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LIST

OF

EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA

FROM LIVERPOOL

1697-1707

818

Transcribed by
ELIZABETH FRENCH

Baltimore
Genealogical Publishing Co.

1962

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LIST OF EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA FROM LIVERPOOL
1697-1707

If I find Jno Lealand bound to Virg or Maryland I must write to his father a Tapeweaver in Salford.
Richard Hilton Apprentice to m^r Bryan Blundell for 11 years to Comen[ce] from his first Arrivall in Virginea Or Maryland, Indenture dated 28 of October 1697.
Martin Heyes, Apprentice to Thomas Johnson j^r Esq^r (or Assignes) for 4 Yeares to Comence from his first arrivall in Virginea Or Maryland Indent[ure] dated y^e 27 day of October 1697.
William Mosson Apprentice to Lewis Jenkins for 5 Yeares to Comence from his first Arrivall in Virginea Or Maryland Indenture dated the 29 day of October 1697
Isabell Conley Apprentice to Lewis Jenkins for 7 Years to Comence from hir first Arrivall at Virginea Or Maryland Indenture dated y^e: 23 day of October 1697
Margery Blundell to Henry Farrar for 4 Years to Virginea [or] Maryland Indenture dated y^e 11: day of Novb^r 1697.
Law: GillGrist to Henry Farrar for 7 Years to Virginea [or] Maryland Indenture dated y^e 11 day of Nov^r 1697
Tho: Sylvester to Henry Farrar for 7 Years to Virginea Or Maryland Indenture dated y^e 11 day of Nov^r 1697
Isabel Conley to Lewis Jenkins for 7 Years to Virginea Or Maryland Indenture date y^e 23 day of Nov^r 1697.
Jno Leek to m^r Lewis Jenkins for 5 Yeares to Virginea Or Maryland Indenture dated y^e first day of December 1697
Wm Ludloe [?] of Bradfrd in Yorkshire App^r to m^r Wm Chantrell for 5 years to Virgini^a or Maryland
Wm Gibson to Randle Galloway for 4 Years to Virginea or Maryland Indenture dated y^e first day of December 1697—
Jno Webster to Randle Galloway for 8 Years to Virginea or Maryland Green (p^r m^r Parrs order) to Wm Chantrelle for 4 yeares. Haddam (p^r ditt order [] same.
Paul Leighmans Indnt to Randle Galloway for 9 year[rs].
Jno Moores Indnt to Randle Galloway [] 97
Georg, Worres of y^e County of Lancast App. to Ra[n]dle Galloway for Eight Yeares to Virginea or Maryland [] now

This list, comprising over 1600 names, is to be found in the back of vols. 6 and 7 of the Records of the Corporation of Liverpool, deposited in the Town Clerk's Office, Leasing Department, Liverpool. The entries were originally arranged chronologically, but vol. 6 has been rebound and the pages have been misplaccd. The entries are apparently not official, and most of the writing can only be described as scribbling. The writer or writers—the entries seemingly being made by three different scribes—were evidently employed to draw up the indentures. The words "pd." and "delivered" in the margin appear to refer to the indentures, and there is one entry stating that twenty shillings was paid for four indentures.—E. F.
The use of apostrophes at the end of words has been rendered necessary to represent the signs of abbreviation in the original manuscript.

Reprinted from *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vols. 84, 85

ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED
1913

- 7br 17 Edward Hardman Apprentice to John Neild of Pen-
sylvanie to go to Pensilvane for five Yeares } 5 Yeares
7b^r 20 Rich^d Newell to Do for Pensilvane } 5 Yeares
-
- 7br 19 Tho^s Marland to m^r Browne } 7 Yeares
7b^r 19 John Carneagee of Aberdeene in Scotland } 4 Yeares
to m^r Browne }
7b^r 20 John Harrison of Ashton under Line to }
m^r Browne } Virginia 7 Yeares
7b 15.98 Charles Ellis of Macclesfield to m^r Brown } 5 Yeares
Edw^d Thorncroft of Sutton in Cheshir to }
m^r Brown } virginica 5 yeares
7b 16 John Davies of Denbyshire Grocer to D^o } 4 Yeares
7. 16 Humphrey Howell of Merionethshire to D^o } 4 Yeares
7b^r 17 John Wynn of Denbyshire to Henry Browne } 5 Yeares
7b^r 20 John Walker of Ashton under Line to m^r Browne } 5 Yeares
7b^r 20 John Beecham of Chester to D^o } 4 Yeares
7b 20 Thomas Walker of Ashton under Line } 7 Yeares
7b 15 Rob^t Rallestr of Leeds to Rich^d Bridg for }
m^r Thomas } 4 yeares
7b^r 15 James Jameson of New Castle to m^r Edw^d }
Tarleton } Virginia 4 Yeares
7b^r 17 Robert Pollet son of Robert Pollett late of }
Bolton to m^r Tarleton } 9 Yeares
20 John Nichols to m^r Edward Tarleton } 4 Yeares
7b^r 20 Samuell Hemming to DO. } 4 Yeares
7b^r 20 John Price of Merionethshire Chirurgeon to m^r }
Thomas } 4 Yeares
7b^r: 22 Thomas Wilding of Litchfield to William Bushell to }
Virginia } 5 Yeares
7b 27 Rich^d Owen of Carnarvanshire to m^r Thomas } 4 Years
7br 27 John Lamb of Levpoole to Ezekiell Parr } 4 Yeares
7b^r 27 John Ricketts of Lavanshie in Wales to D^o } 4 Yeares
d^o die Jonathan Clarke of Little Mesle in Lan^r to m^r H. }
Browne } 7 Yeares
27 7b^r Mary Terpin of Lithan in fild to m^r W^m Porter } 5 Yeares
28 7b^r Mary Floyd of Shroesbery in Shropshire to m^r Ezo- }
kiell Parr } 5 Yeares
28 7b^r Jane Hide of Manchest^r Spinst^r to m^r Nicholes Smith }
7b. 30.98 Matthew Moretown of Presberry in Cheshir to m^r }
Henry Brown for 4 years } 4 years
-
- 8b. 5. Rob^t Voughan son of Thomas Voughan near Sulp. to }
m^r And. Leed } 5 years

To m^r Nicholas Smith to Virginea Or Maryland
W^m Hudson 5 Yeares October y^o: 13th: 1698
Miles Grimshaw 5 Yeares ditto die.
Mary Boardman 5 Yeares ditto die

8b 17. 98 Tho: Higham of W
Scarburrough

The Names of y^o: Servants that C
Browne Coman
Ralph Kettle of Warmingham
Rob^t: Tongue of Farnoth¹⁶ near
John Threlfell of Preston Gar
Charles Ellis¹⁶ of Macclesfield
Alexd^r Sinkler of Glascow
John Wright of Middlesex
W^m Tayler of Scarbrick
James Streete
Thomas Walker of Ashton vnder
David Tayler of Mottrom in Ch
John Beecham of Cheshir
John Walker of Ashton vnder
Georg Low of Gawsorth Che
George Brasfeild
John Carneagee of Aberdeene in
Charles Tayler of Mottrom in
John Harrison of Ashton vnder
Robert Bower¹⁷ of Macclesfeild
James Bouldler of Augettrees¹⁸ in
John Dobson of Bolton Lanc^r
Edw^d Thornicroft of Sutton in
Tho: Marland of Ashton vnder
Humphrey Howell of Merioneth
John Davies of Denbigshire Gr
Edw^d Perry of Denbigshire
Tho: Vpton of Presberry in Ch
John Wynn of Ruthin in Denbig
Jonathan Clark of Little Messin
Nathaniel Tayler of Mottrom in
Tho: Tayler of Mottrom in Ch
Mathew Moreton of Presberry C
Joseph Troughweare of Crosby
W^m Kitchen of Erton¹⁹ in Cum
Joyce Cooper of Carnarvanshire
Henry Bell of Carlisle
Tho: Wilding of Litchfield App.
Loyalty) to serve in Virginea
Ja: Barton Apprentice to Jan
serratt

¹⁶ Farnworth.

¹⁶ A Charles Ellis, son of William E
1678.

¹⁷ A Robert Bower, son of Francis Bo
(the mother church of over thirty surro
Poynton and Macclesfield) 18 Aug. 1678.

¹⁸ Clearly as printed. May stand for

¹⁹ There is a Hatton in Cumberland, f

Filby Reference No. 2772

Greer, George C., 1912, *Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1666*: Richmond, VA, W.C. Hill Printing Co. 376 p. (Reprinted 1960, Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co.)

127 General History
10/27/89

1623—1666

EARLY VIRGINIA
IMMIGRANTS

2772

Originally
Published
Richmond, 1912

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GEORGE CABELL GREER
Clerk Virginia State Land Office

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Genealogical Publishing Co.

1960

376 p.



PREFACE.

Since the publication of "Hotten's Immigrants," no successful effort has been made to gather together, in one volume, a list of the thousands of persons who came into Virginia during the early period of her life.

The records of the Land Office in Richmond remain the only source from which these names can now be obtained. As the records stand, it is simply impossible, without the most extensive and expensive research, to obtain names of persons who came to Virginia, unless they themselves were patentees of land; and the great majority of immigrants to the colony do not appear as patentees.

A list of the immigrants to Virginia has always been a desideratum to the genealogist. To descendants of early Virginia immigrants this work will, in many cases, offer the only opportunity to trace their ancestry. It will often be the means of forming the "Missing Link," which is the genealogists' bane.

Nearly twenty-five thousand names have been collected from the original records and arranged in alphabetical order. The search has been systematic and thorough, and every name from 1623 (when the records begin) down to 1666 has been noted, with date of appearance.

It is believed that this work will be of interest to the general public and invaluable to the historian and antiquarian.

GEORGE CABELL GREER.

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 of Wight Co.
 James City Co.
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 aw, Westmoreland Co.
 Co.
 ork River Co.
 Isle of Wight Co.
 Kt., and Barronett, —
 l, Kt. and Baronett, —
 , Gent., — Co.
 1652, by Richard Longe,
 , Northampton Co.
 , Northampton Co.
 Northumberland Co.
 — Co.
 Northumberland Co.
 ayborne (Sec. of State),
 y, — Co.
 James City Co.

Grigg, Blanche, 1650, by Capt. Ishiell Linch, — Co.
 Griggs, Robt., 1653, by Wm. Debrane, — Co.
 Griggs, Tho., 1637, by John Graves, Elizabeth City Co.
 Griggs, Xtop., 1650, by Jervace Dodson, Gent., Northumberland Co.
 Grigs, John, 1639, by Samuell Jackson, Isle of Wight Co.
 Grimes, John, 1655, by Richard Hamlet, James City Co.
 Grimes, John, 1650, by Jervace Dodson, Gent., Northumbreland Co.
 Grimes, Elizabeth, 1654, by John Newman, Lancaster Co.
 Grimes, Edw., 1643, by Thomas Frye, James City Co.
 Grimes, John, 1650, by Jervace Dodson, Northumberland Co.
 Grimes, Hen., 1650, by Capt. Moore Fautleroy, — Co.
 Grimes, Edw., 1653, by Capt. Francis Patt, Northampton Co.
 Grimes, Arthur, 1638, by Francis Morgan, Charles River Co.
 Grimes, Walter, 1635, by Richard Durrant, James City Co.
 Grimes, John, 1635, by George Minifie, James City Co.
 Grimes, John, 1636, by Georg. Menifye, James City Co.
 Grimstone, Tho., 1654, by John Watson and John Bognall, Westmore-
 land Co.
 Grindall, Tho., 1638, by Edward Oliver, — Co.
 Grindall, Thos., 1639, by Edward Oliver, James City Co.
 Grindall, Thomas, 1639, by Edward Oliver, James City Co.
 Grinder, Alice, 1651, by Wm. Parry, Northumberland Co.
 Grindon, Thos., by 1637, Thomas Paule, James City Co.
 Grinett, Alice, 1635, by John Grinett, her husband, — Co.
 Grinett, Elizabeth, 1635, by John Grinett, her now husband, — Co.
 Grinfield, Robt., 1639, by Nicholas Comings, Charles River Co.
 Grinfield, John, 1651, by Richard Grigson, — Co.
 Gringer, Robert, 1643, by Wm. Butler, James City Co.
 Grimshaw, Wm., 1651, by Joseph Croshaw, Yorke Co.
 Gringwood, Dorothy, 1641, by Thos. Grinwood, Isle of Wight Co.
 Grinwood, Mary, 1641, by Thos. Grinwood, her husband, Isle of Wight Co.
 Grissell, Wm., 1654, by Richard Marshfeild, — Co.
 Grizell, Humphrey, 1636, by Robt. Hollom, Henrico Co.
 Groce, Roger, 1637, by Francis Fowler, James River Co.
 Grodson, Jno., 1637, by James Warradine, Charles City Co.
 Grogan, Alex., 1652, by Tho. Dodford, — Co.
 Groomer, Jos., 1650, by Capt. Moore Fautleroy, — Co.
 Gromwell, Gersen, 1637, by John Seaward, Isle of Wight Co.
 Gross, Thompson, 1637, by Arthur Smith, Isle of Wight Co.
 Grott, A. Jonas, 1650, by Mr. Stephen Hamelin, Charles City Co.
 Grotte, Antoinade, 1639, by Thomas Faulkner, — Co.
 Groves, Wm., 1654, by Capt. Nich, Marteau, Westmoreland Co.
 Groves, John, 1652, by Tho. Preston, — Co.
 Groves, Richard, 1653, by Abraham Moone, Lancaster Co.
 Grubb, John, 1650, by John Rosier, Northumberland Co.
 Grunn, Eliz., 1653, by Capt. Francis Pott, Northampton Co.
 Grunsditch, John, 1642, by Stephen, Gill, — Co.
 Gruting, Wm., 1652, by Tobias Horton, Lancaster Co.
 Gryer, Wm., 1650, by George Pate, Charles City Co.
 Grymes, Wm., 1638, by Geo. Lobb, Tho. Perce, Tho. Warne, James
 City Co.

Filby Reference No. 3388

Unknown Author, 1970, Immigrants from Great Britain to the Georgia Colony: Morrow, GA,
Genealogical Enterprises, 27 p.

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IMMIGRANTS
FROM GREAT BRITAIN

to

THE GEORGIA COLONY

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271.

Published by:

Genealogical Enterprises

P. O. Box 232

Morrow, Ga. 30260

GAPEN, Thomas	1735 resident.
GAUTLER, Anthony	Granted 50 acres 7 August 1742.
GASCOIGNE, Capt. James	1735 resident.
GERMAIN, Michael	son of Ann Emery. Son of Michael Germain.
GERMANY, John	From Augusta.
GIBBONS, Williams	of S. C.
GILBERT, Elbert	woman svt to William Stephens
GIBBS, Isaac Jr. and Sr.	
GILBERT, John	
GILBERT, Robert	2d bailiff of Savannah 30 May 1739. 3d bailiff 1738. 1741 Resident.
GIONOVALI, John	
GLANER, George	
GLANTS, Sebastian	Died at Purysburgh 1735 intestate. Saltzburgher from Germany. 1738 petitions for slavery from Savannah. Resident, 1743.
GLEN, Archibald	
GODDARD, John	
GOLDWYNE, Benjamin	
GOODALE, Edward	
GOODALE, Thomas	
GOODBY, Joseph	from S. C.
GORDON, Peter	appointed bailiff of Savannah 1732. of Frederica, Ga.
GORDAN, John	1738 petitions for slavery from Savannah. Arrived from Scotland 1753. Planter. Chief Clerk of Store in 1735.
GORSAND, George	Granted 800 acres in Ga. 1733. At Ebenezer, 1739.
GORDAN, Cuthbert	From Saltzburgh, Germany. Died ca 1735. of Crieff in Scotland. Apothecary. Granted 100 acres in 1736. Resident of Ga. 1735.
GOWLD, James	Dead in 1745 along with wife and child. 50 acre lot granted at Abercorn, Ga. 1745. From Edinburgh. Merchant. Settled at Ogeetchee. 400 acres granted 1733. Petition of 1741 for necessities to Trustees. of Oglethorpe's Regiment. Petitions for land at Augusta 1747.
GOUGH, William Jr. & Sr.	
GSOHWANDEL, Thomas	
GSOHWANDEL, Margaretha	
GRAHAM, Patrick	
GRAHAM, John	
GRANT, Peter	
GRANT, James	
GRANT, Andrew	
GRANT, Jannet	
GRAY, Ensign John	
GRAY, William	
GROVER, Israel Christian	
DODKINS, John	of the ...
GREEDY, John	Resident 1735.
GREENE, John	from S. C.
GREENE, Henry	resident 1741.
GREENFIELD, William	1738 petitions for slavery at Savannah.
GREENFIELD, Charles	" "
GREY, Samuel	on board ship "Volanti" Dec 1732 headed for Ga. Ebenezer in 1739. passengers on ship "Mary Ann" 1737. " " "
GRIMMIGER, Andre	
GRIMSHAW, Judith	
GRIMSHAW, John	

Filby Reference No. 3700

Kaminkow, Marion, and Jack Kaminkow, eds., 1967, *Original Lists of Emigrants in Bondage from London to the American Colonies, 1717-1744*: Baltimore, MD, Magna Carta Book Co.,
unk p.

100 General. 214
10/15/81

ORIGINAL LISTS OF
EMIGRANTS IN BONDAGE
FROM LONDON
TO THE AMERICAN COLONIES

1719 - 1744

3700

Edited and with introduction by

Marion and Jack Kaminkow

Second printing

MAGNA CARTA BOOK COMPANY
BALTIMORE, MD. 21215
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CONT

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Introduction

Notes on the Records

Additions and Correcti

List of Emigrants in Bo

Key to the Reference

Bibliography

Appendix. The Act

Kaminkow, Marion J.

Original lists of emigrants in bondage from London to
the American colonies, 1719-1744, edited with introd. by
Marion and Jack Kaminkow. Baltimore, Magna Carta
Book Co., 1967. and

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Bibliography: p. 205-206.

1. U. S.—Geneal.—Sources. 2. U. S.—Emig. & immig. 3. Gt.
Brit.—Emig. & immig. 4. British in America—Lists. i. Kaminkow, Jack, joint author. ii. Title.

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INTRODUCTION

Although it is a well-known fact that many felons were sent over to the American Colonies by the British Government prior to 1775, and many treatises have been written on the subject, it has usually been dismissed as not being an important factor in the peopling of the country. Few have recognized that the transportees were real individuals who had names, who came over on ships of which we know the names and the names of their captains; that we know who was the agent who saw that they were safely confined on board and who collected a sum of money from the government for doing so, and a substantial sum from the planters who wished to avail themselves of this cheap source of labor by buying the transported felons.

Opinions among writers differ widely as to the character and usefulness of these men and women, many of whom were convicted of such petty thefts as to excite our pity rather than our condemnation. When we read that Dorothy Manning was tried at the Old Bailey in May, 1740 for stealing six pairs of leather pumps, value twenty shillings, or that Edward Paine, of St. Matthew, Friday Street was tried in August, 1740 for stealing twenty three pence, and William Webling in July for stealing a cloth coat, value two shillings, and all were sentenced to transportation for seven years, we wonder to what extremities they were driven that they needed to steal such insignificant items at a period when the retribution of the law was so fierce.

Numerous similar instances can be found in the printed volumes of the *Old Baily Sessions Papers for the City of London and the County of Middlesex*. These are indexed at the end of each session, with a letter T beside the names of those who were sentenced to transportation. It may be that they are not entirely accurate, since they were taken down unofficially during the proceedings, but they certainly give a vivid picture of the trials and in every case where transportation was the sentence, the offense was trivial. William Beverley was sentenced for stealing one silk handkerchief, value two shillings in February, 1750; George Cammell for stealing a silver shoe buckle and two shillings in money; John Bigger for stealing thirteen hens, one cock and seven pigeons, value thirteen shillings, at about the same date. If we remember the grinding poverty of those men and women who were turned off their land by the Enclosure Acts, caught in the merciless wheels of the Industrial Revolution before the days of factory acts, social security or universal education, we marvel that their offenses were so small.

The punishment of transportation was not entirely restricted to these misdemeanors, however. The sentence of death, which was imposed for numerous crimes, ranging all the way from murder to stealing anything over the value of two pounds, was often commuted to transportation. It is probably of these more serious offenders that William Eddis wrote when he stated: "Those who survive the term of servitude seldom establish their residence in this country; the stamp of infamy is too strong upon them to be easily eras-

EMIGRANTS IN BONDAGE

ed; they either return to Europe and renew their former practices, or, if they have fortunately imbibed habits of honesty and industry, they remove to a distant situation, where they may hope to remain unknown, and be enabled to pursue with credit every possible method of becoming useful members of society."

Other writers of the period described how large numbers of the transportees availed themselves of the cheapness of land and the credit extended to planters, and became planters in their turn, hiring servants and convict labor and becoming useful additions to the community. P. Colquhoun in his *Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis*, was of the opinion that "the rigid discipline... joined to the prospects which agricultural pursuits... afforded to these outcasts, tended to reform the chief part, and after the expiration of their servitude, they mingled in the society of their country under circumstances highly beneficial to themselves and even to the Colony. Possessed in general (as every adroit thief must be) of good natural abilities, they avail themselves of the habits of industry they acquired during their servitude - become farmers and planters in their own accounts," etc.

Although the confinement in jail and in a crowded and airless ship, the tortures of the journey across the ocean, closely confined and chained, subject to disease and improperly fed and clothed, the virtual selling into slavery for seven and in some cases fourteen years, the harshness of the treatment by the overseer of the plantation and the arduousness of the toil to which they were placed, all seem punishments far too great for most of the offenders, it would seem that freedom at the end of their period of servitude must have been more than usually sweet when they were fitted out with a new suit of clothes and the necessities of life for a year and allowed credit for seed and tools if they desired. There would seem little inducement for the average petty offender to return to the scene of his former life.

Banishment from one's native land was nothing new in the 18th century. It had been practised from earliest times but never on such a scale as was seen from 1718 onwards until the practice was abolished. Chief Justice Popham is said to be the first person who invented the plan of sending criminals as founders of colonies in America, although Governor Dale wrote to the king in 1611 from Virginia begging him to "banish hither all offenders condemned to die out of the common gaoles". He went on to argue that criminals would be better colonists than the 300 he had been forced to bring over "gathered by peradventure". In 1693 New York asked for transportees, although it is only fair to add that all the colonial governments passed many laws at later dates forbidding their importation. All were overridden by the British Government, who knew from experience that in spite of any number of laws, the planters of the colonies were eager to pay about ten pounds per head for the virtual ownership of a convict during the time of his banishment.

INTRODUCTION

According to William Eddis in his *Letters from America*, nobody would pay wages when they could get convict or indentured servant labor for nothing but the initial down payment. Moreover, convicts could be bought for a term of seven years at least, whereas the term of the indentured servant, who for the most part came over of his own free will, was usually only four years. There was also a popular belief that anybody who would voluntarily bind himself into slavery for a term of years as the indentured servants did, must be fleeing his country for sinister reasons.

