

NORTHAMPTON
COUNTY

AA. 40901



MAP OF
ALBURGH AND NORTHAMPTON V.T.

PREFACE

This work had a modest beginning with occasional snapshots of interesting old houses still in existence on the Eastern Shore of Virginia in the Counties of Northampton and Accomack. As the collection grew, the next logical step was to secure a complete pictorial record of all of the older houses. Then came the insatiable desire to know more about them; what was the history of each site; who had lived there; when were the houses built, and by whom? Traditions were interesting, but often fallible, so a search of old records started. As the search continued, the aims of the project expanded until the whole became quite ambitious, perhaps more so than the years available warranted, but it seemed best to collect as much information as possible while the opportunity presented. The result of the research is a story of the land of this section and its owners, rather than a customary chronological history of its social and economic development, which however is brought out in telling about the people who influenced it.

Fortunately, the section has records dating back almost to the first settlements: those in Northampton beginning January 7, 1632 (OS) and are said to be the oldest continuous county records in the United States, while those in Accomack are continuous from the division into two counties in 1663.

After several years work in these local records, the search was continued in the State Library and Land Office and the Virginia Historical Society at Richmond, the Libraries of The College of William and Mary and The University of Virginia, the Library of Congress, and elsewhere. In addition to public records and documents, many articles, books and family papers were read or scanned for possible information about the Shore or its people.

From the beginning in 1935 with a systematic hunt for the old houses, and for the first years of local research, Miss Anne Floyd Upshur, of Nassawadox, was a regular and conscientious collaborator, and with grateful appreciation for her efforts and encouragement, the plural pronoun is used in much that follows. When it became advisable for her to discontinue active work, I assumed the task of completing the research, coordinating the whole, and writing the final manuscript, so accept full responsibility for the statements herein.

We are particularly indebted to the Clerks of the Courts at Eastville and Accomack, and to the courteous and efficient staff at each place, for their assistance and patience with us. We wish that we might name each person to whom we are indebted, but they are legion, including house owners and tenants, and all those who kindly passed on to us items of Shore lore which they thought might be helpful. We have a deep sense of gratitude to all who have cooperated.

We are humbly conscious of the fact that we attempted this work without previous experience in history and writing, and regret the lack of architectural knowledge which would have been so helpful. This is a publication by a layman in every sense of the word.

I appreciate that History is never finished, but believe that the factual matter presented will generally stand the test of time and later investigations by others. The many assumptions, necessarily made, may be more vulnerable, but they seemed logical on the basis of the knowledge available at the time.

It has given us both a keen sense of satisfaction to do what we have done, in our own way, and I trust that the result may be worthwhile to any one interested in the story of VIRGINIA'S EASTERN SHORE.

Ralph T. Whitelaw
Accomack, Virginia

(Date?)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

All through this work, what was learned about each early Church building was noted in the story of its site, but a short sketch of the different faiths is desirable.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

There were a number of reasons why England embarked upon colonization of the north Atlantic coast which finally resulted in the formation of the Virginia Company of London with its settlement at Jamestown. The major reason was undoubtedly political to seal off the Spaniards to the south and claim the north coast for England. Close behind this was the hope for material profit, and not far behind that the missionary zeal to convert the natives, Combined with that of course was the fact that the State was the Church and that the latter should go where ever the colonists went.

That the latter was true is evidenced by the fact that the Rev. Robert Hunt was among those in the very first set of colonists, and upon the first landing at Cape Henry, after Capt. Newport had set up the standard and claimed the land for the Crown, a cross was set up and Hunt dedicated it to the Savior.

Following the landing at Jamestown John Smith wrote "When first we went to Virginia I well remember we did hang an awning (which is an old saile) to three or four trees, to shadow us from the sunne, our walles were railles of wood; our seats unhewed trees till we cut planks; our Pulpit a bar of wood nailed to two neighboring trees". Church after Church followed this crude beginning at Jamestown and as settlements were made elsewhere efforts were made to supply a religious leader for each as soon as possible, and until the arrival of such, the leader of each group, as the representative of the State, was automatically the spiritual leader as well.

As these settlements became permanent, church buildings came into being and they were always immediately adjacent to the seat of Justice where the Commissioners for each plantation met for the local government and this practice continued down to the Revolution. Laws were passed to insure such buildings:

1624 "There shall be in every plantation, where the people use to meete for the worship of God, a house or roome sequestered for that purpose, and not to be for any temporal use whatsoever, and a place empaled in, sequestered only to the buryal of the dead".

1626 "Yt is ordered that an order be sent to ye Comander of every Plantatione yt accordinge to the Act of ye late Generall Assembly some decent howse or fittinge roome be erected and builte for the service of God in theire severall Plantacons and yt it be sequestered for that purpose only and not for any other use or purpose wtsoever, Likewise yt a place be strongly paled or fenced in for the buriall of the dead And these things to be carefully accomplished in all places by our 12dy day next ensuinge".

Still later, as settlements became spread out more thinly:
1662 "Bee itt enacted for the advancement of Gods glory, and the more decent celebration of his devine ordinances, that there be a church decently built in each parish of this Country, unless any parish as now settled by reason of the fewnes or poverty of the inhabitants be incapable of susteyning soe greate a charge, in which case it is enacted that such parishes shall be joyned to the next greate parish, of the same County, and that a Chappell of ease be built, in such places at the particular charge of that place".

Soon after the earlier orders insuring the erection of church buildings, the Assembly undertook the matter of supporting Glebes in each Parish. These will not be mentioned again in this chapter but for details about each of the Shore Glebes see N30B, N75C, A2B and A114A.

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For the purposes of ecclesiastical administration, each settlement was at first considered as a Parish, but soon after the division of Virginia into the original shires or counties, each county had a Parish with the same bounds and generally it took the name of its county. However, as settlements developed at remote distances from the seat of authority of both Church and State, counties became divided into two or more Parishes, and still later the same procedure was followed as counties themselves became divided into two or more new ones.

The story of the several Parishes and their Churches on the Shore will be reported later.

The earliest administrative officers were appointed Churchwardens in each Parish. Appointment of the first such on the Shore is not of record, but they were active as early as January 7, 1633, as evidenced by this order of the local Commissioners:

"It is ordered by this Court that the now Churchwardens shall have power to distrayne upon the goods and chattels of all such of the inhabitants of Achawmack that have not yet fully paid their duties of corne and tobacco unto the minister", and this also tells at least one of their earliest duties.

While Churchwardens continued to function all through Colonial times, they soon had put over them a Vestry, usually of twelve men, at first appointed but later elected locally.

In 1635 the General Court sent over to the local minister, then William Cotton, an order for the appointment of twelve Vestrymen; this order he handed to the County Commissioners, they made the appointment and the first meeting of the Vestry was held September 29th. The Churchwardens and their duties were retained, but they were appointed and supervised by the Vestry.

The Vestry acted in much the same capacity as the Board of Directors of a modern corporation; they took over the finances and later when the Sheriff was responsible for collecting all taxes, they submitted their annual budget to the Commissioners who included it in the Levy for the year; they were responsible for the over all picture, decided matters of policy, supervised Churchwardens and other appointed officers; and assumed the purely State work of appointing processioners each year, whose job it was to go over the lines of the property of each inhabitant and straighten out any controversies among them.

An Accomack entry: "This Day the present Vestry elected by ye parish did according to Act of Assembly take ye oath of Allegiance & Supremacy and did make their choice of two church wardens, wch also tooke ye Oath belonging to ye office of Church warden".

That the Churchwardens had a real job is evident from this copy of their oath found in the Northampton records: "You shall sweare to deliver a true presentmt in writeinge of all such grosse misdemeanours as to your knowledge shall be Comitted, during the time of your Churchwardenshippe, That is to saye comon Sweareinge & Drunkenness, Adultery, Whoredom & Fornication, prophaininge Gods holy name & Sabboth abuseinge & absentinge from Gods word & worshippe, alsoe malitious backbiteinge & slanderinge or any other gross enormiety whatsoever, alsoe you shall prsent all Recusants liveinge in your pish if any knowne by you, for absentinge from Gods word & Service."

"You shall allsoe keepe the Church after a decent & comely manner & that the Ceremonie & Rights accordinge to the order & cannon of England, with the Litturgie for the Administration of the word & Sacramt bee pformed according to the Book of Comon Prayer & the Capacity of the place as is att present in

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use amongst us."

"And you shall allsoe give a true Accompt of all Leavies, Collections & Disbursements as hath beene or shall bee concerninge Church affaires During the time of your Office, of theese & everie of theese you shall accordinge to your Knowledge make true p'sentment."

While some of the above functions concerned ecclesiastical matters, others were under the head of civil or criminal concerns which today are the business of the law enforcement officials.

Still another function of the Church wardens was the care of the poor as brought out in the story of N52E. Shortly before the Revolution (1763) it seems to have been the unfortunate custom of branding such indigents: "Ordered that the Churchwardens agree that Nothing be paid for Keeping Parishioners Unless they Wear on there Brests SCP in Red or Blue Letters on thare upper Garments". After the Revolution this work was taken over by the newly created Overseers of the Poor.

When the little detachment of seventeen men under Lieut. Craddock was sent over in 1614 to establish the DALE'S GIFT (N3A) settlement, it is hardly likely that a man of the Cloth was included, but it is also safe to assume that absence from a Church did not entail the absence of some semblance of religion, and that Craddock, besides being the official representative of the State, also represented the Church and saw to it that daily prayers and Sunday services of some sort were observed.

In 1621 the Company in London wröte to the Governor that they were sending over the Rev. Richard Bolton consigned to Elizabeth City. How long he remained there is unknown, but in November 1623 "Whereas it is ordered by the Governor and Counsell that Mr Bolton minister shall receive for his Salarie for this yeare throughout all the Plantations at ye Easterne Shore 10-lb of Tobacco and one bushell of Corne for every Planter and Tradesman above the age of sixteene yeares alive at the Cropp".

Just when Mr. Bolton came over, or how long he stayed, is unknown, but this year may be taken as the beginning of the official Church on the Shore.

At that time, the official representative of the State was Capt. Wilcocks in charge of the COMPANY LAND (N40), so it is safe to assume that the preaching was somewhere on that land, but it is questionable if a Church building there had come into existence. By the time of the Act of 1626 for the erection of a Church at each settlement, then called 'Plantations', the COMPANY LAND project had ceased to be and it is probable that the first Church on the Shore was erected soon after that year upon the SECRETARY'S LAND, as brought out in the story of N39A. A study of the first book of Shore records proves that both Church and State operated from this base for some years, and that a start for the official acts of both had its beginning here.

Parishes

Although both a Church edifice and a Minister were here when the Shore records started in 1632, and the first Vestry was appointed in 1635, it was not until the end of that decade that the official name for the Parish came out when there was a reference to "Mr Cotton, minister of Achmack Parish". While the parish may have been so called in the early days, the name would have come into existence automatically when the Shore became Accomack as one of the first counties created in 1634. Before the official Church ceased to exist with the coming of the Revolution, there were to be three Accomack Parishes on the Shore: one in Northampton and two in Accomack.

1642 When the name of the Eastern Shore county was changed from Accomack to Northampton, the name of the Parish would have been changed automatically, but as a whole it did not last long enough to become generally known as such.

1643 "Be it also enacted and confirmed upon consideration had of the large extent of the county of North'ton and the great inconvenience for the inhabi-

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tants to be all of one parish that the said parish shall be divided into parishes, The bounds of the one to be from the eastermost side of Kings Creek towards the uttermost extent of land towards Smith's Island including all the land between the bay of Chesopeiak and the seaboard side, and the other parish from the northward side of the said King's Creek to Nuswattocks, including all the lands between the said bay of Chesopeiak and the seaboard side".

1647 However, settlements had spread northward so rapidly that the division line had to be moved up for an equitable adjustment. "Bee it anacted by the Governor and Counsell and Burgesses That the County of Northampton bee divided into two Parrishes the Upper and the Lower, wch division is to bee made by Savedges Creeke (now The Gulf), and a right line extended from the head of the said Savadges Creeke to the Seaboard side; The one Parish to be called the Upper Parish and the other the Lower Parish".

Lower Parish

This is the only name by which this parish ever appeared in the records as long as it remained a separate entity, although a list of parishes in Virginia in 1680 incorrectly called it Northampton Parish.

For early Churches known to have been erected in the area of this parish see N39A, N20A and NXXX17E.

Upper Parish

This name almost immediately became Nuswattocks Parish, perhaps because that was its northern boundary when the first division of the parish was made. However, as the first Church in this parish was on Hungars Creek, the name was changed in a few years to Hungars Parish, although both names were used for a while until the new one became a settled fact.

For the Churches within this area see N72A and N69B.

Ocohanock Parish

1652 With the continued spread of settlements northward, a still further division of Hungars Parish became necessary: "It is ordered by the authoritie aforesd That the south side of Ocquhanocke Creeke in the County of Northampton and so upwards be a peculiar parish and called by the name of Cquhanocke parish".

This name never appeared again in Colony or local records and it is doubtful if it ever functioned as a separate parish, although early edifices at A3D and A24A would have been within the confines of this new parish.

1663 With the division of the Shore into two counties, the territory of this parish north of the creek was taken over by the parish of the new county of Accomack.

1691 The inhabitants of Northampton County sent a petition to the Governor and Council saying "the said county is one of the smallest in this Colony, doth consist of a small number of Tythables, and is divided in two parishes, by reason whereof the Inhabitants of both parishes are soe burdened that they are not able decently to maintaine a minister in each parish and therefore prayed the Said parishes might be Joyned in one and goe by the name of Hungars parish-----Which parishes soe joyned will not only be Satisfactory to the Inhabitants but capable to build a decent church and maintaine an able divine".

The petition resulted in an enactment to the desired effect. The name of the Upper Parish of Hungars was chosen in order not to invalidate the gift by Charlton of the Glebe (N75C). The original parishes became known as the Upper and Lower Parts of Hungars Parish, but the unification was proven economically sound by the fact that there were soon substantial brick Churches in each part and the Parish remained a strong one down to the Revolution.

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A list of the ministers who served in Northampton County in pre-Revolutionary times has been compiled as accurately as possible. In places the records are confusing and some seemed to overlap others. Some of them served several years but the date given for each is when he was definitely known to have been in office.

Accomack Parish

William Cotton	1632	Nathaniel Eaton	1640
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Lower Parish

Nathaniel Eaton	1643	John Rozier	1644
John Armonser	1650	(His name also appears as Almoner and Armourier)	
Thomas Higby	1651	Francis Doughty	1655
Daniel Richardson	1676	Isaac Key	1676

Upper Parish

Thomas Palmer	1647
Thomas Teackle	

Just when Teackle was installed is unknown nor can it be definitely determined when he gave up the office, but he ~~XXXX~~ may have remained in office, nominally at least, down to the reunion of the parishes in 1691. Long before this date he had become well established upon his plantation of CRADDOCK in Accomack. Considering the transportation problem of the times it is not easy to see how he could have continued to serve this Parish, regardless of weather, from his distant home.

Combined Hungars Parish

James Monro, Jr.	1692	Samuel Sandford	1694
Samuel Palmer	1695	Peter Collier	1702
William Andrewes	1706	Dunn	1710
Patrick Falconer	1713	James Falconer	1719
William T. Dole	1724	John Holbrooke	1754 (d.)
Henry Barlow	1754	Isaac Avery	1769
Richard Hewett	1772	Samuel S. McCroskey	1774

(McCroskey was a prominent member of the community during the Revolution and for some time served as County Lieutenant in charge of the home defense for the county. After the separation of Church and State, he continued to serve the Protestant Episcopal Church until 1803.)

Besides the regular ministers, an early Act had provided for Readers to substitute during vacancies and when it was impossible for the regular minister to be present, and several references to such appeared in the records from time to time.

While living was crude in the early days, and there were many of the settlers who had no reverence for the Church and what it represented, it is evident that a goodly percentage of the parishioners did take their religion seriously and all through this work instances are quoted from wills to show how bequests were made to the Church for both church use and to it for the poor. These ranged from a modest amount of tobacco, up to material sums for silver plate and other needs, with the most munificent of all being the Charlton bequest resulting in Hungars Glebe.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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Second Accomack Parish

1663 On April 21st, at the first meeting of the Justices for the newly formed County of Accomack, one of the earliest acts was to "Sumon twelve vestry men to ye next Court", so once more the providing for the needs of the spiritual life went hand in hand with thoughts attending the secular problems. Although

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there was no formal entry to that effect, the new parish automatically took the name of Accomack Parish. In the beginning, it not only included all the area within the present bounds of the county, but as brought out in the Chapter on General History, the county division line originally was considerably below Occohannock Creek, and it absorbed all of the little known Oquhanocke Parish with its two modest church buildings probably then in existence at A3D and A24A.

After the final settlement of the county line controversy in 1688, Accomack Parish withdrew to north of Occohannock Creek and the line run from its head across to the seaboard. This Parish functioned for all of the county until 1762.

1760 "A Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of Accomack Parish Praying a Division of said Parish was presented & Ordered to be Certified." At the same time a petition against the partition was also presented.

1762 "That from and after the third day of January next, the said parish of Accomack shall be divided into two distinct parishes, by a line to begin at the mouth of Parker's Creek, thence to run up the said Creek to the head of Rooty Branch, and from thence by a direct line to be run to the head of the branch called Drummond's new mill branch, and thence down the said branch to the mouth of Hunting Creek; and that all that part of the said parish of Accomack which lies above the said bounds, and to the northward thereof, shall be one distinct parish, and retain the name of Accomack; and that all that other part thereof which lies below the said bounds shall be one other distinct parish, and shall be called and known by the name of St. George".

1763 The course of the line between the water courses had been run by Thomas Teackle, Jr. and his report was entered in the county books on March 29th.

St. George's Parish

Within this area

The little known Churches at A3D and A24A are known to have been gone by 1667.

The first Church at A37A is known to have been started before 1676 and the second one to have been built about 1738.

Other little known Churches of early days were at A72-Lot 19 and possibly at A87D

The one at A105A came before the separate establishment of this parish, while the one at A78-4E came a few years after.

These are the known pre-Revolutionary Churches within the bounds of this Parish as later established in 1762, and the references given will tell what has been found about each.

Third Accomack Parish

Within this area, in this order, were erected A134A, A117D and A163C, which see for details.

Ministers

Second Accomack Parish

This list is given, with some details about interesting personalities, in the story of A37A.

St. George's Parish

Walter Jameson 1763-1773 John Lyon 1773-1785

Third Accomack Parish

Arthur Emmerson 1763-1766 William Vere 1774- ?

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Before considering other faiths which appeared in the early records, it may be desirable to report on this one which came into existence after the Revolutionary War and most nearly followed the practices of the previous Church of England.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Early in the war, the support of the Church of England through public taxation was withdrawn. This was a serious blow to financial operation, but the different parishes still had their supporting Glebes, and through contributions an effort was made to carry on. During the war, the name itself was a handicap as the trend of the times was to break all ties with the mother country. Another problem in Virginia was that a number of the Ministers were Royalist in their sentiments and that added to the problem of holding the local patriots in line. This was not true of Northampton, where the Rev. McCroskey was whole heartedly in support of the revolutionary cause, but in Accomack the Rev. John Lyon was accused and convicted of being Tory in sentiment.

Competition from other denominations fast developed and a complete break with the mother church and its top officials in England became a necessity and the Protestant Episcopal Church was organized.

1784 An Act was passed which authorized the new church to incorporate to hold titles to land, etc.

1785 Twelve men "duly elected Vestrymen under a late Act of Assembly for incorporating the Episcopal Church and on the 5th day of Apl. 1785 We the Subscribers so elected being Assembled in Vestry, do declare ourselves to belong to that religious Society and that we will be Conformable to the worship and discipline of that Church."

Before that meeting adjourned "The Vestry being representatives of nearly the whole Parish are of opinion that they should provide for the poor at the Parish Charge untill the Law further provides". This action may have been prompted by a desire to hold on to a public function, but it seems preferable to feel that it was purely a humanitarian motive.

Later in the year ~~We~~ the Subscribers taking into Consideration the neglected State of the protestant Episcopal Church and thinking it a duty due to our God & ourselves decently to Support the religion we profess, do hereby agree to pay the sums annexed to our names for each Tythable we give in for the Parish and County Levies Towards the support of the Minister of this Parish, while he shall be approved by the Vestry-: to be paid to such person as the Vestry may appoint to collect it".

1786 The Act of 1784 was repealed, but replaced by a new one providing that all religious societies were to be allowed to have a Board of Trustees to hold titles to land, etc.

While the above abstracts were taken from the Vestry Book of St. George's Parish, Hungars Parish took similar actions, and each tried to carry on. There is no Vestry Book left from ~~KNA~~ Accomack Parish, but competition from other denominations was particularly keen in that area, and it is doubtful if they made a successful effort to continue, as it is known that the existing Churches at A134A and A163C were used as schools around the turn of the century. Services in each of them were undoubtedly held occasionally as long as the buildings stood but there is considerable question that a regular church body functioned regularly in that parish.

Hungars Parish

For the story of Magothy Bay Church see Site N17E until it was discontinued in 1826 and Christ Church N490 built to serve the lower part of the Parish. As reported in the story of N69B, Hungars Church, after many ups and downs, is still having regular services each Sunday.

1886 A Mission was begun in Cape Charles and this soon resulted in the present Immanuel Church.

St. George's Parish

After the establishment of the Town of Drummond, that village became a population center and other denominations early obtained sites there. This produced a competition for St. James' Church (A78-4E) which finally resulted in the removal of that church in 1838 to its present site at A86U.

Except for the period during and shortly after the Civil War, the old Mother Church of St. George's has always continued to have services.

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. At some undetermined date, probably shortly before the middle of the last century, a Church called St. Michael's was erected in Belle Haven. The building was sold in 1868, and although an ~~XXXXX~~ attempt was made at the beginning of this century to revive the church with a new building, it did not long survive.

Some time after the Civil War, services began to be held in private homes in Onancock and in 1878 a Sunday School came regularly into existence. This led to the formation and erection of Holy Trinity Church in 1886.

Accomack Parish

After the disappearance of the Churches already mentioned, services began to be held in Temperanceville and later this was continued at Jenkins Bridge where Emmanuel Church came into existence and services are still held there. Another Church existed for a while at Bloxom, but it has been discontinued.

Just when the old upper Accomack Parish was rejoined with St. George's has not been determined, but as in the beginning, only one Parish in the county is now in existence.

QUAKERS

Returning now to strictly Colonial times, this faith was the first to attempt to gain a foot hold in Virginia. The going was hard for them however as the government was not only unfriendly to non conformists, but actually passed laws for their persecution.

In spite of all that, Quakers were here in considerable numbers shortly after the middle of the seventeenth century. They were an earnest proselyting lot and their zeal led them into many conflicts with the authorities, both Church and State. As early as 1654 they refused to pay their tithes and as they would not recognize the Church laws, they declined to be governed by them, often preferring to pay a heavy fine for the 'sin of fornication before marriage' because they would not accept marriage by a clergyman of the established Church.

There may have been others, but the records prove that one William Robinson was here as a Quaker missionary in 1658 when he was arrested and sent across the bay for trial there. In addition to that many of the people who had harbored or entertained him on the Shore were fined or otherwise punished.

It is probable that most of their meetings were clandestine and were held in private homes but in the story of M98A it was brought out that a ten foot house had been used for meetings for some time before 1660.

In 1660 the Assembly passed a strict law against Quakers describing them as "an unreasonable and turbulent sort of people, who daily gather together unlawful assemblies of people, teaching lies, miracles, false visions, prophecies, and doctrines tending to disturb the peace, disorganize Society and destroy all law, and government, and religion." There were heavy penalties for transporting them into Virginia, entertaining them, etc, and many Shore residents were convicted and fined heavily following the Act.

Shortly after that date and the resulting persecutions, many Quakers looked kindly upon the religious freedom offered by the Maryland Proprietors and moved up the peninsula across the border. However, some of them remained here and following the later Toleration Act they adhered to the restrictions which it called for and carried on openly in their meeting houses as brought out in the stories of M87A and All2A.

After the first quarter of the eighteenth century Quakers seldom appear in local records.

CATHOLICISM

Catholics were no more welcome in Virginia than the Quakers, but while a few of them appear in Shore as well as Colonial records, no major attempt

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at group colonization was made by them on the Shore and their opportunity came elsewhere when their interest was included in the Lord Baltimore plans for Maryland.

There are a few records where individuals were accused of being Papists, and the charge against George Nicholas Hack occupies several pages in one of the Accomack books.

One of the most unusual cases in Virginia was the appointment by Gov. Berkeley of Daniel Jenifer, an acknowledged Catholic, to be an Accomack Justice and to serve as Sheriff of the county; This action was a personal form of appreciation to Jenifer, in spite of his faith, for the material aid and assistance he had been to the Governor when he had been obliged to flee to the Shore during Bacon's Rebellion.

No record of Catholic Churches on the Shore was found until the Railroad came through in 1883, when a chapel was established at Cape Charles and more recently one has been opened in the home of Father Bennet C. McNulty near Finneys Wharf on Onancock Creek.

PRESBYTERIANS

This denomination had a considerable following, the decade before and the one after 1700 and was personified in the work of Francis Makemie which was told in the story of A151A. He is nationally revered as the Founder of Organized Presbytery in the United States, but while he established Churches in Maryland, his preaching here was done in his ~~two~~ two homes, and following his death in 1708 the denomination ceased to function locally.

The story of A86S tells of the attempt at revival in 1765, but that faded out of existence by the end of the century and it was not until 1837 that a permanent Church was erected as told in the story of A86Y. Following the success of that venture, converts came rapidly and the faith became firmly established on the Shore.

BAPTISTS

As nearly as can be learned, the local history of this denomination began in 1776 with the coming to the Shore of the Rev. Elijah Baker as told in the stories of N20B and A86AA. The response to his efforts was immediate and gratifying and the faith spread rapidly throughout the two counties and the stories of the establishment of other early churches has been told in the history of the tracts upon which they were located.

METHODISTS

Who was responsible for the beginnings of this faith on the Shore and the first date of the work are unknown factors, but the start must have been made by some one during the early days of the Revolutionary War.

The Rev. Francis Asbury, the first Methodist Bishop in the United States, traveled up and down the whole seaboard many times and kept a voluminous diary from which we gather much valuable information about the local progress of the faith. He recorded the details of seven trips made here before 1800.

Although his first trip here was not made until 1784, he wrote in his diary under date of January 2, 1779 "I am informed there is a gracious work going on in Sussex in Delaware, and in Accomack and Northampton counties in Virginia" thus proving that some unknown had been working here before that date.

In recording his 1784 trip he reported being at Downings (A162B) on November first and on the third at Carretsons (Garrison's Chapel A15B).

On the sixth he recorded some observations which are of value in consideration of the Church situation at the time: "I have enjoyed great peace, and hope to see a great and glorious work. The Presbyterians came down here about thirty years ago; many were moved and some advances were made towards a re-

METHODISTS

formation. A house was built for public worship. About six years ago the Baptists visited these parts and there was some stir among the people. I think the Methodists are most likely to have permanent success, because the inhabitants are generally Episcopalians. We preached some time before any regular circuit was formed or any people had joined us".

That his optimism was justified, we learn from Bishop Meade who reported that during the first half of the nineteenth century the Methodists had become the predominant denomination on the Eastern Shore.

Besides the early Churches which have been mentioned in this work, the Methodists early began revival Camp Meetings, first at temporary sites, but soon at permanent ones which continued in existence almost down to present KK times. The most colorful Methodist Revivalists of the early days was Joshua Thomas, The Parson of the Islands, about whom much is told in the story of A80.

While other denominations are now represented here, the above are the ones appearing in the records during the Colonial and/or the Federal periods.

EDUCATION

While the general history of Virginia records many early attempts in this direction, culminating in the Charter for William and Mary College, neither the State nor the Church on the Shore took the slightest interest in this phase of social life.

We do know that many of the sons of the wealthier class of planters were sent to England for their education. One of the earliest cases on record is that of Col. Edmund Scarborough. While he may have been left in England for this purpose he undoubtedly received a well rounded education and was here in 1635 shortly after the death of his father. From this time on, records of sons being sent back to the old country for this purpose were frequent.

How they obtained the elementary knowledge in the earliest days is unknown, but where their parents were educated people that would have been the source. Libraries of varying sizes were recorded in inventories of many early settlers. Tutors may also have had some part in the work and in the stories of some of the early plantations are records and traditions of small buildings used for schools for both the children of the planter owner and his near neighbors. Some of these were in existence well toward the end of the nineteenth century.

In his will probated in 1660, William Whittington had a clause "I give to the use of a free school, if it should go forward in Northampton, 2000 pounds of Tobacco". Later record of such a school was not found, but as some other small schools turned up in different parts of the two counties, it is probable that they had their beginnings from the generosity of some nearby resident.

In Accomack in 1678 Charles Leatherbury deeded to William Custis "The Schoole house upon the hill by the Maine Roade side neare a certaine Bridge". The site was on the Bayside road a little below Onancock, while Custis lived on the seaside, so the reason for his being the grantee is somewhat puzzling. He was one of the Accomack Justices at the time, so he may have been acting in some ^{sort} of an official capacity for the common good, but no record was ever found for the inclusion of any school funds in the annual Levies. The Parish may have maintained these sectional schools, but in the absence of any early Parish records, there is no proof.

Other records of localized elementary schools appeared in the records all through the eighteenth century and in the nineteenth until the public school system came into being about 1870.

That schools, such as they were, were generally maintained by those able to pay for the privilege, is evidenced by the generous gift of Samuel Sandford made in 1712 for the education of poor children, as told in the story of A145.

EDUCATION

Slightly more than 100 years later Charles S. Piper left 75 acres of A172 to trustees "for the purpose of educating poor children who may be orphans".

There were other smaller bequests during the years for similar purposes, all tending to indicate that most of the education available in early days was for those able to pay for it, while that for the poorer class was a matter of philanthropy.

For learning higher than the purely elementary grades, no group action seems to have been taken until 1770 when the Latin House (A88B) was established. This languished during the war but it lasted long enough to demonstrate the desire and need for such an institution which finally led to the founding of Margaret Academy (A52D) in 1786. Both of these institutions had a tuition charge, so of course they were private schools and did not provide for the poorer children.

During the nineteenth century, conveniently located small schools appear in the records in many instances, but it was not determined whether they were financed by public funds or by contributions from those in the neighborhoods. With the formation of the public school system about 1870, many of them were taken over, and the others discarded or consolidated.

During that same century there were several other Academies or Colleges which have been mentioned occasionally in this work, but none of them lasted a material length of time.

FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING

DATES

For the first century and a half of Colonial Virginia, The Julian, or New Style calendar was used. Under this calendar the new year began on March 25th, and anything occurring in January, February, and up to that date in March was dated in what under the present Gregorian, or New Style calendar would have been the year previous.

Example: Some historians date the arrival of Thomas Savage as 1607, because he came in January.

Toward the end of the seventeenth century, dates in the early part of the year sometimes showed both years; example: January 15, 169 $\frac{1}{2}$.

England and her colonies began using the New Style calendar with the beginning of 1752.

In this work, unless otherwise stated, the New Style dates are used.

Example: Thomas Savage arrived in January 1608.

Dates of deeds, assignments, etc, are given according to the date upon which the document was signed, regardless of when it was recorded.

On the other hand, the date used for a will is when it was probated, rather than when written. Date of death usually was unknown, and often wills were written some months or years before the death of the testator, so the date of probate comes closest to the date of death.

COMPOSITION

It was natural to assume that few people would read everything in a work of this kind, and that most readers, for one reason or another, would be interested in only certain phases of it. With this in mind, an attempt has been made to write in such a way that the matter of most interest to any individual may be found readily. In the history of each tract (or one of its component parts) interesting personalities, historical notes, traditions, anecdotes, etc, are placed in their proper chronological order, but generally they may be observed by their length in contrast with the usual brevity of succeeding title changes. Detail descriptions of houses occur at the end of each article about the land upon which it is located. A free use of the comprehensive index will be found helpful.

PATENT MAPS

Patents for land were granted on the basis of 50 acres for each person transported to the colony at the expense of the patentee, and such 'head rights' might include the patentee himself, members of his family, indentured servants, slaves, or any one else brought in by him.

(Indentured servants did not necessarily mean common laborers or artisans; often younger sons of the nobility came in that way. According to the deposition made in 1664, an indentured servant said "That hee came in for ye Custome of ye Country wch is five yeares".)

One exception to the above was that 100 acres each were allowed to the 'Ancient Planters', who were those who had come in "with the Intent to Inhabit at their own costs and charges before the coming away of Sir Thomas Dale, Knight, (February 1616) and have so continued during the space of three years". However, each such was allowed only the customary 50 acres for each head right other than himself. Out of 109 known Ancient Planters, 13 were on the Shore at one time or another.

The normal procedure was for the local Commissioners to issue a Certificate for Land for the number of acres proven by a settler and this could then be exchanged with the Governor for a formal patent. For the complete recording of a patent see A24. In spite of the precautions presumably taken, there was much padding of head right lists and a number of names are duplicated in different patents to different people for different lands. Among the head

FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING

rights listed in a Certificate by the Accomack Commissioners in 1672 to Edmund Scarborough III was included "his owne Transportation three tymes".

It became evident early in the work that clues to many seemingly insoluble problems could be found in the early land records, so patent maps for the two counties were made to show where and by whom the land was originally taken up. The handicaps to such an undertaking were numerous: the bounds of most patents in the Land Office at Richmond were quite vague; patents turned up in the county records which had not been recorded at Richmond; others had never been recorded anywhere and came to light only as bounds for other patents; for the first half century of Shore history, many patents were assigned or sold without having the transactions recorded; etc, etc. Altogether it seemed a hopeless task, but the completed results are fairly accurate and they have been invaluable not only in the story of each patent, but through a study of them it has been possible to revise some heretofore preconceived ideas relating to the general history of Shore settlements.

The land, and the people who lived upon it, played such an important part in the social, economic and religious development of the Shore that it seemed proper to use the maps as the key to the rest of the work. It would have meant a confused jumping about to number the patents in the order in which they were granted, so the numbers assigned to them are arbitrary. Each of the numbered areas is called a tract, rather than a patent, as in many cases the area represents an early consolidation of two or more smaller patents into one ownership.

Each county has a separate number series, and each tract has a capital letter symbol to indicate buildings, historical sites, etc. For example: N49H means site H on tract 49 in Northampton County. Accomack tracts have the initial letter A, otherwise the same system, which is invaluable for ready cross reference all through the work.

LAND OWNERS

An effort has been made to keep these records as brief as possible, merely indicating each change in ownership, without going into sometimes involved land suits. During the eighteenth century, many sales of Shore property, instead of being recorded locally, were entered in the deed books of the General Court and these were burned in Richmond in 1865. Where no deed of sale could be located, it was sometimes assumed that it was so recorded.

In general, tract owners are recorded down to about 1800, by which time most of the lands had gone from the descendants of the first owner, but where an old house is still standing the ownership list is approximately up to date. These titles have no legal value, but will be found helpful in the preparation of true titles.

Titles and the patent maps were counter checks upon each other; when the title for a specific place carried back to the patent assigned to that tract, the work was proven; when the result was not so happy, one or the other was incorrect and further research was necessary to find the error.

GENEALOGY

When a property remained in a family for several generations, it was necessary to try and trace the correct descent of the title, but non land owning sons or daughters had to be dropped or the task would have been endless. The names of wives and many relatives have been given wherever practical and with the many thousands of names in the index the work may have some value as source material, but the genealogy of the Shore is too involved to get very far with it in any one volume. Both professional and amateur genealogists have tried for years to unravel some of the snarls and as yet only a modest beginning has been made, and little of what has been found has appeared in print as yet.

A few of the major obstacles are: lack of early marriage records; fre-

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quent intermarriages (sometimes of double first cousins); remarriage by the survivor of a union (a second husband often administered on the estate of the first); constant repetition of the same given name in several contemporary branches of the same family, etc. A John Smith, Sr. and a John Smith, Jr. were not necessarily related, but were so designated in the records, if contemporary, according to their respective ages. Col. William Kendall left a son William and also had a posthumous son by his last wife and he also was named William. Lt. Col. John West had two sons named John, both of whom survived him and established families of their own.

These are only samples of the many open switches to turn one off the main line in trying to trace family history. However, the deed histories of some tracts have revealed genealogical facts not heretofore obtained by normal searching.

In an address at Accomac in 1900, the late Thomas T. Upshur told this story: "A local wag said he had been hard at work for three weeks to find his ancestors, and that at the end of the first week, by the sustaining aid of six glasses of apple toddy per day, he discovered that he was his own grandfather. The second week he worked harder yet, and was helped by ten apple toddies a day, or he might never have been so fortunate as to learn that he was his own father. And during the third week he let himself go—he never had worked so hard before in his life, and yet he only took a dozen apple toddies a day, just to help carry him through his search, and was about succeeding when he ran up against a snag and was about proving himself to be his own sister, when he stopped short, for, said he, 'Blessed if I wanted to wear a hoop skirt and a Dolly Varden polonaise'".

Far fetched and the original source for the story is unknown, but it can be appreciated by any one who has ever delved into the mysteries of Shore genealogy.

GEOGRAPHICAL

For purposes of brevity, the term Eastern Shore, or simply the Shore, is used in this work to mean these two Virginia counties, with all due deference to the sister state of Maryland which also has its justly famous Eastern Shore counties.

During the past three hundred years and more there have been many changes in the names of creeks, islands, etc, and each name has been carefully noted as it appeared. In early days, not only the head freshwater branch of each creek had a name, but every branch as well, and nearly all were important then as patent bounds. Today hardly any of the head branches even are dignified by a name, but all of the old names are given as found. The word Nuswattocks (Nassawadox) means 'a creek between creeks' and there were several of them in patent days, but now only the one has retained that name.

Where other counties of Virginia are mentioned, as also the adjacent Maryland counties of Somerset, Wicomico, etc, the state is not given, but the state is named for localities elsewhere.

ILLUSTRATIONS

tell

In many cases these will far more than can be put into words, and every effort has been made to make the pictorial history of the Shore as complete as possible. It is unfortunate that the survey could not have been made a hundred, or even fifty years ago, as many interesting old places have disappeared during those intervals, but happily pictures of some of them have been located. Several structures have gone since the survey started and because so many are now standing empty, or are occupied by indifferent tenants, the mortality rate will increase with each passing year.

In determining the view for each picture, it was felt that the building itself should have first consideration, and an attractive scene often had to be sacrificed by the necessity of winter pictures in order to get an unob-

FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING

structed view of the house. Some pictures are of the rear of a house where the original or older portions are not covered up by modern porches.

There will be considerable similarity in the many pictures of the little story and a half type house, but it was felt that many people would want to see where their ancestors lived. Even as it is, there probably will be more criticism for the sins of omission than for those of commission.

REFERENCES

Considerable care has been taken to show by the wording when assumptions were made or traditions quoted. Assumptions are always vulnerable, but in each case the logic behind each was brought out. Otherwise, everything else is a statement of fact and there is a reference for it.

The citing of references is of course rather essential in any historical work, but it will be appreciated that in the title phase of this one many thousands of references to local records are involved, and it would take a volume alone to give them all. For this reason, the local references are omitted, but any one can be easily checked by looking in the appropriate county book for the year in question.

References to other sources are given wherever known.

INDEX

This has been broken down into sections to make it readily accessible for each phase of the work.

So many of the first colonists were unable to read or write that county Clerks appear to have used a phonetic form of spelling in making their entries, and their spellings varied from time to time. In the text, the spelling is as it appears in the records, while in the index the modern form appears first, followed by the more common variants.

Through succeeding generations in related families the same name appears almost continuously, e.g. John Custis or Edmund Scarborough. Such names are listed in the index only once, as it did not seem practical to index separately each individual having such a recurring name.

A lengthy index of illustrations is eliminated by putting the page number in italic numerals in the general index to indicate a picture of a building. For individuals, the same kind of numerals are used to indicate a patentee.

ARCHITECTURE

The two counties have a rare wealth of old houses, several dating from well into the seventeenth century. It was so difficult to set a standard for the subjects to be considered in this work, that it finally seemed desirable to include every old building dating prior to approximately 1825, although some exceptions have had to be made. This date was chosen as many of the finest houses were built during the first quarter of the nineteenth century when architectural taste and design was at its zenith; immediately after that a definite decline was in evidence.

Nothing remains from the first few decades of Shore history to show what the homes of the earliest settlers were like, but probably they were rather crude attempts to provide some sort of temporary shelter. An entry in the Northampton records in 1661 was a deposition by John Wise and John Drummond who "saith That ye hight of John Allfords house wch hee now dweleth in is five foot high and one halfe wanting a quarter of an Inch, and ye Dore is foure foot high nine Inches & a quarter". The reason for the deposition is not given, but it is possible that this so called dwelling was one of the left overs from the first few years.

FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING

The earliest houses were undoubtedly all of the one story and loft type with a steep pitched roof. This prevailed for a great many years, in fact it is still used, and the uniformity has made it difficult to date some of the houses of this type.

1635 The earliest description was in September of this year when the Vestry gave the specifications for a parsonage upon the old Glebe lands (N30B), which see for details.

This provided for a chimney at each end. It is doubtful if this building had brick ends, but brickmakers were in Virginia at an early date so the chimneys themselves probably were of that material. Many people think that bricks were brought from England, but except in very rare authenticated cases this was not true. The clay subsoil was excellent for brick making and on a number of properties the old pit where the clay was dug is still to be seen. In the early buildings such as the Glebe, the chimney stack was free from the gable end and its base was a massive affair to provide the enormous fireplace for cooking.

Although they may have been built later in the century, examples of the small frame houses with large base outside chimneys may be seen in the pictures of A41C and A66dC.

1638 A deposition referred to "ye thacht house" so it is probable that the roof of the early house was so treated and it is unknown just when the large hand hewn shingles came as a replacement.

The next major change came with a brick end to a frame dwelling, first only at one end and later at both ends. An excellent example of the former is N52F. A few courses below the chimney cap is a brick dated 1672, which is the oldest dated brick found on the Shore.

From the earliest examples in existence until well after 1800 the bricks were laid in the Flemish bond here on the Shore, in contrast with houses elsewhere in Virginia where the English bond was sometimes used and in some cases both appear in the same dwelling.

The early houses had one or two rooms on the first floor, and in the case of the latter no cross hall, which came later. A little enclosed stairway was in one corner.

The second story or loft was lighted by tiny windows in the gable ends and dormer windows came later and the prevalent porches at either end of the cross hall way appeared about the middle of the eighteenth century.

The next logical change in construction was to the all brick house. When the first such dwelling on the Shore was erected is unknown, but the wording of the agreement of Stephen Charlton ^{with} a carpenter gives the impression that a brick house was in contemplation and this was in 1643. Examples of different types of brick houses are N70A and the Sturgis Place (N1?A).

Moving into the eighteenth century the types of construction began to vary considerably with full two story houses, some all brick, some with brick ends and some all frame. In the second quarter gambrel roof houses were built, particularly in Northampton. The various types will be seen in the numerous pictures so no special comment is necessary here. However, a certain type was often in vogue for a certain period and the dating of many houses was obtained by comparisons with similar ones which had dated bricks or other authentic means of dating.

Originally all cooking was done inside the dwelling itself in the huge fireplace, but during the eighteenth century a 'quarter kitchen' was erected a few feet away from the house. Still later this kitchen was connected with the main house by a low roofed passage or room which was called the colonnade, and other additions were made as need required. This colonnade type of construction is quite distinctive of this section; even just over the border in Maryland they are a rarity. A house having four different roof levels is referred to as 'big room, little room, colonnade and kitchen'.

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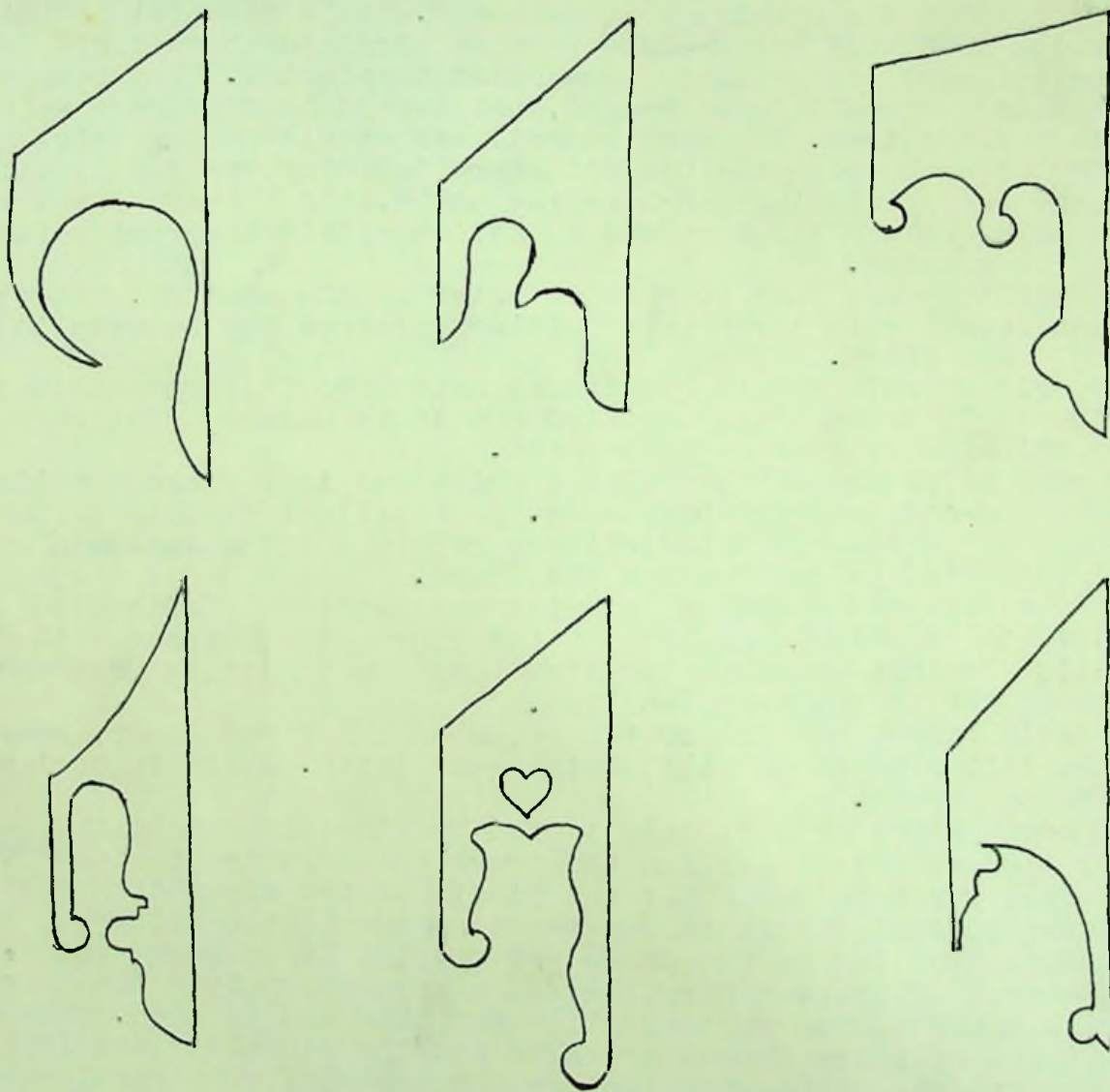
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FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING

house bear evidence of it in some form or another. Extra expense went into the glazing of brick headers for the decorative effect possible with the Flemish bond.

Toward the end of the eighteenth century, scroll cut boards were quite extensively used as terminals for the eave boxing and as this little nicety also seems to be generally distinctive of this section, ~~XXX~~ sample designs are shown.



There is no record of any interior paneling locally until the eighteenth century during which it was extensively used, but without much attempt at hand carving, other than fluting on pilasters, or an occasional row of dentils or Wall of Troy design on the cornice. Few houses had one or more rooms completely paneled, and unfortunately most known such have been removed for use elsewhere. However, it was the rule, rather than the exception, to panel the fireplace end of the parlor and occasionally the dining room as well. At present. Clothes were usually kept in presses or wardrobes and closets were almost non existent. The finest examples of hand carving and plastic decoration were done in the first quarter of the nineteenth century and such work here will compare favorably with that of any other section.

GENERAL HISTORY

John Smith
Map

GENERAL HISTORY

As this work has a geographical foundation, many items concerning the General History of the Shore are reported in fuller detail in the respective parcels of land where the incidents occurred. All such are chronologically given in this summary, with proper cross references if further details are desired. Some other items are mentioned only here as they have no connection with any specific lands.

1524 The first recorded contact of the white race with the Eastern Shore of Virginia was the landing on the seaside in the spring of this year by Varrazano, a Florentine who was making a voyage of exploration for Francis I of France. He is said to have spent three days here, went across to the bayside and reported that he had seen the Western Ocean.

About the same time, d'Ayllon, a Spaniard, entered the Capes seeking the western passage. There is no knowledge that he landed here, although he must have observed the land to the north. He obtained a grant of land from his King and returned two years later to found the short lived settlement of San Miguel, said to have been somewhere in the vicinity of the later Jamestown.

1603 The next visitor was Bartholomew Gilbert, exploring for James I of England, who landed near the end of the peninsula, but the Indians attacked the shore party, killing Gilbert and one of his companions.

1607 In the Spring the little flotilla containing the memorable English colonists entered the Bay, landing upon the southern cape which they named Cape Henry, and naming the cape observed to the north Cape Charles, after which they crossed to the James River for their first settlement in the Colony of Virginia.

1608 June 2nd is the official beginning for Shore history as it was on that day that Capt. John Smith started out on his tour of the Bay and from the knowledge thus obtained was later to publish his very remarkable map of Virginia. Shore lands mentioned in his report included Smith Island (N1), Cape Charles proper (N3), Watts Island (A79) and Tangier Island (A80), the last two being grouped as the 'Russell Isles'.

1610 "Robert Tyndall, master of the De la Warr, was sent in the Virginia to fish about the Capes Henry and Charles".

1613 Capt. Samuel Argall "went in his shallop to discover the east side of the bay; noting the many small rivers, harbors for boats and barges, islands, etc".

