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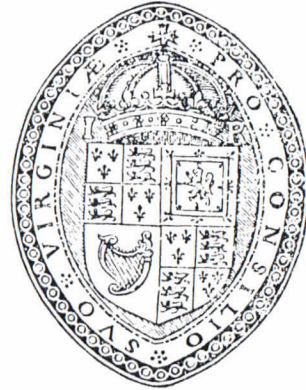
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Adventurers
of Purse and Person
VIRGINIA

*Profile
Bibliis*

1607-1624/5

REVISED AND EDITED BY
VIRGINIA M. MEYER (1974-1981)
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(1981-1987)



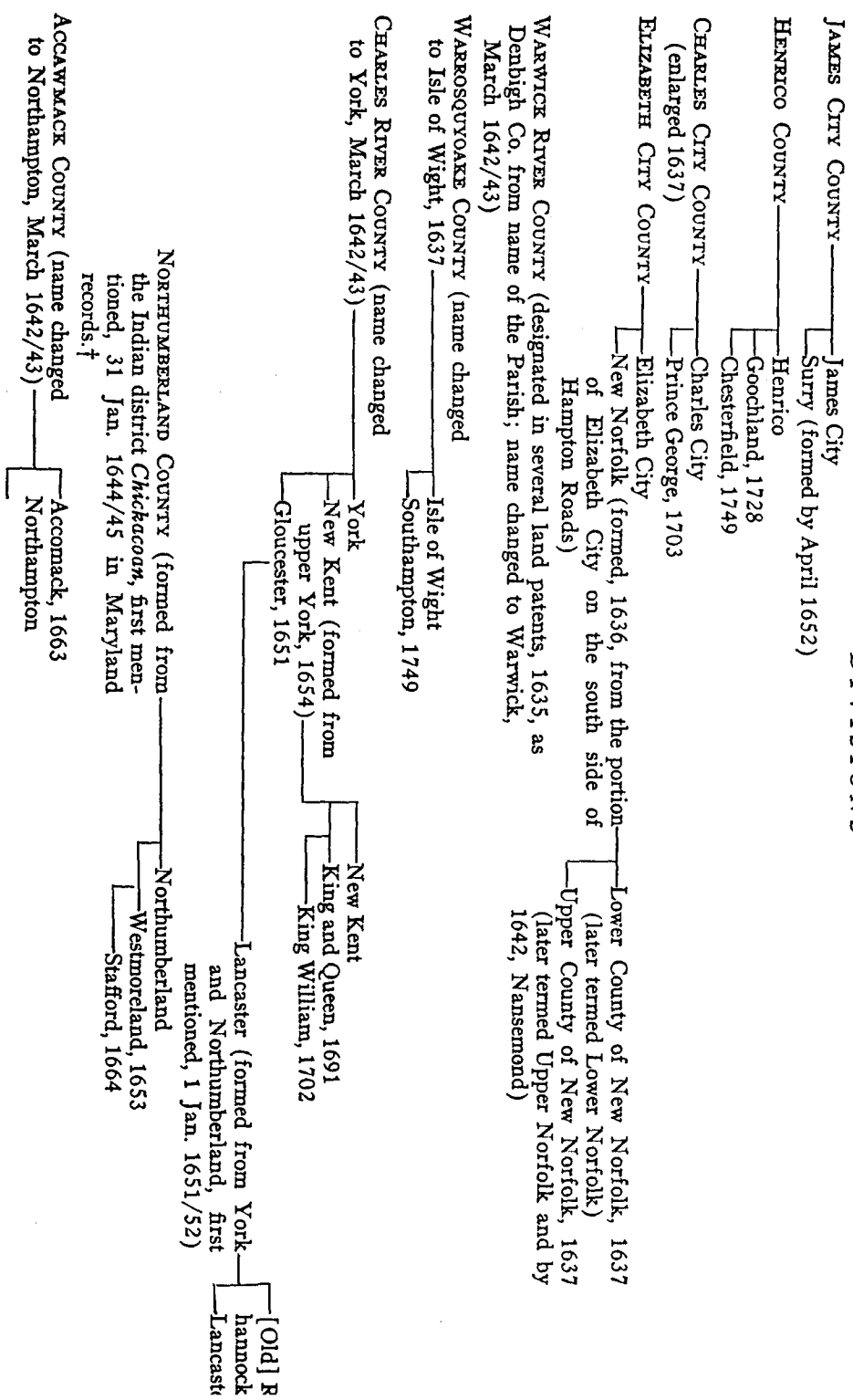
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opkins of Richmond whose investigation of sources at the Virginia State Library permitted the identification of innumerable records pertinent to this work. Without his capable assistance the revision could not have been accomplished or information out many descendants named herein have been confirmed. Although the undersigned is responsible for the content of the essent genealogies, he has based his editorial work on the accounts prepared by his predecessors named above and could not have begun so extensive a work without having their contributions.

