. On 15 September 1652 he was given a certificate for 300 acres for the transportation of himself, Mary Emperour, Charles Emperour and others into the Colony. On 15 August 1661 he was granted land for the importation of Elizabeth and William Emperour and Marcus Tully, while on 21 November 1673 his widow, Mary, received land for the importation of herself, Capt. Francis Emperour, William Emperour, Elizabeth Emperour, Markus Tuly and Wanny, a negro.

Capt. Francis Emperour settled on the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River in Lynnhaven Parish in Lower Norfolk and was a prominent Merchant and Master Mariner there, while he also owned a large landed estate. He was a Commissioner for Lower Norfolk County from 15 October 1652 to 15 February 1659 and on 21 December 1652 was sworn in as High Sheriff of the County. He appears to have belonged to the Puritan party then very strong in Lower Norfolk and Nansemond Counties and negotiated, as is shown by certain documents, on file at Portsmouth and dated 19 November 1656, with "Mr. Moore, Minister of God in New England [Long Island], when he was last at ye Mannadus" [i. e. Manhattan], concerning his coming to Virginia. On 25 November 1655 he signed a letter to Capt. Thomas Willoughby relative to the procuring of a Puritan minister for Lynnhaven.

The records of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, show that in July 1656 he was at Boston, probably on a voyage; for, on 15 July 1656, he translated certain Dutch documents from New Amsterdam, for the use of the Massachusetts Court, in the case of Gerardy vs. Kilvert; thus confirming the fact that the family was of Dutch origin. On 17 November 1656 he sued Daniel Lane, of Salem, "Mr. of the Ketch Dolphin," in the Lower Norfolk Court, for damage done his goods on a voyage from Boston to Virginia (evidently his return trip, after his stay in Boston, during the summer of 1656). He states that the ketch sprang a leak off Nantasket and that they had to put into Plymouth to refit. In this deposition he calls himself "aged about 28 years." On 15 November, 1658 his voyage to the Indies is mentioned. These entries make it certain that he was a merchant of Puritan tendencies, who traded with New Amsterdam, New England and the West Indies.

Besides the offices already referred to he was Surveyor and Collector of the Western Shore of Lynhaven on 1 November 1653 and Collector for both the Eastern and Western Shores and for Little Creek on 19 November 1656. His Inventory was taken on 14 June 1662 and I cannot but consider it very significant that his tenure of public office ceased in 1659, just at the close of the Puritan rule in England.

His wife, Mary Emperour, was beyond all doubt a Tully of the Eastern Shore family of that name. Two of their sons were called Francis Tully and Tully Emperour, respectively, and Mary Emperour calls Tully Robinson her nephew. Mary Emperour, like the Oistins in Barbados, was a Quaker and was frequently fined for attending Quaker meetings. Her will, dated 20 April 1676, proved 3 July 1676, mentions her sons Francis, William and Tully Emperour, her daughter Elizabeth Phillips and her three cousins [nephew and neices] Tully, Elizabeth and Mary Robinson.

Issue:

9. Francis afterwards Francis Tully.
10. _____ Tully.
11. _____ William.
12. Elizabeth married _____ Phillips.
13. (?) Charles probably a son. Alive 15 September 1652; probably died without issue before 20 April 1676.

II 5. John Emperour of St. Michael's parish [i. e. Bridgetown] Barbados. He is mentioned, on 15 December 1657, by his brother Capt. Francis Emperour in a case before the Lower Norfolk Court, where he states the amount of sugar dispensed by him at Barbados for meat for a ship in which Capt. Francis was part owner. Among the Barbadian deeds at Bridgetown I found one of 4 August 1656, wherein Lieut. Benjamin Reade of Barbados conveyed to Mr. John Emperour of the same Island, his interest in four new servants, etc., together with 4,945 lbs. of good well cured muscovado sugar. This is all I have been able to find about him. He must however have been married and had issue, at least, two children; for there is no other place to fit in Thomas and Martha Emperour of Bridgetown, Barbados, except as his children. I therefore assume that he had issue:

14. Thomas of St. Michael's.
15. Martha married at St. Michaels Cathedral Bridgetown on 22 June 1673 Thomas Farle.

III 9. Francis Emperour, gentleman, later called Francis Tully Emperour of Lower Norfolk and Princess Ann Counties, Virginia, and Christ Church parish, Barbados. Francis Tully Emperour was born probably about 1655 and resided principally in Lynnhaven parish. He was a Justice of Princess Ann in 1691-93. He appears to have been a large planter and merchant and his title of "gentleman" indicates his position in the County. His place, which he later sold to the trustees of Thomas Walke's estate became famous as "Fairfield," the seat of the Walke family in Princess Ann County. His large estates in Virginia lay in Lynnhaven parish, but he also acquired, by marriage, extensive estates in Christ Church parish Barbados. He appears to have resided both in Virginia and in Barbados, but chiefly in the former colony. In 1696 the Princess Ann Court found him to be temporarily deranged. His will, on file at Princess Ann, is dated 26 May 1698, proved 20 July 1711. He leaves all his property to his son, Francis, and, in the event of his death, all his estates in Virginia were to go to the children of Tully Emperour and his estates in Barbados to the children of Henry Ramsden by Elizabeth Oistin. All the executors were gentlemen in Barbados.

(To be Concluded)

THE TURNER FAMILY OF KING GEORGE COUNTY, &c.

(Continued)

25. HENRY SMITH^s TURNER, born at "Marengo," April 1st, 1811, died Dec. 16, 1881; graduated at West Point, 1834, promoted to Captain U. S. A. 1838, Brevet Major for gallantry in battles in California and was wounded at San Pasqual; resigned 1848; settled in St. Louis, Mo., and was a member of the House of Representatives of that State 1859. He married Julia M. Hunt.

Issue: 71. *Thomas Theodore*^e (of whom later); 72. Harry Bur-gwyn^e, died in infancy; 73. Wilson P. Hunt^e, killed at the second battle of Manassas, aged eighteen; 74. Julia^e married William Hill Lee, of St. Louis; 75. Henry Stephen^e, died in infancy; 76. William Fitzhugh^e, died in infancy; 77. *Charles Hunt*^e, (of whom later); 78. Ann Eliza, died in childhood; 79. William Moffett^e, died aged fifteen; 79. *James Lucas*^e (of whom later); 80. Theodosia Hunt, died in infancy; 81. Ann Theodosia, died unmarried, aged 27; 82. Eliza Randolph, married George M. Paschall; 83. Henry Victor^e, married Ada Semple Ames, and had a daughter Eliza Semple^r; 84. Mary Delphine^e, married (1st) Col. Edward M. Heyl U. S. A.; and (2d) Col. Charles H. Heyl U. S. A.; 85. *Wilson Pelham Horton* (of whom later); 86. Sara Virginia^e, married Dr. John H. Bryan.

30. EDWARD CARTER^s TURNER, born at "Cloverland," Oct. 6, 1816, married (1st) Sarah, daughter of Bradshaw Beverley, of Fauquier County; (2d) Mary Lee, daughter of Robt Randolph Jr, of "Eastern View," Fauquier, and sister of Rt Rev. A. M. Randolph.

Issue: (1st m.) 87. Rose Skinker, married Bradshaw Beverley; 88. Thomas Baynton^e, died without issue; 89. Jeanne, married Edward Carter; 90. Charles^e, died without issue; 91. Robert Fauntleroy^e, married first, Mary West Corse (and had issue Margaretta Fitzhugh^r, and Edward Shirley^r) and secondly, Pocahontas Meredith (and had Mary Bolling^r); 92. Edward Carter^e, married Nannie Carter (and had issue Richard Carter^r, Edward Carter^r and Robert Fauntleroy); 93. Mary Beverley, married Edward Turner; 94. Eliza Randolph, married Jacqline Marshall; 95. Nathaniel Laughborough^e, married Lucy Green and had issue Nathan L^r.

36. CAROLINUS^s TURNER, of "Bell Grove," King George County; married Susan, daughter of Henry Rose, of Alexandria. Carolinus Turner left "Bell Grove" to two of his daughters and it was sold some years ago.

Issue: 96. George^e, of "Nanzattico," married ——— McGuire of Fredericksburg; 97. Caroline, married, 1876, Dr. ——— Jett; 98. Rohse, married, 1881, Judge Frederick C. S. Hunter, of King George Court House; 99. Augusta, married, 1881, Robt. Robb; 100. Alice, married George B. Matthews, of Washington, D. C.

(To be Continued)

THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROLFE WITH
NOTICES OF SOME CONNECTED FAMILIES

BOLLING OF YORKSHIRE AND LONDON

(Continued)

Tristram Bolling, the eldest son of Robert Bolling, the attainted possessor of Bolling Hall, married Beatrix, daughter of Sir Walter Calverley, of Calverley. He was a man of great courage, and was most loyal to the Lancastrian party, so much so that he appears to have idolized Henry VI. In his behalf he fought alongside his father at Towton, but, being young, escaped further consequences than the disastrous defeat of his party. He died at Chellow, near Manningham, leaving an heiress, Rosamund, who had become the wife of Sir Richard Tempest, of Bracewell. We give a copy of his will on account of its quaintness of spelling and the information it contains:—

Will of Tristram Bolling, of Chellow.

April 7, 1502. Proved August 2.

'I, Tristram Bolling, of Chellow, to be buryd in the high quere of my parish church of Bradforth, and I bequeath in honour of my mortuary my best horse wt. sadyll & brydll, jake, salet, bowe and harnes, sword and bockler, as I went to the warr. I bequeath unto the aulter of Synt Katernyn afore the image of King Henry the vj. one vestment with albe prelst iijs. iiijd. To one priest for saying for my saule xxs. and li. wax to be brend upon my sepulture, and iiijd. for the wast of every torch brynnynge about my body the day of my buryall. To every man beyryng me to the church iiijd. I will yt all my manners, lands &c., being my inheritance after the decease of Robert Bolling my fader or any other tytl of right here-after remayne after my decease unto Richard Tempest and Rosamunde my doghter and wyff unto the said Richard and to ther heys forever mor. I will that my wyff Elyne during her lyve have a yearly rent for her thirds out of my said maners, &c. To my son Edward Bolling all my lands purchased in the toun of Bradford except a messe. and one tenement lying beside the parich chirch, which I will remayn unto Thos. Tempest, son of Richard Tempest aforesaid. To the said Thos. Tempest one messe som tyme in the holdynge of Alison Dyn-Gurd. To John Tempest, son unto ye said Richard Tempest, one tenement called Rowley and one tenement in Thornton beside Bradford newly bylded. I wyll that Edwd. Robertshaw take half a coile pytt at Clayton dewring one yere, and my wyff the other half, and then the said coile pytt to remayne to the foresaid Rich. Tempest and hys wyff. I order as executors Nicholas Tempest, Edward Bollynge, and Cudberd Lenthrope, my son Richard Tempest being superviseare.



THE BOLLING ARMS

Negative property of
H. P. Cook Photographer
Richmond, Va.

Giffen at Chellow. Pro. 3 June, 1502.'

The estates of Tristram Bolling comprised the manors of Bolling and Thornton, and lands in Little Bolling, Bradford, Clayton, Allerton, Wilsden, Hainworth, Horton, and Denholme. He thus left the bulk of his property to his daughter Rosemund, wife of Sir Richard Tempest, although he had a son, Edward, by his second wife, who succeeded him in the Chellow estates, which comprised the manor of Chellow, and a substantial residence.

THE BOLLINGS OF CHELOW.

Although by the marriage of Rosamund, the daughter and heiress of Tristram Bolling, to Sir Richard Tempest, the ancient family estates left the main branch of the Bolling family, it is evident that the line was carried on at Chellow. Chellow is a hamlet of the township of Heaton, and was a separate manor at the time of the Domesday Survey. The Bollings continued at Chellow for a very long period; Edward Bolling, the son of Tristram (father of Rosemund), succeeding his father there, he in turn being succeeded by his son Tristram.

The last of this branch of the Bollings in the male line was William Bolling, to whose memory a monument was erected in the Bradford Parish Church. He was living at Chellow in 1698, but appears to have removed to a little farmstead called the "Temple", at the top of Crow Tree Lane, Manningham, which was also his property, leaving Chellow Grange to his son John. William Bolling married in 1688, Mary Lister, of Frizinghall, and died in 1730, leaving a brother Edward and a sister Mary. His own son, John, died in 1729, a year before his father. He rebuilt the old house at Chellow, and inserted on a stone the record—I. B. 1720. Another stone contained the initials W. B. and the date 1689."

It appears from a list made in the time of Henry VIII, that "Dame Rosamund Tempest, late Wiffe of Sir Ric. Tempest, Knyght," had in her household Edward, and Godfray Bollyng, who came both equipped with "horse and harnes" (armor)

Dame Rosamund's relations with her half-brother Edward Bolling, of Chellow, are somewhat ob'scure. From a deed pole dated one year after the death of her husband, Rosamund makes over to him property in Wilsden, as follows.

"31 Henry VIII, June 20

Rosamund Tempest, relict of Sir Rich. Tempest, Kt. gives to Edward Bollyng, of Chellowe, one messuage, with buidings and appurtenances, in Wylsden; and lands &c, called Wytham, in the township of Allerton, abutting on the Hardyng Becke or Hardes Broke on the South and North, on Cottingley Park on the east, and

on the high road from Bradford to Keighley on the west. To pay one red rose in the time of roses should it be demanded.

Witness—THOS BOLLYNGE,
RANDOLPH WILMAN,
LAURENCE ROYDS"

This property was afterwards confirmed to Tristram, son of Edward Bolling.

One member of the Bolling family mentioned by Cudworth may be noted. On November 12, 1494, William Bolling one of the Barons of the Exchequer granted to Sir Richard Tempest, the remainder of a lease of the corn and fulling mills at Bradford.

Bolling Hall is the most interesting relic of a past age in the immediate vicinity of Bradford. Dr. Whitaker thus describes it. "The Hall is a large majestic looking building with a centre and two deep wings to the North, and has been built at different periods. The South front opening to the garden is terminated by two square towers of considerable but uncertain antiquity. The rest, I think, may be safely assigned to the Tempests, in the reign of Elizabeth. Within the towers are two deeply emb windows, and between them the hall, which has one vast window of many square headed lights. It is about thirty feet long and has a plain plaster ceiling which probably covers a fine oaken roof." Ascending the oak stair case, admission is gained to the "Ghost Chamber" which occupies the Western bay, and here, it is said, the redoubtable ghost appeared which struck terror into the heart of the Earl of New Castle the royalist commander during the siege of Bradford and caused him to forego his intention of putting the town to the sack. * * * The chief feature of interest in the room, however, is the mantle piece, which is of carved oak reaching to the full height of the room. It is supported by two fluted columns, which support a canopy ornamented with oak & vine leaves, and contains two portraits painted on panels, said to be those of Lady Rosamond the last of the Bollings of Bolling and her husband Sir Richard Tempest. In the work which has been quoted at such length are views of Bolling Hall and of the manteipiece and portraits.

Mr. Cudworth speaks of the Virginia Bollings, who descend from a branch of the family, which had settled in London, as being now the representatives of the ancient family of Bolling, of Bolling Hall.

The "Visitation of London," 1633-34, contains the following pedigree of Bolling.

Tristram Bollyng of Bradford in Com. Yorke

Edward Bollyng of Bradford in=Magdelene da. of Gabriell Greene
Com. Yorke, sonne and heir } in Horsforth Com. Yorke

Robert Bollyng of London, Sadler=Anne da. Tho. Clarke of
and Silk Throwster, now living 1633 | London

2. Edward 1 John Bollyng eldest sonne 3. Thomas Annis

The arms which accompany the pedigree are the same of those of the Virginia Bollings.

Following is a copy of the will of the Robert Bolling, of London, who was living in 1633 and signed the pedigree. We are indebted to Mr. Lothrop Withington for the copy. There can be no doubt that Robert Bolling, the emigrant to Virginia was a son of John Bolling, "eldest sonne." An examination of the registers of All Hallows Barking would doubtless confirm this. And a thorough examination of Yorkshire records might furnish proof as to the exact place in the pedigree of the Bollings of Bolling Hall, of the Tristram Bolling of the visitation pedigree.

In the name of God Amen, the Fift day of September Anno Domini One thousand six hundred thirtle nyne and in the Fifteenth yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord Charles by the grace of Gode Kinge of England Scotlande France and Ireland defender of the Faith I Robert Bowlinge of the parish of Alhallowes Barking Cittizen and Throwster of London, being att the present sicke and weake in body, but of good and perfect minde and memorie praised bee Allmightie God therefore Doe make and declare this my present Testament conteyning therein my last will in manner and forme following (that is to say) First and principally I recommend my soule into the handes of Almightye God my mercifull Father and Jesus Christ his onely sonne my blessed Saviour and Mediator by whose pretious death, merittes and intercession alone I trust and firmly beleeeve to receave a full and free pardon and forgiveness of all my sinnes, and life everlasting, my body I comitt to the earth from whence it came, to be buried in desent and christian manner in the parish Church of Allhallowes aforesaid. And my will and minde is that all such debts I shall owe att the tyme of my death to any person or persons whatsoever whether of right or conscience shalbe iustlie and truelie paid by my Executrix hereafter named with the most convenient speede that may bee And after my Debts and funerall charges paid and deducted That small estate that the lorde in mercie hath lent ynto me. I doe devide order and dlspose according to the ancient and laudable Custome of the said Cittle of London whereof I am a

Freeman Into three iust and equall partes whereof one full thirde parte I give leave and bequeath vnto my deare and loveing wife Anne Bowling as of right and according to the saide Custome belonging to her; one other thirde parte thereof I leave and bequeath vnto and amongst my children John, Edward, Thomas, and Anne Bowlinge, to be equallie and indifferentlie parted and devided amongst them. The other thirde parte commonlie called and by the said custome reputed the testators parte I doe give, bequeath, order and dispose in manner and forme following (that is to say) First I will and devise that my said wife Anne Bowlinge shall have and enioy to her owne proper vse forever Twoe of my five throwing milles wth all instrumentes and implemtes therevnto respectively belonging And allsoe the other three Milles during the tyme that my said sonn Edward shall have to serve mee by his Indentures of Apprenticshood And the said three Milles with all ymplementes tooles and appurten'nces to them respectively belonging I doe give and bequeath vnto the said Edward Bowling willing my said wife to deliver the same unto him att the end of the said apprenticshood. Item I give and bequeath vnto the said Edward as a special legacie in regarde to his paines and industrie in my affaires the some of Fiftie poundes of lawfull money of England. Item I give and bequeath vnto my eldest sonne John Bowling and vnto my sonne Thomas Bowling Five and Twentie pounds apeece of like money. Item I give and bequeath vnto my loving daughter Anne Bowling the some of one Hundred poundes of like money Item I give and bequeath vnto my sister Beatrix Creswell Five poundes and vnto her husband Thomas Creswell Fortie shillings as legacies in remembrances of me. Item I give and bequeath vnto the poore people of the said parish of Allhallows Barking Fortie shillings Item I give and bequeath vnto either of my freinds and kynsmen Charles Harris and John Lee, and to my good freinds Mr. William Hart, Throwster, and Mrs Elizabeth Pollarde, to every of them Twentie shillings apeece remembrance of mee. The rest and residue of all and singular my goods, chattels, household stufte, plate, debts, rights, and creditts whatsoever and wheresoever (after my said debts, funerall charges and legacies paid and deducted) I doe give and bequeath vnto my said loveing and carefull wife Ann Bowling whome I make, appointe, and declare the full and sole Executrix of this my present testament and last will And I doe nominate appointe and allsoe intreate my said good freinds Charles Harris and John Lee to be Overseers and assistantes vnto my said Executrix in the due performance of my present testament and last will And I doe hereby vtterlee revoke renounce and make voide all former wills legacies and

bequests at any tyme heretofore be me made and bequeathed. And doe hereby pronounce and dlecare this my present to be my last will and none other nor otherwise. In witness whereof to this my present testament consisting of three sheetes of paper, the twoe former subscribed with my hands. And to this thirld I have sett my hand and seale Dated the day, and yeare first wthn written per me Robert Bolling, Read, signed, sealed, published and declared by the saide Robert Bowling to be his last will and testament in the pn'nce of Abell Lucoum, Gregorie Smith, and Ch'r Townsend, Scr. Proved before the Venerable William Sames, L.L.D. surrogate for Sir Henry Marten, LL.D. the master Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 13 November 1639 by the oath of Anne Bowling, relict of the defunct and executrix. 190 *Harvey*.