One part of his report is of special interest as it soon led to the first attempt to colonize the Shore: "We also discovered a multitude of Islands bearing good meadow ground, and as I think, Salt might easily be made there, if there were any ponds digged, for that I found Salt Kernal where the water had overflowne in certain places. Here is also a great store of fish, both shel-fish and other".

1614 As a result of Argall's report Sir Thomas Dale, Acting Governor, sent over Lt. Craddock in charge of a detachment of men to catch fish and produce salt on Smith Island (N1). This little settlement became known as Dale's Gift (N3). This little group made one of the six settlements existing in 1616 in Virginia, but by three years later it had ceased to function as the salt works "are wholly gone to rack and lett fall", in spite of the fact that the Jamestown "inhabitants are exceedingly distempered by eating pork and other meats fresh and unseasoned".

1619 Capt. John Martin reported "that trade with the Eastern Shore Indians was discovered not long before Sir George Yeardley came in (April 19th) by my Aunchient (Ensign) Thomas Savage and servants" (N49) and the next year the colonization of the Shore began in earnest.

1920 Whether the settlement on Lady Dale's Plantation (N17) was started before this visit by Savage or whether his coming was responsible for it is unknown, but by this year when the official settlements were made on the Com-

GENERAL HISTORY

pany and Secretary Lands, it was a going concern and was called the 'Old Plantation' and this name was given to the creek upon which it was situated.

The first of the official settlements was that upon the Company Land (N40) when Capt. John Wilcockes was sent over with tenants for it. This was at Cherristone, but by 1625 it had not proved successful and it had ceased to exist. For a few years after that small parts of it were leased to planters, but even the lease method did not work out and before long permanent patents for it were granted. As the official representative of the Governor, Wilcockes probably exercised what legal authority was necessary for the limited number of tenants. His plantation was called Achomak.

Following closely upon this enterprise were the tenants sent over for the Secretary's Land (N39) which was adjacent to the above, and when the former ceased to exist this became the focal point for Shore activities. The tenants were herded together and thus came into existence 'Ye Towne' which figured prominently in local history for the next three quarters of a century.

In the same year came the private settlements by Thomas Savage (N49) and Gov. Yardley (N51) following the gifts of lands to them by Debedeavon 'The Laughing King'.

1622 Following the disastrous Indian massacre across the Bay, "a commission was given to Sir George Yeardley to go and search for a convenient settlement at the Eastern Shore, because of the unfitness of this river (James) to secure against foreign and domestic enemies".

1623 The thought of abandoning Jamestown brought an immediate call down from London and the idea was given up. From explanatory letters then sent to London it was brought out that such a move had merely been considered and more as a supplementary settlement.

"The Removeall to the Easterne shore wch you calle an abandoninge of this River (beinge a place indeede yt Comands not only this but all the Rivers in the Baye) was a thinge only in ddspute & speculations".

"I touched in particuler about that ignominious proposicon of removeinge to the Easterne Shore, when I onelie related the Arguments and nominated the Author, And although the Govrnour and myselfe gave way that the place might be survaid for the planting of a Partie there as better furnished with all ~~xxx~~ sorts of provisions and fit thereafter for fortificacon, yet nevr was it so much in or Thoughts (though manie ranne violentlie that waye) to quit the places wch wee held and I for my part would first have beene torne in peeces. But I wilbe more warie hereafter what I write".

"Sr Edwin (Sandys) writes that strucke with a Panicke feare wee proposed a Removeall of the Collonie to the Easterne shore. Indeed I writt home of such a proposicon and named the Proposer with his Arguments which were hottlie mantayned by others (and no question but that place had beene better at the first to have seated on, in regard of fertilitie, Convenience, all sorts of provision and strength both against the Native and fforreiner) yet this were refuted by us in pointe of Reputacon, being besides, as wee alledged, an intolerable presumption for us to attempt such a Change without your Consents; howsoever wee thought it fitt that the place should bee further survaid and a Partie there seated". official

There is no record of any further/settlement over here, but it is interesting to learn that to the struggling and frightened settlers along the James 'the land across the water' seemed like a Garden of Eden.

1624 In February an official census was taken of the Eastern Shore settlers for submission to London and their names are worth recording here as so many of them were the progenitors of people still residents of the Shore.

Capt. William Epps
Edmond Cloake

Mrs. Epps
William Bibby

Peter Epps
Thomas Cornish

William
John Fisher

GENERAL HISTORY

Willkam Day	Henry Wilson	Peter Porter	Christ. Cartter
John Sunnfill	Nicholas Graunger	James vocat Piper	Edward
John	Thomas	George	Charles Farmer
James Knott	John Ascomb	Robert Fennell	Phillip
Daniel Cogley	William Andrews	Thomas Graves	John Wilcocks
Thomas Crampe	William Coomes	John Parsons	John Coomes
James Chambers	Robert Ball	Goodwife Ball	Thomas Hall
Ismale Hills	John Tyers	Walter Scott	Goodwife Scott
Robert Edmonds	Thomas Hichcocke	John Evans	Henry Watkins
Peregree Watkins	Daniel Watkins	John Blower	Gody Blower
John	A boy of Mr. Cans	John How	John Butterfield
William Davies	Peter Longman	John Wilkins	Goodwife Wilkins
Thomas Powell	Gody Powell	Thomas Parke	William Smith
Edward Drew	Nicholas Hoskins -	and his child	William Williams
Mrs. Williams	John Throgmorton	Bennanine Knight	Chad Gruelton
Abram Analin	Thomas Blacklocke	John Barnett	Thomas Savage
William Beane	Salomon Greene	John Washborne	William Quills

At the same time the only patents for land on record at Jamestown were those issued to Gov. Yardley, Thomas Savage and John Blower.

1623 For the first time the Shore was represented in the Assembly by the Burgesses John Wilcocks, the representative of the Governor on the Company Land, and Henry Watkins, Overseer for Lady Bale's 'Old Plantation'.

1625 With the growing population and because of its distance from Jamestown, some local civil authority became necessary after the discontinuance of the Company Land and the departure of Wilcocks:

"Yt is further ordered yt utill there be some order taken for a Comys-
sione for determinge of pettie differences at Accomack that Capt. Epps (N31)
shall in the meane tyme have full power & Authority to Administer an oath to
any Psone or Psons there inhabitinge for ye better decidinge of any smale
cause (that may there arise) by way of Compromise, and for savinge the Charge
and trouble of Sendinge up of witnesses hither, for the endinge of any suite
or suites yt are to be tried at this Courte, dependinge between any the In-
habitants of Accomack".

After Capt. Epps departed Capt. Thomas Graves was appointed to this posi-
tion and probably continued to direct local affairs until a Commision form
of government went into effect.

1627 As settlers continued to flock to this promised land, the authorities
tried very hard to interest them in leases on the Company or Secretary's Land,
but with little success or to hold them close to those vicinities, so this
Act was passed:

"The Court being informed that divers planters at Accomacke doe intend
at the Old plantation Creeke and at Mayty (Magothy) Bay on that Shoare, to
erect some new plantations & to seat themselves in such sort as may be both
inconvenient & dangerous, upon full and longe deliberation concerning the same,
have resolved in noe sort to permit such then planting, but rather to keep
them as much as may be seated Closely together, & rather more especially to
endeavour the full planting of ye forest then any other place".

However, the new settlers could not be restrained and the next year the
General Court was obliged to bow to the inevitable and Charles Harmar (N12)
was given a patent for 100 acres on the Bay south of Old Plantation Creek.
With the bars down the tide of immigration quickly flowed south of that creek
and in a very few years all of the land down to the cape was taken up. No one
wanted inland sites when waterfront, which was the only mode of transportat-
ion at that time, was available.

1632 "Capt. Wm Claiborne, Capt Thos Graves, Capt Edmund Scarburgh, Chas Harmar
Gent, Obedyence Robins Gent, John Howe Gent & Roger Sanders Gent" were ap-
pointed "Commissioners for ye Plantacon of Acchawmacke". A book of records of
their proceedings probably was immediately started and the Shore records have

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continued uninterrupted ever since-the oldest continuous County records in the country. While the book must have been started in September of this year the first few pages are unfortunately missing and today the earliest date for a recorded meeting is the one held January 7th the next year. As at that time the Old Style Calendar was in use, this date would still have been in 1632.

A careful study of significant items in the early part of the book prove that the meetings were held at Ye Towne on the Secretary's Land (N39).

1634 The Colony was divided into "8 shires wch are to be governed as the shires in Engld". One of them was to be "Accomack" and this simplified spelling of the earlier Indian name gradually became general.

1635 The population of the Shore was 396, about eight percent of the total in the Colony and a healthy increase since the tabulation ten years before.

1638 The continued steady trend of settlement southward from Kings Creek produced a new center of population which could not be ignored and the first step was taken in this year to move Church and State to the Fishing Point (N20A)

For the same reason, other moves were made in later years until the situation became static. These moves are reported in detail in the separate chapter on the Episcopal Church, and the complete story of Court House sites given under N49K.

1641 Once more the General Court took cognizance of the increase in litigation in consequence to the growing population:

"The Court hath ordered in regard of the remote distance of Accomack from the Court at James City that the Commander and Commissioners there shall have power to determine a^l causes between the inhabitants of the County not exceeding the sum of twenty pounds sterling or four hundred pounds of tobacco, p'vided that Argall Yearly and Nathaniel Littleton Esquires or either of them be p'sent thereat".

1642 By Act of Assembly the name of the shire or county was changed to Northampton, said to have been in honor of the birth place of Obedience Robbins, who was becoming one of the outstanding leaders of the community. A Commission of eleven members were appointed, with Argall Yardley as Commander.

Many years afterwards, instead of 'Commander' the head became "the first in Commission".

In the appointment of this first Commission will be noted the name of William Claiborne. While he did not live here, he was Secretary of the Colony and had a material personal stake in the success of the Secretary's Land, and he undoubtedly did much to further the cause of the Shore by directing new settlers here. He also drew heavily from the personnel and material resources of the Shore in starting his settlement on Kent Island and later in carrying on the unsuccessful fight with the Maryland authorities to retain possession of it. For several years he was a fairly constant member to sit with the local Commission, and in deference to him it was natural that the first Courts for the Shore met upon his land-perhaps in a house which he maintained for use when in residence.

Another abortive attempt at colonization elsewhere, in which the Shore participated to some extent was the plan of Sir Edmond Plowden to settle New Albion (New Jersey). From litigation which developed both in the local and the General Court between Shore settlers and Sir Edmond it is evident that he not only had extensive dealings here but that many of the people he had brought out from England had been quartered here temporarily.

1644 While the Colony maintained no Fort on this side of the Bay, the records of about this time indicate that when Shore men were called for military service they were quartered at Fort Royal, which was at Pamunkey.

1649 That Northampton was definitely royalist in sentiment is indicated by this entry recorded in December:

"A proclamation By the Commandr and Commissioners: WHEREAS, it hath

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pleased Almighty God to suffer us to be deprived of our Late Dread Sovraigne of blessed memorye, wee the Commandr and Commissioners of Accomacke doe by these presents proclayme Charles the undoubted Heyre of our Late Sovraigne of Blessed memorye, to bee King of England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia, And all other Remote Provinces & Collonyes, New England and the Caribda Islands. And all other Hereditants and Indowmts belonging to our Late Sovraigne of blessed memorye. Willing and Requiringe all his Maties Lege people to acknowledge their Alledgance And with Genrall consent & Applause pray God to bless Charles the Second King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Virginia, New England, ye Caribda Islands, and all other provinces and subjects to the English Crowne; and soe God save Kinge Charles the Second. Amen, Amen, Amen."

1652 However, the Commonwealth Parliament sent Commissioners to take over from Gov. Berkeley and the iron hand was soon felt on the Shore. One hundred and sixteen of the local residents signed this Oath of Allegiance:

"The Engagm't tendered to ye Inhabitants of Northampton County, Eleaventh of March, 1651(OS). Wee whose Names are subscribed; doe hereby Engage and promise to bee true and faithfull to the Commonwealth of England as it is nowe Established without Kinge or House of Lords."

It probably was a case of sign-or else!

Nineteen days later the following Protest was addressed to the authorities at James Citty:

"Wee whose names are und written this daye made choyce of by the Inhabitants of Northampton Countie in Virginia to give Informacons and Instruccons to ye gent Ellected Burgesses for this present Grand Assemblie (in relacon to such matters as conduce to our peace & Saftie). And for ye Redresse of those aggreevances wch (att prsent) wee are capable & sensible of in our Countie of Northampton.

Impramis. Wee the Inhabitants of Northampton Countie doe complayne that from tyme to tyme (pticular yeares past) wee have been submitted & bine obedient unto the paymt of publeq Taxacons. Butt after ye yeare 1647, since yt tyme wee Conceive & have found that ye taxes were very weightie. But in a more espetiall manner (undr favor) wee are very sensible of the Taxacon of fforty sixe pounds of tobacco p. poll (this present yeare). And desire yt ye same bee taken off ye charge of ye Countie; furthermore wee aledge that after 1647, wee did understand & suppose our Countie of Northampton to bee disloynted & sequestered from ye rest of Virginia. Therefore that Llawe wch requireth & inloyneth Taxacons from us to bee Arbitrarye & illegall; forasmuch as wee had neither summons for Ellecon of Burgesses nor voyce in their Assemblie (during the time aforesd) but only the Singlur Burgess in September, Ano., 1651. Wee conceive that wee may Lawfullie ptest agt the pceedings in the Act of Assemblie for publiq Taxacons wch have relacon to Northmton Countie since ye year 1647.

The Gent who are (att prsent) to speake in our behalfe can sufficiently declare what is necessary to bee expressed to this effect wch wee referr to them.

Our desire is that there may bee an annual Choyce of Magistrates in Northmton. And, if our Countie may not have ye privilege of a peculiar govrmt & propriety (att prsent) granted wthin our precincts that then you Request and plead that all Causes, Suite of Tryalls (of what nature soevr) may bee concern ed (for future tyme), determined in our sd Countie of Northampton.

If there bee a free & genrall vote for a Governor wherein they shall Ellect Mr Richard Bennett Wee the inhabitants of Northampton Countie wth unanimous consent & plenary aprobacon Rendr our voyce for the sd Esq. Bennett.

The people doe further desire that ye Taxacons for fforty sixe pounds of tobac a heead maye not bee collected by the sheriffe (until answr of the questions from the Grand Assemblie nowe Summoned).

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Witness our hands subscribed the day & yeare aforesd
Stephen Charlton Wm Whittington
Llevyne Denwood John Ellis
Jno Nuthall Steph Horsey"

This Northampton Protest against taxation without representation was only a local affair, but it is noteworthy as being the first expression, anywhere in the Colonies, of one of the principals involved which ultimately culminated in the Revolution.

During the war between England and Holland considerable animosity developed between the colonists and the Dutch in New Amsterdam, which took expression chiefly in maritime reprisals. Edmond Scarborough (Al) was particularly high handed in this respect and there are several interesting suits in the records as a result of his actions. For a while the Dutch (and German) settlers in Northampton were much worried for their peace and safety and they hastened to take the Oath of Allegiance.

1653 With more important general problems to be considered at James Citty the Assembly did not get around to the Northampton Protest until a year later, and then they took no action either as to the desired relief from taxes nor on the request for a more or less autonomous form of government for the Shore.

They now did take action however which showed their reaction to that document, as evidenced by two resolutions passed on succeeding days:

"Whereas the paper subscribed by name of the inhabitants of Northampton countie is scandalous and seditious and hath caused much disturbance in the peace and government of that county, It is therefore ordered by this present Grand Assembly, That all the subscribers of the said paper bee disabled from bearing any office in this countrey and that Keift Edmund Scarborough who hath been an assistant and instrument concerneing the subscribing of the same bee also disabled from bearing any office untill he hath answered thereto, and the honourable Governour & Secretarie be instructed to go over to Accomack with such assistants as the house shall think fitt, for the settlement of the peace of that countie, and punishinge delinquents".

(This Act was reversed-probably as to holding office and punishments-by Act of March 26, 1658, although the Act is not on Hening)

"According to an order of this Assembly, upon the petition of Coll Nathaniel Littleton, Coll Argoll Yarley, Major William Andrews, and some other Commissioners of Northampton County, Master Speaker LeftColl Edward Major, LeftColl Geo Fletcher, Coll Thomas Dew and LeftColl Robt Pitt are nominated as assistants to attend the Governour and Secretarie for the settlement of the peace of that county, and the punishment of delinquents there according to their demerits, the appointment of all officers both for peace and warr, the division of that county, and the hearing and determining of the businesse of damages between Capt Daniel How and LeftColl Edmd Scarborough, As also between Capt John Jacob and the said Edmund Scarborough, with all other matters and things necessary and incident for the preservation of the peace of that place ffor which this shall be their commission."

These resolutions were passed early in July and that the Governor wasted no time is evidenced by a local Court held on the 26th at which the following sat in judgment:

Gov Rich Bennett
Sec Wm Claybourne
Col Nath Littleton Col Thomas Due
Col Argoll Yardley Mr Wm Whitby
LtColl Obed Johnson

"This daye (accordinge to an ordr of ye late Assemblye) for ye settleinge of ye disturbances of this Countye, the whole cause & the sevrall misdemeanors of many of ye Inhabitants Complayned of by Collonle Nathaniell Littleton, Collonle Argoll Yardley & others of the Commission was taken into consideracon & fully debated & heard; It being appartt yt demaends of many

These can go in the front part of the Northampton book.

Destroy the old General History sheet in the small binder.

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(of ye persons complained of) had bine very mutinous & repugnant to ye Govmt of ye Comission settled on them; by the Assemblye; And scandalous to ye place & persons. Wherefore ye Judgmt of the Cort was that all of ye subscribers of that wrightinge called a protest should be held incapable of any office or publige imploynt, in this County; or att the County Cort (untill by their good demeanor it shaide released by ye Govnor & Council) to acknowledge their Errore; att this Court; And that Capt Thomas Johnson shall paye a fyne of ffive hundrd pds of tob.; That Stephen Horsey & Wm Johnson, Taylor & Jno Dollinge (each of them) bee fined Three hundd pounds of tobac---etc".

The second of the Assembly resolutions quoted included in the agenda for the Governor's trip 'the division of the County'. This was not mentioned in the protest and there was nothing previous found in the records about it, as to who had requested it or when. No division was made, but instead the Court provided as a compromise measure that Courts were to be held successively at Cherristone, Hungars and Occohannock. Two years later this was amended by Act:

"Ordered, That the Commissioners of the count: of Northampton shall exercise judicature in two distinct places of that County, That is to say, in the upper and lower parts, the middle devision to be Hunger's Creeke". It was to be some years yet before the Shore was actually divided into two counties and in the meanwhile the story of the migrations of the Court is brought out in connection with N49K.

1659 AS brought out in the separate chapter about the Indians, relations between the two races had generally been most friendly on the Shore, but the Assateague Indians of the lower Maryland Shore had been making depredations upon the scattered settlers of the upper part of the county and the lower part of Maryland (then claimed by Virginia) and a punitive expedition against them was approved by Gov. Berkeley and led by Col. Edmund Scarborough-who was always ready for any action against any Indians. The next year the Assembly

"Ordered that seventy thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, the same allowance of the souldiers that were carried over to Accomack, be also paid to the inhabitants of Accomack for the full charge of all the late warr, Provided that twenty-two thousand six hundred eighty-one pounds of tobacco be deducted out of the same, It being paid for the debt long since due from the said county to the publique".

Two items of interest may be deduced from this Act:

The deduction mentioned indicated that the Shore was still resisting the payment of the taxes complained about in the protest, and this method of collection apparently was the end of the matter.

The other item was the continued use of the name 'Accomack' for the Eastern Shore so long after the county had been officially designated as Northampton.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

1663 No existing record tells us when the division into two counties was actually authorized, or what was to be the dividing line, but in the Northampton books, under date of March 23, 1662(OS), appears this entry:

"This day Mr Anth Hodgkins, Majb Jno Tilney, Capt Geo Parker and Mr John West tooke ye Oath of Allegiance & Supremacy, also the Oath of a Commissioner for Accomack County".

A month later, on April 21, 1663, the Accomack Commissioners held their initial meeting according to the first book of records for the new county.

The first order of business was to appoint district highway surveyors, with the jurisdiction of the most southerly one to start "Ffrom ye beginning of ye County at Mr Dolbys Branch". History of the lands developed that the first divisional line extended from the head of the north branch of Church Creek across to the seaside. For this reason, and for more than twenty years ensuing, a great many deeds, wills, and other documents relating to the section between this first and the present county line are to be found in the Accomack, rather than in the Northampton books. However, both sets of

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records must be consulted for this period. That this line of demarcation was not satisfactory to Northampton is shown later. Even today the residents of Northampton are not happy over the fact that their county is only about half the size of Accomack, but few of them realize what a very limited territory was left to them at the time of this original division.

In this same year that the Accomack-Northampton line began to be such a bone of contention, the Accomack-Maryland line also came into controversy.

On September 10th the Assembly passed an Act "Concerning the Bounds of this Colony on the Eastern Shore". By it two representatives from the Western Shore were to join with Col. Scarborough for a meeting with Maryland deputies in an effort to settle this vexatious subject. However, the impetuous Colonel disobeyed the instructions entirely and without waiting for ~~XXX~~ the other members of the Virginia Commission, he organized and led a raid up into the part of Maryland in dispute. His lengthy and interesting report of his actions is recorded in Accomack records and is given in full, together with a summary of the whole Virginia-Maryland line problem in a separate chapter Virginia Patents in Maryland.

1670 In the Northampton records is this copy of a resolution adopted by the Assembly on October 10th:

"Whereas the late disturbance in the Counties of Accomack and Northampton can by noe better meanes bee composed or settled then by reducinge the ~~XXX~~ Said ~~Two~~ Counties into one, Itt is ordered that both the said Counties bee united & soe remaine one County untill there shall appeare good cause to againe divide them".

A search of the records of both counties previous to this date fails to reveal a definite 'disturbance' to cause this drastic action and it is a matter of disagreement between historians.

One seems to feel that it was the result of the so called 'Ditch Murder' of the Indians by Col. Scarborough, which was the charge upon which he was ordered to James City the month previous and which lead to his being stripped of all offices in disgrace.

Two other reasons may be possible:

One, that there had been some actual disturbance or personal violence between residents of the two counties over some of the many vexatious problems in connection with the troublesome subject of the division line.

Or, while the cause might be attributed to Scarborough's actions, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ the 'Ditch Murder' was the final straw following the turbulent dissension in the Accomack Court in February over the continued membership of Edmond Bowman on that Commission (A87) and in May the physical attack upon Scarborough at Gargaphia (A17E) and the consequent slander upon his morals. There is no question but that Scarborough dominated the actions of the Accomack Court, and even when stripped from his positions of authority, the General Court and Assembly may have felt that his influence in Accomack was too great to trust and that the only safe course was to place authority with the Northampton Justices who were not under his influence.

1671 In May John Culpeper was sent over as "Clarke of the Courts held or to be held for the Easterne Shore of Virg.", and while the two sets of Justices continued to meet separately as formerly, the name of Accomack went into retirement and the meetings were designated as 'the Court for the lower part of Northampton County' or 'the upper part' as the case might be. However, for further safety, some Northampton men were also appointed to the upper Court.

1673 Once more the records fail to reveal so much that we would like to know, but on November 7th Gov. Berkeley appointed 'Justices for Accomack County' and the separation became final.

1676 This was the year of Bacon's Rebellion and the history of the Shore's connection with it is told in the story of N18.

However, in June before the outbreak of hostilities, the inhabitants of Northampton, operating through a Committe of Ten, drew up a petition setting forth seventeen grievances which their Burgesses presented to the Assembly:

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"1. Whereas our country som yeares since was, contrary to our expectation, divided into two counties to our great detriment and Loss notwithstanding ye great advantage of Coll Scarborough, yu made and p'cured to ye county of Accomack agnt Leutnt Coll Waters yu his ffellow Burgess; ye premises dewly considered desire (as w^e humbly conceive) but Reasonable, yt our County may be answerably Inlarged as theirs.

2. That we may have liberty graunted us to choose a new vestry, and yt every three years a new vestry may be chosen.

3. That ye Act concerning paying for killing of Wolves, Bears, Wilde Cats & Crows, or ye Like, may be Repealed since no man but will, for his own good & security, Indeavour to ye utmost to destroy all possibly he can.

4. That any housekeepers may have a cobby at any time of ye clerk of ye Lists of Tithables, and by ye sd clerk attested, paying Reasonably for ye same.

5. That no pson may be sett Tax ffree but by a full board, and not by any magistrates p'ticular favor to ye great oppression of other poore psons.

6. That it may be graunted us to make a free choyse of six housekeepers, without Interposing of any over Ruling Majistrate and to continue yt Number ~~XX~~ who may be admitted and authorized to sitt, vote, assess and examine ye Lists of Tithables yearely at ye Laying of ye County Leavy, giving them Lawfull Notice of ye same to prevent future oppression and abuses, as we humbly suspect and conclude to have Received heretofore, wch Reasonable Request, if denyd us, must and will submit. Then crave (by ye Reason) we have a court of Brothers; Priviledge may be graunted us and confirmed (if they continue) to have our choyce of ye sd foure Brothers, two of them only to sitt at our sd yearly assessing ye County Leavy.

7. That our County Records may be free open for every man to search and Require coppies as their occasions, from time to time, shall and may Require at ye apoynted place and office, paying ye Clerk his just fees.

8. That courts may be kept more duly according to Act of Assembly, without Ressuringment at pleasure, without apparent just cause of ye great charge & detriment of ye People, as allso sitting at ye apoynted hours; ye contrary forcing peop., Especially in Winter, to Return home as to Committ their ~~business~~ business unto others Loss and Dissatisfaction, or else expose themselves to trouble and be Bourthensome to their Neighbours housen, wch possable may be prevented by early sitting.

9. That we may have Liberty to appeale, in any Dubius case, though depending upon a far smaller value than Three Thousand pounds of Tobacco wch would not heretofore be pmitted.

10. That no Drink may be sold within a mile of ye Courthouse at any of ye Court sitting days, Considering ye detraction of time and ye Rudeness of people where Drink is sold at courts, neglecting their business, spending and wasting their Estates, abusing themselves and Authority, Quarreling and fighting with all Imagenary Illconveniences, and evill concequences, thereby accruing.

11. That no ordinary, or petty Tipling house may be allowed in our county; a means to keep young freemen and others from Running into Maryland.

12. That there may be a considerable fine and stricter Injunction Inserted or added to the act concerning ye court to examine their orders in open court and not any pticular Majistrate to presume ye same Private at his house wch ye clerk contrary to the true tenure of Law (in force) when often yt Majistrate so doing is not prst at half ye orders entered, whereby possable many Ill conveniences may arise and corruption practised as heretofore on our Eastern Shore.

13. The moving of ye sd act, as upon Just complaint, that Sheriffs and clerks may be ordered to doe something ex officio as well as magistrates and other officers, as for intending ye orphants court when often done or few accompts be brought in; and usually done at the county court time. Ditto as

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to order and copy of orders; so constables, surveyers of highways, summoning ye people to choose Burgesses, Returning them, summoning of Juries before need, when often times in 3 or 4 courts not one cause is put to a Jury, or at least to moderate their fees, wch by those means and ye like they Raise often unreasonable sums and allowed them.

14. That ye Indians of ye Eastern Shore in Virginia may be obliged to kill a certaine Number of wolves yearly, having a dayly opportunity by Ranging ye woods; for such Satisfaction as may be thought fit without ye pfit of pticular men.

15. That no Sheriff may officiate two yeares together.

16. That no pson may be admitted to beare any office until he hath bin an Inhabitant five years in ye Place where he shall officiate, and yt all ~~those~~ those not of that continuance may be Dismissed until further Tryall of their Fidelity and Trust.

17. That whereas our shore is Incompassed wth Shoales Insomuch yt no ships but of small burden can come to Trade and those yt come but few and Inconsiderable. It may be taken in consideration and accordingly ordered yt no psons in our country may be suffered to Ingress any commodaties (as formerly) to ye great prjudice of ye communtry; to say yt no man shall within six weeks or wt time may be thought convent after ye ships or vessell moveing in ye creek Bay more than his crop doth amount unto any store.

Wee ye Inhabitants of Northampt County, in Virginia, having given in our aggrevances to our Burgesses do make choyce of these tenn men as Trustees to draw our Aggrevances in full and Ample manr. To be by them Delivered to our Lawfull Burgesses.

Jno Michael, Senyr
Thos Harmanson
John Waterson
Richard Lamby
Thomas Huntt
Will Spencer

Jn Custis, Jr.
Argoll Yeardley
The marke of
Arthur (A) Apshur
The marke of
Wm (W) Starling "

The above are known as the Northampton Grievances. All of the ten signers were prominent men in the county and some of them were on the Commission. As this is a factual work, no comments are made about them, except to draw the general conclusion that it was an honest effort to correct abuses and was a trend to a more decent and liberal life following the helter skelter practices which had crept in during the period of early colonization.

So far as has been ascertained, only two of the above ever had action by the Assembly and only one at the session where they were presented:

"Be it enacted by the governour, council and burgesses of this Grand Assembly, and by the authorities thereof, that all lawes prohibiting appeals from the counties of Northampton and Accomack, soe farr as it relates to the said counties be repealed, and that appeals from the county courts of Northampton and Accomack aforesd lye open."

While Hening does not record it, this same Assembly may have taken some action about the county line grievance, because the next year and entry in Northampton records refers to an "order of last Assembly for the enlargemt of this County of Northampton to the utermost Extent of Hungars Parish."

1677 After the collapse of the Rebellion, the Assembly went more in detail about the vexatious county line matter:

" In the difference between the Counties of Northampton and Accomack, about their Bounds the Burgesses for Northampton County, being maior genrll John Custis and Capt Isake foxcroft, and the Burgesses for Accomack County, Coll Southey Littleton and Capt William Custis, that whereas it is Alledged by the Northampton County Burgesses, that the division of the two Countyes, where now it was made, by the agreement of Coll Edmund Scarborough and Left Coll Waters, and that allso at the same tyme, a further agreement was made betwixt them, that whensoever Accomacke County should Inlarge above Occanock (Onancock), then the lower County should proportionably Inlarge upon them; There-

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fore it is hereby ordered that the people of the County ~~of~~ of Northampton by their Representatives, or whom soever they shall Employ, have liberty to make due proofe of such Agreement, before such one or more person or persons or magistrates, as the Rt Honorable the governor shall appoynte, They givinge publique Notice at the Courte house or Church, to the Inhabitants of Accomacke County, when they Intend to take such evidence, betwixt the sayd Coll Scarborough and LeftColl Waters, That then the Lower County of Northampton, bee Inlarged to the South side of Occahanock Creeke, and no further, and that the said Creeke Bee the bounds, betwixt the sayd Countæes, and from the Bridge at the head of the Creeke, an east line to the Sea borde side, shall divide the sayd Countyes, which matter is to bee determined by such person or persons as the governor shall appoynte to take the evidence, And that Coll John Stringer, and LeftColl William Waters, Bee Admitted as evidences therein".

It was to be ten years more before the arbitrator was appointed and in the meanwhile the inter-county problems about taxation, etc, continued to be a source of considerable trouble.

The Bridge mentioned in the above Act was what was known as Taylors Bridge (A8^A) and if the land part of the line then designated had continued it would have been about three miles above the present line.

In this same year Accomack County filed their own set of Grievances:

"Wee his Majesties Justices here underwritten, and others, the Inhabitants of Accomack County, in obedience to his most sacred Majesties command directing us to send over to them sealed all grievances and pressures, especially such as have been the grounds of the late troubles and disorders among us, being deeply sensible of the late Rebellion hatched and acted on the Western Shore by Nath. Bacon, dec'd., and complices, to our great prejudices, expenses and Losses of many men and crops by watching and warding on all parts of the Shoare to hinder the Landing and invasion of the said Rebels on our coast, where we have received into our protection the bodies of the Right Honourable Sr Wm Berkeley and severall other good and Loyall subjects of his Majty., fled to our parts from the fury and rage of the said Bacon & Complices, doe:

First, hereby acknowledge that we nor any of us knew any reason for any such Rebellion, & some or all of us did protest against his actions as rebellious.

Secondly, we humbly desire his Majty to continue Sr Wm Berkeley Governor in Virginia as long as God shall spare his life.

Thirdly, Whereas the Right Honourable Sr Wm Berkeley upon his first coming to us and our readiness to assist him to the hazard of our own lives and fortunes against the said Rebell Bacon & Accomplices, did promise as well as our county of Accomack as the rest of the Eastern Shore in Virginia should bee free from all county tax for these twenty one years ensuing.

Wee humbly therefore pray ye Honourables to be a means the same may be confirmed first in Virginia and afterwards by his Majties Royall grant.

Fourthly, Whereas wee are deeply sensible of the vast charge this unhappy warr and Rebellion hath put the country to, and it may be expected to be defrayed out of the country: Wee desire wee may be excluded from all and every part of the same, wee being in no way the cause of it.

Lastly, Whereas we have been informed that his Royall Majty hath or was about to give the country their Quit Rents for many years to come, wch wee doubt this unhappy warr hath now broken off, wee humbly desire it may still remaine good to us, and being in no way the cause of knowing of the same, to wch wee subscribe or hands in open court, and pray for his Majties and ye Honourable Governor health long to continue.

Edm'd Bowman
Robt Hutchinson
William Whittington
John Wise
Obedience Johnson

The Riding
Rich Hill
Edm'd Scarborough
Jno Wallop
& many others "

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Probably these Grievances had been sent over in obedience to a request from the three Commissioners sent out to investigate the Rebellion. It is possible that Berkeley, in his time of dire need, had made some such vague promises, in the same way that politicians often promise much in pre-election times. Of course the taxes were never remitted and the only reference to the Grievances may have been the following some years later in a letter of instructions from King Charles II to Lord Culpeper:

"And whereas it doth appear unto Us that the Province of Accomack did in noe manner contribute to the said Rebellion, but always expressed their loyalty unto Us and Our Government during the same, you are therefore upon all occasions to signify Our gracious sense of their Constant Loyalty, by such marks of favor as may conveniently be given them".

1688 "In obedience to his Excelencys comands and instructions Impowering me Edwin Conway to Survey and Lay out ye difference of the Claymes of the Countie of Accomack and Northampton and to returne an acct thereof to him and to effect ye Same I came into the said Countys & applied myselfe to LtColl John West and Capt John Custis Agents for the said Counties to agree debate or effect the same in behalfe of the said Counties and after some consultation and decision of ye long debate and difference between ye said Countys A Line should be run from ye westward side of a branch out of Matchapungo River & runs to ye Eastward of ye house and plantacon of Mr Arthure Robins and between that and Black walnut neck to a small Branch that Issues out of Occahannock River & parts the Lands & plantations of the widdow Jackson & ye Land & plantation comonly called and knowne by ye name of Adinsons wch Line was this day run from an oake standing on ye westward side of ye first mentioned branch by a Line of new marked trees North fifty nine degrees fiftene minutes west seven hundred & three perches to a white oake standing on the east side of the northward Branch that Issues out of the said small gut that parts ye said Adinson & Jackson including to Northampton County all the Lands Marshes & Islands both in & joyning to the Bay and Sea to the Southward of ye said Line and from the mouth of said Gut to ye mouth of Occahannock river on the Southward side of said river & on the Southward & westward side of ye branch that Issues out of Machapungo downe to Cape Henry (Charles) And all the Lands marshes & Islands to ye northward of ye aforesaid naturall & artificiall bounds both Bay and Sea up to Maryland Line is included & lyes wthin the bounds & Jurisdiction of Accomack County. Perfected this 22th day of March 1687(0S).

Edwin Conway"

"According to the above decision Laid out by Mr Edwin Conway wee John West and John Custis Agents for the above named Counties doe assent and agree to for the finall determination of the long difference and that all the inhabitanse from the said Line Southward Pay all dues hereafter Levied to Northampton County and all from the said Line Northward to Accomack County to which wee fix our hands & Seales this 22th day of March 1687(0S).

John West

John Custis "

The line run then is just about as it is today.

1689 This item may properly belong to a general history of Virginia or Maryland, but it was recorded in 1691 in the local ~~XXXX~~ Northampton book and by putting it in print it may prove helpful to some one else in the future:

"Itt appeareinge to the Court That in April 1689 Mr Benjamin Robinson was Impressed by Comand from the Honoble Coll John Custis on an Informacon hee received of a considerable Number of Indians & white men supposed to bee french in Armes come a great way downe upon the Inhabitants of Maryland on the Easterne Shore on wch service himselfe with his horse Travailed up thither to discover ye Certainty and returned a satisfactory answer thereof."

1705 The first franchise for a ferry across the Bay was authorized by the Assembly and this practice continued until well into the next century.

1730 The ghost of the old boundary line dispute walked: "A Grievance & Proposition was presented to this Court by the freeholders who signed the same setting

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forth the hardship we Labour under by the largeness of our Levy's and praying an Inlargement of our county by adding part of Accomack to this County wch is Order'd to be Certified to the General Assambley".

The House of Burgesses was not receptive:

"Resolv'd that the proposition from Northampton County for adding to it part of the County of Accomack be rejected."

From the beginning of this century to the Revolution there were few outstanding incidents contributing to the General History of the Shore. There were economic cycles, as always, but altogether it seems to have been a period of healthy growth and reasonable prosperity. From the many docking of entails by the Assembly, there were indications that a number of the earlier large estates had been broken up and through economic necessity or a desire to move elsewhere many tracts were sold and there was a gradual consolidation into strong hands.

Because of the lightness of the soil and its constant deterioration through the growth of tobacco, the growing of corn gradually became more of a staple, but until the Revolution tobacco continued to be the official ~~XXXX~~ ~~XX~~ medium of exchange, although pounds, either through bills of exchange or hard cash, began to appear more frequently as the consideration in deeds.

There may have been Shore men who served during the French and Indian War, but nothing to that effect was brought out in the records.

1766 When Parliament pass the Stamp Act in 1764, there was immediate indignation in all of the Colonies and nine of them sent representatives to a meeting in New York, but little was accomplished there. Virginia was not represented as Gov. Fauquier had dissolved the Assembly after Patrick Henry had offered his five resolutions ending up with "No taxes where there are no representatives". The Sons of Liberty were organizing and active everywhere, but it remained for the County Court of Northampton to take a most unusual official stand.

At a Court held February 11, 1766, with these Justices in attendance: Littleton Eyre, John Wilkins, John Bowdoin, John Stratton, Nathaniel Savage and John Stringer, the following was entered upon the Minutes:

"On the motion of the Clerk, and other Officers of this Court, praying their Opinion whether the Act of Parliament intituled 'An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties and other Duties in America &c' was binding on the inhabitants of this Colony, and whether they the said Officers should incur any Penalties by not using Stamp Paper agreeable to the directions of the said Act; The Court unanimously declared it to be their Opinion that the said Act did not bind, effect, or concern the Inhabitants of this Colony inasmuch as they conceive the said Act to be unconstitutional; and that they said several Officers may proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices without incurring any Penalty by means thereof. Which Opinion this Court doth order to be entered upon record."

This must be a unique case in the annals of American history when a small County Court acted as a self appointed Supreme Court to declare an Act of Parliament to be unconstitutional!

Two weeks later Accomack Justices; Edmund Allen, William Bagge, Isaac Smith, James Arbuckle, John Wise and Henry Fletcher concurred in a similar order, but going more into detail:

"On the Motion of Edward Ker & Others Inhabitants of this County who are Suitors in this Court Praying that the Officers of this Court (vizt) the Clerk may be Directed to call over the Docket & the Attornies Practicing here to Proceed to the trying of their Several Clients Causes and the Court to Direct the entring up Judgments & Other Proceedings as usual in the said

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Court, there having been a Total Stagnation of Business for a Considerable Time. The said Officers Informed the said Court that they were apprehensive they might Or were Liable to Severe Penalties in Case they Proceeded in their Several Stations without having Stamped Paper as Directed by the Act of Parliament of great Brittain lately enacted for establishing a Stamp Duty on Proceedings in Law in America And Therefore had Declined to Act.

Whereupon the Court Présent Declared they were of Opinion that the said Act is not binding upon the Several Inhabitants of this Colony being made without the Consent of their General Assembly who are the only Legislative Power that have any right to impose an Internal Taxation of any Sort On the said Inhabitants And Thereupon It is Ordered that the said Several Officers Proceed in the Execution of their Several Offices as usual upon the Sanction & Protection of this Court and that by so Doing they will not incur any Penalties imposed by the said Act for not having stamped Paper for their Proceedings. And that upon the Attorneys neglecting to Prosecute their Several Causes the same be dismissed."

1770 Two petitions appear in the Journal of the House of Burgesses:

"A Petition of sundry Persons, Inhabitants of the County of Accomack, whose Names are thereunto subscribed, was presented to the House, and read: setting forth that the white Tithables, in the said County, are so numerous, and the Business of the Court thereof is so multiplied, that the said County ought to be divided; and therefore praying that the said County may be divided into two Counties."

The other petition was from some of the inhabitants who were in favor of the status quo.

There is no record of any action, but if any, it obviously ^{was} unfavorable to the first petition.

1776 In February the Levy was made in pounds, shillings and pence, the first departure from tobacco as the official medium of exchange, but a year ~~ARRK~~ afterwards tobacco was again used, perhaps to get away from English currency. Still later Continental dollars came into use, but owing to its rapid deterioration the considerations ~~XXX~~ in deeds soon became a case of 'what have you'? Paper money of wach colony had a different value in hard money and transactions were paid in all sorts of mediums until the dollar became better stabilized.

Accomack County got off ahead following the memorable action which took place on July Fourth.

"At the Court House in the County of Accomack on Tuesday the 30th ^{Day} of July 1776:

The Honourable the Continental Congress having Declared the thirteen United States of America free and Independent and the Convention of this Colony of Virginia having found a New Plan of Government In the Name of the Commonwealth and passed an Ordinance wherein all the Magistrates Named in the last Commission of the Peace for this County under Our late King are Continued on their Qualifying themselves according to the Direction of the Said Ordinance-William Williams and George Stewart Gent. two Persons Named in the said late Commission Administered the Oath prescribed in the said Ordinance to Tully Robinson Wise Gent. the first Person Present Named in the said Commission And the said Tully Robinson Wise Administered the said Oath to William Williams, John Smith, Thomas Teackle, George Stewart, Thomas Bayly and William Parramore, Gent. Seven other Persons named in the said late Commission."

Northampton County took action two weeks later on August 13th:

"The Declaration of Independence of the Thirteen States of North America was proclaimed at the Door of the Courthouse-And agreeable to a Resolve of the honble the convention of this State the Magistrates proceeded to take the Oaths of fidelity to the State & the Cath of Office in order to take upon them the administration of Justice in the said County of Northampton."

Accomack supplied five Companies and Northampton two which became a part

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of the Ninth Virginia Regiment, which early marched north for participation in the Hostilities. The Regiment later became commanded by Col. (later Gen.) John Cropper (A87A).

There were some loyalists on the Shore, but generally the people favored the cause of Independence, and their contributions consisted chiefly of man power, both for the local ~~XXX~~ Militia and the the Army, salt, grain and spirits. On the other hand, Shore authorities made constant requests (generally ignored) for powder and shot for local protection.

This need for ammunition was to fight off British landing parties, which constituted the chief problem to the Shore all during the war. They came ashore, usually in the night, on both sides of the peninsula; burning houses, stealing slaves and provisions, and generally getting away again before the local Militia could swing into action against them. Except for occasional skirmishes between individuals or the Militia, and such raiding parties, the Shore was never a battle ground.

On November 30, 1782, (the same day that England signed the Articles of Peace to end the Revolution) a number of Accomack men served under Commodore Whaley in the Battle of the Barges in Chesapeake Bay, said to be the last naval engagement of the war. (A72-Lot #36)

After the war the Shore became still more a maritime section and general prosperity prevailed up to the War of 1812. Towards the end of the century came the troubles with the French on the seas and among the losses felt by Shore traders was the schooner Felicity. (N46C)

1812 This war was not popular along the sea coast, in spite of the fact that British impressment of American seamen was one of the contributing factors. A letter from John Bowdoin (N51B) gives the feelings of an individual, and a mass meeting of Accomack citizens went more into detail in giving voice to their sentiments. The Resolutions then drawn up are long, but so far as is known they have not appeared in print since that time and may prove of interest to United States historians, to tie in with similar expressions elsewhere along the coast.

"At a meeting of the Freeholders and Citizens of the County of Accomack, convened in the Town of Drummond, on Monday the 31st of August, 1812, to take into consideration and to express their sentiments upon the state of our public affairs, and certain late occurrences which have unhappily taken place in our country:-

Col. John Cropper was appointed Chairman, and Col. Thomas Parker, Clerk to the said meeting. Whereupon the following Resolutions were proposed and considered, were approved and adopted by the said meeting.

Resolved, That it is the duty of good citizens at all times to show a becoming respect to the laws and the magistracy; but as laws may be unwise, and the magistracy may disappoint the public expectations of the nation, it is the right of freemen, it is moreover their duty at a crisis like the present, freely to examine public characters and measures, and to maintain a free communication with their fellow-citizens thereon.

Resolved, That feeling in common with their fellow-citizens in other parts of the union a sincere concern for whatever may affect the prosperity and happiness of their country, they cannot view with approbation the late declaration of war against Great Britain, which necessarily renders the United States a party in the war on the side of France, now waged by her for the obvious purpose of establishing the most odious despotism over man in every part of the civilized world. If our national honor has been wounded; if injuries and indignities have been inflicted on our country by the injustice, the ambition, or overbearing disposition of foreign nations, it is not by a declaration of war against Great Britain alone that our honor can be healed, or those injuries and indignities compensated or wiped away. It is not from Great Britain alone that we suffered these wrongs; neither with her had we a subsisting commercial treaty. With France we had a subsisting treaty, when she commenced

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her system of warfare on the commerce of neutrals in the manufactures and productions of Great Britain and her dependencies, by which she equally violated our rights, as well those devised from that treaty, as those devised from the general laws of nations. The injuries which we thus suffered from France were not only prior in point of time, but they have been more flagitious in character, more extravagant in principle, more excessive in amount, and equally uncompensated, with those sustained from Great Britain. It was by a submission to those prior injuries, that a pretext was afforded to Great Britain for the injurious course which she subsequently adopted; it was by that submission that our national honor was first wounded. Instead therefore of the declaration of war against Great Britain alone, operating to heal the wounded dignity and character of our country, to secure our rights or promote our interests, we greatly fear it will be found to depress the former, and to endanger and prejudice the latter; we fear it will be found to involve in its train a series of the most complicated miseries, to which as a nation we could be subjected. A few of the more obvious of these evils we will venture to designate.

It subjects us to the establishment of a large standing army, which under any circumstances can only be viewed as a necessary evil, inauspicious to the liberty and happiness of the people.

It will involve us in immense expenses, to which it is feared, from recent indications, the public credit will scarcely be competent.

It will compel an imposition of burthens on the people, in order to support the public credit, to such an amount as has never before been experienced in America. We already see taxes of every description, direct and indirect, besides an imposition of an hundred per cent. upon our former impost duties suspended over our heads, ready to fall with overwhelming weight, as soon as a temporary forbearance shall have secured the suffrages of the people to some of the present incumbents of office.

It will greatly diminish, if not totally annihilate, our foreign commerce. It will also unquestionably impair and even totally suspend a considerable portion of our coastwise trade between the different parts of the union.

In proportion as it wounds our commerce, foreign and domestic, it must necessarily wound the kindred interests of agriculture, and thereby render the people unable to meet the heavy exactions already announced as the certain and unavoidable concomitants of the war.

It exposes us to the enterprizes of a powerful nation, at present possessing the command of the sea, compelled to contend for the preservation of that command, as the only sure and adequate means of preserving her national independence, and doubtless proportionably incensed against our country, as the enterprizes and designs of our government shall be discovered to be levelled, in conjunction with those of France, against her commercial prosperity, upon which in a great measure her naval supremacy depends. When she shall have gained full knowledge of the declaration of war against her, precipitated as she will doubtless consider it, to evade the conciliatory advances which she at the same time was making towards our country; when she shall find her territory invaded, her ships captured by privateers issuing from our ports, our little but gallant navy hurried from our ports, almost simultaneously with that declaration and destined perhaps for France, what will probably be the inferences drawn from these circumstances? Will they not be, that our government has entered into a concert with France to throw the weight of our country into the scale of France, to make Britain kick the beam? Under such impressions, what may not shortly be apprehended by our seaport and commercial towns along our extended coasts, with imperfect fortifications, the former garrisons of regular troops withdrawn for effecting foreign conquests, and their places supplied with militia, who, however brave, can scarcely be supposed adequately acquainted with all the duties of their new stations? We

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forbear to pursue these details, and sympathize, by anticipation, with future sufferers. But whatever evils the power of Britain may be capable of inflicting on our beloved country, there is one in reserve which we infinitely more dread from another quarter, and which we awfully conceive will inevitably arise out of the relation in which our country is placed by this unpropitious declaration, with France. If the government has not already entered into a provisional treaty for that purpose, and the present course of measures be pursued, our country must shortly become the ally of France. Whatever may be the events of the war in other respects, whether we may gain or lose laurels by military enterprise, our fate as the ally of France will still be the same; it may even be precipitated by success. If we expel the British forces from Canada, we at once provide materials for a French army on our own borders.

'Let the ally of France be named, who is not her slave; let the degree of submission be marked, with which she will be content. Let the line be drawn between French usurpation and national independence, which she will not pass. If this cannot be done, we tremble for our country, when we find it to be engaged on the side of a military tyrant, who wages war for the purpose of spreading chains and despotism over the civilized world.'

If, under honest impression of the actual existence of impending evils, such as have been portrayed, and such as must occur to every discerning mind, seriously reflecting upon the situation of our country-if, from this complication of evils, unless their course be speedily arrested, a universal shipwreck of our liberties and happiness may be reasonably apprehended. Will it be strange or wonderful, if a portion of our country-men should begin to look around for means of safety, apart from the rest? The union of our country is doubtless dear to all: We are sure, not more dear to any, than ourselves, the citizens of this county. Upon occasions, however, not so awful as the present, a dissolution has been spoken of-has been threatened, and that in the southern and middle states during the administrations both of Washington and Adams. This evil, if now to be apprehended, will probably be found to originate in the unconquerable aversion of our fellow-citizens in the New-England and Northern States, to French connections, necessarily involving subjugation. This evil may doubtless be prevented, by arresting the course of others, which if not stayed in time, will inevitably lead to that result.