Once the convict was freed, he was unlikely to hire himself out for pay when other opportunities called, so the supply of servants and convicts needed constantly replenishing. They it was who performed the heavy and arduous toil of clearing the land and cultivating it, not only for the benefit of their masters, but for the benefit of posterity, for we ourselves enjoy the richness of the land which they first strove to make productive without reward during their long years of bondage.

A number of acts for transporting undesirables including Quakers and political rebels were passed by the British Parliament, culminating in the act of the fourth year of George II, early in the year 1718 entitled *An Act for the further preventing Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies, and for the more effectual Transportation of Felons, &c.* This applied to all parts of the British Isles except Scotland where it was not introduced until 1766. Not all Scots escaped the net of the transportation laws however, as can be seen from the sprinkling of Scottish names in the lists. Before this act, transportation was vague and sporadic but shortly after it was passed transportation became regular and recorded, the jails being systematically emptied two or three times every year. Many acts followed amending and qualifying the main act and nearly all of them making fresh offenses punishable by death or transportation, so that by the end of the century it was discovered that there were at least 150 capital crimes including not only the expected ones of murder, arson, treason, etc. but the lesser ones of maiming or stealing a cow, horse or sheep, cutting down trees in avenues, sending threatening letters and standing mute. For a comprehensive list of the acts see Richard B. Morris *Government and Labor in Early America*, footnote to page 324.

"If they are able to pay the expense of passage", wrote William Eddis, "they are free to pursue their fortune agreeably to their inclinations or abilities. Few, however, have means to avail themselves of this advantage".

There was in reality a sprinkling of more well-to-do persons among the transportees, we are told. The Rev. Jonathan Boucher, rector of Annapolis and a friend of George Washington's brother-in-law wrote in his autobiography that "George, who, like most people thereabouts at that time had no other education than reading, writing and accounts, which he was taught by a convict servant whom his father bought for a schoolmaster." It is known

EMIGRANTS IN BONDAGE

that Washington himself had some convicts among his servants. In the book *Washington as an Employer and Importer of Labor* by W. C. Ford, there is printed a letter to Washington from a Mr. McGachen of Baltimore who wrote: "I have for you four men convicts, four indentured servants for three years and a man and his wife for four years . . . they are country, likely people, and . . . Mr. Crawford said he imagined you would be well satisfied".

There is another account in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of a gentleman of fortune, a Barrister at Law, guilty of stealing books from the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, who rode in a coach to the ship. He and four others paid their own passage to the colonies and had a cabin to themselves.

The clause in the Act at the end of the first paragraph: "any Person or Persons (who will contract for the Performance of such Transportation) . . . shall have a Property and Interest in the Service of such Offenders for such Terms of Years" is the clause that enabled the contractor who shipped the men and women across the ocean to treat them as saleable cargo and make a profit from the transaction.

No sooner had the Act been passed than a merchant named Jonathan Forward approached the government offering to transport the convicted persons if the government would agree to pay him a sum of money to cover expenses. This was to be three pounds a head for those from London and four pounds a head for those from the counties. The government agreed and a contract was signed on August 8, 1718. In 1721 Forward complained to the Treasury that he was losing money on the transactions and applied for the sum of four pounds per head for all, which was granted. Six years later the grant rose to five pounds per head and there it remained through several successive contractors until an eager merchant named Duncan Campbell outbid his competitors in 1773 by offering to do the job for nothing, the trade evidently being brisk enough to pay well without the government subsidy.

Details of the sale of the individuals when they reached American shores come to us from *The Journals of the House of Commons for 1779*. Now that the colonies were closed to transportees the British Government was looking for a new plan and decided to interrogate the last contractor who had the job of transporting to America. Duncan Campbell testified that five pounds per person was allowed by the government until the last three years. They were sold, males for ten pounds apiece, females at about eight or nine pounds; those who were of useful trades such as carpenters and blacksmiths from fifteen to twenty five pounds; the old and infirm he used to dispose of to those humane people who chose to take them, but with some he was obliged to give premiums.

One can only speculate as to what type of persons the contractors must have been who bound themselves for the effectual transportation of their charges and collected their money three or four times a year from the gov-

INTRODUCTION

ernment. A tremulous J. F. appears on the papers where Jonathan Forward signed his initials under the signatures of the captains of ships bearing such names as the Forward Frigate and the Jonathan, among others. Mr. Forward continued in business for twenty one years and was succeeded after his death in 1739 by Andrew Reid who continued until 1757 when John Stewart took over the job until 1773 when Duncan Campbell assumed the contractorship for nothing. Certainly the whole business reflects no credit on anyone concerned; the British Government, who instigated the procedure; the contractors who made money out of human misery; the ship captains who kept their human cargo in such close confinement during a lengthy voyage; the purchasers who were looking for cheap labor; the overseers of the plantations, who are said to have used great cruelty to keep the laborers at work - the only individuals who emerge with any credit are those exiles who reformed their ways and ended by becoming useful members of a new society.

One visualizes the dismal picture as the victims were marched down to the riverside, the confusion as they were counted and roll-called, the shouting, cursing and clanking of chains. Frequently the arrivals from London and Middlesex arrived several days ahead of the parties from the counties and the ship waited at anchor, either at London, or farther down the river at Gravesend, until her cargo was complete. Defoe speaks of this in *Moll Flanders*, where the ship on which Moll was being transported remained in the Thames for several weeks, thus giving her an opportunity to send for some of her ill-gotten gains and enabling her to travel to Maryland in style with a private cabin.

When the captain and jailer and certain witnesses had signed the paper to the effect that the offenders were safely on board, the paper was sent to the Treasury as proof that the work was done and payment due, and a month or so later, payment was made and the paper copied, word for word, including, for a period, all the names, into the Treasury Money Books.

On the arrival of the ship at its destination, the captain had again to produce proof of having landed the passengers by getting signatures on the certificates of landing, which were returned to London. A number of these are in the Record Office of the City of London at the Guildhall but they are not complete and their greatest significance is the exposure of the pitiful fact that large numbers of men and women died during the voyage, evidence of the greed and stupidity which caused the contractor to crowd too many people into too small a ship without adequate food, clothing or ventilation, thus causing to perish his own valuable cargo. It is suspected that these conditions were not remedied in order that the old and infirm might find a resting place at sea so that the contractor would not be "obliged to give premiums."

A vivid picture of what took place on arrival is presented by the author of *An Apology for the Life of Mr. Bampfylde-Moore Carew, Commonly Called the King of the Beggars*

This extraordinary character provides the only humorous piece of writing concerning this dismal subject, for, possessed of a colossal impudence he told the judge when he was sentenced to seven years in "Merryland" that it would save him the five pounds for his passage, as he was very desirous of seeing that country. He embarked with thirty two others on board the Juliana, Capt. Froade master, and after waiting two weeks in Falmouth harbor for a fair wind, completed the passage in eleven weeks. There is no mention of any hardship on the voyage but then comes the description of the sale. The captain sent on board a hogshead of rum, desired the men to shave and the women to put on their best head dresses. Then the planters came on board asking for joiners, carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, tailors, and the punch bowl went merrily round. He describes the purchase of a tailor who was "obliged to take a voyage for making too free with his neighbor's sheep", but upon being asked his own trade, Carew impudently replied that he was a rat catcher, mendicant and a dog merchant. "What the D---- trades are those?" replied the planter and there was no sale. Finally all were sold except Carew, so he was taken ashore to a tavern in order that they might procure a purchaser for him, but he escaped and took to the woods. After being re-taken and escaping again, he finally engineered his return to England and arrived there three months before Captain Froade; but how much of this narrative is true is unknown, although some of the details accord very well with a printed poem "The Poor Unhappy Transported Felons Sorrowful Account of Fourteen Years Transportation; at Virginia in America", of which there is a copy in the State Paper Office, Dublin Castle, Ireland:

"They shaved our heads com'b our wigs and hair,

That we in decent order might appear".

Daniel Defoe may not have had first hand experience of transportation to the colonies but the theme certainly seems to have been much on his mind and he must have had some dealings with persons who had had personal experience either of being transported or hiring convict labor. Both in *Colonel Jack* and *Moll Flanders* he had nothing but admiration for the lot of the transported offender whose time had expired. Colonel Jack himself had been a petty thief in his early days, and is probably a very good example of how a thief was made in eighteenth century London, being orphaned and left on the streets as a child with no place in which to sleep except the warm cinders under the glasshouses and no means of support except the running of small errands for friendly neighbors. He was not sentenced for theft, however, but was stolen away to Virginia by a ruse and sold as an indentured servant. There he saw ships arrive from London with transported felons on board, some of whom were bought by his master. This gentleman seems to have been endowed with more wisdom and humanity than many of his contemporaries and he explained gravely to the men that "after the time they were ordered to

INTRODUCTION

serve was expired they would be encouraged by the Constitution of the Country to settle and plant for themselves . . . and they would see and know several planters round about them who were now in very good circumstances and who formerly were only his servants, in the same condition with them, and came from the same place; that is to say Newgate, and some of them had the mark of it in their hands, but were now very honest men and lived in very good repute".

After prolonged observation Colonel Jack himself makes the following remarks: "People who are either transported or otherwise trappan'd into those places, are generally thought to be rendered miserable and undone; whereas on the contrary, I would encourage them upon my own experience to depend upon it, that if their own diligence in the time of service gains them but a good character, which it will certainly do if they can deserve it. . . there is not the poorest and most despicable felon that ever went over, but may after his time is served begin for himself, and may in time be sure of raising a good plantation."

The well-known passages of *Moll Flanders* also harp upon the same theme. "Tis that cursed place (Newgate) that half peoples this colony", says Moll's mother-in-law, an ex-transportee herself. "Many a Newgate-bird becomes a great man, and we have, continued she, several justices of the peace, officers of the trained bands, and magistrates of the towns they live in that have been burned in the hand". (Branding the hand of a thief was a common former practice which was later discontinued since it was realised that the mark could be a hindrance in the case of those who wished to reform and obliterate their past.)

How competent Defoe was to make these statements we do not know, but there are other similar affirmations from observers on the spot. Hector St. John Crèvecoeur wrote in his *Letters from an American Farmer* "Were I a poor hopeless, breadless Englishman, and not restrained by the power of shame, I should be very thankful for the passage. What was intended as a punishment has been the good fortune of several; many of those who have been transported as felons are now rich, and strangers to the stings of those wants that urged them to violations of the law; they are become industrious, exemplary and useful citizens".

The London Magazine of 1746 contains an article called "Observations in Several Voyages and Travels in America", which includes the following paragraph: The convicts that are transported here, sometimes prove very worthy creatures, and entirely forsake their former follies. . . several of the best planters, or their ancestors, have, in the two colonies, been originally of the Convict Class and therefore, are much to be prais'd and esteem'd for forsaking their old Courses; and Heaven itself, we are told, rejoices more over one Sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine that never went astray".

EMIGRANTS IN BONDAGE

If it was true that the intention of the Act was to reform the criminal rather than exact retribution, there must have been many cases where it was a success; but his reform in most cases could have been brought about with a great deal less harshness. In the great majority of cases, the felon's greatest offense against society was only in being poor and in having no way in which to raise himself from his destitution. We may condemn him or we may pity him, but it is safe to say that without him the colonies could not have been developed so quickly.

M. J. Kaminkow
Baltimore

NOTES ON THE RECORDS

This list of 7283 of the "King's seven year passengers", as they were euphemistically styled by the *Maryland Gazette* is but a small fraction of the large numbers of malefactors who were sent over from Britain to the American colonies prior to 1775. They have been chosen as the starting point of a wider programme to eventually publish all known names of transportees because they were the most readily accessible, being the names which appear in the Treasury Money Books in the Public Record Office in London, cited as T 53/27-42, the last two figures being the volumes in the series which were used. The names are only those from London, Surrey, Middlesex, Kent, Sussex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire and the period covered. 1719-1744 is the only period where the names were copied into the Money Books. Before and after that date and for other parts of the country, they must be searched for elsewhere.

The names appear in the Treasury Money Books because the Treasury paid out a sum of money for each convict to a contractor to pay for the expense of feeding and clothing him and transporting him across the ocean. The petitions for payment of these amounts are duly authorized and signed by the appropriate authorities, including no less a person than Robert Walpole who was, for a certain period, Lord of the Treasury. The contractor had first to obtain the list of names from the jailor and have it signed by the captain of the ship and several other witnesses to the fact that the passengers were all safely on board. The paper was then sent to the Treasury, where after authorization for payment it was copied into the Money Books.

The style of writing is typical of the period and the spelling erratic. the same name being spelled in a variety of ways; and although for the most part the names are simple British names and easy to read, there are occasional illegible parts where the scribe's quill needed repairing or he changed the style of his letters. He used the long s *ſ* the open e *ø* and occasionally a short line over the top of a letter to indicate an abbreviation. In cases where this is to show a double letter, as in Susanah, we have put the extra letter in, but in all other cases, we have followed his spelling and abbreviations exactly, even to the use of his abbreviated first names, such as Jno. for John; Jona. for Jonathan; Eliz. for Elizabeth and many others. most of which are obvious, but some of which could be anybody's guess, including Fra. which does not indicate whether it is a man (Francis) or a woman (Frances). Since these records were copied from the lists given to the Treasury by the contractor, who may himself have used records which had been copied more than once, we feel that the names cannot be entirely free from errors. Where the writing is illegible we have put alternate poss-

ibilities in parentheses.

There are a great many similar names of the simpler sort, such as Elizabeth Smith, some abbreviated and some not. Where they have been grouped together, all the abbreviations have been given, such as Elizabeth/Eliz./Eliza., though it is not shown which abbreviation was used for which number. Sometimes there were two of the same name in the same ship on the same voyage, which we have shown by (2) after the reference number. Occasionally the same name occurs in a later sailing, and one so rare that it almost certainly belongs to the same individual. Since the records show that he was definitely on board the first time, this is mystifying.

The passengers paid for by the government were all from London and the Home Counties, as mentioned in the first paragraph, with a few odd consignments such as the five who were convicted of "the late riot in Glasgow", and a contingent from York Castle for unknown reasons. Newgate was the jail for London and Middlesex, while the county seat of the various counties held the jail for the others. Since a ship needed a full cargo, it was arranged that the people from the counties should arrive on board at approximately the same date as those from London.

It can be ascertained from the records that the date of trial was usually a week to a month before the date of transportation, so that to obtain further data on an individual, it should not be too difficult to search for it in the court records of the appropriate county, noting that all prisoners from Newgate, or as it is sometimes stated, London and Middlesex, were tried at the Old Bailey, whose records are in the City of London Record Office. Sometimes the name of the county town is substituted for the county and the Marshalsea (a prison just south of London) for Surrey.

The names have been arranged in alphabetical order with a reference number beside each name. Reference to the key on pages 180 - 203 will show that the information given for each name is: the place from which he was taken, the colony to which he was destined, the name of the ship on which he sailed, with the captain's name, the date on which the captain signed the receipt of the correct numbers being on board, the actual number on board and the Class Number and page of the document in the Public Record Office.

Each reference number refers to the passengers who sailed on the same voyage, the letters indicating those who came from different counties but made up the numbers for the same voyage. Sometimes groups arrived several days apart, the ship presumably lying in the Thames at London, or lower down the river at Gravesend, waiting for them.

An unusual feature about this list of names is the number of aliases given. Owing to their profession, there is no doubt that some of the men and women used genuine aliases, such as Black Bess, Fleabite and other humorous

pseudonyms, or two names widely different; but where we find Haines alias Baines, it is suspected that the transcriber could not read the writing, so copied out two alternatives. In every case the aliases are incorporated into the list and cross-referenced. The aliases are designated as 'als.' or 'otherwise.'

A count of the names reveals that approximately one third are those of women. It is also interesting to note that whole families, such as the Boswells, were occasionally involved in these proceedings. Since the law prudently provided for young people to bind themselves as indentured servants to the colonies, it is unlikely that the family chose crime as a convenient way of obtaining a free passage to America.

BONDAGE

REEVES, Mary, als, HOLLET, 66

RENT ?, John, 9

REW, Chas., 11A

REW, Jane, als, LEGREW, 45E

REY, John, 61B

REY, Martin, 6

REY, Mary, or Grace, 70

REY, William/Wm., 25, 70

REYSTORKE, Chas., 10

RICE, Catherine, 65

RIFEN, see GRIFFITH, Sarah

RIFEN, Fras., 37

RIFEN, Tho., 42

RIFEN, Tobias, 36A

RIFIN, Martha, wife of Edwd.
66

RIFIS, Thos., als. BUTTLER, 39

RIFITH, Ann, otherwise
PARROTT, 59

RIFITH, Christor., 58D

RIFITH, Henry, 77C

RIFITH, Mary, 30A, 53

RIFITH, Robt., 1

EMIGRANTS IN BONDAGE

RIFITH, Sarah, otherwise GRIFFEN,
50

RIFITH, Wm., 38C

RIFITH, Wm., otherwise SHOVEL,
50

RIFITHS, John, 6

RIFITHS, Mary, 42

RIFITHS, Morgan, 67

RIFITHS, Owen, 55

RIGG, Ann, 70A

RIGGS, Geo., 7D

RIMES, see GRAHAM, Han.

RIMES, see GRAHAM, Robt.

RIMES, James, 12A

RIMES, Tho., 58C

• RIMSHAW, Jas. als. GRIMSHON,
61

RIMSTONE, Saml., 56

RIMWOOD, Sam. otherwise DEEVES,
John, 50B

RINDALL, Margt., 49D

RINDLEY, Eliza., 53

RINLEY, John, 58

RISBROOK, Henry, 59D

RISWOLD, Jos., 82B

ROMETT, Francis, 74D

ROOM, Ann, wife of John, 63

ROOM, Chas., 63

ROOM, Mary, 67

ROUT, Charles, 20E

ROVE, Wm., 22

ROVER, John, 70A

ROVES, see LINNY, Sarah

ROVES, Edwd., 63

ROVES, Henry, 38A

ROVES, Jane, 17E

ROVES, Richd., 45D

ROWDEN, Ann, 60

RUBB, Arrabella, 49

RUBURNE, see GOODMAN, Mark

RUDGEON, Abraham, 30

RUEST, Jos. see JACOBS, Simon

RULLIANE, John, 75B

RULLIFORTH, Ann, 56

RUISE, Mary, 60

RUMBLETON, Henry, 82

Ref. NNo.	Where from	Destination in America	Name of ship
56	Newgate	Maryland	Pretty Patsie
57	Hertford	Va. or Md.	Forward Gally
57A	Essex	"	"
57B	Sussex	"	"
57C	Surry	"	"
57D	Kent	"	"
57E	Bucks	"	"
58	Newgate	Virginia	Dorsetshire
58A	Surry	"	"
58B	Essex	"	"
58C	Kent	"	"
58D	Bucks.	"	"
59	Newgate	Virginia or Md.	Forward
59A	Surry	"	"
59B	Hertford	"	"
59C	Essex	"	"
59D	Sussex	"	"
60	Newgate	Virginia	Dorsetshire
61	Newgate	Virginia	Forward Gally
61A	Hertford	"	"
61B	Essex	"	"
61C	Kent	"	"
61D	Sussex	"	"
61E	Surry	"	"
61F	Bucks	"	"
62	Newgate	Virginia	Duke of Cumberland
62A	Hertford	"	"
62B	Essex	"	"
62C	Kent	"	"
62D	Sussex	"	"
62E	Surry	"	"
62F	Bucks	"	"

Captain's name	No. of persons
Francis Lux	132
John Magier	3
"	14
"	12
"	26
"	12
"	3
John Whiting	93
"	16
"	7
"	9
"	4
John Magier	120
"	11
"	1
"	7
"	11
John Whiting	127
Benj. Richardson	27
"	2
"	8
"	7
"	1
"	12
"	5
Wm. Harding	45
"	3
"	4
"	6
"	3
"	11
"	4

in	Name of ship
	Pretty Patsie
	Forward Gally
	"
	"
	"
	"
	Dorsetshire
	"
	"
	"
	"
Md.	Forward
	"
	"
	"
	"
	Dorsetshire
	Forward Gally
	"
	"
	"
	"
	"
	Duke of Cumberland
	"
	"
	"
	"
	"

Captain's name	No. of persons	Date received on board	P. R. O. Ref. No.
Francis Lux	132	Sept. 2, 1737	T 53/39 p. 121-2
John Magier	3	May 8, 1737	T 53/39 p. 123
"	14	"	"
"	12	"	"
"	26	"	"
"	12	"	"
"	3	"	"
John Whiting	93	Jan. 3, 1737	T 53/39 p.182
"	16	Jan. 4, 1737	"
"	7	"	"
"	9	"	"
"	4	"	"
John Magier	120	June 9, 1738	T 53/39 p. 248
"	11	June 19, 1738	T 53/39 p. 249
"	1	"	"
"	7	"	"
"	11	"	"
John Whiting	127	Jan. 23, 1738	T 53/39 p. 408
Benj. Richardson	27	Apr. 21, 1739	T 53/39 p. 448
"	2	"	"
"	8	"	"
"	7	"	"
"	1	"	"
"	12	"	"
"	5	"	"
Wm. Harding	45	Oct. 9, 1739	T 53/40 p. 45
"	3	Oct. 19, 1739	T 53/40 p.46
"	4	"	"
"	6	"	"
"	3	"	"
"	11	"	"
"	4	"	"

Filby Reference No. 3703.1

Kane County Genealogical Society, 1988, Kane County, Illinois Naturalization Records, 1857-1906: Geneva, IL, the society, 163 p.

Sutro Library
1818/99
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KANE COUNTY, ILLINOIS
NATURALIZATION RECORDS
1857-1986

3703.1



Kane County Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 504
Geneva, IL 60134

1988

160 p

State of Illinois,



United States

COUNTY OF KANE

OF AMERICA.

KANE COUNTY ILLINOIS NATURALIZATION INDEX

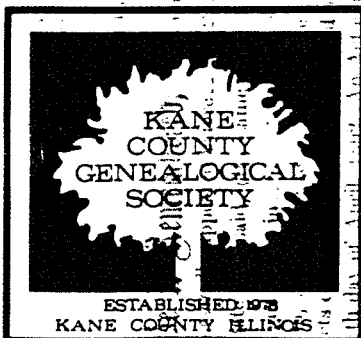
1857 - 1906

At the Regular Term of the Court of said County of Kane, Illinois, on the 10th day of May, 1906, the undersigned, Clerk of said County, do hereby certify that the following named persons were admitted to citizenship in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and were duly naturalized in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress, to-wit:

[The following names and details are faintly visible in the original document, including names like John A. ... and dates like May 20th 1864.]

Present - Honorable ... an alien.

... year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and ... Court of the County of ... and ... white, male per ... States of America ... the ... before ... naturalization ... in further addition to ... of his ... and ...



last five years last ... of good moral character ... attached to the ...