(To be Continued)

SLAUGHTER FAMILY

(Compiled by the late John S. Carpenter, Louisville Ky)

(Continued)

6. Colonel Robert Slaughter⁵ (Robert⁴ Francis^{3,2} John¹) born in Essex County about the year 1702. Died in Culpeper in 1768. He was commissioned Captain of Militia on Sept. 2, 1729, later Col. of Militia. In 1758 an act was passed (Hening's Statutes) authorizing payment of L-218 to Col. Robert Slaughter for services of himself and forty men, sent by order of the Council to garrison Patterson Fort. He was Vestryman of St. Mark's Parish 1731; Church Warden; Member of the House of Burgesses 1742; Presiding Justice for Orange County 1745. His name is included in a list of Virginia Gentlemen, who between 1739 and 1750, imported English blooded horses, and who were interested in the turf. He married about 1723, Mary Smith, daughter of Augustine Smith of Essex County. Issue:

11. I. ROBERT.
12. II. WILLIAM.
13. III. THOMAS.
14. IV. FRANCIS.
15. V. JAMES.
16. VI. LAWRENCE.
17. VII. GEORGE.
- VIII. Elizabeth Lightfoot.

IX. MARTHA, married first Major Gabriel Jones of the Revolutionary Army by whom she had issue, Robert, Gabriel, Frances and Mary. Martha Slaughter married second Major Wm. Broadus of the Revolutionary Army, by whom she had a daughter Harriet. This Harriet married Wm. Mills Thompson and was the mother of Hon. Richard W. Thompson, a member of congress from Indiana and Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Hayes.

7. Col. Thomas Slaughter⁵ (Robert⁴ Francis^{3,2} John¹) settled in Caroline County, Va. He was Colonel of Militia. He married Sarah Thornton, daughter of Francis and sister of Reuben Thornton by whom he had issue:

I. SALLY, who married her cousin Governor Gabriel Slaughter of Kentucky.

II. LUCY Thornton, who married her cousin Jesse Slaughter brother of Gabriel Slaughter.

III. FRANCES, who married Charles Yancy.

8. Col. Francis Slaughter⁶ (Francis⁵ Robert⁴ Francis^{3,2} John¹) was born in 1730. He was Colonel of Militia and served as an officer in the Revolutionary Army. He married Sarah, daughter of Robert Coleman of Culpeper, upon whose land the town of Culpeper was built. He and many others of his family received extensive grants of land in Kentucky, in consideration of their military services, and after the war he removed to what is now Hardin County in that State. He died in Elizabethtown in 1805.

There is of record in Nelson County, Ky. a power of attorney executed by Francis Slaughter and dated July 12, 1791 appointing Francis R. and Thomas G. Slaughter his lawful attorneys to act in grantors name, jointly and separately, to settle all business and accounts of whatsoever nature, with Francis Slaughter and Robert Coleman, grantors present attorneys in Culpeper; also to sue for recovery and receive any bonds, notes or open accounts due grantor and to give receipts for the same. There is also of record in Hardin County a deed signed by this Francis Slaughter transferring to his son-in-law James Crutcher, certain lands in Caroline County, Va., which the grantor inherited as heir at law to his father Francis Slaughter. It is recited in this deed that the property described therein descended to the grantor as follows: first from Cadwalader Jones to his daughter Frances Anne who married Robert Slaughter; second from Robert and Frances Ann Slaughter to their oldest son and heir at law Francis Slaughter; and from this Francis to the grantor. Issue:

18. I. THOMAS Coleman.

19. II. ROBERT Coleman.

III. FRANCIS.

IV. FRANCES. She married in 1796 Samuel Ball Hackley.

V. SARAH.

VI. GILLY. She married James Crutcher of Elizabethtown, Ky.

9. Col. John Slaughter⁶ (Francis⁵ Robert⁴ Francis^{3,2} John¹) was born 1732. He was Colonel of Militia and in the Revolutionary Army, he and his three sons Lieutenants Robert, John and William Slaughter, having all been in the army at the same time. He married, first Mildred Coleman, a sister of his brother Francis wife. She was born on March 6, 1736 and died May 1, 1758. The issue of this marriage were:

I. ANN, born 1754. She married first James Stubblefield, son of Captain Thomas and Eleanour Stubblefield. He died in 1777 and his widow married second Major Gabriel Long of the Revolutionary Army.

II. CADWALADER Slaughter, born Dec. 18, 1756.

III. ROBERT Slaughter born April 16, 1758.

Col. John Slaughter married second on Dec. 22, 1758 Elizabeth Suggett, by whom he had issue.

IV. JOHN Suggett, born Nov. 2, 1759.

V. WILLIAM born April 19, 1761.

VI. LUCIEN born Mar. 7, 1763.

VII. FRANCIS Lightfoot born May 22, 1765. He died in Lawrenceburg, Ky. about 1833.

VIII. ELIZABETH born June 1, 1767.

10. Cadwalader⁶ (Francis⁵ Robert⁴ Francis^{3,2} John¹) was born about 1735. He married first Miss Margaret Ransdell of Fauquier County Va.; secondly on Dec. 26, 1790, Lucy, daughter of Francis Slaughter of Jefferson County, Ky. He died in 1798, his will having been proved in Louisville in that year. Issue by first wife:

I. MARGARET. She married Charles Morehead: Issue.

a. Mary, married Wm. Murrell, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

b. Harriet, married Dr. John M. Briggs, Bowling Green, Ky.

c. Elvira married 1st. Mr. Combs, Bowling Green.

2nd. Judge H. Thomas, Bowling Green, Ky.

d. Margaret married Rev. Wm. Warder.

E. Matilda married Horatio G. Wintersmith of Elizabethtown.

f. Fanny married Dr. David Caldwell, Logan, Co.

g. Elizabeth married Richard Curd, Bowling Green, Ky.

h. Charles Slaughter. He married Miss Levy of Woodford County, and after her death he married her sister.

Charles Slaughter Morehead was a scholarly lawyer, for some years a distinguished member of Congress from Ashland district and afterwards Governor of the State. His cousin James Turner

Morehead was a member of Congress, U. S. Senator and Governor. Charles Slaughter Morehead had one daughter Amanda, who married Samuel Walker of Chicago.

II. MATILDA. Married John Churchill April 18, 1789. Issue:

a. Cadwalader married Miss Holdener.

b. Dr. John married Miss Percival.

c. Armstead married Miss Brown.

d. Richard married Miss Sarah Brown.

e. George married Elizabeth Slaughter, daughter of Robert Coleman Slaughter.

f. Judith married George Hanley.

III. FRANCIS Ransdell born March 1767. He married in 1795, Fanny Latham. Issue:

a. Elizabeth born 1798, died July 8, 1874.

b. Calwalader born April 24, 1800 died Sept. 1, 1833. He married on Sept. 26, 1828, Frances Ann Vance of Jefferson County. Their only child Elizabeth (born June 1, 1836 died Dec. 26, 1880) married Squire Bassett, Postmaster and President of the Fayette National Bank, Lexington, Ky.

c. Philip born Dec. 12, 1808. He married Miss Mary Ann Smith of Jefferson County. He died Jan. 6, 1846 leaving one child Fanny Lathan Slaughter.

d. Henry born Feb. 14, 1804 died Feb. 16, 1829 unmarried.

e. Matilda born July 7, 1812. She married on Feb. 9, 1832 Joseph Longest, and died Feb. 14, 1874 leaving children Josephine, Emma, Philip, Clayton, Joseph and Henry.

(To be Continued)

BEVERLEY and Po'NDEXTER genealogies will be continued in next number.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

HANDBOOK OF ABORIGINAL REMAINS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The members of the Society will be pleased to know the Mr. David I. Bushnell, Jr. (a life member of the Society, whose address is University, Virginia), is engaged in preparing for the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, a work to be entitled "Handbook of Aboriginal Remains East of the Mississippi." The work is to include references to all Indian village sites, burial places, quarries, etc.

In order to have Virginia's portion of the work as full and comprehensive as possible, Mr. Bushnell would appreciate any suggestions to locations, and identification of sites. References to, and identification of all sites mentioned on the Smith map of Virginia, are especially desired.

WANTED—The original letter written to SAMUEL McAFFEE DUNCAN, of NICHOLASVILLE, KENTUCKY, by the REV. THOMAS WHITNY, in 1879, concerning TAYLOR FAMILY. State price. Address Thomas Madison Taylor, 12 West 44th St., New York City, New York.

TEACKLE, ETC.

May 28th, 1913

An Old Pocket note book came to me from my uncle, the late Severn Teackle Wallis, which contains a record of the children of my great-great-grand Father, Thomas Teackle, son of John Teackle, who was the son of the Reverend Thomas Teackle.

The old book is seven and one quarter inches long by three and one half wide, is covered with yellow vellum, with a curious brass clasp, having three holes in which to fasten the catch, as the pocket book was full or empty; & is filled with thick paper leaves to receive notes.

The entries made on them is in the hand-writing of my great great, Grand-Father, Thomas Teackle, give the following record of himself and his children.

Thomas Teackle, son of John & Susannah Teackle— Born November 11th 1711 and Married to Elizabeth Custis, November 9th 1732.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Custis & Ann born August 27th 1718.

John son of Thomas Teackle & Elizabeth his wife, born February 11th 1733/4

Thomas, son of s'd parties born April 11th 1734

John, son of the s'd parties born October 27th 1736

Susanna, daughter of the s'd parties born May 5th 1738.

Ann, daughter of the s'd parties born January 6th 1739/40 about midnight.

The s'd Ann departed this life the 20th day of the same instant.

Ann, daughter of the s'd parties born January 8th 1740/1

Elizabeth, daughter of sd parties born Dec. 13th 1742.

December 25th 1744,—This day at midnight we had a daughter born, which lived not above a minute.

Caleb, son of the aforesaid Parties born January 14th 1745/6

January 27th 1747/8 Thursday we had a son born which departed this life on February 3rd following.

Margaret, daughter of the afors'd parties born April 9th 1749.

Leah, daughter of the afores'd parties born November 19th near midnight 1751.

Mason, daughter of the aforesaid parties born January 1st 1754 and departed this life on the 25th day of February 1754 aged eight week wanting one day.

Severn Teackle, son of the afores'd parties born October 25th 1756.

Sarah, daughter of the afors'd parties born April 8th 1759

John Teackle son of the s'd parties departed this life April 30th 1734.

John Teackle, the third son of the above s'd parties departed this life February 25th 1751/2 about nine of the clock at night aged 15 years & 4 months wanting a day.

Following this record is entered in a different handwriting:

Thomas Teackle departed this life 28th July 1769.

Severn Teackle the youngest son of Thomas Teackle & Elizabeth, his wife was my great grand father, and married Lucretia Edmondson. Their daughter Elizabeth Custis Teackle married my grandfather Philip Wallis. Their daughter Loulse M— James F. Giffen. Their daughter Louise Elizabeth Wallis Giffin.

Severn Teackle' brother, Thomas, my ancestor.

LEVERETT.

Information wanted concerning Mrs. Margaret Atkinson Leverett, born in Amelia County, Va., in 1769, died in South Carolina in 1848; also concerning Stephen Leverett, born in Lunenburg County, Va., in 1765, died in South Carolina in 1853. Address Mrs. F. W. Mullins, 605 Hickory Street, Texarkana, Ark.

VIRGINIA STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Christ's College, Cambridge—Biographical Register—Americans.

Spencer, William—born in Virginia. School: Northill, Beds. Admitted pensioner under Dr. Luke, 16. April 1684. Age not given. Fellow-Commoner 23. July 1686.

Resided till Michs. 1687.

Holt, Arthur—Son of Joseph—Born in Virginia. School: Sedbergh, under Mr. Saunders. Adm. first sizar, and then pensioner 8. Dec. 1716 aet. 20.

LL. B. 1723 Adm. scholar (as of Lancashire) 11. Apr. 1717. At Dec. 1718 he appears as Mr. Holt., having apparently become a fellow-commoner. Ordained deacon York, 1718 Sept. priest 1719 Sept. Resided till Mich. 1722.

Corbin, Garvin—E. S. of Richard, armiger; b. at Laneville, Virginia. School: Grinstead, Essex, under Mr. Harris. Admitted pensioner under Mr. Barker 26. Jan. 1756. Aet. 16.

Resided till Ladyday 1759. Admitted at Middle Temple 11. Feb. 1756 as of King's & Queen's County, Virginia.

Lee, Philip Thomas:—S. Richard: b. in Maryland—School Eton, under Dr. Barnard. Admitted pensioner under Mr. Shepherd 4. Jan. 1757, age 19.

Resided till Mich. (or Xmas) 1759. Admitted at the Middle Temple 24. Feb. 1756. Second s. of Ri. Lee of Blenheim on the Potomac and of Grace Ashton. Married a Miss Russell of England and had 5 children. He was of the family from which the Confederate General R. E. Lee sprang. Died at Blenheim 28. Nov. 1778. (Information from Secretary of the Maryland Historical Association, by R. A. Leigh, Esq.,)

Nelson, Thomas—S. Wm: b. at York, Virginia. School: Hackney under Dr. Newcome. Adm. pensioner under Mr. Porteous 15. May 1758, age 19.

Resided till Ladyday 1761: during the last year he pays £1.15.0. a quarter for 'two chambers'.

Dana, Edmund—S. of Richard Arm: b. at Boston, 'New England': a master at Cambridge, New England, related to Lord Kinnaird, and ordained by Bishop of Lincoln 1769: adm. sizr under Dr. Shepherd 29. Nov. 1769, age 32.

M. A. of Harvard University. Ordained priest Lincoln (*lit. dim.*)—at Peterborough, 1769. He pays 3s. 0d. but I suppose did not reside, till Dec. 1700 (?). Prob. he intended to take the B. D. Degree: but he did not do so.

Lee, George Fairfax—S. George: b. in America: School: Islington under Mr. Davis. Adm. pensioner under Dr. Shepherd and Messrs. Paley and Law. 6. Oct. 1772. age 19. Resided till Mich. 1773. Perhaps akin to Phil. Tho. Lee (1759).

VIRGINIA MANUSCRIPTS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

At the sale in London, by Sotheby, of Phillipps papers, the Library of Congress secured, among others, the following:

Virginia. A Collection of Original Papers relating to the Government of Virginia, mostly endorsed by William Blathwayt, Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, from whose collection they came; bound together in one volume, fol. 1675-1715. They are as follows:

Col. Carter late Treasurer his Account with ye Assembly of Virginia May 11, 1705, with autograph signature of the Clerk of Council attached;

Account of the Quit Rents for Virginia 1703, being the last acct. of Auditor Byrd, with autograph signature of the Clerk of the Council attached, 1703, endorsed "Reed. from Ld. Treas. May 1705";

An Account of the steps made toward advancing Her Majesty's Revenues in Virginia both of the Quit rents and that established for the support of the Government;

Revenue Account of Virginia, 1714-15;

The Accompts of His Majesty's Revenue of Quit Rents, &c. 1715-17, both signed by the Auditors and Col. Spottswood, Lieut. Governor of Virginia;

Letter of W. Lowndes from the Treasury to the Lieut. Governor, 1716-17;

Revenue Accts of two shillings per hogshead arising in the Colony, signed by the Lt. Gov. and Auditor;

Address of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia to the King; Reasons on behalf of the Merchants importing tobacco;

The Affidavit of Dr. Blair, member of the Council, respecting the

mal-administration of Francis Nicholson, Governour of Virginia, 45 pp. fol.

Commission of Lord Culpeper as Gov. of Virginia 1675;

Rent Roll of the Proprietors of Virginia, 1680-83;

The original First Draft of Lord Culpeper's Commission under the Great Seal;

Report relating to matters in debate betw. the Commissioners of Trade and Ld. Culpeper 1683, endorsed "My Ld. Culpeper coming to an agreemt. with the Lds. Commrs. of the Treasy. upon all matters in difference between His Majestie and my Ld. this Report was never presented";

Note of a packet sent to Col. Dongan 1684;

An Abstract of the Militia within the severall Counties of Virginia as they were returned by ye respective Officers 1698;

Perry's Bond for Mr. Byrd's true accompting of Her Matie. for his father's receipts, signed by Perry and witnessed by Blathwayt.

Virginia. Case of Charles Lewis against Walter King relating to Land in Virginia, with the autograph opinion of W. Murray thereon 1752;

Proceedings in the case of E. and J. Hunt and Thos. Newton and Jno. Taylor, certified by William Nelson, President of the Council and Commander in Chief in Virginia 1770, also the autograph opinion of J. Dunning;

The Proceedings in Parsons v. Parsons, certified by Francis Fauquier, Lt. Governor of Virginia 1763;

Original Letter of the Clerk of the Privy Council June 22, 1772;
Schedule of Documents; folio.

[These original papers came from the Office of Joshua Sharpe, Solicitor to the Treasury.]

Virginia. Letters Patent of K. William III and Q. Mary for Settling a Free School in Virginia, official copy; from the Blathwayt and Southwell collection; 20 pp. large folio. 1692-3.

Virginia. The Original Brief for the Appellant in the Case of Walter King versus Charles Lewis and Lewis Burwell relating to Lands in Virginia;

Petition of Carter Braxton and Charles Lewis to his Maty. in Council for leave to exhibit a cross Appeal against W. King from a Decree of the Court of Chancery in Virginia. 1 vol. folio, 1753.

[These papers came from the office of Joshua Sharpe, Solicitor to the Treasury.]

DUFF.

I am at present engaged in compiling a complete history of the Duff family and am anxious to obtain details of any of that name now residing in America with their descents.

ALISTAIR N. TAYLER.

34 Kensington Court Mansions, London W., England.

HUDSON FAMILY.

I am sending a copy of a letter verbatim from my great-grandfather's Bible. He made a trip in 1813 to Louisa County, Va., especially (as he says in his Bible) to find out concerning the genealogy of his mother's family—she was named Rebecca and was the daughter of Charles Hudson and his wife Susan Patrick, and is the Charles mentioned in Sarah Thompson's letter as son of John Hudson and Elizabeth Harris. Now I am satisfied that the Harris Hudson & Patricks who are mentioned in Wm. & Mary Quarterly of Hanover Records, July, 1912, page 49-53, are the same line—in 1734 John Hudson is dead, &c—but you see Charles, according to Sarah Thompson's letter is living in Prince Edward in 1776. Can you not now get me record of some Revolutionary service, if he settled there in 1776—he lived either in Hanover or Louisa the latter being taken from Hanover.

MRS. W. T.

"Memoranda of Mrs. Sarah Thompson age 64 year respecting her family:

"My paternal Grandfather was named John Hudson, he had a brother Charles. He was an Englishman and lived and died in the County of Hanover State of Virginia. John Hudson married Elizabeth Harris and they had the following children: George, Christopher, John, William, Charles, David, Cuthbert & Thomas. My fathers name was Charles who settled in Prince Edward in the year 1776. About the year 1770 I visited my Grand Mother who lived about 7 miles from Hanover Town or Page's Ware House at it was more commonly called.

My Uncle George Hudson was then an Inspector of Tobacco at that Ware House. He had no son & only 2 daughters viz Elizabeth and Polly, the latter married a Mr. Watkins, the former a Mr. Clay my grandfather John Hudson had only one brother Charles whose family I know nothing of except that a daughter of his

named Sarah who married a Colonel Richard Holland of Prince Edward Co., This great Uncle Charles was a merchant and said to be wealthy. My grandfather died suddenly and intestate, by which means, my Uncle George being the eldest son, held all the lands and there by became much wealthier than the rest of the family

SARAH THOMPSON"

This must have been written about 1813.