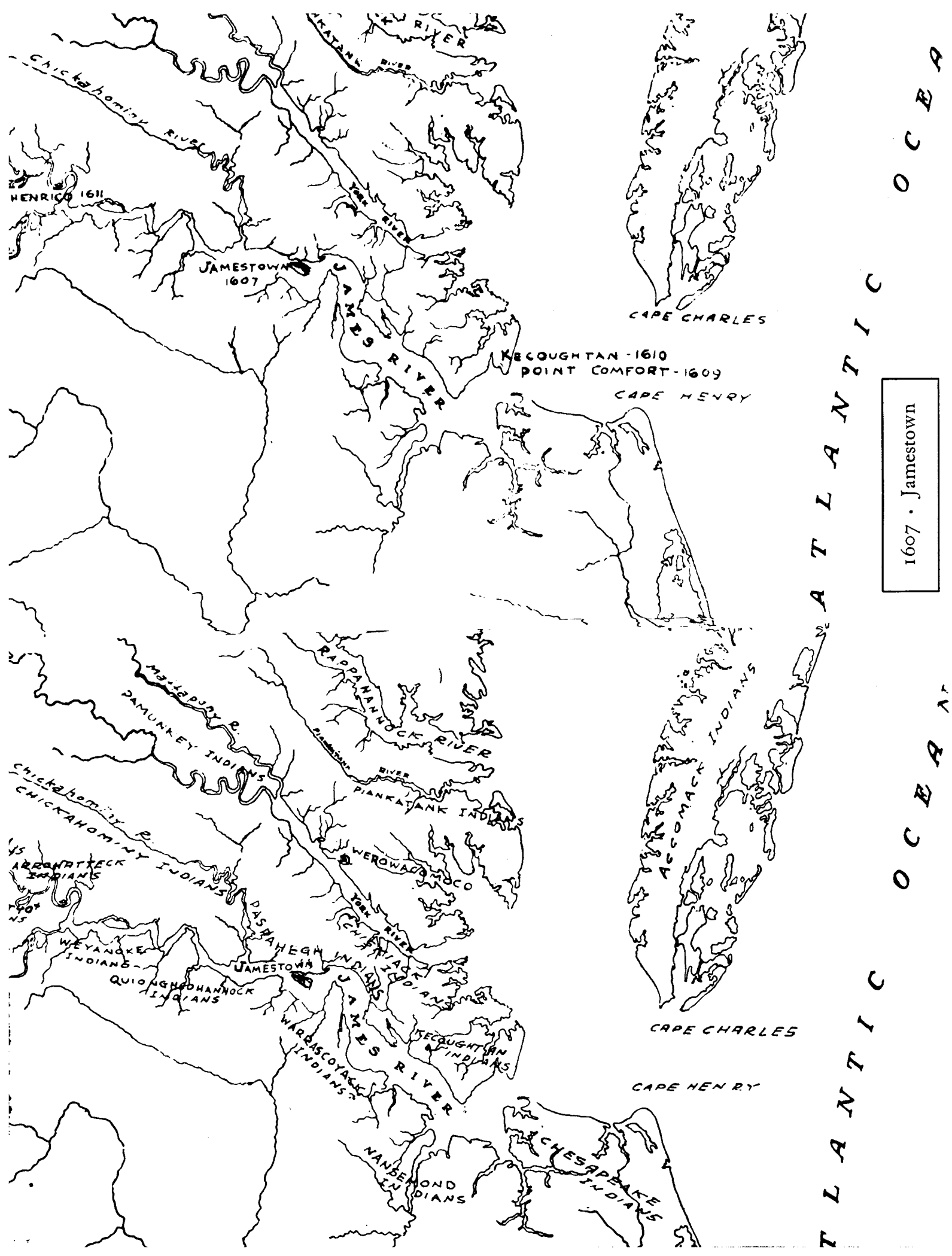
JOHN FREDERICK DORMAN

EIGHT ORIGINAL SHIRES (COUNTIES) CREATED 1634
DIVISIONS*



* See Morgan Poitau Robinson, "Virginia Counties," *Bulletin #9 of the Virginia State Library*.

† See TRUSSE



Chickahominy River
HENRICO 1611

JAMESTOWN
1607

ROANOKE - 1610
POINT COMFORT - 1609

CAPE CHARLES

CAPE HENRY

PAMUNKEY R.
PAMUNKEY INDIANS

ROANOKE RIVER
PIANKATANK INDIANS

Chickahominy R.
CHICKAHOMINY INDIANS

ROANOKE RIVER
WEROWACCO

WYANOKKE INDIANS
QUIONGHANNOK INDIANS

PASPAHEGH INDIANS
JAMESTOWN

ROANOKE RIVER
SECOURTIAN INDIANS

NANDEMOND INDIANS

ACCOMACK INDIANS

CAPE CHARLES

CAPE HENRY

CHESAPEAKE INDIANS

ATLANTIC OCEAN

1607 • Jamestown

ANCIENT PLANTER. A colonist in Virginia by 1616, entitled to 100 acres of land provided he paid his own passage and had dwelt in the Colony for three years when application for land was made. In accordance with a predetermined policy of the Virginia Company, no individual assignments of land were made during the first seven years of the Colony's existence. The policy of granting patents for acreage to settlers was inaugurated during the latter part of the regime of Sir Thomas Dale, Governor, 1611-1616.

CALENDAR. The Julian calendar, according to which 25 March was reckoned as the first day of the New Year, was in use together with the Gregorian calendar until 1752 when it was abandoned and the 11 days difference between the two calendars was dropped out of the year. The occurrence of an event between 1 January, the first day of the New Year according to the Gregorian calendar and 25 March, the New Year's day of the Julian calendar, is indicated by a diagonal, thus: 16 February 1624/25, which shows that the event took place on 16 February 1624 by the Julian but 1625 by the Gregorian calendar.