Preface

In February, 1985, the Kane County Genealogical Society and the Kane County Circuit Court began a cooperative program to inventory, organize, abstract and index the county naturalization records. Under the guidance of the Kane County Circuit Clerk, Jan Carlson, and Presidents of the Kane County Genealogical Society, Kathie Walsh and Lloyd Mathers, the Society has completed the inventory and abstracting stage of the project. This book contains some of the abstracted materials from the first one half of the 40,000 records.

The Society wants to thank Jan Carlson, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and court personnel Chris King and Marilyn Kennedy for their encouragement and cooperation during this lengthy project.

This project could not have proceeded without the endless volunteer hours donated by the following society members: Linda Eder, Project Chairman; Lloyd Mathers, Assistant Chairman; Bill Klinkey, Computer Programmer; Joan Klinkey, Computer typist; Roy Anderson, Phyllis Borman, Ginny Champion, Lola Cox, Betty Dempsey, Jeanette Eliason, Mary Engelbrecht, John Goodwin, Marian Heiser, Joe Kearns, Josephine Linstrand, Forrest Mann, Yvonne Meredith, Harold Patterson, Roberta Poole, Viola Swanson, Kathie Walsh and Jean Wyatt.

Several members of the Elgin Genealogical Society joined us in our endeavor and we would like to thank them; Betty Heilemann, Catharine Matthies, and Midge Nish.

Kane County Genealogical Society
February, 1988

Naturalization Records at the Kane County Circuit Court

At one time four courts in Kane County handled naturalizations with each court keeping its own set of records. In 1965 all records were called into the Circuit Court office at Geneva, the county seat. The Elgin City Court, the Aurora City Court and the Kane County Circuit Court records begin in the late 1850's and end in 1954. The Kane County Court in Geneva operated from 1872-1906.

Prior to the establishment of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in 1906, the record information varied from court to court and in most cases was very sketchy. The Declaration of Intention indicated that the alien wanted to become a citizen of the United States and the Final Paper acknowledged that the alien had been accepted for citizenship. This book contains an abbreviated form of these records.

After 1906 the record information became more complete and standardized. The purpose of the Declaration of Intention, first paper, remained the same but the required information was much more detailed. The Petition for Naturalization, second paper, petitioned the court for acceptance as a citizen and sometimes gave more information than the Declaration. It indicated that the individual had lived in the United States for at least 5 years and it listed 2 witnesses to that fact. On the back of the Petition the Court recorded the date the alien was accepted by the Court for citizenship, and in some cases included a signed Oath of Allegiance. The naturalization number was also recorded on the back of the Petition. By 1930 the Court apparently required an arrival confirmation by the Immigration service and that slip of paper is included with the other two documents. In some cases a picture of the immigrant was attached. The records after 1906 may be treated in a later book.

The researcher must be cognizant of the fact that an ancestor does not always follow our preconceived notions. Sometimes ancestors filed the Declaration but never filed the Petition or might have filed the Petition in another Court. In some cases the arrival date and/or the Declaration date is many years prior to the actual Naturalization date. In other cases we have noted that information on the Declaration differs significantly from that on the Petition.

When the project started, it was immediately apparent that an inventory of the naturalization materials needed to be undertaken. At that time we discovered that there were 8 sets of records (Declarations and Final Papers for each of

the 4 courts). The books were physically rearranged by court, separated into Declarations and Final Papers and chronologically placed. Each book was given a new number which is now used by the Circuit Court and in this book.

After working with the records, we felt that a simple index would not fulfill the needs of the courthouse personnel in locating a particular record. Because our county has numerous persons with the same name, we decided that a brief identifying abstract of each record should be made. The abstracted material was based on the information supplied in numerous naturalization inquiries over a 6 month period. The following information has been removed from the record when it is available: applicant name; type of document; book and page number; country of origin; birthdate; arrival date; date of the document; the final paper certificate number; spouse name; children names; and witness names.

After a book has been abstracted, the material is entered into the computer data base. The resulting print out is returned to the courthouse where a society member checks the printed matter against the original record. At the present time the Society and the Circuit Court have copies of the completed books. We are studying the best method for making these materials available to libraries. When the project is complete, a final integrated index of all names appearing in the records will be printed.

To date the society has completed the abstraction phase of the project. In addition about one half of the 40,000 records has been entered into our computer. This book contains an abbreviated form of the 1857-1906 records excluding the Court Docket books which have little more than the applicant's name.

The following format has been followed in the book: Applicant name; Applicant birth year; "D" (Declaration), "F" (Final Paper) "M" (Court Docket book) and Document year; book and page number.

This computer printout has two quirks. 1) Book #38B tends to look like 388. 2) When there are multiple entries for a name, the book numbers are not in ascending order.

If you would like a copy of the original document, write to: Clerk of the Circuit Court, Kane County, Illinois, Box 112, Geneva, Illinois 60134. Ask for a copy of the naturalization record giving the name of the applicant with the book and page number listed in this book. Please send a self addressed stamped envelope.

After checking the record, the court will advise you of the charge for the document(s). At this time return a check made payable to Clerk of the Circuit Court in the amount requested with a self addressed stamped envelope. Please be understanding if the letter is not returned immediately.

Because of the poor condition of many of the books, the public is not allowed to handle these books personally. For this reason the project and resulting book become an important means for accessing these records.

INVENTORY

Elgin City Court

Declaration of Intentions - 1858-1955 - Books #1-13
Court Docket Books - 1869-1906 - Books #14-15
Final Papers - 1857-1884, 1894-1954 - Books #16-35
Miscellaneous Items - #36-37

Aurora City Court

Declaration of Intentions - 1872-1903, 1906-1955
- Books #38-53
Court Docket Book - 1880-1895 - Book #54
Final Papers - 1857-1954 - Books #55-90
Miscellaneous Items - #91-94

Kane County Court

Court Docket Book - 1872-1897 - Book #95
Declaration of Intentions - 1872-1906 - Books #96-99
Final Papers - 1872-1906 - Books #100-104

Kane County Circuit Court

Declaration of Intention and Final Papers - 1853-1906
- Books #105-117
Declaration of Intentions - 1906-1954 - Books #118-129
Final Papers - 1906-1954 - Books #130-157
Miscellaneous Books - Books #158-160

Please note that this book only covers the years 1857-1906.

KANE COUNTY NATURALIZATION RECORDS 1857-1906

	<i>BirM</i>	<i>Declaration</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Book + Page</i>	<i>No.</i>				
GRIFFIN, JEREMIAH	1829	D1854	107-097			GROSSE, JOSEPH	F1884	17-036	
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Filby Reference No. 5704.1

Mitchell, Brian, 1989, Irish Emigration Lists, 1833-1839: Lists of Emigrants Extracted from Ordnance Survey Memoirs for Counties Londonderry and Antrim: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 118 p.

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IRISH EMIGRATION LISTS

1833 - 1839

Lists of Emigrants Extracted from the
Ordnance Survey Memoirs for
Counties Londonderry and Antrim

5704.1

Compiled Under the Direction of
BRIAN MITCHELL

Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.

1989

118 p

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INTRODUCTION

The Ordnance Survey was founded in 1791 owing to the threat of an invasion from France during the Napoleonic Wars. The military need for an accurate map of southern England, at the scale of 1" to 1 mile, resulted in the first sheet, covering part of Kent, appearing in 1801.

With the end of the war in 1815 the practical value of maps based on very exact measurement, within a framework of control points known as triangulation stations, was widely appreciated, and this resulted in the survey being extended to cover the whole of Britain.

In Ireland, as a prelude to a nationwide valuation of land and buildings (the so-called Griffiths Valuation), the Ordnance Survey was directed to map the whole country at a scale of 6" to 1 mile. The resultant 6" maps, in effect a record of Ireland's 60,462 townlands, appeared between 1835 and 1846. In the Griffiths Valuation, carried out between 1848 and 1864, every townland was identified against the appropriate Ordnance Survey sheet number.

It was originally intended to accompany each map with written topographical descriptions, or memoirs, for every civil parish. But only one memoir, for the Parish of Templemore, County Londonderry, had been published when the idea was abandoned in 1840. It was planned that the memoir for each parish should be no more than six pages. Templemore Parish, which included the city of Londonderry, needed 350 pages; and the cost of £1,700 in producing it was three times more than the original budget for the whole county. Furthermore, the publication of Samuel Lewis' two-volume *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* in 1837 weakened the case for the memoirs.

The field officers did, however, gather much historical, geographical, economic and social information for many parishes in their notebooks. The original notes and manuscripts can now be found in fifty-two boxes in the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin. They cover nineteen of Ireland's counties. Counties Antrim and Londonderry contain by far the most detailed information, with seventeen and twenty boxes, respectively, of work papers. Counties Donegal, Down, Fermanagh and Tyrone consist of two or three boxes, whereas the remainder, Counties Armagh, Cavan, Cork, Galway,

Leitrim, Leix, Longford, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Roscommon, Sligo and Tipperary, have only one or part of one box each.

The memoirs for Counties Antrim and Londonderry are unique in that for many of their parishes lists of emigrants for a few years in the mid to late 1830s were compiled. As emigration records these lists are unparalleled. At the American end the so-called customs passenger lists, which record the arrival of all immigrants from 1820, provide only two clues relating to the origin of the emigrants—the port of departure of the ship and the nationality of the passenger. As a means of identifying the Irish homeland of an ancestor these lists have limitations. By contrast, the lists in the Ordnance Survey memoirs identify both the destination of the emigrant and his place of origin in Ireland—the primary objective of any American tracing his Irish ancestry. In addition, the age, townland address, year of emigration, and religious denomination are given for each emigrant named in the memoir. The usefulness of this information is self-evident. With an age and a religious denomination, for example, it should be possible to identify the baptism entry of an ancestor.

Besides the names of ordinary emigrants from Antrim and Londonderry, the names of seasonal migrants to the harvests in England and Scotland are included in this book, as in many cases seasonal migration acted as a prelude to emigration rather than an alternative to it. The cheapness of travel between Ireland and Britain and between Britain and America encouraged “step-wise” migration. An emigrant could walk to a seaport such as Londonderry, pay one shilling to cross the Irish Sea, save a few pounds from harvest work in the Glasgow and Liverpool areas and, finally, buy a transatlantic passage. These seasonal migrants, where recorded in the memoirs, are listed in this work on separate pages.

Acknowledgements

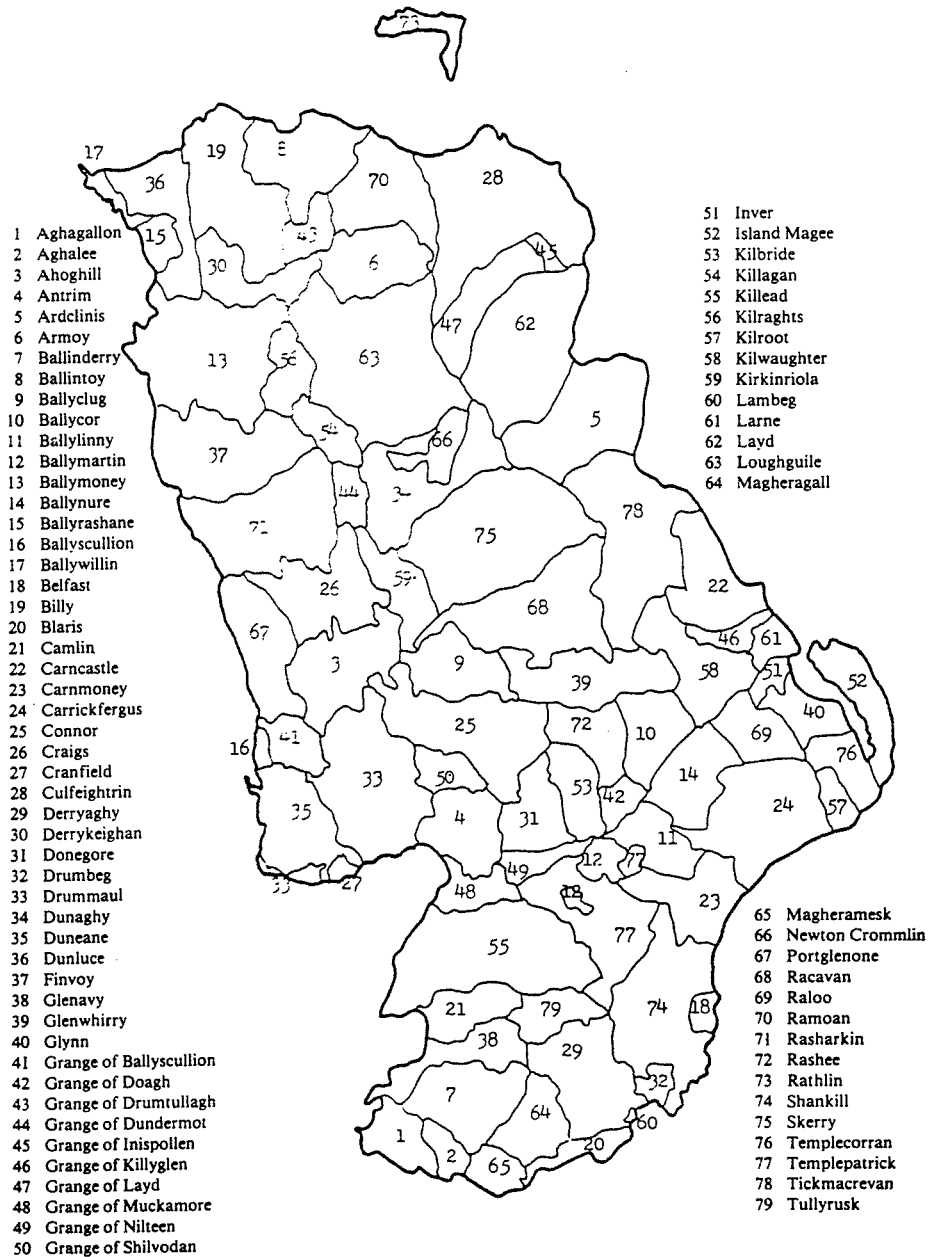
Many thanks to Robert Wright and Ciaran Doherty who extracted the names of the immigrants from microfilm copies of the memoirs supplied by the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. Michael McLaughlin and Eamonn Doherty checked through the transcribed work sheets. The index was created on computer by Norman Surko and Eamon Burke. The lists and index were typed by Roisin Bonar. All are on the staff of the North West Centre for Learning and Development, Londonderry. Funding of the project was made possible by the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development.

Brian Mitchell

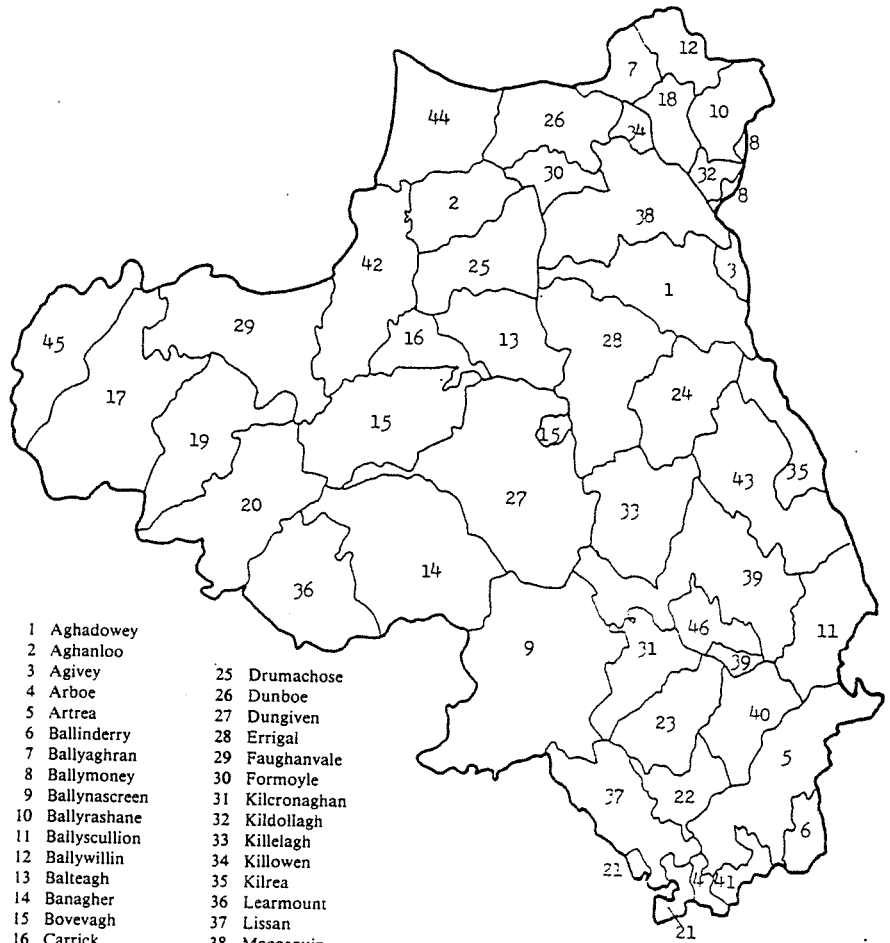
Key To Religious Denominations

RC	ROMAN CATHOLIC
EC	ESTABLISHED CHURCH
P	PRESBYTERIAN
S	SECEDER
I	INDEPENDENT
M	METHODIST
MO	MORAVIAN
COV	COVENANTER
BAP	BAPTIST

THE PARISHES OF COUNTY ANTRIM



THE PARISHES OF COUNTY LONDONDERRY



- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Aghadowey | 25 Drumachose |
| 2 Aghanloo | 26 Dunboe |
| 3 Agivey | 27 Dungiven |
| 4 Arboe | 28 Errigal |
| 5 Artrea | 29 Faughanvale |
| 6 Ballinderry | 30 Formoyle |
| 7 Ballyaghraan | 31 Kilcronaghan |
| 8 Ballymoney | 32 Kildollagh |
| 9 Ballynascreen | 33 Killelagh |
| 10 Ballyrashane | 34 Killoven |
| 11 Ballyscullion | 35 Kilrea |
| 12 Ballywillin | 36 Learmount |
| 13 Balteagh | 37 Lissan |
| 14 Banagher | 38 Macosquin |
| 15 Bovevagh | 39 Maghera |
| 16 Carrick | 40 Magherafelt |
| 17 Clondermot | 41 Tamlaght |
| 18 Coleraine | 42 Tamlaght Finlagan |
| 19 Cumber Lower | 43 Tamlaght O'Crilly |
| 20 Cumber Upper | 44 Tamlaghtard |
| 21 Derryloran | 45 Templemore |
| 22 Desertlyn | 46 Termoneeny |
| 23 Desertmartin | |
| 24 Desertoghill | |

ORDNANCE SURVEY MEMOIRS

COUNTY: ANTRIM
 PARISH: CARNMONEY

NAME	AGE	YEAR LEFT	TOWNLAND	DESTINATION	TRADE	RELIGION
FULTON, David	25	1835	Jordanstown	New York (Returned 1837)	Carpenter	P
GARDNER, William	26	1836	Monkstown	Philadelphia	Labourer	P
JOHNSTONE, William	35	1836	Whiteabbey	Sydney	Labourer	P
JOHNSTONE, Margaret	30	1836	Whiteabbey	Sydney		P
JOHNSTONE, David	12	1836	Whiteabbey	Sydney		P
JOHNSTONE, Isabella	10	1836	Whiteabbey	Sydney		P
CLARKE, Edmond	50	1837	Whitehouse	New York	Callico Printer	EC
CLARKE, Margaret Sen	50	1837	Whitehouse	New York		EC
CLARKE, Thomas	23	1837	Whitehouse	New York	Printer	EC
CLARKE, Anne	26	1837	Whitehouse	New York		EC
CLARKE, Bell	30	1837	Whitehouse	New York		EC
CLARKE, Margaret	20	1837	Whitehouse	New York	Labourer	EC
CLARKE, Teressa	18	1837	Whitehouse	New York		EC
CLARKE, Betsy	15	1837	Whitehouse	New York		EC
CLARKE, Mary	13	1837	Whitehouse	New York		EC
CLARKE, Edmond	11	1837	Whitehouse	New York		EC
CLARKE, Catherine	9	1837	Whitehouse	New York		EC
MONTGOMERY, Hugh	20	1837	Ballycraigy	New York	Weaver	P
MONTGOMERY, Margaret	18	1837	Ballycraigy	New York		P
GRIMSHAW, Thomas	24	1837	Whitehouse	New York	Printer Proprietor	P
McCREARY, William	30	1838	Monkstown	New York	Farmer	P
JAMES, William	34	1838	Monkstown	Quebec	Callico Printer	P
McCOMBE, Nancy	30	1838	Croghfern	New York	Servant	P
CHISM, James	21	1838	Croghfern	New York	Farmer	P
BOYDE, Margaret	45	1838	Whitewells	Glasgow	None	P
BOYDE, Alexander	15	1838	Whitewells	Glasgow	None	P
BOYDE, Margaret Jun	13	1838	Whitewells	Glasgow	None	P
BOYDE, John	11	1838	Whitewells	Glasgow	None	P
BOYDE, William John	9	1838	Whitewells	Glasgow	None	P

Filby Reference No. 5962

Myers, Mrs. Lester F., 1968, Declarations of Intention and Naturalization Papers at the County Clerk's Office in Auburn, New York, in Tree Talks, v. 8, no. 3 (September 1968), p. 21-22

(5962)

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COMPLETE INDEX TO TREE TALKS, Volume VIII, 1968

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INTRODUCTION

This Index to Volume VIII is in two parts. The first part is a subject index. The second part is an index to names mentioned.

Except where the subject or name occurs in the Society Notes at the beginning of each Number, this Index is a double Index, since most of the pages of TREE TALKS are numbered twice, the number at the bottom of the page being the number of the page in the whole Volume, and the number at the upper right of each page is the number published for that county or particular subject.

For example, the third entry of the subject Index is as follows:

ALBANY COUNTY PAGE

Baptisms in the Reformed Dutch Church of the Helderberg,
Guilderland Center, Town of Guilderland 77 Alba 19

This subject is found on page 77 of the Volume (the number at the bottom of the page) and on Albany County Page 19 (the number at the right corner of the page).

The first entry of the Names Index is as follows:

-----, Bet - - - - - 39 Onon 29

Thus, Bet (whose last name was not given or known) is found on page 39 of the whole Volume and on Onondaga County Page 29.

One page for each County for which material is available is published in each issue. The loose leaf format enables members to refile the pages so that all the pages of material on a given County or Special Subject (such as the Military Tract) may be kept together. If preferred, the pages may be kept together in the order received. In either case, the Index is bound in front. For convenience in mailing, the index is stapled into the cover. If you desire, it may be kept in that form as a separate book, but if you prefer, you may remove the staples and use screwed posts or no. 7 round head brass fasteners to secure both the index and the TREE TALKS pages into the covers.