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER-BOOK OF HENRY FITZHUGH OF "BEDFORD," KING GEORGE CO., VA.

Apl. 8th. 1781—Let John Turner have 58 lbs Bacon for the use of the Militia at Boydshole & 33 lbs of Pickled Beef, I sent the 5th of Jan. to Boydshole for the Militia.

Apl 7th. 1764—Lent Mr. John Stith $4\frac{1}{4}$ gals of Rum.

" Laurence Washington, Jun., 1 gal. do.

Oct 17th 1780. Capt John Remy 2 bush'l of Wheat

Lieut W. Robert Washington 1 qt. Rum.

Mch. 1746—Letter to Jonathan Froward, Mercht., London. Mentions Capt N. Battaile & Mr. John Battaile.

May 8th. 1747.—Letter in which he mentions his wife, (having just married), as daughter of Mr. John Battaile and niece of Capt N. Battaile. Letter sent by Capt Montgomery of ship Pretty Benny.

June 1747—Letter to London, mentions Col. Francis Thornton, Mr. Robt. Ross, Capt H. Fitzhugh. Sent by Capt. Wilcox. Another letter of July 20th., mentions, Capt John Grant, Mr. John Thornton, brother of Col. Francis; Sydenham & Hodson of London.

June 7th. 1748—Letter to James Buchanan, Merchant in London. Mentions receiving goods consigned "to my father."

Sept 12th 1749—To same. By Capt. Beddington. Mentions Mr. Wm. Booth, Capt. John Simpson & Ship Mary.

Nov. 20th. 1750—Letter dated at Stafford (now King George) To same. via the Mary. Regarding purchase of land from one "Withers," in possession of Augustine Washington's heirs.

1751—Letter to John Fitzhugh. Signed—"Your Affectionate Kinsman.

1750—Letter to Wm. Boyle, Mer., Glasgow. By the Thistle, Capt. Murray.

1756—Letter to Geo. Wythe, Esq., Atty at Williamsburg. Concerning charges against him regarding collection of Militia taxes.

1756. Letter to Robt. Dinwiddie, Esq'r. Gov. of Virginia.

Mentions Col. Francis Thornton.

1756—To same—

Stafford, 20th July,
1756.

May it please your Hon'r.

Your Honor will receive by Maj'r Richard Hooe an act. of the Militia that marched from Stafford County to Winchester, being 109 exclusive of officers, eight of whom I am informed, are yet with Col'o Washington, we marched a greater number from Fallmouth but as they deserted from us before we got to Winchester, I have taken no notice of them, as I don't imagine they are intitled to any pay, but ought rather to be punished to deter others from doing so hereafter. If your Hon'r should be of a different opinion they may be added to the act as Maj'r Hooe can inform you what number of them there were & when they deserted from us, I am,

May it please your Hon'r

Your Hon'rs most obed't & obl'y Servant,

H. F.

Another on same subject under date of Dec. 18th. 1756.

1757—Letter to Capt. Francis Thornton.

1759-1767—Sundry accounts with the following Washingtons, viz—

Robert, Jr., Lundsford, Nathaniel, Samuel and John.

Sept 1768—Lawrence Washington, Sr., Dr. To 2 tickets in Byrd Lottery @ 5lbs each.

The book contains a number of other letters and accounts in which mention is made of well known people of that time.

W. B. Cridlin.

OLD INSCRIPTIONS AT PORT ROYAL, VA.

Here lyes the Body of
Catherine Gilchrist
late the Wife of Robert Gilchrist
of Port Royal, Merchant.
She died the 4th of May 1769
Aged 54 years.
This Stone is inscribed as a
Monument to her Memory
by her disconsolate Husband.

Here Lyes the Body
 of Robert Gilchrist, Esq.
 of Port Royal, Merch.
 Died the 16th July 1790
 Aged 69 Years.
 This Stone is Inscribed a
 Monument to his Memory
 By His Executors.

Beneath this humble stone a Youth doth lie
 Most too Good to live too Young to dye
 Count his few Years how short the scanty Span
 But count ——— his Virtues, and he dy'd a Man.

Sacred to the Memory of Younger,
 The Son of William & Anne Fox
 of Port Royal, Who was born the
 10th of September 1754 and dyed
 the 25th of May 1763.

Beneath this stone lies
 Elizabeth Hill
 Wife of
 James Dunlop
 Merchant in Port Royal.
 Who died the 8th of May 1780.
 Aged 31 Years.

Sally S. Lightfoot
 Wife of
 Philip Lightfoot
 of Port Royal, Va.
 Born 7th. March 1790.
 Died 22nd August 1859.

Philip Lightfoot
 of Port Royal, Va.
 Born
 September 24th 1784
 Died
 July 22nd 1865.

John Lightfoot, the son of the above Philip and Sally, is buried in the Church-Yard of St. Peters Episcopal Church, Port Royal. By his side rests the remains of his wife, Hariet, son George, and daughter Sally. A son Howard is buried in Danville (or Lynchburg). They are survived by daughter Mrs. Hariet Broooke, of Richmond, and two sons. Wm. L. & John B.

W. B. CRIDLIN.

SLAUGHTER—ADDENDA.

I am interested in the Slaughter Genealogy which appeared in the last number of the "Virginia Magazine," and I take the liberty of sending you the following data which may be of interest to you in this connection:—

1. *Gabriel Slaughter* (afterwards Governor of Kentucky) married Sarah Hord. (See a record of this marriage in "Virginia County Records" by Crozier Vol ix—page 12). Sarah (Hord) Slaughter was daughter of John² (William², John¹) of "Shady Grove" Caroline County, Va. John³ Hord father of Sarah (Hord) Slaughter was Lieutenant 4th Continental Dragoons January 20, 1777—Heitman's "Register"). There is a deed in Prince William County, Sep-27, 1822 from "*John H. Slaughter* to Thomas Hord and Robert Hord" mentioning land bequeathed to John H. Slaughter by Hawkins Hord brother of Sarah (Hord) Slaughter. John H. Slaughter was son of Sarah (Hord) Slaughter. (See this deed in Prince William County, Book 8—page 519).

2. *Frances Hord* married a *Mr. Slaughter*, and you will find my authority for this statement in the "History of St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper" (revised & enlarged edition by Green) Part II, page 50. On the same page you will find an abstract of the will of James¹ Hord (Thomas², John¹) dated December 14, 1802, father of Frances (Hord) Slaughter.

H.

LETTER FROM GENERAL M. R. PATRICK U. S. A. TO REV. M. D. HOGE, 1866

[Masena R. Patrick was born in Jefferson O. N. Y. in 1811, graduated at West Point and served with distinction in the Mexican War. He resigned from the army in 1850; but entered the United States service at the beginning of the Civil War, became brigadier-general of volunteers, and was, after Lee's surrender, provost-martial general of the Department of Virginia. He resigned in June 1865. His conduct during the brief but most critical period during

which he was stationed in Richmond as provost-martial-general, won him many friends here. We are indebted to Mr. Charles Pondexter for permission to copy the letter, which shows a spirit very unusual at the time]

Geneva, 15 Feb'y 1866

Dear Doctor,

Your very kind & most acceptable letter of 5-9 Dec. reached me in due season & I have only delayed acknowledging it, because I hoped ere this, the political horizon would be clearer. Still progress is made in the right direction, & the spirit so strongly evinced by the President, to maintain his integrity, holding firmly his position against all the assaults of Radicals, gives assurance to the Conservative element in the North, which is becoming stronger every day. I have great hope that the reign of the Radicals is near its close & that Peace, such a peace as springs only from the principles of the Gospel of Christ, is very soon to be inaugurated throughout all our land.

There appears to be a feeling in all our communities that for a few years past in the violence & heat of political & sectional strife, the fundamental principles of religion even, have been deserted by the entire membership of many of the churches, or by such a majority as to make it unsafe for the few not carried away by the storm, to express their opinions openly; and that spiritual desolation has been the legitimate result. Vice, Intemperance, Breach of Trust, utter disregard of plighted faith and a general breaking down of all the time-honored safeguards of public morals & virtue appear to be the most striking characteristics of the masses as viewed from almost any stand-point in the years 1861-64 & 65.

It is only within a few weeks past that I have seen a disposition, among the people with whom I am brought in contact to enter upon this work of selfexamination, & to take an observation as to our present position. In this place, Geneva, with a population of say 6,000, considerable wealth, refinement, literary taste & social enjoyment, without much active business, I was looked upon with distrust & aversion by all the citizens, excepting the *very* few who knew me well and had independence enough to think for themselves.

Circumstances have made it necessary for me to express myself decidedly.—At first, & in our religious assemblies there would be some rejoinder, showing the animus.

For weeks, however, all this has ceased and in the gatherings, daily, of the active members of all the Evangelical churches, I have heard none of the stereotyped, uncharitable allusions, to the South, which were but a short time ago, a great staple.

On the Sabbath evening preceding the week of prayer (7 Jan'y) I took the occasion to say, that if we expected God's blessing while our hearts were full of hatred and all uncharitableness, we might more than doubt the fact of our discipleship.

You can imagine what I *would* say under such circumstances as a Christian man, to which I added, that my right to speak as I did, none could question, for it had been caused by years of toil & danger in the service of our whole country. It had more effect than I then knew because they had begun to think they *might* not be altogether without sin themselves.

Since that time we have had a Union meeting for prayer, daily, morning & evening—with frequent gatherings in the respective churches.

Without excitement many converts have been gathered in, mostly of the young. The children and youth of the Sabbath Schools have shared largely in this precious ingathering. I meet 3 or 4 times in the week a band of young disciples, of both sexes, numbering from 70 to 80 to counsel & instruct them; to teach them how to pray and how to work for Christ. What a change in the character of my duties—training young recruits for the service of the Prince of Peace. Yesterday was observed in our churches as a day of fasting, humiliation & prayer for the purification of the church, the sanctification of God's people & the conversion of sinners.

At 4 P. M. I met 164 young converts. It was good to be there, and though I cannot but tremble at the responsibilities of the position, yet I feel that Providence has placed me there, after having given me such training as does not usually fall to the lot of clergymen, to whom such service is usually assigned. God grant that the evening of my life may be spent in promoting Peace on Earth & Good Will among men—its morning & meridian were certainly passed in the turmoil of life—the Battle & the Storm.

But I find myself running into matters personal—though such as interest you.

You ask if I still fancy at times that I would like to live in the South? If I were not almost 55 years of age I should go South where I have spent some of the happiest years of my life; but with my family in its present condition, & the South in its present condition it would be unwise to make the change.

Yet I often feel & especially since the receipt of your letter, that I would dearly love to spend some weeks in your church, in somewhat such manner as I am spending my time here—with little other business than what I find in the Vineyard of the Master. I

trust that the religious interest in your church continues, & increases. May the Spirit of the Lord be & abide with you.

I was glad to notice, not long since, the liberality of a New York gentleman to Dr. Read's church, and hope that a sufficient fund may be raised for the rebuilding of his church.

Please remember me to him and to Dr. Moore. I think of many others in Richmond with whom my relations, tho' brief, can never be forgotten. Perhaps when my affairs are in such condition that I can leave them, I may revisit Richmond & some other places in Virginia of deep interest to me. You were kind enough to allude to the feeling towards me in your city. I do not affect to conceal the fact, that the malignity of the Radicals is more than counterbalanced by the respect shown to me whenever I am known in the South, for I cannot doubt the feeling if exhibited now when I am not only without power but in Coventry.

I shall always be glad to hear from you, and to know of the welfare of your church, as of the church generally in Virginia. I note what you say of church matters generally & agree with your views as to re-union for the present.

Commend me to Mrs. Hoge & believe me,

Sincerely yours,

M. R. PATRICK.

GOODWYN—MITCHELL—RAINES, Wanted the parents of Amy Goodwyn, born Aug. 31, 1732; died Jan. 14, 1773; married 1st Thomas Mitchell, of Sussex Co., Va.; and second Oct. 5, 1762, in Sussex Co., John Raines, of Prince George and Sussex Co.'s, Va., born July 5, 1726; and died after 1780.

By her first marriage, she was the mother of Henry and Richard Mitchell, and perhaps others; by her second marriage, she was the mother of Robert, Caldwellader, Thomas and Amy Goodwyn Raines, and two other children that died in infancy.

Amy Goodwyn Raines, was born Jan. 14, 1773 in Virginia, either Sussex or Prince George Co.; and died Oct. 7, 1840, in Madison Co., Ala., He mother, Amy (Goodwyn) Mitchell Raines, died at her birth and she was reared in the home of her mothers brother, a Peterson Goodwyn, of Petersburg, Va., from whoes home sha was married, on Apr. 6, 1790, to Robert Stewart, who was born in Scotland, April 4, 1756; and died in Madison Co., Ala., Nov. 17, 1840; (He married first in Scotland, name of wife unknown, but she was a sister of the wife of Thomas Beard, of Petersburg.) The said Robert Stewart, was a Tobacconist, and his home in Petersburg,

was located on High St., About the year 1815, he removed from Petersburg to Augusta, Ga., and later from there to Madison Co., Ala., (I have a complete line of their descendants.)

Now the Peterson Goodwyn, with whom Amy Goodwyn Raines, made her home, had the following children, Edward, Eppes, Eliza, Lucy Ann and Patsy, of these Eliza married Thomas Whitworth, These facts I have gained from some old family papers, and from the older members of the family, and in every branch of the family the tradition is that Amy Goodwyn Raines, was a neice of Peterson Goodwyn, and reared as a member of his family.

The children of Robert Stewart and Amy Goodwyn Raines, were Thomas Raines, Harriet, Mary Goodwyn, Peterson Goodwyn, Ellen Gordon, Jane Osborn, Emily, and Elizabeth Stewart, only the three youngest of these lived to maturity.

Robert Stewart, had a brother who came to America prior to his own coming, this brother was Archibald Stewart, and he located in Baltimore, Md., he had among other children, a son James, who in 1816, visited his uncle Robert Stewart's family at Augusta, Ga., and it is said fell in love with his cousin, Jane Osborn Stewart.

I hope some one can give me the ancestry of Amy Goodwyn, 1732-1733, of her first husband Thomas Mitchell, and her second husband John Raines, 1726-17—; I should also like to know something of Archibald Stewart, of Baltimore, Md., and his descendants.

Sincerely

STELLA PICKETT HARDY

Batesville, Ark.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE FREE NEGRO IN VIRGINIA, 1619-1865. BY JOHN H. RUSSELL, PH.D., BALTIMORE. THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS, 1913.

The art of writing historical monographs has progressed to such an extent in recent years that this work will probably not receive special notice; though it well deserves something more than the customary scant critique given a dissertation for a degree. Few more scientific, thoughtful and fair-minded books have ever appeared on the subject of slavery. A very wide field of sources has been examined and the material so gathered is handled in masterly fashion.

The work is a study of slavery from another view-point, that of the free negro, who occupied a strange and anomalous position in a society which had no place whatever for him. That, notwithstanding, the free negro in many instances made a place for himself is due in part to the race's remarkable power of adaptability, and partly, also, to the tolerance of the white people, who preferred to be inconsistent rather than to enforce the logical laws enacted against the free negro as a menace to slavery.

In his introductory chapter Dr. Russell clinches the theory, introduced to students by Dr. Ballagh, of the evolutionary origin of slavery in Virginia. There can be no question that slavery in English America was a development of indentured servitude. The historic blacks, whose names would be immortal if we only knew them, brought to Jamestown in 1619, were not sold as slaves for life and posterity, but as time-limited servants. Slavery, that is perpetual servitude, arose by degrees and through the working of the law of natural selection, for the negro is peculiarly—it used to be said providentially), fitted for a servile condition. Slavery had defeated and almost eliminated indented servitude as a labor system before the Revolution. In 1775 there were few indented servants and fewer free negroes, for the law forbade manumission and people were not bothered much by the rights of man in the Colonial epoch.

But behold the world-reaching influence of Jean Jacques! The Revolution came, and with it, the Declaration of Independence, which, contrary to the outworn sneers of Abolitionists, was very largely believed to apply to blacks as well as whites. Popular sentiment forced the government to concede to slave owners the privilege

of freeing their chattels, and between 1782, the date of the manumitting act, and 1806, the free negro population increased by leaps and bounds. Then, in the latter year, the Legislature, in order to preserve the seriously-threatened institution of slavery, exiled all slaves freed after that date. This act kept manumission within limits, but in 1860, 60,000 free negroes lived in Virginia.

All this Dr. Russell has set forth with learning and skill. He has also made many new points which will somewhat change the current conception of slavery. In one notable instance he bears testimony to the good-heartedness of the Virginia people. It used to be the impression, based chiefly on the orthodox theory of the negro's total inferiority, that the free negro was the lowest and most degraded portion of the human family. If this had been true it would have been a sad reflection on the civilizing qualities of the Southern people; but Dr. Russell shows conclusively that many free negroes were prosperous and respected citizens—that is that the dice were not clogged too much against them; they had a chance to better themselves, even in a slave-holding community. In doing this he incidentally raps Miss Ellen Glasgow, quoting her description of Free Levi in "The Battle-Ground," 'who shares alike the pity of his white neighbors and the withering contempt of his black ones.' It is pleasant to learn that this conception of the free negro is, in considerable part, mistaken, and that many freedmen of antebellum days, though in themselves a menace to slavery, found fair treatment at the hands of slaveowners.

H. J. ECKENRODE.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK PAPERS, 1771-1781. VIRGINIA SERIES VOLUME III. Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Volume VII. Edited with Introduction and Notes by James Alton James, Northwestern University. Published by the Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield Illinois 1912. pp. clxvii, 715, with 5 portraits and index.

The Illinois State Historical Library is doing a great work for the history of the West, and also (as far as the Virginia Series is concerned) for the history of Virginia. The Volumes so far published have been models in selection and scholarly editing. In the present volume a complete collection has been made, for the first time, of the letters and papers of George Rogers Clark and his lieutenants and correspondents. No account of the time could possibly be as graphic as that written from day to day by the men who were in the field or who were, with limited resources, supporting the movement. No one who is interested in Clark's Campaigns or in the

American occupation of the West can afford to be without this volume. It comes down to November 1781. Documents will be completed in another volume. The introduction is probably the best short account of the Conquest of the Northwest which has been written.

AN ADDRESS BY HENRY T. WICKHAM, ESQ., OF VIRGINIA. At a special Session of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Held at Philadelphia, Pa., Tuesday, May Sixth, 1913, on the Occasion of the Presentation on Behalf of the Virginia Bar Association of a Portrait of HON. JOHN BLAIR, JR, From 1789 to 1796 A Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, pp. 30, with portrait

An excellent presentation of all that can now be learned in regard to one of our "forgotten worthies"

THE ANDERSONS OF GOLD MINE, HANOVER CO VA.
GENEALOGY OF THE LOMAX FAMILY OF VIRGINIA. Chicago 1913.

These are carefully prepared accounts of the families named. They are privately printed by the compilers and are intended for distribution in the families immediately concerned. Each is a valuable addition to Virginia genealogy.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN PAUL JONES. BY MRS. REGINALD DE KOVEN. ILLUSTRATED. TWO VOLS. NEW YORK, 1913; xvi, 478; vii, 513, with index.

It is a remarkable fact that nobody in the United States knows anything about John Paul Jones—that is no one but the authors of lives of him. On any other subject, from the Creation to the present Mexican troubles, there can be nothing written, which does not call forth an endless number of students, experts and critics who learnedly dissect, patronize or refute what has been published. In regard to Paul Jones, however, the case is different. The critics are exceedingly diffident and do not attempt any show of superior knowledge, but praise the excellence of the author's work. The fact that the reviewers praised Buells famous work of fiction as they now do Mrs de Koven's biography, is nothing against her book, but only an evidence of the general ignorance referred to. The writer, like the others, cannot pretend to make a critical review; but it always has been a source of some little pride to the publishers of this magazine that when all the reviews (including the Historical) were praising Buell, we (see Vol. VIII, 442, &c.) were not taken in

Of course, Mrs. de Koven's book is free from the faults of Buell's (which she touches in a mild way) and contains a great amount of valuable material treated in an attractive way. Whether her knowledge of sources and her ability to handle her subject has enabled her to write the definitive life of Jones, experts who may arise in the future must decide. Certainly her work is of much interest.