COLLEGE LAND. Under provisions of the Great Charter for Virginia, 1618, 10,000 acres of land were set aside in Henrico and the adjoining area Coxendale "for the endowing of a university and college with convenient possessions." Plans then were put under way to establish this "university" for the education of the Indians. The massacre of 1622, which took a heavy toll of life in Henrico, put to an end all plans for a college in that area.

COMPANY LANDS. By act of the Council for Virginia, 18 November 1618, each of the four Corporations, Charles City, Henrico, James City and Kecoughtan (Elizabeth City) was assigned 3000 acres of land. Those colonists transported to Virginia at the Company's expense were seated on the Company lands and the Company was entitled to one-half of the profits of their labors during seven year terms. The other half of the profits was to be used to defray costs of government. (*R, Va. Co. III, p. 101*)

CORPORATIONS. In a first attempt to establish governmental divisions in Virginia, seemingly, prior to 17 June 1617 (Alexander Brown, *First Republic*, p. 254) four Corporations were established: "James Citty, Charles Citty, the citty of Henricus and Kiccowtan (Kecoughtan, renamed Elizabeth City, August 1619)." This system

did not long continue as the numerous water courses and cultivation of tobacco brought about development of the colony into plantations. In 1619 seven large plantations in addition to the Corporations elected representatives to the First Assembly.