The following abbreviations are used in referring to County Pages:

Alba	-Albany	Chau	-Chautauqua	Dela	-Delaware
Alle	-Allegany	Chem	-Chemung	Erie	-Erie
Broo	-Broome	Chen	-Chenango	Esse	-Essex
Catt	-Cattaraugus	Clin	-Clinton	Fult	-Fulton
Cayu	-Cayuga	Colu	-Columbia	Gene	-Genesee
		Cort	-Cortland		

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Hami	-Hamilton	Onta	-Ontario	Scho	-Schoharie
Herk	-Herkimer	Orle	-Orleans	Sene	-Seneca
Jeff	-Jefferson	Oswe	-Oswego	Steu	-Steuben
Lewi	-Lewis	Otse	-Otsego	Tiog	-Tioga
Livi	-Livingston	Rens	-Rensselaer	Tomp	-Tompkins
Madi	-Madison	StLa	-St. Lawrence	Wash	-Washington
Monr	-Monroe	Sara	-Saratoga	Wayn	-Wayne
Mont	-Montgomery	Sche	-Schenectady	Wyom	-Wyoming
Onei	-Oneida			Yate	-Yates
Onon	-Onondaga				

Abbreviations for Special Subjects Pages are as follows:

CoHi	County Historian's Pages (Also "Historian's Page)
I--N.....	Immigration-Naturalization Page
MiTr.....	Military Tract Page
Rev.....	Revolutionary War Pension Abstracts
R--T.....	Resources and Techniques Page
*	Name misplaced & located further down the sheet

The Names Index was compiled for the CENTRAL NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY by Helen B. Moyer and Mildred G. Moyer.

It is sincerely hoped that this Index will help you to a better use of TREE TALKS.

Robert V. Moyer
Editor, TREE TALKS
July 28, 1969

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Filby Reference No. 6220

Nugent, Nell M., abstractor, 1934, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants*, Volume 2, 1623-1666: Richmond, VA, Dietz Printing Co., unk p. (reprinted 1969, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD)

INTRODUCTION TO SECOND EDITION

The publication of the first edition of *Cavaliers and Pioneers* undoubtedly represented one of the greatest contributions ever made to facilitate the study of early Virginia genealogy and history. However, only a limited edition was published of this valuable work, with the consequent result that demand for the book far exceeded the supply. Copies, when obtainable, had to be brought many times the published price. We are indeed pleased to make this work again available at a moderate price. In this volume are found the records of the most romantic period of the Colonial development of the state. It records the Virginia Land grants from 1623 to 1666, locating the place and date of settlement, indicates relationship, and gives many wills and marriages. The introduction by Robert Armistead Stewart is a charming and valuable contribution in itself. He has further enhanced the value of the work by including a list of "Ancient Settlers," giving the names of the early founders with date of arrival and ship.

The great advantage over the reading of the originals comes in the condensation of the lengthy preambles, the deciphering of quaint and difficult chirography, and the elimination of covenants, warranties and conclusions. This volume opens the records of a public office which is almost unknown except to the expert in research and the trained title examiner. The name of every person brought over by the settlers, as recorded, is in the volume as well as in the index which alone numbers nearly 20,000 names. It makes possible the convenient finding of the names of the grants and the approximate date of arrival. It details the development of the political and economic history of Virginia, the mode of emigration up the rivers and beyond the mountains, and the names of patentees, head-rights, ships, etc.

The original intention had been to publish four additional volumes, bringing the period covered up to 1800. While the project has apparently been abandoned, we nevertheless have in this volume a record that is invaluable in its own right.

CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS

Abstracts of

Virginia Land Patents and Grants

1623-1666

6220

Abstracted and Indexed by

NELL MARION NUGENT
 VIRGINIA LAND OFFICE
 RICHMOND, VA.

Introduction by

ROBERT ARMISTEAD STEWART



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BALTIMORE

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INTRODUCTION TO SECOND EDITION

The publication of the first edition of *Cavaliers and Pioneers* undoubtedly represented one of the greatest contributions ever made to facilitate the study of early Virginia genealogy and history. However, only a limited edition was published of this invaluable work, with the consequent result that demand for this book far exceeded the supply. Copies, when obtainable, had been bringing many times the published price. We are indeed pleased to make this work again available at a moderate price.

In this volume are found the records of the most romantic period of the Colonial development of the state. It records the Virginia Land grants from 1623 to 1666, locating the place and date of settlement, indicates relationship, and gives many wills and marriages. The introduction by Robert Armistead Stewart is a charming and valuable contribution in itself. He has further enhanced the value of the work by including a list of "Ancient Planters," giving the names of the early founders with date of arrival and ship.

The great advantage over the reading of the originals consists in the condensation of the lengthy preambles, the deciphering of quaint and difficult chirography, and the elimination of covenants, warranties and conclusions. This volume opens the secrets of a public office which is almost unknown except to the expert in research and the trained title examiner. The name of every person brought over by the settlers, as recorded, is in the text as well as in the index which alone numbers nearly 200 pages. It makes possible the convenient finding of the names of emigrants and the approximate date of arrival. It details the development of the political and economic history of Virginia, the trend of emigration up the rivers and beyond the mountains, and the names of patentees, head-rights, ships, etc.

The original intention had been to publish four additional volumes, bringing the period covered up to 1800. While this project has apparently been abandoned, we nevertheless have in this volume a record that is invaluable in its own right.

CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS

*Abstracts of
Virginia Land Patents*

1623-1666

Abstracted and Indexed

NELL MARION
VIRGINIA LAND OFFICE
RICHMOND, VA

Introduction by

ROBERT ARMISTEAD



BALTIMORE
Genealogical Publishing Co.
1963

ADDENDA

CORRECTIONS

- Page 46 3rd Line: Under Thomas Gaskins: *olf* should be old plantation.
 Page 137 5th Line: Under Abraham Wood: *inculding* should be including.
 Page 139 3rd Line: Under John Ewens: *Bristal* should be Bristol.
 Page 201 Under Thomas Wilkinson: 18 Oct., 1650, page 257.
 Page 203 1st Line: Under John Holmswood: should be Holmewood.
 Page 203 15th Line: Under Stephen Hamelin: *Janor* Alpoit should be Jonas.
 Page 203 17th Line: Under Stephen Hamelin: *Jab*, Robinson should be Gab.
 Page 203 19th Line: Under Stephen Hamelin: Edward *Thurston* should be Thurston.
 Page 216 last Line: Under Anthony Johnson: *Jno. Gesororo* should be Gesorow.
 Page 362 10th Line: Under Nicholas Jernew: Gilbert *Coop* should be Cooper.
 Page 368 5th Line: Under Lt. Col. Walker: John *Smithb* should be Smithy.
 Page 427 8th Line: Under Wm. Jennings: Samll. *Henricke* should be Henrick.
 Page 430 12th Line: Under Richd. Webley et als: *Fritzwith Parsly* should be Frizwith.
 Page 431 last Line: Under Richd. Webley et als: Symon *Culberton* should be Tubberton.

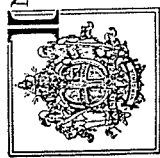
ADDITIONS TO INDEX

- Page 50 4th Line: Under Mrs. Eliz. Stephens: Flowerdeu Hundred.
 Page 202 last Line: Under Edward Knight: Richanock Path.
 Page 513 5th Line: Under John Beachamp et als: Col. Owens Quarter.
 Page 513 7th Line: Under John Beachamp et als: Cow Taille Quarter Run.
 Page 538 last Line: Under Wm. Crump et als: Mary Underwood.
 Page 539 3rd Line: Under Henry White: John Urton.
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 Page 250 5th Line: Under Joseph Croshaw: Ricohack Path.
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GENERAL FOREWORD

*God sifted a whole nation that He might
 send His choice grain into the Wilderness.*



INTO the wilderness of the new world I am certain God sent the choice grain of *many* nations, and it is upon the fruit of this planting my thoughts dwell as I lay aside my completed work for this first volume. I wish everyone interested in the foundation and preservation of these United States could stand in the shadows of the Old Church at Jamestown and the Old Rock at Plymouth and, gazing seaward, visualize those little ships as they approached the shores of this land of promise. The emotion I feel is as deep and my appreciation as sincere when I go to Plymouth as when I stand on Jamestown Island. Consecrated by the blood of noble men and courageous women, 'tis hallowed ground. By whatever name they are called—Cavalier, Pilgrim or Puritan—they were all Pioneers, and to those dauntless souls who made history in the memorable years 1607 and 1620 we owe a debt of eternal gratitude. Numerous names and deeds have escaped recordation, due in many instances to the destruction of records, but it is hoped these Abstracts will, in a small measure, perpetuate the indomitable spirit of these pathfinders of the sea and those who later blazed trails across the western frontier—the inspiration and keynote of American progress and independence.

In handling these old manuscript volumes one realizes there is much of romance and tragedy, as well as of history and genealogy, bound within them. There is evidence of the ravages of time and mute testimony of mutilation by persons unaware of their value and true significance.

A brief summary of the Land Office records to 1800 is as follows: 45 volumes or 24,983 pages of Colonial Parents; 22½ volumes or 8,371 pages of Northern Neck Deeds (issued by Thomas, Lord Fairfax, beginning in 1690); 67 volumes or 47,769 pages of Commonwealth Grants (beginning in 1779) and 7½ volumes or 4,782 pages of Northern Neck

Grants subsequent to the Revolutionary War, making a total of 142 manuscript volumes, representing 85,905 pages.

Renewals of original patents by the Regal Government is often confusing and the tendency to accept each entry as a new patent is so prevalent, attention is called to renewals, as cited in these *Abstracts*, which greatly reduces the actual number of acres to individuals and indicates many conveyances were merely confirmations of earlier titles. No attempt will be made to approximate the acreage granted by the Commonwealth, as overlapping grants create complications, an explanation of which requires the combined skill and ingenuity of lawyers and engineers. Alexander Wolcott and Robert Morris were two of a great number to whom the State of Virginia, in the post-Revolutionary period, issued paper title to enormous tracts of land. Their grants range from 1,000 to 350,000 acres, aggregating, respectively, 1,012,500 and 1,590,560 acres.

Words cannot express my appreciation to Miss Sitterding, my Patroness; to the Honourable George Campbell Peery, Governor of Virginia, who wrote a personal letter to the Clerks of the various county courts, I am grateful for the assurance that none of the early Patent Books are filed in said courts. To Mr. John W. Garner, of Falls Church, Dr. Robert Armistead Stewart, Dr. Earl G. Swem, Dr. W. J. Showalter, Dr. Thomas Perkins Abernethy, Honourable Wilmer L. Hall, State Librarian, and The Dietz Press I am deeply appreciative of their interest and co-operation.

Richmond,

September 1, 1934.

NELL M. NUGENT.



INTRODUCTION

IN the series of volumes of Land Patents deposited in the Virginia Land Office in the Capitol Building, Richmond, the Commonwealth possesses one of the great historical treasures of America—the record of land granted to "Adventurers and Planters" from overseas and in the course of time to native-born Virginians and others, extending, apart from a hiatus of two years, from the year 1624 (with a few grants surviving from an earlier period) to the opening of the nineteenth century.

Through the labors of the Custodian of the Virginia Land Archives, Mrs. Nell M. Nugent, eminently qualified for the tremendous task by reason of her early legal training and her experience with court records, these invaluable documents are now made generally accessible to the student of history and to the genealogist, in the form of abstracts containing all names of persons and of places, dates and land bounds recorded therein, with the inclusion in their entirety of certain patents in order to exhibit legal formulae of grants varying with succeeding governments and administrations. To this wealth of material a comprehensive Index furnishes the key.

The fruit of devoted industry and zeal, this work must challenge attention as a contribution of the first rank to the published historical documents concerning the earliest permanent British plantation in America and the Commonwealth that emerged from it.

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

On April 10, 1606 Letters Patents were granted by James the First King of England, &c. to Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, Knights, Richard Hackluit, Clerk, Prebendary of Westminster, Edward-Maria Wingfield, and others * * * * * adventurers of and for our City of London * * * * * for two several Colonies and Plantations to be made in Virginia and other parts and Territories of America.*

*Hening's "Statutes at Large," Vol. 1, p. 59.

A governing body was established in England called "Our Council of Virginia" with an approved seal, which was to designate the local Council in the colony. And it was further decreed, "that all and every the person being our subjects, which shall dwell and inhabit within every or any of the said several colonies and plantations and every of their children, which shall happen to be born within any of the limits and precincts of the said several colonies and plantations, shall have and enjoy all liberties, franchises, and immunities, within any of our other dominions, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been abiding and born, within the realm of England, or any other of our said dominions."

Under the power of this charter and through the enterprise of the adventurers resulted the sailing of the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery*, the arrival at Jamestown on May 13, 1607, and the planting of one hundred settlers. Eight or nine months afterwards came the "First Supply" of one hundred and twenty colonists in the *John & Francis* and the *Phenix*, and in October, 1608 arrived the "Second Supply," the *Mary Margrett*, with sixty persons "mostly gentlemen, few or no tradesmen except some Polanders to Make Pitch, tarre, porashes &c. * * *"

The Second Charter,* signed and sealed on May 23, 1609, granted to the adventurers mentioned in the First Charter and to others the formation of "one body or commonalty perpetual, to be known as the Treasure and Company of Adventurers of the City of London for the First Colony of Virginia"—the London Company. Under this reorganization of 1609 the administration of local affairs was delegated to a governor and a Council to reside in the Colony. Sir Thomas Smythe became the first Treasurer of the Company.

"Nominated as Planters were those that go there in person to dwell themselves and Adventurers those who adventure their money and go not in person and both do make the members of one Colony." A single share in the Company was rated at twelve pounds ten shillings.

The presidents of the Virginia council under the First Charter were Edward-Maria Wingfield, Mathew Scrivener, Capt. John Smith, and George Percy, son of the eighth Earl of Northumberland. In later days John Rolfe, husband of Pocahontas, voiced an objection to this system of government. "The beginning of this plantation was governed by a president and council, aristocratically and in this government happened all the miserie."¹

Under the second charter Sir Thomas Gates, who "had the honour to all posterity to be the first named in his Majestys Patent of graunt in Virginia," was chosen the first and absolute governor. In June, 1609 he left England in a fleet of seven ships, known as the "Third Supply," carrying about 500 settlers. The ships were unhappily scattered by a tempest, and Sir Thomas' own vessel wrecked on the coast of Bermuda. The other six ships of the fleet proceeded to Virginia, and reached the settlement in safety. But, after some months, all the colonists were "in the extremity of famine" when "unexpected, yet happily arrived Sir Thomas Gates & Sir George Somers in two small Barques, which they built in the Sommer Islands after the wreake of the Sea adventure whereon they set forth from Englande, with them one hundred persons barely provided of vitel for themselves."

The new comers, on their arrival on May 20, 1611, discovered no more than sixty of the settlers alive "most famished and at pointe of death, of whom many soon died." In 1609 Capt. Smith had "divided into three partes and dispersed about for their better reliefe, The first under command of Captain Francis West to seat at the head of the River; a second under command of Captain John Smith, the President, at James Towne, & the other, with Capt. John Martin in the River at Nansamun."²

In the year 1610, however, Gates, despairing of maintaining the Colony, resolved with the consent of the Council "to embarque themselves & this poor remainder of the Collonye, in those two pinnaces [in which Gates and Somers had arrived] & two other small Barques then in the River to sett saile for Newfoundland where they might relieve their wants & procure one safer passage for Englande * * * but when we had sailed down the river about twelve miles we espied a boat which afterwards we understoode came from the right Honourable Lord La Ware, who was then arrived at Point Comfort with three good shippes, wherein he brought two hundred and fifty persons with some store of provisions * * * Sir Thomas Gates understandinge that his Lordship was arrived with a commission from the Company to be Governor & Capt Genl of Virginia and had brought men & provisions for the subsistinge & advancinge of the

*Briefe Declaration of the Plantation of Virginia duringe the first twelve yeares when Sir Thomas Smith was Governor of the Companie, & downe to this present tyme. By the Ancient Planters nowe alive in Virginia. Colonial Records of Virginia, pp. 69-83.

¹For Second Charter see Henning's Statutes at Large, Vol. I, p. 80.

²"Genesis of the United States," by Alexander Brown, Vol. I, p. 206.

Plantation, he the very next day to the griefe of all his Company (only except Capt. John Martin) as winde & weather gave leave, returned his whole company with charge to take possession again of those poor ruined habitations at James Towne."

The new Governor devoted himself to directing the repair and fortification of the settlement, but, balked by the Indians in his plan to dispatch an expedition to the mountains in search of gold and silver, he departed, broken in health, for the West Indies, whence he shortly afterwards returned to England. With only Jamestown and Point Comfort held by the settlers Capt. George Percy administered as deputy governor. About a fortnight after De La Warr's departure arrived in Virginia a small ship called the *Hercules* with some thirty persons and provisions.

After Percy left Virginia on April 22, 1612 Gates, Dale, Yeardley and Argall successively held the post of deputy governor.

On March 27, 1611 Sir Thomas Dale left Land's End for Virginia, with 300 people in three ships and three carvels, and carrying domestic animals and supplies. In the judgment of the London Company he "not only adventured his person in that service in a time of the greatest difficulty but alsoe being at a great charge in furthering the action and furnishing him selfe, the Council of Virginia at their meeting on the 18th of this instant * * * agree that his person shall be Rated at the Summe of Seven hundred pounds and that he the said Sr Thomas Dale his heires Exors. & Admrs. or assignes shall have ratably according to the said Summe his & their full part of all such Lands Tenements and hereditaments as shall from time to time be their recovered planted and inhabited (&c) * * * Feb. 25, [1610/11]."*

Dale, who served as deputy governor until August 1, 1611, and, after Gates left the Colony, from March, 1614 to May, 1616, reached Fort Algernourne, or Point Comfort, on May 22, 1611. Having left James Davis as captain of the fort at Point Comfort, Dale proceeded to restore forts Charles and Henry at the mouth of Hampton River, and then went to Jamestown.

After effecting improvements at the first settlement he removed about Michaelmas with three hundred persons for the building of Henrico Town, otherwise Henricopolis (the present Dutch Gap). During his administration also occurred the planting of Bermuda Hundred, Charles City

*"Records of the Virginia Company," November 17, 1619. Vol. I, p. 267.

Hundred, Curls, Coxendale, and Shirley Hundred. He undertook the setting up of salt works. But all his achievements resulted from submitting the people to measures of uncommon severity—a species of martial law that found favor with Sir Thomas Gates. The London Company likewise was not unappreciative: "Sir Thomas Dale building upon those foundacons [laid by Sir Thomas Gates] with great & constant severity, re claymed almost miraculously those idle and disordered people and reduced them to labour and an honest fashion of life, and proceeding with great zeale to the good of this Company, set up the Common Garden to yield them a standing revenue, placed servants upon it, as also upon other Publique workes for the Companies use, Established an Annuall rent of Corne for the ffarmers, Of Tribute Corne from the Barbarians, together with a great stock of Kine, Goates, and other Cattle, being the goodes of the Companie for the service of the Publique, which hath since bene the occasion of drawing so many perticuler Plantacons to seate in Virginia upon hope and promise of plenty of Corne and Catle to be lent them from the Publique, for their ease and benefitt upon their first arrivall, But since their times all these publique provisions haveinge bene utterly laid wast by such means as hereafter in due time shall appeare."

However, despite all Dale's activities, only three hundred persons were living in Virginia and his new town of Henricopolis was already falling into decay at the time of his recall in 1616.

According to the "Breife Declaration," "The supplies sent out of England while Sir Thomas Gates and Sir Thomas Dale governed were these: a small barque called the *John and Francis*, which brought few men and less victual; the next a small ship called the *Sarah*, with the like number of men and victual, the next a ship called the *Treorer*, wherein Captain Samuel Argoll, bringinge with him to the number of fiftie good men, which ship and men were wholly employed in Trade and other services for relevinge of the Collonye; the next ship, called the *Elizabeth*, and with about thirteen persons, for them little provision; the next the same *Elizabeth* came againe, with some small store of provisions only; in her Sir Thomas Gates went for Englande [April, 1614], leavinge the government with Sir Thomas Dale. * * *

"At Michaelmas following arrived a small ship called the *Susan* her lading (being the first Magazin) consistinge of some necessarye provisions of clothing."

George Yeardley succeeded to the deputy governorship and continued for a year "under whom the Colony lived in peace and best plenty that ever it was to that time."

Yeardley was followed by Samuel Argall, who continued until April 10, 1619. This period was marked by the planting of the settlements of Argalls Gift, Martin Brandon, Smith's (later Southampton) Hundred, Weyanoke, Flower de Hundred, Martins Hundred and Maycock Hundred.

Lord De La Warr died at sea on June 7, 1618, when he was on his way to take over the control of the Colony from Argall, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the Virginia Company. Owing to this fatality Argall retained his office until the arrival of Yeardley from England. When he closed his administration the "Forts, Towns, and Plantations" in Virginia were "James City, Henrico, Charles City and Hundred, Shirley Hundred, Arrahattock, Martin Brandon and Kiccoughtan, all of which were but poorly housed and manned."

Yeardley left England on January 19, 1619, but owing to "sore weather" did not reach his destination until April 19, 1619. With him he brought the Instructions of the London Company dated November 18, 1618 and, among other directions, their commission appointing "300 Acres of Land to be set out for the Governor so to ease the Company henceforward of all charge in maytaining him: 1200 Acres of Land to be the Common Land of the Company vizt three thousand in each of the flower old Burroughs-1000-acres of Land for the university to be planted at Henrico; of which 100 for the Colledge for the conversion of Infidells; the next care was the placing tenants upon these lands."

In London, on April 28, little more than a week after Yeardley had reached Virginia "at a Quarter Court for Virginia at Sir Thomas Smiths Howse in Philpott Lane" Sir Thomas Smythe, *Treasurer since the formation of the Company, resigned on the plea of his complete occupation by new official duties but in greater likelihood though the pressure of two parties in the Company combining to displace him. Over two other contestants Sir Edwin Sandys was elected by a large majority to succeed Smythe as Treasurer. Under the new control pronounced changes were made in the previous system; a colonist was now assigned a dividend of land and conceded a share in the government.

*For "The answer of the General Assembly in Virginia to a Declaration of the state of the Colonie in the 12 years of Sr Thomas Smiths Government exhibited by Alderman Johnson and others" see Neill's "History of the Virginia Company of London," pp. 407-411.

Among the projects under the new order was one of November 3, 1619 duly carried into effect, except in the matter of number: "Lastly he wished that a fit hundredth might be sent of woemen, Maides young and uncorrupt to make wives to the Inhabitants and by that meanes to make them more settled & lesse moveable * * * These women if they marry to the publike farmers, to be transported at the charge of the Company; If otherwise, then those that take them to wife to pay the said Company their charges of transportation."

Shortly after his arrival Governor Yeardley called a representative Assembly to convene at Jamestown, the first legislative body to meet on American soil. And this year 1619 is also memorable through the importation, in a Dutch ship, of the first negroes into the Colony.