It may be treating the subject from a parochial point of view, but Mrs. de Koven makes no reference to the fact that the letter to Hewes (I, 102 &c.) was printed in this magazine in July 1905 from the original owned by Mrs John G. Wood, of Edenton, N. C; nor that in January 1900 we printed from the originals in the Virginia State Land Office the claim for land bounty made by the heirs of Jones in 1838, on the ground that he was a citizen of Virginia. The State acted favorably and granted the heirs a large tract of land. As neither Virginia nor Fredericksburg appear in the index, perhaps we should not be surprised at the other omissions.

Mrs de Koven may or may not have written a thoroughly satisfactory life of Jones. Time will tell. In the meantime it is certainly the best we have and like the remains brought from Paris will be a "good enough Jones." Let us join the gentleman, who, in the *New York Times* proposed an epitaph for the monument at Annapolis:

"Blest be the man who spares these stones
And curst be he who doubts 'tis Jones."

GENERAL INDEX.

TITLES OF SEPARATE ARTICLES ARE INDICATED BY SMALL CAHITALS.

- Aberdeen, 199
Abigail, ship, 92
Abingdon, 92
ABORIGINAL REMAINS EAST OF THE
MISSISSIPPI, HAND BOOK OF
NOTICE, 431
Ackolas, 278
Adams, ship, 285
Adams, 55, 215, 216, 279
Adjutant General, xvii
ADMIRAL, LORD HIGH ETC., ORDER
BY, 1700, 392, *et seq.*
Admiralty, Court of, regulations,
348, 349
ADMIRALTY, LORDS OF, TO THE
GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA, 1700,
257
Admiralty, Vice, powers of, 230
Adventure, ship, 70
Affame, 374
Aftane, New, 373
Agar, 372, 373
Akehurst, 72
Alabama, 221
Albemarle, 9
Aldersley, 312
Aldworth, 313
Alexander, 196, 277
Alexandria, 212
Algiers, 258, 387, 388
ALGIERS AND ENGLAND, AGREE-
MENT AS TO SHIPS, 1700, 387
et seq.
Ali Bashaw, 388
Alleghanies, 110
Allen, 201, 202, 218
Allibone, 211
Allentown, 188
Allerton, 311, 312, 385, 423
Allhallowes Barking, London, 425
Allison, 297, 299
Allison, 32, 161, 302, 339, 376, 379,
382
Allistead, 293
Allnutt, 49, 50, 51, 148, 291
Alverton, 243
Ambler, 82, 196
Ambrose, ship, 61
Amelia Co., 195, 433
American Army, 188-192
American Revolution, xvii
Ames, 421
Amherst Co., 184, 334
Anderson, ix, xvii, xviii, 86, 101,
205, 329
ANDERSONS OF GOLD MINE, VA.,
notice, 447
Anderson, Richard C., notice, 87
Andrews, vii, 98
Anthony, 277
Antrim, xv
Apochankeno, 137
Appleby, 199
Appleby School, Virginians at,
197 *et seq*
Appleyard, 207
Appomattox River, 195
Arbuckle, 111, 223
Archer, 86
Archie Hope, 53, 402
Ardmcre, 373
Argall, 154, 210, 286
Arksey, 312
Arlington Hall, 251
Arlington (Lord), 33-44
Armistead, 30, 184, 196
Arms, Coat of, 107
Arnold, 190, 364
Arterberry, 257
Arthur, 290
Artillery Regiment, .a. State
Line, 341
Ashland, Ky., 429
Ashby, 87

- Ashton, 433
 ASSEMBLY, GENERAL, TO THE GOVERNOR, 1698, 76
 Assembly, members of, orders in regard to, 117
 Astor, 19
 Atchison, 196
 Auditor, 434
 AUDITOR BYRD'S ACCOUNT OF IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES, 1699, 175 *et seq.*
 Attorney General, 395
 AUGUSTA Co., VA., ABSTRACTS OF RECORDS OF Vol. ii, 1913 Review, 334
 Augusta County, Pension Declaration from, 8 *et seq.*
 Augusta Militia, 10 *et seq.*
 Augusta, Ga., 444
 Austen-Leigh, vii, 196
 Avery, 184
 Aylett's Warehouse, 90

 Bacon, 63, 84, 132, 234-240, 361, 370
 BACON, NATHANIEL, KING'S LETTER TO THE DUKE OF YORK IN REGARD TO, 1676, 235
 BACON, NATHANIEL, KING'S LETTER TO LORD BALTIMORE IN REGARD TO, 1676, 236
 Bacon's Oath, 240
 BACON'S REBELLION, papers in regard to, 234 *et seq.*, 359
 Baden-Powell, ix
 Bagge, John, will (1772) with note, 374
 Bagge, Leonard, will (1719) with note, 373
 Bahama Isl'ds, 74, 264
 Bailey, 201, 277
 Baker, 82, 201, 375
 Balch, vii
 Ball, vii, 30, 197, 250, 252, 293, 309, 324, 326, 376
 Ball pedigree, additions and corrections, 326
 Ballagh, 445
 Ballard, 21, 23, 132, 235, 243, 359
 Ballard, Col. Thomas, warrants from, 235
 Ballard College, Oxford, Virginia, at, 197 *et seq.*

 Baltimore, 96, 97, 212, 236, 237, 324, 444
 Baltimore (Lord), 122, 357
 Bancke, 284, 312
 Banks, 66
 Baptist Church, 103
 Barbados, 264, 417, 418, 419, 420
 Barber, 222
 Barclay, 373
 Bargrave, 139, 140
 Barham, 153
 Bar Iron, 91
 Barker, 291
 Barkley, 81
 Barnaby, ship, 324
 Barnard, 433
 Barnard's Inn, 322
 Barnett, 310
 Barrett, 85, 184
 Barry, 62, 152, 284
 Bascombes, 315
 Baskerville, vii, 86, 222
 BASKERVILLE AND SOME ALLIED FAMILIES. BY P. H. BASKERVILLE. Review, 222
 Bass, 53, 149, 288
 Basse, 52, 285
 Basse, Nathaniel, notice, 52
 Basset, 3, 277, 430
 Bate, 285
 Batesville, Ark., 444
 Bathurst, 154, 221
 Battaile, 437
Battle Ground, the, 446
 Barwick, 57
 Bayles, 277
 Baylie, 62
 Baylor, 189, 193-197
 BAYLOR, COL. TO JOHN BACKHOUSE, 1761, 93, 1764, 91
 BAYLOR, COL. TO SAMUEL WATERMAN, 1765, 92
 BAYLOR, JOHN, JR., TO JOHN BAYLOR, 1770, 94
 BAYLOR, JOHN, TO JOHN NORTON, 1765, 93
 BAYLOR LETTERS, 89 *et seq.*, 193 *et seq.*
 BAYLOR, MRS. FRANCES, TO JOHN BAYLOR, 1770, 90
 Bayly, 149
 Baynam, 148
 Beads (for Indian trade), 46
 Beale, 252, 310

- Beard, 443
 Bear Skins, 47
 Beastone, 144
Beaver Dams, 375
 Beckett, 213
 Bedall, 322
 Beddington, 437
 "Bedford," 217, 437
 Bedfordshire, 433
 Beds, 218
 Beech, 283
 Beer, 373
 Beirne, 315
 Belfast, 322
 Belfield, 221
 Bell, ix, 8-13, 17, 202
 "Belle Grove," 421
 Bellomont, 182, 267
 Belnard, 193
 Belvoir Castle, 200
 Bennett, 35, 62, 63, 285
 Benson, 372
 Berkeley, 35-44, 122-136, 232 *et seq.*, 243, 246, 283, 359, 360, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 369, 371
 Berkeley, Governor, Charter of 1666, 36, 37
 BERKELEY, GOVERNOR, TO LORD ARLINGTON, 1667, 43 *et seq.*
 BERKELEY, GOVERNOR, TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA, 1677, 370
 BERKELEY, GOVERNOR, TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VA., 1677, 246
 BERKELEY, GOVERNOR, TO COL. MORYSON, 1677, 239, 371
 Berkeley Hundred, 136, 281
 Berkeley Hundred, settlers at, 144
 Berkeley, Lady, to Col. Moryson, 1677, 361
 Berkeley, Ms., 200
 Bermond Sea, 63
 Bermudas, 81, 199, 208, 264
 Deed for, 1612, 81
 Bernard, 277
 Berry, 238, 289, 363, 364, 365, 367
 BERRY, SIR JOHN, TO SIR JOHN WERDEN, 1677, 238
 Berwick, 259
 Best, 53, 148
 Beverley, 3, 82, 97-102, 196, 212-214, 242, 243, 305-306, 421
 BEVERLEY FAMILY, THE, 97 *et seq.*, 212 *et seq.*, 305 *et seq.*
 BEVERLEY, notice, 430
 Beverley, Robert, to William Beverley, 1791, 99 *et seq.*, 1794, 100 *et seq.*
 BEVERLEY, ROBERT, TO THOS. LUDWELL AND DANIEL PARKE, 1677, 265
 BEVERLEY, ROBERT, TO BISHOP PORTEUS, 1784, 93 *et seq.*
 Bibb, 201, 202
 Biddle, 316
 Biggs, 145
 Billeman, 277
 Bills of Exchange, 245
 Binck, 281
 Bird, 202, 391
 Bishop of Chester and London, 98
 Blackburn, 211
 Black Walnut Run, 309
 Blakey, 277
 Blakiston, 267
 Blair, 3, 68, 69, 75 196, 197, 318, 396, 434
 BLAIR, COMMISSARY, JAMES, ORDER AS TO SALARY, 1698, 68
 BLAIR, DR. JAMES, APPOINTED TO COUNCIL, 1700, 395
 BLAIR, HON. JOHN, ADDRESS BY H. T. WICKHAM, ON NOTICE, 447
 Blanchard, 316
 Bland, 35, 123, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 196
 BLAND, GILES, CASE OF, 1676, 126-135
 "Blandfield," Essex, 82, 97-102, 213, 305
 Blany, 51, 52, 137
 Blathwayt, 176, 183, 256, 434
 Blayny, 292
 Bledsoe, 277
 "Blenheim," xi, 433
 Blize, 279
 Bluford, 21, 22
 Blunt Pt., 64
 Board of Trade and Plantations, 266
 BOARD OF TRADE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA, JUNE 28, 1699, 172; November 30, 1699, 178

- Bobby, Thomas, Petition, 368
 Bolling, 197, 211, 222, 277, 286, 310, 374, 359
 BOLLING HALL, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, 311, 422 *et seq.*
 Description of, 424
 Illustration of, 310-A
 BOLLING OF YORKSHIRE AND LONDON, 310 *et seq.*, 422 *et seq.*
 Bolling, Robert, will (1639), 425
 Bolling, Tristram, will (1502), 422, 423
 Bolton, 148, 310
 Bonaparte, 315
Bona Nova, ship, 55
 Bond, vil, 193
 Bonnontown, 187
 Booth, 234, 308, 339, 359
 Booker, 25, 201, 202
 Books, 14, 23, 107, 376
 BOOK REVIEWS:
 Andersons of Gold Mine, Va., 447
 Baskerville and Some Allied Families. By P. H. Baskerville, 222
 Blair, Hon. John, Address by H. T. Wickham, 447
 Broun, Dr. W. L., Life of, 221
 Burgesses, House of, Journals 1702-1712, 224
 Carlyle Family and House, by R. H. Spencer, 335
 Carter, Captain Thomas, * * * Lancaster, Va., Descendants of, 111
 Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia (Abstracts of Augusta County Records), 334
 Free Negro in Virginia, by J. H. Russell, 445
 George Rogers Clark Papers, 1771-1784, Illinois State Historical Library 1912, 446
 Hampden-Sidney College, Discussions on, by H. B. Grigsby, 223
 Henry, Patrick, Portraits of, by C. H. Hart, 335
 Highland County, Va., History of, 110
 Jones, John Paul, Life and Letters of, by Mrs. de Koven, 447
 Jones, Capt. Roger, and Some of His Descendants. New Edition, by L. H. Jones, 221
 John Marshall. An Address by Mary Newton Stanard on, 336
 Literary Influences in Colonial Newspapers, 1704-1750, by Elizabeth C. Cooke, 335
 Lomax Family of Virginia, 447
 McCues of the Old Dominion, by J. N. McCue, 223
 McDonalds of Glengarry in Virginia, by Mrs. F. M. Williams, 222
 Richmond, Her Past and Present, by W. A. Christian, 220
 Rockingham Co., History of, by J. W. Wayland, 220
 Upper Ohio, 1777-78, Frontier Defense on, 110
 Virginia and the Independence of Texas, by J. E. Winston, 335
 Welsh Settlement of Pa., by C. H. Browning, 223
 Bordeaux, France, 305
 Boston, Mass., 419, 434
 Boswell, 162, 206, 298
 Botanical Dissertations by Virginians, 323
 Botany in Virginia and the South, 323
 Boundbrook, N. J., 190
 Boucheur, 48
 Boush, 197
 Bowling, 310, 313
 Bowling Green, Ky., 429
 Bowman, 343, 344
 Bowen, 155
 Bower, 312
 Bown, 162, 300
 Boyd, 100
 Boyds Hole, 437
 Boykin, 206
 Boyle, 373, 437
 Boyse, 137, 139, 375
 Brabant, 417
 Bracewell, 422
 Braddock, 335
 Bradford, 310, 312, 313
 Bradford Bank, 312
 Brafford, 19
 Bradford, Yorkshire, 422 *et seq.*
 Bradshaw, 98, 305

- Brakenridge, 303
 Brandywine, 15, 17
 Brasenose College, Oxford, Virginian at, 199
 Braxton, 435
 Breedon, xv
 Brems, 184
 Brent, 26, 96, 97, 299, 319, 340, 376, 381
 BRENT FAMILY, 96 *et seq.*
 BRENT, ROBERT JAMES, portrait, 96-a
 Briggs, 429
 Brick Church, 207
 Bridges, 132
 Bridgetown, Barbados, 420
 Bridge Water, 261, 394
 Bringier, 97
 Briscoe, 277, 279
 Bristol, England, 198, 237, 253, 373
 Bristowe, 313
 Broadus, 378, 428
 Brockenbrough, 315
 Broadley, 313
 Broadnax, ix, 84
 Brooke, 197, 204, 394
 BROWN, DR. WM. LE ROY, LIFE 277, 305, 322, 381, 430
 BROWN, DR. WM. LE ROY, LIFE OF. Review, 221
 Browning, 221, 223, 324
 Bruce, vii, 318
 Brunskill, 197
 Brunswick, 187
 Bryan, vii, xviii, 149, 150, 421
 Bryant, 277
 Bruce, vii
 Buchan, 204
 Buchanan, 20, 437
 Buck, 137
 Buck, Mara, Notices of, 49 *et seq.*
 "Buckingham Home," 204
 Buckner, 87, 184, 315
 Bullen, 57, 287
 Bum, 292
 Buller, 57
 Bulloch, vii
 Bullman, 144
 Bunker Hill, 98
 Burchell, 261, 394
 Burchett, 258
 Burgesses, 48, 52, 63, 76, 77, 130, 224, 277
 BURGESSES, HOUSE OF, TO THE KING, 1698, 76
 BURGESSES, HOUSE OF, JOURNALS 1702-1712. VA. STATE LIBRARY. Review, 224
 Burgoyne, 10, 338
 Burnley, 15-17
 Burrows, 49
 Burte, 286
 Burton, 89, 217, 257
 Bush, 151
 Bushnell, 431
 Burwell, 94, 197, 204, 435
 Butter, 307, 374
 Byancks, 140
 Bybby, 278, 292
 Byrd, 3, 67, 84, 154, 175, 177, 197, 211, 213, 249, 373, 396, 434, 435
 BYRD, WM., TO THE GOVERNOR, 1698, 67
 Byrkenshaw, 312
 Cabell, 24, 26, 184, 296, vii
 Cacayett, 293 *et seq.*
 Caius College, Cambridge, Virginians at, 197 *et seq.*
 Caius College, 90, 193, 197
 Caldwell, 429
 Cale, 125
 California, 421
 Calvert Co., 326
 Calverley, 422
 Calmes, 189
 Cambridge, 90, 193, 196, 197, 198, 199, 205
 Cambridge University, Virginians at, 196 *et seq.*
 Cambridge University, 212
 Cambridge, Mass, 434
 Camden, 18, 341
 Campbell, 197, 223, 249, 294, 372
 Canada, 58, 65
 Candell, 158
 Canning, 315
 Cantain, 68, 69
 Canterbury School, Virginians at, 197 *et seq.*
 Canoes, 46
 Capes, 393
 Cape Merchant, 148
 Capper, 252
 Caple Street Meeting, 249, 372

CARLYLE FAMILY AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND SARAH (FAIRFAX) CARLYLE. THE CARLYLE HOUSE AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS, by R. H. Spencer, Richmond, Va. Review, 335

Caroline Co., 90, 107, 197, 204, 213, 249, 309, 373, 428, xiii

Carolina, 264

Carpenter, 306, 427

Carrington, 202, 203, 314

Carter, 3, 76, 77, 82, 89, 111-112, 137, 161, 171, 181, 197, 201, 211, 221, 250, 278, 279, 306, 318, 421, 434