COUNCIL. An advisory group of leading men dwelling in Virginia, appointed by the King, to assist the Governor in the direction of matters affecting the colony.

COUNCIL FOR VIRGINIA. Thirteen members of the Virginia Company originally appointed by King James, as specified in the First Charter (1606), to handle from England the direction of the Company's business affecting the Colony of Virginia.

COUNTIES. In 1623–33, twenty-one plantations or hundreds were represented in the Assembly, and in 1634 these and others were grouped in units and the Colony divided in eight *shires* or *counties* to be governed as the shires in England. There were: *Accawmack*, "on the Eastern Shore, over the bay" (the present Accomack and Northampton Counties) Population, 396; *Charles City*, "extending on both sides of the river,—on the south side from Upper Chipokes Creek to Appomattox River, and on the north side from Sandy Point to Turkey Island Creek." Population, 511; *Charles River* (later York) composed of the plantations on the Charles (York) River. Population, 510; *Elizabeth City*, "extending on both sides of the present Hampton Roads,—on the south side to Chuckatuck Creek, and on the north side to Newport News, and including a small part thereof." Population, with Warwick River, 1670; *Henrico*, "extending from Charles City County indefinitely westward." Population, 419; *James City*, "extending on both sides of the River,—on the south side from Lawne's Creek to Upper Chipokes, and on the north side from Skiffes Creek to above Sandy Point." Population, 886; *Warrosquyoake* (Isle of Wight, 1637) extending from Chuckatuck Creek to Lawne's Creek. Population, 522; *Warwick River* (Warwick, 1642), "extending on the north side from Elizabeth City County to Skiffes Creek." Population, with Elizabeth City, as above, 1670.

COUSIN. Often meant niece or nephew; exact meaning determined by use in the document.

COMMISSIONERS. Before the Counties were formed, for convenience, Commissioners were appointed to hold court for minor causes in the "upper and lower parts" of the Colony; also see Justice.

DISSOLUTION OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY. From the beginning King James I had favored the colonial enterprise, but as the colony grew in importance and at the same time began to assume the rudiment of self-government, he and his immediate advisers began to view with alarm the growing independence of the Colony under the Virginia Company guided by the policies of the Earl of Southampton. A Court party headed by the Earl of Warwick supporting the King's views developed within the Company and strong influence was brought to bear for surrender of the Company's Charter. The Indian massacre and ensuing troubles in Virginia gave weight to the King's position. On 17 November 1623 the Royal Commissioners for Virginia ordered the surrender of the locked trunk containing the Company's records. Anticipating this move on the part of the King, Nicholas Farrar, some six months earlier procured an expert clerk to copy *all* of the Company's records.*

But, when the Company refused to surrender its Charter for Virginia, the case was placed in the hands of Attorney-General Coventry, who prepared a *quo warranto* against the Company. The Court hearing the case (the decision being a foregone conclusion decreed that "the Patent or Charter of the Company of English merchants trading to Virginia and pretending to exercise a power and authority over his Majesty's good subjects there, should thenceforth be null and void." However, this judgment was not entered on the record until about 1632 when it was done at the instance of Lord Baltimore; but in the beginning of Parliament of 1640, "the opponents to Baltimore's patent for Maryland took out the Virginia patent again under the Broad Seal of England" and it continued as a basis for rights to land and laws.†

ENTAILS. In colonial Virginia land was held in *fee tail* or in *fee simple*. According to the English law, which the colonials adopted, landed estates were held in *fee tail* and automatically passed from father to son or to the nearest male heir. Debts could not be charged against entailed estates.