Not all Sir George Yeardley's acts met with approval by the Company in England. When Mr. Markham noted to the court a grant passed unto him by Sir George Yeardley provided with the seal of the Colony on condition that he compounded with Opachankano, and procured a confirmation within two years from the Company, the Council emphatically affirmed that by the Kings Letters Patents, no other but the Company in London and that in the Quarter Court had the right to dispose of land in Virginia, and the Governor of Virginia had merely the power of a Ministerial officer "to sett out to every man his propper dividend either by direction from hence, or to such as had acquired it there by purchase or service and therein chiefly to respect the auncient Adventurers and Planters, with authority also to passe the said Grants under the Collonies Seale, if they did desire it, but not to make an absolute Grant."

The Company also condemned "the very dishonorable compounding with Opechankano whereby a Sovereignty of that heathen Infidell was acknowledged, and the Companies Title thereby much infringed. It was also reputed a fraudulent deed unto the Grauntee, and of purpose onely to drawe a fee from him, wch by report is very excessive, in that kinde, there beinge no lesse than 20ll waight of Tobacco or 3ll in money demaunded by the Secretary there fore every such private dividend of 50: or 100: acres passed under the Seale of the Colony * * *"

When Yeardley retired from the governorship on November 18, 1621, to become a member of the Council in Virginia, the population of the

*Records of the Virginia Company, Vol. II, pp. 94-95.

Colony was estimated at 1,200 people, an increase of about 850 since the departure of Sir Thomas Dale.

To the new governor and captain general, Sir Francis Wyatt, elected at a Court of the London Company on January 29, 1620/21, authorization was extended to govern "as fully and amply as any Governor and Council resident there at any time within the space of five years now last past might performe or execute." Sir Francis arrived in Virginia in October, 1621, and with him came his brother, the Rev. Haute Wyatt, William Clayborne with an appointment as surveyor-general of the Colony, Dr. John Pott, physician-general, and the Colony's new treasurer, George Sandys, who was to compose in Virginia portions of his noted translation of the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid.

Sir Francis Wyatt's commission defined the powers of the Governor and Council, and permitted the people to choose Burgesses to represent them in a popular Assembly.* But at this time when reforms showed promise of fruitfulness occurred the most cruel blow that the Colony had as yet experienced. On March 22, 1621/2 the Indians, under the leadership of Opechancanough (Opechankano), brother of Powhatan, massacred 347 of the 1,240 white inhabitants of the Colony. Jamestown and the neighboring settlements were only saved by the timely warning of the Christian Indian Chanco. Yet even after this "deadly stroake given to the great amazement and ruine of the state" emigration from England went on undeterred, in the spirit voiced by Mr. Truelove and his Associates on July 17, 1623: "no whit discouraged with the late Massacre of the English by the treacherous Indians they were resolved to set forth for their Plantations."[†]

And the stricken Colony was soon to have news of radical changes from over the water. Largely as an outcome of the incessant and violent attacks by the former Treasurer, Sir Thomas Smythe, allied with the Earl of Warwick, upon the administration of the London Company by Sir Edwin Sandys and the Earl of Southampton, the Charter of the Company was, at the instance of the King, abrogated by the Courts in June, 1624, and as a consequence the administration of the Colony and the disposal of its land came under the immediate control of the Crown. The extinction of the London Company gave little satisfaction to Governor Wyatt and other

*For "Ordinance and Constitution of the Treasurer and Council and Company in Virginia for a Council of State and another Council to be called the General Assembly in Virginia" see Henning's *Statutes at Large*. Vol. I, p. 118.

†Records of the Virginia Company, Vol. II, p. 93.

men of prominence in Virginia, who expressed their remonstrance, over their signatures, in "The Tragical Relacon," but without avail. However, Charles the First, who ascended the throne on March 27, 1625, issued his proclamation on May 13 after his accession, declaring that it was not his purpose to "take away or impeach the particular interest of any private planter or adventurer, nor to alter the same otherwise than should be necessary for the good of the public."^{*}

Sir Francis Wyatt continued to serve as governor until, at his own request, he was relieved of his office in May, 1626. Sir George Yeardley once more became governor and continued until his death, whereupon Capt. Francis West succeeded as deputy governor and held office until March 2, 1629, when Dr. John Pott, who had come to Virginia as physician-general, was elected by the Council West's successor. The next governor was the contentious Sir John Harvey, during whose tenure of office Kent Island and the shores of the York were first settled. After he had deposed Claiborne from his office as secretary of state on account of the latter's clash with Lord Baltimore Harvey was himself deposed from the governorship by the council, with the concurrence of the Assembly. And Capt. John West acted as deputy governor from April 28, 1635 until January 19, 1637, when Harvey was restored by act of the King, who proceeded to take action against the Governor's deponents on the ground that they had proceeded as if by "an act of regal authority."

Harvey, on his return to Jamestown, improved his capital by the addition of about twelve new houses and planned towards erecting a church and a statehouse of brick, but his administration was not of sufficient duration to carry all his plans into effect. In consequence of his persistent mischief-making and tyranny Harvey was removed by royal decree, and in August, 1639, Sir Francis Wyatt again became governor and continued in the office until the coming of Berkeley in 1642.

Sir William Berkeley, commissioned by the King governor of Virginia on April 2, 1641, with the assurance that there would be no restoration of the charter (a measure agitated in Wyatt's administration), reached the colony in February, 1642. About two months after the second Indian massacre, which occurred on April 18, 1644, Berkeley returned to England, leaving as deputy governor his secretary, the Councillor Richard Kemp.

In the year of the execution of King Charles and the establishment of

*See "Virginia Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. II, p. 132.

the Commonwealth in England (1649) appeared the "Perfect Description of Virginia," with the following information: "There are about 15,000 English in Virginia and of Negroes brought thither three hundred good servants. About 29 sail a year trade with them and return home laden with March. Most of the Masters of Ships and Mariners also have plantations there and houses and servants * * * About a thousand English are seated on the Accomac Shore by Cape Charles where Captain Yeardeley is now chief commander (now commonly called the county of Northampton) * * * There are twelve counties in Virginia and 20 churches."

During the Civil War in Britain a considerable number of Royalists emigrated to Virginia, which held steadfast to the old régime until the arrival of the Parliamentary fleet. Then, without attempting resistance Virginia agreed to an accommodation. Berkeley retired to his country estate "Greenspring," and on April 30, 1652 the Puritan Richard Bennett, of Nansimond County, who had been named by Parliament as one of the commissioners to effect the reduction of Virginia, succeeded to the governorship.

Edward Digges, the second governor under the Commonwealth administered the affairs of the Colony from March 31, 1655 until March 13, 1658. Digges was followed by Samuel Mathews, of "Denbigh," Warwick County. As a result of Governor Mathews' contention that the Council possessed the authority to dissolve the Assembly, both Governor and Council were deposed, but reinstated on their agreement to take an oath of recognition of the popular body. On the death of Mathews in January, 1660, before the expiration of his term of office, the General Assembly, sensing the trend of affairs in England, recalled in March Sir William Berkeley to his former office, and, on September 20, King Charles the Second was proclaimed in his Dominion of Virginia.

In April, 1661/2, on the departure of Berkeley for England to protest against the Navigation Act, Francis Morryson became acting governor, and so continued until Berkeley's return in the autumn of 1662.

GOVERNMENTAL DIVISIONS

At the time of the departure of Lord De La Warr from the Colony in 1610 only James Town and Point Comfort remained in the tenure of the settlers. Under Gates and Dale arose new Plantations and Hundreds (a word used in a looser sense than its employment in England as a county

district containing a court). Parishes also appeared but, in this earlier period, without definite bounds—a region served by a minister whose commission was to convert the heathen as well as to minister to the settlers.

A Commissioner of Plantation was designated as the governing official of each Plantation or Hundred. According to the historian Alexander Brown the four incorporations of James City, Charles City, Henricus and Kiccotan (later termed Elizabeth City) date from the administration of Samuel Argall. They were, at any rate, referred to as the "Old Burroughs" as early as 1619.

In the Assembly of 1619, summoned by Sir George Yeardeley, the units represented were: Argall's Gift, Flowerdieu Hundred, Henricus, James City, Kiccowan (Elizabeth City), Lawnes Plantation, Martins Hundred, Smythes Hundred. Capt. Ward, representative of his plantation on the Eastern Shore, was at first refused recognition on the ground that he had planted without any authority or commission from the Treasurer of the London Company.

The General Assembly of March 1623/4 provided "that a court should be held once a month in Henrico and in James City," and in February, 1631/2 the Assembly "Ordered that a monthlie Court be held and kept for remote parts of the Collinie, upper parts, Warwick river, Warwick-squeake, Elizabeth City, Accomac, and at James City, four quarter Courts yearlie."

Plantations, hundreds and parishes had continued to multiply, and in 1634* it was decreed that they should be grouped into eight political divisions, termed shires (more commonly, counties), namely, James City, Henrico, Charles City, Elizabeth City, Warwick River, Warrisquyoake, Charles River, and Accomac—the first four evolved from the "Great Incorporations" of the same name.

These eight shires and other counties created in the period covered by the present volume are presented in the table at the end of Introduction.

DIVISION OF THE LAND

On the establishment of the settlement in Virginia the London Company determined that no land should be assigned either to Planters or Adventurers until seven years had elapsed, at the end of which time a division was to be made by Commissioners.

*Hening's "Statutes at Large," Vol. I, p. 22.

Sir Edward Sandys, in the time of his Treasurership, observed that the Commodities of Virginia had three several sorts of owners; First, the Company; second, particular Hundreds and Plantations, belonging to private Adventurers in England, as Southampton Hundred, Martins Hundred, and the like; thirdly, Planters inhabiting and residing in Virginia, which part he conceived to be far the largest and most considerable.

Grants were of two sorts: one to such as were adventurers by money paid into the Treasury, for which they were allowed one hundred acres of land for every single share of 12 pounds 10 shillings, and the other, of planters, who were allotted two shares for every person transported. In the "Great Charter of Privileges Orders and Laws" of 1618 a division of lands was determined on. In each of the four Boroughs of James City Charles City, Henrico, and Kiccotan, common lands were to be set aside for the support of the magistrate, the church, and the proposed college. Adventurers and Planters who had already received their dividends could have land laid off to them according to their number of shares.

And in the matter of grants, declaration was made at the General Quarter Court at London, Nov. 18, 1619, by the Treasurer, Council and Company that "all grants of land to be made with equal favour except the differency of rent."

The "differency of rent"—tobacco, capons, merchantable Indian corn—is exemplified in the abstracts of patents in the present volume. A particularly pointed example occurs in the lease to Sergeant James Hurchinson, of James City County, Sept. 24, 1638, "in parcells of 50 acres for & during the terme of 21 yeares from Michaelmas next reserving to the Governor and the Assembly 12 blls of Indian come & further providing that such lessee does plant and seate upon such land at Michaelmas [Sept. 29] next with five men well armed at the least."

The exigency in the form of the rent was stressed in the fourth part of the Petition to the Assembly of 1619: "that a sub treasurer be appointed here (in Virginia) to collect the rents of the London Company instead of requiring the impossibility of paying them in England, according to the letter of the charter to exact money that is (whereof we have none at all as we have no mint) but the value of the rent in commodity * * *"

"In the matter of tobacco the value is 3 shillings for the best and 18 pence for that of second quality."

In regard to determining the bounds of dividends the arrival of William Clayborne, surveyor general, in the Colony did not put an end to uncertainties and disputes.

Among the "Laws and Orders" of the General Assembly,* March 5, 1623/4, appears: "That every privat planters devident shall be surveyed and laid out in several and the bounds recorded by the survey; If there be any petty difference betwixt neighbours about their devidents to be divided by the surveyor if of much importance to be referred to the governor and counsell; the surveyor to have 10 lbs of tobacco upon every hundred acres."

But disputes over bounds and encroachments went on, as the Patent Books and County records reveal, and it was not infrequently the case that an owner would re-patent land he had long held or had heiried in order that, with his land bounds reviewed and registered, he might feel the more secure in his possession.†

THE LAND PATENTS

The early land patents in the volumes in the Land Office are not the original entries, but are transcriptions. Book I (in two volumes), transcribed in the year 1683, is the work of the Clerk Edward Harrison.

With the beginning of the distribution of land by patent one copy of the document was filed in the records of the Company, and another put in the possession of the patentee, who was to produce it as evidence in case of dispute as to ownership, to turn it over to the new owner in case of assignment by deed, and in the event of his death during possession the document passed to his heirs or assigns.

On June 26, 1620, the Virginia Company, as an additional safeguard, determined "henceforward a Duplicate of such Patents as are granted here should be sent to Virginia which Mr. Treasurer said should all be sealed in open Court, as all other things yett had been during his time."

For the official preservation of patents in Virginia there seems to have been, besides the entry in folios, another mode of disposal—by loose leaves hung on a string. See memorandum on page 226.

It will be observed that the patents transcribed are not presented in strictly chronological order, though the grouping by administrations of

*"Laws and Statutes at Large," I, 120.

†An interesting and valuable study of property rights of this period and later is found in "Waters of the State, or Property in Virginia," &c., &c., by Judge Alvin T. Embrey, Old Dominion Press, Richmond, Virginia, 1931.

governors is in general faithfully observed. The earliest extant patent, by Yeardeley to Fairefax, dated February 20, 1619 [1619/20] is found on page 109, entered doubtless at the time the document first came to the attention of the transcribing Clerk. The first entries in Book I of the Land Grants are records of the Corporations of James City and of Elizabeth City, dating from 1623-24. The Indian Massacre, the burning of James Town by Bacon, or other fatalities may account for the disappearance of most of the earliest patents. Then, too, such records as had survived had suffered from the effect of time, and perhaps the chirography of the first quarter of the century offered certain difficulties to readers of a half century later.

Beginning with the year 1624 it may be assumed that the great majority of land grants up to the period of the transcription have been preserved. But the record is certainly not complete—how far from complete there is now no means of determining. In the one surviving record book of Charles City County of the seventeenth century (1655-65) appear entries of land grants (with headrights and acreage but without indicated bounds) that escaped inclusion in the Land Books that cover that period.

HEADRIGHTS

The term headrights in connection with a patent for land has been subject to no little misunderstanding. Elucidation is therefore in order. For the purpose of stimulating immigration and the settlement of the Colony the London Company ordained that any person who paid his own way to Virginia should be assigned 50 acres of land "for his own personal adventure," and if he transported "at his own cost" one or more persons he should, for each person whose passage he paid, be awarded fifty acres of land. There is, for instance, the case of Sir Thomas Lunsford, Knight and Baronett, who on October 24, 1650 was granted 3,423 acres for the transportation of sixty-five persons including himself, members of his family, friends, and servants, many of whom were doubtless indentured, or bound for a period of service.

Among the headrights are found persons of all social classes, nobility and gentry, yeomanry, indentured servants (some of good family and connection in England), and negroes. Among the headrights of Bertram Hobert, October 10, 1642, (p. 135) appears the name of John Tredescant, the younger, one of the first to advertise the great natural

richness of America and to bring back to the mother country concrete evidence of the beauty and wealth of flora in the new lands beyond the sea. And again, in February 6, 1654, (page 303) Tredescant (Tredeskin) was a headright of William Lea, who, by paying the naturalist's passage, was entitled to 50 acres of land in Virginia.

It is not to be assumed that the claim for land in consequence of a person transported was made immediately after the arrival of the "headright" in the Colony. There is, for instance, record of a patentee awarded land for the transportation of three wives, who, it is safe to conclude, were successive. The headrights may have arrived in the Colony long before the patentee had entered claim for land thereby due. Nor is it to be assumed that the headright is necessarily an immigrant. Even men of prominence in the Colony, through a voyage or repeated voyages to England and return, appear as "headrights" of friends or relatives, who acquitted the cost of the passage in order to obtain the consequent land.

On page 121 in the photographic reproduction of a patent, January 6, 1639/40, of Capt. Nicholas Martian (Martiau), the French Walloon, who is the earliest American ancestor of George Washington, appear among the fourteen persons transported at his own cost and charges Capt. Martian himself, his wife, a son and a daughter. On the other hand in a patent of Councillor George Read (Reade), of November 2, 1658 (p. 180) the headrights include Capt. Martiau (Martin), his wife, and his daughter Elizabeth, whom Col. Reade married.

Sea captains were especially active in the acquisition of land through the transportation of settlers, and they not infrequently acted conjointly with London merchants. An instance in point is the case of William Barker, who, in association with Richard Quiney, citizen and grocer of London (brother of Shakespeare's son-in-law, Thomas Quiney) and John Sadler (brother-in-law of John Harvard, founder of Harvard College), patented great tracts at Brandon and at Merchant's Hope, held by them and their heirs for nearly a century.

Before obtaining land for the transportation of "headrights" the claimant was required to present a receipt in proof that the passage money was duly paid. But despite all precautions fraud and deception were by no means uncommon.

As a safeguard, particularly in the case of those persons who went at their own cost, the London Company, on November 18, 1623, came

to the following resolution "Touching the registering of Passengers names that goe to Virginia in private shippes * * *

"Secondly when a reveiwe shalbe made in Virginia howe all men are possessed of their lands which wilbe most necessarie to be don in regard of the great Disorder and Lycentiousness which men there use in taking our land and not due to them it wilbe a matter of great trouble to all private Planters that come not in the Companies Shippes to prove that they came over at their owne charges, and except they do, that it wilbe verie dangerous and unsafe to the Companie to make confirmacon of landes to them wch perhaps others have better right unto."*

ANCIENT PLANTERS

According to the Charter of Orders from Sir Thomas Smythe (referred to as "the late Treasurer" in patents in this book), November 18, 1618 the following provision was made: "* * * And forasmuch as our intention is to establish our equal Plantations whereof we shall speak afterwards reduced into four cities or Boroughs namely the chief city called Jamestown, Charles City, Henrico, and the Borough of Kiccotan [later Elizabeth City]. And that in all those foresaid cities or Boroughs the ancient adventurers and Planters which were transported thither with Intent to Inhabit at their own costs and charges before the coming away of Sir Thomas Dale Knight, and have so continued during the space of three years, shall have upon a first Division to be by us augmented one hundred acres of land for their personal adventure and as much for every single share of twelve pounds ten shillings paid for such share allotted and set out to be held by them their Heirs and assigns forever.

"And that for all such planters as were brought thither at the Company's charge to Inhabit there before the coming away of the said Sir Thomas Dale after their time of service to the Company on the common Land agreed shall be expired there be set out one hundred acres of Land for each of their Heirs and assigns for ever paying for every fifty acres the yearly fee Rent of one shilling to the said Treasurer and company and their successors at one entire payment on the feast day of Saint Michaels the Archangel forever. And in regard that by the singular Industry and virtue of the said Sir Thomas Dale the former Difficulties and Dangers were in greatest part overcome to the great ease and securiti

*Records of the Virginia Company," Vol. I, 373.

of such as have been since that time transported thither, we do therefore hereby ordain that all such persons as since the coming away of the said Sir Thomas Dale have at their own charges been transported thither to Inhabit and so continued as aforesaid there be allotted and set out at first Division fifty acres of Land to them and their Heirs forever from their Personal adventure paying a fee rent of one Shilling yearly in manner aforesaid and that all persons which since the going away of the said Sir Thomas Dale have been transported thither at the company's charges or which hereafter shall be so transported be placed as Tenants on the company's lands for the term of seven years to occupy the same to the half part of the profits as is above said."

Those who had worked on the Company's land had their dis-appointments: "A little before the departure of Sir Thomas Gates many of the Ancient planters (by the instigation of Sir Thomas Dale), upon promise of an absolute freedome after three yeares more to be expired (having most of them served the Colenye six or seven yeares in that general slavery) were yet contented to serve in the buildinge of Charles City and Hundred with very little allowance of clothinge and victuals."

But Ancient Planters were to have immunities as well as rewards, as appears from the Laws & Orders of the General Assembly, March 5, 1623/4: "That all the old planters that were here before or came in at the coming of Sir Thomas Gates they and their posterity shall be exempted from their personal service to the warr and any public charge (church duties excepted that belong particularly to their persons (not including their families) except such as shall be employed to command in chief."

In compliance with the Charter of Orders Sir George Yeardley, in 1619, made without doubt a number of grants to "Ancient Planters," of which only one is now extant—that to William Fairfax, (see page 109). A copy of a bill of adventure, dated July 15, 1608, in consideration of the payment of 12 lbs. 10 shillings, to Henry Dawkes is cited in connection with a patent to his son William Dawkes "of Verinas." (See page 15).

The following list includes those who are known to have come to Virginia before the close of the year 1616, survived the massacre, appear in the Muster of 1624/5 as then living in Virginia, and to most of whom the term "Ancient Planter" may with justification be applied.

Certain "Ancient Planters"—Samuel Jordan, for instance—had, at the time the Muster was taken, recently died. (See page 226).

ANCIENT PLANTERS

1607

John Dodds. In the *Susan Constant*, April, 1607, Aged 36. Mentioned in the "Journal of the Council and General Court" *, p. 165, Jan. 11, 1626/7.

John Laydon (Leyden), Aged 44. In the *Susan Constant*. He married Ann Burras, Mrs. Forrest's maid, who came in the Second Supply (the *Mary Margrett*), 1608. This marriage was the first solemnized in English America. * John Leyden * * * Ancient Planter, patent, Dec. 2, 1628, p. 18. See also patent, May 5, 1636, p. 38* due for the per. adventure of himselfe & his wife, being Ancient Planters, before the govnit of Sir Thomas Dale.

1608

Henry Bagwell (Robt. Bagwell's Muster). Aged 55. In the *Deliverance*, 1608. Mentioned in the JCGC, p. 180.

Nathaniel Cawsey (Causey), of Causey's Care. In the First Supply, 1608 (The Muster states "In the *Phenix* in 1607"); Thomasine his wife in the *Lyon* in 1609. Nathaniel Cawsey was Burgess in 1623-4 for Jordans Journey, and Convention, 1625. See patent of John Cawsey, Feb. 7, 1634.

Pheetplace Close (Clause), Came to Virginia in the *Starr*. "Ancient Planter," patent, Dec. 2, 1628, p. 11. See also p. 10. Burgess "Denby, and to Waters Creek," in 1632; Mulberry Island, 1629.

Francis Chapman. In the *Starr*.

Raleigh Crawshaw, Member of the London Company, Came to Virginia in 1608, "Of Kiccoughtan, Ancient Planter who hath remained in this country fifteen years compleat and performed many worthy services to the Colony," patent, Dec. 12, 1625, p. 2.

Henry Dawkes. "An Anitent Planter," For his Bill of Adventure, 12 lbs. 10 shill., July 14, 1608, see patent of his son William Dawkes, "of Verinas," Sept. 7, 1632, p. 15.

Thomas Godby. Aged 36. In the *Deliverance*, 1608. "An Ancient Planter," patent, Dec. 1, 1624, p. 5.
For an account of his killing see JCGC, March 1628, pp. 190-191.