Carter, Robert, Commissioner as Councillor, 1699, 180

CARTER, CAPTAIN THOMAS, OF "BARFORD," LANCASTER Co., VA., DESCENDANTS OF, 1652-1912. By J. L. Miller. Review, 111

Carteret, 3

Cartmell, 343

Cary, 32, 74, 159, 197, 208, 298, 301, 371, 382

Cason, 277

Catesby, 221

Cathcart, 187

Catlett, 189, 307, 308, 321

Cattle, 14, 52, 54, 64, 91, 218, 313, 327, 399, 400, 401, 404

Causey, 142

Causey, Nathaniel, note on, 282

Cavalry, 189, 341

Cavalry Regiment, Va. State Line, 341

Cawsons, 281

Cayton, 278

Cecil, 283

Cedar River, 375

Cecere, 316

Chalkley, 8-24, 334

Chamberlyn, 81

Chambers, 201

Chambley, 53

Chambly, 145

Champe, 109

Chaplain, Isaac, not on, 138

Chaplin, 138, 282

Chapoke's Creek, 284

Charity, ship, 53

Charles City Co., 83, 84, 199, 211, 287

CHARLES CITY COUNTY, NOTES FROM RECORDS OF, 83 *et seq.*

Charles I, King, 370

Charles Co., Md., 96

Charlottesville, 344

Charlott, 375

Charleston, 13, 22

Charlestown, 195

Chenlytown, 195

Chealnell, 285

Cheesman, John, note on, 63

Chellow, England, 422 *et seq.*

Cherokee Towns, 10

Cheshire, 222

Chester, 370

Chesterfield Co., 95, 197, 199

Chew, 48, 145, 286

Chewning, 278

Chicago, 211, 430

Chicheley, 129, 130

Chichester, 306

Chichester, Richard, will (1746) with note, 250

Chichester Family of England and Virginia, 251, 252

Chickahominy, 211

Chilcombs, 253

Chilton, 96

Chinaware, 23

Chinn, 252

Chippoaks Creek, 55

Chocolate, 156

Christ's College, Cambridge, Virginians at, 197 *et seq.*, 433

Christ Church, Barbados, 199, 417, 418, 420

Christ Church, Oxford, Virginians at, 197 *et seq.*

Christian, 10, 220

Christian Servants, 127, 229

Churches, 57

Church of England, 349

Church in Isle of Weight Co., 1654, 207

Church in Virginia, 1666, 37

Churchill, 261, 394, 430

City Point, 218, 219

Civil War, 88

Clark, 277, 326

Claiborne, 376

CLAIBORNE, WILLIAM, MEMORANDUM IN REGARD TO PETITION OF, 1677, 247

- CLAIBORNE, WILLIAM, REPRESENTATION OF COLONY AND ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA IN BEHALF OF, 247
- Clapham, 324, 325
- Clapham Pt., 326
- Claphamson, 234
- Clark, 25, 277, 303, 326, 327, 338, 342, 344, 383, xviii
- CLARK, GEORGE ROGERS, PAPERS, 1771-1781. ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY, 1913. Review, 446
- Clarke, 57, 91, 201, 202, 305, 386, 425
- Clarkson, 65
- Chattahenny, 374
- Clay, 436
- Clayton, 95, 197, 313, 422, 423
- CLERK OF THE COUNCIL, COMMISSION AND OATH, 1698, 79, 80
- CLERK OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY, COMMISSION OF, 1698, AND OATH, 78, 79
- Clerkstown, 374
- Clement, 144
- Cleopatre, 210
- "Cleve," 197
- Cleveland, 97
- Cleybourne, 60
- Cliffden, Viscount, 373
- Clifford, 311
- Clinton, 188
- Clocks, 250
- Clough, 243
- Clover, 92
- "Cloverland," 212, 421
- Cloverton, 400
- Cluch, 64
- Coal Pitt, Yorkshire, 422
- Coan, 326
- Coats of Arms, 111
- Cobbs, 191
- Cocke, 84, 108, 184, 221, 339, 359
- Cockram, 277
- Codnor Castle, 200
- Coker, 62
- Cole, 85, 387, 388
- Coles, 203, 314
- COLES, ISAAC, FAMILY OF, 203 *et seq.*
- Coleman, 89, 195, 222, 428, 429
- COLLECTOR. OATH OF, 166
- Colley, 277
- Colonial Dames, 209
- COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS, 1704-1750, LITERARY INFLUENCES IN. By Elizabeth C. Cooke. New York, 1912. Review, 335
- Comb's, 429
- Commach, 215
- COMMISSION AND INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EARL OF ORKNEY AS GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA, 1 *et seq.*, 113 *et seq.*, 225 *et seq.*, 347 *et seq.*
- Commission of the Clerk of the Council, 79, 80
- Commissions of Mark, &c, 352
- Compton, 277
- Confederate Army, 96
- Connecticut, 264
- Connolly, 373
- Conquest of the Country Northwest of the Ohio (English)*, 343
- Conset, 243
- Constitutional Convention, 97
- Convention Guards Regiment, Va., Revolution, 345
- Conway, 107, 125, 277
- Cook, 207, 280, 335, 336
- Cooke, 53, 64, 151, 364, 374
- Cooke, of Stafford Co., Note on, 376
- Cooke, John, will (1713), 374
- Cooke, John, will (1713), 374 note, 375
- Cooke, Thomas, will (1750), 375
- Cooper, 55, 56, 62, 63, 278
- Cooper, Justinian, note on, 63
- Copper Cooler, 413
- 366
- Corbin, 35-65, 197, 204, 205, 214, Corbins Educated in England, 204
- Corbin, Gawin, Student in England, 433
- Cordell, 211
- Cork Co., Ireland, 373, 374
- Corker, 45, 210
- Corkpege, 375
- Corn, 46, 47, 55, 101, 137, 149, 151, 392, 399, 401
- Corn Creek, 331
- Cornwallis, 11, 13, 186-192, 205, 341
- Coroner's Inquest 1624, 145 *et seq.*
- Corse, 306, 421
- Cosbys, 215
- Costarde, 62

- Cottingley Park, 423
 Cotton, 92
 Coughlan, 373, 374
 COUNCIL AND GENERAL COURT
 MINUTES, 1622-1629, 45 *et*
 seq., 136 *et seq.*, 281 *et seq.*
 COUNCIL PAPERS, VIRGINIA, 1698-
 1700, 67 *et seq.*, 163 *et seq.*,
 254 *et seq.*, 384 *et seq.*
 Council, orders in regard to,
 1715, 4 *et seq.*
 COUNCILLOR, OATH OF, 1698, 78
 Councillors, privileges of, 227
 Council, Members of, 1715
 Council Books, 226
 Council, Journals, 118
 Councillor's Commission, 181
 Courts, 227 *et seq.*, 251, 253 *et*
 seq.
 Courts in Virginia, 1666, 38 *et*
 seq.
 Court of Oyer & Terminer, 121
 Counties of Virginia, how gov-
 erned, 1666, 38
 Coventry, Secretary, 363, 364,
 366
 Cox, 277, 280, 374
 Cradox, 378
 Crafford, 375
 Crain, 305
 Crampe, 288
 Cranke, 82
 Crashaw, 140, 152
 Craven, 64
 Crawhorn, 380
 Cresacre, 312
 Creswell, 426
 Cridlin, 269
 Crockett, 338, 343
 Crockett's Regiment, Va., Reso-
 lution, 344
 Croghan, 299
 Croshaw, 46, 47
 Croser, 144
 Cross, 86
 Crotty, 375
 Crouch, 277
 Croughan, 301, 303, 379, 382, 383
 Crowdick, 289
 Crowe, 105
 Crozier, 200
 Crump, 382
 Crutcher, 428, 429
 Cudworth, 310
 Culpeper, Lord, 367, 368, 485
 Culpeper Co., 305-309, 319, 427
 Culpeper (town), 428
 Cumberland Co., 314
 Cunningham, 223, 249, 277, 278
 Currency, 16, 28, 107, 117, 153,
 213, 225 *et seq.*, 245-248, 249,
 250, 253, vii
 Curtis, 62
 Cushing, iii
 Custis, 75, 92, 180, 181, 243, 322,
 396, 432, xvi
 CUSTIS, J. P. TO COL. BAYLOB, 1752
 (?), 92
 Custis, John, Commission as
 Councillor, 1699, 180
 CUSTOMS, COMPTROLLER GENERAL
 OF, TO GOVERNOR NICHOLSON,
 386
 Dabney, 161, 201, 296, 301, 339,
 340, 341, 342, 382
 Dade, 315
 Dainzee, 84
 Dalston, 198
 Danberry, 251
 Dameron, 320
 Dana, Edmund, Student in Eng-
 land, 434
 Dancy, 84, 85, 86
 Dandridge, 11
 Daniel, 279
 Danville, 195
 Darien Settlement (Scotch),
 Orders in Regard to, 1699,
 170, 171
 Dart, 251
 Dartmouth, 238
 Davies, 55, 82
 Daunsey, 148
 Davies, 82
 Davis, 12, 13, 51, 55, 60, 63, 131,
 150, 202, 236, 244, 246, 277,
 287, 434, ix
 DEAN, JOHN, CONFESSION OF, 1677,
 246
 Debnam, 84
 Decanters, 411
 De Jarnette, 122
 De Jarnette Papers, 359
 De Keyser, 417
 De Koven, 447, 448
 De La Muce, 182, 390
 Delaware River, 185
 Delogier, 279
 Denby, 200
 Denholme, 311, 423
 Denison, 213
 DENIZATION, ORDER IN REGARD TO,
 1699, 254 *et seq.*

- Dent, 278
Deptford Ketch, ship, 238, 362
 Derbyshire, 200
 De Sailly, 3, 90
 D'Estray, 189
 Devon, 251
 Devonshire, 98
 Dewey, 86
 Dick, 342
 Dickerson, 10, 222, 278, 325
 Dickerson's, 206
 Digges, 3, 81, 204
 Digroy, 293
 Dilke, 66
 Dillard, 278, 279
 Dillener, 278
 Dillingham, 278, 279
 Dillion, 278
 Dillon, 250, 278
 Dilloner, 277
 Dinwiddie, Robert (probate
 1770), 253
 Dinwiddie, 88
 Dinwiddie Co., ix
 Dinwiddie, Governor, 438
 Dixon, 106, 107, 108, 151, 287, 292
 Doak, 19
 Dodman, 207
Dolphin, ship, 419
 Dominica, 193
 Donaldson, 86
 Dongan, 435
 Dooly, 278
 Dorsett, 68, 69, 252
 Douglas, 222
 Dover, 194
 Dowdee, 254
 Downman, 197, 283
 Draper, 110
 Drummond, 359
 Dublin, Ireland, 249, 372, 374
 Dublin (slave), 375
 DUDLEY, ELIZABETH, &C., LETTER,
 177, 371
 Duel Proposed, 127
 Duff, 436
 Duke, 251
 Dulaney, 212
 Duncan, 431
 Duncanson, 340
 Dungarvan, 373
 Dunlop, 279
 Dunlop, Elizabeth Hill, epitaph
 (1780), 439
 Dun, 184
 Dunmore, 110
 Dunn, 277
 Dunning, 435
 Dutch, Captures by, 1667, 122
 Dutch Church, Norwich, 417
 Dutchmen, 417
 Duties, import and export in
 Virginia, 1699, 175 *et seq.*
 Duty boys, 137
 Dyn-Gurd, 422
 Earles, 278
 Easoms, 11
 East, 280
 East Sutton, 153
 Eastern Branch, 419
 East Riding, 212
 Eastern Shore, 175, 419
 "Eastern View," 212, 316, 421
 Eastes, 280
 Easoms, 11
 Easton, 222
 EFFINGHAM, LORD, 324
 Egers, 253
 Edgers, 253
 Eggleston, 323
 Eckenrode, 446, xviii
 Edan, 65
 Edenton, N. C., 448
 Education, 82, 90, 98, 204, 205,
 213, 322 *et seq.*, 433
 Education—Corbins Educated in
 England, 204
 Education—Virginians in Great
 Britain, 196 *et seq.*
 Edinburgh, University of, Virgin-
 ians at, 196 *et seq.*
 EDINBURGH, TWO STUDENTS FROM
 VIRGINIA AT, ETC., 322 *et seq.*
 Edloe, 84, 86
 Edmonds, 341
 Edmondson, 277, 278
 Edmondson, 278
 Edmonson, 85
 Edmondston, vii
 Edwards, 277, 278
Edwyn, ship, 286
 Elizabeth City, 47, 197, 198, 252,
 283
Elizabeth (Pinnacle), 46
Elizabeth (ship), 47, 125
 Elizabethtown, Ky., 428, 429
 Elizabeth River, 140, 419
 Elliot, 184
 Elliott, 184, 185, 310
 Elkins, 278
 Ellingsworth, 312
 Ellis, 287, 374
 Ellers, 287

- Ellys, 312
 Elystone, 53
 Ellynworth, 313
 Embry, 222
 Emerson, 55, 60
 EMPEROUR FAMILY, 417 *et seq*
 Enfield, 82
 England, 60, 102, 197, 255, 259,
 387, 418
 English, 282, 343
 English, Wm., Note on, 290
 Englishtown, 188
 EPITAPHS:
 Turner, Harry (1751), 108
 Smith, Nicholas (1734), 109
 Webb, Polly M. (1850), 331
 Gilchrist, Catherine (1769),
 438
 Lightfoot, Sally S. (1859), 439
 Gilchrist, Robert (1790), 439
 Fox, Younger (1763), 439
 Lightfoot, Philip (1865), 439
 Lightfoot, Philip (1865), 439
 Dunlop, Elizabeth Hill (1780),
 439
 Epperson, 184
 Eppes, 84, 85, 150, 218, 219, 321-
 328
 Eppes, Christian (will), 1799,
 327
 Eppes, Richard, will (1788), 218
 Episcopal Chapel, 108
 Episcopal Church, 23
 Essex Co., 96, 306, 307, 309, 374,
 427
 Essex, England, 63, 433
 Eton, 82, 198, 199, 433
 Eton College, Virginians at, 197
 et seq.
 Eutaw Sp'gs, 19
 Everest, 320
 Ewell, 32, 298, 383
 Export Duties, 175-177

 Fairfax, 198
 "Fairfield," 420
 Fairhope, 329
 Fairweathers, 250
 Falconer, 154
 Falkland, 212, 306
 Falmouth, 438
 Fanlis (Foulis), 335
 Farm Utensils, 400, 401, 402, 403
 Farley, 147
 Farrell, 84
 Farris, 278, 279

 Fauntleroy, 103, 211, 212, 221,
 308
 Fauquier County, 211, 421, 429,
 435
 Fawdon, 63
 Fayer, 151
 Fearnought (horse), 90
 Feather Beds, 218
 Febiger, 157, 189-192
 Feld, 312
 Fenwick, 96, 97
 Ferguson, 277
 Ferrar, xvi
 Ferrer, 142, 143
 Field, 330
 Filmer, Dame Elizabeth, will
 (1638) with note, 153
 Filson Club, 111
 Filter, 222
 Firmely, 144
 Firth, vii
 Fisher, 137
 Fishkill, 299
 Fitt, 57
 Fitz Hugh, 197, 204, 212, 315, 319
 FITZHUGH, HENRY, EXTRACTS FROM
 LETTER BOOK OF, 437
 Fitzhugh, Henry, to Governor
 Dinwiddie, 438
 Fitzsimmons, 372
 Flag, xi
 Flaherty, 374
 Flanders, 33, 87, 333, 374, 417
 Flax, 33
 Fleetwood, 154
 Fleming, 335
 Fletcher, 255
 Florida War, 211
 Flour, 378, 382
 Flournoy, 201, 202, 322
 Flowerdieu Hundred, 139
 Floyd, 192
 Fluvanna, 15, 103
 Fonford Church, 252
 Fontaine, 345
 Forborn, 84
 Forts, 33, 284, 285, 288
 Fort at Gray's Creek, Surry Co.,
 Va.—"Smith's Fort," 210 *et*
 seq.
 Fort Duquesne, 111
 Fort Lee, 185
 Fort Montgomery, 185
 Fort Randolph, 111
 Fort Smith, Ark., 88
 Forsyth, 346
 Foster, 88, 89, 191, 202

- Fowke, 376
 Fowler, 98, 176, 213, 386
 Fox, 94, 252
 Foxcroft, 243
 Fox, Younger, epitaph (1763), 439
 France, 277
 Francis, 17, 18
Francis Bonaventure, ship, 283
 Franklin Co., Ky., 214
 Fredericks Co., 184, 199
 Fredericksburg, 21, 82, 104, 241, 440
 Frechold, 228
 FREE NEGRO IN VIRGINIA, THE, By J. H. RUSSELL, 1913. Review by H. J. ECKEUREDE, 445
 French and Indian War, 98, 438
 French and Indian War, Prince Edward County Soldiers in, 88
 Frere, 90, 95, 193-195
 Frere, Charles, letter, 1872, 194
 Frere, Mrs. Jane H., letter to Mrs. Baylor, 1795, 193
 Fresno-Cal, 329
 Frizinghall, 423
 Froward, 437
 Fryde, 154
 Fryer, 291
 Fulkerson, 280
 Fuller, 278
 Furguson, 280
 Furniture (of Ludwell estate), 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418
 Furs, 167
Furtherance, ship, 52
 Gabbeans, 158
 Gabriel's Insurrection, 221
 Gaines, 88, 307
 Gale, 305
 Galispie, 202
 Galt, 198, 249
 Gardner, 243, 278
 Garey, 368
 Garland, 83, 184, 191
 Garner, 280
 Garrison, 280
 Garrison Regiment, Virginia, Revolution, 342
 Gaskins, 300
 Gates, 57
 Gatewood, 280
 Gauding, 89
 Gauntlets, 53
 Gauntlett, 284
 Genesis (horse), 93
 Geneva, N. Y., 441
 George, 277, 280
George (ship), 55, 57, 281, 287, 291
 Georgetown College, 83, 96, 97
 Gerardy, 419
 Germantown, 17, 161, 339
 Geyny, 48
 Gibbons, Lt. James, note on, 28
 Gibbs, 60, 188
 Gibraltar, 95
 Gibson, 26, 161, 293, 338, 339, 381
 Giffen, 432
 Giffin, 322
 Gifford, 308
Gift (ship), 49, 287
 Gilchrist, Catherine, epitaph (1769), 438
 Gilchrist, Robert, epitaph (1769), 439
 Gildart, 305
 Gilkeson, 19
 Gill, 150, 189, 376
 Gillepand, 257
 Gilliam, 328
 Gillman, 144
 Gilmer, viii, 197
 Gist, 26, 159, 297
 Glasgow, 91, 437, 446
 Glendy, 20
 Glengarry Clan, 222
 Glen Mills, 316
 Glenn, 202
Globe, of London (ship), 253
 Gloucester, 196, 197, 198, 199
 Gloucestershire, 207
 Glover, Thomas, petition, 368
 Gluck, 64
 Goldsboro, 312
 "Gold Mine," 447
 Gooch, 111, 279
 Goochland Co., 104, 207, 314
 Good, 201
 Goode, 201
 Goodall, 305
 Goodman, ix
 Goodwin, 198
 GOODWYN, MITCHELL RAINES, note, 443, 444
 Gookin, 54
 Gordon, xviii, 222, 313
 Governors, Gifts to—Forbidden, 114

- Governor's house and salary, 355
 Gould Square, London, 90, 193
 Goven, 278
 Graham, 221, 322
 Grammar School, 198
 Grand Assembly, 243
 Grandison, Earl, 374
 Grange, 374
 Grant, 437
 Grantham, 360
 Grantley, 212
 Graves, 209, 277, 279
 Gray, 305-306
 Gray's Creek, 210, 211
 Grey's Inn, 322
 Gray's Inn, Virginians at, 197 *et seq.*
 Grayson, 8, 13, 338, 339
 Grehicks, 374
 Great Britain, 88, 90-93, 231
 Great Kanawha, 10, 111
 Green, 88, 103, 374
 Greenbrier, 10
 Greene, 425
 Greenhill, 148
 Green Spring, 241, 243, 248, 359, 397, 405, 418
 Greenville, S. C., 196
 Greenway, xv
 Gregory, 184
 Gressett, 86
 Griffin, 197, 198
 Griffith, 278
 Griggs, 278
 Grigsby, 206, 223, 320, 321
 Grinstead School, Virginians at 433
 Grinden, 286
 Grove, 20
 Grymes, 52, 101, 198, 397
Guardian, 376
 Guinea, 204
 Guilford C. H., 13, 18, 195, 202
 Gwatkin, 295, 300, 381
 Gwynn's Island, 195
- Habeas Corpus, order in regard to, 119 *et seq.*
 Hackensack, 189
 Hackley, 429
 Hackney School, 433
 Haddock, 318
 Halley, 278, 279
 Halrston, 279
 Hales, 93
 Haley, 278
- Halifax, 84, 195, 203
 Hallia, 286
 Hall, 316
 Hall End, 205
 Haley, 279
 Hamden, 144
 Hamer, 51, 56, 57, 62, 139, 147, 150, 151, 284 *et seq.*, 286
 Hamor, 137, 209
 Hamilton, 161, 278, 280, 294, 379
 Hamilton, Va., 203
 Hamiltons, 222
 Hammond Court, 97
 HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE, DISCOURSE ON THE LIVES AND CHARACTERS OF THE EARLY PRESIDENTS AND TRUSTEES OF, BY H. B. GRIGSBY. Review, 223
 Hampden-Sidney College, 202, 223, 322
 Hampton, 82, 252, 278, 283
 Hand, 10
 Hanley, 430
 Hannah, 278, 279
 Hanover Co., 198, 314, 436, 447
 Hanover Parish, 107
 Hanover Town, 436
 Hard, 186
 Hardes Broke, 423
 Hardyng Becke, 423
 Hardin Co., Ky, 428
 Hardy, 207, 278, 444, vii
 Hardyman, 84, 85, 86
 Harper, 294
 Harper's Ferry, 211
 Harris, 137, 257, 426, 433
 Harrison, 3, 55, 56, 62, 63, 67, 75, 85, 86, 147, 176, 222, 375, 396
 Harrisonburg, 220
 Harrold, 57
 Harrow, 196
 Harrow, Virginians at, 198 *et seq.*
 Hart, 335, 426
 Hartwell, 366, 368, 369
 Hartwell, William, note on, 359
 Harvard College, 434
 Harvey, 74, 200, 289, 291, 427
 Harwich, 63
 Harwood, 84, 85, 86, 238
 Hasbrouck Heights, 206
 Haskins, 202
 Haswell, 93
 Hatley, 194
 Haule, 64
 Hause, 294, 382