In this expression of our sentiments upon the declaration of war against Great Britain; and in this review of some of the obvious evils issuing, or likely to issue from that unfortunate measure, let it not be supposed we are swayed by foreign partialities or antipathies. We are native citizens, and know no foreign connections: We expect no favors from any foreign nation. We behold with equal indignation, depredations on our commerce, insults on our citizens, impressments of our seamen, or any other injuries committed on the government or people of the United States, by foreign nations, whomsoever they may be. 'Resolved, nevertheless,' in the language of the Legislature of Virginia, on a former occasion, 'that the policy of the United States forbids a war of Aggression: That our whole reliance ought to be on ourselves; and ~~in~~ therefore, that while we will repel invasion at every hazard, we shall deplore and deprecate the evils of war, for any other cause'.

Resolved, That it is with much concern that we have understood, that a disposition has been manifested in the house of representatives of the congress of the United States to multiply secret sessions, and in proportion to the importance of questions, studiously to conceal debate, that in particular it was in this manner the momentous question of war with Great Britain was decided, although the circumstances of the time and of the nation, afforded no one reason for secrecy, unless such as might be found in the apprehension of the effect of public debate upon public opinion or of public opinion on the result of the vote.

Resolved, That it is with like concern we have understood, a principle

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has been adopted as the law of that house, by which, under a novel application of the previous question, a power is assumed by the majority to deny the privilege of speech at any stage, and under any circumstances of debate, and recently by an unprecedented assumption, the right to give reasons for an original motion has been made to depend upon the will of the majority.

Resolved therefore, That every such abridgment of the right or freedom of speech in representatives, is a direct infringement of the liberty of the people, and violation of the constitution; and that every unnecessary concealment of their proceedings, is an approximation towards tyranny.

And whereas the constitution of the United States has provided that for any speech or debate in either house, 'the Senators and Representatives shall not be questioned in any other place', Resolved therefore, That it becomes an important duty of the speakers, and of the houses generally, to take care, not only that decorum be observed in debate, in relations to the members of those bodies respectively, but in relation to the people at large or to respectable portions of the community.

Resolved, That it is with extreme concern we have understood, that on various occasions language of high political intolerance and reflective upon considerable portions of the community, was suffered to be uttered by various members, in debate in the House of Representatives during the last session of congress, without censure from the chair or animadversion by the House—~~XXXXXX~~ language by which those who were supposed not to approbate measures then or about to be adopted, were represented as the enemies of their country and consequently as unworthy of the protection of the laws. It is not too probable, that from causes such as these, however little expected, the enormities which have since disgraced our country in various quarters, may, partially at least, have deprived encouragement, if not their origin.

Resolved, That it was with amazement we had lately heard of three different attacks made by the professed friends of the measures of the present administration upon the freedom of the Press at Savannah in the state of Georgia, at Charleston in the state of South Carolina, and at Baltimore in the state of Maryland, at each and every of which places the civil authority has been found either unable or unwilling to give that protection to this great Bulwark of Liberty, which the constitutions of these states respectively as well as the constitution of the United States, had solemnly guaranteed, and around which we had hoped the American Sentiment, however divided upon other subjects, had formed a barrier so impregnable that none would dare to assail it with hopes of impunity. Such importance or culpable omission of ~~AND~~ duty to the magistracy, is a disgrace to the Republican name—and heavy imputations against the justice and respectability of our country.

Resolved, That it is not only with amazement, but horror, that we have again heard of a further attack, made still by the professing friends of the administration, upon the same most important privilege of a free state in the city of Baltimore, in consequence of the re-establishment of a paper, the office of which had been before demolished, and the Press destroyed, accompanied with deeds of ferocious atrocity, such as our affrighted country has never before witnessed, and such as have been seldom equalled in the most corrupt countries of the old world. The outlines of the mournful tale are before the public, and need not be repeated.

Resolved, That we condone with the friends of the brave, the humane and virtuous Gen. Lingan, who was murdered, and we sympathise with his surviving companions, who were supposed by their more than savage assassins to have been equally consigned to death, but whose lives the mercy of Heaven has been pleased to preserve, in order that a full development of this transaction, monstrous in all its parts, may be laid before an indignant country.

Resolved, That the wound inflicted by this daring outrage not only upon the freedom of the Press, and the peace and character of the city of Baltimore, but upon the general order of society and the authority of the laws, requires the prompt exertions of the highest constituted authorities, and the

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strenuous cooperation of all honest men, the friends of order and civil government, of every party and description, to bring to condign punishment the guilty agents, with their no less guilty instigators and abettors. Unless this wound be so healed, and the authority of the laws fully restored, there can be no permanent safety for life, liberty, or property, against the abandoned and licentious; the order and peace of society will be again and again violated; men, when unprotected by the laws of society, will have recourse to the laws of nature, and repel violence by violence. Anarchy and confusion will ensue, until civil discord with all its horrors will raise its crest not only over the state of Maryland, but every contiguous state. The constitution of the United States guarantees a republican form of government to every state in the Union; it therefore becomes a common concern, that such outrageous offence against all order and the very existence of civil government be exemplarily punished, and thereby that republican government preserved and maintained, which has been guaranteed. To the good people of Maryland this duty is confided in the first instance: they have a right to claim the co-operation of their brethren in the neighboring states, if necessary; and the citizens of this country, when regularly called upon by the proper authority for such service, will not be backward to give their assistance in restoring and maintaining the authority of the laws.

Resolved, That our country, within the space of a few years past, has been reduced from a state of real and high prosperity to its present state of war with all its accompanying evils, to which may be added the danger of a dissolution of the union, the abridgment of the freedom of sentiment and debate, and the overthrow of the freedom of the press in a considerable portion of the southern parts of the union, not without just cause for alarm lest anarchy and confusion may be super added to our other embarrassments and distress. This change in our circumstances had taken place under the auspices of the late and present administrations: if contrary to their wishes, certainly not in consequence of the wisdom of their measures.

Resolved therefore, That it is high time that friends of their country of every description look around to discover, whether there be not means within their power of staying the rapid descent by which we all are carried along at present towards destruction. Let us choose other men to manage our concerns, in whose wisdom, integrity and patriotism we can repose equal, and in whose candor, liberality, independence and firmness we can repose great confidence; and surely such there can be no difficulty in finding. Their measures may restore us to our former prosperous state: in no event can they be more inauspicious to our greatest and dearest interests.

Ordered, That the foregoing be signed by the chairman and attested by the clerk of this meeting, and that copies be transmitted to the editors of the PUBLIC LEDGER, FEDERAL REPUBLICAN, AND UNITED STATES GAZETTE, with a request that they give a place to the same in their papers.

JOHN CROPPER, Chairman

Attest.

THOMAS PARKER, Clerk. "

During this war the Shore was again troubled by raiding parties from English ships, particularly after Admiral Cockburn established his base on Tangier Island (A80). Several incidents of these ~~XXXX~~ raids are mentioned in the stories of some of the properties, but the only major engagement occurred on May 30, 1814, when the British landed in some force at Rumleys Gut (A57A), where was fought what locally has been called the Battle of Pungoteague.

Even before the embargo which preceded the war, quite a lively trade in the smuggling of rum and sugar from the West Indies began and this continued as long as the high import duties made it profitable. Material fortunes were made by Shore citizens engaged in maritime trade and there are a number of amusing traditions about some of the difficulties encountered in dodging the

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Revenue Officers.

Following the war the Shore participated in the wave of general prosperity which swept the country until the crash came in 1819. It perhaps was the top peak of any prosperity ever enjoyed by the Shore as it lasted so much longer that the short lived wave after the more recent World War I. Many of the handsome houses still standing date from that era. Following that collapse the Shore experienced the usual ups and downs until the Civil War which brought a financial setback which was hardly overcome until the days of the first World War.

1836 The Eastern Shore Railroad Company was incorporated and obtained a franchise from the Assembly. A survey of the proposed route was made, but it was about fifty years more before the project finally came to completion. According to the survey, the right of way came into Accomack a short distance northwest from Horntown, apparently coming from Snow Hill or Stockton, and gradually worked over to about its present line. At Eastville the rails forked with one line going off towards Townsfield (N39A) for its terminus, while the other went on down to Cape Charles proper. The former was changed years later to the new terminus at the made town of Cape Charles, but the latter right of way, about as surveyed, is still retained by the successor company the Pennsylvania Railroad.

1841 So far as has been determined the first steamboat operating to or from the Shore was used by the Floyd family from Townfields to the Hampton Roads area, and it was eight years later before the service from Baltimore began. This continued for eighty five years, with wharves at several places on the Bayside, and provided the only real contact the Shore had with the rest of the country. It was a delightful trip to or from Baltimore and many residents look back with pleasure and some longing to to good old steamboat days.

Two Eastern Shore men have been outstandingly prominent in a national way. In this same year of the first steamboat, Judge Abel P. Upshur was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Tyler, and two years later he succeeded Daniel Webster as Secretary of State. The year after that he met his death in the explosion on the gunboat Princeton, as told in the story of N??A)

1855 The Hon. Henry A. Wise (A75A) became Governor of Virginia and served during that most trying period prior to the outbreak of the Civil War.

1861 As the storm clouds gathered, Northampton elected Miers W. Fisher on a platform favoring secession, and Accomack elected William H. B. Custis on a platform which favored remaining in the Union, to the state Constitutional Convention, which passed the 'Ordinance of Secession' for submission to the voters. When the tabulation was made, the Shore followed the rest of the state except for Chincoteague which voted to remain in the Union.

With the outbreak of hostilities, many of the younger men went across the Bay to enlist in the Confederate forces, where a considerable number of them lost their lives. All during the war, when one of them could get a furlough, he slipped home through the blockade and interesting legends are told of the harrowing experiences of some of them. When they returned to service, each one tried to take back with him at least a bag of salt as that commodity was so sorely needed.

Those left were formed into Militia for home protection service and in the fall when news came that Federal forces were advancing down the peninsula, they marched in force up near the Maryland line for a defense of their native land, but the Federals were in over powering numbers, so on the night of Nov., 15th, the local men dispersed and most of them found their way across to Bay to their comrades in arms.

With no opposition, Gen. Lockwood commanding the Union troops occupied Drummondtown on the 21st and two days later issued this proclamation:

"Whereas: Under the proclamation of Major General Dix, the people of Accomack and Northampton Counties, Va., having laid down their arms, are entitled to the protection of the Federal Government; and whereas, a serious inconven-

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ience might arise from a suspension of the operations of the authorities and laws therein; and whereas, the functionaries holding office in said Counties were elected to the same previous to the ratification of the so-called 'Ordinance of Secession', whereby this people put themselves in hostility to the Federal Government; and whereas, the responsibilities and duties of said functionaries were sought to be changed by an oath of allegiance to a pretended government, in rebellion against the Federal Government: Therefore, I, Henry H. Lockwood, Brigadier General, Commanding in said Counties, do hereby, by virtue of authority vested in me, authorize the Judges, Magistrates, and all other civil officers in the Counties aforesaid to continue in their several Offices, and perform all and every function of the same, conformably to the Constitution of the United States, the laws of Virginia, previous to the 'Ordinance of Secession', except so far as modified or changed by any subsequent Act of the Legislature sitting in Western Virginia, and the laws passed by the said Legislature sitting in Western Virginia, subsequent to said act: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That all such persons, before exercising said functions, appear before me and take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD

BRIGADIER GENERAL COMMANDING

Head Quarters, Drummondtown, Nov., 23rd, 1861 "ST. JAME'S

.The Headquarters in Drummondtown were in the later ~~XXXXXXXX~~ RECTORY (A86W), and a little later a further Headquarters at CESSFORD (N49I).

There were of course no end of unpleasant incidents during the occupation, but in general the Shore fared far better than some other parts of the state which were battle ravaged.

1863 When the Emancipation Proclamation was signed by President Lincoln, these two counties, five others in Virginia across the Bay, the new state of West Virginia, and thirteen parishes of Louisiana were excepted "which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued". Consequently the slaves on the Eastern Shore were not technically freed until the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution on December 18, 1865.

Reconstruction Days are not a pleasant memory to many still living. A few minor race clashes occurred, but mostly it was a case of extreme poverty which took years to overcome.

1883 Construction of the railroad was initiated and the next year it was completed to the new town of Cape Charles and the Shore was at to have rapid transit to the north.

Since very early days, stage lines operated over both the Seaside and Bayside roads, but with the coming of the railroad they quickly passed from the picture.

The right of way of the rails through the center of the peninsula was responsible for the many new towns which sprung up along the route, but it was not until after 1930 that they were finally all connected by the modern highway which parallels the railroad along so much of the mileage.

The coming of the railroad was hard competition for the old steamboats,

*Picture from
A
Peninsula
Canaan*

GENERAL HISTORY

but they continued to play their part in commerce until the highway was completed, when the rapid development of truck transportation quickly spelled their doom.

It is perhaps too early for a proper perspective of the Shore's participation in the two World Wars, but it was a most creditable one in each case, and being an agricultural section it automatically profited from the great demand for food products of all kinds. Unfortunately for the lovers of early architecture, many a lovely old house was torn down during the high prices obtained for potatoes during and just after the first war, and more unattractive, but perhaps more livable houses, came into being.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

TRACT 1

It is appropriate to start the history of Northampton County with the story of SMITH'S ISLAND as the known records for the Eastern Shore begin with a reference to this piece of land.

The island must have been observed by Verrazano, d'Ayllon and other Spanish exployers, Bartholomew Gilbert, or other early visitors to this part of the world, but no specific reference to it was made and it was not until June 1608 that it was reported and a name given to it.

1608 On June 2nd Capt. Christopher Newport set sail from Jamestown for England in the Phoenix which he had brought to Virginia early in the year with the first supplies sent to the colonists after their arrival. At the same time Capt. John Smith started out in a small boat for his exploration of Chesapeake Bay. He was accompanied by a Doctor, six gentlemen and seven soldiers, and the story of the voyage was written by Waizer Russell, Doctour of Physicke, and Anas Todkill, one of the soldiers;

"These being in an open barge neare three tuns burthen, leaving the Phoenix at Cape Henry, they crossed the bay to the Eastern Shore, and fell with the Isles called Smiths Isles, after our Captaines name". If any landing here was made it was not recorded.

A more modern historian stated "Smith's Island was named after Sir Thomas Smith the first President of the Virginia Company. Capt. John Smith afterwards claimed that it was named for him". No authority was given for this statement, and while the Russell-Todkill version did not appear in print until several years after the incident, it does seem more reasonable, as well as romantic, to accept that reason for the name.

1613 The next mention of the island appears in a letter written by Sir Samuel Argoll in June of this year: "About the beginning of November (1612), by the advice of Sir Thomas Gates, I carried Sir Thomas Dale to Sir Thomas Smiths Island to have his opinion of the inhabiting of it; who after three days march in discovering it, approved very well of the place---etc". (This may have been the authority for the name above mentioned, but it does not appear entirely conclusive and it should be remembered that Capt. John Smith left Jamestown under a cloud, so it is possible that he was not allowed to keep the honor of having the island named after him.)

The same letter later said "myselfe with a fourth ginge (going?) departed out of the River in my shallop, the first of May (1613) for to discover the East side of our Bay, which I found to have many small Rivers in it, and very good harbours for Boats and Barges, but not for ships of any great burthen.-----We also discovered a multitude of Ilands bearing good Medow ground, and as I thinke, Salt might easily be made there, if there were any ponds digged, for that I found Salt kerned where the water had over-flowne in certain places. Here also is great store of fish, both shel-fish and other".

1614 This letter is significant as it paved the way for the first settlement on the Eastern Shore. In June of this year John Pory, Secretary of the Colony, sent Lieut. Craddock with a detachment said to be twenty men to the Eastern Shore to boil sea water down to salt and to catch fish for the settlers at Jamestown. The headquarters for this outfit was on the mainland of the Eastern Shore and it became known as DALE'S GIFT, the location of which is discussed later in the story of another Tract. However, the venture did not last but a few years.

1620 The next reference to the Island is in a long letter of instructions written in May of this year by the Virginia Company of London to the Governor and Council in Virginia. The pertinent part reads: "The last commodity, but not of least importance for health, is SALT: the workes whereof having been lately suffered to decay; we now intending to restore in so great plenty, as not onely to serve the Colony for the present, but as is hoped, in short time,

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the great fishings on those Coasts (a matter of inestimable advancement to the Colony) doe upon mature deliberation ordaine as followeth: First, that you the Governor and Councill, doe chuse out of the Tenants for the Company, 20 fit persons to be employed in Salt workes, which are to be renewed in Smiths Iland, where they were before; as also in taking of Fish there, for the use of the Colony, as in former time was also done. These 20 shall be furnished out at the first, at the charges of the Company, with all implements and instruments necessary for those workes. They shall have also assigned to each of them, for their occupation or use, 50 acres of Land, within the same Iland, to be the Land of the Company. The one Moyty of Salt, Fish, and profits of the Land shall be for the Tenants, the other for us the Company, to be delivered into our Store: and this contract shall be to continue for five years".

This clause from the letter revealed that while the previous settlement of Dales Gift had been on the mainland, the major efforts of the detachment had been employed on Smiths Island.

The somewhat caustic reply of Secretary Pory to these instructions is of interest: "The last Comodity spoken of in yor Chartr is salt; ye workes whereof wee doe much marvell, you would have restored to their former use; whereas I will undertake in one day to make as much salt by ye heate of ye sunne, after ye manner used in ffrance, Spaine, and Italy, as can be made in a yeare by that toylesome and erroneus way of boyling sea water into salt in kettles as or prople at Smyths Iland hitherto accustomed. And therefore when you enter into this worke, you must send men skillfull in salt pondes, such as you may easily procure from Rochell, and yf you can have none there, yet some will be found at Lymington, and in many other places in England. And this indeed in a short tyme might prove a reall worke of greate sustenance to ye Colony at home, as of gaine abroad, here being such sculls of excellen fish, as ought rather to be admyred of such as have not seene ye same, then Credited. Whereas ye company doe give their tennants fifty acres upon Smyths Iland some there are that smyle at yt here, sayinge there is no ground in all ye whole Iland worth ye manuringe."

The Company agreed to send over an experience salt maker.

1621 From a later report by Secretary Pory: "Sir George Yeartley intending to visit Smiths Isles, fell so sicke that he could not, so that he sent with me Estimien Moll a Frenchman, to finde a convenient place to make salt in.----I went to Smiths Isles, where was our Salt-house: not farre off was found a more convenient place, and so returned to James towne."

This was the end of any attempt to make salt officially on Smiths Island.

1628 The "more convenient place" chosen by Moll has not been located and from the following entry in the Minutes of the Councill and General Court one wonders if salt were ever produced there: "It is ordered that Mr. Capps on the first of Aprill next at the farthest, doe goe over to the other side of the Bay and seeke out fit places for to experimt the making of salte by the sonn."

1636 The Island was granted to John Neale in a patent for 500 acres. The next year the patent was reissued to Neale and John Redman but was then released by them in exchange for land on the mainland.

1691 Until this year it probably was considered worthless as no patent for it was found but about this time the barrier islands became valuable for cattle ranging and a patent was now issued to Gen. John Custis for 2600 acres on the island.

1692 Pursuant to an Act of Assembly to watch for enemy ships (probably at this time pirate vessells) Thomas Moore was ordered "to Range & Scout att least once a weeke upon Smiths Island, where it is most open to the Maine Ocean and the Entringe within the Capes, and every day else to looke out on the Bay Side".

1704 Mathew and Gilbert Moore were to receive pay for serving as "Lookers-out for this sd County on Smiths Island."

TRACT 1

1696 Gen. John Custis (wife Tabitha) left Smiths Island to his grandson John Custis and the title remained in the family for over two hundred years, the line of descent being traced later in the story of the ARLINGTON property.

1826 George Washington Parke Custis deeded 6 acres to the Government and 6 acres more in 1857.

1851 A severe storm in this year cut a wide channel through the island, making two islands out of it. The upper part became known as MYRTLE ISLAND and the 1000 acres which it contained was claimed by William H. Lang and others, but after considerable litigation the title to both parts remained in the Lee family of Custis descendants.

1911 By two deeds some of the Lee heirs sold their interests to Samuel O. Campbell of New York and the next year he obtained the rights of the remaining heirs.

1926 Campbell retained the property as a private gunning preserve until this year when he conveyed his interests to the Smiths Island Corporation. At the beginning of the late war the Government condemned additional small acreages but on the current Land Books the Corporation is shown as the owner of 4040 acres.

Site A

The first 6 acres sold by Custis was at the extreme north end of the island and was the site of the first Lighthouse built in 1827. This was later washed into the sea.

Site B

Here were located the second Lighthouse, built in 1864, and the early Coast Guard Station. This Lighthouse has also been claimed by the sea.

Site C

Here stands the present Lighthouse, a structural steel tower 191 feet high which was built in 1895.

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TRACT 2

Have earlier records to be revised

1851 It is tradition that during the severe storm of this year a vessel with a cargo of linen was wrecked upon a shoal at this point and that sand accumulating about the wreck started an island which has continued to enlarge with the years. In the first records it was called THE LINEN BAR but soon it also became known as FISHERMANS ISLAND and this latter is the name more commonly used today.

Both Luther and Catherine E. Nottingham and Daniel and Ann W. Fitchett conveyed a one third interest in the bar to Benjamin F. Thomas.

1858 The three partners apparently had claimed the bar upon its establishment and finally by an Act of Assembly in this year the State released its claim of ownership to William H. Parker, Benjamin F. Thomas and William J. Nottingham, Jr.

1883 Benjamin F. Thomas of Norfolk now claimed that he was the sole owner, but before their deaths he had agreed to seal a one third interest each to the late Gov. Henry A. Wise of Richmond and William H. Parker of Accomack, so he now conveyed such interests to the heirs in each family.

1876 William H. and Sarah Parker sold to Henry A. Wise of Richmond a one half interest in "WM. KNIGHTS SHOAL near the LINEN BAR." Parker said the title had been granted to him in 1866 and this may be the small adjacent island which is called THE ISAACS on modern maps.

No deed of transfer has been found but the group is now owned by the Government. During the first World War a quarantine station was maintained here but the ~~XXXX~~ use during the recent war was not disclosed.

TRACT 3

Because of the extreme vagueness of the earliest records it is not entirely clear whether certain historical matters, particularly the first landing of Capt. John Smith upon the main land and the site of the DALES GIFT settlement, were upon this tract or #4, but the known details will be reported in the story of this part. Also a considerable portion of both tracts later had the same ownership, but the history of each part will be traced separately first and after both have been so treated the combined part will be reported.

1608 After reporting upon the discovery and naming of Smiths Isles, the Russell-Todkill narrative of Capt. Smith's voyage goes on to say: "The first people we saw were two grim and stout Salvages upon Cape Charles, with long poles like Javelings, headed with bone, they boldly demanded what we were, and what we would; but after many circumstances they seemed very kinde, and directed us to Accowmack, the habitation of their Werowance, where we were kindly treated. This King was the comliest, most proper, civill Salvage we encountered."

It is tradition that one of the Indians encountered was Kicktopeake or Kiptopeake and that he lived near the point on Tract 4, so as stated above this first landing may have been on that tract. It is also said that he was a younger brother of the king and acted as a sort of Prime Minister for him. The king was Debedeavon, the Laughing King of Accowmacke. He appears many times in the course of this work. This friendly reception was significant and was the beginning of the long generally pacific relations with the Indians of the Eastern Shore.

1614 It has long been assumed that the little settlement of DALES GIFT had been upon Old Plantation Creek and was the reason for that name having been given to that tidal estuary. However, neither common sense nor the few records available will bear out that assumption.

As the crow ~~xxx~~ flies, it is at least eight miles from any point on the south side of Old Plantation Creek to the end of the peninsula opposite Smiths

TRACT 3

Island, and probably it was a mile or more longer by the wandering Indian path of that time. This would have meant a daily march of from three to four hours each way, plus the time consumed in getting across the two miles of water to Smiths Island and back again. Obviously the daily time left for "boiling sea water" and catching fish would have been just about nil. The thought was considered that possibly this problem might have been overcome by dividing the detachment of men into shifts, but this was discarded as being equally impractical. It hardly seems probable that such a small number of men (18) would have been divided in an unknown and possibly hostile country, with no ready means of communication between them.

With these thoughts in mind, a careful search was made for records which might throw some new light on the subject. References found were few in number, but instead of being on Old Plantation Creek, they indicated that the settlement or base camp must rather have been at the end of the peninsula, where a small creek or gut makes in ~~XXXX~~ through the marshes. This site should have been approximately where Fort John Custis is now located.

The first pertinent record found was in 'A Relacon of the State of Virginia' written by John Rolfe upon his trip to London in June 1616. He described the six settlements then existing in Virginia; one of them being "At Dales Gift (being upon the sea, neere unto Cape Charles, about thirty myles from Kequoughtan), are seventeen, under the command of one lieutenant Craddock." Such a wording would hardly have been used to indicate a Bayside creek site some miles above the Cape.

In the same caustic letter written by Secretary Pory in 1620 to the Company in London ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ wherein he criticised the plans for making salt and settling tenants on Smiths Island, after saying that the island was not "worth ye manuringe", he went on to say: "But over against yt on ye maine, wch Sir Thomas Dale bought from ye Indyans for ye Company, there is as good ground as any in Virginia." There is no record of any such purchase by Dale but it is reasonable to assume that he had acquired from the Indians the land for the settlement to be made by the men whom he sent over under Lieut. Craddock. Such a site "over against yt" (i.e. opposite Smiths Island) could only have meant "neere unto Cape Charles", so that these two quotations approximately check each other as to location and offer scant support for the Old Plantation premise.

Later on when patents were granted for land at the Cape there was no reference to the fact that one of them included the site of old Dales Gift; one to Edmund Scarborough was bounded "South by Craducks Creeke", while another to John Neale was to begin at a Scarborough marked tree, "thence running Westerly along Craduck Creeke". This old Craduck Creek is the Raccoon Creek of today and the inference is strong that it was upon this little creek that the early settlement was made and that naturally the water way was named after the man in charge.

Many patents were issued for the land included in Tract 3 and early records are so vague that it has been almost impossible to identify each grant, but the following seems reasonably certain.

1635 Patent to Edmond Scarborough for 200 acres, 50 acres in right of his late father Capt. Edmind Scarborough, 50 acres for the personal adventure of his mother Hannah Scarborough, 50 acres for his own personal adventure, and 50 acres for the transportation of 1 servant called Robert Butler. (The recipient of this patent was the later famous Col. Edmund Scarborough and more about him and his family will be found in the story of A1.)

This patent was vaguely defined as beginning "at the northward of a place called the Stages" and it extended up the Bayside. The patent was reissued to him two years later. It is assumed that his father had lived at this location, although there is no record to bear out that assumption. A little later Scarborough obtained patents for land farther down the peninsula and perhaps he moved to the new location because of the following:

. 1640 Peter Walker, Merchant of London, gave to William Fisher "one halfe

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of my Plantation called MAGGETY BAYE". In return Fisher was to take care of the other half for Walker. (In the earliest records 'Magothy Bay' was used to designate the lower Bayside; later it was used on the Seaside; and still later this name was used indiscriminately to most any of the land south of Old Plantation Creek. Today the name is reserved for the waterway opposite the lower part of the peninsula on the seaside. The spelling in the Walker deed indicates the early pronunciation of the name.)

1644 Peter Walker and William Fisher gave a deed of release to Edmund Scarborough for any claim they might have to this 200 acres which had formerly belonged to Scarborough.

1637 Patent to John Neale for 500 acres which was granted to him when he gave up his patent for Smiths Island as already reported. This land was on the Bayside north of the above patent to Scarborough.

1642 Neale assigned the patent to Scarborough.

1640 Patent to Edmund Scarborough for 600 acres. Half of this was elsewhere on the Seaside but the balance was Bayside and supposedly a part of this tract although the bounds are too uncertain to say so for certain.

1643 Patent to Edmund Scarborough for 100 acres to begin at Craddocks Pond and then extend easterly towards the Long Point. This would have been in the south east corner of the tract.

1644 A composite patent (mostly reissues) to Edmund Scarborough for 1050 acres. This included 350 acres of Bayside land, 250 acres at the bottom of this tract, 50 acres called Sandy Island, and the balance of 400 acres was elsewhere on the Seaside.

A Court order appointing Captains for the various precincts reads: "from the house of Mrs. Anne Littleton unto Maggetty Bay poynt bee Directed and ordered by Mr. John Neale & Mr. Edmund Scarborough". This indicates that Scarborough was still living on this tract and he probably did not move to the present Accomack County until 1649 when he took out the patent for Tract A-1 in the name of his son Edmund.

1646 A final patent in this section to Edmund Scarborough for 100 acres.

1653 Edmund Scarborough gave to John Smart "all that tract of land belonging unto mee att Magatthey Baye", this gift being made as a portion for his daughter Tabitha who had married Smart.

1656 After the death of Smart, Scarborough had made other provision for Tabitha and he now sold to Capt. Francis Pott "Sevrall parcells of Land att Maggatthey baye accordinge to there sevrall patents & assignmts thereupon-As alsoe one Llease of Towe hundred Acres for Nyne hundred & nynty nyne yeares & all other Lland that I ever had att Maggetthey Baye (exceptinge what is already disposed of to Christopher Dixon & Thomas Moore)."

No sales by Scarborough to Dixon or Moore are recorded and unfortunately nothing has been found concerning the unusual 999 years lease. It would have been interesting to have learned how such a transaction came to be made and the land involved.

The sale to Moore may have been for the 50 acres of Sandy Island mentioned in the 1644 patent, as in 1670 Moore received a patent for 90 acres covering this island and another for 80 acres being Racoone Island adjacent to Sandy Island.

1676 Moore left Sandy Island to his son John and Rackoon Island to sons Gilbert, Thomas and Mathew. Later transactions for these islands were observed but it hardly seemed worth while to keep track of these small parcels.

TRACT 3

1658 Pott had left everything to his wife Susanna who next married Col. William Kendall and they now joined in a deed for it all to Thomas More and William Junis.

1665 Junis had sold his half to Thomas Scott and Gilbert Skinner and the three owners now divided, with More getting 525 acres and Scott and Skinner 262½ acres each.

Skinner sold his part to John Knight.

1667 Thomas Moore received a patent for his half as 520 acres.

1665 Thomas and Ann Scott sold his interest to William Kendall.

1667 John and Elizabeth Knight sold his interest to Kendall.

1668 Bethula Skinner, as the widow of Gilbert, now released her dower rights in the part her husband had sold to Knight who resold to Kendall.

Kendall received a patent for his half as 502 acres.

Each half will be considered separately, first Moore and then Kendall.

Thomas Moore Part

1676 Thomas Moore left 200 acres to a son Gilbert and 150 acres each to sons Thomas and Mathew.

Gilbert Moore Part

1708 Moore (wife Katherin) left 100 acres each to sons Charles and Isaac.

1716 Charles Moore sold his 100 acres to Matthew Moore and there the record for this part disappeared.

1744 Isaac Moor left 40 acres to son Isaac and the balance to son Gilbert.

1745 Gilbert Moor sold the whole 100 acres to Peter Bowdoin. Bowdoin acquired other Moore parcels and his disposition will be reported later.

Thomas Moore, Jr. Part

Young Thomas died intestate leaving four daughters: Elizabeth who married John Clay; Isabel who married William Warren; Agnes who married Edward Mills; and Elenor who married George Thompson.

1716 Elizabeth, presumably before her marriage as she signed herself Moore, sold her fourth to Edward Mills.

1744 Edward and Agnes Mills resold this part to Peter Bowdoin.

1723 William and Isabel Warren sold her part to George Thompson.

1743 William Thompson, as heir of Elenor and George, sold this part, as well as his mother's, to Peter Bowdoin.

1744 Edward and Agnes Mills sold her own inherited part to Bowdoin.

Disposition by Bowdoin of his land in this vicinity—mostly Moore parcels

1746 Peter Bowdoin left to his son Preeson.

1760 Preeson and Sarah Bowdoin sold as 360 acres to Patrick Wilkins.

1761 Sanctica Wilkins, widow of Patrick, left it all to her son John Hall.

John and Elizabeth Hall sold 160 acres to William Simpkins.

1768 Hall sold 80 acres to John Burton.

1769 Hall sold 117 acres to William Knight,

1784 William and Mary Knight sold to Clark Clegg.

1787 Clark and Sarah Clegg resold to William Simpkins.

Simpkins also acquired a considerable part of Tract 4 and the future of the combined parts will be reported after giving the story of that tract.

Matthew Moore Part

1718 Matthew Moore left to his son Thomas.

1737 The will of Thomas Moor (wife Frances) did not mention the land but he had a son Levi.

1746 John Burton (wife Esther) left this 150 acres to a son William, saying that it had been bought from Levi Moore (no record).

1785 No disposition by William Burton was found but in this year a John and Bridget Burton sold what seems to be this land as 123 acres to Robert Trower.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

William Kendall Part

1670 William and Susanna Kendall sold the southern half as 262½ acres to Thomas Poynter.

1674 Kendall received a patent for the balance as 239 acres which he and Susanna now sold to John Smothers.

Poynter Part

1673 Thomas and Frances Poynter resold to Dorman Laughland.

1687 Loughland (wife Mary) left to his daughters Sarah, who married Charles Webb, and Mary, who married George Smith, Sarah receiving the southern half. Sarah Webb Part

1741 Sarah Webb, widow, sold her 130 acres to Matthew Floyd and the next year he resold to Michael Waterfield.

1745 Waterfield sold to Esau Jacob and two years later he resold to Robert Trower, who some years later as reported acquired an adjacent part of the Moore land.

~~1804~~

Site B (Site A will be mentioned later on in the story of the Simpkins lands)

1804 Robert Trower left a plantation of 303 acres to his wife Nelly for life and then to a son John.

1840 John Trower left to his wife Delitha for life and then half was to go to a son John and the other half to sons William and Douglas W.

1853 Elizabeth, the widow of John, Jr., joined with his Executor in a sale of his half to the mother Delitha.

1855 Delitha gave this purchased part to her other sons William and Douglas W. for their lives and then it was to go to their children.

1860 A Special Commissioner sold all of the Trower land as 329 acres to John T. Collins.

1883 A Special Commissioner sold the house and 229 acres to the heirs of Denard Fitchett who had contracted to buy before his death. (A balance of 84 acres at the south end was sold to Thomas H. Dixon.)

1886 Another Commissioner, acting for the Fitchett heirs, sold their part to Francis Parsons, John W. Parsons, and George E. White.

1900 Francis and Susan A. Parsons, and John W. and Mary R. Parsons sold their two thirds interest in the COLLINS FARM to James H. and Minnie S. Latimer and in 1917 they bought the other third from George E. and Emma White, that deed calling the property the TROWER FARM.

30 acres which was east of the road was bought by W. W. and T. J. Dixon.

Some years ago lightning struck the west chimney and destroyed a dated brick (1812 by memory, so it was erected by John Trower). Shortly afterwards the owners built a new home in front of the old one and converted that into a storage house.

The east room has wainscoting and cornice and from a high plain mantel to the cornice is horizontal paneling. To the left of the fireplace is vertical paneling broken by a cupboard with paneled doors. To the right of the fireplace is an outside door paneled on the outside and diagonally batten on the inside. The cross hall also has wainscoting and cornice and the same double thickness entrance doors. Access was not obtained to the west room but

TRACT 3

the interior woodwork is said to be similar to that in the east room.

Mary Smith Part

1716 George Smith (wife Mary) left to son George after the death of his wife.

1725 Mary Smith confirmed by deeding to son George to take effect upon her death.

1737 George Smith sold 50 acres to Neech Eyre. This became joined with part of the John Smothers land which had been acquired by Eyre.

1741 George and Margaret Smith sold 25 acres to Arthur Evans and this also became joined with another part of the Smothers land.

George Smith (wife Margaret) left the balance to a son Littleton.

1764 Littleton Smith mortgaged as 80 acres to John Parsons..

1767 Parsons had foreclosed and now sold to John Burton.

John Smothers Part

1675 Smothers sold half to John Marian and five years later he and his wife Elizabeth sold the balance to Peter Norley.

Marian Part

1697 John Marian deeded to his son John to take effect upon his death.

1720 John Morine left to his wife Jane until son William became of age.

1729 William and Mary Morine sold to Matthew Harmanson.

1740 Matthew and Rachel Harmanson sold to Arthur Evans.

1754 Arthur Evans (wife Mary) left to son John a total of 345 acres. Of this 145 acres was supposed to be this land and the 25 acres from the Smith land.

1791 John and Margaret Evans sold the 145 acres to Henry Giddens.

1802 Henry and Elizabeth Giddens sold $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres to Jesse Jarvis and a balance of 130 acres by survey to Southy Spady.

Norley Pary

1703 A Thomas Norley (wife Esther) left to his sons William and Peter. Both of these boys appear in the later records with the last name of Elligood. The next year Peter Norly Elligood sold his half to brother William, stating that it was half of the land which had been bought by Thomas Norley from Smothers.

1704 William and Rebeccah Elligood sold the whole 119 acres to Neech Eyre.

1738 Eyre left everything to his daughter Ann.

1789 No further disposition is of record but the land was obtained (along with the 50 acres of the Mary Smith-Neech Eyre land) by Christopher Dixon either by an unrecorded or a General Court deed. In this year he left as the 150 acres plantation called COWAS to his wife Sarah and then to a daughter of the same name.

TRACT 4

1643 Patent to John Neale for 300 acres. The next year Neale deeded to David Dale.

1649 Dale gave to Margaret the daughter of John Neale. She is known to have become the wife of William Foster, but for some reason this gift to her did not hold.

1656 Elizabeth Dale, as Attorney for her husband, assigned the 300 acres to George Freshwater and Mathew Wardell.

1663 Matthew Wardall had died leaving his half 50 acres each to William Harper, Anne Osborne and George Freshwater. Harper had bought the Osborne 50 acres and Freshwater now confirmed Harper's right to 100 acres of the whole.

1673 Freshwater received a patent for his 50 acres and Harper one for his 100 acres of the Wardall half.

Harper Part

1675 William and Elizabeth Harper sold to Thomas Moore. The next year he left to his son John.

1720 John Moor sold 'Harpers Field' to Edward Mills and Thomas Freshwater. This latter became merged with other Freshwater lands.

1744 Edward and Agnes Mills sold to Peter Bowdoin.

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Freshwater Part

1668 Patent to George Freshwater for 400 acres. This was his own half of the Neale patent, the 50 acres from the Wardall half, and 200 acres of new land.

1671 In the records is a reference "to the last house in the County being George Freshwaters".

1688 George Freshwater left the 200 acres home part to a son George, 150 acres to a son William, and 50 acres to daughters Alisaha and Elizabeth until their marriage or death and then it was to go to William.

George Freshwater Part

1718 George Freshwater (wife Elizabeth) left his land to his sons George and Thomas.

George Freshwater Part

1739 George Freshwater left to his son John. No disposition by John and it is not certain just how this part ultimately came into the hands of William Simpkins.

Thomas Freshwater Part

1739 Thomas Freshwater (wife Sarah) died intestate and was succeeded by a son William.

1753 William and Sisely Freshwater sold 125 acres at the point to Edmund Potter and three years later he and his wife Mary resold to John Pigot.

1768 John Pigot sold to William Simpkins.

1755 A William Freshwater sold 175 acres to William Simpkins. This may have been the land of John Freshwater, the trail of which was lost.

William Freshwater Part

1725 William Freshwater left his land to his granddaughters Charity and Easter. Charity seems to have been the daughter of a deceased son William and Easter of another deceased son Jerome.

1742 Bartholomew Pettit sold to William Simpkins 247½ acres which he had bought from Jerome and Charity Griffith and Esther Freshwater.

Simpkins lands from Tracts 3 and 4

Of the 825½ acres bought by William Simpkins as variously reported, 582½ were bought by William, Sr. and the balance of 243 by William, Jr. after the death of his father.

1766 William Simpkins, Sr. (A-10) (wife Sabra) left his lands in both counties to his sons Arthur and William.

1769 Sabra Simpkins released to son William her dower rights in the 582 acres of Northampton land and the next year Arthur and William signed an agreement whereby Arthur took the Accomack land and William this Northampton land.

1793 William Simpkins (wife Ann) directed in his will that his land be sold.

1802 A son John Simpkins bought as 800 acres at public auction and the next year he and his wife Margaret sold to Dr. Thomas V. Custis.

1807 Dr. Custis and wife Margaret S. deeded to William Hallett.

Hallett sold a strip of 174 acres across the north end to John Wilkins. There was no deed for this Hallett-Wilkins transaction but Wilkins assumed a part of the whole purchase price by giving a deed of trust to Custis for his part and in 1818 Custis gave him a release deed.

Wilkins Part

1849 The will of John Wilkins of Kings Creek directed that this land be sold and it was bought by Daniel Fitchett. Later owners were Joseph W. Nottingham, Richard Warren and others.

Hallett Part

1819 William Hallett left everything to his brothers and sisters.

1824 There had been some interfamily transactions and in this year the land was surveyed for division according to the resulting ownerships. The survey showed only 341 acres instead of the over 600 acres supposed to be there. The shrinkage may have come about by the constant erosion along the bay shore, although the original amount may have been somewhat overestimated. In the division

Combined Parts of TRACTS 3 and 4

ion made in this year Michael Hallett received 110 acres at the point and the largest parcel of 138 acres went to his brother Thomas, but after the ~~death~~ death of Michael, Thomas gradually acquired it all.

Site 3-A

Thomas established himself at this site.

Pure guess work could place this as having been perhaps the site of the early DALES GIFT settlement. As stated earlier, the thought was expressed that that settlement might have been on either Tract 3 or 4, but a study of the patent map reveals that Tract 5 could also have been a claimant for the honor. No old house has been standing at this site in recent years.

1895 After the death of Thomas Hallett there had been other interfamily transactions with the ownership finally becoming vested in Sarah Hallett, James H. Latimer, and Arinthia Latimer. These, with George the husband of Arinthia, now sold as 371 acres by survey to John S. Wise, a son of the late Governor Henry A. Wise. Two years later Wise and his wife Eva D. transferred the title to the Cape Charles Venture, Inc., a fishing and gunning Club.

Site 4-A

An oldish house at this site later became the care taker's cottage for the Club and later owners, but it had been changed so much that an estimate of its age was impractical. It undoubtedly had been the home of Michael Hallett, perhaps his brother William before him, or even might have gone back to the Simpkins days.

1902 The Club voted to liquidate and after having been held by Trustees for some years the title was sold in 1915 to Henry A. Wise, a son of John S., but shortly before this transfer parts of the land had been sold to Hillary G. Fitchett and Wade W. Hallett.

Henry A. Wise built a lovely large modern home and he named his property KIPTOPEAKE in honor of the friendly Indian who is said to have met Capt. John Smith when he landed hereabouts. Many of the people now living cherish memories of the very attractive place which used to be opened to visitors annually for the benefit of the Northampton-Accomack Memorial Hospital.

1712 George Freshwater and Thomas Frizzell were voted payment for services in that they "did Looke out dilligently on the bay side neare ffisherman Creek -----and that they did attend the Becon also." Apparently the lookouts on Smith Island had been discontinued in favor of the mainland and the mention of the 'Becon' is most interesting as showing that this custom was started long before the days of the more modern lighthouses at the entrance to the Bay.

1742 Isaac Moor was voted payment "as a lookout & for raising the great Gun." The reference to the 'great Gun' is also most significant as proving how very early this land was considered as having great value for coast defense purposes, but it was just two hundred years later before something substantial of that nature came about.

Some years ago when Fort Story was established upon Cape Henry there was talk of a companion fort on this side of the entrance but nothing further was done until the beginning of the late war when the Government acquired KIPTOPEAKE, the properties of Hallett, Fitchett and others and FORT WINSLOW came into existence. This name produced much criticism from local people and later the name was changed to FORT CUSTIS, but when mail for this post became confused with FORT EUSTIS on the western shore, the name was finally changed to FORT JOHN CUSTIS.

1855 Thirty years before the railroad finally came through the peninsula, the survey was made and rights of way obtained, a copy of the survey being now in the Virginia State Library. At that time the present terminus at ^{the town} ~~the town~~ was not considered and rights of way were bought to two other points. One was to TOWNFIELDS on Kings Creek and the other was from the station of Kiptopeake

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on to the point of the Cape. This latter right of way is still owned.

Early in the days of Wise ownership the Government condemned a site on the Bay a short distance above the Cape for a Coast Guard Station.

TRACT 5

This is a consolidation of several patents. A glance at the map will even show that near the upper end it was intersected by a part of Tract 1. 1636 Patent to John Neale for 1500 acres which was to begin at the long point and extend up the seaboard for its length. Just how the later patent for Tract 5 came to cut through this one is not clear, but it probably came about because of the vague records of the earliest days of patents. A few years later Neale assigned his rights to Thomas Deacon and Morris Tomson.

1646 Deacon and Tomson reassigned to Capt. Francis Potts, who shortly left to his wife Susanna. She formerly had been the wife of Thomas Eires (Eyre) and there were three sons of this union: John, Thomas and Daniel Eyre. After the death of Potts she married once more, this time to Col. William Kendall.

1668 William Foster and his wife Margaret "sole daughter and heyre of John Neale" released any rights they might have to Col. Kendall "for the use of John Eyre, Thomas Eyre and Daniell Eyre". Kendall had the patent reissued in his name and the new document called for 1600 acres to include an additional 100 acres patent taken up by him.

1670 As the Eyre boys had now become of age the patent for the 1600 acres was issued directly to them. This paper said that the land had been "formerly called Goulden Quarter" and the name GOLDEN QUARTER continued to be mentioned in the records for years to come.

1688 The three boys formally exchanged deeds for the third which belonged to each.

Thomas received 310 acres at the bottom and 223 acres at the top above the intervening part of Tract 3.

John received 533 acres above Thomas' 310 acres.

The third for Daniel was above that for John.

Above Thomas' upper part was a tract of 300 acres which finally became merged with the rest of his lands and the early history of that piece will be reported when that land is reached in the course up the coast.

1668 Kendall took out a patent for 289 acres, which was south of Golden Quarter behind long point and bordered on the part of Tract 3 which extended to the bottom of the peninsula.

1681 Kendall gave to his son in law (stepson) Thomas, so after the division between the boys he owned 599 acres at the lower end of the tract, in addition to what he had at the upper end.

Thomas Eyre Part

1715 This Thomas Eyre II left all of his land to a son Thomas. His will also mentioned a son Severn and a grandson Neech (of Thomas). Descendants of Severn Eyre were the only ones to perpetuate the name for many generations and he and those who came after him will be reported in the story of other Eyre lands elsewhere.

Thomas Eyre III left no will and titles to his lands passed to his son Neech.

1738 Neech Eyre had married a widow Isabel Harmanson who had children Kendall and Sarah Harmanson. She was not living at the time of Neech Eyre's death in this year and he left all of his lands to his sole child Ann. Ann's first husband was George Mifflin and her second Humphrey Roberts.

1764 Humphrey and Anne Roberts of Norfolk County sold 450 acres to Harmanson Joyne, stating that it was where Joyne was then living. This was all of Anne's

TRACT 5

inherited land at the south end of the tract.

The Roberts lived in Norfolk and that continued to be their place of residence. In 1787, in selling another piece of her inherited land elsewhere, Anne stated that by marrying her Roberts had acquired an interest in all of her lands. By that time he had left Virginia for the Kingdom of Great Britain but before he left he had given Anne a power of attorney to sell his interest in any of her lands. From this time on Anne operated independently and he never again appeared in the local picture. They may have separated for reasons of their own, but considering the period it is possible that he had been Tory in his sentiments and a continuance of his residence in Virginia undesirable. 1794 Harmanson Joyne left no will and the date of his death is uncertain, but in this year John and Ann Taylor and William and Mary Atchison, all of Norfolk, sold his land back to Anne, stating that they had bought it from the heirs of Joyne (no record).

This land became divided into two parts.

1801 Ann Roberts gave 200 acres to her son William. This was at the bottom of the county on Raccoon Creek, and also included Raccoon Island.

1804 William Roberts sold to John Simpkins.

1806 Arthur Simpkins made an agreement with Obediah Hunt to exchange this ~~XXX~~ land with him for acreage elsewhere. Before this was accomplished Hunt died intestate but later in the same year Arthur and Sally Simpkins deeded to Hunt's executor, Hunt's widow Nancy married John G. Ames.

1816 The land was divided among the heirs: John G. and Thomas O. Hunt, and William Fitchett in right of his wife Sally.

1803 The heirs of Anne Roberts united in a deed for 272½ acres to Joshua Fitchett who became a large landowner in this part of the county. He married Martha Polk (usually called Patsy), the daughter of William and Sabra Polk of Tract A-42. Fitchett had been a mariner but after his marriage he remained ashore and turned his activities to farming and his growing interests.

Site A.

The existing dwelling is known as the FITCHETT HOUSE ~~at~~ POINT PLEASANT

1826 Fitchett left a considerable estate to his wife Patsy for her life and then it was to be divided among his four children. Fitchett

1841 Patsy ~~XXXX~~ died and the next year the large Fitchett holdings were sold in separate parcels and this one of 386 ~~XXX~~ acres was bought by Thomas K. and Emeline P. Dunton, she ~~XXXX~~ being a Fitchett daughter.

1856 The Duntons sold to Daniel Fitchett and later in the year he left to his son Edward C. Fitchett who had married Mary W. a daughter of the Duntons.

1902 After passing through other ownerships the property was sold in this year to W. W. Dixon and the next year he deeded a half interest to his brother the late Thomas J. Dixon.

The old house has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys. The interior woodwork is quite simple with plain mantels and a three inch chair rail beaded at top and bottom. The type of construction would date it before the purchase by Fitchett in 1803 so it probably came into being some time during the Joyne ownership. It is doubtful if Fitchett ever lived here as the family

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grave yard is on another Fitchett plantation on the Daniel Eyre part of the tract. However, Patsy must have moved here after the death of her husband as the deed to the Duntons said it was where she had lived at the time of her death.

The Dixons built a modern dwelling and the old house has been empty or had tenant occupancy for a long time.

The creek north of the house and separating this part of the tract from the John Eyre part has been called only Mill Creek so far as has been noted.