Lands not inherited could be held in *fee simple*, in which case they were the sole possession of the owner and could be devised by him however, unless such bequests of lands specifically designated that

*Farrar presented these copies about midsummer 1624 to the Earl of Southampton "who accepted them as a rich treasure, being evidences that concerned his honor." The fate of the original records is unknown. Some of the copies are missing, but those extant were among the collection in Thomas Jefferson's Library when purchased, 30 January 1815, as a basis for the reestablishment of the Library of Congress. These, transcribed by Susan Myra Kingsbury, are published in four volumes.

†See Alexander Brown, *First Republic*, pp. 587, 603, 604.

they were to be held in *fee simple*, the law considered the devisee the owner for term of life only and at his death such holdings reverted to the family estate.

During the middle of the 18th century numerous acts for docking entails and by such legal means permitting sales of inherited lands are recorded. Heirs of landed estates frequently found themselves overloaded with thousands of acres and at the same time with insufficient funds or servants to cultivate their holdings profitably, and, also, often without means to meet individual bequests made in the wills of late owners. Yet, no portion of inherited lands could be sold for any purpose without a specific Act of the Assembly. These Acts provide valuable information as to location of entailed lands, trace the family ownership, usually for four generations, specify the use to which proceeds from the sales are to be put and grant permission for the removal of slaves from the land to be sold to other acreage held by the petitioner.

The obligation upon inherited lands came to an end with the Revolutionary War. By an Act of the Assembly operative, 1 January 1787, "every estate in lands or slaves, which on 7 October 1776 was an estate in *fee tail*" became from that time an estate in *fee simple* and debts were chargeable against the owners who benefited from the estates.

ESQUIRE. A title of respect applied to the son of a Knight, a member of the Council or to a Naval Collector.

GUARDIANSHIP. The Courts appointed guardians of minors. Those over 14 years of age could choose their own guardians, with Court approval.

HEADRIGHT. This term has no significance other than as evidence of right to land. Every person who, after 1616, came into the Colony from over seas or from a neighboring settlement was entitled to 50 acres of land (100 acres if he came by 1616) in his own name or in the name of the person who paid his passage. This provision was made by the Virginia Company in order to stimulate settlement. The only limit to the number of such claims by an individual was the number of times he came into Virginia. Such rights were merchantable. They could be used by the recipient, sold or transferred. Often they were accumulated over a period of years and presented by the holder for patents of large acreages. Headrights were issued in the names of persons of all social classes—nobility, gentry, yeomanry, indentured servants (often the younger sons of English upper classes) and Negroes. The persons

named as headrights in a patent did not necessarily arrive in the colony the year the patent was issued, but oftentimes such dates are the only clues to first appearances in Virginia. Before a patent was issued the claimant was required to show receipt as proof that passage money was duly paid.

HERETRIX. An heiress, owner in fee simple of heritable property of a Parish. The term used specifically in *Scots Law* was one of many variants from the English legal terminology and conveyed concisely more detailed information than its counterpart in English law. Though rarely used by colonial attorneys or court clerks, it is found in a deed of gift for land, entered in Surry County records, 1657 (Deeds, Wills &c, 1652–72, p. 160).

HUNDREDS. A term used in a more liberal sense than in England where it referred to a county district authorized to hold court. The large early plantations, patents for which were issued in the names of several persons often were designated *hundreds*, such a Martin's Hundred in James City, Smith's (Southampton) Hundred on the north side of the Chickahominy River, Flowerdieu Hundred, Governor Yeardley's Plantation, Berkeley Hundred on the James River and Bermuda Hundred at the mouth of the Appomattox.

SON-IN-LAW, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, ETC. often meant step-son, step-daughter, etc. The exact meaning must be determined by a careful perusal of the document, often in relation to other facts in hand.

JUSTICE. The government of a county was vested in a body of Justices, often eight, called Commissioners before 1661. They were appointed by the Governor for indefinite terms and were authorized to try cases not involving loss of life or limb and for amounts not in excess of £10.

MONEY. "Hard money" was almost non-existent in the early colony. The accepted media of exchange were: tobacco at the rate of 3 shillings for the best and 18 pence for that of second quality, capons, often mentioned as the accepted fee for land rentals, merchantable Indian corn and beaver skins.