- Haverford, 223
 Haversham, 261
 Haverstraw, 301, 397, 381-383
 Hawes, 18
 Hawkins, 15, 88, 89, 278, 280, 308
 Hawksworth, 148
 Hawles, 255
 Hay, 299
 Hayman, 176
 Haynie, 109, 326
 Haynsworth, 312
 Hays, 19, 20
 Hayse, 280, 428
 Hayward, 57
 Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies*, 376
 HEACHAM HALL (illustration) (Correct to), 104a
 HEACHAM CHURCH HALL (illustration) (Correct to), 104a
 Heacham, 105, 106
 Head Money, 175
 Heaton, 313, 423
 Heitman, 111, 440
 Hely, 374
 Hemp, 33, 91, 93
 Henderson, 306, 329
 Hendrick, 89
 Hendricks, 184, 185, 187-192
 Henneman, vii
 Henrico Co., 103, 184, 198, 211, 221
 Henry, 334, 335, 338, 340, 341
 HENRY COUNTY MARRIAGE BONDS, 1776-1800, 277 *et seq.*
 HENRY, PATRICK, PORTRAITS OF, By C. H. Hart, Phil., 1913. Review, 335
 Henry vi, 422
 Herbert, 306
 Heroington, 189
 Hervey, 89
 Hessians, 185
 Hethersell, 64
 Heydon, 81
 Heyl, 421
 Hewet, 65
 Hickes, 81, 279
 Hickman, 221
 Hickmonte, 145
 Hide, 53
 Higgins, 287
 Highland Co., 110
 High Gate, 98
 HIGHLAND COUNTY, VA., by O. F. Morton. Review, 110
 Hill, 84, 160, 173, 175, 178, 183, 256, 265, 268, 277, 301, 359, 380, 387, 391
 Hill, Capt. Thomas, note on, 160
 Hillsboro, N. C., 18
 HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUEERIES, 81 *et seq.*, 193 *et seq.*, 317 *et seq.*, 431 *et seq.*
 Hoare, William, petition, 358
 Hobson, 52, 285
 Hoch, 126
 Hockaday, 184
 Hodges, 75
 Hodgkins, 92, 307
 Hodson, 437
 Hoff, 159
 Hog Island, 284, 236
 Hogans, 278
 Hoge, 440
 Hoggatt, 207
 Holcombe, 201
 Holdener, 430
 Holladay, 103, 279
 Holland, 85, 144, 197, 201, 202, 437
 Hollins, Va., 312, x
 Holmes, 280, 323
 Holston River, 9
 Holt, Arthur, Student in England, 433
 Hone, 360
 Hooe, 287, 438
 Hooe, Rice, note on, 287
 Hooker, 253, 279
 Hooker, Peter, will (1639), 253
 Hooper, 93, 94
 Hopkins, 184, 211, 334
 Hopper, 277, 278
 Horbin, 417, 418
 Hord, 440
 Horses, 93, 218, 250
 Horsforth, 425
 Horsmanden, 154
 Horton, 313, 423
 Horwood, 53, 55, 286
 Hoskins, 148, 221
 Hotham, 194
 Hott Water, 397
 "Hot Water," Battle of, 9
 Hotten, 53
 Hough, 418
 House, oldest dated brick in Va., 210
 Houston, 332
 How, 287, 292
 Howe, 287

- Howard, 21, 83, 145, 200, 201, 284,
287, 324, 359, vii
Howell, 89, 203
Hubbard, 84, 279
Hudson, 308
HUDSON PARALLEL, note on, 436
HUGENOT SETTLERS IN VIRGINIA,
PROCLAMATIONS IN REGARD TO,
1700, 181 *et seq.*
Hume, xii
Hunt, 212, 234, 278, 359, 365, 421-
435
Hunter, 87, 232, 277, 279, 421
Huston, 278, 280
Hyde, vii
Hyden, 19
- Illinois, 344
Illinois State Historical Library,
343, 446
Illinois Regiment, Va., Revolution,
342
Illinois Troop Light Dragoons,
Va., Revolution, 344
ILLUSTRATIONS:
Brent, Robt. James, portrait,
96a
Heacham Church, 104a
Heacham Hall, 104a
Smith's Fort House, 208a
Pocahontas, 208a
Smith's Fort, view from bluff
at, 210a
Smith's Fort, remains of earth-
works, 210a
Bolling Hall, Yorkshire, Eng-
land, 310a
Import Duties, 175-177
Indians, 9, 11, 46, 37, 44, 47, 46-
66, 128-135, 182, 240, 344, 354,
362, 431
Indians, trade with, 351
Indians, murders by, 285
Indian Massacre, 209, 282, 306
Inglis, 75
Ingram, 237
Inner Temple, Virginians at, 196
et seq.
INVENTORY OF ESTATE OF PHILIP
LUDWELL, 1769, 397 *et seq.*
Irby, 86
Ireland, 60, 203, 251, 372, 376
Irion, 333
Iron, 91
Isle of Wight, 52, 63, 207
Isle of Wight Co., Church in,
1652, 207
- Isle of Kent, 248
Islington School, Virginians at,
434
- Jacob, 373
Jackson, 50, 57, 278, 376
Jackson's River, 11
Jamaica, 127, 204, 418
Jamerson, 278
James, 417, 418, 446, vi
James (ship), 138
James City, 45 *et seq.*, 52, 53, 59,
66, 72, 146, 165, 209-211, 287,
289, 367
James City Co., 235, 366, 368, 369
Jamestown, 11, 33, 64, 139, 286
Jamestown, fort at, 33
James River, 55, 61, 125, 175, 184,
285, 359
Jay, 101
Jefferson, 12
Jefferson Co., 211, 315, 429
Jefferson Co., Ky., 430
Jeffreys, 145, 246, 239, 362, 363,
365, 366, 367, 378
Jenifer, 243
Jenkinson, 154
Jenings, 3
Jenner, 105
Jenny's 176
Jersey, 181, 185
Jersey City
Jett, 108, 421
Jewelry, 153, 250
John & Francis (ship), 283
John Hopewell (ship), 256
Jonathan (ship), 291
Johns Hopkins Press, 445
Johnson, 53, 64, 67, 68, 81, 84,
103, 216, 217, 293, 314
JOHNSON, RICHARD, TO THE GOV-
ERNOR, 1698, 67
Johnston, 88, 249
Joline, xv
Jones, 75, 82, 84, 87, 88, 106, 198,
221, 222, 278, 280, 309, 317-
320, 322-323, 336, 361, 428
JONES, JOHN PAUL, LIFE AND LET-
TERS OF, BY MRS. REGINALD
DE KOVEN, 1913. Review,
447
JONES, CAPTAIN ROGER, AND SOME
OF HIS DESCENDANTS. NEW
EDITION, by L. H. Jones. Re-
view, 221
JONES, CAPTAIN ROGER, 317 *et seq.*

- Jordan, 142, 143, 144, 145, 184,
 243, 314, 360
 Jordan, Mrs. Cicely, Case of, 142
 et seq. 145
 Jordan's Journey, 282
 Jowett, 313
 Joyce, 278
 Judge, 374
 Julian, William, note on, 141

 Kakeate, 25-32, 155-162
 Kanawha, 111
 Kannon, 279
 Kaskia, 342
 Kearney, 252
 Kelley, 278
 Kennedy, vii
 Kenner, 97, 198
 Kennon, 85, 86, 189, 222
 Kensington, 254
 Kent, xviii, 221, 322
 Kent, England, 153
 Kentucky, 103, 190, 328, 428, 431
 Keeps, 93
 KEY, F. S., PORTRAIT OF, 82
 Kicotan, 63, 142, 283
 Kickotan, Congregation at, 1624,
 283
 Kickotan, Titles to land at, 141
 KIDD, CAPTAIN, ORDER AS TO, 1698,
 70
 Kilbrush, 374
 Kilbee, 373
 Kilcoskin, 249, 372
 Kilkenny Co., Ireland, 373
 Kilmolish, 374
 Kilvert, 419
 King, 256, 278, 435
 King and Queen Co., 197, 433
 King George, 108, 197, 199
 King George Co., 106, 167, 424,
 437
 Kinice, 330
 Kinloch, 212, 315
 Kinnaird, Lord, 434
 Kinney, 24
 Kingsbury, xvi
 Kings College, Aberdeen, Virgin-
 ians at, 199
 King's Crown, 312
 Kingsmell, 57, 148
 Kingston, ix, 187
 Kington, 251
 KING TO GOVERNOR NICHOLSON IN
 REGARD TO WILLIAM AND
 MARY COLLEGE, 1700, 392
 King William Co., 198, 212, 373

 Kippane, 374
 Kirby, 310
 Kirk, 13
 Kirkham, 279
 Kirkpatrick, Abraham, note on,
 299
 Kirksall Abey, 310
 Kiskeack, 283
 Kitchen, 280
 Kitchen Utensils, 18, 327
 Kitchenware, 23
 Knatchbill, 153
 Knight, 207
 Knox, 28, 278

 Lackland, 327
 Lady, 280
 Lafayette, 11
 Lafayette, extract from letter,
 May 2, 1781, 205
 Lamar, 97
 Lamb, 155, 206, 301
 Lamoyne, 51, 60, 140, 149
 Lancashire, 98, 433
 Lancaster, iii, vii, xvii, 112, 197,
 185, 312, 325, 326
 Lancaster Co., 252
 Lancastrians, 311
 Lane, 419
 "Laneville," 433
 Land, 233
 Land Grants, x
 LAND WHERE WE WERE DREAM-
 ING AND OTHER POEMS, by D.
 B. Lucas. Notice, 221
 Langhorne, xv, 202
 Langman, 151
 Lanier, 279
 Lansford, 279
 Lapsley, 18
 Lapsley, John, note on, 161
 Laremer, 243
 Latane, 221
 Latham, 430
 Laughlin, 204
 Law, 434
 Lawne, 52, 285
 Lawne's Creek, 63
 Lawrence, 361
 Lawrenceburg, Ky., 429
 Lawrie, 194
 Lawry, 250
 Laws, instructions in regard to,
 1715, 6 *et seq.*
 Lawson, 202
 Lechenstein, vii
 Ledgard, 312

- Lee, 27, 158, 175, 188, 192, 198,
 268, 283, 297, 340, 397, 418,
 421, 426
 Lee, Charles, behavior at Mon-
 mouth, 188
 Lee, George F., student in Eng-
 land, 434
 Lee, Philip T., student in Eng-
 land, 43
 Leeward Isl'ds, 264
 Leigh, 417, 418, 433
 Legislature Petitions, xiv
 LeGrand, 88
 Lempereur, 417
 Lenthrope, 422
 Letchworth, 279
 Leventhorp, 312
 Leverett, 433
 Levy, 429
 Lewelling, 89
 Lewis, 3, 15, 88, 89, 221, 435
 Lexington, 9, 25, 173, 175, 178,
 183, 256, 387, 391, 430
 Library of Congress, 45, 337
 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, VA. MANU-
 SCRIPTS IN, 434 *et seq.*
 Ligon, 196
 Lightfoot, 203, 281, 305, 309, 318
 LIGHTFOOT, CAPTAIN. CHARGES
 AGAINST, 1667, 125 *et seq.*
 Lightfoot, Philip, epitaph (1865),
 439
 Lightfoot, Sally S., epitaph
 (1859), 439
 Lillisdon, 252
 Lincoln, Bishop of, 434
 Lincoln's Inn, Virginians at, 198
 et seq.
 Lindsay, 346
 Lindsey, 279
 Lingfield, 324
 Linhaven Bay, 393
 Lington, 304
 Linton, 30, 383
 Liquors, duty on, 113
 Lismara, 375
 Lister, 423
 Little Buffalo Creek, 89
 Little Creek, 419
 "Little Levels," 10
 Little Mountain, 309
 Littlepage, 102
 Little, Russel W., London, 372
 Littleton, 243
 Lloyd, Edward, petition, 366
 Locke, 173, 175, 178
 Lockwood, 334, 335
 Logan Co., Ky., 429
 LOMAX FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.
 Book Notice, 447
 London, 90, 98, 153, 154, 249, 257,
 322, 372, 422, 424, 436, 437
 London, Bishop of, jurisdiction
 of 350
 London Merchants, 237
 London Merchant (ship), 289
 Long, 11, 155, 383, 429
 Longest, 430
 Longman, 53
 Long Island, 185, 419
 Lorton, 201, 202
 Los Angeles, Cal., 96
 Loudoun Co., 21
 Louisa Co., 87, 103, 214, 314, 373,
 436
 Louisiana, 96, 333
 Louisville, Ky., 222, 427, 429
 Love, 9, 341
 Lovell, 332
 Loving, xv
 Lovingsdon, 191
 Low Countries, 417
 Lowe, 200
 Lower Norfolk Co., 417, 418, 419,
 420
 Lower Norfolk Antiquary, 417
 Lowery, vii
 Loundes, 434
 Lucas, 221, 237, 278
 Lucoum, 427
 Lucy, 145, 287
 Ludwell, 3, 35, 121-135, 245, 318,
 365, 367
 LUDWELL, PHILIP. INVENTORY OF
 ESTATE OF, 1769, 397 *et seq.*
 Luke, 433
 Lunenburg Co., 433
 Lunsfield, 324
 Lust vii
 Maderas, 60
 Lyle, 10, 12
 Lyncoln. ship, 394
 Lynn, 105, 106, 343
 Lynnhaven Parish, 419, 420
 Lyon, 279
 Lyon (ship), 282
 Mabry, 269, 271
 Maderas, 60
 Madison, 142, 323
 Madison Co., Ala., 443, 444
 Maer, 104
 Maidstone, 1
 Mainworth, 423
 Magee, 269, 270, 271

- Maggott, 271
 Magil, 342
 Magruder, 326, 327
 Malone, 269, 270, 271
 Maltman, 63
 Malvern Wells, 193
 Manassas, 421
 Mangum, 27, 270
 Manifee, 278
 Mannadas (Manhattan), 419
 Manningham, 313, 422, 423
 Mannering, 59
 Maningham Moor, 313
 Maps, 107, 232
 Marable, 269, 359
 Marcey, 207
 "Marengo," 315, 421
 Marlborough, 68, 69
Marlboro (ship), 91, 93
 Marmaduke, 332
 Marriages, 350
 Marriage License Bonds of Henry Co., 277-280
 Marsh, 418
 Marshall, iii, 66, 287, 328-333, 336, 338, 341, 421
 Marshall (John) House, xv, 336
 MARSHALL, JOHN, AN ADDRESS BY MARY NEWTON STANAED WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE MARSHALL HOUSE AND ITS CONTENTS. Richmond, 1913. Book Notice, 336
 MARSHALL NOTES, 328 *et seq.*
 Marten, 283, 427
 Marke, 145
 Martial Law, 169, 229, 320
 MARTIAL LAW, INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO, 1699, 169
 Martian, Nicholas, note on, 283
 Martin, xv, 48, 49, 56, 137-138, 139, 140, 243, 249, 270, 277, 279, 321
 Martin, Capt. John, charges against Yeardley, 137 *et seq.*
 Martin family, note on, 373
 Martin, George, will (1755) with note, 249
 Martin, John, will (1760) with note, 372
 Martin's Hundred, 55
 Martyn, 58, 59, 81
Mary, ship, 437
Mary Ann (ship), 390
Marygold (ship), 49
 Maryland, 97, 185, 249, 264, 324, 433
 MARYLAND, EARLY VIRGINIANS IN, 324 *et seq.*
 "Mary Lane," 249
 Masingall, 271
 Mason, 87, 105, 198, 269, 270, 271, 280, 306
 Massachusetts, 383, 419
 Mass. Bay, 264
 Massenburg, 270, 272
 MASSIE, MAJOR THOMAS, PENSION DECLARATION OF, 184 *et seq.*
 Mastin, 279
 Mattapony River, 249
 Mathews, vii, 10, 20, 24, 49, 51, 202, 279, 341, 349, 421
 Maudlyn, 289
 Maupin, 279
 Maury, 269
 May, 269, 270
 Mays, 279
 Maxwellton, 194
 Mazarett, 341
 McAllister, 27, 28
 McCabe, xvi, xviii
 McCarty, 109
 McClellan, 83
 McClurg, 198, 323
 McCallaster, 27
 McConnell, vii
 McDearmonroe, 89
 McDonald, 122, 222
 McDonald Papers, 359
 McDowell, 10
 McCUES OF THE OLD DOMINION, by J. N. McCue. Review, 223
 McDONALDS OF GLENGARRY IN VIRGINIA, by Mrs. F. M. Williams. Review, 222
 McElheiny, 26, 294
 McGehee, 202
 McGill, 306
 McGuire, xviii, 8, 279, 421
 McJames, 373
 McKenzie, 98, 212
 McKinley, 269
 McMaster, vii
 McMichall, 270
 Meacham, 269, 270, 271
 Meade, 104, 198, 208, 305, 346
 Meadows, 173, 175, 178, 187, 256, 265, 268, 387, 391
 Meath (County), 249
 Mecklenburg, 198, 199
 Mediterranean, 194, 388
 Medley, 279
 McGee, 271
 Melvin, 279

- Men-of-War on American Stations, instructions for, 1700, 392 *et seq.*
- Merchant Taylor's School, Virginians at, 199
- Meredith, xviii, 421
- Merewether, 29, 159, 161, 221, 294, 297, 301, 339, 345, 379, 382
- Merion, 223
- Merrick, 97
- Metcalf, 270
- Merrimac, 332
- Mettauer, 323
- Middlebrook, N. J., 15, 187
- Middleburg, 212
- Middle Post, 187
- Middlesex, 82, 198, 199, 252, 305
- Middle Temple, 197, 199, 387, 433
- Middle Temple, Virginians at, 196 *et seq.*
- Middleton, 329
- Middleton Heights, 189
- Midgley, 212, 313
- MiKill Bolling, 312
- Mile End, London, 82
- Mile End School, Virginians at, 197 *et seq.*
- Militia, Va., in French & Indian War, 438
- Militia in Revolution, 437
- MILITIA OFFICERS, PRINCE EDWARD Co., VGGG-RV, 201, 202
- Millar, 271
- Millbank, 315
- Miller, vii, 111, 112, 323
- Milltown, 249, 372
- Miltone, 282
- Mines, 20, 21
- Minge, 84, 132, 222
- Minis, viii
- Ministers, 286, 349 *et seq.*, 417
- Minnegerode, 212
- Minnes, 277
- Mississippi, 305, 421, 431
- Mitchell, 104, 155, 250, 261, 269, 270, 271, 278, 279, 296, 298, 300, 302, 303, 379, 381, 382, 383, 394, 443
- Mocking Bird, 90
- Molen, 277
- Monea, 373, 374
- Monegarroff, 374
- Money, 114, 150
- Monfort, 84
- Monmouth C. H., 13, 15, 188
- Monroe, 315, 335
- Montague, 68, 69
- Monterey, 110
- Montgomery, 270, 343, 373, 374, 437
- Moody, 29
- Moore, 91, 94, 202, 217, 267, 269, 270, 272, 279, 375, 383, 419, 443
- Moore's House, 298
- Morattico, 397
- Morehead, 429
- Moriarity, 417
- Morgan, 187, 189, 198-192, 270, 271, 338, 339
- Morgantown, W. Va., 206
- Morris, 242, 323, 366
- Morris House, 29
- Morrison, vii, 89, 202, 224, 242, 323
- Morristown, 187
- Morse, 90
- Morton, vii, 88, 89, 110, 278, 298
- Mortymer, 313
- Moryson, 122, 239, 363, 367
- MORYSON, COL. FRANCIS, TO MR. COOKE, 1677, 364
- MORYSON, COL. TO GOVERNOR BERKELEY, 1677, 369, 371
- MORYSON, FRANCIS, TO LADY BERKELEY, 1677, 361
- MORYSON, COL. TO LORD CULPEPER, 1677, 368
- Mosby, 314
- Moss, 269, 270, 271
- Mott, 148
- Motts, 107
- Mottram, 326
- Moulton, 144
- Mountney, 47
- Mt. Airy, 305
- Mud Island, 15
- Muhlenburg, 30, 293 *et seq.*
- Mulbury Island, 207, 209
- Mules, 213
- Mullins, 433
- Mun, 289
- Munday, 257
- Munden, 387, 389
- Munford, 84, 198, 271
- Munds, 269, 270
- Munsell, 222
- Murdock, 251
- Murfee, 271
- Murphy, 270, 271, 278, 279
- Murray, 89, 222, 435-437
- Murrell, 270, 429
- Murrul, 272
- Musketo Curtains, 408