The small Thomas Eyre ^{north} part of Golden Quarter will be reported when it is reached geographically.

John Eyre Part

1719 John Eyre left this 534 acres to his grandson John Burton.

1728 Samuel Burton (wife Procilla) of Accomack left to his son John, he apparently having assumed that he had had a life interest in the property.

1746 John Burton (wife Esther) left to his son John.

1786 John Burton (wife Bridget) had sold a small part of his inheritance and also bought some adjacent parcels and in his will of this year he left a plantation of 692 acres to a daughter Esther.

1791 Esther had married Thomas Parramore, Jr. and they now sold her inheritance to William Jarvis.

1800 William Jarvis (wife Sarah) had sold a small piece to Joshua Fitchett and he now left a balance of 674 acres to his son Jesse.

1805 Jesse Jarvis left to his brother Obediah Hunt and his sister Sally the wife of Arthur Simpkins. The next year Hunt's executor deeded his interest to Simpkins, this having been the parcel he had agreed to exchange in the Hunt-Simpkins deal previously reported.

1832 The Simpkins had sold off some small acreages and after their deaths their heirs united in this year in deeds for 506 acres to Southy Spady.

1844 Col. Spady left this part of his large holdings to his daughter Ann who was the wife of Jacob E. Nottingham.

Towards the end of the century it was the Bagwell Bu~~l~~ land. No old house was found.

Daniel Eyre Part

1675 Col. William Kendall made a deal with George Frizzell whereby Daniel Eyre was to have 200 acres from Tract 9, this being north of and adjacent to the 534 acres which Daniel later received as his part in the division of Golden Quarter.

1691 Daniel Eyre left his 734 acres plantation to his son Daniel, who soon moved to Delaware where his descent has not been traced.

1728 James and Margery Miers, Jabez Maud Fisher, and Joshua Fisher, all of Sussex Co. upon Delaware in the Territory of Pensilvania, deeded a three fifths interest in the 733 acres to William Burton, Jr.

1737 Jabez Maud Fisher, as heir at law of Thomas Booth, and James Fisher, both of Sussex, deeded the other two ~~parts~~ interest to Burton. (The first Daniel Eyre also had daughters Sarah and Mary and it is possible that the second Daniel died without issue and the title passed through a female line to the above Miers and Fishers.)

1742 William Burton sold it all to Ralph Pigot.

1751 Pigot sold 200 acres at the north end to Arthur Evans.

1754 Arthur Evans (wife Mary) left to his son John.

1803 Custis Haslop foreclosed on the 200 acres against the estate of John Evans

1752 Ralph Pigot (wife Mary) left the balance of this his home plantation to his son Ralph and three years later Mary released her dower rights to her son.

1756 Ralph Pigot, Jr. (wife Elizabeth) did not own this land when he died in this year, but about the time he died Obadiah and Priscilla Johnson sold the same land to Anne Mifflin-widow.

TRACT 5

It is assumed that young Pigot had had the entail doctored and he had sold to Johnson by a General Court deed as there is no local record of the transaction. The buyer was the Anne Eyre previously mentioned and her purchase was made during the interval between the death of her first husband George Mifflin and her second marriage to Humphrey Roberts.

1760 Humphrey and Ann Roberts sold the 530 acres to John Stratton.

1787 John and Margaret Stratton sold 107 acres, being a part of their home plantation, to John Evans.

1792 The Strattons sold a balance of 428 acres to Joshua Fitchett. Presumably this was the site of the Fitchett home as it is where the family grave yard still exists, and it may be identified as being the present Horace Jones land.

1842 In the sales of the Fitchett lands this property was bought by a daughter Sabra P. Fitchett, who two years later married Tully A. T. Joynes.

Thomas Eyre upper part of Golden Quarter

As previously told, in the division of Tract 5 among the three Eyre boys Thomas received 210 acres which was above the part of Tract 9 which is east of the Seaside road. Like the rest of his lands this went to a son Thomas, then a grandson Neech, and finally to his only heir Ann. She also fell heir to the part of Tract 9 mentioned as well as Tract 6, and as the three parcels became merged their future history will be told after getting the part of Tract 9 and Tract 6 into her possession.

Part of TRACT 9

1720 The full story of this land will be told in its turn, but in this year George Frizzell left the balance of his plantation to his brother Thomas if he would live there, otherwise to Thomas Eyre the son of Elizabeth Eyre, widow and if Thomas died then to his brother Isaiah Eyre. These boys must have been the sons of Thomas Eyre II who had died intestate. They were not mentioned in the will of their grandfather Thomas, although their oldest brother Neech was. Young Thomas and Isaiah both passed out of the picture so brother Neech inherited after Thomas Frizzell had moved elsewhere and from Neech the land went to his daughter Ann.

TRACT 6

1640 Patent to Edmund Scarborough for 300 acres. Two years later it was reissued to him for only 200 acres.

1654 Richard Hill (see A81) made a deposition: "Sayth that hee was possessed of a peice of Land contayneinge Towe hundrd Acr scituate on ye seaboard side in Northton County And called by the name of GOGGS The wch hee obtayned from Mr. Edm. Scarborough by Deede of guift, the wch hee sould to Andrew Jacob".

The Scarborough-Hill and the Hill-Jacob deeds were not found and Jacob disappears from the picture.

1666 Patent to Col. William Kendall for the same land.

1671 William and Susannah Kendall sold to Neale Macmillion.

1677 Neale MacMellon left to his son Thomas 300 acres which he said he had bought from Kendall.

1678 Patent to Kendall for 100 acres adjacent to GOGGS and he assigned to young Macmillion, this probably being the extra 100 acres mentioned in the will of Neale MacMellon.

1679 Thomas Dunton sold 200 acres to Kendall. He said he had bought it from Thomas Moore, who may have gotten it from Andrew Jacob. However, it was the same 200 acres for which patents had been issued to both Scarborough and Kendall.

1688 John Ayres and his wife Mary (daughter of Richard Hill) released their rights in the 200 acres to Thomas MacMellon, stating that the gift by Scarborough to Hill had been only for the latter's life and then it was to go to his

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daughter Mary. The Ayres had recovered the title by a suit, the outcome of which seems to have voided the 200 acres patent to Kendall, as well as the Dunton-Kendall sale and subsequent transactions resulting therefrom.

1716 Thomas MacMillion left 50 acres to ~~Kendall~~ and the balance of 250 acres to Isaiah Eyre.

1718 Moore sold his inheritance to Francis Costin and it became merged with Tract 11.

As previously related it is assumed that Isaiah was a brother of Neech Eyre and after his death without issue the latter inherited and from him the title passed to his daughter Ann.

Upper part of Tract 5, Eastern part of Tract 9, and Tract 6

As already outlined a considerable acreage from these tracts became owned by Anne Eyre, later Anne Roberts.

1787 Mrs. Roberts sold 3 acres to John Graves and eight years later 44 acres more.

1794 She sold 50 acres to William Parsons and 101 acres to John Trower.

1795 She sold 51 acres to Henry Costin.

In this same year two surveys, one of the lower and the other of the upper part of her plantation called SYDAS. The above acreages were shown and in addition, from south to north, 216 acres to Shadrach Travis, 22 acres to John Graves and 100 acres to John Griffin. The Trower land was above Griffin and the Parsons above that along the line of Tract 12. The sales to Graves and Costin were at the western end of her holdings.

~~TRACT 7~~

On the Bayside, between Tract 3 and Tract 12, only two old surveys have been found, so it is not possible to determine the bounds of the intervening tracts by any modern landmarks. The division lines shown are only approximate, but they are somewhere near right.

TRACT 7

The beginning for this tract is uncertain, there being two possibilities: 1663 Patent to Mary Kendall, daughter of Col. William, as having been deserted by him. The patent said it was bounded southeast on Golden Quarter, so it should have been about here. No previous patent to Kendall was found, nor any disposition by Mary.

1656 It will be remembered that in selling Tract 3 to Capt. Francis Pott, Scarborough had excepted a piece of land he had sold to Christopher Dixon. As Dixon was in possession when the known records for the land begin, it seems probable that this land was a part of the Colonel's Magothy Bay holdings and that he had sold it to Dixon by an unrecorded deed.

1665 Christopher Dixon (wife Milleson) left his home plantation to a son Jonas. Nothing more was found on Jonas and he must have died intestate and been succeeded by a son Tilney.

1749 Tilney Dixon, Sr. deeded the south part of 160 acres to a son John (his eldest) and the balance of 100 acres to son Michael.

1778 John Dixon died leaving a widow Sophia.

1805 After Sophia had also passed on the executor deeded to a son in law William Hallett.

1789 No will or deed by the other son Michael was noted but the next owner was a Christopher, presumably a son. In this year he left his land to his wife Sarah and then to a daughter Margaret S. Dixon. What became of the daughter has not been determined.

TRACT 8

1636 Patent to Robert Drake for 200 acres. One corner, on the bayside, was marked by the 'half way tree', but it is not definite whether it was the southwest or northwest corner. The landmark was occasionally referred to in other records, but the reason for the designation was never brought out.

1641 The Court ordered Thomas Hunt "to take over the plantation for the benefit of the Drake children"-Hunt having married the widow of Drake.

1653 Robert Drake (son) gave a power of attorney to his brother in law Richard Hill (A81) to take charge of the plantation "late in the occupancy of John Parramore". The next year the Court ordered Parramore "to surrender to Rich. Hill (Atty for Robert Drake of London) the 200 acres at Maggettey Baye proven by his patent to belong to Drake". Whether Parramore was a hold over tenant or a squatter was not made clear.

1657 Thomas Eires (Eyre) left "my howse & plantation" to his wife Susanna and then to his eldest son John. He also had sons Thomas and Daniel. His will stated that he was a "Chirurgeon" and this land would have been the home of the first of the Eyre family which was so long prominent in Northampton County

As already told, Susanna married Capt. Francis Pott and finally Col. William Kendall, and in the will of Edward Baker 'Merchant late of London' he called Kendall his brother in law in 1664, so she must have been born Baker.

1664 An agreement between Col. Kendall and Christopher Dixon was recorded: "Whereas its supposed That there is a mistake in the bounds of Robert Drake his pattent of two hundred Acres of Land which is now the Land of John Eires heire unto Mr. Thomas Eires deceased, which mistake might probably bringe future trouble if not prevented, Which wee William Kendall in the behalfe of the said John Eires Orphant and Christopher Dickson for himselfe have made this Agreeemt as followeth, Its agreed upon that the said John Eires his heires Execrs or Assignes shall have fforty Acres of Land more then the two hundred Acres of Land out of my Divident now in my possession and my proper Estate which Land is to bee laid out as followeth-The Northerne bounds beginninge att a halfe way tree, the western bounds on the bay, the breadth Southerly alongst the Bay, the length easterly into the woods".

(As there was no recompense for Dixon it may be that the land he later owned was still in possession of Kendall-the Mary Kendall patent-although some agreement had been made for its sale to Dixon, and it will be recalled that in the later division of the Dixon land it had a total of 260 acres, i.e. the original 300 acres less this 40 acres taken away by the above agreement.)

1669 John Eyre received a patent for the 240 acres in his own name.

(It should have been noted above that there was no deed found to transfer the Drake land to Thomas Eires, so it is unknown just how he came into possession of the land and title.)

1719 John Eyre left this land to his grandson John Bagwell.

1729 John and Sarah Bagwell exchanged this 240 acres with Gertrude Harmanson for land elsewhere.

1739 Mrs. Harmanson left to her daughter Sophia Tazewell for life and then to her future male heir, but if none then it was to go to an existing son Littleton Tazewell.

1752 Littleton Tazewell sold to Thomas and Sarah Spady. The deed stated that he had heired upon the deaths of his brothers Henry and William, who must have been born after the death of Mrs. Harmanson.

1793 Spady had acquired a part of Tract 9 and he now left a plantation of 290 acres to his wife Sarah and then to a son Southy.

1844 No sale by Col. Spady was noted and some of the many bequests in his will are too indefinite to state for certain which one of his heirs received this land.

TRACT 9.

1636 Patent to James Berry for 350 acres and this was reissued to him the next

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year.

1640 Unrecorded patent to Berry for 250 acres more.

1657 New patent for the whole 600 acres issued to George Frizzell, the grant stating that Berry had assigned to Capt. Francis Pott, who had reassigned to Frizzell.

1669 Another patent to Frizzell for an additional 150 acres.

1675 Col. Kendall made an agreement with Frizzell whereby 200 acres at the east end was to belong to Daniel Eyre, and the future of this has already been reported in the story of Tract 5.

Other dispositions by Frizzell were as follows:

1665 George and Margaret Frizzell sold 200 acres to Eustis Sanders.

1667 Sanders left his plantation to his wife Margaret and then to a son Eustis. The widow Margaret married Daniel Neech.

1674 Daniel and Margaret Neech sold the Sanders land to Thomas Somerset and John Hawkins. How Margaret had obtained a fee simple title with the son Eustis still living is not clear.

1678 Somerset and wife Elizabeth sold his interest to Hawkins and he sold it all back to Neech, but three years later Neech sold the 200 acres back to Hawkins.

1715 John Hawkins (wife Susannah) left 50 acres each to sons William, Isaac, John and Gideon. The next year John Hawkins, Jr. and his wife Mary sold his 50 acres to brother Gideon.

1729 William Hawkins sold his 50 acres to Gertrude Harmanson and this part became merged with Tract 8 as already related.

1730 Isaac Hawkins had died without issue so his 50 acres reverted to the other brothers and William, now of Pamlico, No. Car., and John Hawkins sold their one third interest in this part to William Jones.

1759 The transfer of Gideon's third interest was not located but in this year William Jones left his 50 acres plantation to his wife Grace and then to a son Isaac.

1773 The property had been mortgaged to Joshua Fitchett and after his death his widow Grace foreclosed and sold to Francis Costin. At that time Grace Jones was still living on the land.

1747 William and Mary Brown of Beaufort, N. Car., sold their interest in 100 acres of the Giddins Hawkins land to John Tyler, who had married Sarah a daughter of Gideon and Frances Hawkins. Eight years later John and Judith Chester, also of Beaufort, sold their interest. The right of Judith was not brought out but in the Brown deed it was stated that Mary was a daughter and coheir of John Hawkins deceased a son of Giddins also deceased.

1756 John and Sarah Tyler resold the 100 acres to Daniel Benthall, Jr. and the next year he resold to John Wilson.

1766 John Wilson left everything to his wife Nanny, but he seems to have been succeeded by a son William.

1787 Thomas and Elishe Owen of Norfolk sold 31 acres to William Wilson. Elishe was one of the daughters of Gideon and Frances Hawkins and this may have been any interest she might have had in the Hawkins land.

William and Anne Wilson sold 46½ acres each to Southy Spady and Francis Costin. The Spady part became merged with Tract 8.

1660 George Frizzell sold 150 acres to John Virsithe and the next year he and his wife Jane resold to Edward Harper.

1669 The death of Edward Harper was not noted but in this year a Francis Harper, presumably a son, received a patent for the 150 acres.

1673 Francis Harper (wife Elizabeth) left to a son Edward.

1679 Edward Harper of Somerset Co., Md., and Elizabeth Harper, formerly the wife of Francis but now the wife and attorney of William Harper, united in a deed to Daniel Neech for the 150 acres.

TRACT 9

1687 Daniel and Margaret Neech sold 40 acres to Joshua Fitchett. This became merged with another part of the Frizzell land and will be reported later.

1703 Neech left the balance of 110 acres to his wife Margaret, but if she did not dispose of it then it was to go to Thomas and Agnes Somers. The future of this part is more or less conjecture.

1750 Francis Costin (wife Agnes) left 110 acres on the Bayside to his son Francis. It is assumed that his wife had been the former Agnes Somers and title to the land had come to him through her. It is further assumed that Agnes then married Azariah Scott as eight years after the death of Costin the Scotts sold the same land to John Wilson. Further history of this piece is uncertain.

1688 George Frizzell sold 60 acres to Joshua Fitchett and this became merged with the 40 acres Fitchett had bought from Neech.

1710 Fitchett left to son John after the death of his wife Esther.

1761 The will of John Fitchett (wife Sarah) did not mention the land but it may have been entailed and so passed to a son Henry.

1800 Henry and Ann Fitchett of Norfolk sold 28 acres to Southy Spady and 98 acres to William Jarvis.

1803 Henry and Nancy Jarvis and Mary Burrows, as heirs of William Jarvis, sold to Francis Costin.

1711 George Frizzell sold 25 acres to Thomas Fitchett.

1728 Fitchett (wife Cleare) left to his son Joshua.

Joshua and Elizabeth Fitchett sold to Henry Fitchett in 1795 and it became a part of the lands which he sold to Spady and Jarvis.

The rest of the 150 acres part of this tract became a part of the Frizzell home plantation.

Site A

1803 As will be noted above, Francis Costin gradually bought up a considerable part of this tract and in this year a survey for division among his heirs showed 225 acres extending from the Seaside road across to the Bay. Near the Bay the remains of a very old house have been noted, but it is so far gone that even a picture is not practical. The house would be on the Sanders-Hawkins part and may have been the early 1700 home of Gideon Hawkins. It has chimneys at each end which have quite large bases and all of the brick work is entirely detached from the house. On the weathering of the bases are specially moulded wedge shaped bricks set in reverse to each other, this being the only instance of this type of construction observed on the Shore.

1720 George Frizzell left 15 acres of his home plantation to Thomas Costin, and the balance to a brother Thomas Frizzell if he would live there, otherwise to Thomas Eyre of Elizabeth or if he did not live to his brother Isaiah. As already reported in the story of Tract 5 this ultimately descended to and was disposed of by Mrs. Anne Roberts.

TRACT 11

1638 Patent to Henry Walker for 175 acres and the next year he assigned it to Mathew Gething. Gething had a daughter who married John Severn and they had a daughter Jane to whom the title finally descended. Jane married Thomas Eyre II.

1686 Thomas and Jane Eyre sold to Daniel Neech, stating that it was where Neech then lived.

Neech served for many years as Northampton County Clerk and from 1671-73 he was deputy under John Culpeper for the upper part of Northampton County (Accomack) while the Shore was only one county during this period.

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1703 Neech left to his wife Margaret during her life, but if she did not dispose of it then it was to go to his godson Neech Eyre. For the next 60 years the record of the land is largely guess work.

1739 In a suit over a part of Tract 11, that land was bounded on the west by the land of Neech Eyre deceased, so the ownership must have come to him, but there is no record of any sale by his heir Ann. A possibility is that Edward Mifflin, guardian of Ann, had disposed of this part of her holdings by a General Court deed.

1764 John Haggoman (wife Betty) left as 250 acres to a son Robert. There is no record of a purchase by John nor how the acreage came to be increased to this amount.

1788 Robert and Kitty Haggoman sold to Christopher Dixon. The next year he left to his wife Sarah for life and then to a son Michael.

1807 Michael Dixon sold the 250 acres to Southy Spady.

TRACT 11

1669 Patent to Stephen Costen for 200 acres.

1686 Stephen Costin (wife Jane) left to son Francis as 300 acres. There was no other patent to Stephen nor any purchase by him so the extra 100 acres is without record. Possibly he had applied for an excess within his bounds, supposed to be 100 acres, as five years later Francis received a patent for an additional 75 acres.

1721 Francis Costin (wife Isabell) left the home part of 125 acres to son Stephen; the 50 acres bought from John Moore (N6) to son Francis; and the balance to son Thomas.

Nothing more has been found on son Stephen and it is assumed that his part went to his brother Francis.

1740 Son Thomas had the entail for his part doctored and sold to brother Francis by a General Court deed.

Francis thus became the owner of it all.

1750 Francis Costin (wife Agnes) left the major part of his plantation to a son Matthew and the balance to a son Abraham.

(As a further evidence that Francis had married the widow Agnes Somers and that she later married Azariah Scott is shown by a deed from the Scotts to son Matthew for her dower interest in the land left him by his father.)

Site A



On the south side of the cross road from Townsend, near the railroad is a little old house known as the C. D. WHITE-HEAD PLACE, now owned by Parsons Brothers.

The front chimney base is quite old and from the brick work attached to it the evidence is that originally it was an all brick house and that the salt box frame was rebuilt after a fire many years ago.

The brick house must have gone back to the first half of the eighteenth century, but there is nothing from which an approximate date can be as

certained. It is on the part inherited by Matthew in 1750.

1798 Matthew had died intestate and in this year his plantation of 240 acres was surveyed for division among his heirs. For years later a similar survey for the heirs of Abraham Costin showed 92 acres.

Before going on with the story of Tract 12, it should be noted that there were two other patents of record for land in this south end of the county, but neither of them can be fitted into the general picture except by surmise.

1636 Patent to John Furbush for 100 acres. No disposition was found. The patent bounds placed the land as being adjacent to Edmund Scarborough and on the Bay shore. It is assumed that this was included later in one of the many patents to Scarborough for land in this section and ultimately became a part of the area included in Tract 3.

1641 Edmund Scarborough sold 300 acres to Matthew Pett (Pott), who assigned to Thomas Evans but there the record of it ceases. The description stated that it was adjacent to Thomas Hunt and as he was then in charge of the Drake land (N8), it is possible that this 300 acres later became the Dixon land (N7) the beginning of which was shrouded in mystery.

TRACT 12

Some of the records for this large area are a little vague, but it has been possible to piece together most of the known records to make a fairly understandable picture.

1628 The Council granted permission to Charles Harmar to seat himself upon 100 acres which would have been in the northwest corner of the tract.

Harmar had been in Virginia for many years and for some time subsequent to this date he had been overseer for Lady Dale's land on Old Plantation Creek. In 1623 he had served on a jury on the other side of the Bay and the recording of this jury list is the earliest record of that nature in the colony.

1635 Patent to Harmar for a total of 1050 acres, presumably to include the above.

Harmar had married Ann the daughter and heir of Henry Southey and apparently they had a daughter Elizabeth. A record of Harmar's death was not noted but Ann survived him and married Col. Nathaniel Littleton.

1644 Patent to Elizabeth Harmar for 1200 acres to include the above and 150 acres of surplus land. The patent described her as the daughter and sole heir of Harmar, but she does not again appear in the picture so she must have soon died without issue.

1653 Dr. John Harmar, "ye Greeke readr of ye Universitye of Oxford" as brother and heir of Charles Harmar who had died intestate, gave the land to his son Thomas and the next year he sold it to Nathaniel Littleton.

1678 John Harmar claimed the title, saying that he was the son and heir of Dr. John Harmar, but he sold any right he might have to Col. Southy Littleton a son of Nathaniel.

The Harmar land became merged with other Littleton land.

1622 The London General Court of the Virginia Company agreed to give Henry Southey land for the transportation of certain persons to Virginia and a few days later the patent was confirmed, but there is no further record of it, nor any description of the acreage, bounds, location, etc.

Southey came from Rimpton in Somersetshire.

1626 The Council at James City entered this order: "Whereas Mr. Henry Southey arrived in this Country in the good shipp caled the Southampton Ano domini 1622 wth his wiefe and six children and tenn servants yt is ordered yt his heyre Henry Southey (the death of Henry, Sr. is not of record) shall have nyne hundred Acres of lande and to be taken in any place place not already chosen and taken up".

The next year: "It is likewise ordered that Mrs. Southey shall have a P'cell of ground graunted unto his child Henry Southey the son of Henry Southey deceased who came over in ye Southampton 1622, in the garden nere to James

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Citty adjoining unto Mr. Bucks house." (As this lot was not on the Shore no attempt has been made to trace it further.)

Young Henry also fades out and of the six Southey children who came over with their parents only a daughter Ann is known to have survived and she became the heir to the estate. As previously reported she married first Charles Harmar and then Nathaniel Littleton.

Col. Nathaniel Littleton is said to have been the son of Sir Edward and Mary (Walter) Littleton of Henley in Shropshire. He became a member of the Council in 1643 and two years later he was appointed Commander of the Plantation of Accomack, which by then had become Northampton County.

1640 "Whereas Nathaniell Littleton, Esq. have made it appeare to this Courte that there is the full & compleate some ~~22~~ & quantitie of three thousand and five hundred acres of land pperly due & of right belonginge unto the said Nathaniel for his owne psonall adventure and Anna his wife as also for the transportacon of these sevrall psons whose names shall be hereunder menconed, moreover there is nyne hundred acres more properly due for & in the right of an order of Court dated att James Cittye the ninth of March 1626 whereby the said Nine hundred acres was graunted unto Mr. Henri Southey ffather to Mrs. Anna Littleton & thereby confirmed & consequently nowe due unto the said Nathaniell."

The 3500 acres would have included the 1200 acres of Harmar land and also the 2300 acres covered by A32.

There is no patent of record for the 900 acres, but in a much later patent for the whole of this tract there is included an unrecorded patent for 800 acres which should have been this part.

1656 Col. Littleton died intestate at some unknown date, but in this year his widow Ann bequeathed her lands in 'Maggateye Bay' to her eldest son Edward and the Mandua land (A32) to son Southey. She also mentioned a daughter Hester who later married a Robins.

Edward Littleton received a patent in his name for the 1200 acres of Harmar land, but there is no record of a patent to him for the 900 acres mentioned above.

1641 Nathaniel Littleton gave a cow to Marthie Gethinge. It is assumed that she was the daughter of Mathew and Ellenor Gething who later married John Severne and that they were the parents of the Jane Severne who married Thomas Eyre.

1661 Edward Littleton deeded 200 acres to John Severne, it being in the south west corner of the whole tract.

1665 Severne sold 50 acres to Jno Forsith, who later in the year left it to his only child and her heirs.

1678 The Court ordered Thomas Eyre to give possession to Col. Southy Littleton of the land "whereon the said Severne formerly dwelt". Just why this land was reclaimed by Littleton is uncertain, although it may have been entailed so Edward had had no right to sell, but Thomas and Jane Eyre complied with the Court's order, and one Thomas Hogg, who had married the widow of Forsith, likewise released any rights he might have to Littleton.

1662 Edward Littleton made a marriage agreement with Frances Robins but he died a little over a year later.

The will stated that he had formerly bought 600 acres from his cousin Thomas Harmar, 200 of which he had sold to Severne, and he now assigned the balance of 400 acres back to Harmar. It probably was because of this bequest that John Harmar, brother of Thomas, later released his interest to Col. Southy Littleton.

The balance of his lands Edward left to his unborn son, who did not survive.

1677 Francis and Frances Pigot released to Col. Southy Littleton and rights they might have in the lands which had belonged to Edward ^{Littleton} the former husband

TRACT 12

of Frances.

1644 There was an unrecorded patent to one Robert Barrington for 1200 acres. As the patent is not of record the supposed bounds are unknown. This was repatented as escheat land by Southy Littleton in 1673.

1670 Patent to Daniel Neech for 250 acres. This was in the southwest corner of the tract and would have included the 200 acres which Edward Littleton had sold to John Severne. Southy Littleton later received a patent for it as escheat land.

1640 Edmund Scarborough sold 200 acres to Nathaniel Littleton. This was above the northeast corner of the tract on the seaside in an area where there developed a considerable mixup over conflicting patents and as Littleton never made any disposition of it, nor was it included in a composite patent to Southy Littleton for the whole tract, ~~XX~~ it is assumed that the title was lost to other claimants.

1674 Southy Littleton received a composite patent for 4250 acres which was to include the following:

- 1200 acres-the Harmar land which has been traced into his ownership
- 800 acres-which had been patented in 1644 (no record) to Nathaniel Littleton and descended to Southy through his brother Edward
- 1200 acres-the unrecorded Barrington patent previously repatented to Southy
- 250 acres-called a surplus in the area of the Barrington and Nathaniel Littleton patents, which had been granted to Daniel Neech and later repatented by Southy Littleton
- 800 acres of new land found within the bounds of the whole tract

1679 Southy Littleton left his 4050 acres at Maggoty Bay to his son Nathaniel and his male heirs, but if none to "my heires at Comon Law". (It will be noted that while he had received a patent five years previously for 4250 acres and he had not made any sales during that interval, he now disposes of the land as only 4050 acres. Perhaps he had had it surveyed and that is all that was found.)

1703 Nathaniel Littleton (wife Susanna) left to his son Southy.

1713 Southy Littleton left to his wife Mary but as they had had no heirs the title rightfully passed to his sisters Sarah Custis Littleton and Esther Littleton.

1726 Mary had married Edward Mifflin and Sarah Custis had died, so in this year the Mifflins released her rights to Esther and her husband Thomas Savage.

1728 Thomas Savage died but he apparently considered that this land really belonged to his wife so he made no mention of it in his will. He identified himself as 'of Cherry Stones' so the Savages were not then living here, but Esther probably moved here after the death of her husband.

They had given an unspecified acreage to daughters Sarah, Margaret and Hannah and the disposition of this will be reported later.

Thomas and Esther, and later Esther as a widow had sold some parcels, each of which will be reported separately.

1764 Mrs. Savage bequeathed 800 acres to daughter Hannah and an unspecified acreage to a grandson Giles Cooke and left the balance of her undisposed land to her son Nathaniel.

The future of the several different parcels will be taken up geographically, beginning at the seaside.

1722 Thomas and Esther Savage sold 400 acres to William Tazewell and six years later 350 acres more. This was all of their land east of the seaside road.

1751 Tazewell left to his son Littleton Tazewell, calling it 800 acres. The next year Littleton and Sophia Tazewell sold it all to Thomas Respass.

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1753 Respass sold 195 acres at the north end to Hancock Jacob and the next year the balance as 615 acres to John Stratton.

Hancock Jacob Part

1771 Jacob resold to William Dixon. The deed called for 220 acres to include an island adjacent which had been patented by Jacob. The next year Dixon left to his son Tilney Dixon.

1774 Tilney Dixon left to his wife Mary and then to a daughter Anne F. and her heirs, but if none then to his brother Ralph Dixon.

1775 Ralph and Elizabeth Dixon sold to Abraham Boswell and he and his wife Mary resold to Nathaniel L. Savage. (Could Boswell have married Mary Dixon?)

1777 Nathaniel L. and Anne Savage sold to Ralph Dixon.

1792 No disposition by Dixon was noted but in this year Daniel R. and Susanna Hall sold to Anthony Burris.

1807 Anthony Burrous had died intestate and a survey of his land for division showed an even 200 acres.

John Stratton Part

1754 John Stratton was married in this year and as his old Marriage Bond is still in existence perhaps it is in order to record here one of those documents customary at the time: "Know all men by these Presents that we John Stratton & John Harmanson of the County of Northampton are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord King George the Second in the sum of fifty pounds Current money of Virginia to be paid unto our said Lord the King his heirs & Successors; To which payment well and truly to be made, we Bind our selves and Each of us, our and Each of our Heirs, Executors & administrators, Jointly and Severally firmly by these presents Sealed with our Seals and Dated the 19th Day of February Anno Domini 1754

The Condition of the above Obligation is such that, Whwreas there is a marriage Suddenly intended to be Solemnized between the Above Bonded John Stratton and Gertrude Harmanson of the said County, Spinster, If therefore there be no Lawfull Cause to be void, or else to Remain in full force."

1771 John and Gertrude Stratton sold to William Satchell; two years later he and his wife Mary sold to Nathaniel L. Savage, and two years after that he and his wife Anne resold to Ralph Dixon.

1775 Ralph and Elizabeth Dixon sold 300 acres at the south end next to Tract 6 to John Parsons.

1776 John and Esther Parsons sold the northern half of 150 acres to William Trower.

1795 William Trower (wife Smart) left to his brother John.

1795 John and Esther Parsons sold the next 103 acres to George Smith and five years later they sold a balance of 46 acres at the south end to William Parsons.

1803 Ralph Dixon had died intestate and a survey of this land for division showed 272 acres. The house and a small acreage went to a son William but he later bought up the interests of some of the other heirs.

After the intestate death of William Dixon about thirty years later his daughter and heir Elizabeth married Jeremiah Griffith and from them the title passed to their daughter Ann Major Griffith who married J. B. Wilkins. She died in 1902 but he lived until 1918.

1919 All of the Wilkins heirs united in a deed to Henry T. Nottingham for the house and 127 acres and twenty years later the property was finally acquired by John G. Wyatt.

Site A

The property is known today as the J. B. WILKINS PLACE.

John Stratton paid £600 for his property in 1754 and sold it seventeen years later for £1845 so the existing house must have been built by him and its architectural features also indicate that it should date from about that period.

TRACT 12

Originally the house had two brick ends which have fallen out at different times and been replaced with weatherboarding. Under the eaves are the old style simple block modillions.

The rooms and hall on the first floor have paneled wainscoting and a very nice cornice of wood.

The west entrance to the cross hall has the largest door which has been observed on the Shore, it being 9'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high by 3'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. It has ten panels on the outside, is diagonally battened on the inside, and requires three sets of HL hinges to support it. The east door is lower to fit under the stair

landing. The stairs are paneled at the sides.

The parlor at the south end has a handsome paneled end with fluted pilasters at each side of the fireplace.

At the north end are two rooms at present, but it is evident that only one room was there originally and it may have had a paneled end but it now shows only a plastered wall of a later period.

The second floor has one large chamber over the parlor, a hall chamber and two at the north end.

Site B

A short distance below the Capeville School and on the other side of the road is one of the two cork trees found on the Shore, the other being at A73A. It is said to have grown from an acorn brought over from a tree at Ocean View about 1910.

1751 Esther Savage sold 100 acres to John Moor. This was a strip along the seaside road extending up to the Capeville cross road.

1796 John Moore (wife Mary) left the north half to son Matthew and the balance to son Jacob. Four years later a survey of the latter for division among his heirs showed 51 acres.

1756 Esther Savage, Hannah Savage, William and Sarah Raisin, and Giles and Margaret Cook of George Town of Kent in the Province of Maryland, all united in a deed to Thomas Respass for 315 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This would have been a part of the acreage which the Savages had earlier given to the three daughters. It had a greater depth, but was south of the Moore piece and extended along the west side of the seaside road to the limits of the tract along the Townsend cross road. It became split up into three parcels.

1756 Respass sold 108 acres at the north end to Joshua Fitchett, who ten years later left this his home plantation to his son Daniel.

1818 Daniel Fitchett (wife Molly) had bought other adjacent lands and he now left it all to his son Thomas.

1849 Thomas Fitchett left to his son George P. Fitchett.

1874 A Special Commissioner sold all of the Fitchett land, being 257 acres to William H. Parker.

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Site C. It is known simply as the FITCHETT HOUSE.

1892 In a division of the Parker Estate, Commissioners allotted 108 acres by survey to Tully W. and Agnes W. Parker. A study of the survey shows that while the acreage is the same and the general location is similar, it is not exactly the same as the original purchase from Respass 1931 A Trustee sold to Mrs. Bertie W. Parker.

The little house had outside chimneys at each end. Except for pieces of narrow double beaded chair rails, the original interior woodwork is entirely gone.

1756 Respass sold the middle part to William Dixon.

1772 William Dixon left to his son Ralph.

1775 Ralph and Elizabeth Dixon sold to Robert Trower.

1795 Robert Trower exchanged with John Trower for land elsewhere and three years later John and Sally Trower sold to Daniel Fitchett and it became merged with the piece above.

1757 Respass sold a balance of 112 acres in the corner of the two roads to William Pigot-son and heir of Ralph Pigot the younger deceased. In selling the piece above to Dixon, Respass had bounded that part on the south by the land he had sold to Hancock Custis, but there is no such deed of record, so the Custis sale must have fallen through and he sold to Pigot instead.

1773 Pigot sold to Ralph Dixon and as noted in the story of Site A he died intestate.

1803 A survey showed 103 acres for division among his heirs.

1757 Esther Savage sold 245 acres to Thomas Bell. This land was west of the Moore land and extended along the south side of the Capeville cross roads. Site D An old house still standing on this land is a short distance west of the railroad and is known today as the PARSONS PLACE.

1772 Thomas Bell left what he called his 'lower plantation' to his son Robert.

1795 After the death of Robert Bell intestate a survey showed 275 acres and a daughter Betsey received the house and 43 acres

1811 She had married Severn E. Nottingham and they now sold her inheritance to Mary Burrous, who five years later left to her son Nathaniel.

1820 Nathaniel and Frances Burris sold a total of 131 acres to William Goffigon.

1830 In a division of the estate of William Goffigon the house and 32 acres went to Obed

TRACT 12

Goffigon and to Severn E. Nottingham and his wife Bridget.

1874 Dr. Thomas F. Spady bought the rights of the heirs of the above and also had acquired more of the original Bell land.

1886 Maria Ann Spady, widow of the Doctor, joined with a Commissioner in a sale of the house and 175 acres to Julius F. Parsons.

One of the bricks in the chimney looks as if it might once have been dated '177?' so the house probably was built by Robert Bell soon after he inherited from his father and the architectural features would also be appropriate for approximately that period.

As noted, the house has a brick end and the semi outside chimney has a very wide base. The return of the eaves is not an old treatment and this probably was done when the addition at the west end was made by Parsons at a more recent date. As built the house had a cross hall at the west end with two rooms between it and the brick end. The hall and these rooms all have wainscoting and wooden cornices and the rooms both have paneled ends with plain mantels. The paneling in these ends as well as in the wainscoting is made of very wide boards. In the dining room there is a narrow cupboard only one panel wide to the left of the fireplace.

1760 Esther Savage sold 250 acres to William Jarvis. This was south of the Bell land and extended down to the Townsend cross road west of the Respass land.

1800 William Jarvis left this part of his large holdings to his son Thomas and it was where the latter was then living.

1820 Thomas Jarvis left to a son William and then to a grandson Thomas.

1842 Thomas B. Jarvis sold as 275 acres to William Costin.

1845 Costin left to his daughter Leah, the widow of W. C. Fitchett, and then to her Fitchett children who were named in the will. Leah later married Azariah Thurston.

1882 William C. Fitchett began buying up the interests of the other Fitchett heirs in the house and a total of 295 acres.

1910 Fitchett left to his wife (Missouri Trower) and then to their children.

Site E The Property is known as WALNUT GROVE

The little house is undoubtedly quite old and must have been built by William Jarvis for son Thomas very soon after his purchase in 1760. It had two brick ends with outside chimneys, the bases of which were fairly deep. On the south chimney only there is a two brick string course at the bottom of the weathering. The side of the house not shown in the picture is entirely ^{above} and make shift props are holding up that side.

As originally built there were only the two rooms on the first floor but about 1860 a narrow hall was made in the

center from the parlor to contain the stairs which formerly were in that room.

The ~~and~~ wall of the parlor was completely paneled. The present mantel has some hand carving of a later date and new panels on each side of it indicate that it replaced an earlier, ^{facade} and probably plain one. The room also has vertical paneled wainscoting.

The mantel in the dining room is similar to the one in the parlor, but

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it is the same size as the original one about the large cooking fireplace. This room has a bolection moulding chair rail but no wainscoting.

1777 James and Hannah Murray, of Dorchester Co., Md., sold 800 acres to Anne Tompkins, widow, and the next year she gave it to her son Bennet. This would have been the 800 acres special bequest in the will of Esther Savage to her daughter Hannah and it was in the southwest corner of the tract on the Bayside.

1794 Bennet Tompkins sold 35 acres to Thomas Widgeon which has not been traced further, but it was about in the corner where the Townsend cross road meets the Bayside road.

He also sold 200 acres to Thomas Jarvis this being on the Bay in the southwest part of his land. This became merged with another part of the Tompkins land which Jarvis acquired.

1797 John Tompkins, as attorney for his brother Bennet of Philadelphia, sold the balance as 674 acres to John Trower, Robert Trower and Thomas Jarvis. This was surveyed and found to contain 701 acres of which Robert Trower received 30 acres in the northeast corner, John Trower the balance of the north part of 515 acres and Jarvis the south part of 156 acres. The Robert Trower piece was not traced further.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

John Trower Part

1811 John Trower (wife Sally) left to his son Robert.

1834 Robert S. Trower sold as 507 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres to Michael Hallett.

Thomas Jarvis Part

1820 ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Jarvis left all of his Tompkins land to a son William and then to a grandson John W. Jarvis.

There are two points of interest in connection with the Jarvis part of this land.

Along the south bounds near the Bay and a part of the line between Tracts 11 and 12 is what frequently appeared in the earliest records as the 'Great' or 'Devil's Ditch' and the latter name is still used for it. It is said to have been stocked with gold fish some years ago and that they are still flourishing.

The north boundary for the Jarvis land was what is now know as the road to Picketts Harbor. As early as 1684 one John Hawkins made a reference to 'Pigots Hole' in making a deposition. The origin of the name is something of a mystery as no Pigots were ever owners in this vicinity. One of the salt makers who was brought to the Shore during the first quarter of the seventeenth century is said to have been named Miles Pirkett or Pickett. Whether the name of this site, or the name of the later Pigot family, came from him has not been determined. Apparently there was quite a deep hole not very far from the shore so that vessels could anchor there with some degree of safety, as in the Diary of William Byrd describing his visit to the Shore to see his brother in law John Custis at ARLINGTON he said "we dropped anchor in Pigots Hole". It is now known as Picketts Harbor or Picketts Landing and is a favorite picnic and swimming place in the summer.

The rest of the Littleton land is the bequest to young Giles Cook and the balance which Esther Savage left to her son Nathaniel. Upon tracing the two were found to contain 1249 acres and together they should be the 1200 acres which were the Harmar or the earliest part of the tract to be patented.

The Nathaniel Savage part was next above the Tompkins land and he sold it in two parcels.

1761 Nathaniel L. and Anne Savage sold 550 acres to John Guy. This was a curved tract beginning at the Bayside road and extended westward along the Tompkins land and the Great Pond to the Bayside and up that to the Elliott's Creek of today, then southeastward to the road again.

TRACT 12

1771 John Guy (wife Susanna) left to his son John.

1795 John Guy (wife Elizabeth) left his estate to two unnamed children. From the next record it is determined that one of the children must have been a son Thomas H. who ultimately had sole ownership.

1841 Commissioners sold the land of Elizabeth A. Guy, which she had inherited from her father Thomas H., to James B. and Robert J. Poulson and the latter soon purchased the interest of James B.

1765 Nathaniel L. and Anne Savage sold the balance of his inheritance to John Stratton and a survey showed 498 acres. This part began about midway of Elliott's Creek, east of the upper part of the Guy land, and extended south eastward across the Bayside road to the land of Robert Bell.

1790 John Stratton gave to his son John.

1795 As requested by the will of John Stratton, Sr., son John and his wife Lucy conveyed this land to his sister Sarah and her husband John Nivison of Norfolk; title was to remain with them for their lives and then it was to pass to their son William Tazewell Nivison.

1819 William T. Nivison sold to Southy Spady.

1844 Spady left to his daughter Louisa and her husband Edwin Goffigon for their lives and then to their children, but in 1866 it became necessary to sell and the deed to George Neilson of Washington called for 550 acres known as WOODLAND.

A special effort was made to puzzle out just where might have been the site of the original Littleton home but with no success and only a doubtful guess is possible.

Site F

It certainly seems logical to assume that the early home must have been somewhere near the Bay shore and the next logical thought would be that it probably was on the earliest Harmar land on the south side of Elliott's Creek.

1689 There is recorded a memorandum contract between Nathaniel Littleton and Benoni Ward "for the forthwith buildinge and compleately finishinge one good sufficient dwellinge house where ye said Littleton now liveth & shall appoint Thirty five foote longe wth the outside Chimney at one End & Twenty foote wide". The record also mentioned a previously burned house.

1709 Quoting again from the Diary of William Byrd: (after he had mentioned the anchoring in Pigots Hole) "I turned out about 7 o'clock and Mr. Burwell and I rowed ourselves ashore because the men were all gone for horses. We went to Mr. Littleton's where I ate milk for breakfast." This somewhat confirms the above major premise that the Littleton home was near the Bay.

Nowhere in any of the sales or bequests by Esther Savage does she make any reference to the home land, but a further guess is made that the undisposed balance which she left to her son and heir Nathaniel would naturally include the home. The survey of the 498 acres which Nathaniel L. Savage sold to John Stratton is the only one of the Bayside land surveys to indicate the existence of a house, so the net result of all this vague guessing is that Site F might have been the Littleton home.

1764 As previously reported, Esther Savage left land to her grandson Giles Cook. She identified it as the "plantation where Vianna Widgeon now lives" and that it "was between the forks of Old Plantation Creek". Today this is between the forks of Elliott's Creek, but in earliest days, even back to the patent to Charles Harmar, this little creek was considered a branch of Old Plantation.

1775 Nathaniel L. Savage, as guardian of young Cook still a minor, sold to William Jarvis as 201 acres. Cook was then living in Berkeley Co.

1800 Jarvis had established his son William on this land and in this year he bequeathed it to him.

1831 Young Jarvis had added to his holdings in this vicinity before his death in this year when his estate went to his wife Elizabeth and their children.

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1860 A son William S. Jarvis began buying up the interests of the other heirs. About the same time Dr. Thomas F. Spady, who had married a daughter Maria Ann, also acquired some of the other interests.

1868 Spady and his wife and William S. and his wife Louisa Jarvis made a formal division of the whole 398 acres which they now owned, with Spady taking 170½ acres and Jarvis 227½ acres.

1911 Jarvis heirs now united in a deed for the house and 155 acres to W. W. Dixon and his brother the late Thomas J. Dixon.

Site G

It is known as both PINEY FOREST and the JARVIS PLACE

The smaller part of the house, which is in front and faces the road, is the older and it is assumed that it was built by the first William Jarvis for his son soon after the purchase in 1775.

It has two ends of brick laid in the Flemish bond with some glazed headers, and outside chimneys. At the sides of the chimneys only are two brick belt courses at the base of the weathering.

The normal water table is a two brick offset, but at the second floor level is another water table with a beveled

brick top course.

The entrance door is the early type of vertical weatherboarding. The parlor has a plain mantel and chair rail, while the hall and dining room have wainscoting of horizontal boards and the mantel in the latter is similar to the one in the parlor except that it once had a row of dentils ornamentation. Indications are that the original stairway started in the dining room, turned and was continued in the hall, but when the larger structure was added at the rear the two portions of the house were connected by a small colonnade which now contains the stairs to a small hall above which gives access to both parts.

In 1826 the old Magothy Bay Church near by was condemned as unsafe and the bricks in it were bought by the second William Jarvis and used in the brick end of the annex which was built at that time. The bricks are laid with three courses of stretchers alternating with one of headers. Three of these bricks from the old church look as if they might once have been marked and possibly the wish is father to the thought but one has the appearance of the word 'Erected', another the word 'Lord' and the third a date, which unfortunately was too ~~XXX~~ indistinct to be made out.

The door from the colonnade to the annex is a double one with paneling on one side and diagonal battening on the other. In the newer part the end wall of the first floor room is fully paneled with an undecorated mantel on each side of which are cupboards with solid doors. The only interesting feature of the second floor room consists of two eight inch semi circular bracket shelves attached to the mantel at either side. The reason for their being or their use has been undetermined.

TRACT 13

1657 Patent to Capt. Francis Pott for 1000 acres called MOCKON ISLAND. In his will of the next year he makes a disposition of it but says "if it should so happen yt ye pattent of one thousand acres should bee lost beeing wrongfully taken up (as I conceive)---etæ", which seems to be what developed.

TRACT 13

1683 The next recorded patent was not until this year when John Custis received one for 1400 acres as Machone Island.

However, he was in possession of the island long before this as on April 4th, 1668 he and Peter Reverdy entered into an agreement for the production of salt upon the island. The contract is a long one containing thirteen clauses to cover about every possible contingency and is most interesting as a carefully drawn document for the times, but only the first clause will be recorded here: "Imprimis, it is covenanted and agreed upon between the sayd parties, That the sayd Capt. Jno. Custis shall immediately deliver after the sealinge of this present agreemt unto the sayd Mr. Peter Reverdy spe much of his owne prper Land (lyinge and beinge on the Island of Mockon) as need shall be for to make three hundred and Twelve ponds, or salters, with other land belonginge to itt."

This is interesting as being a departure from the early custom of "Boyl-ing sea water" to obtain salt and is the method so urgently recommended by Secretary Pory in his letter of 1620 concerning the production of salt on Smiths Island. Presumably Reverdy was a trained salt maker by this better method of evaporation.

1696 Gen. Custis left the island to his wife Tabitha and then to his grandson John Custis. The further descent of the title will be brought out in connectioⁿ with the story of Tract 18.

1819 No deed is of record in the local books, but in this year a suit was brought for a division among the then owners and it was stated then that George W. P. Custis had contracted in 1805 to sell the island of 1600 acres to Walter Luker, George Powell, Stewart Saunders and James Floyd. Between the two dates there had been some changes in ownership due to deaths and sales and a survey now showed 913 acres of upland which was divided as follows: Walter Luker-230 acres; John F. Stringer-308 acres; Samuel Saunders-110 acres; Thomas L. Savage-265 acres. Further transactions for these several parts were not traced, but in some of them which were noted the whole of the island including upland and the large marsh attached was said to contain 4000 acres.

1902 In this year Larimer A. and his wife Caroline Cushman of New York began buying various interests and eventually acquired the whole island. Very extensive improvements were made, but the hurricane of 1933 did untold damage.

1940 Since the death of Mr. Cushman the island is still owned by his widow.

TRACT 14

1877 If there was any early patent for this marsh island it was not noted but in this year Jesse T. Hutcheson went in for islands in a big way and this one was covered in a warrant to him from the State as 265 acres known as Mink Island.

Further history was not attempted.

TRACT 15

1705 Devereaux and Joseph Godwin received a patent for 100 acres "on Ege Island". It is not clear whether this was for the Godwin's or Goodwin's Island of today, but the name is significant. No disposition by any Godwin was found.

No patent of early date was noted for what is today known as Ship Shoal Island. The name was observed occasionally in deed books, but no effort made to trace the history.

1877 The same Hutcheson received a State warrant for a total of 855 acres of Godwin's and Ship Shoal Islands.

1890 Godwin's Island was sold for taxes to A. B. Lafferty and the ~~XXXXXXXX~~ current Land Books still show this same name as the owner. Ship Shoal Island was not observed in the tax records so this ownership may include both islands.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

ERR

TRACT 16

1638 Patent to Edmund Scarborough for 400 acres. This was renewed six years later as part of a patent for 1050 acres, the balance being Bayside land.

1642 Patent to Christopher Kirke for 400 acres, the document stating that it had been assigned by Scarburgh to Thomas Savage who had reassigned to Kirke.