PARTICULAR PLANTATION. In order to relieve the Virginia Company of the heavy responsibility of financing all settlements, the Council for Virginia about 1618 adopted a policy of granting large acreages to groups of adventurers (investors), who in turn agreed to transport large numbers of persons to plant (settle) the domain, and to be responsible for shipping to them needed provisions and sup-

plies. These were known as Particular Plantations and very liberal terms and privileges were accorded to the grantees, in fact, their patents indicated a state of quasi-independence to which the grantees of Martin's Hundred, a domain of 80,000 acres in James City, laid claim. The patent issued for "Berkeley" also designated a Particular Plantation (For patent, Martin's Hundred see *R.Va.Co.*, III, pp. 592-598).

PROCESSIONER. The most important civil function of the vestry of a Parish was the quadrennial processioning or going over the lands in the Parish to determine ownership and bounds of every tract. Two processioners appointed for each district were accompanied as they worked by the persons interested in the boundary to be established.

SERVANT. A term generally used in the modern sense of *employee*. Younger sons of the gentry in England, having no opportunity to acquire a landed estate, often obligated themselves by articles of indenture to serve required years in order to obtain passage to the promising land of Virginia. They, with others, therefore, are listed as "indentured servants." Adam Thorowgood, a well-to-do early colonist, who married the daughter of Robert Offley, Turkey merchant of London, is listed in the muster as a "servant." Randall Holt, apprenticed to Dr. Pott, was required by the Court to serve his "full time" after which he married the heiress Mary Bayly. A daughter of Christopher Calthrope, of a family connected with royalty, married Thomas Ragg listed in the inventory of her father's estate as an "indentured servant."

SPELLING. There was no standardized spelling in the 17th century. The same word may vary in spelling on the same page. Proper names especially were subject to variations. Adherence to 17th century spelling in documents will account for the variations in spelling in this volume.

WILLS, given thus: 20 June 1678–20 February 1681/82, show the testator's signature was affixed, 20 June 1678, and the will was entered on the records 20 February 1681/82.

EXPLANATION OF ARRANGEMENT

IN each of the family accounts which follows, the members of the family are numbered consecutively. In most instances the member of the Virginia Company or settler in Virginia prior to 1625 from whom descent has been traced has been assigned the number one (1.), his or her children numbers 2., 3., 4., etc., and the grandchildren and great-grandchildren, in order, succeeding numbers. In several families such as Epes, Lupo and West, in which a number of brothers came to the colony, however, these brothers are numbered consecutively according to their ages and the children and succeeding generations are numbered in order thereafter.

Preceding the name of the original ancestor and of some members of the second generation or other persons connected by marriage, a dagger (†) indicates membership in the Virginia Company and an asterisk (*) indicates settlement in Virginia prior to 1625.

A superscript number following a given name indicates the generation to which the individual belongs. For example, *1. William¹ Andrews is the original settler of 1617; 24. Nathaniel⁴ Andrews is his great-grandson, a member of the fourth generation of the Andrews family.

Each member of the first three generations who left descendants known to have lived in the American colonies has been assigned a separate section in the family account in which information about his or her life, wives or husbands, and children is given. In listing the issue of such individuals, a child whose life, marriages and descendants are discussed subsequently is shown in capital letters to indicate that further information appears later in the account. If the surname of the children is different from that of the original progenitor, the surname is indicated following the word Issue.

Intermarriages between members of the several families discussed herein occurred frequently. In such instances, the name of the husband or wife is shown in italics with the number assigned in the family to which he or she belongs and reference to that family.

Since superscript numbers are used to identify footnotes as well as the generation to which an individual belongs, the reader should note that generation numbers are limited almost entirely to the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, although a few references to generations 5 and 6 may appear. These numbers are appended only to given

names; if a footnote number of necessity must also follow a given name, it is invariably separated from the given name by some mark of punctuation.