Capt. Thomas Graves. Came to Virginia in the *Mary & Margrett* in 1608. Burgess Smythes Hundred, in 1619. Capt. Thomas Grayes commissioned to command the Plantation of Accomack, 8 Feb., 1629, JCGC, p. 165, Thomas Grates, "Ancient Planter" patent, March 14, 1628, p. 13.

Thomas Gray. "an Ancient Planter at or before the time of Sir Thomas Dale," patent, Aug. 27, 1635, p. 31.

William Julian. Aged 43. In the *Hercules* in 1608, "Yeoman & ancient Planter of Kiccoughtan," Patent, Sept. 20, 1624, p. 5.

*From this point "The Journal of the Council and General Court will be indicated by the abbreviation "JCGC." The age entered after a planter's name in the Muster of 1624/5 shows his age at the time of the Muster and not at the time of his arrival in Virginia.

"Ancient" Thomas Savage, Came in the *John and Francis* in 1608, at the age of 13. Wife Hannah, patent, Dec. 12, 1627, p. 9. Her husband referred to as "late of Accomack" in patent, Aug. 24, 1635, p. 30.

Richard Taylor. Aged 50. In the *Mary Margrett*, Sept., 1608. Member Convention, 1625; Burgess, 1627/8.

Lt. Edward Waters, of Elizabeth City, Gent. Aged 40. In the *Patience* in 1608. Patens, Aug. 14, 1624, p. 4 and Oct. 20, 1628, p. 12. Member Convention 1625; Burgess, 1627/8.

Robert Wright. Aged 44. Came in 1608 "An old planter," patent, Sept. 11, 1626, p. 8, "sawyer * * * moved to James City," see JCGC, p. 137.

1609

Wm. Baker. In the *Jonathan*, 1609.

Reynold Booth. Aged 32. In the *Hercules*, 1609.

John Chandler (servant of Thos. Willoby). Aged 24. In the *Hercules*, 1609. Thos. Gates. In the *Swan*, 1609.

Elizabeth Joones (servant of Thomas Dunthorne). Aged 30. In the *Patience*, 1609.

Robert Partin. Aged 36. In the *Blessings*, in June 1609. Patent, Nov. 24, 1639, p. 76. Wife Margaret mentioned in JCGC, p. 150.

John Powell, of Newport News, "Yeoman & Ancient Planter," patent, Sept. 20, 1624, p. 5. In the *Swallow*, 1609. Burgess, Sept. 1632 "From Water's Creek to Marie's Mount."

Sir George Yeardley, Kt. Governor. In the *Deliverance*, 1609. Temperance, Lady Yeardley. In the *Paulton*, 1608.

1610

William Askew. Aged 30. In the *Prosperous* in May, 1610.

William Bayley, of West Shirley Hundred. Aged 41. In the *Prosperous*.

Richard Biggs. Aged 41. On the *Swann* in August, 1610. Member of the Convention, 1625. In JCGC, referred to as "of West & Shirley hundred late deceased"; wife Sarah; son Richard.

William Bouldin (Boulding), of Elizabeth City. Came in 1610, with his wife Mary; "Yeoman & Ancient Planter," patent Jan. 20, 1628; Mary Bouldin "An Ancient Planter," patent Jan. 12, 1625/6, p. 6. Thomas Boulding. In the *Swan*, 1610. Aged 40. Patent, Sept. 27, 1638, p. 98.

Richard Boulton. Aged 28. In the *Mary & James*, 1610.

Henry Coltman. Aged 30. In the *Noah*, August, 1610.

William Cox. Aged 26. In the *Godspeed*.

Elizabeth Dunthorne. Aged 38. In the *Tryall*, 1610. "an old planter, wife of Thomas Dunthorne, of Kiccoughtan in the Corporation of Elizabeth City," patent, Sept. 20, 1624, p. 6. Will of Elizabeth Dunthorne probated 31 Oct., 1626, JCGC, p. 123.

- John Fludd (Flood), Gent., of James City. Came in the *Swan* in 1610. Burgess for Flower Dew Hundred in 1629/30; for Westover and Flower Dew Hundred, 1631/2 and 1632; and for James City in 1642/3, 1648, 1651, 1653/4. Captain and later Colonel. "John Flood, an ancient planter," June, 1680, p. 227, Vol. II.
- Thomas Garnett. In the *Swan*, 1610. Servant of Capt. Wm. Powell. See "Journ of the House of Burgesses," I., p. 12.
- Robert and Susan Greenleaf. In a patent of Thomas Markham, p. 54 "right of his wife Susan the relict of Robert Greenleaf * * * being an antient planter before the govt of Sir Thomas Dale." Robert Greenleaf. Aged 43. In the *Tryall*, 1610. Mentioned in JCGC Jan. 9, 1626/7, p. 129.
- Samuel Jordan, of Jordans Journey, Charles City, Gent., "who hath abode ten year complete," as stated on Dec. 21, 1620. See Land Book VIII., p. 125. He represented Charles City in the Assembly of 1619. Referred to in JCGC Sept. 12, 1625, p. 76.
- Sisley (Cicely) Jordan. In the *Swan* of August 1610. Widow of Samuel Jordan at time of the Muster of 1624/5. She afterwards married Councillor Wm. Farrar.
- Albano Lupo, Gent., "Ancient Planter and of Kiccoughtan," patent, Sept. 1, 1624 p. 5. Will probated Oct. 9, 1626, see JCGC. Age 40. In the *Swann*.
- John Lytfoote, of James City, Yeoman "who came in the *Seaventure* with Sir Thomas Gates," patent, Aug. 14, 1624, p. 5. He left his estate to Wm. Spencer by a noncupative will, see JCGC, Jan. 21, 1628/9.
- Alexander Mountney, of Kiccoughtan "Yeoman and Ancient Planter," patent Sept. 20, 1624.
- Aged 33. In the *Mary James*, 1610. Of Pierceys Hundred in 1624-5.
- Capt. William Pierce. In 1623, captain of Governor Wyatt's guard and lieutenant of James City. Prepared in 1629, in England "A Relation of the Present State of the Colony of Virginia, by Capt. William Perse, an ancient planter of twenty years standing there." Capt. Pierce came with Sir Thomas Gates. Appointed to the Council in 1631. Member of the Convention, 1629 Patent, Dec. 16, 1645, p. 149. His daughter Jane was the third wife of John Rolfe.
- John Proctor, of Proctor's Creek. In the *Seaventure*. Wife Mrs. Alice Proctor allowed administration of her husband's estate, July 3, 1627, JCGC, p. 150
- Samuel Sharpe. In the *Seaventure* with Sir Thomas Gates. Burgess for Chatle City in 1619, and for the "Neck of Land" (Sergeant Sharp) in 1629.
- John Sleight. Aged 42. In the *Tryal*, 1610.
- Thomas Stepney. Aged 35. In the *Swan*, 1610.
- John Taylor. In the *Swan*, 1610. "Of Newport News, Yeoman & Ancient Planter," patent, Sept. 10, 1624, p. 5 "In Court, 28 Nov., 1633 * * * his whole devident * * * granted him to take it up where hee shall find convenient." In JCGC, p. 73, is found deposition of a John Taylor, aged 37, date June 23, 1625.
- William Tucker, Aged 36. In the *Mary and James*, 1610. Member of the London Company in 1620. Burgess, 1623/4. Appointed to the Council, 1626. Con. 1625. Patent to "Capt. Wm. Tucker Esq. of Council of State," June 1, 1633, p. 16; July 14, 1626, p. 27. Many references in JCGC. Will, London, Feb. 17, 1644.
- Amyle Wayne, Aged 30. In the *Swan*, August, 1610.
- Capt. Francis West. Aged 36. In the *Mary Ann Margrett* in 1610. Brother of Thomas Lord De La Warr. Councillor. Deputy Governor from Nov. 17, 1627 to March 5, 1629. Referred to as "late deceased" in a patent of Nicholas Reynold, Dec. 25, 1636. West came first in 1608.
- Thomas Willoby (Willoughby). Came to Virginia in 1610, aged 9. Lt. and Capt. Commissioner for Elizabeth City, and in 1639 presiding justice of Lower Norfolk. Burgess, 1627/8; Upper Part of Elizabeth City, 1629/30; 1631/2. Appointed to the Council in 1639. A number of patents issued in his name. In Lower Norfolk Co., Aug. 16, 1658, a commission of administration was granted to Mr. Tho. Willoughby on the estate of his father Capt. Tho. Willoughby, deceased in England.
- 1611
- Ensign Isaaq Chaplaine, of Chaplaine's Choice. In the *Starr*. Burgess, 1623/4; member of the Convention, 1625. In JCGC, under date of Dec. 8, 1628, "John Chaplaine of Chaplaines choice shall have a commission of administration * * * goods of Ensigne Isaaq Chaplaine * * * supposed to be cast away upon the sea."
- John Downeman. Aged 33. In the *John and Francis*. Member of the Convention, 1625. Justice and Burgess, Elizabeth City, 1629.
- William Fairefax, "An Ancient Planter * * * who hath remained 8 years in the Country * * * Margery his wife an old planter," patent, Feb. 20, 1619/20, p. 109.
- Robert Fisher. In the *Elsabeth*.
- John Gundry, of Elizabeth City, Labourer, "an old planter who hath remained 8 years compleat in this country to the Company upon the common land the full time of his service," patent, Dec. 6, 1628. Aged 33. In the *Starr*. Mary Gundry, in the *Georgé*, 1616.
- Oliver Jenkines, of Warwicksqueeke "His personal adventure in the Shipp *Starr*, at the first coming of Sir Thomas Dale," patent, Aug. 26, 1635. Jenkines' wife is mention in JCGC, Sept. 17, 1627, p. 132.
- William Morgan alias Brookes. Aged 30. In the *Starr*. See patent of John Powell, p. 89 and patent, Aug., 1642, p. 131.
- William Perry. Came to Virginia in 1611. Burgess, 1627/8; "Paces Paines and Smythe Island," 1629/30; "Capt Perry's down to Hogg Island, 1631-2." Councillor. Will, Aug. 5, 1637, see patent of Henry Perry, p. 128. Izabella Perry (Capt. Perry's wife), "An Ancient Planter," patent Nov. 30, 1628, p. 10, widow of Richard Pace, "Ancient Planter."
- Miles Prickett. Aged 36. In the *Starr*. Named in a patent of Robert Salford, Sept. 20, 1624, p. 5, and in a patent of Ensign Thos. Willoughby, Nov. 17, 1628, p. 10.

- Mr. Robert Salford. Aged 56. In the *John and Francis* in 1611. Wife Joane "ancient planter." In the *Elizabeth*, 1611, John Salford in the *George*, 1611. Aged 24. Patent, Dec. 1, 1624, "his sister Sarah dead, an Ancient Planter," p. 4. "Mr. Salford" was a Commissioner of the Eliz. City Court, See JGG Aug., 1626.
- John Smith, Burrows Hill. James City, In the *Elizabeth*, 1611. On Jan. 1, 1625/6 a John Smith paid his rent in the form of "2 Kapones" to M John Burrows, see JCGC, p. 89.
- John Smith, Planter, of Warwickseake, "his personal adventure in the Ship the *Star* at the first coming of Sir Thomas Dale, patent, Aug. 26, 1633, p. 1. (NOTE.—A John Smythe was Burgess for Pace's Paines in 1629.)
- Thomas Sully (Sulley), Yeoman "being an Ancient Planter," of Elizabeth City, Aged 36, In the *Swan*, 1611.
- 1612
- Adam Dixon, Yeoman, patent, Sept. 8, 1627, p. 8. Master Caulker, Came in 1611. See "Records of the Virginia Company," Vol. II, p. 43, Wife Agnes a daughter Elizabeth mentioned in JCGC, p. 103.
- Pharoah (Farrar) Flinton, Gent. "An Ancient Planter of Kiccoughthan," patent, Dec. 1, 1624, p. 4. Aged 36. In the *Elizabeth*. Joane Flinton, in the *Elizabeth*. From the "Records of the Virginia Company," Vol. II, p. 16 it appears that Flinton, "a Surgion," appealed for restoration of lands given him by Sir George Yeardley. In a patent of Richard Johnson, Isle of Wig. County, March 13, 1641, p. 128, Flinton is mentioned.
- 1613
- John Clave, of Charles City. In the *Treasurer*, 1613. "an old planter before the govt of Sir Thomas Dale," patent, July 13, 1635, p. 27.
- Susan Collins (wife of John Collins), In the *Treasurer*, 1613. Mentioned in JCGC, June 4, 1627, p. 149.
- John Hatton, Aged 26. In the *Treasurer*, 1613.
- Thomas Lane. Aged 30, In the *Treasurer*, 1613.
- Francis Mason, Aged 40, In the *John and Francis*, 1613, with wife Anne a daughter Anne. Lt. Francis Mason, patent Aug. 31, 1642, p. 134; Sept. 29, 1643, p. 151.
- Christopher Safford. In the *Treasurer*, 1613.
- Henary Williams. In the *Treasurer*, 1613.
- 1614
- Theophilus Beriston. Aged 23. In the *Treasurer*.
- 1615
- William Burchitt. Aged 25. In the Susan, 1615. Servant of Capt. Epes, East Shore.
- Henary Turner. In the *John and Francis*, 1615.
- 1616
- Banum (Bainham), of the County of Elizabeth City, Aged 54. In the *Susan*, 1616. Patent p. 4. Will mentioned in JCGC, Feb. 9, 1628/9, p. 185; widow Elizabeth. His daughter and heir, Mary Baynham married Richard Tisdale. See patent of Thomas Taylor, Oct. 25, 1645, p. 925. See also mention of Sergeant Richard Tisdale in patent of Edward Sparshort, Charles City County, 25 July, 1638 p. 581.
- Francis Cole. Aged 27. In the *Susan*.
- Clement Evand (servant of Susan Bush). Aged 30. In the *Edwin*, 1616.
- Thomas Farmer. Aged 30. In the *Tryall*, 1616.
- William Gany, of Elizabeth City, Aged 33. In the *George*, 1616.
- Nicholas Hodskins. Aged 27. In the *Edwin*, 1616. (Hoskines), Yeoman, of Accomac, patent, Feb. 3, 1626/7, p.
- Elizabeth Lupo. In the *George*.
- Cornelius Maye, Aged 23. In the *Providence*, 1616.
- Susan Old, "Cozen of Richard Biggs." Aged 10. In the *Marygold*.
- William Parker. Aged 20. In the *Charles*, 1616. For a William Parker of "Merry Point" see JCGC, March, 1628, p. 190.
- Mr. Abraham Piercey (Percy), "Cape-merchant," Came in the *Susan* in 1616. Burgess, 1622; councillor, 1624. Died about 16 Jan, 1628, JCGC, p. 165. He married Frances, widow of Capt. Nathaniel West. His daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, patent, Sept. 28, 1637, p. 484.
- William Sparkes. Aged 24. In the *Susan*, 1616.
- Thomas Spelman, Aged 24, In the *George*, 1616. "Gent. of Kiccoughthan," Dec. 1, 1624, p. — Died in Truro, Cornwall circa 1627.
- Thomas Turner, "Cozen of Richard Biggs." Aged 11. In the *Marygold*.
- Thomas Thornbury. Aged 20. In the *George*, 1616.
- Richard Yonge. Aged 36. In the *George*, 1616.
- ANCIENT PLANTERS, THE EXACT YEAR OF WHOSE COMING CANNOT BE DETERMINED
- Lt. Giles Allington, of Kiccoughthan. "Ancient Planter," patent, Dec. 1 1625, p. 4. A commission of administration on the estate of Lt. Allington was granted to Capt. Robert Feigate, 8 June (?), 1629. See "Journal of the Council and General Court of Virginia," p. 197.
- William Andrews, Planter, of Accomac, Came before 1616. Patent, March 14, 1628, p. 13 and June 25, 1635, p. 23. Lt. Col. Eastern Shore militia. Will, Feb. 20, 1634.
- Thomas Bagwell, "an Ancient Planter," patent, May 12, 1638, p. 87. Burgess for Pasbelay in the Corporation of James City, in 1629.

Chency Boyes (Boyse), of Charles City, "an Ancient planter before the time of Sir Thomas Dale," patents May 31, 1636, p. 40 and p. 68. Burgess for Shirley Hundred Island, 1629 and 1632.

Thomas Baywell, "a planter in the time of the govt. of Sir Thomas Dale." pate Nov. 7, 1635, p. 32.

William Capps. "Ancient Planter." Represented Kicotan in the Assembly 1619. Member of the Council, 1627.

Edward Clarke, "an Ancient Planter in the time of the govt of Sir Thomas Dale see patent of Nathaniel Clarke, p. 49.

James Davis, Gent. Came to Virginia before 1616 as did his wife Rachel. He died before March 6, 1633. "an Ancient Planter." See patent of his s Thomas Davis, of Warwicksqueaiak, March 6, 1635.

Mary Flint "ancient planter, now wife of Thomas Flint Gent. of Warwick River patent March 14, 1628.

Edward Grendon. Came before 1616. Named in a patent of George Sandys, p. 1 Burgess for "Ye Plantations over against James City," 1623/4. For reference to the will of Mr. Edward Grendon, dec'd, see JCGC, p. 17 Dec. 9, 1628.

Capt. Thomas Harris. Aged 38, In the *Prosperous* in May —. "An Ancient planter and Adventurer in the time of Sir Thomas Dale his Governour Burgess, Henrico, 1623/4, 1659, 1646, 1652, 1653, 1656/7.

Bartholomew Hoskins, "An Ancient Planter whoe came over into this Count before the departure of Sir Thomas Dale," patent, Nov. 3, 1624, p. 1 Burgess, Lower Norfolk County, 1649, March 1651/2, 1652, 1654, 1655

John Johnson, of James City, "Yeoman and Ancient Planter," patent, Jan. 1 1624/5, p. 4. Named in Travis Patent, Jan. 25, 1637/8, p. 83.

William Lansden "Yeoman & Old Planter," of Kiccaughuan, in the Corporation Elizabeth City, patent, June 5, 1624, p. 46.

Francis Paul. See patent of Thomas Paule, of James City, May 25, 1637, p. 1 "His late father Francis Paule as being an Ancient planter in the time Sir Thomas Dale his govt."

Martha Key "Ancient Planter," patent Dec. 2, 1628, p. 10. Thomas Key "Ancient Planter," In the *Prosperous*, June 1619. Burgess for Denbigh, 1629/30

John Ward, "an ancient Planter in the time of Sir Thomas Dale." See patent James Place, June 1, 1636, p. 52 "in right of his wife Elizabeth." Pat March 21, 1635, p. 19.

Capt. Ward represented Capt. Ward's plantation in the Assembly of 1616 Henry Williams, "an Ancient planter in the time of Sir Thomas Dale." Pat Accomack Co., Sept. 6, 1636, p. 375.

ROBERT ARMISTEAD STEWART, PH. D.

EXPLANATION

*—Indicates the omission or partial list of headrights.
(Names are given when they appear.)

A. Accs	Acres
Chs.	Chains
Cl. Clk.	Clerk
Co.	County
Ct.	Creek
Ct.	Court
Dev't.	Devident
Ely., E.w'd., E.most	Easterly, Eastward, Easternmost
Esqr.	Esquire
Gen'l., G'ner'l'	General
Gent.	Gentleman
Govr.	Governor
Mrs.	Miss
N., Nly., N.w'd.	North, Northernly, and so forth
P. Per.	Pole; Perches
Per.	Persons
Per. adv.	Personal adventure
Riv.	River
Rod.	Rod; Rood.
S. S'ly., S.w'd.	South, Southernly, Southward
Servt.	Servant
Sw.	Swamp
Trans.	Transportation
W., W'w'd., W'ly.	West, Westward, Westerly

()—Indicate more than one spelling in the same record.

?—Indicates uncertainty.



CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS

PATENT BOOK No. 1

PART I.

By the Governor and Capt Generall of Virginia

To all to whom these psents shall come greeting in our Lord God Everlasting Know yee that I Sr Francis Wyatt Kt. Governor and Capt. Generall of Virginia by Vertue of the great Charter of orders and lawes concluded on in a Generall. quarter Court by the Treasurer Councell and Company of Adventurers for this first Southerne Colony of Virginia according to the autoritie granted them by his Majtie. under his great Seale and by them dated at London the Eighteenth day of November One Thousand six hundred & Eighteene and directed to the Governor and Councell of State here resident doe with the approbaton and consent of the same Councell whoe are joyned in Commission with mee give and graunt unto Georg Sandys Esqr. and Treasurer in Virginia and to his heires and assigns for ever in the nature and quality of his first devident to bee augmented and doubled by the Company to him his said heires or assigns when hee or they shall once sufficiently have peopled and planted the same three hundred acres of Land situate & being on the other side of the river opposite agt. James City and abutting Westward on the land of John Baineham and Eastward on the land of Edward Girden of both which devidents hee is now actually possessed &c. * * * One hundred acres of the same being for a bill of Adventure of twelve poulds tenn shillings and the other twoe hundred in the right of his transportation into this County of lower servants &c. * * * To have and to hold the said three hundred acres of Land with the apptennces and with his due share of all mines and Mineralles therein conteyned and with all rights and priviledges of hunting fishing fowling and others within the p(re)scincts and upon the borders of the same Land to the sole and p(ro)per use benefitt and behoofe of him the said Georg Sandys his said heires or assigns for ever in as larg and ample manner to all intents and purposes as is expressed in the said great Charter or by consequence may bee justly Collected out of the same or out of his Majties. Letters Pattents whereon it is grounded. Yelding and paying to the said Treasurer and Company and to their Successors for ever yearly at the feast of St. Michael the Archangell for every fifty acres of his said devident the fee rent of one shilling Provided that the said three hundred acres shal extend in a right line along the banke of the said river not above one hundred & fifty pole at sixteene foote and a halfe the pole. In Witness whereof I have to these psents sett my hand and the Great seale of the Colony. Given at James City the fowerth day of December in the yeres of the raignes of our Sovereigene Lord James by the Grace of God King, Defender of the Faith &c. Vint. Anel. the twoe and twentieth Scot. fifty Eight Anno Domini one Thousand Six hundred twenty fower Col: Virga. Eighteenth. (P. B. 1, p. 12).

Abutting upon Potomeck Riv., & Wly. upon land of George Fauster, Gent. Trans. of 11 pers: Thomas Graves, Katherine his wife, John Graves, Thomas Edge, Thomas Graves, Junr., Henry Singleton, Robert Phillips, Ailce Grinder, John Peck, Francis White, William Onesby (or Onesly).

EDWARD GREENWOOD, 281 acs. James (City) Co., 19 Nov. 1651, p. 349. Lyeing on N. side of Upper Chipoaks Cr. against Swann Bay. Trans. of 6 pers: George Price, Mary his wife, Dorothy Morgan, Paule Bennett, Jennett Forth, Elizabeth Calcott.