1643 Kirke sold to William Junis. In other adjacent patents this land was sometimes referred to as having been owned by William Emiss or Ennis, but Junis is correct.

1649 William Junis sold the south 200 acres to William Johnson.

1673 William and Prisey Junis sold the north 200 acres to Jerome Griffith.

William Johnson Part

1649 Johnson sold to William Milles, he to Philip Watkins and he gave it to John Stockly on his death bed.

1751 Stockly sold to Simon Fly and he to George Smith who resold to Mark Manlowe the next year.

1662 Manlowe gave 100 acres each to his sons John and George and two years later John assigned his part to George.

1665 George must have died as in this year Manlowe received a patent in his name for the 200 acres and sold it to Emmanuel Hall.

~~XX~~
~~XX~~

1666 Hall left to his son John and in the same year the widow of Manlowe, now Elizabeth Greene, released her dower rights to William Knedall on behalf of the Hall heirs.

1679 John Hall received a patent for 345 acres to include the 200 acres bought by his father and a surplus of 145 acres found within the bounds.

1705 Patents were issued to Hancock Custis for 50 acres and to Anne Hall (now the wife of John Isaac) for 100 acres, each stating that the land had escheated from Emmanuel Hall, but nothing came of either patent so presumably John Hall was able to prove his ownership.

1718 The will of this first John Hall was not noted but in this year a John Hall and his wife Santeke sold the 145 acres surplus part to Thomas Batson stating that it was a part of the 345 acres patent to his father John Hall. It was the north part of the land.

1725 Thomas Batson (wife Susannah) left to a son Daniel but he died and another son Peter inherited.

1742 Peter and Ann Batson and his mother now Susanna Fabin sold the 145 acres to Esau Jacob, and two years later he and his wife Betty resold to John Knight.

1750 John Knight (wife Mary) left to son William.

1769 William and Anne Knight sold as 137 acres to Daniel Hall.

1796 The land of Daniel R. Hall was surveyed and found to contain 266 acres which he and his wife Susanna sold as follows: John Griffith-100 acres; Moses Griffith-106 acres; John Graves-16 acres; Custis Haslop-44 acres.

1751 The second John Hall (wife Santica) left to a son John. This was the original 200 acres which Johnson had bought from Junis.

1777 John Hall III left to his son Daniel R. Hall.

1792 Daniel R. and Susanna Hall sold 201 acres by survey to Anthony Burris and in 1807 after the intestate death of Anthony Burrous his land was again surveyed for a division among the heirs.

Jerome Griffith Part

1676 Griffith also received a patent for 345 acres to include his 200 acres purchase and a surplus of 145 acres.

TRACT 16

1704 Griffith gave 50 acres each to sons James, Jerome and Benjamin.

1707 He gave 50 acres more to Benjamin, and 50 acres each to sons Thomas and Joanas.

1708 Griffith (wife Elizabeth) left the balance of 50 acres to a son Josias.

Being thus broken up into small parcels it is difficult to trace each intelligently and the few small surveys found did not help much but what was picked up will be reported.

James Griffith Part

1720 Elizabeth Griffin, as Executrix of Luke Griffin who was Executor of James Griffin sold this 50 acres to John Wilson.

Jerome Griffith Part

1720 Jerome II left his ~~XXXXXX~~ home place of 50 acres to son William and to son Jerome he left the 50 acres of Jonas which he had acquired in some way.

1733 Jerome III sold his to brother William.

Benjamin Griffith Part

1719 Benjamin left to his sons Benjamin and Luke.

1727 Benjamin and Anne Griffith sold 50 acres to John Wilson, the deed stating that it was the 50 acres which had been given by Jerome Griffith to Jonas. As noted above Jerome II had disposed of the Jonas part and possibly this should have been the Josias part, the disposition of which was never observed.

1752 Luke Griffith (wife Elizabeth) did not mention land in his will but he was succeeded by a son Moses.

Thomas Griffith Part

1743 Thomas left his 50 acres to a son Thomas.

1750 Thomas Griffith (wife Ann) had sons Daniel and Nathaniel, but did not mention land in his will.

1754 As noted above John Wilson had acquired two of the 50 acres pieces and he now sold both to William Griffith.

William and Anne Griffith sold 50 acres to Richard Saunders.

1758 Saunders (wife Elizabeth) left to his brother Jacob and his brother in law John Cave and the next year they sold to Moses Griffith.

1767 William Griffith gave his home plantation of 150 acres to his son Luke and seven years later the widow Anne released her dower rights to Luke who sold the 150 acres to John Stratton. In this deed Luke explained that his father William had owned 200 acres, 50 of which he had inherited from his father Jerome, 50 he had bought from his brother Jerome and 100 from John Wilson, all of which has already been reported.

1784 Stratton sold to William Hallett.

1787 William and Clear Hallett sold 75 acres to Moses Griffith

1789 Moses and Betty Griffith sold to George Powell and also the 50 acres which he had bought from Jacob Saunders and John Cave.

1787 William and Clear Hallett sold the other half of their land to William Wilson.

1809 William and Molly Wilson sold to George Powell.

Title for these Powell lands descended to a son Thomas and in 1818 the two parts were surveyed and found to contain 155 and 50 acres respectively.

Other Griffith notes found were:

1765 The will of a John Griffith mentioned a mother Mary Carpenter.

1765 William and Mary Mackquillin and Frances Griffith of Anslow, N.C., the women being daughters of Jeremiah Griffith deceased sold 50 acres to Michael Dixon. Disposition by him was not noted.

1772 Abraham and Catharin Griffith sold 50 acres to Moses Griffith.

1768 Anslow Trustees of the estate of John Griffith sold 25 acres to Moses Griffith, stating that it had belonged to Jeremiah Griffith deceased.

1786 Joseph and Jeremiah Alexander of Anslow sold 12½ acres to Moses Griffith,

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stating that it was a part of the land formerly belonging to Jeremiah Griffith which had come from a patent to Hiram (Hiram?) Griffith. A record of this patent was not observed.

The creek on the south boundary of Tract 16 was called Purgatory Creek, while the one on the north bounds was Peminoe Creek.

There are four other patents of record which mention this latter water way, but they all vanished in thin air so they may have been absorbed by the grant to Scarburgh:

1637 Patent to John Harlowe for 150 acres on the south side of Peminoe.

Patent to Livinge Denwood for 150 acres on the north side.

1638 Patent to John Walton for 200 acres with Peminoe Creek running in the middle.

1669 Patent to John Custis for 200 acres beginning near the head of Peminoe Creek.

TRACT 17

This land is very important in Eastern Shore history as it probably is the site of the first permanent settlement on this side of the Bay, although this is not to take away from Thomas Savage the credit for being the first resident owner to settle on the Shore. Most of the earliest history of the tract is no longer of record and thus subject to considerable conjecture, but because of its importance every effort has been made to draw an intelligent picture of what may have happened.

1645 A patent for 1000 acres was issued to William Shrimpton, Gent. "as being the survivor & sole Exor. of Dame Elizabeth Dale & due unto her as being the sole Exix. of Sir Thomas Dale to whom it was due by bill of adventure into this colony." Under this patent in the records appears the following:

"The Right Worshipfull SIR THOMAS DALE, Knt., Marshall of Virginia (being the first man of his Rank & Degree that hath undertaken that charge & place) hath not only adventured his person in that service in time of great difficulty but alsoe being at a great charge both in furthering the action & furnishing himselfe, the Councill of Virginia at there meeting on the 18th of this Instant (upon special trust & confidence) that as he hath begun soe he will proceed & continue in advancing soe Xpian & noble an action have with uniforme consent thought fit that verry Exterodinary consideration be now had of him and such as in futer times shall by no means be drawn into president upon any occasion whatsoever they therefore agree that his person should be rated at the Summe of Seyen hundred pounds and that he the sd 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 and of such mines and mineralls of gould and silver and other mettalls or treasure pearles precious stones or any kind of wares or merchandize, commodities or profits whatsoever wch shall be obtained or gotten in the said Voyage in as ample manner as any other Adventurer therein shall peaceably receive for the like summe. Written this 25th of February Anno Domini 1610. Signed Edward Mayer."

"Note: This copia agreeth with the originall under the Seale of the Virginia Company Examined this 12th day of October 1643, by us underwritten. Signed Solo. Sebright Francis Mosse No. pub."

The rewriting of this ancient action of the Council thus preserves a record of this old grant which may prove to be the earliest grant in the English Colonies to an individual.

1649 The grant to Shrimpton was increased to 2000 acres.

Just when and how much Shore land Sir Thomas obtained through this action of the Council is unknown. The seven hundred pounds credited to him would have entitled him to a very large acreage, all of which he may have applied

TRACT 17

for over here, or he may have used a part of his credit in the James City area, but no effort has been made to investigate the latter.

As to when he initiated this venture, a reasonable guess might be that it may have been in 1614 when he is said to have bought land at the Cape from the Indians to establish the short lived settlement at DALE'S GIFT (see Tract 3). It is logical to think that he would have taken advantage of that official settlement to have started his own private affair nearby for mutual protection in case of any Indian trouble. There is no record whatever regarding this private adventure during the life of Dale, but there was during the ownership by his widow Dame Elizabeth, and as it does not seem probable that she would have started such an adventurous risk, it must be assumed that she simply carried on something that had been initiated by her husband before his death. At any rate, the Dale settlement was on the south and east sides of Old Plantation Creek and accounted for this name when the later official settlements were made on the Secretary's and Company's lands in 1620.

1620 In 1625 one John Taylor made a deposition about a certain transaction which he said occurred when Henry Watkins had been an Overseer for Lady Dale "about the tyme of our Lord 1620", thus proving that the settlement was in existence when the official settlements were made.

1623 Henry Watkins and John Wilcocks, the Captain of the official settlement of Accomack on the Company's land, were the first two Burgesses to represent the Eastern Shore at the Assembly of this year, and their choice was natural as they represented the two major settlements then on the Shore.

1627 At some unknown date Charles Harmer had succeeded Watkins and on April 3rd of this year he gave an account of the estate of Lady Dale. From several references it became evident that the Dale venture was largely the raising of cattle, rather than that of tobacco growing.

1628 Harmer was now on his own and as already reported applied for the 100 acres which was the beginning of Tract 12. The wording approving this grant is of particular interest: "At this Cort was p'ferred a peticon by Mr. Harman Concerning some assurance to bee graunted him in a p'cell of Land Situate on the Easterne shore of the Bay uppon the southerly side of the old plantacon Creeke, The Court taking the same into Consideracon and understanding that there hath beene an uncertaine Rumor of a greate quantity of land there or neere unto the same belonging unto the Lady Dale But Considering that for as much as there remaineth heere no Certain knowledge there of eyther uppon Record or otherwise and deeming that it is unreasonable and unlikely that soe greate a tract of Land as from Cape Charles thither should belong to any prticular dividnt hath given leave and p'mission to the said Charles Harmer to plant uppon one neck of Land there situate and Lying uppon the mouth of the said old plantacon creeke butting northerly uppon sandy barren land, southerly uppon a pond called Maggoty bay pond, westerly uppon the shoare of the Bay, and Easterly uppon the first branch on the south side the Creeke aforesaid, being all most incompassed by the said Branch and not exceeding the quantity of one hundred acres of Land, and to hold the same without moles-tacon or incombrance of any. But if the same shall appeare without all question to appertaine unto the Lady Dale then the said Charles Harmer if hee bee forced off shall accept of Reasonable satisfaccn for Costs and Charges, otherwise to paie to the publique an annuall rent for the same, and enjoy it, as to others is granted."

A study of this wording proves significant for several reasons.

There was a 'Rumor' or tradition of an ancient large grant to Dale, even though no record of it was existent in Virginia at this date. This lack of record probably came about when James I took his grant back from the Virginia Company and made it a Crown Colony, at which time he had most of the early records destroyed.

When this grant was first studied, it seemed to place the land in question upon Tract 18, but in tracing the history of Tract 12 it was found to be south of Elliott's Creek, Today we consider that #18 is at the mouth of

Northampton County

Old Plantation Creek, but at that time the Elliott's Creek of now must have been deemed a branch of Old Plantation.

Harmer had been an Overseer for Lady Dale so he must have believed that #18 was a part of her land so he did not seat himself there. Even so he may have encroached upon the large original Dale patent, but there is no way of proving it today. There were a number of such encroachments attempted and each will be reported as it is reached geographically.

Shrimpton had inherited the land from Lady Dale and sold the 2000 acres patent to Edward Douglas.

1644 Douglas received a patent for 1100 acres of his own.

1657 Douglas received an additional patent for 600 acres, thus making 3700 which he now owned altogether.

He was active in public life on the Shore, being Sheriff at one time and also serving as one of the County Commissioners or Justices.

Douglas will was probated in this same year. His wife Isabella became the first wife of the Rev. Thomas Teackle and they probably continued to live at the Douglas home during her life as in one record the little branch adjacent was called 'Mr. Teackle's Branch'.

His eldest daughter Sara made a marriage contract with Edward Littleton the next year. (In the famous brief of Col. Scarborough in the Gething case it was brought out that Sara had married at the age of twelve and died in child birth.) As already reported the second wife of Edward Littleton was Frances Robins.

The youngest daughter Elizabeth later married John Willett.

1661 The title to the property passed to a son Edward Douglas who received a patent for the 3700 acres in his own name. There is no record of the death of young Douglas and his sister Elizabeth succeeded to the title upon his death.

1680 John Willett died intestate but an inventory of his estate was filed in this year.

1697 John Willett was succeeded by a son William and in this year a patent was issued to him for the 600 acres of Douglas land. This was the only part for which a patent was granted in his name, but he made disposition of the whole tract. He married Ann, the daughter of Hillary Stringer, but survived her.

1739 Before his death in this year Capt. Willett had sold some of his acreage and given quit claim deeds for other parts, and he now made many bequests of the balance to his children and grandchildren. The story of the several parts will be taken up geographically from east to west.

Willett left 650 acres to his grandchildren William, Hillary and Douglas Willett. They were the sons of son Hillary (wife Frances) who had died four years previously. William was to have the south part where his father had lived, Hillary the next and Douglas the balance. This was the southeast corner of the whole tract.

William Willett Part

1752 William and Mary Willett sold as 150 acres to John Widgeon. (In observing the acreages of the three parts as brought out by later deeds it was found that the total fell considerably short of the supposed 650 acres bequeathed.)

1786 John Widgeon (wife Ann) left the lower part of his land to a son John and the balance was to go to children Nathaniel, William, Mary and Sally. A survey for division ten years later showed 172½ acres, and some of the heirs sold the part of the road to Azariah Williams.

Hillary Willett Part

1754 John Stratton sold as 155 acres, stating that he had bought from Hillary Willett. As there is no local record it must have been a General court deed.

The purchaser was Thomas Dolby and the next year he and his wife Rachel resold to George Powell.

TRACT 17

1809 George Powell (wife Molly) left the lower part to son Thomas and the ~~upper~~ upper to son George.

Douglas Willett Part

Nothing very definite was picked up about this grandson. His will of 1801 mentioned no land, nor were there any local records of sales by him. Two instances were found which indicated that he must have disposed of his land by General Court deeds.

1762 James Goffigon (wife Mary) left to a son Nathaniel 30 acres which he said he had bought from Douglas Willett. This part later became merged with other land bequeathed by Goffigon which was the next parcel to the north.

1766 John and Susanna Wilkins deeded 111 acres, which he called Douglas Willett land, to Peter Williams.

1780 Peter Williams (wife Anne) left to his son Azariah, who bought additional adjacent acreage out of the William Willett part as already reported.

1810 After the intestate death of Williams a survey of his land for the heirs showed 185 acres.

1767 John and Susanna Wilkins sold $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres to George Powell. He did not so state, but as this little piece was next to the land he had sold Williams, it is assumed that it also was out of the Douglas Willett part.

1739 William Willett left 200 acres to his daughter Leah, the wife of James Goffigon. He said it was where James Spady then lived and it was north of the land he had left to the three grandsons.

1762 This part of his estate was not mentioned in the will of James Goffigon (wife now Mary), but as it had been entailed it went to the eldest son Southy.

1788 Southy Goffigon left to his son John. He designated it as 230 acres so it probably included the 30 acres of Douglas Willett land mentioned above.

1804 John and Sally Goffigon sold it all to John Williams, Jr.

1739 William Willett left 400 acres to his grandson Thomas Willett, whose parentage is obscure. This was north of the land left to Leah.

1752 Thomas Willett (wife Tabitha) left to son William, but upon his death the title passed to his sister Elizabeth who married Southy Nelson.

Site A

The existing little house is known as the AL WISE PLACE

1781 Southy Nelson left to his wife Elizabeth until a son John should become of age, but later in the year she deeded it to her sons William and John.

1804 William had died without issue and his part was divided between John and another ~~brother~~ brother Southy-the latter receiving 95 acres at the west end and with the William part John now owned the eastern part of 286 acres.

John Nelson Part

1828 William Goffigon had arranged to purchase the property but died before a deed was drawn so John and Rosey Nelson now deeded to the wid-

ow Polly and her children and in a division two years later she was allotted 170 acres.

1839 Commissioners sold to John Trower who left the next year to a son Thomas L. Trower.

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1857 Trower and his wife Anne W. sold to James B. Nottingham but later in the year he and his wife Ann sold it back.
1882 The Trowers now sold as 169 acres to William A. Wise.
1899 Wise left to his wife Emma S. who married Miles W. Minter.
1907 The Minters sold to Henry T. Nottingham.
1933 Trustees sold to John R. Ames who resold four years later to William L. Saunders.

There is not much concrete evidence to rely upon but the little house may have been built by Southy Nelson about the third quarter of the eighteenth century. It has but the one brick end, with some glazed headers set without design, and the twin outside chimneys.

The cross hall is at the east end and has the old entrance doors paneled on the outside and diagonally battened on the inside. The two rooms off the hall have small and plain mantels. Nowhere on the first floor is there any evidence of wainscoting, chair rail, or cornice, but the two rooms on the second floor have a simple double beaded chair rail.

Southy Nelson Part

1832 Sally J. Nelson sold her dower interest in the land of her late husband Southy to John Griffith, Jr. and at the same time Commissioners sold the other two thirds interest to him.

The three bequests noted above, totaling 1250 acres, are supposed to be the same land covered by the 1100 acres patent to ~~George~~ Douglas.

Because of the unrecorded bounds for the early patent or grant to Dale, and the long period of non resident ownership, a number of patents to others were issued, but as time went on Willett was able to prove ownership and recover the land in each case. These encroachments will be reported as the land in question is discussed. One such occurred in connection with the land just reported.

1640 Patent to William Burdett for 1050 acres.

1658 Patent reissued to Thomas Burdett, as son and heir of William.

No further record so far as Burdett is concerned. As the original patent to Burdett ante dated by four years the 1100 acres patent to Douglas, it is not known how Douglas was able to retain title, but he may have claimed that Burdett had not settled and therefore had deserted his patent.

The 1250 acres bequeathed by Willett comprised all of the seaside land claimed by him. Crossing over the seaside road, the 2000 acres patent to Shrimpton will now be reported. Roughly it consisted of the land between the two roads and one neck on Old Plantation Creek. It will be reported from north to south.

1705 William and Elizabeth Willett sold 250 acres to John Bowdoin. This was the north east corner and extended back from the seaside road. The title ~~came~~ descended to a son Peter, a grandson John, and a great grandson Peter. Different members of the family acquired adjacent lands, but the 250 acres were approximately disposed of by two sales.

1885 Peter and Margaret Bowdoin sold 80 acres to Josias Willis.

1799 The Bowdoins sold 175 acres to Benjamin Scott.

The 250 acres was included in a patent for Tract 23 and other disposition of it was made from that tract, which will be reported in connection with the story of it, but Willet must have recovered title although no record of any such action is recorded.

1702 William and Ann Willett released to Daniel Paine any claim they might have to 150 acres which Paine had bought from the owner of Tract 23, as will be reported later. This was west of the Bowdoin land and extended to the bay-side road. Later history will be told in the story of Tract 23.

1705 This part sheet is to be pasted over and to cover up the back part of the sheet which begins William and Elizabeth Willett sold 250 acres to John Bowdoin. etc.

The next sheet is to be discarded entirely, but the Millford picture should be retained for use when that land, which is a different tract, is reported later.

TRACT 17

1705 William and Ann Willett sold 300 acres to James Wilson. This was south of Bowdoin and extended down the seaside road to Dun Branch.

1720 James Wilson (wife Mary) left 100 acres each to his sons James, Thomas and William. James was to have the home place, presumably on the road.

1725 James Wilson (wife Ann) left to unborn child, if a son, otherwise to a daughter Hannah. Nothing further has been found, except that in the bounds for some later adjacent land this was given as owned by Hannah Wilson. No disposition by her has been found, but in some way it was acquired by the Bowdoin family.

1732 Thomas Wilson (wife Abigale) left to a son James. He also had another son Thomas and it is assumed that James died and Thomas inherited as a Thomas Wilson was in possession during the latter part of the century. His wand was in the southeast corner on the road and Dun Branch.

1764 William Wilson (wife Leah) did not mention land in his will but he was succeeded by a son Littleton.

1766 Littleton Wilson had sold two thirds of the land to John Bowdoin by a General Court deed and Leah now sold him her life interest in her dower portion of the other third.

1764 However, Littleton Wilson and his wife Esther had already sold his reversion interest in the third to William Benthall, so Bowdoin held title only during the life of Leah.

From the Wilson lands acquired by the Bowdoin family, sales were noted as follows:

1790 Peter and Margaret Bowdoin sold 52 acres to James Hunt.

1799 After the death of James Hunt, a son Hillery bought the interests of his sisters Nancy, the wife of Thomas Biggs, and Sukey, the wife of Walter Luker.

1793 The Bowdoins sold 35 acres to Thomas Wilson.

1794 The Bowdoins sold 35 acres to Hillary Hunt.

1657 Patent to Thomas Stratton for 300 acres. This was reissued in 1682 to Benjamin Stratton as son and heir of Thomas. According to the patent bounds this land was bounded on the south by Dun Branch so it would have been the same land sold by Willett to James Wilson. No disposition by the Stratton family has been found so it is assumed that Willett recovered the title.

1702 William Willett gave a quit claim deed to John Custis for 300 acres of land which he had sold to Joseph Benthall as a part of Tract 21.

This same 300 acres also seems to have been considered a part of Tract 20. Its later history and relation to those two tracts will be reported in due time. Its location was west of Tract 24 and approximately along the north side of the present Plantation or Goffigon cross road.

1657 Patent to William Custis for 200 acres. This also was west of Tract 24 so it would have been a part of the above land. No disposition by Custis so title must have been recovered by Willett.

The balance of the 2000 acres was bequeathed by Willett.

1739 William Willett left 125 acres to his daughter Ann, the wife of Thomas Hunt. This land was south of the above 300 acres and between the roads.

1758 Thomas and Anne Hunt deeded to their son Azariah, stating that it was where Edward Edwards then lived.

1761 Azariah and Frances Hunt sold to John Respass.

1791 Respass left to his granddaughter Sophia Harmanson who was married to Matthew Respass.

1794 Matthew and Sophia Respass sold the western 99½ acres to Henry Wilkins.

1800 Wilkins sold 36 acres to James Goffigon and the balance two years later.

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1839 James Goffigon left to his wife Polly and then to a son Frederick.

1865 Frederick J. and Mary E. Goffigon sold a total of 324½ acres to James B. Nottingham.

1875 A Trustee sold to a Trustee for the sole and separate use of Mary E. Goffigon.

1912 Mrs. Goffigon left the home part of FARMER'S DELIGHT to her son Kemper Goffigon.

Site B

No major large dwelling stands upon the land, but there is a very old quarter kitchen still in existence. It is so much larger than normal for that purpose that it may have been an original modest home on the property.

1739 William Willett left 125 acres to his daughter Leah the wife of James Goffigon. Title descended to their son Southy and in 1788 to his son James who had bought the above piece and they became merged.

1739 William Willett left the next 150 acres to his granddaughters Mary and Elisha Hunt.

1757 Mary never married and now left her interest to sister Elishe who later in the year married Nathaniel Stratton and from them the title passed to their son John.

1796 John Stratton sold 130 acres to Nathaniel Goffigon.

1808 Nathaniel Goffigon (wife Frances Dunton) left the land called COOK'S to his daughters Sally and Esther. Just why COOK'S is not evident as there was no owner by that name so he must have been a tenant for some years.

Sally married John Goffigon and Esther Southy Goffigon.

1821 John and Sally Goffigon sold 25 acres to James Goffigon to become merged with the above two parcels and 50 acres to brother in law Southy Goffigon.

1832 After the death of Southy, his widow Esther and son Nathaniel joined with the Executors in a sale of a total of 245 acres to William P. Nottingham.

Site C

The property is known today as OAK GROVE.

The existing brick house with one brick end was built about 1835, probably by a James B. Nottingham.

It is now owned by T. Spady Nottingham.



1739 William Willett left the balance of his home plantation, which he called 450 acres to his daughter Elizabeth, the widow of ~~John~~ Goffigon. This included the balance of the land between the roads and the neck on the creek.

1753 Elizabeth Goffigon deeded 100 acres to her daughter Mary and her husband William Guy and the balance to her son John Goffigon.

Elizabeth then married John Benthall.

TRACT 17

Mary Guy Part

1756 William and Mary Guy sold to Benjamin Johnson.

1773 Benjamin Johnson (wife Anne) left to a son John but he disappears from the picture and the title seems to have passed to a brother William.

1774 William Johnson sold 115 acres to John Wilkins.

1787 John Wilkins left 172 acres to a son John.

1789 John S. Wilkins sold it all to Nathaniel Wilkins, but three years later the latter sold the 115 acres part back.

1796 John and Elizabeth Wilkins sold as 118½ acres to William Freshwater.

John Goffigon Part

1753 John Goffigon, Jr. sold 153 acres to John Goffigon, Sr. (not his father), and the next year he sold 125 acres to John Stratton.

1755 John and Gertrude Stratton sold his part to Peter Goffigon.

1769 John Goffigon, Sr. left his land to his son Peter who thus became possessed of it all.

1774 After the intestate death of Peter Goffigon, his land was surveyed for a division among the heirs and was found to contain 318 acres. It included all of the neck and extended a short distance east of the bayside road. All of the heirs were daughters.

1777 Nathaniel and Anne Burgess sold her part of 100 acres to Samuel Johnson.

1784 Samuel and Elishe Johnson resold to William Carpenter who had married Tabitha Goffigon one of the heirs of Peter

1784 Alexander and Sarah Boyd of Norfolk sold her part of 72 acres to William Carpenter.

1788 Richard and Elizabeth Evans of Norfolk sold her part of 75 acres to William Carpenter.

1789 William and Tabitha Carpenter sold 50 acres at the east end to Tabitha Biggs.

1795 They sold 130 acres to William Freshwater.

1803 They sold the balance or manor part of the plantation as 123 acres to William Costin.

Site D

When last checked this manor part was owned by a Walter Wise and today it is known as ~~EDGEWATER~~ EDGEWATER. No old house is now standing on any part of the neck. It is assumed that the original Old Plantation of Dale and the later homes of the Douglas and Willett families was at this site, as it would have been the logical one close to the water.

1755 John Goffigon, Jr. sold the balance of his gift from his mother to John Stratton. It was in the southeast corner of the 2000 acres patent, and was sold as 120 acres.

1795 Stratton left to his daughter Sarah the wife of John Nivison and they immediately sold as 150 acres to George Powell.

1809 George Powell (wife Molly) left to his daughters Nancy and Sally. The land was a part of what was called Turkey Swamp.

1696 William and Ann Willett sold 600 acres to William Baker. Two years later William and Mary redeeded to Willett who once more deeded to Baker to include a better description of the land and title.

It was the 600 acres which had been patented to Edward Douglas and later to William Willett. It was south of the 2000 acres, extending down to the Capeville cross road separating from Tract 12 and included a small neck on a branch of the creek.

1700 William Baker (wife Mary) left to his sons John and William, the former to have the western or settled part. If an unborn child was a son, he also was to share the land. Nothing more was found on young William or a posthumous son. Mary married Benjamin Griffeth.

1709 The Griffeths released to John Baker any interest Mary might have in the land.

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1720 John Baker (wife Margaret) left the home part to son Josias and the other half to son John. He also had daughters Comfort and Hannah. Neither of the sons lived to enjoy the land and Margaret is known to have married a Tennant.

1735 Stephen Odeer sold 300 acres to Francis Costin. It is assumed that he was the widowed husband of Comfort Baker, and that what he sold was only his ~~1735~~ estate in half of the whole tract.

1743 Francis Costin sold his interest to Peter Bowdoin and Margaret Tennant also released to Bowdoin any life interest she might have in the land.

1745 Peter Bowdoin left this interest to his son John and stated that if the interest of the heir in reversion could be bought, it was to be purchased for John. As this was not done, the Bowdoin interest eventually lapsed.

1777 Hannah Baker evidently inherited the whole on the death of her sister Comfort and married first a Freshwater and then a Whitehead (Stephen?).

Hannah Whitehead left the 600 acres to her son Matthew Freshwater for his life and then it was to be divided equally between his daughters Peggy and Elishe.

1778 Matthew Freshwater deeded her half to his daughter Peggy and then joined with her in a sale to Edward Mills. Disposition by him was not noted but later the whole tract was owned by William Freshwater, son of Matthew.

1779 Matthew deeded his life interest in the other half, which he called 450 acres, to his son William Freshwater and five years later he bought the reversion interest from Levin and Elishe Smith.

1796 A survey of the land of William Freshwater showed 593 acres. Before he died a few years later some of it had been sold.

1802 After the death of William Freshwater another survey was made for purposes of a division among the several heirs and a total of 400 acres was available. The home place, which was in the little neck near the creek, went to Thomas Clay in right of his wife Sally. Clay gradually bought up the interests of a number of the other heirs.

Site E

1696 In this year, as noted above, William Willett sold the 600 acres to William Baker and gave him another deed two years later. In both deeds a reference was made to "the church or chapple neck" and the following is specified: "(Exceptinge out of the said prebargained Prmisses one Acre of Land whereon the aforesaid Church or Chappell now stands to remaine for that use as longe as the parish are minded to continue the same)".

Just when this church was built is unknown, but it must have been started very soon after the Lower and Upper Parishes of the County were united into the one Hungars Parish on the 21st of April, 1691. That a new church was contemplated is known by the will of Col. John Stringer, probated February 10, 1689, in which he left "one thousand pounds of Tobacco (when the New Church is built and finished for this lower parish of Northampton County & for & towards the purchasing of the Lords prayer and tenn Comandmts to bee Sett Up in the Same)".

All during the existence of the edifice it usually appeared in the records as the Magothy Bay Church, although the spelling was Maggotty, which also was indicative of the pronunciation.

Following the separation of Church and State during the Revolutionary War, when the Episcopal Church went into a temporary decline, the building suffered sadly from neglect. In 1819 some effort was made to make the necessary repairs but was unsuccessful and finally ^{in 1827} the vestry authorized the sale of the walls and any other available materials. Two years later they were bought and according to tradition, as already reported, the bricks were used in the construction of the brick end of the addition to the nearby house at N12G.

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An inspection of the site revealed only a part of the south wall, which had a thickness of twenty eight inches. Neither end was visible and because of the mass of rubble everywhere a sounding rod could not locate either end or the north wall. A careful excavation might some day disclose the dimensions which must have been fairly sizable. No description of the interior has ever been found. The successor to the lower church (Christ Church at Eastville) still owns a communion service given in 1741 ^{by John Custis} and also a silver plate presented by Gov. Nicholson about 1692.

After the union of the upper and lower parishes into the one Hungars Parish it is evident the the parish had only one minister for an unknown length of time as upon the occasion of his visit to ARLINGTON in 1709 William Byrd wrote in his diary that on Nov., 13th he went to the upper church where "Mr. Dunn preached a good sermon", while the next Sunday "I walked to church (this lower one) where Mr. Dunn gave us a good sermon".

The learning of both Byrd and Dunn is disclosed by the entry that one evening when the Duns came to call "my wife quarreled with Mr. Dunn and me for talking Latin and called it bad manners".

John Monro was minister of Hungars Parish in 1692 so he must have been the first one to serve the community after the 1691 union.

Other known early ministers who must have officiated at both churches were:

Samuel Palmer in 1695

Peter Collier from about 1698 when he had married Ann the widow of Capt. William Kendall until 1702 when he was prosecuted "for Clandestine Marriages in contempt of the Law".

Patrick Falconer from 1710 to 1718.

James Falconer in 1719.

William Andrews soon 1706 to 1708.

TRACT 18

1639 Patent to William Burdett for 200 acres. Two years later he received another patent for 300 acres additional.

~~XXXXXX~~

1643 Burdett left to his wife Alice and then to his only son Thomas.

1658 Thomas Burdett sold the 500 acres to John Custis the deed stating that it was "now in the possession of Custis".

1657 Patent to John Custis, Jr. for 250 acres adjacent.

There are reasons to believe that all of this land was originally supposed to be a part of the unknown grant to Sir Thomas Dale, as described in the story of N17.

In 1628 when Charles Harmar petitioned for his first land he did not apply logically for this area at the mouth of the creek. As he had been an overseer for Lady Dale he must have felt that that this particular land was a part of the Dale land so did not attempt to encroach upon it.

All other land bordering on Old Plantation Creek had been taken up two to four years before the date of the first patent to Burdett and unless this was generally considered to be Dale property it would not have been remained undesired for so long.

In 1702 William and Ann Willett gave a quit claim deed to John Custis III for "the land Jno. Custis decd did possess & Enjoy" and twelve years later Col. Custis left to his son John "Arlington House with 250 acres there to be longing which I bought of Mr. Wm. Willett & have patent for in my own name".

This last would mean that some at least of the Custis land must have been claimed by Willett as a part of the early grant to Dale.

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NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

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The Virginia branch all came from John of Edmund and for convenience he is designated as John Custis I. He is said to have married a Joane Powell and after the fall of Charles I he moved to Rotterdam where he kept an inn which was much patronized by the royalists who fled there.

1650 "Certificate was this day granted unto Mr. John Custis for six hundred acres of land due unto him by ~~xxx~~ assignment of rights from Argoll Yardley".

It is assumed that this was John Custis II son of John I and Joane.

1649 It is tradition that Col. Yardley, a widower, took a shipment of tobacco to Rotterdam and while there married Ann Custis, daughter of John and Joane, and persuaded her brother John II to return to Virginia with them. Whether this assignment followed a cash transaction or was inducement on the part of Yardley is unknown, but it does fix the date of the arrival of the first Custis to America.

In 1659 Custis gave his age as 30 in a deposition, and as 43 in 1672, both of which would place his birth in 1629, although the inscription upon his tombstone makes it 1630. He must have come here as a married man, his wife being an Elizabeth Robinson, by whom he had John Custis III, the only known child by any of his three wives. Elizabeth was the daughter of Elizabeth Robinson whose will probated in 1668 (in Northampton) made a bequest to her grandson John Custis (III). At the time of her death she was a widow of Shadwell, Eng.

In addition to John II, John I and Joane are known to have had: Thomas of Baltimore, Ireland, Edmund of London, Robert of Rotterdam, William who also settled in Virginia, Joseph who was in Virginia for a while and at least the one daughter Ann.

In 1655 both a John Custis, Sr. and a John Custis, Jr. served on the same jury in Northampton County. As neither of these could have been John III (born 1653) it is possible that the Senior was John I. This is the last found on him and he may have come on a visit or to settle and died, or returned to Rotterdam. In 1676 are recorded receipts from Edmund and Robert Custis to their brother John for what was due them from the estate of their mother Joane Custis of Rotterdam.

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and Rigidnes of the said Coll Custis was soe greate that they could doe noe else then ----- to call him Kinge Custis".

1692 Because of infirmities, Gen. Custis had asked to be relieved of all offices and duties and this was granted by the Governor and Council.

1676 During Bacon's Rebellion, when Gov. Berkeley was forced to flee from the other side of the bay he took refuge with Custis at ARLINGTON, which remained his headquarters until he was able to return. While here he had substantial friends and Bacon appealed to his own following on the Shore "to deliver to us the Ringleaders, to bee sent into England, there to have their Tryall, that is to say Custis, Strünger, ffoxcraft, Littleton, as also shall hourly convey to us what persons of our party are there detained as Prisoners".

1677 The report of John Berry, the Commissioner appointed to investigate the persons who suffered because of the Rebellion had this to say: "In Accomack. (i.e. on the Eastern Shore) The Gentlemen of this Province were very Loyal to his Majestie and Faithfull and constant to the Governor and must thereof of consequence, be grate sufferers since this place was the only shelter for the Governour and his Party during the Troubles in other Parts of his Majesties Colony of Virginia; from which this is separated seven leagues distance."

"The Persons of Particular Emmency were these, vizt: Col. Stringer, Col. Littleton, Mr. Foxcroft, Major Jenifer and in the first Place Major Genl Jo Custis whose house was Sir Wm. Berkeley's continued Quarters, a person who at all tymes and Places boldly asserted & supported to his power the Governours honour & cause in his Maties behaffe against the Rebels. This worthy Gentleman upon consulting severall of the most eminent and able persons in Virginia for victualling his Majestyes ships there, most frankly and engaged to lend the King a Thousand pounds sterling on his owne account."

1681 There was a reference to Col. Custis "as marrying Tabitha Browne". She previously had been widowed by John Smart and Deverax Browne. She was born Tabitha Scarburgh and the interesting story of this remarkable woman is told in the history of A78-5.

The name ARLINGTON for this property is an old one and there has been a tradition that it was given in honor of Custis friend Lord Arlington, but the fact brought out by the Smithers will that the family formerly lived in Arlington, County of Gloucester in England seems to make that reason for the name more logical.

1696 The will of Gen. Custis was probated Feb., 10, 1695(O.S.). He left this property to his wife Tabitha for life and then to a grandson John Custis (IV) who was then in England for his education.

Later in the year Tabitha made a marriage agreement with Col. Edward Hill of Charles City Co., whereby if she survived him she was to receive £500 Sterling and all of her own personal effects in lieu of any other dower.

1701 Mrs. Hill released to young Custis any life interest she might hold in ARLINGTON and as already reported his father John Custis III in his will of 1714 left him any interest he might possibly have in this and the 250 acres adjacent.

1705 Early in this year John Custis IV was courting Frances the daughter of Daniel Parke. The source of the information was not found, but on February 4th he is said to have written her from Williamsburg as follows:

"May angels guard my dearest Fidelia and deliver her safe to my arms at our next meeting, and sure they won't refuse their protection to a creature so pure and charming that it would be easy for them to take her for one of themselves. If you would not believe how entirely you possess my heart you would easily credit me when I tell you that I cannot think or so much as dream of any other subject than the enchanting Fidelia.

"You will do me wrong if you suspect that there ever was a man created that loved you with more tenderness and sincerity than I do, and I should not do you wrong if I could imagine there was a nymph that deserved it better than you. Take this for granted, and then fancy how uneasy I am like to be under the unhappiness of your absence.

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"Figure to yourself what tumults there will arise in my blood, what a fluttering of the spirits, what a disorder of the pulse, what passionate wishes, what absence of thought, what crowding of sight-and then imagine how unfit I shall be for business.

"But returning to the dear cause of uneasiness Oh! the torture of six months expectation. If it must be so long and necessity will till then interpose betwix you and my expectations I must submit, though it be as unwilling as pride submits to superior virtue or envy to superior success. Pray think of me and believe that Veramour is entirely and eternally yours, Adieu.

"I pray you write as soon as you receive this and commit your letter to the same trusty hand that brings you this."

Later in the year Col. Custis wrote to Daniel Parke in behalf of his son who wanted to marry Frances Parke and Parke wrote from London in part: "if my daughter likes him, I will give her upon her marriage with him, half as much as he can make it appear he is worth". The marriage took place the next year and with such an auspicious start it promised well, but the eccentric natures of both could lead only to trouble. She was spoken of as a "Tartar, shrewish and curst" and evidently she was a full match for her irascible husband.

In 1712 William Byrd recorded in his diary: "My sister Custis made several complaints to Mrs. Dunn concerning the unhappy life she led by Mr. Custis' unkindness, but I believe it is owing to her humor, which seems none of the best".

Tradition relates many tales of their marital differences; two in particular have been frequently quoted but they may bear repeating here.

It is said that they were not on speaking terms for long periods and during such times all necessary conversation was carried on in the third person through the butler Pompy. For instance, at the table Mrs. Custis would say to the butler "Ask your Master if he will have coffee or tea and sugar and cream?", and through the same medium the answer would come "Tell your Mistress that I will take coffee with sugar and cream".

Upon one occasion it is said that Mr. Custis dressed himself with elaborate care and ordered his horse and gig. When it was driven to the house, he approached his wife and with a profound bow and in a most dignified manner asked "Mrs. Custis will you take a drive with me?", to which she replied: "Certainly Mr. Custis; when have you ever asked me to drive with you before. Certainly Sir, I will drive with you with pleasure".

Having assisted her into the gig, he seated himself beside her and drove to the Bayshore, always a beautiful drive, but instead of driving along the shore as usual he drove out into the water. Not understanding why he was driving into Chesapeake Bay Mrs. Custis asked: "Where are you going Mr. Custis?"

"To Hell Madam".

"Drive on Sir" was her only comment.

Presently the water began coming into the foot of the gig and she repeated her previous question, received the same reply, so once more she merely said "Drive on Sir".

After a while the horse began to swim and the old high gig was almost afloat with the water up to the seat, so she tried once more: "Again I ask you, Mr. Custis, where are you going?"

"To Hell Madam".

"Drive on Sir".

At this he turned the horse about and started back to the shore, saying "If I were to go to Hell and the Devil himself were to come out and meet me I do not believe you would be frightened".

"No Sir, I know you so well that I am always willing and not afraid to go where you go".

In 1914 the situation became so acute that they finally went to a lawyer

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and had a long formal Articles of Agreement drawn up to cover their many problems and differences. Whether or not this action helped is unknown, but Mrs. Custis died soon afterwards. Her grave is in the old Custis burying ground on Waller's Farm in York County and her tombstone reads:

Here lies the Body of Mrs.
Frances Custis, daughter of Daniel Parke, Esq.
who departed this Life March the
14th 1714/5 in the 29th year
of her Age.

John Custis IV made his home in Williamsburg, became a member of the Council, and never remarried. His will was probated in 1750.

The son and heir, Daniel Parke Custis, married the beautiful Martha Dandridge who later as a widow married George Washington.

John Parke Custis, son of Daniel and Martha, married Eleanor Calvert, and after his death at the siege of Yorktown while acting as an Aide to Gen. Washington, the latter formally adopted his two younger children: George Washington Parke Custis and Eleanor Parke Custis, better known in history as 'Nelly Custis'. The young boy became the heir to the large Custis estate and continued to live at MOUNT VERNON until after the death of his grandmother. He married Mary Lee.

1822 A survey of ARLINGTON Plantation showed 537 acres and ten years later G. W. P. and Mary L. Custis sold the major part of 448 acres to John Goffigon, Sr.

At some date, not determined for this work, George Washington Parke Custis built the beautiful mansion overlooking the Potomac and named it ARLINGTON in memory of the ancestral Custis home on this tract.

1831 A Custis daughter, Mary Anne Randolph Custis, married Lt. Robert E. Lee. She was heir to her father's estate and the Lees made this their home whenever his military duties permitted. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, when Gen. Lee gave his services to the Confederate cause, the Federal Government took over the property which has since been made into the beautiful ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY. It is interesting to know how this national shrine came to receive its name.

Nothing very definite is known about the early dwellings at ARLINGTON. William Byrd noted in his diary: "Arlington--is a great house within sight of the Bay and really a pleasant plantation but not kept very nicely. We walked over the plantation in which the hogs had done great damage.----Here are the worst servants that I ever saw in my life". From this and from the fact that Gov. Berkeley and his staff stayed here during the Rebellion, it may be inferred that the mansion of those times was a handsome one comparable to those along the James River. When it was burned is unknown.

Site A

On the above mentioned survey were shown a smallish house (presumably for the overseer) and nearby a large chimney left from the old house. Also in the immediate vicinity was indicated the family graveyard, which offers two tombstones of interest. It was taken over by the A. P. V. A. some years ago, carefully restored and an iron railing placed about it.

The flat table tomb is that of Gen. Custis and the inscription reads:

Here lies the Body of
JOHN CUSTIS ESQR one of the
Councill and Major Genarall of
Virginia who departed this life ye
29th of January 1696 Aged 66 years
And by his Side a son and daughter
of His Grandson JOHN CUSTIS
whom

He had by the daughter of

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

DANIEL PARKE Esqr CAPT
GENARALL
and Chief Governor of the
LEEWARD ISLANDS
VIRTUS POST FUNERA

Graveyard

(The date of his death, using the New Style Calendar, shows that this stone was not erected until after the calendar change was made in 1752. It probably was ordered at the same time as the tomb for his grandson.)

The raised crypt is that of John Custis IV.

In his will he stipulated: "My Executor to lay out £100 for a handsome tombstone of the most durable marble, very decent and handsome to lay over my body, engraved on tombstone my coat of arms, which are three parrots, and my will is that the following inscription may also be handsomely engraved on said stone!"

Custis Arms

To make sure that his instructions were carried out he further added: "And if my heir should ungratefully or obstinateky refuse or neglect to comply with what relates to my burial in every particular, then I bar and cut him off from any part of my estate". The tomb is evidence that his wishes were faithfully observed.

Under this Marble Tomb lies ye Body
of the HONORABLE JOHN CUSTIS
Esq.
of the City of Williamsburgh and
Parish of Bruton
Formerly of Hungars Parish on the
Eastern Shore of

TRACT 18
TOMB OF JOHN CUSTIS IV AT ARLINGTON
(before restoration)

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Virginia and County of Northamp-
ton the Place of His Nativity
Aged 71 Years and yet liv'd but
Seven Years

Which was the space of time He kept
A Bachelors house at Arlington
on the Eastern Shore of Virginia

On the other side of the tomb is this statement:

This Inscription put on this Tomb
was by his own Possitive Order

And below it:

WM. COLLEY, macon in Fenn
Church Street, London. Fecit.

TRACT 19

1637 Patent to Henry Bagwell for 400 acres.

Bagwell was Clerk of the first Court the records of which are preserved back to 1632, and twice represented the Shore as a Burgess. He is known to have married the widow Alice Stratton who bore him sons John and Thomas Bagwell. He left no will and the date of his death is uncertain. Title to the land passed to John as eldest son and heir.

1663 John Bagwell deeded the south 200 acres half of the neck to his brother Thomas, but six years later Thomas and Anne Bagwell deeded 50 acres of it back to John.

Thomas Bagwell Part

1667 Thomas and Ann Bagwell of Matomkin was joined by his brother John and his wife of Northampton in a sale of the 150 acres to John Michael.

1678 John and Mary Michael sold to Edward Bibbee, who left to son John, who left to Elizabeth Benthall.

1721 Mrs. Benthall deeded to her daughter Elishe who three years later married Daniel Godwin.

1739 There is no local disposition by Godwin, but in a bond signed by William Pigot in this year he stated that Godwin had sold to Major Guy. (General Court deed?) Previous to this in 1731 Rachel Waterson sold to Guy a $\frac{1}{2}$ interest in 150 acres which she had inherited out of the John Bagwell land.

1738 Major and Luceshe Guy sold 187 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, being all of his holdings in this section to Benjamin Johnson.

1773 Benjamin Johnson left this his home plantation to son Samuel. The will was written ten years before he died, at which Benjamin had a wife Anne, but he was survived by a widow Rose.

1777 Samuel and Elishe Johnson sold 58 acres to John Wilkins, and seven years later they sold 115 acres to Nathaniel Wilkins, who later inherited his father's part.

John Bagwell Part

1669 John Bagwell sold the 250 acres to John Waterson.

1680 John Waterson (wife Frances) left this part of his holdings to son Richard and nine years later an elder brother and his wife Elizabeth Waterson deeded to Richard any right he might have had as eldest son.

1701 Richard and Elizabeth Waterson sold 100 acres at the east end to Benjamin Robinson.

1717 Robinson left everything to his wife Elizabeth.

1757 After the above no further record until this year when a John Williams (wife Frances) left to sons Thomas and Peter, the latter to have all upon the death of the former. Williams may have purchased the land by a General Court deed or inherited it through his wife.

1766 Peter and Anne Williams sold as 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres to John Wilkins.

TRACT 19

The 150 acres balance of the Richard ~~Waterson~~ Waterson land became divided by his intestate death, but eventually it was all reunited again under one ownership.

1751 Charles and Bridgett Thompson sold to Levin Evans a one quarter interest which she had inherited as a daughter of Waterson.

1726 Thomas and Frances Short and Elizabeth Tyler (widow of Thomas) sold 75 acres to William Pigot. The women were Waterson daughters and these sales were the fourth interests of each.

1731 As previously reported in the story of the other part of the Bagwell patent, Rachel Waterson had sold her quarter interest to Major Guy.

William Pigot died intestate and his 75 acres were inherited by three daughters. One of them, Tabitha, married Levin Evans.

1755 Polly Pigot sold her interest to Evans.

1758 Littleton and Abi Wilkins sold her interest to Evans.

1758 Levin and his second wife Anne Mary Evans sold $137\frac{1}{2}$ acres to John Wilkins. This included the $112\frac{1}{2}$ acres of this land he had acquired and 20 acres from Tract 17 which he had bought from Benjamin and Anne Johnson.

1787 John Wilkins left to son Nathaniel a total of $247\frac{1}{2}$ acres which he had accumulated in this vicinity.

1803 Nathaniel Wilkins sold his inherited land and that of his own purchases to John Goffigon. The deed called for 420 acres but a survey the next year showed only $435\frac{1}{2}$.

1838 A tombstone on the property tells that John Goffigon (wife Susan) died in this year and as there is no old house standing the title was not traced further. The property is now owned by Marrion Scott and is called BAYVIEW.

TRACT 20

This is a consolidated of several patents and a seeming encroachment upon Tract 17.

1635 Patent to William Berriman for 150 acres. Three years later another patent enlarged this to 350 acres.

1636 Patent to Thomas Smith for 150 acres. The next year the Court ordered that Smith was to receive 150lbs. of Tobacco for which he was to give to Berriman "quyett possession at Christnas next" of "his plantacon wch the said Smyth nowe lyveth on".