Mustapha Aga, 388
 Mustapha Dey, 388
 Mutch, 145, 291
 Muter, 338, 341, 342
 Mylne, 104

Nalle, 204
 Nansemond, 198, 252, 419
 Nantasket, 419
 Nanzatico, 108, 315
 Nash, 202
 Natuchen, 187
 Naval Officers, 385, 390
 NAVAL OFFICERS, ORDER AS TO,
 1698, 69
 Navarino, 315
 Neal, 202
 Neaves, 272
 Neblin, 63
 Neck-of-Land, 52
 Necrology, xv
 Negroes, 59, 84, 107, 213, 214, 215,
 218, 219, 250, 328, 351 *et seq.*,
 371, 375, 376, 397 *et seq.*, 418
 At Archer's Hope, 402
 At Cloverton, 400
 At Green Sp'g, 405, 406, 306
 At Hot Water, 397, 398
 At Mill Quarter, 401
 At New Quarter, 404
 At Pinewood Meadow, 400
 At Rich Neck, 403
 At Scotland, 399
 Nelson, 18, 19, 20, 87, 98, 102, 190,
 198, 202, 315, 321, 322, 338, 341,
 342, 345
 Nelson Arms, 321
 Nelson Co., 184, 191
 Nelson Co., Ky., 310, 428
 NELSON-TEACKLE, 321 *et seq.*
 Nelson, Thomas, Student in
 England, 433
 New Amsterdam, 419
 Newark, 185
 New Brunswick, 185
 New Castle, 329, 331
 Newcastle, Earl of, 424
 New England, 418, 419, 434
 New Exchange, 371
 New Fort, 210
 Newhan, 252
 New Jersey, 206, 264
 New Kent, 184, 199
 New Market, 89, 95, 149, 194
 New Orleans, 305
 Newport, 386
 New Quarter, 404

Newsom, 272
 "Newsoms," Lancaster Co., 250
 Newton, vii, 435
 New York City, 264, 431
 New York, Province of, 255
New York Times, 448
 Nevill, 11, 159, 298
 Niblett, 272
 Nicholas, 144, 314
 Nicholasville, Ky, 431
 Nicholas, 279
 Nicholls, 279
 Nicholson, 68, 69, 71, 74, 76, 163-
 183, 256, 258, 265, 272, 317-
 320, 376, 386, 387, 388, 389,
 391, 396, 435
 NICHOLSON, GOVERNOR, TO THE
 GOVERNOR OF NORTH CARO-
 LINA, 1698, 72 *et seq.*
 NICHOLSON, GOVERNOR, PROCLAMA-
 TION IN REGARD TO TRADE,
 1699, 163
 NICHOLSON, GOVERNOR, PROCLAMA-
 TION BY IN REGARD TO SHIP-
 PING, 1698, 164
 Nicolls, 198
 Nicolson, 163-183, 272
 Noblit, xv
 Nobody, 303
 Nodine, 255
 Nootka Sound, 99
 Norfolk Co., 195, 196, 197, 417
 Norfolk, Eng., 105
 Norman's Ford, 249
 North America, 253
 Northampton, 198
 North Cross, 272
 North Cutt, 279
 Northern Neck, 185
 Northhill School, 433
 Northington, 272
 North River, 185
 Northrop, 313
 Northumberland, 198, 199
 Northwestern University, 446
 Norris, 279
 Norton, 90, 194, 279
 Norvell, 207, 222, 272
 Norwich, Eng., 417
 Norwood, 123
 NORWOOD, HENRY, TO SECRETARY
 WILLIAMSON, 1667, 123
 Nova Scotia, 322
 Nunn, 200, 279, 289
 ↑ 280
 Oakenbrow, 212, 315
 Oakes, 278

- Oaths, 228, 258
 Of a Clerk, 79
 Of Collector of Va. Duties, 167
 Of a Councillor, 78
 Oakenbrow, 212, 315
 Occoquan, 287
 Offley, 81
 Ogburn, 273
 Oglethorpe, 322
 Ohio, 110, 190
 Ohio, 190
 OHIO, UPPER, FRONTIER DEFENSE
 ON, 1777-1778. Wisconsin
 Historical Society. Review,
 110
 Oistin, 417, 418, 420
 Oistin's Bay, 418
 Oistin's Town, 418
 Old Sandringham, 106
 Old Stone House, 210
 Old Withington, Cheshire, 222
 Oliver, 273
 O'Neal, 279
 Opecancanough, 210
 Opecancanough, house built for,
 137
 Orde, 193
 Ordinance, 231
 Ordway, 221
 Oriel College, Oxford, Virginians
 at, 198 *et seq.*
 Orkney, 225
 ORKNEY, EARL OF, COMMISSION,
 &C, AS GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA,
 347 *et seq.*
 1 *et seq.*, 113 *et seq.*, 225 *et*
 seq., 347 *et seq.*
 Osbourne, 146
 Overton, 88, 386
 Overwharton parish, 375
 Owen, 273
 Oxford, 69, 197, 198, 199
 Oxford University, Virginians at,
 197 *et seq.*
 Pace, 277, 279
 Pace's Paines, 57
 Pagan Creek, 285
 Page, 3, 102, 105, 198, 243, 246,
 318, 396
 Page's Ware House, 436
 PAGE, JOHN, PETITION OF, 1677,
 246
 Pageitt, 249
 Paggen, 234
 Pair, 273
 Paisley, 279
 Paley, 434
 Palmer, 142, 143, 287, 316, xviii
 Pamonkey, 97
 Paradis , 397
 Paramus, 24
 Paramus Road, 31
 Parberry, 279
 Parham, 273, 274, 275, 276
 Paris, 214
 Parke, 124, 132, 242, 245, 292,
 365, xi
 Parker, 189, 198, 257, 273, 274,
 275, 376, 367, vii
 Parks, 202
 Parliament, 254
 Parne, 82
 Parr, 275
 Parsley, 278
 Parsons, 273, 435
 Partin, 274
 Partridge, 144, 274, 373
 Paschall, 421
 Passmore, 145
 Patapsco, 324
 Pate, 274, 275, 276
 Patrick, 253, 279, 436
 PATRICK, GENERAL M. R., LETTER
 TO REV. M. D. HOGE, 1865,
 440 *et seq.*
 Patterson, 212, 315, 322
 Patterson Fort, 427
 Patteson, xviii
 Patton, 203
 Paulus Hook, 13, 27, 28
 Payne, 203, 274, 278, 279
 Paxton, 328
 Pearson, 279, 376
 Peas, 292
 Peach brandy, 93
 Peachey, 307
 Peck, 144, 279
 Pedigo, 278, 279
 Peebles, 273, 274
 Pearce, 52, 284
 Pegram, 85, 275
 Pelptory, 278, 279
 Pembroke, 197, 373
 Pembroke College, Cambridge,
 Virginians at 197 *et seq.*
 Pendleton, 90, 94, 95, 320, 321
 PENDLETON, EDMUND, 320, 321
 PENDLETON, EDMUND TO JOHN
 BAYLOR, 1772, 94
 Penn, 267, 279
 Pennington, 273, 274, 275, 276
 Pennsylvania, 205, 223, 264
 Peoples, 275

Pepper, 273
 Peppett, Gilbert, note on, 139
 Pepprete, 59
 Percival, 430
 Perejoy, 279 *ff*
 Perkins, 217, 279
 Ferrott, 198
 Perry, 215, 216, 318, 372, 390, 435
 Perry, Viscount, 373
 Persey, 136, 148
 Perth Amboy, 185, 187
 Peter, 306
 Peters, 274, 276
 Petersburg, 21, 22, 443
 Pettus, 202
 Pettway, 273, 274, 275, 276
 Peyton, 198
 Phebecca (Febiger), 25
 Philadelphia, 185, 187, 188, 195, 211, 447
 Phillips, 420, 434
 Philpott, 279, 280
 Phipps, 276
Phoenix (ship), 282
 Plard, 251
 Pictures, 107
 Pierce, 209, 210, 303
 Pierse, 144
 Pierson, 154
 Pigg, 88
 Pilkington, 276
 Pillion, 100
 Pinewood Meadow, 400
 Pinke, 285
 Pirates, 168, 169, 178, 179, 180, 226, 256, 392, 394
 PIRATES, ORDER IN REGARD TO, 1697, 168
 Pirates, Proclamations in Regard to, 1699, 178 *et seq.*
 Pirates, orders in regard to, 1702, 226
 PIRATE, ORDER IN REGARD TO A, 1700, 256
 Pitman, 279
 Pltt, 111
 Pitts, 99, 111
 Pittsylvania, 203, xii
 Plate, 107, 250
 Platte Co., Mo., 328
 Pleasants, 274
 Plunkett, 274
 Plymouth, 209, 237
 Plymouth, Mass., 419
 Poarch, 275
 POCAHONTAS, portrait, 208a

Pocahontas, 105
 Pocotanck, 47
 Pocotanck, 46, 47
 Poindexter, 87, 88, 33
 POINDEXTER FAMILY, 102 *et seq.*, 214 *et seq.*, 314
 Poindexter Correction, 333
 POINDEXTER, notice, 430
 Poindexter—Jones, note, 87
 Poindexter, Thomas, will (1797), 214
 Point Pleasant, 10
 Pollard, 426, vii
 Pollexfen, 183, 256, 265, 268, 387, 391
 Pompton, 297
 Pond, 273
 Pool, 279
 Poole, 145, 289
 Pooley, 142, 143, 144, 145
 Pope, 146, 147
 Popleton, 60
 Popple, 255, 265, 386
 Pooch, 274, 276
 Port Conway, 108
 Port Duties, 175
 Porter, 53, 64
 Porterfield, 31, 342
 Porteus, 98, 198, 433
 Portlock, 276
 Portman, 207
 Portsmouth, 195
 Portsmouth, Va., 419
 Porto Bello, 171
 Port Royal, 108
 Port Royal, Va., 104
 POET ROYAL, VA., OLD INSCRIPTIONS AT, 438 *et seq.*
 Portugal, 257, 258
 Postlethwaite, 82
 Potomac, 207, 433
 Potomack River, 375
 Potomac River, 357
 Pott, 51, 52, 57, 64, 66, 137, 139, 147, 151, 281, 292
 Potter, 253
 Potts, 275, 276
 Potuxsea, 46
 Potwin, xv
 Povey, 255, 265
 Powell, 52, 54, 212, 274, 275
 Power, 198
 Powerstock, 252
 Pountls, 148
 Poythress, 86, 211
 Presson, 273, 274
 Pretlow, 274, 276

- Pretty Betty*, ship, 437
 Price, 202, 275, 323
 Pride, 196, 275, 276
 Prilliman, 280
 Prince, 275, 276
 Princess Anne Co., 417, 418, 420
 Prince Edward Co., 88, 89, 201, 202, 436, 437, xiii
 PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY IN THE FRENCH WAR, 88
 Prince Edward Co., militia officers, 1777-81, 201, 202
 Prince George Co., 196, 443, xiii
 Prince William Co., 199, 211, 314, 440
 Princeton, 17, 185
 Prior, 265, 384, 387, 391
 Pristman, 144
 Pritchard, 151, vii
 PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA, JUNE, 26, 1699, 172
 Pryn, Nicholas, petition of 359
 Pryn, 365, 379
 Pryor, 329
Prosperous (ship), 53
Providence (ship), 261, 262
 Provost Martiall, 120
 Pulliam, 202
 Puritans in Va., 419
 Purvis, 243
 Putnam, 185
 Putney, 90
 Putney Grammar School, Virginians at, 197 *et seq.*
 Purquite, 144
 Fyd, 234
 Pyrtte, 278, 279, 280

 Quakers, 419
 Quarles, 103, 278, 279
 Queen Anne, 117
 Queen's College, Oxford, Virginians at, 198 *et seq.*
 Queen's College, 205
 Quick (Quirk), 343
 Quiberon Bay, 194
 Quincey, 91
 Quitrents, 232, 233, 235,, 355 *et seq.*, 434

 Race Horses, 91, 92, 93
 Raddish, 287
 Radishe, 148
 Radnor, 223
 Raines, 443, 444
 Raleigh, 201, 210, 251

 Ramsden, 418, 420
 Randolph, xviii, 82, 105, 198, 212, 225-233, 282, 305, 421
 RANDOLPH MANUSCRIPT, VIRGINIA SEVENTEENTH CENTURY RECORDS, 1 *et seq.*, 113 *et seq.*, 225 *et seq.*, 347 *et seq.*
 Ransom, 242
 Rappahannock, 176, 307
 Raritan River, 185, 187, 190
 Rastell, 53, 58, 282, 284
 Ravenscroft, 85, 199
 Rawley, 422
 Rawlings, 257
 Rawson, 312
 Ray, 280
 Raynbron, 312, 313
 Rayner, 288, 289
 Rea, 280
 Read, 443
 READ BIBLE, ENTRIES IN, 326, 327
 Reade, 420
 Redmayne, 312
 Religion, 229, 349 *et seq.*, 419, 440 *et seq.*, 229, 349 *et seq.*, 440 *et seq.*
 Religious Toleration, 229
 Remey, 437
 Rennolds, xv
 Rentfu, 280
 Retorick, 154
 REVENUE, PUBLIC, PROCLAMATION IN REGARD TO, 1699, 165
 REVOLUTION, 437
 Major Thomas Massie's Services in, 184 *et seq.*
 Militia, Service in, 8 *et seq.*
 Order Books, xiv
 Pension Claims, xiv
 Prince Edward Co. Militia, officers during the, 201, 202
 Soldiers, xvi, 156-162
 VIRGINIA'S SOLDIERS IN, 337 *et seq.*
 REVOLUTION ARMY ORDER FOR THE MAIN ARMY ZNDER WASHINGTON, 1778-79, 24 *et seq.*, 155 *et seq.*, 293 *et seq.*, 377 *et seq.*
 Revolutionary Army, Va. Regiments under Washington, Oct., 1779, 157
 REVOLUTIONARY PENSION DECLARATIONS, Augusta Co., 8 *et seq.*
 Rev. War, 12
 Reyner, 137
 Reynolds, 279
 Rhode Island, 264

- Rice, xvi, 201
Richard and Elizabeth, ship, 359,
 Richards, 52, 54, 202, 280
 Richardson, xviii, 192, 280
 Richmond Co., 106, 108, 198, 305
 RICHMOND, HER PAST AND PRESENT, by W. A. Christian. Review, 220
 Rich Neck, 397-418, 403
 Riddell, 82
 Riflemen, 186
 Ripon Lodge, 211
 Rise Lands, 218
 Rives, iii
 Roanoke, 82, 195
 Robb, 315, 421
 Robberies, 379
 Roberts, 47, 345
 Robertshaw, 422
 Robertson, 90, 155, 161, 219, 298, 303, 382
 Robinson, vii, xlii, xvi, xviii, 3, 105, 111, 199, 252, 321, 368, 375, 418, 419
 Rockbridge, 20
 Rockfish Gap, 11
 Rockingham, 9
 ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA., HISTORY OF, by J. W. Wayland. Review, 220
 Rock Wharf, 285
 Rodes, 313
 Rodolph, 27
 Rogers, 338, 345, 359
 Rolfe, John, sketch of, 208 *et seq.*
 ROLFE, JOHN, THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF, WITH NOTICES OF CONNECTED FAMILIES, 105 *et seq.*, 208 *et seq.*, 310 *et seq.*, 422 *et seq.*
 Rolfe, John, will (1621), 209
 Rolfe, Thomas, sketch of, 209 *et seq.*
 Rollins, 332
 Romney, 68, 69
 Rookes, 312
 Rosgill, 99, 305
 Ross, 177, 437
 Row, 376
 Rowe, 292
 Rowland, 53, 147, 148, 279, 280
 Royds, 424
 Royal African Company, 351 *et seq.*
 Roydon, Norfolk, 193
 Rudolph, 27, 28
 Ruffin, 184, 185
 Ruggles, vii, 60
 Rugs, 65
 Rum, 95, 156
 Runlett, 147
 Russell, 303, 380, 429, 433, 445
 Russia, 99
 Ryally, 149
 Ryan, 278, 280
 Saily, 182
 Sainsbury, xii, 122
 Sainsbury, Abstracts, 359
 Salaries of Colonial Officers, 177
 Salem, Mass, 419
 Salforde's Creek, 289
 Salisbury, N. C.
 Salley, 394
 Salmon, 280
Sampson (ship), 55
 Samuel, 329
 Sanders, 138, 257
 Sandford, 52, 280
 Sanford, 52, 277
 Sandy Hook, 188, 189
 Sandy Point, 203
 Sandys, 49, 50, 51, 137, 144, 209
 San Pasqual, 421
Sara (ship), 289
 Saratoga, 32, 345
 Saunders, 315
 Savage, 137
 Scarbrooke, 148
 Scarborough, 175, 396
 Schooler, 104
 Schools, 350
 Schuylkill, 187
 Scotch Plains, 185
 SCOTCH VESSELS IN THE WEST INDIES, ORDERS IN REGARD TO, 1699, 170, 171
 SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLEMENT IN VIRGINIA, CHRONICLES OF (AUGUSTA CO. RECORDS), Vol. II, 1913. Review, 334
 Scotland, xli, 399, 443
 Scott, 81, 186, 190, 199, 376
 Seabury, 418
 SEAL OF THE COLONY, 1698, 71
 Seal of Va., 247
 Seals, 111
 Seaward's Creek, 63
 Sedberg School, 433
 Servants, 45, 51, 61, 62, 154, 168, 209, 229, 232, 234, 288
 Servants and Slaves, not to be cruelly treated, 354
 Seymour, vii

- Shallop, 55, 149
 Shannon, Earl of, 373
 Sharp, 51, 313
 Sharpe, 435
 Sharpers, 150
 Shaw, 263
 Shearman, 418
 Sheep, 238
 Shelton, 280
 Shemansky, 306
 Shenandoah, 11
 Shenandoah Valley, 220
 SHENANDOAH VALLEY PIONEERS
 (Cartmell), 343
 Sheparde, 54
 Shepherd, 434
 Sheppard, xv
 Shepperson, 111
 Sherriffe, 144
 Sherman, 74
 Sherwood, 45
 SHERWOOD, WM., TO SIR JOSEPH
 WILLIAMSON, 1677, 367
 Shiel, 372
 SHIPS, 46, 114, 257, 347, 385,
 388, 419
 Deftford Ketch, 362
 Dolphin, 419
 Shoreham, 393
 Edwyn, 286
 Globe of London, 253
 Lyncoln, 394
 Mary, 437
 Mary Ann, 390
 Marygold, 49
 Marlboro, 93
 Of War, 231
 Orders as to passes for, 1700,
 157 *et seq.*
 Richard & Elizabeth, 234, 359,
 365
 Pretty Betty, 437
 Swan, 57
 Star, 57, 138
 Swan, 57
 Thistle, 437
 SHIPPING, PROCLAMATION BY GOV-
 ERNOR NICHOLAS IN REGARD
 TO, 1698, 164
 Shirley, 211
 Shirley Hundred, 287
 Shoes, 91, 297
 Shoemaker, vii
 Shoemakers' Tools, 20
 Shoreham, ship, 393
 Shrewsbury, 169
 Sibley, 330
 Silk, 33
 Silk (Va.) sent to England, 34
 Silverton, 251
 Simpson, 437
 Sina, 278
 Sinton, 158
 Skeleron, 10
 Skelton, 221
 Skinker, 199
 Skins and furs, 47
 Skipwith, 82, 199
 SLAUGHTER, 26, 306-307, 343, 344
 ADDENDA, 440
 FAMILY, 427 *et seq.*
 Arms, 306
 FAMILY, 306 *et seq.*, 427 *et seq.*
 Will, 307
 Slaves, 91, 168, 229, 327
 Slavery in Va., origin of, 445
 Smallwood, 140
 Smith, ix, 35, 55, 56, 82, 84, 89,
 106, 107, 108, 124, 139, 147,
 151, 199, 200, 209-210, 212,
 279, 280, 284 *et seq.*, 307, 332,
 340, 341, 344, 374, 376, 427,
 431
 Smith, Nicholas, epitaph (1734),
 109
 Smithes, 251
 Smith, Capt. John—"New fort"—
 Erected by, 210 *et seq.*
 SMITH'S FORT HOUSE, illustration,
 208a
 SMITH'S FORT, REMAINS OF
 EARTHWORKS, illustration,
 210a
 SMITH'S FORT, VIEW FROM BLUFF
 AT, illustration, 210a
 Smith's Mount, 107, 108
 Smith's Mt., 108
 Smyth, 288
 Snidor, 280
 Soane, 85
 Society Colonial Wars, 97
 Soldiers' Tents, 299
 Somerset, 251
 Somerset Court, 187
 Sons American Revolution, 97
 Sotheby, 434
 Southampton, 200, 253
 South Carolina, 22, 273, 418, 433
 South Cave, 213
 South, feeling of North in regard
 to, 1865, 440 *et seq.*
 Southern, 53, 140, 146, 281
 Southern Literary Messenger, 211