RICHARD WHITEHURST, 700 acs. Low. Norf. Co., 22 Nov. 1651, p. 350. At the head of the Indian Cr., beg. neare a great swamp, runing N. by W., thence W. by S. by Lintons land & cross the Indian Cr. by a small branch thence S. by E. towards the great swamp. Trans. of 14 pers: Arghil Comoron, David Murrowes, Thomas Sanderson, William Castle, Barth. Ward, Mathew Mathias, Ann Lovell, John Bradwell, John Hebden, Wm. Burgisse, Joseph Miller, Richard Tinley, Robert Tinley, Debora Crostlewell.

DAVID MURRAY, 300 acs. in Lynhaven Parish, Low. Norf. Co., 22 Nov. 1651, p. 350. On the Easterne branch of Elizabeth Riv. at the head of Wilsons Cr., beg. on the edge of a swamp. Trans. of 6 pers.* Note: "Vide Mr. Bridges Certificate in August last out of which take the rights."

HENRY NICHOLLS, 100 acs. in Lynhaven Parish, Low. Norf. Co., 22 Nov. 1651, p. 351. On the head of the Mile of Goldsmiths land. Trans. of 2 pers: Henry Nicols, Ann Harding.

HENRY SOANE, 297 acs. James City Co., 24 Nov. 1651, p. 351. Lyeing on the E. side of Chicohominy Riv., comonly known & called Hoggs Land. Tras. 6 pers: Henry Soane, Senr., Henry Soane, Junr., Judeth Soane, Senr., Judeth Soane, Junr., John Soane, Eliza. Soane.

JOSEPH CROSHAW, 750 acs. Yorke Co., 10 Dec. 1651, p. 352. Upon the

S. side of Yorke Riv. whereof there hath been granted by patent 300 acs., 23 March 1638; also 450 acs. by another patent, dated 1637, which sd. tract is bounded as followeth: Beg. at a marked oake which divides this and the land of James Harris, extending E. S. E. upon land of Tho. Pointer, from thence S. E. to land of Mr. Vans (or Vaus), thence E. Nly. & E. Sly. upon land of John Davis, thence to the head of Salvadge Cr., N. E. upon Yorke Riv. & N. W. upon a Cr. called Croshaws Desire dividing this land from the Poplar Neck etc. Trans. of 15 pers: Richard Spencer, Mary Fitch, Richard Stratton, John Mould, Alexander —, Wm. Sparkes, Jos. Hetherson, Wm. Ebnes (or Elves), James Newton, Wm. Asby, John Rosh, Jno. Shepping, Fra. Croxon, Thomas Grande, William —.

SAME. 1,000 acs. Yorke Co., 10 Dec. 1651, p. 352. Upon S. side of Yorke Riv., comonly known by the name of the Poplar Neck, abutting N. W. upon the mouth of St. Andrews Cr., N. E. upon sd. Riv. & S. E. upon Croshaw Desire Cr., dividing this from land now in possession of Richard Croshaw., S. W. along the Indian feild upon land of James Harris & W. by N. upon land of Samuell Snead. Trans. of 20 pers: Thomas Smith, William Grinshaw, Robt. Burton, William Small, John Mouson (or Monson), Robt. Pead, Edwd. Norman, James Bateman, John Clare, Thomas Cater, Francis Newball, Mary Letts, John Nurte, John Letts, Abra. Armston, John Walker, Isaac Fletcher, James Williams, Eliza. Hendworth.

ROBERT CADE, 300 acs. lyeing on the W. side of a branch which falleth into Cow Cr. into Ware River in Mockjack Bay. 9 Jan. 1651, p. 353. Trans. of 6 pers: Margaret Griffith, Henry Freeman, Tho. Freeman, Samll. Walton, Phillip Nicholson, James Chovell.

THOMAS BREMO, 1500 acs. Gloster Co., 9 Jan. 1651, p. 353. In Mockjack Bay, being a neck of land bounded with Crany Cr., continued with a run & swamp & on the N. E. side with Ware Riv. Due by purchase from Richard Kemp, Esqr., dec'd., as by deed of sale

upon record in the Secretarys office may appeare.

HUMPHRY TABB, 1,000 acs. Northumberland Co., 9 Jan. 1651, p. 354. In Fleets Bay abutting N. upon Haddaways Cr. dividing this & land of Abraham Moone, W. Nly. along sd. Cr., S. upon another Cr. about 4 mi. from land of George Taylor, Ely. down sd. Cr. to the maine bay. Trans. of 20 pers: Robert Frank, Elizabeth Woodbridge, Giles Sallett, John Patriack, Glogs Bayes, John Guy, Thomas Parteete, John Fisher, Thomas Maw, Wm. Angell, Richd. Norton, Edward Barnes, Richd. Dobbins, Abra. Paternoster (?), Kath. Siliston, Richd. Albert, Wm. Benley, Henry Belling, Andrew Felton, Thomas Minstrill. Note: This patent renewed 22 Mar. 1694.

CAPT. THOMAS DAVIS, 600 acs. Northumberland Co., 26 Jan. 1651, p. 354. Abutting N. E. upon upper Mattchotiqs Riv., N. W. upon upper Mattchotiqs Town. Trans. of 12 pers: Capt. Tho. Davis, Susan Sheeres, Jacob Port, Fra. Armes, Edward Harris, Ann Akerhill, And. Graham, John Rapwell, Ann Turner, Walter Busby, Richard Parker, Walt. Belcher, Jno. Treveman, John Cooke.

THOMAS FOOTE & JOHN BARRHAM, 200 acs. lyeing on the Swd. side of Horne Harbor Cr. 26 Jan. 1651, p. 355. Trans. of 4 pers: Hump. Kirby, Ailce his wife, James Kirby. Note: "50 acres assigned him by Richd. Hall out of his relinquished patent"

RICHARD HULL, 250 acs. lyeing on the N. side of Peper Cr. in Mockjack Bay, beg. at the mouth of sd. Cr. running N. by E. Nly., E. N. Ely. to Thomas Footes marked trees. 26 Jan. 1651, p. 355. Due by vertue of the rights of a patent of 300 acs. granted to him 13 Aug. 1650 and surrendered into the office. (Note: This name has been altered & appears to have been written Hall.)

WINIFRID MORRISON, 400 acs. on the Swd. side of Horne Harbor Cr., 26 Jan. 1651, p. 356. 300 acs. part

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Filby Reference No. 6221

Nugent, Nell M., 1977, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants*,
Volume 1, 1666-1695: Richmond, VA, Virginia State Library, 609 p.

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CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS

*Abstracts of
Virginia Land Patents and Grants*

6281

Abstracted by

NELL MARION NUGENT

Indexed by

CLAUDIA B. GRUNDMAN



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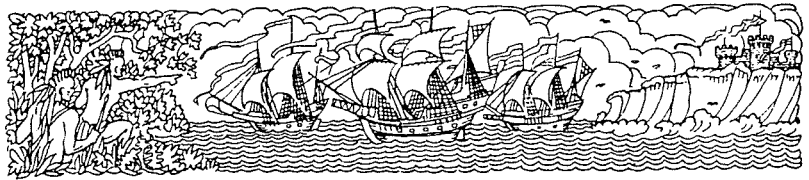
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INTRODUCTION



IN 1934 volume one of *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants* was published in Richmond.¹ It was the first fruit of a plan encouraged and supported by Agnes Bernadine Sitterding. Abstracted and indexed by Nell Marion Nugent, custodian of the Land Office from 1925 to 1958, the book contained information from patent books 1 through 5. Mrs. Nugent had planned a series of five volumes to cover the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Her abstracts of patent books 6 through 14 were set in type for publication, but circumstances caused Miss Sitterding to abandon the project, and eventually the type was destroyed. Corrected page proofs of these abstracts survived, however, and were deposited in the Virginia State Library along with the records of the Land Office.² The library has had indexed the abstracts of patent books 6, 7, and 8, which appear in this volume, and intends in the future to have indexed and published those for patent books 9 through 14. These records present the best available chronicle of immigration of freemen, slaves, and indentured servants to colonial Virginia.³

As is evident from the lists of immigrants in the patent abstracts, the headright system was the major method of land acquisition in

1. Nell Marion Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623-1800* (Richmond, 1934; reprint ed., Baltimore, 1974).
2. In 1948 the Land Office records were transferred from the capitol to the Archives Division of the Virginia State Library, and in 1952 the General Assembly transferred the duties of the register of the Land Office to the State Librarian. Daphne S. Gentry, comp., *Virginia Land Office Inventory* (Richmond, [1973]), xxx.
3. Studies based on the land records include Fairfax Harrison, *Virginia Land Grants: A Study of Conveyancing in Relation to Colonial Politics* (Richmond, 1925); Wesley Frank Craven, *White, Red, and Black: The Seventeenth-Century Virginian* (Charlottesville, 1971); and Edmund S. Morgan, "Headrights and Head Counts: A Review Article," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 80(1972):361-371.

seventeenth-century Virginia. The basic doctrine of English land tenure was that "all land whatsoever is held, mediately or immediately, of the Crown."⁴ It followed that Virginia land was dispensed either by the Virginia Company of London under the authority of its various charters or, after the dissolution of the company, by the crown's own officials of the colonial government. "The Method settled by the king from the first seating of that Country," Henry Hartwell, James Blair, and Edward Chilton wrote in 1697, "was to allot 50 Acres of Land to every one that should adventure into that Country; which, if it had been punctually observed, would have been a lasting Encouragement to Adventurers, till the Country had come to be well peopled."⁵ The three authors complained to the Board of Trade, however, that the headright system had been abused. Although the distribution of the king's land ought to have benefited newcomers, the system tended to add available land to the holdings of already established planters rather than give it to the immigrants upon whom the rights to land were based. The country courts were generous with certificates to patent land. When the master of a ship "made oath that he had imported himself and so many Seamen and Passengers at divers Times into the Country, and that he never elsewhere made Use of those Rights; he had presently an Order granted him for so many Rights, (*i.e.*, so many Times 50 Acres of Land) and these Rights he would sell and dispose of for a small Matter. . . . The Masters likewise that bought the Servants so imported would at another Court make Oath that they bought so many Persons that had ventur'd themselves into the Country, and upon this so many Rights were order'd them: So that still the Land went away, and the Adventurers [*i.e.*, immigrants] themselves, who remain'd in the Country, for whom it was originally designed, had the least Share."⁶

These abuses did not concern the crown immediately, for as long as land was being patented—regardless of who came to own it or whether it was settled and improved—the king could expect revenue from the rents, whereas land that was not patented paid him nothing. Crown

4. A. W. B. Simpson, *An Introduction to the History of the Land Law* (Oxford, 1961), 1.

5. Henry Hartwell, James Blair, and Edward Chilton, *The Present State of Virginia, and the College*, ed. Hunter Dickinson Farish (Williamsburg, 1940), 16. Written in 1697, the report was first published in London in 1727.

6. *Ibid.*, 17.

officials, argued Hartwell, Blair, and Chilton, "little consider'd that the small Profit which comes by Quit-Rents, doth not ballance the great Damage of leaving the Country without Inhabitants," whose trade might have benefited both the English economy and the king's revenues. This careful description of existing abuses did not inspire imperial officials to act. Indeed, the revival of the treasury right in 1699—by which rights to land could be purchased without bringing settlers into the colony—and the opening of Northern Neck Proprietary lands about 1690 contributed to the formation of the huge estates characteristic of the eighteenth-century Virginia elite.⁷

Virginians were prompt to acquire land that previously had been patented, and the records show that much lapsed and escheat land was patented again. After patenting and surveying a tract of land a patentee was required to settle the land within three years of the date of the patent and to pay the annual rent of one shilling for every fifty acres. The title to lapsed land, as land was called that had not been settled within three years, returned to the crown, and could be claimed by the first person to petition the General Court. Without such petition, lapsed land would not have come to the attention of the court.⁸

Previously patented land could also return to the crown either when the landholder died without heirs or when he was convicted of a felony. Such land was called escheat land. In seventeenth-century Virginia most escheat land became available when persons died intestate; escheat for criminal offense was rare. Again, the legal process could be begun by a petitioner who requested "the Benefit of the Escheat." When the governor accepted a petitioner's request he issued a warrant "to the Escheator of the Precinct, who makes Inquisition, and finds the Office by a Jury of 12 men. Which Inquisition being return'd by the Escheator to the Secretary's Office, lies there 9 Months, that any Person concern'd

7. *Ibid.*, 18; W. Stitt Robinson, Jr., *Mother Earth—Land Grants in Virginia 1607–1699*, E. G. Swem, ed., Jamestown 350th Anniversary Historical Booklets (Williamsburg, 1957), 48–74; Harrison, *Virginia Land Grants*, 42–51; "An Account of the Manner of Taking Up and Patenting Land in Her Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia with Reasons Humbly Offered for the Continuance Thereof," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 2d ser., 3(1923):137–142.

8. Hartwell, Blair, and Chilton, *Present State of Virginia*, 19; William Waller Hening, ed., *The Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of all the Laws of Virginia, from the First Session of the Legislature in the Year 1619 . . .* (Richmond, Philadelphia, and New York, 1809–1823), 1:468.

may come and traverse the Office, and if no body appears in that Time, a Patent passeth according to the Petitioner's Request." (Patents for escheat land abstracted in this volume may be located through the index, s.v., Deputy Escheator, Escheator, Inquisition, and Weir, Jno.) Whether acquired by original patent or by a successful petition for lapsed or escheat land, Virginia land was granted in free and common socage with an annual rent due on September 29, the day of Saint Michael and All Angels.⁹

The library is deeply indebted to the estate of Agnes Bernadine Sitterding for cooperation in bringing her project nearer to completion. Volume two of *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, which contains abstracts of patent books 6, 7, and 8, was indexed by Claudia B. Grundman, of Urbana, Illinois, a former member of the library staff. Printer's copy for the index was prepared from more than thirty-four thousand cards, and galley proof was read against the cards to insure the integrity of Mrs. Grundman's index. Throughout a long and often tedious process, all have been sustained by the recognition, in Fairfax Harrison's words, that these patent records represent one of "Virginia's most precious surviving muniment[s] of her past."¹⁰

JON KUKLA
Head, Publications Branch

9. Harwell, Blair, and Chilton, *Present State of Virginia*, 20; Henning, *Statutes*, 2:56-57, 136-138; 3:304-329.

10. Harrison, *Virginia Land Grants*, 7.

ABBREVIATIONS

<p>A., ACS., acres CHS., chains CL., CLK., Clerk CO., County CR., creek CT., court DEVDT., devident EWD., ELY., E.MOST, Eastward, Easterly, Easternmost ESQR., Esquire GENL., GENERLL, General GENT., Gentleman GOVR., Governor MRS., Mistress (not always a mar- ried woman)</p>	<p>N., NWD., NLY., North, North- ward, Northerly P., pole PER., perches PERS., persons PER. ADV., personal adventure RIV., river R., rod; road. S., SWD., SLY., South, Southward, Southerly SERV., servant SW., swamp TRANS., transportation W., WWD., WLY., West, West- ward, Westerly</p>
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() Indicates more than one spelling in the same record.

? Indicates uncertainty.

* Indicates that the list of headrights was omitted or incomplete in the patent book; names are given when they appear.

This list of abbreviations is based on the "Explanation" printed in volume one of *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, page xxxv.

Stittin, Mathew Bennett, Danill Gaines, Rob. Jackson, Edw. Crissell (or Gris-sell).

JOHN WHITT & JOHN WOOR-MAN (Worram), 600 acs. Staff. Co., N. E. side of Occkaquon bay or river, beg. at a neck opposite to Dogges Island, a cr. dividing this & land of Will. Harriss & Tho. Bantar, adj. Robert Collingwood, &c; 20 July 1670, p. 289. Trans. of 12 pers: Rich. Hunt, John Phillips, Jone Holland, John Browne, Hen. Godfrey, Tho. Williams, Jone Tharpe, Tho. Tomson, Will. Harding, Rich. Martin, James Claw (or Glare), John Nagro (a Negro ?).

WILLIAM PEBLES, 473 A., 3 R., 24 P., Chas. City Co., S. side of James Riv., adj. Mr. Tho. Newhouse, the Burchen Sw. &c; 30 July 1670, p. 289. Trans. of 10 pers: James Durant, John Minter, Fra. Hawgood, Tho. Tomlinson, James Dent, John Grimshaw, Christo. Brown, Catharin Jenken, Giles Wright, Will. Langland.

JOHN GOREINGE, 574 acs. Surry Co., Lawnes Cr., Par., adj. the green swamp, along Mr. Awborn's line, &c; 8 Aug. 1670, p. 289. Trans. of 11 pers: John Twyford, Mary Row, Ann Weston, Alise Fasley, John Morse, John Rogers, Fran. Taylor, Elinor Barrett, said Gore-ing's wife, John Tomson, Will. Duke.

JAMES TURNER, 786 acs. New Ken. Co., upon both sides of the Horse path to *Mahexem* (or *Matrexem*) & upon upper side of Whyring's Br., 17 June 1670, p. 290. Trans. of 16 pers: Sarah Bridges, Eliz. Burnett, Edw. Owen, Charles Rawlins, Rob. Warren, Rich. Jones, Joseph Palmer, John Gill, Tho. Moreman, Hen. Price, Will. Sweete-wood, Joseph Beard, Ellen Jackson, Margery Hopkins, Patrick Sackfeild, Margaret Sackfeild.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, 1900 acs. New Kent Co., in *Permunckey Necke*, by Permunckey path, neer Cohoake Sw., adj. Major Croshaw, crossing the path from Capt. Mallory to Mr. Woodward, &c; 4 Sept. 1670, p. 290. Trans. of 38 pers: Rich. Bayly & wife 2, Tho.

Grant, Peter Hunt, Wm. West, Wm. Taylor, Rich. Spurding, Geo. Lenox, Jno. Jennings, Robt. Tibolts, Elias Degarris, Tho. Tabb, Fra. Cherry, Joan Hobbs, Danl. Thrap, Theo. Moyses, Jno. Weekes, Nath. Wilson, Jno. Jones, Jno. Hutchinson, Rich. Cooke, Geo. Whar-ton, Rich. Thornebury, Robt. Wilson, Robt. Grixson (or Grigson), Ed. Hil-yard, Jno. Goodwinch, Wm. Thorne-bury, Robt. West, Hum. Briggs, James Hart, Tho. Hind, John Ludford, Hen. Weekes, Marth. Hixon, Wm. Barnett, Tho. Winter, Wm. Willis.

MR. THO. PARKER, 120 acs. Rappa. Co., Sittingborne Par., N. side the River, adj. John Jennings, Major John Weire & Tho. Ervin, Mr. John Paine, &c; 30 Oct. 1669, p. 291. Trans. of 3 pers: Robt. Frissell, Jno. Ruth, Mary Dunwell.

MR. WILL. LANE, 1438 acs. Rappa. Co., on the run of Rappa. Cr., N. side the Riv., adj. Rich. Colman; 30 Oct. 1669, p. 291. Trans. of 29 pers.*

RICH. HOULT, 600 acs. Rappa. Co., S. side the Riv., upon Pascattaway Cr., & the main pocoson thereof, beg. at Kings Sw., to the horse path, along Tho. Gaines & John Moraine (?), by James' land to James Booughan, &c; 25 Oct. 1669, p. 291. Part granted to Will. Denby 1 Aug. 1661; 200 acs. for trans. of 4 pers: John Brett, Wm. Mayes, Hen. Goose, Saml. Strong.

WILL. BRUSE, of Rappa. Co., Sit-tingborne Par., 250 acs. in sd. Co. & Par., 30 Oct. 1669, p. 292. Nigh a path to the Indian Sw. & adj. his own land. 50 acs. made over to him by Henry Creeton 3 Nov. 1668; 200 acs. for trans. of 4 pers: Mary Warrin, Darby Cleymond, Penelope his wife, Jno. A Taylor (John a tailor ?).

RICH. KING, 300 acs. Low. Norf. Co., S. syde of the E'n. br. of Eliz. Riv., adj. Will Rogers; 1 Nov. 1669, p. 292. Trans. of 6 pers: Michael Finders, Jno. Farthing, Tho. Morse, William Cook, Hen Foster, Rich. Crane.

WILLI. HEATH, 378 acs. Surry Co. & Chas City Co., S. side of the head

of up. Chipoakes Cr., adj. Tho. Stephens & on N. side of a great swamp; 23 Oct. 1669, p. 292. 250 acs. purchased of Will. Lee; 50 acs. purchased of Will. Shorte; 78 acs. for trans. of 2 pers: Himselfe & Sarah Killeets.

MRS. ANNE BARNETT, 1500 acs. W'moreland Co., S. side Potomack Riv., upon E. side of Matchotick Cr., adj. Tho. Peake; 6 Sept. 1654, p. 293. 1000 acs. granted her 3 Apr. 1651; & 500 acs. for trans. of 10 pers.*

MR. LUKE BILLINGTON, 679 acs. Co. of Rappa. & in the parrish Ternham Creek (Farnham ?), a br. dividing this & land of Mihill Hugill, adj. Bayley's line &c; 30 Oct. 1669, p. 293. 329 acs. part granted him 18 Mar. 1663; & 350 acs. for trans. of 7 pers: Jno. Webster, Tho. Adams, Wm. Nightingale, Hen. Googe, Rich. Young, Eliz. Stafford, Tho. Whittingaine.

MR. HENRY CLARKE, of Rappa. Co., 1495 acs., 30 Oct. 1669, p. 293. Adj. land of Tho. Goose, given to by George Brayer by will, running to N. side of the Mirey Br. 1400 part granted to Capt. John Hull 23 Sept. 1668 & sold to sd. Clarke; 95 acs. for trans. of 2 pers: Jno. Field, Wm. Rogers.

WILLIAM GREEN, 1150 acs. Staff. Co., N. W. side of Potomack Riv., at N. E. poynt of Polhick Cr; 25 Oct. 1669, p. 294. Trans. of 23 pers: Jacob Mickleston, Wm. Browne, Eliz. Baker, Nich. Brookes, Sym. Sampson, James Derrick, Jon. Motershed, Ralph Evers-ley, Tho. Walter, Eliz. Willimott (or Willicott), Joane Cresse, Hanna Felcher, Wm. Waven, Ben. Fish (?), Edwd. Fuller, Tho. Lepper, Wm. Greene, Jno. Read, James Harris, Tho. Melvyn, Sym. Embert, Saml. Lane, Rich. Smith.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, 4150 acs. New Kent Co., in *Pamunkey Necke*, 22 Apr. 1670, p. 294. Beg. by Pamunkey Path, nere Cohoake Cr., along the rode from Capt. Mallory to Mr. Will Woodward, adj. John Rawhan & Major Joseph Croshaw. Being surplus within bounds of sd. Crowhaw's 5500 acr. patt., granted sd. Chapman by order. &c;

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Trans James Spence Atkes Negro Morri: Bransi Danl. James Cooke Tho. Wright Wm. Furbu Tho. I Wm. 2 Neg Hen. Jno. Wm. Peter Hen. Green. Cales, Inge.