1643 Berryman demanded payment from Robert West for a plantation. No record of any such sale and West was never a land owner of record.

Later in this same year there is a Court record saying "There is two hundred and nynetye Acres of land belonging unto Tho. Hunt which hee bought of William Berryman." (No record of any such sale)

1635 The Court recorded this entry as basis for a certificate of land:

"Ffor as much as Henry Williams doth make appeare by sufficient testimony to Or Cort that he hath remained in this land 20 yeares doing much service for the Country, we therefore certifie the Same for a truth". (The words 'in this land' are a puzzler. If this meant 'in Virginia' he was simply one of the Ancient Planters who had come in before the departure of Sir Thomas Dale for England. If it actually meant 'on the Shore' it seems probable that Williams may have been one of the men, names unknown, who were in the detachment which settled at DALE'S GIFT and simply remained over here when that outfit folded up. If, so he could be regarded as the earliest individual settler on the Shore.)

1636 Henry Williams received his patent for 150 acres and two years later it was increased to 200 acres.

1657 Henry Williams gave 50 acres, known as Paules Field, to his son in law James Walker as a lease for 99 years.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

1665 James and Jean Walker assigned their interest to John Michael. There is no further record for this little piece, but actual title of course remained with Williams heirs until sold out right.

1661 Henry Williams (wife Margery) left the balance to his sons Henry and Francis. Young Henry disappears and his interest went to a brother William.

1667 Margery, William and Francis Williams united in a sale to Thomas Hunt.

1636 Patent to Thomas Hunt for 50 acres.

1656 Lt. Thomas Hunt (wife Joane) left 200 acres to his daughter Francis Bibby (husband Edmund) and 200 acres more to her daughter Elizabeth Bibby.

1668 Frances and her now husband Nathaniel Wilkins sold her 200 acres to her brother Thomas Hunt. The record was not found but Hunt also must have acquired somehow the other 200 acres belonging to his niece Elizabeth.

1669 Thomas Hunt received a patent for 900 acres, the document stating that it comprised:

The 50 acres patented by his father

The 350 acres Berriman patent

The 200 acres Williams patent

300 acres of new land to the eastward. (As will be brought out later, this must have turned out to be a part of Tract 17 and eventually was lost to the family.)

1701 Thomas Hunt (wife Ann Wilkins of John) left the southern 600 acres to his son John, this including the home part, and the northern 300 acres to another son Thomas.

Further Hunt dispositions proved to be complicated and uncertain, but the following seems to be an approximate picture.

John Hunt Part

1720 John Hunt left his land to a son Azariah.

1636 Azariah Hunt (wife Ann) left his land to his daughters Mary and Elishe Hunt.

1757 Mary Hunt left her interest to sister Elishe, who married Nathaniel Stratton. He died intestate and the will of Elishe mentioned no land.

1771 A survey of the land of Elishe Stratton in this part of the neck showed 258 acres. No recorded disposition by any Stratton but the land was in the possession of another Azariah Hunt a few years later.

No disposition of the 300 acres of excess land ever turned up in any Hunt transactions. This land would have come to John Hunt, but it disappears from Hunt ownership. It will be mentioned again as a part of Tract 20.

Thomas Hunt Part

1701 Thomas Hunt (wife Ann) left to son Thomas.

1719 Thomas Hunt (wife Ann) left the south 200 acres part to son Hillery and the northern 100 acres to son Thomas.

Hillery Hunt Part

1742 The verbal will of Hillery Hunt (wife Febe) mentioned no land.

1761 How they obtained possession was not found, but in this year a George and Anne Scott sold this same 200 acres to Azariah Hunt.

Thomas Hunt Part

1758 Thomas Hunt (wife Anne) left his part as 106 acres to a son Obediah.

1772 Obediah Hunt (wife Rose) left to son John.

1784 An Executor sold 66 acres to Nathaniel Goffigon.

Rose Hunt became the second wife of Benjamin Johnson.

1775 Azariah Hunt, who now owned all of the neck except the Obediah Hunt part left the south half to a son Thomas and directed that the northern part be sold for his debts. His wife was named Sarah.

Thomas Hunt Part

1790 Thomas Hunt sold his inheritance as 230 acres to Severn Nottingham who gave or left to his sons Smith and Severn E. and the ^{Severn} ~~latter~~ sold to his brother

TRACT 20

in 1820.

1828 Beginning in this year the various heirs gradually sold their interests in the 239 acres of Nottingham land to Thomas Downes, beyond which it has not been traced.

Azariah Hunt north part of the neck which he directed to be sold

1776 Hunt Executors sold as 200 acres to Nathaniel Goffigon, who made a few small acreage sales as the years went on. More will be told about one of them later on.

1808 Nathaniel Goffigon left all of his lands to his wife Frances for life and then it was to go to a daughter Sukey (Susan) who married a John Goffigon.

1833 John and Susan Goffigon deeded 375 acres: $\frac{1}{2}$ to Esther Goffigon, $\frac{1}{4}$ each to Nathaniel Goffigon and William John Goffigon.

No very old house was found on any part of this Tract, but there are two sites of interest.

Site A

In early patents for land on the east side of Old Plantation Creek this end of the neck was called Fishing Point. On the previous theory that the DALE'S GIFT settlement had been on this creek it was assumed that this was where the members of that group had done their fishing for the Jamestown settlement, but as previously reported it is more logical to believe that DALE'S GIFT had been on Tract 3 and consequently that the fishing activities had been in the waters adjacent to that place. It seems more probable that the name Fishing Point came into being as it was the favorite spot for later local settlers about the creek to carry on this means of their livelihood.

As the tide of immigration flowed from Kings Creek down to Old Plantation Creek and around it and on down to the cape, the center of population followed that trend and it soon became necessary to move the seat of authority for State and Church from the Secretary's Land and this site was chosen as the most convenient for all concerned in view of the fact that practically all local transportation was as yet by water.

1638 The earliest records about activity at this site was the fining of David Winley and Edward Game 100 lbs. of tobacco apiece "towards the building of a newe Church".

(Around the beginning of the present century an 'old Chronicle' was quoted by several historians, but unfortunately the source has never been found since by diligent search on the part of others. The quotations described the church as being "of insignificant dimension, constructed of roughly piled logs, cemented loosely with wattle; the whole enclosed by Pallysadoes for protection against the Indian tribes, an ever present menace to peace and safety". This description has the ring of authenticity, but it places this church as being "neare Fishing Poynte" and said it was built in the ~~year~~ ^{decade} previous as the first church on the Shore. The last contention is disproved by the above order for a "newe Church" and the first church could hardly have been located on Old Plantation Creek because of the light settlement in that area in the 1620-30 decade. The first church probably was on the Secretary's Land as will be brought out in the story of it.)

Later in this same year one John Pope, as a punishment for some crime, was given his choice of "40 lashes upon ye backe" or "to build a Ferryboate wthin a monthe for ye passinge of people ovr the Old Plantacon Creeke". His choice was not reported, but presumably he contributed his part towards the activity developing at this site.

1641 It is probable that completion of the contemplated church was not accomplished until August of this year when the Court ordered that all who disobeyed their instructions about carrying arms and ammunition when away from home should "meete at the pish Church of Ackowmack upon Satterday next and cutt up^{an} the Weeds about the Church" as well as the path leading to it.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

1642 Church organization on the Shore was divided into two Parishes and this church fell within the province of the 'Lower Parish of Northampton'. The next year William Burdett left to it "ffive pounds to bee bestowed on a communion cup & plate if it will hold out otherwise one cupp only, Or as the Minister & Church wardens shall thinke ffitt".

During succeeding years there were records of a number of punishments inflicted in the vicinity of the church, following the custom of the times, and in 1669 an item from the will of Christopher Stribling reads: "I bequeath my body to the earth to be buried before the Chappell of ease att the old plantation Creeke".

One cannot help but wonder if the description of the old church in the 'old Chronicle' ~~actually~~ ^{really} applied to this church, or rather to the actual first church probably on the Secretary's Land. Shortly after the division into the two parishes the church for the upper parish was built of sawn lumber and also there is no evidence that there was any further church constructed at this site. The next church of record in this section was the old Maggoty Bay Church (17E) which was not erected until near the end of the century and it is unlikely that such a crude structure as that described in the 'old Chronicle' could have lasted that long. It seems more probable that the church finished in 1641 must have been made of sawn lumber like its nearly contemporary upper parish church.

Owing to the lack of the early parish records it is not possible to state definitely the Ministers who served this church up to the time of the re-union of the two parishes in Northampton, but as nearly as can be determined ^{the following} were here as indicated:

William Cotton 1632-1645
Nathaniel Eaton 1639-1646
John Rozier 1644
John Armonser (sometimes Almoner or Armourier) 1650
Thomas Higby 1651-56
Francis Doughty 1655-1660
Daniel Richardson from some unknown date up to 1676
Isaac Key from 1676 to some other unknown date

An additional name is that of Thomas Teackle who was on the Shore as early as 1652 and who married the widow Isabella Douglas on nearby Tract 17. He undoubtedly preached here at times whether or not he was a regular Minister for this parish. Later on he was Minister of the upper parish. In 1661 the following Court Order was entered: "In order to an Act for Readers in parishes yt are vacant the Court hath taken care for & proposes these persons following provided it bee wth their one acceptance & Mr. Teagles approbation; vizt; for ye upper ph of ye County Mr. John Alexander & for ye lower parish Mr. James Beadle & yt a Copie of this bee prsented to Mr. Teagle for his approbacon & Subscription". Although Teackle was known to have been a Minister of the upper parish after this date, the above sounds as if he were only acting in a sort of emeritous position at this particular time.

More about some of the other Ministers in the above list will be told in connection with other tracts.

1640 As customary, the State went along with the Church to this new location and one Anthony Hoskins was licensed "To keep an Ordinary or victuallinge house". This was near the church and it became known as the 'Point House' and Court was held here for many years.

In the same year Andrew Jacob and Thomas Nute were ordered to rebuild a burned tobacco house for Hoskins "of thirty ffoote in length and sixteene ffoote in bredth and thatched upon wall plates". As this was contemporary with the building of the church, it further confirms the thought that the church must have been more substantially constructed than as described in the 'old Chronicle'.

1641 Hoskins was appointed "Storekeeper for the Common Store at the Old Plantation Creeke".

TRACT 20

1645 At this time John Baddam and John Dixon were copartners in operating the 'Poynt House' and upon a request from the Sheriff for a Prison for the county, the Court ordered Baddam and Dixon to use a part of the premises as a prison until such time as one should be built.

Court continued to meet here for some years, but the names of later proprietors of the house were not picked up. There were no deeds of sale to any of them for the land upon which the house stood, so tenure must have been by unrecorded leases.

A summary of the migrations of the Northampton Court will be given in the story of the present site at Eastville.

The name Fishing Point later gave way to that of Hunt's Point, which it is still called, although within the memory of people still living it was sometimes called Baptizing Point.

Site B

1776 On Easter Sunday, Elijah Baker, a Baptist Missionary, landed at Hunt's Point. He had been born in Lunenburg County in 1742, and after an early frivolous life became converted and was baptized in 1769. After establishing a number of churches on the Western Shore, he came over to this side.

Upon landing he went "immediately to church, where an Established clergyman was that day to preach and administer the sacrament" (Magothy Bay Church?).

After waiting for some time and finding the minister did not come, Mr. Baker told the people that he would preach for them if they would go down the road. The novelty of the scene excited their attention and the people went. Mr. Baker had no other pulpit than the end of a horsing tree, which he mounted. There he began one of the most successful ministerial labors that has fallen the lot of any man in Virginia. Many wondered, some mocked, and a few were seriously wrought upon. He continued his ministrations from house to house for several days; and when he left he appointed to return again at Whitsuntide.

When they (his brother Leonard returned with him) arrived they were ~~XXXX~~ informed that the minister of the parish had appointed to preach against the Baptists and to prove them in error. Mr. Baker and his company went to hear him. His arguments were ineffectual and the people followed Baker. He preached that night at a Mrs. Hunt's. "

1778 After two years of informal preaching Baker constituted the first Baptist Church on the Shore, and this became the present LOWER NORTHAMPTON CHURCH. Before his death in 1798 at Salisbury he had established ten churches on the Eastern Shores of Virginia and Maryland.

From July first to August twenty fifth Baker was jailed as a dissenter and trouble maker and ordered deported, but he won over the captain of the vessel, who landed him again and it was then that he constituted this first church with a membership of five. (See A86BB for more about Elijah Baker.)

1785 Nathaniel Goffigon deeded 800 square yards "For the use of the Baptist Church----whereon the Baptist meeting house now stands" (Quite often early churches were erected with the verbal consent of the landowner many years before the site was actually deeded to the Trustees.) Presumably this first edifice was erected not long after the establishment of the church in 1778.

1798 Goffigon deeded another area of the same size, in exchange for the previous site. Unfortunately the exact site of the first building is not known, but the deed of this year is for the land where the present Church now stands. Old timers can recall three buildings, the earliest probably the one built soon after 1798, the next another frame structure to succeed it, and the present modern brick Church.

TRACT 21

This is another area complicated by the vagueness of the earliest records but the following will tell the story to some extent:

1636 Patent to Thomas Gaskins for 300 acres. No record of disposition by him.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

1649 Elizabeth Walton, widow, deeded to her son William 150 acres which her late husband John had bought from Gaskins.

1669 William Walton sold to Richard Whitmarsh as 158 acres. This was the south part of the neck on the branch separating from Tract 20.

1669 Patent to Whitmarsh for 458 acres to include the above and 300 acres of new land to the east of it.

1689 Patent to John Custis for the same land as having been deserted by Whitmarsh. Patent reissued the next year.

1691 John and Tabitha Custis of ARLINGTON sold it all to Joseph Benthall.

1692 Benthall deeded the 300 acres part to son Joseph, but six years later it was deeded back.

1702 William and Anne Willett gave a quit claim deed to John Custis of Hungars for the land which had been sold to Benthall. Presumably this applied only to the 300 acres at the east end which had been found to belong to the ancient Dale-Douglas patents.

158 Acres Part

1697 Joseph Benthall deeded to his son Daniel.

1719 Daniel Benthall (wife Frances) left to his son Daniel.

1756 Daniel Benthall sold to Hancock Custis and three years later he and his wife Anne resold to William Holland.

1769 William Holland (wife Rachel) left to his son John.

1787 John and Margaret Holland sold to Jacob Nottingham.

1789 Jacob Nottingham (wife Elizabeth) left to his son John "the Plantation that I lately bought".

1813 A survey showed 132 acres.

300 Acres Part

1744 After Joseph Benthall, Jr. had deeded this 300 acres back to his father Joseph in 1698, the title is obscure, but in this year a Thomas Benthall, a son of Joseph, Jr., (wife Anne) left his 300 acres on the head of Dun Branch to a son John. He also had another son William. In some unknown way the western part became owned by William Benthall and the eastern by John Respass.

William Benthall Part

1773 William Benthall left to his wife Elise for her life and then it was to be sold. Before his death William had bought some adjacent land from Tract 23 as will be reported later.

1802 By two separate deeds for 75 acres each Thomas Stockley bought from the Benthall heirs, resold one to William Stratton and the next year Stockley and his wife Hannah sold the other to Stratton.

1806 William and Elizabeth Stratton sold as 150 acres to Johannes Johnson

1812 A survey for Johnson heirs showed 147½ acres.

John Respass Part

1791 Respass left this part of his land holdings to his grandchildren Esther, Betsey, Peggy, Sukey and Matthew Harmanson.

1800 A survey for division showed 228 acres for four heirs, Esther having died. At this time Betsey was the wife of a Wilkins and a little later Sukey married John W. Kendall.

1636 Patent to John Harlow for 300 acres. This would seem to be the same land patented to Thomas Gaskins.

1642 Patent to Harlow for 200 acres to the north of his first patent.

In the first patent that land was bounded on the north by Henry Charleton, but there is no patent of record to him.

Later in the year this patent was reissued, stating that Harlow had it by assignment from John Corber. It also stated that the land had lately been in the possession of Rowland Reyne.

Still later in this year, Mary, widow of Rowland, complained that she could not get payment for a piece of land which she had bought and which her next husband Robert West had sold for her. No record of any Charleton-Corber-Reyne or West transactions.

TRACT 21

1652 John Harloe (wife Ann) left the south part of the neck, where William Smith lived under lease, to son Stephen, and the balance to son John. These would have been his two patents for 300 and 200 acres respectively.

Stephen Harlow Part

1667 Stephen and Susanna sold his 300 acres to William Smith.

1709 Smith left to his brother John.

1720 John Smith left 158 acres to his godson John Terry, 'but made no disposition of the supposed balance of his land. No disposition by Terry and the land must have been lost to him as being the same Gaskins-Walton-Whitmarsh-Custis-Daniel Benthall piece.

1738 Patent to William Tazewell and John Stratton for 215 acres as having escheated from John Smith. Stratton sold his interest to Tazewell.

1751 Tazewell left to his son Littleton and the next year he and his wife Sophia sold to William Wilkins.

1770 The verbal will of Wilkins mentioned no land.

1794 A survey showed 227 acres, most of which went to a son Peter Wilkins.

John Harlow Part

1665 John had died without issue so his part passed to brother Stephen and he and his wife Susanna now sold to Provice Nelson who had married the widow Ann Harlow.

1686 The will of Provost Nelson (wife now a Judith) directed that the land be sold and two years later the widow sold the 200 acres to John Knight.

1698 Knight received a patent in his own name.

1701 John Knight (wife Elizabeth) left the south half to son John and the balance to son Dixon Knight.

John Knight Part

1709 John Knight (wife Ann) left to a son Charles, Nothing more on Charles.

1743 An Alicia Knight sold as 125 acres to William Tazewell and the next year a John Knight and his wife Mashman sold the same land as 137½ acres to Tazewell.

1751 Tazewell sold to Matthew Floyd.

Dixon Knight Part

1736 Dixon Knight (wife Martha) left to son John.

1750 John Knight (wife Mary) left to son William, and William Knight of North Carolina sold to Matthew Floyd as 125 acres.

1752 ~~William~~ Floyd left it all as 275 acres to his son William.

1785 William Floyd (wife Esther) left to son John K. Floyd.

1806 John K. Floyd sold to William Floyd (brother?).

TRACT 22

1636 Patent to William Roper for 150 acres. Capt. Roper was a prominent member of the early settlers on the Shore, serving as one of the Commissioners or Justices and at one time as Commander of the Plantation of Accomack. He left no will, nor is there any record of any disposition of the land. In 1653 mention was made that his widow had married Thomas Sprigge.

1637 Alice, the wife of Henry Bagwell, received a Certificate for land for 200 acres which she deeded to her son Thomas Stratton and her daughter Mary Chilcott. The latter disappears and Stratton may have fallen heir to his sister's interest in the land, as yet not covered by a patent.

1654 Patent to Thomas Stratton for 257 acres being a neck called Aquasca, 150 acres having formerly belonged to William Roper and the balance new land. In a deposition made two years later the same land was mentioned as "ye Joyners Neck".

As will be observed later from the stories of the tracts both east and west of this land, later members of the Stratton family became possessed of acreage extending clear across the Shore, as well as large acreages elsewhere, but this tract continued to have its own identity down to fairly modern times.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

1659 Thomas Stratton (wife Agnes) left his land to a son Benjamin. He also mentioned a daughter Ann, and brothers John and Thomas Bagwell (sons of his mother Alice and her husband Henry Bagwell).

1682 Benjamin Stratton received a patent in his own name.

1717 Benjamin Stratton left his home plantation of 247 acres to son Benjamin.

1736 John Wilkins deeded to Benjamin Stratton the 247 acres "whereon the sd Benjamin now dwells, wch sd Land the sd John purchasd of the Said Benjamin as may more fully appear by a Deed recorded in the Honble the Genl Court of this Colony. (This transaction may have been to place the fee simple title in Stratton after having had the entail docted.)

1784 Benjamin Stratton bought many adjacent parcels before he died in this year when he left a home plantation of 585 acres to his son William.

1787 William Stratton sold 70 acres to his brother Benjamin.

1815 William Stratton was married first to an Esther Guy and secondly to a widow Adah Snead but survived them both and now left his lands to a son John G. Stratton, but if the latter had no heirs then title was to pass to nephew William D. Stratton, the son of William's brother Benjamin. This came about.

1831 William D. Stratton sold 163 acres to John Casey and the next year 108 acres to Obediah Hunt, thus reducing his holdings here to 244 acres, or approximately the original patent of 247 acres, but when he died without issue he also owned other lands which he had inherited from his father.

Stratton's estate went to his sisters Ann and Sarah. Ann married William Kennard and they had a daughter Sally S. who married John E. Nottingham. Considerable litigation was carried on, both in the Norfolk and Northampton Courts and this part of the estate finally went to the Nottinghams.

1878 The Nottinghams sold 239.84 acres by survey to William H. Cottingham and William B. Wilson.

1893 Wilson sold his interest to Cottingham, who two years later left to his wife Mary.

1900 Mary A. Cottingham sold to Leonard J. Whitehead and six years later he and his wife Jane E. sold 100 acres to Otis M. Hallett.

Site A-The house is on this part and it is known as STRATTON MANOR.

1931 A Trustee sold to Arthur Bender and two years later he and his wife Nolan sold to H. Bruce Charnock.

1941 Charnock and his wife Elizabeth R. sold to Mary L. Moore and two years later her husband John V. joined her in a sale to William Hallett.

In the north chimney is an old date which looks some thing like 1694 and if this is correct, the house was originally built by the Benjamin Stratton of that period.

Higher on the same chimney are three bricks plainly marked with the name Benjamin Stratton and the date 1764, indicating

that he had made substantial changes in that year. Just what he did is unknown, but it is possible that the unusual vertical paneling in the north room on the first floor might go back to the original building.

The porches were added during the ownership of O. M. Hallett, who otherwise modernized the house.



TRACT 23

1652 This started out bravely as a patent to William Waters for 700 acres, but only a small part of it is indicated on the patent map as the rest was found to be an encroachment on the bounds for Tract 17. However all dispositions from the whole will be traced as far as possible.

1655 Waters assigned to Robert Thompson.

1662 Patent reissued to Robert Thompson, Jr. as son and heir of his father.

1678 Patent reissued to Thomas Thompson as heir to his brother Robert. It is not clear how Thomas was able to get a patent for the whole 700 acres, as brother Robert had made a sale before this date.

1673 Robert Thompson sold 200 acres to George Esdell. This was on both sides of the present Fairview-Seaview road and is the part shown on the patent map.

1687 George Esdell (wife Mary) left to his sons Edward and George and the former received the part now north of the road.

Edward Esdell Part

1701 Edward and Lydia Esdell sold his 100 acres to John Custis IV and title descended as in the case of ARLINGTON.

1807 G. W. P. and Mary L. Custis sold 74 acres to William Stratton. A survey showed that James Floyd and Stewart Saunders each received 25 acres at the east end but there were no sales of record to them.

George Esdell Part

1767 Nothing more has been found about George but in this year a Peter Groves and his wife Elishe sold 65 acres to Benjamin Stratton. How the title came to them was not discovered.

1774 The Groves sold Stratton 25 acres more.

1787 The Groves sold 45 acres to Robert Hewat and Thomas Suttie and they re-sold to Stratton.

This 135 acres became attached to Tract 22 and was later sold off as already reported.

1697 Thomas and Mary Thompson sold 150 acres to Daniel Paine. This was in the southwest corner of the supposed bounds for the 700 acres.

1702 William Willett claimed it as part of Tract 17 but for a consideration he and his wife Anne now gave a quit claim deed to Paine for the land where the latter was then living.

1708 Thomas and Esther Griffith gave to their son John, stating that the land had come to Esther from her father Daniel Paine.

Descent from John Griffith is indefinite but somewhat later the bounds for some adjacent lands stated that a Hezekiah Griffith was then the owner.

He left no will but apparently the title passed to his daughters Rachel and Esther who married respectively Eleazer Wilkins and Littleton Wilson.

1773 The land was divided by a survey and the Wilkins sold the north part as $70\frac{1}{2}$ acres to Benjamin Stratton. This became attached to Tract 22 and as already reported it was later sold by son William to his brother Benjamin.

1808 Wilson heirs sold their part as 74 acres to William Wilson, Jr.

1677 Thomas Thompson sold 100 acres to Robert Jones.

1680 Thomas and Mary Thompson sold 200 acres to Edmund Bibbee.

1697 Edmund Bebbe (wife Esther) left to son Edmund.

1685 Thomas and Mary Thompson sold 50 acres to William Orton.

These lands were east of the Paine part. There were no dispositions by any of the buyers and the whole was supposedly recovered by Willett and included the later sales of 250 acres to Bowdoin and a part of the 300 acres to Wilson.

TRACT 24

1635 Patent to Edmond Scarborough for 200 acres bounded on the north by Dunn Creek.

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1639 Patent reissued to Alice Wilson, widow of Hnery, who had bought from Scarburgh (no record).

Mrs. Wilson assigned to Francis Stockley and Thomas Ward and the latter assigned his interest to his partner.

1656 Stockley left to his wife for her life and then to a son John. It is unfortunate that the given name of the wife was not mentioned in the will, nor has it been picked up elsewhere, because it has been discovered that she became the hitherto unknown first wife of William Custis and he lived here until her death.

1676 Patent to son John Stockley for 370 acres called Dunn. This was the original 200 acres plus 170 acres of surplus land and the new bounds carried down to the seaside part of #17 and west ward a short distance beyond the present road.

1713 John Stockley left to his wife Isabel, then to a son John (wife Bridgett) and ultimately to the latter's sons Francis and John. Nothing more appeared on the grandson John.

1745 Francis Stockley left all of his land to his wife Ann until son William became of age. However, by a codicil to the will he left half to Ann and then to another son John, but if the latter did not have heir then it all was to go to William. Nothing more on young John.

1756 William Stockley left one third of his plantation to his wife Ann for life and the balance to a son William.

Nothing more on young William but later in the century a John Williams became the owner of the whole in some unexplained manner.

1801 Peter Bowdoin (the then owner of the land across the branch) sold Williams a mill property of 2 acres.

Site A

The property has since become known as MILLFORD and old Dunn Creek or Branch has become simply Mill Branch.

1805 The will of John Williams (wife Margaret) directed that the mill and land were to be divided among his youngest sons Benjamin, Thomas and James when Benjamin became of age.

1816 A survey for the division showed a total of 382 acres.

1834 In this year John E. Nottingham began buying up several of the heir's interests, including the widow's portion, until a total of 322 acres was obtained.

1880 Commissioners sold it all to Nottingham and his sons Lucius S. and Henry I. Nottingham.

1885 Nottingham devised his one third interest to the boys and the next year Henry I and his wife Elizabeth J. sold his half to brother Lucius.

1914 Lucius S. Nottingham left to his sons Sterling and Henry Irving Nottingham.

1923 After the death of Sterling, by an agreement among the heirs, Henry Irving Nottingham retained a half interest and the other half went to his sister Nannie S., now the wife of Marrion Scott, Sr., for her life. Henry Irving Nottingham died late in 1945.

The house as it stands today consists of the original part, a story and a half type with brick ends, an addition made in 1840 by John E. Nottingham, another one made in 1897 by Lucius S. Nottingham, and still later improvements.

TRACT 24

The age of the original part is something of a puzzler. There is a family tradition that it was over a hundred years old when purchased by Nottingham in 1834, but by comparative architecture it has none of the earmarks of a dwelling erected before 1750. As of today the first floor contains only the parlor and a cross hall. The stairs in the latter go up quite steeply, which is an indication of some age, and it may go back to Stockley days but it seems safer to date it from the ownership of Williams, probably some time in the last quarter of the century.

The parlor has a very nice wainscoting and a handsomely carved mantel; also an unusual wooden cornice with horizontal reeding in several lines along the concave part. This interior woodwork may have been added after the death of Williams as it is of the period circa 1815.

TRACT 25

1637 Patent to Stephen Charlton for 200 acres. Nothing more on Charleton ownership.

1639 Patent to Farmer Jones for 400 acres. The document stated that it had been originally issued to John Ford (no record) and assigned by him to Jones. Jones assigned to William Burdett.

1657 Assigned by Thomas Burdett, son and heir of his father, to William Gelding.

1666 Patent issued to Gelding.

1674 William and Elizabeth Guildon deeded the north half to son Charles.

1688 William Gelding (wife Elizabeth) confirmed the previous gift to Charles and left the balance to son William.

William Gelding Part

1702 William and Elizabeth Gelding sold his 200 acres to John and James Bowdoin, "Marriners of the Towne of Boston in New England". They are said to have been the sons of Pierre Boudouin, a French Huguenot, and Bowdoin College takes its name from descendants of James.

1707 James Bowdoin sold out to his brother and went back to Boston.

1708 An entry reveals that the Brigantine Northampton 'Mr. John Bowdoin, Master' was bound for Europe. This was the first of several vessels of that name which were owned by the Bowdoin family for many generations.

1712 A deposition mentioned "John Bowdoin of Smiths Island". As his home was on this land he may have been temporarily domiciled on the island in connection with the salt interests of the Custis family there.

1717 John Bowden (wife Susannah) left this part of his holdings, as well as the 250 acres which he had bought from Willett, to his son Peter.

1745 Peter Bowdoin left a total of 740 acres hereabouts to his son John, along with the water mill.

1775 Before his death in this year John Bowdoin (wife Grace) had purchased a plantation in Old Town Neck and moved there and he left this property, now 808 acres to son Peter.

1801 Peter had followed his father to the Bayside and he now sold the mill to John Williams and the original part of the family holdings here as 260 acres to John Nottingham.

The property is now owned by Marrion Scott, Sr. but there is no old house standing today.

Charles Gelding Part.

1689 A survey of this part made in this year is of record.

1709 Charles Gelding left to his son Charles.

1729 Young Gelding died without issue and a survey for division among his nearest relatives showed 207½ acres, of which 41½ went each to Southy Rew, Francis Stockley, William Waterson, Mary John son and Hope Hilliard.

As the years went on the Bowdoin family acquired ~~60 acres~~ ^{part} to add to the William Gelding part and the balance was absorbed by the Stratton family to become merged with Tract 26.

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TRACT 26

1640 Patent to George Traveller for 200 acres.

1643 Traveller left to his daughter Elizabeth. His widow Alice, or Alicia married William Burdett, then Capt. Peter Walker, and finally Gen. John Custis.

1657 Patent to John Custis as having been deserted by Traveller.

1658 Custis sold to James Bonewell, but there is nothing further on him.

1660 Patent to John Michael as having been deserted by Custis and Traveller.

1670 Elisheba Reverdy, wife of Peter, now claimed the land as the granddaughter of Traveller, and she and her husband sold her rights to Michael. A few months later John and Elizabeth Michael sold to Henry Masman.

1673 Henry and Sarah Marshman exchanged with John Penewell for land on Cherri-stone Creek.

The land was on both sides of what was then known as Allen's Branch and later surveys showed quite a little more acreage than called for by the patent.

1675 John and Hannah Panewell sold 95 acres on the north side of the branch to Joseph Warren and two years later they sold 100 acres on the south side to John Somers.

Somers Part

1680 John and Margaret Somers sold to Benjamin Stratton.

In this same year Somers received a patent for 100 acres of marsh which he and his wife sold to Capt. Nathaniel Walker. This was on the seaside on the north side of the mouth of Dunn Creek, but as Walker never made any disposition of it, it is assumed that the marsh was claimed later by Bowdoin as a part of the Gelding land which he had bought.

1717 Benjamin Stratton left it to his son John as the 112 acres which he had bought from John Summers.

1729 Patented to John Stratton as 152 acres.

Site. A

The property is known today as POPLAR GROVE

1751 John Stratton left to his son Benjamin as his 152 acres patent and the 60 acres which he had bought from the Charles Gelding land.

1784 Benjamin Stratton left his Seaside Plantation, now 284 acres to son Benjamin.

1804 Benjamin and Esther Stratton sold the house and 290 acres to John W. Kendall.

1807 John W. and Susanna Kendall sold the house and 184 acres to William S. Williams.

1842 The Administrator of the Williams Estate sold to John M. Wilkins, and the next year

his Executors sold to William N. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Williams.

1862 W. N. and Virginia U. Williams sold to William P. Fitchett.

1870 Fitchett placed in trust for his wife Margaret E., the daughter of Robins Mapp.

1891 In a division of the estate the house and 125 acres went to Edward J. Doughty and his wife Willietta (Fitchett).

1929 A Trustee sold to Charles F. Travis.

The gambrel roof house has two brick ends with outside chimneys, each having double weathering which is covered with nine inch tile brick. Near the upper weathering of the north chimney are bricks marked 'Benjamin Stratton 1783'. That may be the age of the house, although it looks to be older, and

TRACT 26

it may be that the markings were put on the bricks at a time of reconstruction by Stratton.

The first floor rooms on either side of the cross hall have paneled end walls with plain unornamented mantels.

Warren Part

1691 Joseph Warren left to his sons Robert and Joseph.

1731 Robert and Joseph received a joint patent for the land as 180 acres. There is no record of any division between them, but eventually each part became 115 acres so that the whole was more than double the original purchase.

Joseph Warren Part

1742 When he died in this year Joseph Warren was living elsewhere and left his home plantation to a son ~~Robert~~. This part was not mentioned in his will but it must have gone to another son ~~Robert~~ Peter, who also inherited the home place upon the death of his brother Solomon.

1781 Peter Warren (wife Rose) left his Seaside plantation as 115 acres to son Nathaniel, but upon his death it passed to another son Peter.

1803 A survey for division among the heirs of the second Peter showed a total of 123 acres. This was the south half of the Warren part and was on the north side of Allen's Branch separating from the Stratton land.

Robert Warren Part

1752 Robert Warren (wife Mary) left to his son Robert as 115 acres.

1753 Robert Warren II and Mary Warren sold 50 acres to George Wingate.

The deed stated that Warren had bought this from John Warren (Tract 27) by a General Court deed and that it was bounded on the south by 115 acres which Robert Warren had sold to Wingate, also by a General Court deed.

1758 George Wingate (wife Elishe) left his plantation to a son John.

1762 John and Sarah Wingate sold it all as 165 acres to Littleton Eyre.

1794 Title descended to William Eyre who now sold to Zorababel Jones as 165 acres by survey. Three years later Jones sold to Walter Luker.

1807 Walter Luker sold 290 acres to George Powell. This included the above piece and the balance of Tract 27 which he had acquired.

TRACT 27

1642 Patent to George Smith for 100 acres. The next year Smith assigned to John Walton.

1647 There is no record of any disposition by Walton, but in this year a patent for 150 acres was granted to William Many, stating that it was for 100 acres assigned by Smith and 50 acres of new land found within the bounds.

1663 New patent to Ustus Sanders as having been deserted by Many. This patent was reissued three years later.

1667 Ustus and Margaret Saunders sold to Robert Warren, but he also had ~~received~~ received a patent for the 150 acres ten years previously so the Saunders may have been simply releasing any possible rights they might have claimed to the land.

1679 Robert Warren left his land to his children, but a son James was to be his executor and he must have inherited it all as being the eldest son. James, Joseph and Robert Warren, the last two owning a part of Tract 26, were all brothers and sons of this first Robert.

1735 James Warren left his 150 acres plantation to his son John.

1753 As previously reported, John had sold 50 acres to Robert by a General Court deed sometime before this year when it was resold by Robert.

There is no record of his disposition of the balance, but he may have sold it to Littleton Eyre, also by a General Court deed.

1793 William Eyre sold as 132½ acres by survey to Walter Luker, and as told Luker sold all of his holdings as 290 acres to George Powell in 1807

TRACT 28

1687 Patent to John Powell and John Warren for 650 acres called 'Rack Island'.
1705 Powell had died before any formal division of the island could be made, but out of a sense of fairness Warren now deeded one half of the island to Nicholas and John Powell, sons of John.

Succeeding years brought inheritances and sales until the owners were numerous and eventually they lost interest.

1877 The State issued a grant to Jesse T. Hutcheson for Wreck Island containing 816 acres.

No further record was attempted.

TRACT 29

1636 Although there was no patent of record to him, one John Dennis is known to have lived here abouts in the early days. In a deposition made in this year Robert West stated that "he was at John Dennis house one whole day playing at Nyne pins".

Patent to William Melling for 100 acres. This was bounded on the west by the little 'Cabbin Branch' and extended eastward along the head of the creek towards the 'Piney Swamp'.

1662 Anne Melling, as wife and attorney for her husband, assigned to Col. William Kendall who reassigned to Robert Marrott.

1663 Patent to Robert Marriott for 450 acres in this same vicinity. Apparently he was unable to prove title to this much land as only the original 100 acres was ever accounted for.

1665 Robert Merrott left to his sons John and Robert, but nothing more was found on young Robert. The next year William Smith made a marriage agreement with Elizabeth Marriott who probably was the widow of Robert as a son by the same name was mentioned.

1681 John and Frances Marrott sold 100 acres to John Roberts, the description of the property being the same as in the patent to William Melling, so it must have been the patent land.

1686 John Roberts, now of Somerset Co., Md., sold to Thomas Wade, bricklayer.

What became of Wade or his title was not discovered and it was nearly fifty years before the records revealed another owner.

1740 William Waterson sold 50 acres to William Scott, Jr. and a description of the land said it was bounded on the south by William Scott, Sr. and ten years later the latter left to the former "my Plantation which is called Marriotts".

1804 A survey for division among the heirs of William Scott showed 196 acres which included the 50 acres which he had bought from William Waterson. The home and 75 acres just east of old 'Cabbin Branch' went to a son Thomas Scott, who two years later sold to Thomas S. Stockley who had married his sister Hannah.

1834 The then owner William L. Wilkins bought 32 acres from William Kennard the owner of Tract 32. This was south of the "new neck road" and north of the home site. This date is of interest as establishing the date of the present neck road running westward along the north side of the cemetery. The cemetery is on a part of the 50 acres of Waterson-Scott land.

1884 Ella S. Whitehead, widow of Edgar A., received the home and 152 acres in a division of the Whitehead land. She later married Capt. James Boggs whom she survived until her death a few years ago.

Site A

The house has been remodeled so extensively that now it has no external appearance of being an old one, but certain features of the interior could indicate that it might have been built by William Scott some time during the last half of the eighteenth century.

TRACT 30

This is what is known today as Old Plantation Neck. It is made up from a great many early patents, the records for many of which are extremely vague so it has been difficult to form an intelligent picture for the first half century of Shore history, but what has been found will be set down as clearly as possible. Without regard for patent dates the land will be traced westward from Tract 29. It breaks down into two parts, each of which will be covered separately until it all came under one ownership.

Eastern Part

1632 Patent to Roger Saunders for 300 acres called "the Indian feild". This is significant and it may well be that the main Indian settlement was in this neck when the whites first began to intrude.

Roger Sanders appears as one of the first Commissioners of Justices for the first four meetings reported in the earliest records extant. He died early in 1633 but left no will. His widow was Frances (born Lake) who previously had been the widow of John Blower.

1633 The depositions of Thomas Butler and Wm Payne "sayeth that Mr George Scovell did laye a wager wth Mr Mountney 10t starlinge to 5t Starlinge calling of us tow witness the same that Mr William Burdette should never mach in wedlocke wth the Widdow Sanders while they lived in Virginia, soe the syd Scovell not contented but lay 40t Starlinge more to 10t Starlinge that the syd Mr William Burdett should never have the Widdow Sanders."

Scovell most as William Burditt made a marriage agreement with Frances Sanders later in the year and her will as Frances Burdett was probated in the year 1641.

1632 Patent to Thomas Savadge, carpenter, for 100 acres.

1637 This was proved to have been a part of the Sanders land and Savadge relinquished his rights.

This could hardly have been the same as Ensign Thomas Savadge and probably he was the same Thomas Savadge who later received a patent for 500 acres in Occohannock Neck.

1636 Patent to Lewin Denwood for 150 acres.

1641 The Sanders land was now owned by George Traveller and this Denwood piece was also proved to have been a part of it and the Court ruled that Traveller was to have possession of it at the expiration of a seven year lease which Denwood had given to 'John Seaverne Chirurgion'.

1636 Patent to George Traveller for 500 acres.

1643 Traveller (wife Alice) left to son George but he died without issue.

1642 "Whereas Robt. Wyard hath in a most disgraceful and barbarous manner blemisht the reputation of Alice Traveller the wife of George Traveller in the most base and ignominious language, by which defamation hath taken away the reputation of the syd Alice. It is therefore thought ffit and requisite and accordingly ordered that the syd Robert Wyard shall stand three several Sundayes in the time of Devyne serviss before the face of the whole Congregation in a white sheet with a white wande in his hand which are to be provided by the Church wardens of this County and there shall aske the said Alice forgiveness in form and manner as shall be dictated to him by the minister of this County of Northampton".

Alice, sometimes called Alicia, apparently did not lose her reputation entirely and must have had plenty of charm as after the death of Traveller she married William Burdett, then Capt. Peter Walker, and finally Gen. John Custis who survived her.

1643 The next owner of record was William Burdett. There was no patent to him and he may have claimed the title as having married the widow Alice Traveller, although they were married only a few months before his death, and he now left his plantation to his son Thomas Burdett. He may have claimed under

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the Sanders patent because of his previous marriage to the widow Sanders. 1644 Edmund Scarborough asked the Court "whether hee should make survey of a tract of land on the north side of the old Plantation Creeke off the behalfe of Thomas Burdette or Mrs. Alice Walker, the Cort reply that it is most convenient and right that the survey should be made on the behalfe of Tho Burdett before any other".

1677 With the death of young George Traveller a new claimant appeared and in this year John and Alicia Custis released to Peter Reverdy, alias Greene, and his wife Elisheba any right they might hold to the property which had been patented by George Traveller, Sr, Elisheba being his granddaughter and only heir.

The Reverdys sold to Francis Pigot.

1685 Francis Pigot "beinge to take a longe & tedious voyage (to England) and not knowinge how it may please Allmighty God to Dispose of me" left this his home plantation to his son Ralph.

1742 Ralph Pigot had bought 100 acres from the western half of the neck and he now sold his holdings of 639 acres by survey (not recorded) to William Burton.

William Burton eventually became the owner of almost all of the neck and his disposition will be reported after the rest had gotten into his hands.

Western Part

1627 From the Minutes of the Councill and General Court: "At this Court Capt John Wilcoxes made a request to have 500 acres of land graunted unto him on the Easterne shoare uppon the old plantation Creeke." Wilcox had desired the land "to plant his servants uppon, wch he hath now brought over in the good shipp called the Plantation". The request was granted but Wilcox died before he could take possession so no formal patent to him was ever issued.

More will be told about Wilcox in the story of the Company Land at Cherristone.

1635 Patent to William Andrews for 100 acres. This was east of the first gut on the north side of the creek. Disposition will be reported later.

1636 Patents for 50 acres each granted to Francis Stockley and Henry Wilson. These were in the same immediate vicinity as the Andrews land. No deeds from either of them are recorded, but some years later in a patent to Andrews for 500 acres it was stated that they had sold to Obedience Johnson, who had sold to Robert Hutchinson, who had sold to Andrews.

1629 Patent to Henry Fleet for 100 acres. This was north of the land on the point at the mouth of the creek (this point land will be reported later).

This patent is not recorded in the patent books, but the date of the patent was mentioned in an entry made in the local book during 1640. Also there is no record of any disposition by him, but this also was included in the later 500 acres patent to Andrews where it was stated that Fleet had sold to Jonathan Gylls in 1634, he had left to his daughter Frances, who had sold to Andrews.

Capt. Henry Fleet is said to have been the son of William and Deborah (Scott) Fleet.

He was one of twenty six men who went with Henry Spelman in 1623 to trade with the Anacostan Indians (site of Washington). All but five, who later escaped went ashore where Spelman was slain and Fleet was taken prisoner. After four years he was ransomed. In 1627 he was given command of the Paramour and opened up the trade between the Massachusetts settlements and the Potomac River Indians. He had settled in St. George's Hundred, by ^{Virginia} 1637 and because of his great knowledge of the Iddians he became invaluable to the Calverts in the establishment of that colony.

TRACT 30

1623 Patent to John Blow for 150 acres. The record of this patent is now missing from the earliest patent book but knowledge of it is available from an abstract taken from the first patent book many years ago.

1626 In the list of Virginia patents reported by the Governor to the King, this one appears as 140 acres and the name is given as John Blower.

The report stated this this was one of only three patents for land known on the Eastern Shore (the others being for Yardley and Savage)-"Certain others have planted there, but no pattenents have been graunted them".

In the Muster Roll he was listed as John Blore, who came over in the Star in 1610, and his wife Frances, who came over in the London Merchant in 1620. The 150 acres granted to him would have been due as 100 acres for himself as an 'Ancient Planter' and 50 acres for his wife.

It was thought at first that Blower must have been a holdover from the old DALE'S GIFT settlement to have been on the Shore so early, but in the list of patents mentioned was one which had been granted to him earlier for 100 acres which had been located on James River near "ye ffailes" and which had been "surrendered for ye use of the Iron works". From this it seems more likely that Blower had always been on the Western Shore until he wandered across the Bay for some unexplained reason.

1628 Blower left no will and the date of his death is unknown but in this year Roger Saunders was given a lease for 50 acres north of 'John Blore, decd' and south of the Fleet land. It is known that he left a son William to succeed him for a while and that his widow Frances married Sanders and after his death William Burdett.

The Blower land included the point at the mouth of Old Plantation Creek. 1636 Even before the establishment of the new Church at 'Fishing Point' (N20A) the Court had been obliged to take cognizance of the settlements expanding on all sides of Old Plantation Creek and the distance of those settlers from the existing Church on the Secretary's Land. "Due to the remote liveing of the members of this Parish from the Church" the Court decided upon another burial place for such settlers and stated it was to be "on the land of Willm Blowre, where Willm Berriman liveth", and the order further obliged the parishioners to "give notice unto the minister and provide Convenient means for his Coming there to bury the dead wch whosoever shall refuse such decent and Christianlike burial that then they are to stand to the Censure of this Vestry".

1641 There is no record of the death of William Blower and he left no one to succeed him, but his mother had survived him and now as Frances Burdett she left the estate of William Blower to her brothers and sisters, all named Lake.

1645 None of the Lakes came to claim the land and in this year a patent for it was granted to Peter Walker. It called for only 150 acres, but in later transactions it became 200 acres, probably to include the little 50 acres piece north of it which had been leased to Sanders.

Walker sold to Thomas Letherbury who resold to William Andrews. Later dis position will be given in the breakup of the Andrews holdings.

1628 Patent to Capt. Thomas Graves for 200 acres which was on the Bayside next north of the Fleet land.

The previously mentioned Muster Roll listed Graves as having come over in 1607 in the Mary and Margaret. 1608 was the correct date for that vessel, but even so Graves was one of the earliest immigrants to Virginia. Just when he came to the Eastern Shore is unknown but he was prominent while here and served as one of the Justices for three years from the beginning of the records in 1632.

He is known to have had two sons Francis and John and three daughters Ann, Katharine and Verlinda.

Ann married three ministers in succession, William Cotton, Nathaniel Eaton, and Francis Doughty. Presumably the first marriage was a happy one, but the last two brought her much grief.

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Katharine married Capt. William Roper and then Thomas Sprigge, while Verlinda became the wife of Capt. William Stone who later was the first Governor of Maryland.

1651 Neither of the Graves sons remained here to hold the land and in this year a patent for it was reissued to George Truhett.

1663 Patent to William Melling as having been deserted by Frances the widow of George Trewitt.

1664 Melling sold the 100 acres at the east end to Robert Hutchinson who resold the next year to William Andrews.

The disposition of the balance of the original Graves land will be reported later.

1665 Patent to William Andrews for 500 acres to include the Stockley, Wilson, Fleet, Walker (Blower) and Graves lands which have already been traced into his possession. Major William Andrews was the second of that name on the Shore and more will be told about his father in the story of Vauclose.

He served for many years as one of the Justices and also represented the County as a Burgess in 1663.

He was married twice: First to Elizabeth Travellor, daughter of George, by whom he had Elisheba and Elizabeth; second to Dorothea Evelyn, daughter of Obedience Robins and widow of Mountjoy Evelyn.

1673 Andrews left 300 acres to his son William, to include the home place, and 100 acres each to sons John and Obedience.

It will be noted that he made no disposition of the 100 acres which had been patented to a William Andrews in 1635. Whether this was to the Major or to his father is not certain, but as it was not disposed of it may be that it was lost as being an encroachment on the Sanders or Burdett lands.

William Andrews Part

1678 William exchanged his 300 acres for land elsewhere with George Evelin.

1686 Bridgett Freeman of Chiccohomini River in James Citty Co. sold to Charles Holden. The deed stated that she had inherited upon the death of her father George Evelin.

1690 Holden left to his wife Mary, but if she had no heirs it was to go to Edmund and Tabitha Custis.

1701 Edmund Custis (A78-5) left to his son Thomas~~XXX~~ Custis.

1721 Thomas Custis left to his son Thomas W. Custis, who disappears and another son Edmund inherited.

1748 Edmund Custis (wife Katherine) left to son Edmund.

1768 A survey made for the second Edmund showed 256 acres, but that is the last record in the local books until it turned up in the ownership of William Burton. It seems probable that Custis sold to Burton by a General Court deed.

John Andrews part

1685 John sold his 100 acres to Ralph Pigot and as already reported this was included in the acreage which Pigot later sold to William Burton.

Obedience Andrews Part

1684 Obedience sold his 100 acres to Benoni Ward, and ten years later he left this home place to his wife Sarah. *This was the Blower part.*

1696 Sarah Ward, 'about to marry Thomas Leonard' gave to daughter Sarah and her husband Henry Ellegood. Neither of them left a will but they were succeeded by a son Thomas Ward Ellegood.

1725 T. W. Ellegood left to a son of the same name, but nothing more was found on the son.

This small piece did not come into possession of William Burton and its later disposition will be reported after the rest of the neck has been reported out of Burton's hands.

Balance of the Thomas Graves' 200 acres patent

1665 William and Anne Mellinge sold as 120 acres to William Starling.

TRACT 30

1693 Starling left to his wife Elizabeth.

1750 After the above bequest the record is a blank until this year when a William Mills (wife Ann) left a plantation to his son Thomas.

1760 Thomas Mills left his plantation to his brother Edmund.

1764 Edmund and Susanna Mills sold 120 acres to William Burton and from the bounds given it seems to be the same land which Melling had sold to Starling.