The families appearing herein have been traced only through the fourth generation. In a few instances the connection of prominent personages belonging to subsequent generations has been noted or, in the case of several families descended from members of the Virginia Company which did not arrive in Virginia until a later period of time, further information to show the Virginia connection has been placed in a footnote.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

- Br. Gen.: Alexander Brown, *The Genesis of the United States* (New York, 1897), 2 v., paged continuously
- Bruce, *Ec. Hist.*: Philip Alexander Bruce, *Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century* (New York and London, 1907), 2 v.
- C: *Calendar of Virginia State Papers* (Richmond, 1875–93), 11 v.
- Co.: County
- CP: Nell Marion Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers* (Richmond, 1934–79), 3 v.
- Cra. Rep: Lyon Gardiner Tyler, *The Cradle of the Republic* (Richmond, 1906)
- CVR: William Glover Stanard, *Colonial Virginia Register* (Albany, N.Y., 1902)
- ES: Ralph T. Whitelaw, *Virginia's Eastern Shore* (Richmond, 1951), 2 v., ed. by George Carrington Mason
- Esqr.: Esquire
- Gent.: Gentleman
- II: William Waller Hening, *The Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of All the Laws of Virginia* (Richmond, etc., 1809–23), 13 v. [References to v. I-IV are to the second edition used in the facsimile reprint, Charlottesville, 1969]
- Hinshaw: William Wade Hinshaw, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, I, *North Carolina* (Ann Arbor, Mich., 1936); VI, *Virginia* (Ann Arbor, Mich., 1950)
- Hotten: John Camden Hotten, *The Original Lists of Persons of Quality and Others Who Went from Great Britain to the American Plantations 1600–1700* (New York, 1874)
- JHB: *Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1619–1776*, (Richmond, 1905–15), 13 v., ed. by H. R. McIlwaine
- Leonard: Cynthia Miller Leonard, comp., *The General Assembly of Virginia, July 30, 1619–January 11, 1978, A Bicentennial Register of Members* (Richmond, 1978)
- MCGC: *Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia*, 2nd ed. (Richmond, 1979), ed. by H. R. McIlwaine
- MHM: *Maryland Historical Magazine* (Baltimore, 1906–), 81 v.
- Mrs.: Mistress (often a single woman)
- N: *Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, Antiquary* (Baltimore, 1895–1906), 5 v., ed. by Edward Wilson James
- NEHGR: *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (Boston, 1847–), 140 v.

ABBREVIATIONS

- NGSQ: *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* (Washington, 1912–), 74 v.
- P.C.C.: Prerogative Court of Canterbury
- P.R.O.: Public Record Office, London
- R: *The Virginia Historical Register, and Literary Advertiser* (Richmond, 1848–53), 6 v., ed. by William Maxwell
- R, Va. Co.: *The Records of the Virginia Company of London* (Washington, 1906–35), 4 v., ed. by Susan Myra Kingsbury.
- SCH&GM: *The South Carolina Historical & Genealogical Magazine* (Charleston, 1900–), 87 v.
- Smith, Tra.: *Travels and Works of Captain John Smith* (Edinburgh, 1910), 2 v., ed. by Edward Arber and A. G. Bradley
- T: *Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine* (Richmond, 1919–52), 33 v.
- V: *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (Richmond, 1893–), 94 v.
- Val. Papers: *The Edward Pleasants Valentine Papers* (Richmond, 1927), 4 v., ed. by William Clayton Torrence
- Va. Carolorum: Edward Duffield Neill, *Virginia Carolorum: the Colony Under the Rule of Charles the First and Second, A.D. 1625–A.D. 1685, Based upon Manuscripts and Documents of the Period* (Albany, N.Y., 1886)
- W(1): *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 1st ser. (Williamsburg, 1892–1919), 27 v.
- W(2): *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2nd ser. (Williamsburg, 1921–1943), 23 v.
- W(3): *The William and Mary Quarterly; A Magazine of Early American History*, 3rd ser. (Williamsburg, 1944–), 43 v.
- Waters, Gleanings: Henry F. Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England* (Boston, 1901), 2 v., paged continuously

The Muster