MRS. ANNE BARNETT, 1500 acs. W'moreland Co., S. side Potomack Riv., upon E. side of Matchotick Cr., adj. Tho. Peake; 6 Sept. 1654, p. 293. 1000 acs. granted her 3 Apr. 1651; & 500 acs. for trans. of 10 pers.*

MR. LUKE BILLINGTON, 679 acs. Co. of Rappa. & in the parrish Ternham Creek (Farnham ?), a br. dividing this & land of Mihill Hugill, adj. Bayley's line &c; 30 Oct. 1669, p. 293. 329 acs. part granted him 18 Mar. 1663; & 350 acs. for trans. of 7 pers: Jno. Webster, Tho. Adams, Wm. Nightingale, Hen. Googe, Rich. Young, Eliz. Stafford, Tho. Whittingaine.

MR. HENRY CLARKE, of Rappa. Co., 1495 acs., 30 Oct. 1669, p. 293. Adj. land of Tho. Goose, given to by George Brayer by will, running to N. side of the Mirey Br. 1400 part granted to Capt. John Hull 23 Sept. 1668 & sold to sd. Clarke; 95 acs. for trans. of 2 pers: Jno. Field, Wm. Rogers.

WILLIAM GREEN, 1150 acs. Staff. Co., N. W. side of Potomack Riv., at N. E. poynt of Polhick Cr; 25 Oct. 1669, p. 294. Trans. of 23 pers: Jacob Mickleston, Wm. Browne, Eliz. Baker, Nich. Brookes, Sym. Sampson, James Derrick, Jon. Motershed, Ralph Evers-ley, Tho. Walter, Eliz. Willimott (or Willicott), Joane Cresse, Hanna Felcher, Wm. Waven, Ben. Fish (?), Edwd. Fuller, Tho. Lepper, Wm. Greene, Jno. Read, James Harris, Tho. Melvyn, Sym. Embert, Saml. Lane, Rich. Smith.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, 4150 acs. New Kent Co., in *Pamunkey Necke*, 22 Apr. 1670, p. 294. Beg. by Pamunkey Path, nere Cohoake Cr., along the rode from Capt. Mallory to Mr. Will Woodward, adj. John Rawhan & Major Joseph Croshaw. Being surplus within bounds of sd. Crowhaw's 5500 acr. patt., granted sd. Chapman by order. &c;

CAI 650 a N. sid Tho. Goose horse. to Mi given

MR. TER Staff. Riv. u quon F of 24 Leslon Humfr Wm. 2 ers. 2 Hall, Jno. B son. V Arkill. Golsby

MR. Rappa. of Eke ard C of 9 (Moss

Nightingale, Alex. Googe, Rich. Young, Eliz. Stafford, Tho. Whittingham, Robt. Frisow, Jno. Ruth, Mary Durnell (or Dimwell), Steph. Slaughter, Peter Farmer, Hen. Wood, Sara Smith, Jno. Darby, Ralph Harris, Jno. Wallis, Nich. Brett, Phill. Hart, Jno. Steyman, Phill. Shaw, Rich. Davys, Robt. Musgrove, Tho. Lane, Eliz. Wilson, Hen. Price, Rich. Carter, Eliz. Harris, Stephen Wild.

WILLIAM PEBLE, 473 A., 3 R., 24 P., Chas. City Co., S. side James Riv., adj. Mr. Thomas Newhouse, Burchen Swamp, &c; 30 July 1670, p. 317. Trans. of 10 pers: James Durant, Jno. Minter, Fra. Hayward, Tho. Thomlyn, James Dent, Jno. Grimshaw, Xpofer. Browne, Katherine Jenkin, Giles Wright, Wm. Langlaid.

MR. JOHN KINDRED, 554 acs. Surry Co., adj. Capt. Coskerham; 19 Oct. 1670, p. 317. Trans. of 11 pers: David Jones, Saml. Fuller, Robt. Coleman, Peter a frenchman, Rich. Atkins, Jno. Sellaway, Saml. Dutton, Jno. Rice (or Kite), Bridgett Balam, Tristram Easton, Luke Meinesens (?).

GEORGE WATKINS, 105 acs. Surry Co., adj. the Sunken Marsh & land of William Nusam; 19 Oct. 1670, p. 317. Part of 275 acs. found to escheat by inquisition taken before Thomas Ludwell, 22 June 1668, &c.

BRYAN STOTT, 640 acs. Lancaster Co., E. side of Morattococ Cr., bet. John Symson & land on which he dwelleth, on N. side of Mr. Chitwood's Swamp; 16 Aug. 1670, p. 318. Renewal of patt. granted to him 24 Aug. 1664.

MR. ROBERT GRIGGS, 373 acs. Lancaster Co., E. side of the mouth of Slaughter's Cr., parting this & land of Col. John Carter, adj. land of Mr. John Madestard; 16 Aug. 1670, p. 318. Part of 700 acs. granted to Epaphroditus Lawson, 3 Sept. 1649, & assigned to sd. Griggs.

MR. ROBERT PRICHARD, 218 acs. Lancaster Co., E. side of a sw. of a br.

of Corotoman Riv., at the head of which he now dwells, adj. land of Charles Grims, dec'd., & by John Walker & William Pughe; 16 Aug. 1670, p. 318. Trans. of 5 pers: Jno. Holdersbve, Mery Melling, Jno. Wilson, Robt. Henrick, Peter Denby.

COL. NICHOLALL (Nicholas) SPENCER, 900 acs. Wmoreland Co., in Nominy Bay, E. N. E. upon Potomack Riv., a gr. pond dividing this & land of Mr. Richard Wright, adj. line of John Armesby, dec'd; 6 Oct. 1670, p. 319. Part of 963 acs. granted to Col. John Matrome, dec'd., 13 Aug. 1650, & due sd. Spencer by deed from Mr. Richard Wright & Ann his wife, the naturall daughter of sd. Col. Matrome, dated 18 Aug. 1662, & recorded in sd. Co., etc.

MISTRESS ANN WRIGHT, daughter of Mr. Richard Wright, 1100 acs. in Potomack freshes above *Puscaton*, adj. Mr. John Ashton; 7 Oct. 1670, p. 319. Granted to Robert Bradshaw & James Claughton & deserted; 500 acs. granted to Edward Williams, & deserted; & granted to Coll. Nicholas Spencer & Mr. Richard Wright by patt. & order of the Gen'l. Ct. dated 28 Sept. 1661, recorded 6 Sept. 1665; & now intirely due sd. Spencer as survivor; and by him out of *his love and affection* given to sd. Mistris Ann as by conveyance recorded &c., 6 Sept. 1665.

MAJOR JOHN WEIRE, 522½ acs., in Sittenbourn Par., N. side of Rappa Riv., adj. Charles Sneed (Snead), by main br. of Irland Sw., Mattox Path, &c; 8 Oct. 1670, p. 319. Trans. of 11 pers: Wm. Cooper, Rich. Price, Wm. Lawrence, Symon Snead, Jno. Harris, Wm. Cooke, Symon Carpenter, Ralph Ingram, Edmdl. Buxter, David Browne, Wm. Smith.

MR. WILLIAM MOSELEY & NICHOLAS CATTLET, 646 acs. Rappa Co., S. side sd. Riv., N. side the Mill Cr., adj. Willard's line, Thomas Button, &c; 7 Oct. 1670, p. 320. Trans. of 13 pers: Lewis Jones, Ann Reyney, Jno. Barnett, Fra. Collett, Edwd. Jones, Jno. Burnett, Alex. Fulton, Edward James.

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James Black, David Ennis, James Nesbett, Alex. Webster, Peter Edwards.

MR. RICHARD GOODE, 256 acs. S. side of Rappa Riv., E. side of Ohcapce (or Chcapce) Creeke, adj. Mr. William Moseley; 15 Oct. 1670, p. 320, 195 acs. purchased of sd. Moseley; & 61 acs. for trans. of: Dowgell Mackmillion.

THOMAS FRESHWATER, 279-1/5 acs., Rappa Co., Fernham Par., neare Totoskey Cr., adj. Robert Sisson; 6 Oct. 1670, p. 320. Formerly granted sd. Freshwater, but not fairely marked &c. Trans. of 6 pers.*

CAPT. JOHN HULL, 1200 acs. Rappa Co., N. side sd. Riv., E. side of Totoskey Cr., 10 Oct. 1670, p. 321. 800 acs. granted to Quintillian Sharman & Thomas Robinson, 3 Nov. 1664; 400 acs. granted to Miles Reley 3 Oct. 1664 all of which was deserted, & petitioned by sd. Hull, to whom it was granted at a court held at James City 21 Apr. 1668; formerly granted to sd. Sharman, but upon triall in the Gen'l. Ct. found to belong to sd. Hull. Sd. land adj. Thomas Robinson, Edward Lewis & Crosse Cr. Trans. of 24 pers.* Note: The rights for this pattent are recorded in this booke Fol. 192 under Capt. Jno. Hull's patt.

LANCASTER LOVETT, 1200 acs. Low. Norf. Co., Linhaven Par., on S. E. side of a br. of Bennett's Cr. parting this & land of John Martin, dec'd; another br. parting this & lands of Thomas Goodacre, William Goodacre, Thomas Davis, Benony Burrows & Major Adam Thorowgood's called *Timber Neck*; 10 Oct. 1670, p. 321. Beg. at a peninsula called *Little Island* where Benet's Cr. divides into 3 branches, to land of Richard Poole, to Renatus Land, &c. 700 acs. granted him 9 Dec. 1667; 500 acs. for trans. of 10 pers: Robert Glascock, Deborah Glascock, Elizabeth Bray, Robert Bird, Francis Bright, Thomas Shepard, William Filman (?), John Bigg, John Wilkinson, Mathew Read.

SAME, 300 acs., same Co. & date, p. 322. Beg. at the Sandy bankes by *Lincolne*, adj. Plumer Bray & the maine

Filby Reference No. 6223

Nugent, Nell M., abstractor, 1979, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants*, Volume 3, 1695-1732: Richmond, VA, Virginia State Library, 578 p.

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CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS

*Abstracts of
Virginia Land Patents and Grants*

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Abstracted by
NELL MARION NUGENT



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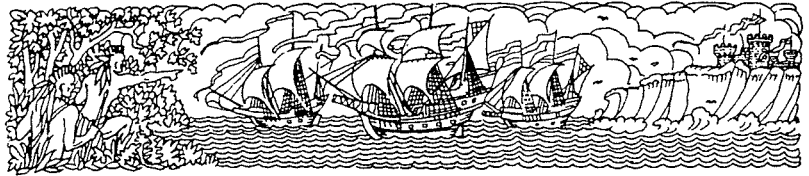
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INTRODUCTION

 THE appearance of volume three completes the publication of *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants*, a work supported by Agnes Bernadine Sitterding and prepared by Nell Marion Nugent, who was custodian of the Land Office from 1925 to 1958. She had planned to abstract the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century patent books in a series of five volumes. Her abstracts of patent books 1 through 5 were published as volume one in 1934. Type was set for patent books 6 through 14, but then circumstances caused Miss Sitterding to abandon the project. The corrected page proofs survived. From them the Virginia State Library published the abstracts of patent books 6, 7, and 8 as volume two in 1977. Volume three contains all the remaining abstracts, for patent books 9 through 14.¹

Researchers acquainted with volumes one and two of *Cavaliers and Pioneers* will notice a major change in the records abstracted in volume three. The Virginia Land Office records chronicle seventeenth-century immigration, but, because the headright system fell into desuetude, extensive lists of immigrants generally are not found in eighteenth-century land patents. On June 21, 1699, the governor and Council established the treasury right, whereby a person paying five shillings to the auditor gained "the same liberty to take up and patent fifty acres of lands which [he] would otherwise have had for the Importacon of any of his Majesties Subjects into this Dominion." In this volume the earliest notice of this policy appears (at page 26) in the note affixed to a June 6, 1699, patent issued to Joseph Perry: "3 rights paid for to Mr. Auditor Byrd as by certificate." Mention of the purchase of

1. Nell Marion Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants*, vol. 1 [1623-1666] (Richmond, 1934; reprint ed., Baltimore, 1974); vol. 2 [1666-1695] (Richmond, 1977). Publication of vol. 1 superseded a series of Nugent's abstracts published under the title *Cavaliers and Pioneers: A Calendar of Virginia Land Grants, 1623-1800*, 6 nos. (Richmond, 1929-1931); all information in the serial publication is found in vol. 1.

treasury rights appears again in several April 1700 patents (at page 37), and with increasing frequency thereafter. The revival of the treasury right in 1699—by which rights to large quantities of land could be obtained without transporting settlers into the colony—and the opening of Northern Neck lands about 1690 contributed to the formation of the huge estates held by members of Virginia's eighteenth-century elite.²

Two other changes are reflected in the abstracts contained in this volume. First, on April 15, 1699, the practice of allowing headrights for the importation of blacks was discontinued. Having decided that the "taking up of Land" was a privilege "restrained to His Majesty's Subjects coming to inhabite in this His Colony and Dominion," the governor and Council "resolved, and accordingly Established for a Rule, that His Majesty's Land in this Colony ought not to be granted to any others then His Christian Subjects coming to reside here." Second, in patent books 10 through 14 the clerks distinguished between new land, old land (which previously had been owned), lapsed land (which had been patented previously, but not settled within three years), and escheat land (title to which had returned to the crown when the holder died without heir or was convicted of felony).³

Nell Marion Nugent's abstracts of patent books 9 through 14 are reproduced photographically from the corrected page proofs. Arthur Barnes, Joy Dickinson Barnes, Suzanne Smith Boyd, Lucille Gaines, Patricia Vail Higgs, and Susan Oglesby indexed the text. Susan Bracey Sheppard collated and photocopied their index cards to prepare printer's copy. Type for the index was set from, and proofread against, the photocopied cards. Emily J. Salmon and Sandra Gioia Treadway guided the index through the press. The library is deeply indebted to the estate of Agnes Bernadine Sitterding for cooperation in bringing this final fruit of her project into print.

JON KUKLA

2. H. R. McIlwaine, Wilmer L. Hall, and Benjamin J. Hillman, eds., *Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia*, 6 vols. (Richmond, 1925-1966) 1:457. Convenient accounts of the treasury right and the Northern Neck lands are in Fairfax Harrison, *Virginia Land Grants: A Study of Conveyancing in Relation to Colonial Politics* (Richmond, 1925). In 1948 the Land Office records were transferred from the Capitol to the Archives Division of the Virginia State Library, and in 1952 the General Assembly assigned the duties of the register of the Land Office to the State Librarian. A guide to these records, and to finding aids for post-1732 and Northern Neck land patents and grants, is Daphne S. Gentry, comp., *Virginia Land Office Inventory* (Richmond, [1973]).

3. *Executive Journals*, 1:420. The colonial procedures for patenting land or claiming escheat land are described in the introduction to *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, vol. 2.

ABBREVIATIONS

A., ACS., acres	N.
CHS., chains	O.
CL., CLK., Clerk	P.
CO., County	PE.
CR., creek	PE.
CT., court	PE.
DEVDT., devident	RE.
EWD., ELY., E.MOST, Eastward, Easterly, Easternmost	R.
ESQR., Esquire	S.
GENL., GENERLL, General	SE.
GENT., Gentleman	SW.
GOVR., Governor	TR.
MRS., Mistress (not always a mar- ried woman)	W.
N., NWD., NLY., North, North- ward, Northerly	

- () Indicates more than one spelling
 ? Indicates uncertainty.
 * Indicates that the list of headrights in the patent book; names are given.
 — Indicates the absence of a word.

This list of abbreviations is based on the explanation in the preface.

Henry Gibbs purchased of *Black Charles*; adj. James Heath; near Back Bay; adj. Mr. Thomas Jackson, Daniell Land; & the poquoson of the North River & Cr; 25 Oct. 1695, p. 30. Granted Capt. Henry Gibbs, Esqr., 21 Oct. 1687, deserted, & now granted by order &c. Imp. of 6 pers: Sibbo, Jone, Peter, Tom, young Tom, Jack.

THOMAS IVY, 450 acs., Pr. Anne Co., 25 Oct. 1695, p. 30. Bet. head of the E. br. of Eliz. River & head of Bennett's Cr; adj. William Hancock. Part of 620 acs. granted Thomas Vicesimus Ivey, his father, 23 Oct. 1673, deserted, & now granted by order &c. Imp. of 9 pers: Henry Sutton, Wm. Burdall, Jno. Blake, Mary Berry, Jone Castell, Richard Evans, Wm. Underhill, Clemt. Sampson, Jno. Wilson.

WILLIAM MOORE, 400 acs., Pr. Anne Co., in Linhaven Par., 25 Oct. 1695, p. 31. Beg. at Mr. Henry Woodhouse's old land called the quarter; adj. Gibborn's; Dallie; Spratt; & William Capps' lands, &c. Granted sd. Woodhouse, 20 Oct. 1691, deserted, & now granted by order, &c. Imp. of 8 pers: Phill. Haman, Jno. Rumly, Cha. Cooper, Jno. Ogelby, Nath. Walker, Jno. Dockerty; Ibore & James, Negroes.

WILLIAM SYMMONS & JOHN SIMMONS (Simonds), 500 acs., Surry Co., in Southwarke Par; E. side of the maine br. of Mr. John Barker's reedy sw; 25 Oct. 1695, p. 32. Granted William Symmons, their father, by order &c., 27 Oct. 1692, as deserted by Thomas Tyas, who obtained patent for same 20 Oct. 1688, which sd. Symmons being dead before patent (issued), the land was granted the abovenamed &c. Imp. of 10 pers.*

JOHN BRIGHT & OWEN DOUGHARTY, 300 acs., Norf. Co., 25 Oct. 1695, p. 33. Escheated from Thomas Hall, dec'd., by inquisition under John Lear, Esqr., Esch'r., 21 Oct. 1689, & now granted, &c.

WILLIAM WATERS, GENT., 200 acs., Accomack Co; at head of Messango Cr; adj. Robert Johnson; 29 Oct. 1696,

p. 33. Granted Maj. John Robins, 29 Apr. 1692, deserted, & now granted by order, &c. Imp. of 4 Negroes: Sydon, Sambo, Abell, Sarah.

JOHN WASHBOURNE, 644 acs., N'ampton Co; S. side of Pongotegue River; adj. Charles Scarburgh's 400 acs., purchased by Hugh Yeo, Merchant; on land of Anthony Hoskins; John Robinson; & Nicholas Waditow; 29 Oct. 1696, p. 34. Said 644 acs. being added in a patent of 1044 acs. granted sd. Yeo, 26 Mar. 1664, deserted, & granted sd. Washbousne, for Imp. of 13 pers: Eliza, Grimshaw, Alice Daniel, Wm. Waterford, Arthur Goaled, Michael Fadler, John James, Phil. Ferne, Jack, Mary, Mary, Sith, Dott, Tom, Negroes.

WILLIAM CHURCHHILL, GENT., 40 acs., Middlesex Co., 29 Oct. 1696, p. 34. Beg. at road to his house, at Col. Christopher Wormeley's path by a White Marsh; cor. of Churchhill's Quarter land bought of William Poole. Imp. of 1 Pers.*

HENRY WILLIAMSON, GENT., 166 acs., Essex Co., 29 Oct. 1696, p. 35. Beg. at 420 acs. granted George Marsh, 19 Aug. 1664 & granted sd. Williamson, 20 Sept. 1683; along Easterbee's land; to John Jones; crossing the Mill Sw., to Richard Grinstead. Imp. of 4 pers.*

ROBERT BEVERLEY, GENT., 2359 acs., bet. Rappahannock Riv. & head run of Mattapony Riv; E. on path from *Portobago Indian Town* to *Chicohamony Indian Town*; W. on a great tract of Major Robert Beverley's; 29 Oct. 1696, p. 35. Granted Hugh Owen, 28 Apr. 1691, deserted, & now granted by order, &c. Imp. of 48 pers. Note: In King & Queen Co. or Essex.

RALPH WORMELEY, ESQR., 200 acs., Middlesex Co; on run of the Great Sw; adj. land of William Daniell & John Smith, dec'd.; David Allison & William Downing; & Alexander Smith; near the Dragon Swamp; 29 Oct. 1696, p. 36. Granted Mr. Richard Robinson, 26 Sept. 1678, deserted, & granted Edwin Conway, 28 Sept. 1681, who

sold to sd. Wormeley, 8 Dec. 1687 & acknowledged in Lancaster Ct., 14 Dec. 1687.

MAJOR LEWIS BURWELL, 1733 acs., in Up. part of New Kent Co., in St. Peter's Par; on S. side of Pamunkey River; comonly called *Ludwell's Necks*; adj. Beaver quarter Land; near Mutchumps Cr; 29 Oct. 1696, p. 37. Imp. of 35 pers.*

HONBLE. RALPH WORMELEY, ESQR., 3200 acs., Middlesex Co., 29 Oct. 1696, p. 38. Beg. at mouth of Rosegill, *alias* Nimcock, Cr; along Rappa. River, to land of Maj. Gen. Robert Smith, dec'd; &c. Granted Capt. Ralph Wormeley, 6 June 1649.

SIR WILLIAM SKIPWITH, BARONNETT, 710 acs., K. & Q. Co., 29 Oct. 1696, p. 38. Beg. at the Dragon Sw., cor. of John Richards; crossing the Horse pen Br. 545 acs. granted Sir Gray Skipwith, deserted, & granted Maj. Gen. Robert Smith, 16 Apr. 1669, who assigned to said Sir William, & granted to him 16 Apr. 1670; 165 acs. overlush, for Imp. of 4 pers: Wm. Hawkins, Richd. Straughan, Tho. Maddison, Jno. Flanakin.

THOMAS TODD, 333 acs., K. & Q. Co., 29 Oct. 1696, p. 39. Beg. close to the Indian Path; on Goodrich's line; over a br. of one of the maine brs. of Mattapony Riv; to the Indian Land, by Stephen West. Granted Robert Nash, 20 Oct. 1691, deserted, & granted John Everitt, 25 Oct. 1694, who assigned to said Todd, 17 Dec. 1694, etc.

MR. THOMAS SCOTT & JOHN DRUMMOND, 5764 acs., upper part of New Kent Co; on both sides the S. br. of Pamunkey Riv; 29 Oct. 1696, p. 40. Beg. at a gutt called now *Leith-water*, about 6 mi. above *Mankun* on same side of that gr. S. branch, by the meanders thereof of a flexure or bent of sd. branch called the *Roundabout*. Imp. of 116 pers: Teague Oneal, Alex. (or Alce) Cortell, Timo. Mackdonnell, Jam. MacAlister, Jane Brook, Roger Douy, Wm. Butt, Eliza, Collins, Jno. Fryer, Jam. Omoonee, Sarah his wife,

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(Reference Not Yet Copied and Examined)