1658 John Smith of Nuswattocks leased 160 acres to William Starling for 99 years. The lease stated that the land was originally granted to Henry ~~XXXX~~ Pendenden who had assigned to George Smith and he to John Smith, but neither the patent nor the leases are of record.

1693 Starling left to his wife Elizabeth and then the rest of the lease term is a blank.

1752 John and Elizabeth Wise and William Parsons (his wife had been a Sarah) united in a sale of the 160 acres to William Burton, stating that in 1740 Hewet Smith, grandson of John, had sold to Thomas Cable who had been the father of Elizabeth and Sarah.

1723 Alexander Bagwell (wife Neomy) left 160 acres 'adjacent Capt. Graves' to his cousin William Bagwell of Henry. There was no patent to Bagwell or other record of how he obtained title.

1734 A patent was granted to a Thomas Bagwell for the same land, but apparently the Smith family was able to prove their title and there was nothing more found on the Bagwell claim.

Site B

1635 In September the Court appointed the first formal Vestry for the Parish and at the same meeting "Mr Wmll Cotton Minister presented an order of Cort from James Citty for the building of a Parsonage House upon the Glybe land wch is by this board referred to be ordered by the Vestry".

The Vestry met two weeks later. "It is agreed by this Vestry that a Parsonage house should be built upon the Gleebe land by Christyde next and that the sd house shall be forty foot long and eighteen foot wyde and nyne foot to the wall plates and that there shall be a chimney at each end of the house and upon each side of the chimneys a rome, the one for a Study the other for a buttery alsoe a petition neere the mids of the house wth an entry and tow dowres the one to goe into the Kitchinge the other into the Chamber, alsoe it is agreed that the now Church wardens shall hereby have power to agree with Workemen for the buildinge of the sd house and to provide nayles and at the next cession to bring to the Vestry the full charge of sd buildeinge of all thereunto belonginge." Two months later one Edward Stockdell, known to be a carpenter, sued the Churchwardens for tobacco due him, so he may have been the contractor.

There is no record of any previous assignment of land for Glebe purposes but from the bounds of adjacent lands it is known that the Glebe land was a strip bordering on the Bay and north of the Pedenden land.

1745 The Assembly authorized the sale of the old Glebe and the 87 acres attached to it and the proceeds to be used in purchasing slaves for the Charlton Glebe.

1746 Trustees acting for Hungars Parish sold to William Burton.

1653 Patent to George Clarke for 100 acres. In the same year occurs a note that Lt. William Waters had married the widow of Dr. George Clarke, but did not give her name.

1691 Another patent for the same land granted to George Clarke, son of George Clarke deceased, stating that it was the same land granted to his grandfather George in 1653.

1735 George Clarke left his plantation to his son George, but upon his death the title passed to his sisters Margaret, Adah, Anne and Sarah.

1745 William Burton purchased as follows: 40 acres from David and Ann O'Day,

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40 acres from Edward and Adah Hodges, and 46 acres from Walter and Sarah Carter. Eight years later he bought 46 acres from Margaret Garrison, widow of Cantwell Garrison.

1645 A patent for 100 acres was issued to James Jackson. Nothing further was ever found concerning this land, but it was bounded on the south by the Hebe so it probably was the same land granted to Dr. Clarke eight years later.

North of the Clarke land was a piece for which no patent exists, but in bounds for other lands it was called the land of Mark Hammon in one place and in another the land of Matthew Pett (Pott?). However, no records were ever found concerning it. It will be noted that the Clarke daughters sold a total of 172 acres, against a patent for 100 acres, so it may be that that land was at some time extended (no record) to include the unknown Hammon and Pett lands.

1770 A study of the many complicated records given about the neck show that it had all come into the hands of William Burton, except the 100 acres from the Blower patent at the point which has been traced down to Ellegood ownership. Burton now left all of his land in this neck to his daughter Margaret, the wife of Littleton Savage, but if they had no heirs it was to pass to his granddaughter Mary Burton Bolling. Burton stated that the acreage was 1600.

1796 Robert Bolling of Petersburg sold the 1600 acres to John Stratton, stating that the title had been conveyed to him by Mary B. Bolling by a General Court deed. This was subject to the life estate of Littleton Savage who survived his wife Margaret.

1798 Going back to the Blower-Ellegood land no record was found after T. W. Ellegood left to a son of the same name in 1725. Littleton Savage now sold it as 112 acres to John Stratton and to John Nivison of Norfolk, stating that he had bought it by a General Court deed from William Roberts and wife. The land was called 'Ellegood's Point'.

A survey showed 1535 acres and Stratton deeded 835 acres including the point to John Nivison.

1861 The title descended through the Norfolk records to other Nivisons, then to Tazewells and in this year the heirs of Littleton W. Tazewell united in a deed for it to Sally Tazewell. It was called 'Old Plantation' and the survey showed 735 acres.

1804 John Stratton of ELKINGTON left the part of the neck he had retained as 700 acres to his daughter Sally and she married Edward H. C. Wilson.

1819 Wilson and his wife Sarah (still a minor) of Somerset Co., Md., executed two deeds. The first was to William T. Nivison and the second was to his mother Sarah Nivison, stating that he had died and left everything to her.

A survey showed 772 acres and this part was called 'New Quarter'.

1861 This part also went from the Nivison family to Tazewell and in this year the Tazewell heirs united in a deed to Ella W. Tazewell.

1883 Sally and Ella W. Tazewell of Norfolk united in a deed for 2107 acres to William L. Scott of Erie, Pa. This included the 735 acres of 'Old Plantation', the 772 acres of 'New Quarter' and 600 acres called the 'Kings Creek Plantation'. This last is Tract 31 and will be reported in detail in its turn.

Scott had been a party to the bringing the railroad to its terminal in this vicinity and was able to profit accordingly. Except for the land sold to the railroad for its needs and the lots which have been sold out of the corporate bounds of the new town of Cape Charles, his descendants still hold title to all of the three plantations, and the title from here on includes the whole.

1892 Scott (wife Mary Matilda) left his estate of very large proportions to Trustees for a period of ten years. Two of them were Richard H. Townsend, Jr. of Philadelphia and Charles H. Strong of Erie, who had married his daughters respectively Mary and Annie Wainwright Scott.

TRACT 30

1905 The trust period having expired a petition was filed for a division and all of the land here went to Mrs. Townsend.

1931 Mrs. Townsend left to her daughter Matilda T. Welles, the wife of Sumner Welles of Boston.

Site A

The only old house standing on the property today is called HOLLYWOOD

There are almost no features left from which it is safe to estimate the age of the house. The tall outside chimney and the rather flat gambrel roof lines are more like houses in Princess Anne County than they are to normal Shore types of construction.

About the only bit of interior woodwork left from the original consists of a graceful stair rail supported by plain square balusters, an early type.

Scott enlarged the original house and made other extensive improvements, includ-

ing a race track on the property. During the early days of the railroad and until his death he did a great deal of entertaining here on a large scale.

TRACT 31

This land had a complicated early history with several definite owners and many more claimants, but eventually it all became consolidated into one tract which has continued intact to the present time.

1627 The official record begins in this year with a patent to Capt. William Epes for 450 acres. This was at the mouth of Kings Creek on the south side and extended southerly towards the "persimmond ponds". These persimmond ponds are mentioned several times in the records for other patents and they probably were absorbed in more modern times in the construction of the present harbor at Cape Charles.

1619 Some historians have asserted that he participated in the first duel in Virginia when he killed Capt Stalling but the report of the affair to London indicated that the killing was simply the result of a drunken brawl. A letter written the next year by John Rolfe stated that Epes had been "found guilty of Manslaughter by chance meddley". He was later restored to his command.

1625 That Epes had settled upon the Shore before the date of his patent is evidenced by this order from James Citty "Yt is ordered yt yf any one shall psume to trade wth the Indyans for Corne about the Easterne Shore wthout specyall Lysenc from the Govonor and Counsell, that Capt Epes shall by ye next fittinge opertunitie send up the offender to James Cyttie to receave censure".

Epes life on the Shore was full of altercations, particularly with Ensign Thomas Savage.

1633 William Epes of the Island of St. Christopher gave a power of attorney to William Stone to rent out and care for his land.

Later in the year one James Knott had squatted here and he was ordered to answer the suit of Capt. Stone.

1644 Phillip Chapman left all of his lands and houses to a son (no name) and the will also mentioned a daughter Elizabeth. There is no record of how he came by this land.

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1654 Patent to Anthony Hoskins for 400 acres as having been deserted by Capt. William Epps.

1655 John Severne brought suit against Anthony Hoskins for the 400 acres claiming that his father in law Phillip Chapman, father of his wife Elizabeth, had owned the land, having bought it from one William Johnson, about whom the records say nothing. The case was passed up to James City as being too involved for the local Court to pass upon.

1660 Anthony and Joyce Hodgkins sold to William Waters and the next month John and Dameris Severne released to Waters any rights they might have under his claim.

Three smaller patents were also acquired by Waters to round out his property.

1628 Patent to William Andrews for 100 acres.

1640 Andrews sold to Elias Taylor, and the next year his widow Ann sold to John Rosyer, Minister.

1646 Patent to Rosyer for 200 acres to include the above and 50 acres he had bought in 1640 from Capt. Stone as attorney for Epps, and 50 acres of new land.

John Rosyer sold the 200 acres to Randall Revell the next year.

1655 Randall Revell, wine cooper, sold to Francis Harper and John Markham and two years later they assigned to Hugh Yeo.

1662 Yeo sold to William Waters.

1637 Robert Swanson sold a plantation to Francis Martin. There is no patent recorded to him.

1638 Francis Martin received a patent for the 50 acres which he had bought from Swanson. Some years later this was acquired by Waters.

1639 Patent to James Perren for 100 acres. No record was found but this also finally came into the possession of Waters.

1671 Patent to Lt. Col. William Waters for 700 acres which was to include the 450 acres granted to Epps, the 100 to Andrews, the 50 to Martin and the 100 to Perren.

Two more deeds were necessary before Waters had a clear title, but the records behind each are shrouded in mystery.

1679 He exchanged land in Maryland for 150 acres here with William Walton and his wife Rebecka, the daughter and heir of Stephen Fisher. The Fisher claim is unexplained.

1688 Joseph Goodaker of Lower Norfolk also sold 150 acres here to Waters which he said had been sold by his father Thomas Goodaker and wife Elizabeth to John Waterson who had assigned to Waters. These transactions are not of record.

From the bounds given in each case it is possible that the former was concerned with the Andrews-Rosyer land and the latter with the Martin Perren lands.

The father of William Waters was an Edward who had an adventurous life. He was with Gates and Somers when they were wrecked upon Bermuda in 1609. When the rest of the expedition finally was able to sail on to Virginia he and one other, who also liked the island, remained there. In 1618 the ship Diana came to the Bermudas bringing young Grace O'Neill who married Waters and they then went on to Virginia, settling in Elizabeth City Co., where he was one of the Commissioners and served as a Burgess in 1625. After his death in 1628 his widow married Obedience Robins who afterwards became so prominent in Northampton affairs.

The will records are not all complete but there seem to have been four William Waters in succession to own this land.

1689 William Waters I left to his son William II.

TRACT 31

1709 William Byrd noted in his diary under the date of Nov., 11th "In the afternoon we went to visit Colonel Waters, a very honest man, who lives about six miles off. He gave us some good wine called (Saint George's) wine. We took a walk by the side of the Bay and then went to supper and I ate some roast beef. Then we returned in the dark to Arlington".

1721 William Waters II left to William III.

1739 The will of William Waters III was not found but in this year the dower was laid out for his ~~wife~~ who had married William Burton. He was succeeded by William IV.

1768 William Waters IV had moved to Williamsburg where he died and if he left a will ~~there~~ it has since gone with the rest of such records there, but in this year his widow Sarah, as his Executrix, sold another piece of Shore property so we know he was then dead.

1771 David Meade of Nansemond Co. sold as 600 acres to John Stratton, stating that he had bought the year before by a General Court deed after the entail had been docted.

1804 John Stratton of ELKINGTON left to his daughter Ann Gertrude who married Jacob G. Parker.

1824 The Parkers sold to Littleton W. Tazewell.

1849 L. W. and Ann S. Tazewell sold to John N. Tazewell.

1883 Title had passed to Sally and Ella W. Tazewell and as already reported in the story of N30 they now sold to William L. Scott as 600 acres, along with the lands in Old Plantation Neck, and the later history has been brought down to date in the story of those lands.

The modern town of Cape Charles and the Pennsylvania Railroad terminals are of course on this tract.

TRACT 32

This is a consolidation of two patents.

1636 Patent to William Bibby for 400 acres which was on Kings Creek next to the Epps land. His wife's name was Mary and the title later passed to a son Edmund.

1660 Edmund Bebee left to his son Edmund. His widow Frances ~~XXX~~ soon married Nathaniel Wilkins.

1677 Edmund Bibby sold 100 acres at the east end to John Michael and the next year the balance of 300 acres.

1653 Patent to Mrs. Agnes Barnes for 150 acres which was east of the Bibby land.

1657 Thomas and Agnes Stratton sold to John Michael.

1663 Patent for the 150 acres issued to John, Sarah and Margaret Michael, the two women being his daughters,

John Michael had come here from Graft, Holland, where he had been a merchant and he continued in the same enterprise all his life. He was a considerable maritime shipper and the records are full of his transaction with Dutch and other people of like interest. He became a large landowner and was a prominent member of the Shore all during his life.

He was married three times: his first wife was Elizabeth the daughter of Adam Thorowgood of Lynnhaven; she is known to have been living in the middle of 1670 but then her name disappears from the records; his second wife was Ann the widow of Capt. William Jones, but she lived only a few years; his third wife was Mary the widow of John Culpeper who survived him and she must have been many years his junior.

1679 From his will: "My Will & desire is if with reasonable conveniency (not otherwise) to be interred in my first wives grave at Kings Creeke & that Mr. Tho. Teackle if possible preach my funerall Sermon, if not the Minister of ye

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parish takeinge for his Subject ye 2 of the Corinth 5 Chapt & last verse & desire noe Drinkinge Immediately nor Shootinge may bee suffered at my funerall In my Judgmt very unreasonable & unconsistent wth the occasion But civill & free Entertainement". This was an interesting commentary on a custom of the times.

He left this home plantation of 450 acres to his eldest son Adam Michael. This 450 acres probably meant the original 400 acres of Bibby land and John's one third of the Barnes patent. Later on Adam acquired the balance of the latter from his sisters to make a plantation of 550 acres.

He also left other lands to Adam and plantations to his sons John, Symon and Yardly. The last was by Mary (Culpeper) and in the will Michael called him "my Tender bud".

He also left daughters Margaret, who married John Custis of Hungars, and Sarah, who married Capt. Argoll Yardley, both of them being by his first wife Elizabeth Thorowgood.

To "my Dear & pious Brother Jno Michael" he left "all my Dutch Bookes" and other personality. In the records Michael was always designated 'Sr.' to distinguish him from this brother who was called 'Jr.' The 'pious' is unexplained and he may have been a minister but if so there is no record of his ever having preached. He also was a considerable landowner and more will be told about him in connection with other properties.

The widow Mary married Capt. Francis Pigot for her third venture.

1689 Adam Michael (wife Sarah Littleton) left this plantation to his Kinsman Hancock Custis.

1728 Hancock Custis left to his son Theophilus, but he died and the title reverted to his eldest brother John.

1734 John Custis sold the 550 acres to Thomas Cable, who had married his aunt Sorrowful Margaret Custis.

1749 In a division of the Cable estate between his two daughters, the 258 acres at the eastern end went to Elizabeth and her husband John Wise, with Sarah, who later married William Parsons of Elizabeth City Co., received the balance.

1783 Sarah Parsons left her 258 acres to her son Thomas who married Ann the daughter of John and Elizabeth Wise, so the property thus became united again.

Site A

The house still standing is known as the HERMITAGE

1796 Parsons left to his daughters Sarah, Anne, Esther, Elizabeth and Margaret. ~~SIXXX~~ Esther married Benjamin Stratton.

1804 Sarah, Anne and Elizabeth sold their interests in the 515 acres "whereon the said Benjamin Stratton now resides" to him and seven years later Margaret also sold her interest.

The title next went to William D. Stratton, son of Benjamin, but upon his death without issue it passed to his sisters, one of whom Anne W.

married William Kennard and they had daughters Sally and Ann.

1842 As previously reported Kennard sold 32 acres south of the new road to William L. Wilkins and a few years later he sold 146 acres to Jesse J. Simkins.

1850 Matters became involved became Kennard and his daughter Sally S. and ~~there~~ was considerable litigation in the Norfolk Courts over the large Stratton es-

TRACT 32

tate resulting in an exchange of deeds between Sally S. Kennard and William Kennard. In one of them from Sally she confirmed the sales which he had made to Wilkins and Simkins and deeded a balance of 322 acres of this property in fee to Kennard.

Kennard sold 100 acres more to Jesse J. Simkins and the eastern end of 240 acres to John A. Simkins. This latter part now has the Hogwood home ^(RECLUSE) on the waterfront part and that house must have been built about that time.

1853 Dr. Jesse J. and Laura M. Simkins sold his 250 acres to Thomas M. Wilkins and James Saunders. In this deed the name HERMITAGE appears for the first time so it may have been given by him although the nature of the name could mean that it came into being during the time that Kennard lived there as a widower.

After the later death of Saurders, this part of his estate was allotted to his daughter Sarah the wife of Wilkins.

1880 Thomas M. and Sarah Wilkins sold the whole to Jesse D. Thomas of Norfolk and eight years later he resold to his brother William N. Thomas.

1903 William N. Thomas (wife Keren G.) died and the property is now held jointly by his surviving children.

There is nothing very definite to rely upon in attempting to determine the age of the dwelling. Sarah Parsons must have moved back to the Shore after the death of her husband because in her will of 1783 she spoke of of the property as the one "I live on lying on Kings Creek" so it must have been built by her or son Thomas.

The main part of the gambrel roof house originally had two brick ends which the late Mr. Thomas had to take down because of their condition. In so doing any chimney/closets or end paneling was removed and it is now hard to say what part of the interior woodwork is original. The front and rear doors of the cross hall have the panels on the outside indicated simply by beading while the inside faces are vertically battened. The front one is about eight feet high while the one at the rear is a scant six feet because of the stair landing across that end of the hall.

TRACT 33

1636 Patent to William Melling for 100 acres.

1661 William and Anne Melling sold to Col. William Kendall, who leased to Manuel Rodriggus, negro.

1672 Rodriggus assigned the balance of his 99 years lease to John Waterson and in the same year Kendall sold to Waterson.

1680 Waterson left to son William.

1706 William and Elizabeth Waterson sold to Risdon Jacob.

1718 ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Risdon Jacob (wife Bridgett) left to his children Lazarus, Isaac, Thomas, Rachel, Abraham, Leah and Jacob, but it is not certain just how the land title went, although in bounds for adjacent lands Lazarus Jacob was given here.

1767 A survey was made of 110 acres and the dower of Margaret Guy was laid out as 37 acres and the rest went to an Isaac Jacob. They may have been the widow and son of Lazarus.

Isaac Jacob Part

1767 He sold to John Smith, carpenter.

1775 John and Sarah Smith sold to Stewart Holt.

1796 James Lambert and his wife Ann (daughter of Holt) sold to John S. Wilkins.

Dower Part

1786 Matthew Guy sold to Joakim M. Wilkins and eleven years later his executor sold to John S. Wilkins.

1799 John S. Wilkins sold the whole to Nathaniel Goffigon.

1808 Goffigon (wife Frances) left to his daughter Esther the wife of Southy Goffigon.

A few years ago a very old house (reconstructed) called ROSE HILL near

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the creek burned to the ground. In 1638 there was a reference to Mr. Melling's "house at ye heade of Kinges Creeke" so this was probably where he first lived before he purchased a new home site a little farther up the creek.

TRACT 34

1636 The local Court issued a certificate for land for 150 acres to Mrs. Hanna Mountney, widow of Alexander. No covering patent for it is of record.

1652 A Court order directed that William Melling should have 300 acres at the head of Kings Creek which was claimed by Mrs. Hannah Mountney.

1653 Patent to Melling for 500 acres.

1656 Melling sold 355 acres to John Daniell.

1660 Daniell assigned to Obedience Robins who reassigned to John Waterson.

1661 William and Ann Mellinge sold the 145 acres balance to Col. William Kendall.

1665 Kendall leased for 99 years to Manuel Rodriggus, negro, and his wife Elizabeth.

1672 Rodriggus released to John Waterson and Kendall sold the lease land to John Waterson who thus became possessed of the whole tract.

1680 Waterson left the 500 acres to his son John, but nothing more was found on him and the title went to his elder brother William.

1689 William Waterson gave 100 acres to his younger brother Richard. This was at the south side of the tract and east of N33.

1695 Richard Waterson had sold to Benjamin Stratton and William and his wife Elizabeth gave Stratton a formal deed to confirm. This was merged with Stratton's STRATTON MANOR plantation.

1722 William Waterson left his lands to his son John.

1734 John Waterson (wife Elizabeth) left this part to son Richard, but this second Richard also died without issue and his part went to his elder brother William.

1740 William Waterson sold 50 acres to William Scott. This was the little extension at the west end between N29 and N33 and it became merged with the former.

1753 Luke and Abigail Smaw sold 20 acres to Benjamin Stratton. This was at the west end next to N33. In 1775 they sold him a balance of 80 acres.

The last named William Waterson had died intestate, leaving five sisters as heirs to the Waterson lands. They were: Abigail, who married Smaw; Sarah, who married Ralph Batson; Comfort, who married Thomas Michael; Mary, who married Peter Warren; and Tamer who remained single.

For the other two Waterson tracts there were formal suits for division and surveys to show just what each was to receive, but in the case of this tract there is no record of any division. The Smaws disposed of 100 acres and Comfort Waterson of 200 acres, and how this unequal division came about was not determined.

1745 Comfort Waterson, before her marriage, sold 200 acres to Peter Bowdoin. This was the east end of the tract.

1760 Preeson Bowdoin of Peter and his wife Sarah sold to John Wilkins.

1762 John and Agnes Wilkins sold 50 acres to Benjamin Stratton and three years later Wilkins and another wife Smart sold him 15 acres more.

1762 John and Agnes Wilkins sold 15 acres at the west end of Stratton to Peter Warren and four years later he and Smart sold Warren 20 acres at the east end.

1781 Peter Warren (wife Rose) left to son Peter.

TRACT 34

1790 Peter Warren sold both pieces to Lewis Nolen who had married Molly Warren (sister?). Three years later Lewis and Polly Nolen sold the east end as 33 acres to James Spady, Sr.

1782 John and Smart Wilkins sold the other 100 acres to Richard Nottingham and six years later he and his wife Mary resold to Matthew Guy.

1795 Matthew and Margaret Guy sold to William Stratton.

A summary of the above dispositions shows that only 450 acres of the 500 have been accounted for. No record of the stray 50 acres has been noted and as each disposition recorded was bounded on another, it may be that the full patent acreage was not found. No ancient houses have been found on any part of the land.

TRACT 35

The patent records do not give a clear picture of this land as there is no patent now on record for the major part and two small patents, which seem to belong here, vanish into thin air.

1637 Patent to John Neale for 200 acres. The document stated that it had been obtained by William Melling for Edward Bastwicke who had assigned to Neale. No further definite record.

Patent, without date, to Robert Warren for 100 acres. No further record.

From the bounds given, both of these patents would have been at the north end of the land.

1640 The will of the Rev. William Cotton (wife Ann Graves) reads: "I give & bequeath unto my Child (nowe unborne) Sonn or Daughter, my plantacon of BUNBURY".

Cotton was the second minister on the Shore. The date of his coming is unknown, but his name appears in the first book beginning in 1632 and he remained here until his death. From the complaints he made to the Court he had a difficult time collecting his salary, but with one exception he appears to have been energetic and well liked. In his will he mentioned his mother "Joane Cotton in Bunbury in Cheshire" so that probably was the place of his nativity. Although no patent to him is of record, later transactions proved that this tract was his "plantacon of BUNBURY".

The widow Ann married two more ministers: Nathaniel Eaton and Francis Doughty, before she eventually disappears from the picture.

Eaton was the first Principal of the school at Cambridge which later was to become Harvard College. While there he was accused of cruelty to the pupils and misappropriation of funds. The civil court seems to have been willing to accept a compromise, but the Cambridge church refused to compromise morals and he fled from the church trial in 1639, coming to the Shore where he became an assistant to John Royser, who succeeded Cotton, and then was himself the minister. After reaching here he sent for his wife and children, but the vessel upon which they embarked was never heard from again. He married Ann Cotton some time prior to 1642 as in that year they assigned another patent which had belonged to Cotton and which Ann had inherited. The Eatons later went to the Western Shore and finally he went back to England alone and he is said to have died in 1674 while in prison for debt.

In 1657 Mrs. Eaton entered into a marriage agreement with Francis Doughty who was then a minister of Hungars Parish. There is no record of her having obtained a formal divorce from Eaton and she must have assumed that he was then dead.

Doughty also had had a checkered career before coming here. In England he had held a rectorship but became interested in the Puritan movement, so lost that position and came to New England in 1638. After preaching in and about the present Boston for a while he went to the present New York area in 1642 and there held several pastorates. Until about 1654 he was in Flushing from where he came to the Shore, bring one or more of his children with him,

TRACT 35

Bowdoin Part

1745 Peter Bowdoin left this 190 acres to his son Preeson.

1760 Preeson and Sarah Bowdoin sold to Henry Guy.

1777 Henry Guy left to his son Matthew.

1799 Matthew and Margaret Guy traded with Custis ~~XXXX~~ Kemdall for a large acreage on the Seaside.

1813 Custis Kendall left to his son Littleton Kendall.

1816 Littleton and Sally Kendall sold to Major S. Pitts.

1831 In settling the estate of Pitts, a Commissioner sold to John Wilkins, Sr.

1833 John and Elizabeth Wilkins sold to Jesse J. Simkins and six years later he and his wife Laura sold to James Saunders.

Site A

In this last deed the property was called TOWER HILL, which is its name today.

1888 Maria Saunders sold to John T. Whitehead. From him it went to L. J. Whitehead and since his death in 1938 it stands in the name of Jane E. Whitehead. The Land Book calls for 182½ acres or just about the Bowdoin purchase of two hundred years ago.

The house must have been built somewhere about 1785. The bricks are laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers which however do not show up because of the dull gray paint over them. The water table has a top course of moulded convex bricks and at the second floor

level is a three brick belt course. The gable in front is a modern addition, as also must be the wooden gables at the ends. South of the central cross hall are two rooms and to provide space for them the west wall for that part is about ten feet farther out than on the north end of the house.

The hall is unusually wide and has an attractive stair well. All of the windows on the first floor are quite tall, coming within about a foot of both the floor and ceiling, and the reveals are paneled to the floor and converge towards the outside through the thick walls. The mantels antedate the period of elaborate hand carving. In the parlor there were originally two chimney closets but the doors have been removed to provide open book shelves.

1716 George Harmanson was appointed Agent for two Storehouses; one the 'Kings Storehouse' was to be on the land of William Waterson, and the 'Queens Storehouse' was on Nassawadox Creek. The former must have been somewhere in the vicinity of Site A.

Warren Part

1781 Peter Warren (wife Rose) left to son Peter.

1791 Peter Warren sold 4 acres to William Scott to adjust a change in the road between them and the next year he began selling small parcels to Lewis Nolen.

1803 After the intestate death of Warren there were 21½ acres in the north east corner of his land left for division among his heirs.

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TRACT 36

1663 Patent to William Melling for 450 acres. This was inland and is the part shown on the patent map.

1669 New patent to Melling for 655 acres which was to include the above and two parcels west of it on Kings Creek; one was 160 acres purchased from John Waterson (as reported the deed called for 140 acres) and 65 acres which was a part of the John Wilkins Tract N38. There is no record of his obtaining this 65 acres.

1671 William Melling (wife Ann) left to son William.

1681 William and Anne Mellinge sold 155 acres to his brother in law William Scott. This became merged with a later purchase by Scott and the story of that part will be taken up when the purchase is reported.

1684 William Mellinge (wife Anne) left to his sons Robert and William but Robert disappears and William inherited it all.

The story of the tract as it became broken up will be reported from the creek eastward, regardless of dates sold.

1719 William Melling sold 50 acres to Samuel Johnson. Presumably this was the part which had come from N38 as it was the upper part on the creek. It became merged with another part of N38 which will be reported in the story of that tract, but in 1738 a Benjamin Johnson and his wife Sarah exchanged 100 acres here with Major Guy and his wife Lucretia for 187½ acres on Old Plantation Creek.

1732 William Milling sold 100 acres to Major Guy. This was on the creek south of the Johnson piece and Melling called it his home place. The home site on the property is Site B on N35.

1745 Major Guy (wife Mary Snaw) left to son Henry.

1796 Henry Guy sold 48 acres at the north end (Johnson part?) to Robert Wilkins and two years later 175 acres by survey to Custis Kendall.

1813 Custis Kendall left to Custis Kendall, Jr. of John and the property is still owned by Kendall descendants.

It is said that many years ago an old house at Site N35B burned and that it was almost a duplicate of TOWER HILL so both must have been built during the Guy ownerships.

1710 William and Elizabeth Melling sold 150 acres to William Scott, thus giving him 305 acres out of the tract. All of this was from the 450 acres patent in the northwest corner and east of the Bayview road.

1711 Scott gave half of the 305 acres to his son William entailing it to the eldest grandson, and in 1741 Scott, Sr. left the balance to son Benjamin.

William Scott Part

1750 As it had been entailed William Scott did not mention this land in his will but it went to a son William.

1804 This last William had died intestate and the land was divided between two of his heirs, the rest of his land (N29) going to others. A survey showed 159 acres and 95 acres north of the cross road went to a son William and 64 acres south of the road to the children of William Wilkins by his wife Peggy.

William Scott Part

A will of this William was not found, but in 1826 when the other part was divided among the Wilkins children this part was shown to have been owned by a Mrs. Elizabeth A. Scott, presumably his widow.

1838 Patrick Warren married an Elizabeth A. Scott. She was a minor so may have been named after her mother and been a daughter of William Scott.

1841 The Warrens sold to George T. Scott and the next year he and his wife Virginia S. (Tyson) sold to John Wilkins, Sr.

Site A In 1848 Wilkins deeded ½ acre to Trustees for the Presbyterian

TRACT 36

Church. It is now the Holmes Church which has one of the strongest congregations on the Shore.

Wilkins Heirs Part

1826 This was divided from west to east: 17 acres to William Wilkins; 14 acres to Thomas Wilkins; 14 acres to Elizabeth Wilkins; and 13 acres to John W. Wilkins.

Site B

1833 Henry Cottingham began buying up some of the interests, and the little house and adjacent land has since been called the COTTINGHAM PLACE

1879 After the death of Henry Cottingham, a son William H. bought the interests of his sisters Margaret S., the wife of Leonard J. Willis, and Elizabeth W., the wife of Thomas Copes, in the 28 acres which had been owned by their father.

1895 William H. Cottingham left to his wife Mary A. for life and then the place was to be sold.

It was acquired by Willis heirs and finally in 1933 they sold to Frank Parsons.

The little house is very old and originally may have been built for a dwelling, rather than a quarter kitchen or slave quarters. The weatherboarding is made of twelve inch beaded planks and the doors have the same type of boards set vertically with three horizontal battens on the inside. A more modern house was built some years ago and this little place is now used for storage purposes.

Benjamin Scott Part

1760 Benjamin Scott (wife Sarah) left his 150 acres to a son Thomas S.

1774 Thomas S. Scott left to son Benjamin, but if he had no heirs then to a daughter Mary.

Nothing more was found on Benjamin. Mary married first William Smith and secondly William Thomas and bounds for adjacent lands showed that the land remained in the Thomas family until well into the last century.

1710 William Melling sold 100 acres to John Stockley. This was in the south east corner of the tract adjacent to N23 and N37.

North Part

1719 Charles Floyd (wife Elizabeth) left to son James 50 acres each which he had bought from John Stockley and William Melling.

1723 Both Stockley and Melling gave deeds to James Floyd (50 acres from each) stating that they had sold to Charles Floyd but no deeds had been executed heretofore. This little Melling piece was north of the previous sale to Stockley.

1771 Title had descended to Charles Floyd and in this year 30 acres at the south end were laid off for John Floyd and Peter Warren, but title for this part soon passed to James Spady.

1800 Spady had also acquired a small part of ~~xxx~~ N34 and when he died he owned 56 acres in an inverted L shape. In a division 25 acres from the Floyd land went to son John while the N34 part went to son James.

1827 The balance of the Charles Floyd land to the north had been bought by John Knight and in a division of his land 26 acres went to a son Thomas and 34 acres to John Tyson who had married Sally Knight.

TRACT 37

something might happen. Widow Wilkins married Thomas Higby the minister and after he died she was married again, this time to Henry Voss.

1660 Mrs. Voss deeded this land to son John Wilkins. He was the eldest son and presumably had already settled here. Before his death the son John made two sales.

1660 John Wilkins sold 100 acres to Thomas Sheppard. This was to begin at Longberry branch at the seaside.

1664 John and Esther Wilkins leased 100 acres more to Thomas Sheppard for a term of 99 years.

1697 Thomas Sheppard left both the purchased and the leased land to his second son William.

1703 William Sheppard (wife Esther) left to his son William. He left no will but may have been succeeded by an Isaac.

1720 Argoll Wilkins, son and heir of John, sold the 100 acres of leased land to David Dolby.

1726 Isaac Shepherd sold 80 acres to David Dolby. Nothing more was found on Dolby, but about ten years later a Henry Speakman was found to be the owner of the land, but it could not be determined whether he had bought by a General Court deed, or married a childless widow of Dolby or an only daughter.

Speakman left no will, but still later in the century a Thomas Speakman was in possession and after him his orphan Rachel Speakman.

1792 Rachel Speakman left part of her land to her uncle Stewart Saunders and the balance to her sister Peggy Speakman, but if she died it was to go to her aunts Mary Tylor and Elizabeth Bearcraft. As both of these women had been born Speakman, they must have been sisters of Thomas.

1796 In a division 191 acres went: to Thomas Tylor 80 acres and to William Bearcraft 61 acres, both east of the road; and 50 acres west of the road went equally to Thomas, John, and Shepard Speakman and an undivided fourth person.

1667 John and Esther Wilkins sold 100 acres north of Sheppard to Jerome Griffith. Griffith assigned to John Waterson, and the next year he and his wife Frances assigned to John Floyd.

1687 Floyd left to his son John, who left no will but seems to have been succeeded by a son also named John.

1789 John and Elishe Floyd of Princess Anne County sold to James Floyd.

1823 A survey of the land of the late Capt. James Floyd showed 127½ acres.

1687 John Wilkins gave the southern half of his remaining 300 acres to his eldest son Argoll and six years later he and his wife Esther left the northern balance to his son John.

Argoll Wilkins Part

1726 Argall Wilkins (wife Mary) left 60 acres each to sons John, Argoll, and Beary.

John Wilkins Part

1749 A James Cox sold 60 acres to James and John Floyd.

1760 Watkins Wilkins of Berry sold the same 60 acres to John Floyd alone. The deed stated that it was the land which Argoll had left to his son John, who in 1726 had left it to his son George, but if he had no heir then to a daughter Anne Mary, and if she had no heir then to wife Violet with reversion to brother Argoll.

Anne Mary had married James Cox and had two children both of whom had died.

Argoll Wilkins had died without issue and title passed to his brother Berry the father of Watkins.

Argoll Wilkins Part

1736 Argoll had died without issue and title had passed to Watkins Wilkins who exchanged with Berry Wilkins for his part and Berry and Amy

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- Wilkins now sold as 55 acres to John Floyd.
Berry Wilkins Part
1753 He had exchanged with Watkins as reported and he now left all of his land to his son Joachim M. Wilkins. This became merged with the upper part of the land.
1791 John and Elishe Floyd of Princess Anne County sold 80 acres to Stewart Saunders and 100 acres to Benjamin Scott.
Saunders Land
1820 A survey showed that this was east of the road and contained 76½ acres.
Scott Land
1795 Benjamin Scott sold to John Williams.
1805 Williams (wife Margaret) left to son William who sold as 110 acres to Samuel Williams.
1808 Samuel S. Williams sold as 115 acres to William Nottingham.
John Wilkins Part
1709 John Wilkins left to Watkins Wilkins who was a son of his brother Argoll Wilkins.
1752 Watkins Wilkins left his plantation to his son Joachim M. Wilkins.
1809 A survey for division among the Wilkins heirs showed 155 acres.

TRACT 38

- 1637 Patent to John Wilkins for 500 acres.
The muster roll of 1625 stated that John Wilkines ~~was at that time indentured to John Blower but he soon worked out his time and became a prominent member of the early settlements and beginning in 1633 he was one of the Commissioners, in which capacity he served off and on until the time of his death. The first deed recorded in the first County book was dated July 7, 1632 and was for "one browne cow" which Edmund Scarborough had sold to Wilkins.~~
1650 As already reported in the story of N37 Wilkins left his whole estate to his wife Ann and Children.
1654 The date of her remarriage was not found, but in this year Ann was the widow of the Rev. Thomas Higby, and some time later she married Henry Voss. So far as is known her only children were by the first marriage.
1660 Ann Voss deeded this 500 acres to her son Nathaniel Wilkins.
1665 Argoll Wilkins, as son and heir of John Wilkins the elder brother of Nathaniel, gave a release to Nathaniel for any interest he might have in this land as the heir apparent to John Wilkins I.
In this document Argoll stated that he was releasing to Nathaniel only 450 acres as John Wilkins I before his death had given 50 acres to a son in law John Baldwin. No Baldwin disposition was ever found, but a possible later history of this little piece will be reported later on.
1692 Nathaniel Wilkins deeded his 450 acres to his four sons, to take effect after his death.
To John 150 acres to include the home place
To Thomas 100 acres where his mother Ann Voss had lived
To Nathaniel another 100 acres not identified
To William 100 acres between John and Nathaniel.
1703 In the above deed it was provided that if Nathaniel died without issue his part was to go to John and Thomas, which is what happened. John Wilkins and Thomas and Mary Wilkins now exchanged this Nathaniel 100 acres with William Wilkins and his wife Frances for one third each of the land William had received from his father. This adjustment gave John 184 acres and Thomas and William 133 acres each.
1719 John Wilkins received a patent for 100 acres which was surplus found within the bounds.

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In this same year a survey for division was recorded and it showed 600 acres.

William Wilkins land was in the northeast corner of the whole. It was bounded on the east by the head of a branch and the present highway down to the Cherrystone road, and then along that road to where it turns northwest and then up to the head line of the land. He had 133 acres.

West of William was the 100 acres of new land patented by John.

South of these two along the head of Kings Creek were the 133 acres belonging to Thomas.

The rest of the land, southwest of the above, was shown as 234 acres to be owned by John Wilkins.

The separate parts will be reported in the above order.

William Wilkins Part

1750 William Wilkins left his 133 acres to a son John.

1775 John Wilkins left the 133 acres to son William and also the Thomas Wilkins part as 115 acres which he said he had bought (no record). This last will be traced later.

1785 William Wilkins bought 49 acres from Edward Robins and three years later 3 acres from Thomas and Nancy Kendall to improve his lines.

1797 William Wilkins (wife Elizabeth) left to a son William.

1828 Son William left to his son, also a William, and up to that time there had been no break up of the 186 acres left in 1797.

John Wilkins 100 acres Part

1719 John Wilkins gave to his daughter Frances and her husband Thomas Watts for their lives and then it was to go to a grandson John Wilkins Watts entail.

John W. Watts (wife Rachel) apparently had no heir and the land seems to have been recovered by his grandfather and later disposition will be included in the story of the John Wilkins land.

Thomas Wilkins Part

1726 Thomas Wilkins (wife Mary) left to son Stockley Wilkins.

As already reported John Wilkins of William said he had bought the land from Stokely as 115 acres and left it to his son William to be sold if desirable.

1775 William Wilkins sold 33 acres to Henry Guy and 82 acres to his uncle John Wilkins who owned such a large part of the original patent.

Guy later sold his part to Robert Wilkins and the John Wilkins part became merged with the rest of his land.

John Wilkins Part

This is the same John Wilkins mentioned so often in connection with land along the east side of Old Plantation Creek, and he must have lived there instead of here, as he appears in the records as John Wilkins, O.P., to distinguish him from other contemporaries of the same name. He must have lived to be nearly a hundred.

1778 John Wilkins gave 100 acres to son Henry, but the bounds were too vague to locate it accurately.

1787 The will of John Wilkins confirmed the previous gift of 100 acres to Henry and left him 150 acres more and another 150 acres to son Robert, making a total of 400 acres disposed.

Robert Wilkins Part

1799 What he had inherited had included his father's part of the Thomas Wilkins land along the head of the creek, but a survey in this year showed that all he had actually inherited from his father was 60 acres. He had sold $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres to Luke Martin and bought 25 acres from his brother Henry in addition to the land he had bought from Guy.

1789

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Henry Wilkins Part

1789 Henry and Ann Wilkins sold to 25 acres to brother Robert; three years later 27 acres to John Stratton to become merged with N39; and two years after that a balance of 202 acres to Matthew Respass.

Site A

The Respass land is now known as BELLE VUE

1796 Matthew and Sophia Respass sold to Thomas Nottingham, who left the next year to his son Jacob.

1809 Jacob Nottingham left to his wife Bridget until a son Smith became 21 when all of his lands were to be sold for the benefit of all of his children.

1820 Nottingham heirs united in a sale to Nathaniel Burris.

1835 Burris heirs united in a sale to John Wilkins. His descent has not been determined, but undoubtedly he was a direct descendant of the first

John Wilkins.

1849 Wilkins made this his home plantation which he now left to his son Robert E. Wilkins.

1879 After the death of Robert E. Wilkins his land was divided and the house and 100 acres went to a son Daniel F. Wilkins.

1890 Wilkins sold his inheritance to John T. Savage and his wife Nannie W. and since the death of both the property has been held jointly by their children. One of them, M. Kate Savage, is the present occupant of the home. Much of her life was devoted to a study of Shore records and the genealogy of the Savage family in particular, and she has always been in the forefront of any movements for the betterment of the Shore.

The house is in three sections. Two very indistinct and perhaps doubtful dates were studied but they can be used only as suppositions.

The little part at the rear is undoubtedly the oldest and a brick date looked like '1686'. If so it would have been built before the death of Nathaniel Wilkins. A date on the section of the foreground in the picture looked like '1776' which would have been during the ownership of John Wilkins O.P. although he did not then live here. The third section behind the porch is said to have been built by Robert E. Wilkins. When acquired by the Savages the porch was one story with a flat top having a rail around it, but in 1916 it was raised and the gable above it added. The first floor rooms in both of the older sections have wainscoting, but the mantels are undecorated and there are no noteworthy interior features.

During the War of 1812 a British barge came up the creek and fired a 3" shot at the house. The ball stuck in the chimney, where it remained until a few years ago, and the hole may be seen just above the right hand weathering.

1665 As has been reported, when Argoll Wilkins confirmed to his uncle Nathaniel the title to this land, he excepted 50 acres which John Wilkins had given to a son in law John Baldwin. Nothing further on Baldwin was ever found, but it may be that the following concerns the same piece as it must have been in about the same location.

1689 William Waters, as son and heir of William, sold 50 acres to John Brewer, blacksmith. The deed stated that it had been owned by a William Johnson in England (no record of how he got it) and that Johnson had left it to relatives

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putting the land in the hands of Waters, Sr. for disposition. Waters had sold to William Melling, but his son William sold it back to Waters. (In the story of N36 it was reported that Melling received a patent in 1669 for 655 acres which included 65 acres he had obtained from the Wilkins patent. This may have been intended to be this piece which he had bought from Waters.)

William Waters, Jr. now took up where his father had left off and sold the 50 acres to Brewer for the benefit of the Johnson heirs.

1691 John Brewer gave 25 acres to his son in law Edward Mills. No disposition by Mills and in some way the gift came back to Brewer.

1708 John Brewer ~~gave~~ it all to Obedience Roberts of William.

1709 Roberts (wife Elizabeth) left it to his brother Thomas.

1712 Argoll Wilkins, grandson and heir at law of John I, now sold the 50 acres of Brewer land to Samuel Johnson. Presumably the gift by John I to Baldwin had entailed the land and as heirs had failed Argoll stepped in and claim title as heir at law to his grandfather.

1735 Samuel Johnson had bought an adjacent 50 acres from William Melling and he now left the whole 100 acres to a son Benjamin. His widow Josepha Maria married John West the younger.

1738 Benjamin and Sarah Johnson traded this land to Major Guy and his wife Lucreshe for land on Old Plantation Creek and this became merged with other Guy lands which have already been reported.

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Historically, this was about the most important piece of land on the Shore in early days, as it was the seat of government for the old Plantation of Accawmacke following the early demise of the settlement on the Company Land (N40).

1620 The following was entered under date of April 3 in the minutes of the Quarter Court of the Virginia Company in London: "And forasmuch as the Governour and Counsell there (James Citty) have allowed of certaine ffees to be due unto the Secretary by his place and sent itt hither for confirmacon, the Committee first and now the Courte p'usinge the same found them so oppressive that they found them soe intollerable & therefore held it convenyent that hee should have no fees att all but that the Company would allowe him certaine Land and Tenants."

On May 17: "Itt was agreed and Confirmed att this Courte that Mr Porey the Secretary and his successors in that place should have 500 Acres of Land belonginge to that Office, and 20 Tennants to be planted theruppon, whereof Tenn to be sent this year and tenn the next yeare and the Secretary there from hence forward should receive no fees for himselfe, and the ffees to be paid his Clarkes for writinge & other charges to be rated here by the Courte".

1627 The sequel to the above action is obtainable from the minutes of the Councill and General Court at James Citty in an entry made April 4: "At this Court the Governour (Yardley) did testifie that presently after the arrivall of the tenants belonging to the Secretairy from England himselfe did advise Mr Porey to send the said tenants over the Bay & to plant there, wch accordingly he did (in the fall of 1620) and soe made choise of the 500 acres of land belonging to his place, afterwards when himselfe went over and seated the said tenants uppon the same".

"It is therefore ordered that there be 500 acres of land laid out, at the place commonly called the Secretairy land on the Eastern Shoare and heretofore planted on by the tenants belonging to the Secretaryes place. And that if it happen any people to have seated themselves wthin the bounds thereof, that they doe either compund wth the Secretary, or else deliver upp the land into his possession. It is also hereby provided that if by this means the people shall forsake the place and the same be left unplanted that the Secretary doe take some order to see the same again repleoled & planted."

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The reason for the latter part of the above order is found in a letter which went from Virginia to London in January, 1622.

"The Secretaries Tenantes were the last yeere placed at Achamak where soe many of them as remaine alive doe yet remaine, but whether yt bee fitt they shoulde Contynue there still or nott, yt is a matter very Considerable, since that place ys soe farr from James Cyttie, And seeinge that of the twenthe Tenantes belonginge to that place, there are butt onely 9 remayninge we have thought yt fitt to allow for Secretarie in the meane tyme certaine Fees for the supplyinge of his Tenantes".

1633 The task of trying to keep tenants on the land never was solved and in this year the General Court entered this order: "The Secretary has power to lease ye land belonging to his place at Accomack for 21 years". This practice was followed until the end of the succeeding century when the land was finally sold. Occasional references to such leases are noted in the local records but they all must have been recorded in the General Court books, which are gone, so no list of them is available.

For years the tract was known as the SECRETARY'S LAND. Later on, for reasons which will be obvious, a part at least of it was called TOWN FIELDS, and today this latter name is usually used in speaking of the whole.

1621 Fortunately the settlement here was not allowed to die on the vine, as in the case of the one on the adjacent COMPANY LAND, and perhaps the following ~~order~~ ^{letter} from the Court in London started something which resulted in keeping this settlement alive: "for ye better satisfaction of the planters whoe have soe often required ther Lands may bee devided and bounded wee have now sent and furnished out mr William Cleyburne, gentleman, recomended unto us as very fitt in ye art of surveying".

The energy and ability of Claiborne was soon recognized and in 1625 he became Secretary of the Colony, which position held for two long terms during a large part of his life. As Secretary, he of course inherited this land, and while this was never his home he took a great interest in it, both to further what return he might receive from it and to use this area as a base for his extensive trading activities and later his settlement of Kent Island.

The story of Claiborne's life and activities belongs to the history of the whole Colony, rather than to the Shore, but the following Court order in 1626 has not been noted in print (except in the transcripts) and it seems to have interest enough to report here. "Uppon p'positione & motione of Mr William Claybourne to this Court, touchinge an assumed way and meanes he beleveth himselfe to have invented for safe keepinge of any Indyans, wch he shall undertake to keep for guides, allways ready to be ymployed, and yt he hopeth to make them serviceable for many other services for ye good of the whole Colony. The Courte thinketh it very reasonable that he the said William Claybourne shall for himselfe and his assignes duringe the tearme of three yeers next ensuinge the date heerof have, holde & enjoy all ye benefitt use and p'fitt of this his p'lect or inventione, And it is heerby ordered that no man of what conditione soeever wthin the lymitts of the first Suthern Colony of Virginia, shall make use of or ymploye any Indyan or keepe them after the same maner and forme, as he the said William Claybourne hath now p'lected and invented, uppon the fforfecture of fower hundred pownde waight of Tobacco for every Indyan wch shall soe kepe or make use of, p'vided that this inventione be such and in such wyse as it hath never beene used in the Colony heertofore. And further wheras there is one Indyan lately come in unto us We doe give and sett over unto the saide William Claybourne the saide Indyan, for his better experience and tryall of his inventione. Neverthe less yt is not p'hibited to any man to use any other way or meanes for the kepinge of Any Indyan wch they shall attaine unto".

This probably is the earliest record of a patent for an invention or idea in the confines of the present United States. What his method was, or how it worked out, is unknown.

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After the short lived COMPANY LAND had ceased to exist, Capt. William Eppes (N31) was appointed the legal representative of the Colony for the Eastern Shore and he was followed in 1628 by Capt. Thomas Graves who was given a commission "to Comaund the Plantation of Accawmacke".