- Southern Maryland Independent,
 97
 Sowers, 14
 Spain, 258, 417
 Span, 199
 Spaniards, 59
 Spanish Ship, 59
 Spence, 151
 Spencer, 201, 202, 243, 326, 378
 Spencer, Wm., student in Eng-
 land, 433
Spectator, 376
 Spinnett, 411
 Spotswood, 199, 434
 Spotswood's Iron Works, 249
 Spotswood's Legions, Va., Revolu-
 tion, 345
 Spotsylvania, 82, 107, 197, 305,
 309
 Springfield, 185
 Springfield, Ill., 446
 St. Andrews, 313
 St. Anne's Parish, 374
 St. Bee's Grammar School, Vir-
 ginians at, 108 *et seq.*
 St. Dunstons, 322
 St. George's Day, 371
 St. John's, Cambridge, 199
 St. John's Church, 82, 221
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Virginians at, 197
 St. John's Oxford, 198
 St. John's College, Oxford, Vir-
 ginians at, 198 *et seq.*
 St. Louis, 421
 St. Mark's Parish, 427
 St. Mark's Parish, History of,
 440
 St. Martin, 305
 St. Mary Magdalene, 63
 St. Mary—White Chapel, 252
 St. Michael's, Barbados, 418, 420
 St. Michael's Cathedral, Barba-
 dos, 420
 St. Olave, 90
 Stafferton, 52, 145
 Stafford, 196, 197, 198, 287, 375,
 437, 438
 Stamford, 173, 175, 178, 183, 387
 Stanard, vii, ix, xvi, xviii, 336
 Standifer, 277, 280
 Stainford, 256
 Stanhope, 3
 Stanley, 280
 Starr (ship), 57, 138
 State Line, Virginia, Revolution,
 337 *et seq.*
 Staunton, 13, 18, 111
 Staunton Burg, 322
 Stavele, 252
 Stead, 313
 Steele, 223
 Stegge, 35
 Stephene, x, 145
 Stephens, 278, 280, 280, 297, 387-
 291
 Stephenson, 24, 397
 Stepney, 183, 256, 265, 384
 Steptoe, 199
 Stevens, vi, vii
 Steuben, 377-383
 Stebins, vi, vii
 Stevenson, 155
 Steward, 280
 Stewart, 248, 372, 443, 444
 Stith, 85, 199, 210, 437
 Stockton, 280
 Stogden, 53
 Stoker, 279
 Stokes, 85, 86, 145, 146, 147, 189,
 196
 Stone, x, 280
 Stoney Point, 13, 299
 Stores, 156 *et seq.*, 231
 Stores at Jamestown, 285
 Story, 234
 Stratton, 253
 Stribling, 15, 19, 21
 Strongman, 373
 Stroodswater, 207
 Strother, 87, 330, 332
 Stroud, 253
 Stuart, 333
 Stubblefield, 429
 Stukeley, 210
 Sturgeon, 280
 Sydenham, 437
 Suffolk Co., Mass., 419
 Sugar, 156, 237
 Suggett, 429
 Sulley, 57, 289, 335
 Sullivan, 190
 Sumpter, 280
 Sunderland, 257
 Surgeons, 160
 Surrey, 324
 Surry Records, 207
 Sussex Co., 443
 SUSSEX COUNTY WILLS (M.-P.),
 LIST OF, 269 *et seq.*
 Suter, 327
 Swan (ship), 57
 Swann, 239, 315, 359

- Swann's Point, 360, 361, 363, 364,
366, 367
Swanson, 278
Swarbeck, 51
Swarbrooke, 51
Symes, 252
Syms, 24
- Tabb, 26, 300, 301
Talbot, 86
Taliaferro, 104, 106, 107, 184, 321
Tallow, Chandler, 253
Tankersley, 280
Taustock, 251
Tapscott, 199
Tattler, 376
Tayloe, 199, 305
Tayler, 144, 436
Taylor, 74, 82, 189, 199, 212, 278,
279, 280, 300, 308, 315, 334,
346, 431, 435
Tea, 94, 156
Teackle, 321
TEACKLE FAMILY, BIBLE RECORD,
431 *et seq.*
Teason, 92
Tempest, 312, 313, 422, 424
Terrett, 376
Terrell, 86
Terry, 278
Texarkana, 433
TEXAS, VIRGINIA AND THE INDE-
PENDENCE OF, by J. E. Win-
ston, 1913. Review, 335
Thacker, 199
The King's Homeland, 106
Therond, 82
"The Roundabout," 103
Thistle, ship, 437
Thomas, 249, 280, 310, 326, 429
Thompson, 8, 13-15, 203, 280, 428,
436, 437
Thornton, 109, 311, 312, 313, 422,
423, 428, 437, 438
Threapland, 312
Threlkeld, 280
Thorpe, 136, 144, 150
Thorpe, George, notice of 136, 137
THORNTON BIBLE AT ORMSBEY, EN-
TRIES IN, 204
Thruston (Thurston), 345
Timberlake, 103
Tibbs, 89
Timmons, 375
Tindalls Point, 238
Tipperary Co., Ireland, 374
Titheables, 8
- Tawaites, 110, 249
Tobacco, 35, 41, 43, 53, 54, 56,
57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 92,
93, 94, 101, 124, 137, 140,
141, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151,
167, 207, 234-240, 282, 284,
285, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292,
348, 356, 362, 365, 368, 371,
376, 385, 386, 398, 402, 403,
404, 417, 434, 436
Tobacco Acts, xii
Tomboy (slave), 375
TOBACCO IMPOST, AMOUNT OF, 234
Tocqueville, 213
Todd, 324
Tomahun Creek, 84
Tombe, 249
Tompkins, 204, 329
Tools, 301
Toryham, 86
Towles, 184
Townsend, vii, 427
TOWNES FAMILY, 195 *et seq.*
Towton, 422
Twentyman, 93
TRADE, PROCLAMATION BY GOVER-
OF, TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIR-
GINIA, August 21, 1700, 266
et seq.
TRADE AND PLANTATIONS, LORDS
COMMISSIONERS FOR, TO GOV-
ERNOR NICHOLSON, August 21,
1700, 384 *et seq.*
TRADE AND PLANTATIONS, LORDS
OF, TO GOVERNOR NICHOLSON,
December 4, 1700, 389 *et seq.*
Trade of Virginia, regulations,
347 *et seq.*
TRADE PROCLAMATION BY GOVER-
NOR NICHOLSON IN REGARD TO,
163
Travers, 126, 376
Treasurer, 434
Treasurer's Land, 284
Treasurer's Report, v, vii
Tredale, 204
Tree, 65, 145
Trenton, 17, 300
Trevor, 255
TRIALS, INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD
TO, 1700, 264 *et seq.*
Trimble Co., Ky., 330
Trinity, 199
Trinity College, 98, 193, 199
TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, VIR-
GINIANS AT, 82, 196 *et seq.*
Trinity Parish, Md., 96

Triton, 333
 Troops, 378
 Troop-beating, 298
 Truelove's Plantation, 282
 Truelove (ship), 282
 Truman, 89
 Tubb, 243
 Tuckahoe, 207, 221
 Tucker, 53, 54, 56, 62, 141, 151,
 199, 250
 Tully, 418, 419
 Turberville, 199
 Turkey, 99
 Turner, 61, 106-112, 211, 282, 306,
 315 316, 373, 437
 TURNER FAMILY OF KING GEORGE
 Co., &c., 106 *et seq.*, 211 *et*
 seq., 315 *et seq.*, 421
 Turner, Harry, epitaph (1751),
 108
 Turner, Thomas, will (1787), 108
 Turners, 222
 Turpin, 199
 Tutching, 51, 59, 60, 62, 140, 149,
 150
 Tweed, 259
 Tyler, xviii
 Tynloe, 145
 Tynt, 374, 375

 Underwood, vii, 153, 307
 University, Va., 431
 Upshur, 322
 Upton, 308
 Utie, 149
 Utley, 207

 Valentine, 321, xviii
 Valley Forge, 15, 20, 187
 Vance, 430
 Vaskey, 293
 Venable, 202
 Vermillion, xvi
 Vernon, 69, 71, 72, 170, 171, 257,
 392
 VERNON, SECRETARY, TO GOVERNOR
 NICHOLSON, 1700, 257
 Vessels, 149
 Versper (slave), 376
 VIRGINIA COUNCIL AND GENERAL
 COURT MINUTES, 1622-1629, 45
 et seq., 136 *et seq.*, 281 *et*
 seq.
 VIRGINIA, GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
 OF, TO LORE ARLINGTON, 1666,
 33

VIRGINIA, A DESCRIPTION OF THE
 GOVERNMENT OF, 1666, 36 *et*
 seq.
 Virginia, Military Force of, 1666,
 40
 Virginia, Public Officers of, 1666,
 41
 VIRGINIA IN 1666-1667, 33 *et seq.*
 1667-76, 122 *et seq.*
 1676-77, 234 *et seq.*
 1677, 359 *et seq.*
 Virginia, Grievances of (1675?),
 124
 17—Va. Mag.—Mit.—Hot.—991-B

 VIRGINIA, COMMISSIONERS FOR, TO
 THE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY,
 1677, 240
 VIRGINIA, COMMISSIONERS FOR, TO
 GOVERNOR BERKELEY, 1677,
 240
 VIRGINIA, MONEY IN ENGLAND BE-
 LONGING TO, PAPERS IN RE-
 GARD TO, 1677, 241 *et seq.*
 VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS TO GOV-
 ERNOR BERKELEY, 1676-7, 360
 VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS TO SIR
 JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, 1677,
 363, 367
 VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS TO THOS.
 WATKINS, 1677, 365
 VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS TO SEC-
 RETARY COVENTRY, 366
 VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS TO SEC-
 RETARY COVENTRY, 1677, 361,
 363, 366
 VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS TO GOV-
 ERNOR BERKELEY, 1677, 369
 VIRGINIA COUNCIL PAPERS, 1698-
 1700, 67 *et seq.*, 163 *et seq.*,
 254 *et seq.*, 384 *et seq.*
 VIRGINIA, GOVERNOR OF, PRIVY
 COUNCIL TO, June 26, 1699,
 172
 Virginia, Governor of, the Board
 of Trade to, June 28, 1699
 VIRGINIA, ACCOUNT OF IMPORT AND
 EXPORT DUTIES IN, 1699, 175
 et seq.
 VIRGINIA, GOVERNOR OF, BOARD OF
 TRADE TO, NOVEMBER 30, 1699,
 178
 VIRGINIA COUNCIL TO BOARD OF
 TRADE AND PLANTATIONS,
 1701, 395 *et seq.*
 Virginia Troops in French and
 Indian War, 88

- VIRGINIA SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION, 337 *et seq.*
 Virginia State Line, Revolution, 337 *et seq.*
 Virginia State Line, 1st Regiment, 338
 Virginia State Line, 2d Regiment, 339
 Virginia State Line, 3d Regiment, 340
 Va. Garrison Regiment, Revolution, 342
 Virginia State Line, Cavalry regiment, 341
 Virginia State Line, Artillery regiment, 341
 Virginia Regiments Under Washington, October, 1779, 157
 VIRGINIANS (EARLY) IN MARYLAND, 324 *et seq.*
 VIRGINIANS EDUCATED IN GREAT BRITAIN, 196 *et seq.*
 VIRGINIANS AT TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, 82
 Virginians at the University of Edinburg, 322
 VIRGINIA STUDENTS IN ENGLAND, 433
 Virginians, botanical dissertations by 323
 VIRGINIA MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 434 *et seq.*
 Virginia State Library, 359
 VIRGINIA AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS, By J. E. WINSTON, Austin, 1913. Review, 335
 Virginia Cloth, 408
 VIRGINIA DUTIES, OATH OF COLLECTION OF, 167
 Va. Yazoo Co., xlii
 Va. Gazette, 336
 VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL MEETING, FEBRUARY 15, 1913. April Magazine.
 VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS, January, 1913. January Magazine
 VIRGINIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND:
 Bagge, John (1772), 374
 Bagge, Leonard (1719), 373
 Chichester, Richard (1746), 250
 Cooke, John (1713), 374
 Cooke, John (1733), 375
 Cooke, Thomas (1750), 375
 Dinwiddie, Robert (Probate, 1750), 253
 Filmer, Elizabeth (1638), 153
 Hooker, Peter (1639), 253
 Martin, George (1755), 249
 Martin, John (1760), 372
 Williamson, William (1723), 252
 Waddy, 326
 Wade, 253, 280, 284
 Waggaman, 243
 Wakefield, 197, 198
 Wakefield, Yorkshire, 82, 98
 Wakefield School, Yorkshire, Virginians at, 98, 196 *et seq.*
 Wales, 259
 Walke, 420
 Walker, ix, 74, 90, 202, 221, 246, 374, 375
 WALKLETT, GREGORY, PAPERS CONCERNING, 237
 Wallace, 18, 19, 21, 315
 Wallis, 432
 Walloon, 417
 Walls, 344
 Walnut Hill, 108
 Walsingham, 108, 314
 Walter, 154
 Walton, 47, 202, 203
 Warder, 427
 Ware, 252, 280
 Ware Creek, 210
 Warring, 221
 Warinscorock, fort at, 288
 Warner, 199, 243, 244
 Warrington, 82
 Warrosquoiacke, 52, 285, 288
 Waterman, 92
 Warwick Co., 139, 205
 Warwick (ship), 283
 Wash, 280
 Washington, xii, 24, 30, 83, 89, 98, 155-162, 185-191, 199, 244, 283, 293-304, 340, 376 *et seq.*, 437, 438
 Washington, D. C., 421
 Waterford, Bishop of, 374
 Waterford Co., Ireland, 373, 374
 Waters, xi, 87, 209, 249, 322, 337
 Watkins, 151, 202, 222, 239, 360, 436
 Watling Sheet, 371
 Watson, 201, 202
 Watts, 87
 Wayne, 11, 24

Waynesboro, 11
 Webb, 151, 278, 303, 330, 383
 Webb, Polly M., epitaph (1850),
 331
 Webster, 312
 Wedderburn, xii
 Weedon, 111, 190, 238
 Welch, 252, 375
 Wells, 9
 Welsh, 159, 382
 WELSH SETTLEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, BY C. H. BROWNING.
 Review, 223
 Wesley, 206
 West, 137, 139, 151, 152, 247
 Westdam, 190
 West Hundred, 287
 West India Merchants, 114
 West Indies, 419
 Westminster, 205
 Westmoreland Co., 27, 107, 197,
 198, 199, 211, 314, 333
 Westover, 84, 154
 West Point, 27, 31, 157, 211, 299,
 381
 Wetkins, 145
 Weymouth, 200
 Wharton, 96
 Wheatland, 211
 Whisson, 82
 Whitacre, 312
 Whitaker, Jabez, note on, 48
 Whitaker, 424
 White, 199, 243
 Whites, 282
 Whitehall, 69, 134, 135, 172, 173,
 244, 245, 256, 261, 265, 315, 384,
 387
 Whitehead, 206
 White Marsh, 13, 20
 White Marsh Hills, 187
 White Plains, 15
 White Servants, 229
 Whitney, 431
 Whiteridge, 322
 Whittett, 11
 Whitty, 321
 Whitworth, 444
 Wickham, 447
 Widworthy, 251
 Wilcox, 289, 291, 437
 Wilkins, 292
 Wilkinson, 312
 Wiley, 329, 330, 331
 Williams, 380
 Will, Nincupative, 1624, 288

WILLS:

Bolling, Robert (1639), 425
 425
 Bolling, Tristram (1502), 422,
 423
 Eppes, Christian (1799), 327
 Eppes, Richard (1788), 218
 Poindexter, Thomas (1797),
 214
 Rolfe, John (1621), 209
 Turner, Thomas (1787), 108
 SEE ALSO VIRGINIA GLEANINGS
 IN ENGLAND
 Williams, 54, 85, 140, 222, 277,
 280
 Williams, James, petition, 369
 Williamsburg, 84, 184, 197, 437
 William and Mary, 165, 323
 William and Mary College, 75,
 206, 392, 435
William and Mary College Quar-
terly Magazine, 343, 345
 WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, LET-
 TER FROM THE KING IN RE-
 GARD TE, *December* 30, 1700,
 392
 WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE,
 PRESIDENT, &C., TO THE GEN-
 ERAL ASSEMBLY, 1698, 75
 William and Mary (King and
 and Queen), 435
 Williamson, 123, 252, 280, 363,
 367, 370
 Williamson, William, will (1723),
 252
 Willis, 11
 Wilman, 424
 Wilmington, 86, 211
 Willocke, 150
 Willoughby, 419
 Wilson, 75, 277, 280
 Willson, 10, 13
 Winchester, 196, 438
 Winchester, Eng., 207
 Winchester School, England, Vir-
 ginians educated at, 199
 Wine, 95, 129
 Winston, 203, 216, 217, 304, 335
 Winston Hall, 104
 Wintersmith, 429
 Winconsin S. A. R., 110
 Wiseman, 154, 244, 360
 Withers, 437
 Withington, xi, 153-249, 372
 Witt, 278
 Witty, 278
 Wolsten holme, 81

- Wolstenholme, 81
 Wood, 83, 253, 261, 262, 289, 448
 Woodbridge, ix
 Woodford, 24, 26, 158, 189, 190,
 300, 321
 Woodford Co., Ky., 429
 Woodson, 89, 201, 202, 278, 280,
 285
 Woodtowne, 249
 Woodward, xvi
 Woodward, 287
 Wool, 63, 313
 Wootson, 201, 202
 Worcestershire, 193
 Wormely, 176, 199, 305
 Worrosquoiacke, 63
 Worsham, 184, 222
 Worsley, 52, 285
 Worth, 374
 Worthington, 343
 Wright, vii, 211, 313
 Wyigt, 45 *et seq.*, 137, 147, 151
 281-291
 Wylsden, 423
 Wytham, 423
 Wyche, 437
 Yalden, 207
 Yancey, 428
 Yates, 199
 Yeardeley, 52, 57, 64, 137, 147, 150,
 151, 281-292
 Yonge, xviii
 Youghall, 374, 376
 Young, vii, 201, 235
 York Co., 86, 319, 322
 York, Duke of, 236
 York, Eng., 305, 433
 York Island, 185
 York River, 176
 York River, 184
 Yorkshire, 24, 98, 196, 212, 310,
 422 *et seq.*
 Yorktown, 82, 190, 196, 199, 235,
 340, 341, 433
 Zouch, 200, 201

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