1632 In March of this year the custom of a single Commander was discontinued and the following Commission was appointed: "Capt. William Claiborne (Quorum), Obedience Robins, Gent., Roger Saunders, Gent., Capt. Thomas Graves (Quorum), Charles Harmar, Gent." It is assumed that not long after that the continuous records for the Shore were started. In Book I the earliest existing record is dated early in 1633 (N.S.) but it is evident that the earliest pages are missing and they probably dated back to the spring or summer of 1632.

With the appointment of Claiborne as first in the Commission and of the quorum this land became the official seat of government. This is confirmed by an order dated March 13, 1633 (N.S.). This ordered "that James Knott shall answere at a suite preferred by Mr. Wmll Stone in the behalfe of Capt Wm Eps concerning a parsell of land that the syd Knott holdeth one the other syde of Kinges Creeke". The land in question was N31 which indicates that the Court was in session across the creek, i.e. upon this tract.

In 1634 William Ward operated a ferry across Kings Creek for the benefit of those coming here to Court or to Church. There are other evidences that this was a convenient center for additional purposes and quite a little settlement developed for those having official connection with the government or for personal reasons, and this little settlement soon became known as 'ye Towne' which was the only semblance of a town or village on the Shore for many years to come.

Even after the sitting of the Court had been officially moved to the Fishing Point in 1640, activities went on here just the same. At the time that Hodgkins was appointed Storekeeper at Fishing Point, Alexander Mountney was made "Storekeeper for the Common Store at Kings Creeke".

In 1635 Mountney had appeared on behalf of Phillip Taylor and as he first lived on the Taylor land it is assumed that he must have come here as an Overseer for Capt. Taylor who was a mariner and away most of the time. Mountney stated that he had married Hanna who had previously been widowed by Thomas Spellman and Edward Hill of Elizabeth City Co. Early in 1644 she was again a widow and appeared in the records as such for some years more.

As evidence of the continued activity here a new ferry was arranged for in 1642.

In 1643 Edwyne Conaway agreed to sell his house to John Joynes but he was to continue to have the use of one room in it.

Conway was the third Clerk of the local Court, but he later moved across to Lancaster Co. where he became a prominent member of that part of the Colony. His son of the same name was a surveyor and he was the one to be sent over here in 1687 to run the line between the two counties to finally settle that long standing issue.

1647 By this time Courts were being held in rotation at Fishing Point, Hungars and Occahannock, this was still a popular center and a deposition by Henry Edwards stated: "That upon the 27th of October last this dept comeinge down to Towne to ye Court", and there is also a record of a Court being held 'at Accomack' (which would be here) in January 1658.

Before going on with the story of 'ye Towne' and the later history of the tract, it will be advisable to make some reference to the Church, which always went hand in hand with the Court.

It is known that the Rev. Francis Bolton was the first minister on the Shore and that he was here as early as 1623. At that time the official seat of local government was on the COMPANY LAND (N40) so he must have preached there, but it is extremely doubtful if a church edifice was ever erected there for the few years that settlement lived, because of the limited number of parishioners available. How long Bolton remained here is unknown, but he is

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known to have been in James Citty by 1630. It is also unknown just when his successor, Rev. William Cotton, came to the Shore, but his name appears very early in the oldest records here.

If the major ~~xxx~~ premise assumed above, that there was no church building on the COMPANY LAND, it then follows that the first church on the Shore was at 'ye Towne' and the records clearly indicate that there was such an edifice here, but the date of its erection is also unknown, as well as whether it was started during the days of Bolton or Cotton.

In the story of the Fishing Point Church (N20A) a description of a Church taken from an 'old Chronicle' was given with the statement by the author of the chronicle that it was the first church on the Shore and was the one located at the Fishing Point. In the story of that site the description of such a church was not questioned, but its location was. It seems more reasonable to believe that the church described was the one here and there is ample evidence to prove that there was a church here to antedate the one at the Fishing Point.

A few references to prove this point are worth while:

1634 In May Daniel Cugley, for a misdemeanor, was to "be at the Charges of daubinge the Church as sone as the roof is repaired. Definitely there was a church at this early date, and what is more it was not a new one if it was then in need of repair.

In September, it was ordered that "Joane Butler shall be drawn over the Kinges Creeke at the starne of a boate or Canno". Such punishments were always carried out in the vicinity of the Church.

1635 The depositions of two persons stated that they had heard "Henry Charlton say that if he had had Mr. Cotton without the Church yeard he woulde have kickt him over the Pallyzados calling of him black cotted Raskoll". The 'old Chronicle' stated that there was a palisade about the first church, but it seems more probable that this stockade was not around the church alone but enclosed the whole miniature town.

1636 The meeting of the first formal vestry authorized the churchwardens to provide "wth all Conveniency that may be, a Pulpit Cloth, a cushon, a Bear and a Cheast".

This Church at ye Towne probably was allowed to go to decay, or used for other purposes when the new one was built at the Fishing Point.

1662 In December the Assembly passed an Act for the building of a town at James Citty. It was an ambitious project; "That the towne to be built shall consist of thirty two houses, each house to be built with brick, forty foot long twenty foot wide, within the walls, to be eighteen foot high above the ground, the walls to be two brick thick ~~so~~ the water table and a brick and a halfe thick above the water table to the rooffe, the rooffe to be fifteen foote pitch and to be covered with slate or tile".

A special levy was to be made for the purpose "onely one yeare to James Towne, the next yeare to the towne to be built in York River, next in Rappahannock River, then in Potomack River, then at Accomack".

Regardless of what may have been done to carry out this Act elsewhere, there is no reason whatever to believe that any such town was ever built on the Shore. However, the residents thought it was going to be, and began making their own plans accordingly, and both State and Church once more came back to this location after being more or less nomads for some years.

1663 On April 28th the Court ordered "the Gentlemen of the Vestry to meete at the towne Church" on the following Monday.

1671 In a reissue of the patent for N31 the land was described as being "at a poynt of Land on the Southside of Kings Creek over against the Church point".

These two references definitely prove that a Church building was once more in existence at the towne.

1664 Ever since the beginning of the records the Courts had been meeting at taverns or ordinaries and occasionally at private homes. In April of this year

TRACT 39

appears the following: "Whereas at present ye Court is unprovided of a settled place to keepe Court in, It is therefore ordrd yt their bee a Court house erected in ye towne feilds, betwixt ye Warehouse Creeke & ye Maine Creeke, and yt it bee twenty five foot long and twenty foot wide, Nine foot Pitch, and yt Lt Coll Wm Waters bee Requested to undertake ye sd worke".

In February 1665 he presented his bill for 6405 lbs of Tobacco, so obviously it was a simple frame structure. However, this was the first Court house on the Shore built for that specific purpose.

In June the Court ordered a grand muster to be held "att the Courthouse in the Towne Fields on Saterdag the 26th of August next".

1671 "Whereas ye pressure of ye people is soe greate a disturbance to this Court whilest sittinge to doe his Maties Service for want of a Barr: Itt is therefore ordered by ye Court that Coll John Stringer agree with a workman to make a table and formes att ye Courthouse & sett up a Barr about ye same for ye better accomodacon of this Court".

1673 Early in this year one John Coale was keeping a tavern at the town and he was presented by the Grand Jury "for bringinge drinke to his house in ye Towne Fields & drawinge it into small Casks on ye Sabbath day". Whether because of this or whether he sensed greater opportunities elsewhere, he moved to Accomack County later in the year and there he kept a tavern at two different sites where Court was held and was directly responsible for the Court settling finally at the site of the present town of Accomac.

1677 Apparently by this time the substantial town proposed in the Act of 1662 had not materialized and the heavy population in the upper part of the county demanded a more centrally located seat of government and by vote of the people this site was abandoned and a new one established in the vicinity of the present Eastville.

Many future attempts were made to establish a permanent town upon this site, but one after another they all fell by the wayside.

1680 An Act of Cohabitation provided for 50 acres to be laid out for a town in each county and the SECRETARY LAND was chosen for the Northampton site.

The next year John Custis and Francis Pigot were appointed "ffeoffes in trust" to "purchase & take good assurance for the Towne land laid out for this county", and the following year Daniel Jenifer was allowed 540 lbs of tobacco "for laying out the towne".

Pursuant to the same Act a town was laid out for Accomack at the present site of Onancock and the records for that county contain a number of deeds to individuals for lots. If there was any such activity here there is no evidence of it, although it may be that the ffeoffes simply kept private records of any sales without having them recorded. It is doubtful if there was ever as much interest locally in the project.

1705 Another Act ordered another town to be laid out at the same place.

1707 The Court called upon five Justices of Accomack County "to value the TownLand which is allotted for this county" and shortly afterwards they "Valued the sd Land being ffifty Acres lying & being along the water side thirty Acres of which on the west side of a certaine Gut where formerly the Court house stood and twenty Acres on ye Est Side of the sd Gut, which according to ye best of our Judgnts have valued to be worth Six thousand pounds of Tob and Caske".

Site A

This report is valuable as exactly locating the site of the old first Courthouse.

When Edmund Scarburgh declined to come down and lay out the town, William Whittington was called down from Maryland to do so and he was allowed 620 lbs of tobacco. While the town was thus laid out once more, that seems to have been the end of the project.

1723 A proposition was submitted to the Assembly for laying out towns on Kings, Hungars and Occohannock Creeks, but no action was taken and a town

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at this site became only a matter of memory and history.

1643 It is known that Alexander Mountney had a considerable part of the tract under lease before his death, but as previously stated there are no records to give a complete list of succeeding leases.

1736 Secretary John Carter made a lease to John Robins.

1789 From the will of Littleton Eyre: "I give my interest in the secretary's land, commonly called Townfields, to my brother John". This would indicate that he had all or a part of it under lease.

1755 The Assembly authorized Thomas Nelson, deputy Secretary, to advertise and sell the land, but for some unknown reason this was not done.

1792 The Assembly again authorized a sale and on June 6th Jaquelin Ambler, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, deeded it to Henry Guy, who resold the next day to John Stratton.

1795 John Stratton entered into an agreement of sale with John Hollins of Baltimore as acting partner for a company about to erect a salt works. The pact called for 527 acres which would have included the 27 acres which Stratton had bought from N38.

1800 There were other transactions in which the Kendall family was involved, but in this year, acting upon definite instructions from Hollins, Stratton deeded the whole to John K. Floyd. A survey showed 535½ acres.

1843 After the death of Floyd there were some quite involved interfamily transactions which were too complicated to report in detail here.

Among his other activities Floyd had operated a ferry across the Bay and among the assets left by him was the schooner General Jackson.

1849 Finally a Commissioner sold the property as 501 acres to Miers W. Fisher.

Fisher was an ardent Secessionist and had to leave the Shore during the Civil War and all of his many properties were taken over by the Federalists during the period of hostilities. This farm was used as an asylum for aged and indigent negroes, and there was a hospital here, possibly for soldiers as well.

1873 Fisher left to his daughter Juliette A. Parramore.

1902 By action of the heirs the property was vested in Linnie S. the wife of George F. Parramore.

The existing house is called TOWN FIELDS and its site is about the same as for the old Court house.

1928 Trustees sold the house and 380 acres to the late J. W. Chandler and nine years later his estate sold to Ballard Bros

Near the bottom of the wide base chimney are bricks marked 'J K F' and '1809' to identify the builder and date of erection. The cornice has a row of hand carved modillions above a row of dentils.

The hall is square with double door entrances from the east and south and above each pair of doors is a sunburst light.

The two west rooms, behind the chimney, have

handsomely carved mantels with sunburst, reeding and rope moulding designs, while the mantel in the east end at the north of the hall is more simply treated and is duplicated in the second floor rooms. All rooms on both floors have wainscoting and on the first floor an excellent plaster cornice.

TRACT N39

It is said that upon one of his visits to the Eastern Shore, Bishop Meade came here to take the ferry back across the bay but had to remain several days for appropriate sailing weather. One morning, while he was having prayers with the Floyds, Capt. Jake Outten master of the vessel^y rushed in saying "Bishop Meade git up off your marrow bones-wind's ready and tide's ready, and wind and tide waits for no man-not even a Bishop".

TRACT N40

1620 At the same London Court which authorized the SECRETARY LAND, it was also provided that COMPANY LANDS should be laid out in different parts of the colony and tenants provided for them.

No record has been found to state just when such COMPANY LAND was settled on the Shore, but in his letter of the next year Secretary Pory made this illuminating remark: "Having but ten men meanly provided, to plant the Secretaries land on the Easterne shore neere Acomack (Captaine Wilcockes plantation), the better to secure and assist each other".

This reveals that the company tenants had been sent over first and that they were under the command of one Capt. Wilcockes (variously spelled, including more generally Wilcox). As this was the earliest official settlement on the Shore it immediately became the seat of what limited local government there was here.

Capt. John Wilcox came over in the Bona Nova in 1620, possibly as one of the commanders of the various groups of tenants to be settled on Company lands. In a will which he wrote two years later he said he was of Plymouth and mentioned a wife Temperance, daughter in law (step daughter?) Grace Burgess, and sisters Katherine and Susanna Wilcox. Probably none of them ever came to Virginia.

As already reported he had applied for 500 acres of land on Old Plantation Creek in 1627, after the COMPANY LAND project had been abandoned, and this was granted by the General Court, but no patent was ever issued as he died before he could take possession. A few months later the following entry appears: "Whereas it is credibly reported that Capt. John Wilcoxes is lately passed away in going over the Bay".

1623 As this was the seat of local government when the Rev. Francis Bolton came to the Shore to preach in this year, it seems probable that he held his services here, perhaps in the Wilcox home, but owing to the few settlers then here it is quite doubtful that a church was built at that time.

1624 As Commander of the local settlement, Wilcox was one of the two Burgesses who first attended an Assembly from the Shore, the other being Henry Watkins who was Overseer for Lady Dale's 'Old Plantation'.

1626 It is unknown just when the COMPANY LAND settlement officially ceased to exist but beginning in this year parts of the land were leased to individuals for 21 year periods. The first one was for 20 acres to Clement Dilke and the lease stated that it was "late in the occupation of Capt. John Wilcoxes", so he took over the old seat of government which in the meanwhile seems to have been transferred to the SECRETARY LAND. Other leases of record were to Nicholas Hoskins, John Webb, Robert Browne and John Howe.

1627 Apparently the lease plan for small acreages did not appeal to the free settlers so that was soon dropped in favor of definite patents and some of them noted for the old COMPANY LAND (acreage never indicated) were:

100 acres to Capt. Clement Dilke, but he later deserted.

100 acres to William Williams. No sale recorded but in 1640 appeared an entry that it had been sold to Obedience Robins.

1663 Patent for the 200 acres issued to Grace Robins, widow of Obedience, and about ten years later she deeded to her son John.

100 acres to John Little.

1651 Little assigned to John Dorman.

1667 John Dorman, son and heir of the above, assigned to John Robins.

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50 acres to Hannah Savage, the wife of Ensign Thomas Savage, she having defrayed her own expenses when she came over in the Sea Flower in 1621.

1642 Obedience Robins brought suit to determine by what right one Thomas Powell held title to his land, but the authority did not come out in the local Court and the matter was passed on the James City for some unrevealed settlement.

1670 Thomas Powell sold 50 acres to John Robins which he said he had bought from the widow Savage.

No very early patent to Obedience Robins is of record today, but he must have received one. It is not certain when he first came to the Shore but a memo in the General Court Minutes in January 1628 mentioned "Obediens Robins of Accawmacke, Chirurgion", and he was one of the first Commissioners appointed early in 1632.

He is said to have come from Brackley in Northamptonshire and was the son of Thomas and Mary Bulkley Robins. He married Grace, the widow of Edward Waters (N31), who survived him.

All during his life Robins was prominent in Shore affairs and besides being on the Commission for many years, served several terms as Burgess, and was appointed to the Councill in 1655. It is tradition that when the name of the lower County was changed from Accomack to Northampton in 1642 it was done to honor his native shire in England. He was a liberal in both State and Church matters, and while he lived he was the strong man of the county and it was because he and Scarborough could not get along together that the latter moved northward and was instrumental in the organization of Accomack County.

There is no definite record of the date of Robin's death but in 1662 depositions stated that it had occurred some time previous to that year.

In 1642 he and his neighbor John Wilkins jointly erected a 'Wynde Mill' and five years later he established an ordinary on his property. In 1653 the Court ordered that "Court should be holden successively viz 1st at Cherriston Creek, the next at Hungars & the third at Ccchannock and so on alternately". Although occasional Courts had been held elsewhere this was the first definite break from the custom of holding of Court at the old Fishing Point site. During 1655 three Courts were held here, probably at the Robins ordinary, and for the time being this land once became the seat of government for the lower part of the County.

1643 Robins received a patent for 500 acres; 292 acres of it was on this tract and the balance of 208 acres was east of the present highway and later became part of another patent to him which is N41. The document did not say that a part of it was a reissue, but it is evident that he must have held land here under some right ever since he first came to the Shore. After his death the title to his lands passed to his son John.

1674 John Robins received a patent for 950 acres which is this tract. It was to include the following:

100 acres patented to his father in 1647 (no record)

292 acres being a part of the above 500 acres patent of 1643 to Obedience

300 acres being the Dilke, Williams and Little patents

258 acres surplus within the bounds

(It will be noted that nothing was said about the Savage-Powell 50 acres, but this small piece may have been included in the surplus area.)

1709 Col. John Robins left the whole 950 acres to to his eldest son Obedience, an invalid, for life and then it was to go to another son John.

1739 John Robins II left it all to his son Edward.

1779 Edward Robins left to a son Edward the part "where I formerly lived" and the balance to another son John.

From this wording it seems probably that "where I formerly lived" would

TRACT N40

have been Site B. The assumption is made that Site A must have been the original homestead and that John Robins II must have established his son Edward at Site B before John died, but that some time after 1739 Edward had moved back to Site A.

1825 John Robins gave 250 acres to his son Temple N. Robins.

1832 John Robins left to Temple "the plantation on which he (Temple) now lives and this would have been Site A with all of the acreage connected with it.

John Robins left to another son Edward "the plantation on which I now live, which plantation was given me by my brother Edward". This Edward to John gift was not located, but it would have been Site B with its attendant acreage so once more the head of the family had moved from one site to the other.

Temple Robins Part

1837 Temple N. and Maria H. Robins sold 159 acres to William S. Floyd. This was south of the gut and adjacent to N39 and it later became known as LITTLE TOWN FIELDS and was the property owned by the late I. J. Read.

Site A

The existing house is called HUNTINGTON

1843 After the death of Temple his widow joined with a Commissioner in a sale of the house and 281 acres to Daniel Fitchett.

1865 The Fitchett heirs sold to W. H. Kimberly.

1895 Kimberly sold to Arthur L. Boykin a colored man and presumably a graduate of the Institute at Hampton which was given as his home.

During the Boykin ownership he operated a large colored school called the Cheriton High School. He had under him two men and two women teachers and they taught about two hun-

red pupils of all ages, some boarders and some day pupils. The latter paid fifty cents weekly for their tuition. Boykin had an excellent reputation during his life on the Shore but the project proved too ambitious for his finances.

1903 A Trustee sold to John B. Kimberly who resold to the late Azariah H. Hamilton.

The house was materially changed about 1910 and only the old parlor has any of the original woodwork left. This includes wainscoting and a tall fairly plain mantel with some fluting at each side. The house is all frame construction and dates from perhaps about 1800 or slightly before.

During his ownership Mr. Boykin found in the garden a very old and much worn seal ring made of gold. All of his family have left the Shore so it has been impossible to locate the ring today, but fortunately the late Thomas T. Upshur had made a sketch of it, from which this reproduction. The markings would indicate that it had been specially made as a gift for some Indian. It is known that Debedeavon 'The Laughing King' came each year to visit his good friend Col. Obedience Robins, and it is quite possible that the ring had belonged to him. His friendship to the white settlers was appreciated by the Governor and Crown and perhaps this token meant a lot



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to the old King and the loss must have been a sad blow to him. If this sentimental thought were fact, the ring would have been mighty slight recompense to Debedeavon for his many acts of friendship and for the countless ways in which the whites abused the Indians who were represented by this noble old King.

Site B

The house, which is not an old one, is called SALT GROVE. There are some eighteenth century Robins tombstones on a part of the property, but no grave records at all on Site A.

1860 Edward T. Robins left this land to his sons William J. and Joseph W. Robins.

1866 They sold the home and 214 acres of SALT GROVE to Henry H. Ayres and William Thompson and the eastern part of the land as 195 acres called OAKLAND to Augustus Roberts, and thus passed the last of the Robins land from the family.

TRACT N41

1647 Patent to Obedience Robins for 2000 acres. In a later local record this land was called BURKEY.

1866 After the death of the Colonel the title passed to his son John and in this year he received a new patent for 3150 acres to include the original 2000 acres. This became known as the Robins Seaside Plantation.

1701 John Robins had sold several parts before he died in 1709 and in this year he gave 1000 acres to a son Littleton, which he later confirmed in his will.

1719 Littleton Robins left to his son John.

1731 John of Littleton must have died without heir because in this year Obedience Robins, the invalid brother of Littleton, gave the land to his brother John, stating that the title had reverted to him as the eldest living brother.

1739 John Robins (wife Katharine) left the unsold part of the tract to his grandson John, son of his son John who had died in 1735. (The bequest also excepted a small part at the west end which John left to son Edward.) Before the grandson John died all the balance of the tract had been sold out of Robins ownership.

As has been customary, the story of each part will be taken up geographically regardless of when sold.

1673 John and Esther Robins sold 750 acres to Francis Pigot. This was the southwest corner of the whole, being south of the Cheriton-Oyster cross road to where it makes a short turn and then on to the head of the branch and along the branch to the seaside road and down it to the southern bounds.

Capt. Francis Pigot was the one who married the widow Mary Michael (N32) and a son of this union was named Culpeper Pigot after Mary's first husband John Culpeper.

1685 Francis Pigot left it all to his sons Thomas and Culpeper, the former to have his choice of 400 acres and the latter the balance. To Culpeper he also left "a large silver Tooth picker which was his mothers".

Thomas Pigot disappears from the picture and title to his 400 acres went to Ralph Pigot as eldest brother. It was sold in two parcels.

1692 Ralph and Ann Pigot sold 200 acres to Benoni Ward. This was at the west end and south of the cross road.

1709 John & Elisheba Rue of Accomack deeded 100 acres to George Willis and his wife Elizabeth. The deed stated that Ward had left the 200 acres to his wife Sarah who gave it to their daughters the above wives.

1720 George Willis left to his son Josias the 100 acres which had come from

TRACT N41

his wife Elizabeth and to son George the 100 acres which he had bought from the Rues.

1728 Son George left no children and his part went to brother Josias.
1739 ~~XXXX~~ Josias and Esther Willis sold the 50 acres at the west end to Major Guy and three years later Willis alone sold Guy the other 150 acres.

The title passed to a son Henry Guy and later in the century he sold the west part to John Simkins and the east to Elijah Baker.

1692 Ralph and Ann Pigot sold the eastern 200 acres on the branch and the seaside road to Thomas Hunt.

1701 Thomas Hunt (wife Ann) left to son Gawton Hunt, who soon sold to George Freshwater.

1718 George Freshwater (wife Elizabeth) left to sons Mark and Matthew.

1727 Matthew and Hannah Freshwater sold his part to brother Mark.

1762 Mark Freshwater (wife Elishe) left to son Jacob.

(His first wife had been Elizabeth the widow of John Waterson, but Elishe was the mother of Jacob)

1765 Jacob Freshwater mortgaged the land to Henry Guy. No record of a foreclosure was found but a very few years later Thomas Widgeon was the owner with no deed to him. Widgeon had married Anne the widow of William Stockley.

1774 Thomas Widgeon (wife Anne) left 141 acres to his wife for her life, then to son John and his wife for their lives and then to a granddaughter Mary. There were no other heirs and Mary, who married John Tyson, eventually inherited it all. The widow Anne Widgeon became the second wife of the Baptist Minister Elijah Baker.

1809 John and Mary Tyson sold 126 acres at the south end to Westerhouse Widgeon.

1837 Mrs. Tyson survived her husband and her will directed that her land be sold and the next year 183 acres were bought by James S. Wilson.

1850 Wilson sold to Joshua B. Turner and six years later he sold to William W. Andrews.

Site A

The existing house is known as the ANDREWS PLACE

1873 Andrews left to his wife Margaret S. for life and then to their children and four years later the heirs united in a deed to George T. Roberts.

1886 George T. and Margaret A. Roberts sold to Albert F. Cobb, and four years later he left to a son T. Lucius Cobb.

The little house is plenty old and must go back to Freshwater days about the first quarter of the eighteenth century. It has just the one brick end with its glazed headers.

There is no hall and only two rooms on each floor. The mantels in both are very old and plain; the one in the parlor is normal size but that behind the brick end is seven and one half feet wide and fifty four inches high.

1737 Ralph and Mary Pigot sold an excess of 150 acres south of the Ward-Willis land ~~XXXX~~ to Culpeper Pigot and he resold to major Guy. This became merged with other Guy land and eventually was sold in small parcels.

1737 Ralph Pigot sold to Littleton Eyre 260 acres which he said was lately

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in the possession of Culpeper Pigot, so this must have been the major part of the latter's inheritance. It was on the seaside road south of the Fresh-water land.

1835 Title descended to a John Eyre who now sold 226 acres by survey to George Smith.

This completes disposition of the Pigot lands.

1659 Obedience Robins, wife Grace, and son John "Ye apparent heire" united in a deed to John Daniell for 300 acres. This was a part of the 2000 acres called BURKBY and was bounded on the south by Hogpen Creek separating from John Wilkins (N37) and on the north by Broad Creek separating from Ceader Neck. The land was east of the seaside road and embraced the present village of Oyster.

1688 John Daniell left everything to his wife Elizabeth and by the next year she was the wife of Thomas Harmanson, but before the marriage she gave 50 acres to her sister Susanna Hanby. This little piece was not traced but before long it must have been joined with the rest once more.

1690 Thomas and Elizabeth Harmanson gave this land to their son George.

1702 Thomas Harmanson (wife Elizabeth), overlooking the previous gift, left the same land "whereon I now live" to son George.

1735 George Harmanson gave to his daughter Bridgett and her husband Littleton Eyre, stating that it was "now in the Tenure & Occupation of abovesaid Littleton Eyre". The deed called it his BROAD CREEK PLANTATION and this continued to be its name all during the Eyre ownership. The Harmanson will must have been written before this as when it was probated later in this same year it provided that the land was to go to daughter Bridgett, who had married Eyre January 15, 1735.

1835 Title remained in the Eyre family until this year when John Eyre sold 324 acres by survey to Nathaniel P. Fitchett.

1739 John Robins (wife Katharine) had left about 130 acres to son Edward. This was on the north side of the cross road at the present Cheriton and extended east from the present highway.

1779 Edward Robins (wife Margaret) left this little piece to son Nelson.

1785 Nelson Robins sold as 137 acres to Thomas Kendall and it became merged with N42.

1768 John and Elizabeth Robins sold 200 acres to John Respass. This was east of the above and extended over to a small branch of Broad Creek which ran northward from the main branch.

1789 Respass gave to his grandson John Harmanson, Jr., and two years later he left it to his brother Patrick.

1799 Patrick Harmanson sold 104 acres at the west end to Nathaniel Goffigon, and 98 acres at the east end to William Nottingham.

1789 John Robins sold 300 acres to Nathaniel Burwell. This was east of the above and extended from the little branch along the main branch of Broad Creek across the highway to the water front at the mouth of the creek which is the present inlet at Oyster.

1822 Title had descended to a son James B. Burwell and in this year his heirs united in a deed to Thomas Emmerson.

1824 Thomas and Rachael Emmerson of Washington Co., Tenn. sold to Thomas Fitchett as 315 acres.

In the deed the land was called HUNTINGTON. The significance of this name has not been determined, but there was thus a HUNTINGTON plantation on each of the Robins bayside and seaside plantations.

1770 John and Elizabeth Robins sold 190 acres to Hancock Jacob. This was north of the Respass land. In 1778 it went to a son and in 1797 to a grandson, both of the same name.

TRACT N41

1767 John and Elizabeth Robins sold 282 acres to Littleton Eyre. This was north and west of the Jacob piece. On the north it was bounded by the Chesapeake cross road and on the east by the north and south middle road which in early days was called 'Ellegoods Road'.

1851 Title descended to a John Eyre who in this year sold 327 acres to the Rev. Luther Nottingham. The extra acreage came from the east end of Tract N43. Site B

The house now standing upon the property is called MOUNT HEBRON

1905 After the death of Nottingham the land was divided and sold in several parcels. When last checked, the house and 101½ acres were owned by Robert R. Stevenson.

The largest section of the house was built by the Rev. Nottingham in 1852, but the middle brick part is older. No dated brick was found, but it is somewhat similar to N43B which has a brick dated 1798 so this may have been built about that time by John Eyre as an Overseer's cottage. It offers nothing of special architectural interest.

1667 John and Esther Robins sold 100 acres to John Margett. This was east of the seaside road just below the eastern end of the Chesapeake cross road.

1723 John O'Deer and his wife Susannah sold to William Satchell, stating that it was the land which Robins had sold to John Margetts.

1767 William Floyd sold 30 acres to John Robins. The deed recited that Satchell had given the 100 acres to his daughter Susanna who married Matthew Floyd the father of William.

1751 Matthew Floyd sold to John Ellegood who resold the next year to Alexander Kemp.

1757 Kemp sold 30 acres to John Robins and gave the balance to his son John Kemp.

William Floyd, as heir to his mother Susanna, now confirmed the 30 acres sale to Robins.

1765 John Kemp sold his 70 acres to John Robins, so the whole 100 acres thus came back to the Robins ownership where it came from.

1767 John and Elizabeth Robins sold 400 acres to Thomas Nottingham. This was south of the Chesapeake cross road, east of Ellegoods road and extended across the seaside road to the water, and included the old Margetts piece.

1787 The Robins sold Nottingham 111 acres more, and he later obtained additional adjacent acreage.

1797 Thomas Nottingham left to his grandson William 207 acres at the north end of his land on the seaside, to include the home, and the balance to a son William, which probably later went to the grandson.

1840 William Nottingham deeded 270 acres to Thomas J. L. Nottingham and a few days later ~~he~~ ^{the latter} deeded 150 acres, including the home, to his wife Tabitha S. (West). ~~the home and 150 acres.~~

1930 The title to the home place descended to a daughter Clara W. who married Luther Nottingham. Her will of this year provided that her husband was to have the house and 2 acres as long as he lived and then it all was to go to other heirs. He died a few years ago.

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Site C

For generations the property has been known as LEBANON

The large part of the house with the brick end is the older and probably was built by Thomas Nottingham some time before his death in 1797.

The smaller part was built by Dr. T. J. L. L. Nottingham out of lumber which he had bought from the cargo of a vessel which had been wrecked on Cobbs Island.

The interior woodwork offers nothing of special interest.

1667 John and Esther Robins sold 200 acres to Richard Hanby. This was a strip at the north end of the tract extending from his western bounds across to the waterfront.

1683 Hanby left 50 acres at the western end to a son William and the balance of the plantation called MOUNTNEYS CREEK to his wife Susanna for her life and then to be divided among his other sons Daniel, Richard and John.

1697 Susannah Hanby deeded 50 acres each to the three boys, Richard to have the "ancient plantacon" where his father had lived. This probably was on the seaside.

Later Hanby wills leave much to be desired and it was not possible to trace each part definitely.

1719 John Hanby left "where I formerly lived" to his daughter Ellener Jacob.

1727 Elinor Jacob married John Ellegood.

1736 John and Elinor Ellegood deeded 100 acres to their son John, stating that it was half of the 200 acres which John Robins had sold to Richard Hanby.

1763 John Ellegood (wife Esther) directed that as much of his land as necessary be sold for his debts and the balance to go to a son Jonathan after the death of Esther.

1767 Esther Ellegood sold 107 acres to Nathaniel Tyson and in 1781 Jonathan Ellegood sold him 7 acres more.

Nathaniel Tyson was County Surveyor for a number of years and his recorded surveys have been most helpful in tracing much of the Northampton land.

1792 Nathaniel Tyson (wife Judah) left his land to his son John.

1795 A survey shows 104 acres of the land of John Tyson surveyed for Thomas Nottingham. No deed of sale was found, but this land was at the east end and was a part of the LEBANON plantation which Nottingham left to his grandson William in 1797.

1770 Esther Ellegood sold 28 acres to William Wilkins. This was not traced.

At the extreme west end of the strip a Jacob Nottingham was shown by adjacent surveys to be the owner of some acreage, but it could not be determined just how he obtained possession.

1675 John Robins sold 60 acres to John/Penewell. It was not possible to determine the exact location of this little piece, so later tracing was not practical.

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TRACT N43

As outlined on the patent map this tract is a consolidation of several patents.

1637 Patent to Capt. Phillip Taylor for 500 acres. More will be told about him in connection with another tract.

1646 Jane Taylor, widow, was granted administration on the estate of her husband who had died intestate.

1664 Thomas Taylor, son and heir, with his wife Frances, both of Botoxun in Maryland, sold the 500 acres to William Kendall.

1679 It has already been noted that Kendall sold the 140 acres at the south end to John Panewell and the later story of it given.

1636 Patent to Edward Drew for 300 acres which was across a branch on the north of the Taylor land.

1639 Another patent to Drew for 200 acres in the same vicinity, but this must have been found to belong to another patent as there is no further record of it.

1650 Drew left to Edward Dolby.

1663 Edward and Dorothy Dolby sold the 300 acres to William Kendall and twenty years later he obtained a separate patent for the same land in his own name.

1664 Kendall received a patent for 900 acres to include the Taylor and Drew lands and 100 acres which he had purchased from John Robins.

There is no record of this Robins-Kendall sale so the exact location of this part is unknown. In both the Taylor and Drew patents they were adjacent to the land of Thomas Powell, but no patent to him in this vicinity was ever found. As he had sold Robins 50 acres within the area of N40, he may also have sold him 100 acres in this vicinity which Robins resold to Kendall, but no such records were found.

1685 Kendall gave 700 acres to his daughter Mary and her husband Hancock Lee, stating that it was where they were then living. The Lees were to have a life interest and then it was to go to their daughter Anna and her heirs entail.

In his will of the next year Kendall confirmed this gift and he also left jointly to Mary Lee and a son William Kendall 60 acres and the "Tanne house". This was on the branch at the ~~XXXXX~~ south and while this little piece was not traced separately it eventually was reunited with the balance of this tract. The acreages mentioned complete disposition of the 900 acres patent.

Not long afterwards the Lees moved across to Gloucester Co. where he is said to have built the first DITCHLEY. Anna married William Armistead, whom she survived as also a son John.

1754 Anna and her grandson John Armistead applied to the Assembly to have the entail docketed, which was granted and a sale of the land made to Littleton Eyre for £850.

Before taking up the story of the Eyre ownership it will be necessary to tell of other patents which later came into the Eyre possession.

1638 Patent to Christopher Thomas for 200 acres adjacent to the Drew land. No further record of any kind.

1637 Patent to David Winley for 100 acres, also adjacent to Drew; This was due Winley for his wife Jone and her previous husband Richard Young.

1643 Patent for the same 100 acres to Pharoë Young, stating that it was due him by descent from his father Richard who had patented in 1637. No such record found, but it probably meant the Winley patent.

1649 Pharoë Young sold to Christopher Jarvis.

No further record.

TRACT N43

1660 Katherin Pennell left her "my plantacon" to her husband John.

1661 John Pannell left his plantacon to his son John.

1663 Patent to John Pannull for 260 acres "formerly to Katharine Pannull". No patent to her is of record. Her land may have included all or a part of the Thomas and Young patents which may have descended to her by inheritance but there is no way to prove it. Title descended to a third John Pennell.

1673 John Penewell traded his 260 acres with Henry Marshman for 200 acres on the seaside (N26).

1686 Henry Marshman (wife Sarah) left his land to his sons Luke and Henry. Nothing further appeared on young Henry.

1691 Luke Masman (wife Elizabeth) left his land to a daughter Jane.

1698 John and Elizabeth (Marshman) Fisher released to her daughter Jane any dower interest in the land lately belonging to Henry Mashman which descended to his son Luke and then to the latter's daughter Jane. Whether this was all of the land or only Luke's inherited part is not clear.

After this transaction a complete black out for a while, until bounds for adjacent lands mentioned a Jacob Pitts as residing on this land.

1742 In looking up Pitts no purchase by him was found, nor did he mention any land in his will. In this year he was married to a Rachel Kelley, and the land must have been hers. Whether she was single or a widow at the time or how the land had come to her is unknown.

1761 The will of Jacob Pitts (wife Rachel) bequeathed no land. Later in the year a Rachel Pitts, supposedly the widow, married William Widgeon.

1768 A survey of the land made for Widgeon showed 228 acres. The land was a neck between the creek or branch at the north bounds of this tract and another barnah south of it. On the east it was bounded by a small piece of land in the possession of Jacob Nottingham. No deed to Nottingham was found but his land here may have come from the Widgeon property. There is no local deed from Widgeon for the land covered by the survey.

In this same year Littleton Eyre left a home plantation of 1570½ acres to his son Severn. This was made up from the Kendall-Lee lands, this piece which had been bought from William and Rachel Widgeon (General Court deed?), the 282 acres which he had bought from Robins out of N41, and 300 acres which was over the north branch and came out of N44. The Robins part has already been traced, and the 300 acres will be reported later. As these two parcels came from other tracts and were later sold off they are not considered as really belonging to this tract, although they were included in the Eyre plantation for a number of years.

Site A

Ever since the purchase from the Armisteads the home for this large plantation has been here and the house is called EYRE HALL. The original home of Hancock and Mary Lee probably was at the same place.

This branch of the descendants of the first Thomas Eyre was the only one to keep the male line in existence for more than a generation or two, and it did not fail until early in the present century.

Col. Littleton Eyre Eyre and his wife Bridgett Harman-son have already been reported as living on a part of N41, which must have been their first home after marriage.

Later on more will be told about them in connection

with their next home on a part of the Yardly land in Old Town Neck. The first

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Thomas Eyre and his wife Susanna Baker had three sons, John, Daniel, and Thomas. Thomas Eyre II and his wife Jane Severn had sons Thomas and Severn. The descendants of Thomas III have been reported in the story of N5. Severn married Gertrude Harmanson and they were the parents of Littleton. The home of Severn Eyre was at the head of what is now called Wilsonia Neck and he will be mentioned again when that land is reached.

In 1759 Littleton and Bridgett Eyre deeded to their only son Severn the land in Old Town Neck, so they must have moved to this site some time during the five years between the purchase ~~XXX~~ from the Armisteads and that date. They are buried in the family grave yard with a large flat slab over the two graves. It is unfortunate that the considerable inscription on the slab is no longer legible and the family has no record of it.

The son Severn Eyre moved here from Old Town Neck after the death of his parents.

1773 Severn Eyre (wife Margaret Taylor) left the same large plantation which he had inherited to a son Littleton, but if he died without issue it was to go to another son John.

1787 Littleton Eyre left the land to his brother John to carry out the wishes of his father.

1855 From childless John Eyre the title passed to his grand nephew Severn Eyre, the grandson of his younger brother William Eyre. Severn inherited everything except the part which John Eyre had sold to Luther Nottingham as reported and the 300 acres north of the branch which John also sold as will be told in the story of N44.

1909 Severn Eyre sold one piece before he died. It went to John W. Nottingham, contained 315 acres by survey and was the south part of the property next to N42.

The wife of Severn Eyre was Margaret Parker Stratton.

1922 After the death of Eyre, title passed to his daughter Mary, the wife of W. H. DeCourcy Wright, and to his granddaughter Margaret T., the daughter of Grace Eyre and her husband Richard B. Taylor, and now the wife of Henry DuP. Baldwin. A survey showed 924 acres left and by a family division Mrs. Wright took a major part of the land while Mrs. Baldwin received the house and adjacent acreage.

An insurance policy issued in 1796 to John Eyre covered a main house and a story and a half wing to it, and a brick kitchen.

The kitchen was a large one and stood where the modern one is at the right end of the picture. It was so outsize for its normal purpose that a guess can be made that it went back to the days of Hancock and Mary Lee when it was built for their dwelling, but was too far gone when Littleton Eyre took possession for him to use it as his home.

A further guess would be that the story and a half structure was built by Littleton Eyre for his dwelling. Another policy issued just after 1800 showed that this part had been raised to a full two story house as now seen in the picture.

The larger double chimney part at the left was built some time later at some unknown date, but it definitely was standing in 1796.

While the last Severn Eyre spent much of his life in Baltimore, the property has always been well cared for and with the restorations made by the Baldwins it is an outstanding show place on the Shore.

Certainly a very great deal of the present charm of EYRE HALL must be attributed to John Eyre and it probably was during his life that the beautiful garden and grounds were so attractively laid out.

He must have been a man of unusual high character and the records disclose many good deeds on his part. Two of them may be cited as evidence of his sense of fairness and generosity:

Through his wife he inherited a large part of Upshurs Neck (A18) but he turned it back to her Upshur relatives instead of keeping it for his own.

TRACT N43

In 1853 he built a substantial Rectory which he presented to the Parish.

Both John Eyre and his wife Ann (Upshur) are buried at EYRE HALL and their epitaphs are worth preserving for posterity before they succumb to the elements:

JOHN EYRE

Son of

SEVERN & MARGARET EYRE

Born May 2nd 1768

Died June 19th 1855

in the 88th Year of his age.

Blessed with intellect, wealth and length of days, he used them all for the benefit of others more than himself. Justice ruled every action of his own life, whilst charity ever considered those of his neighbor. And ample fortune became in his hands a blessing to all around him for his liberality knew no limit, but the dictate of a well poised judgment and from his earliest manhood he was the benefactor of his county, while a generous hospitality reigned in his home where intelligence, virtue, refinement and elegance combined their attractions; humble merit never asked in vain, and poverty never left his door empty handed. Just and true, wise and merciful, he nobly discharged every duty of life; while dignity and self respect were in him so blended and sweetened by universal benevolence and polished courtesy that he was admired for his manners, as much as he was venerated for his character.

Death came late to him, in mercy to his friends to whom the only pain he gave was in his death.

This Tomb

Is consecrated by her husband John Eyre and the inscription on it by Arthur Upshur an only brother, to the memory of

ANN M. EYRE

Daughter of Abel and Elizabeth Upshur.

She was born the 4th of October 1780 and died on the 17th day of June 1829.

Ye who have partaken for years the freely extended hospitality of the delightful mansion over which she presided: who were well acquainted with the benignity of her disposition, her sympathies with the sorrowing and distressed and the vivid brilliancy of her well tutored, refined and classical mind, require not the aid of an obituary eulogy to elicit a tributary tear and sigh when this monument meets your pensive attention. But the time cometh when the rising generation of females will only

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possess a traditionary account of
her many virtues and shining qualities.
To such I would say-Go do as she has
done-Peace be with thy immortal Spirit
my beloved smster.
No tongue can speak but in thy praise.

The approach to the house is
by a winding road through a beauti-
ful large park or grove of old trees,
and the house itself is surrounded
by a quaint old time picket fence.

At the west end of the main
part of the mansion is a wide cross
hall with three doors; one at the
front, one at the west, and the other
at the rear giving access to the old
garden. The north end of the hall,
beyond the graceful arch, is covered
with the block print paper pattern
'Les Rives de Bosphore' (The Banks
of the Bosphorus) produced by Dufour
about 1816. The deep wooden cornice
in this part of the hall is ornamente
ed simply by a row of dentils.

The other end of the hall is
fully paneled with pilasters at each
side of the doorway and a modillion
cornice. In the hall, as elsewhere
in the house, are many magnificent
pieces of very old furniture.

Stairway

Papered end of hall

South Hall

Parlor

East of the hall is the formal parlor at the front of the house and a library at the back, both rooms being handsomely paneled.

Over the mantel in each room is a portrait of the same person. The one in the parlor is the original, and while the family records are indefinite, it seems probable that the subject was Severn Eyre (d.1773) and the painter the younger Hesselius. The one in the library is a signed copy by Sully. There is also in the house a Sully portrait of John Eyre.

The middle (older) part of the house offers no outstanding architectural features.

Within the fence at the right, but not shown in the picture, is the quaint old Buttery which has been preserved. It is a relict of the days when

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these more or less isolated plantation homes were almost surrounded by a group of small utilitarian buildings for every possible local need.

Buttery

Behind the house, with an entrance beyond the Buttery and the kitchen wing, is a very rare Box Garden. It is enclosed by an old fashioned picket fence atop a brick wall, which makes a perfect back ground for the long rows of untrimmed Box bush on either side of the formal paths. In addition are numbers of Box trees, Yew, Magnolia, Mimosa, Crepe Myrtle, Bay, and other flowering or evergreen

trees and shrubs, besides the herb gardens and more formal flower plots. The garden is generally open to appreciative and discriminating visitors, and it has been noticed so often that when once inside the voices of strangers are immediately hushed or lowered, as if in some grand cathedral.

The garden has three paths going lengthwise away from the house. The one at the west side has a perfect vista from the rear door of the house. The picture shows the one in the center with the little exit gate in the wall at the back. There are also at least three cross paths. Within the enclosure, just at the left of the entrance is the old Smokehouse which has been preserved and is still in use.

Garden

At the west end of the middle cross path is another gate and immediately outside of that is the gate to the family burial ground which is enclosed by a wall similar to the one about the garden.

South of the above and nearer the house are the walls of the old time conservatory or Orangerie as it used to be called. It contained two rooms, the one to the north having three fireplaces along the central wall, while the room to the south had none. At the present it is used as a Box nursery, but hopefully this very

rare example of ancient architecture may some day restored.

Site B

This little brick house has a dated brick '1798' well up in the chimney shown in the picture. About two thirds of the house must have been built then and the balance in 1801 according to another dated brick in that part of the wall.

It undoubtedly was built as an Overseer's house by John Eyre.

It was the similarity to this house which lead to the assumption that the middle part of MOUNT HEBRON (N41) was built about the same time for a like purpose.

1691 Back in the days when the Assembly tried so often to bring about the establishment of towns at strategic points in the colony it passed an Act "For Northampton County, upon one of the Branches of Cherrystones Creek, on the land of Mrs. (Miss) Anna Lee, the daughter of Capt. Hancock Lee, and now in the Tenure of the widow of Andrew Small".

This was followed by the following in the local records: "Whereas att the said meetinge it was proposed to Capt. Hancock Lee by the said Justices present on the behalfe of the County whether hee would give assurance for the Land allotted for a Port or Towne in the said County belonging to his daughter Mrs Anna Lee accordinge to the Act of Assembly in that behalfe and provided: and forasmuch as the said Capt. Hancock Lee then Resolved and gave for answer That hee would convey or give noe further or other Deed for the said Land then his owne Right and title wch is only an Estate for life-wch the said Justices thought very Unreasonable to accept and therefore declined further proceedings therein att present till they are satisfied that the said Law will bee of validity to confirme the said Land unto this County for the use of a Towne or Port as therein is pscribed & sett".

This Act was repealed in 1693 and passed again in 1705 but no town ever resulted.

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TRACT N44

1637 Approximately the land to the west of the highway was patented as 1000 acres to Capt. John Howe who also was the first owner of N42.

From later transactions it was brought out that the will of Howe directed that his land be sold and the purchaser was Nathaniel Littleton who sold to Edward Robins and from him the title passed to his daughters: Rachael who married Richard Beard, and Elizabeth who married William Burgess.

1646 Before their marriages, the Robins daughters received a patent for 350 acres of the land. This was the only patent found in their names, but they later sold the whole 1000 acres. These sales were for 600 acres in the middle to William Kendall and 200 acres each on the south and north sides to William Andrews. The land east of the road will be reported in the story of the Kendall part.

Andrews South Part

1657 Rachel and Elizabeth, with their respective husbands, sold 200 acres to William Andrews, calling it 'Arthurs Necke'.

1663 Andrews received a patent for 400 acres of the Howe land to include his parts at the north and south ends.

1662 The deed was not found but it later came to light that in this year Andrews had sold this south 200 acres to Thomas Leatherberry and that he and his wife Ellinor had sold to Charles Parkes. Parkes had also acquired 100 acres out of Tract N45.

1694 Charles Parkes (wife Ann) left his lands to his sons Charles and Thomas. Nothing further was found about either son.

1710 William and Joan Kendall sold to Gawton Hunt their one half interest in the 300 acres of Parkes land which had descended to Joan and to Ann the wife of Hunt from their father Charles Parkes. Apparently their brothers had died and the sisters had inherited jointly.

1735 Gawton and Ann Hunt sold the 300 acres to Littleton Eyre and this was included in the large acreage which he left to his son Severn in 1768 and which later went to his son John.

1789 John Eyre sold 163 acres west of the road to Bowdoin Kendall, but ten years later he bought it back from the Kendall estate.

Somewhat later John Eyre transferred his title to his brother William so this part became merged with the Kendall land which he had acquired.

Kendall Part West of the Road

1657 Richard and Rachael Beard and William and Elizabeth Burgess sold the middle part of the Howe land as 600 acres to Col. William Kendall and this became the site of his home. The deed stated that the land was on "Newport Creek" and the property was "knowne by the name of Newport house". The creek was the one separating this tract from N43 but unfortunately the origin of the name 'Newport' never came to light.

1663 Patent to Kendall for the 600 acres.

~~XXXX~~

Kendall Part East of the Road

1664 Patent to William Kendall for 300 acres which had been patented in 1660 to William Andrews (no record) and deserted.

Combined Kendall Lands

1665 Patent to Kendall for 900 acres to include his two previous patents.

Col. Kendall was a very prominent member of the Northampton community and after the death of Obedience Robins was perhaps the leader of sentiment in the county. He served a number of terms as Burgess from Northampton and for some years before his death he was Speaker of the House.

His first wife was Susanna (Baker) who previously had been the widow of Thomas Eyre and Francis Pott and his second wife (who survived him) was a Sarah who previously had been widowed by a Mapp and a Matthews. She later married a Palmer.

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1709 Kendall deeded the 900 acres to his wife Sorrowful Margaret (Custis) and after her to their heirs.

1720 Kendall left this land to a son Custis after the death of his wife and she soon married Thomas Cable (N32).

1781 Custis Kendall left the land west of the road to son William and that on the east side to sons John and Bowdoin.

1800 After the death of John Kendall a survey of his land showed 222 acres, being the north part, and the north half of that was sold to Dr. James Lyon.

1809 After the death of Bowdoin Kendall his part of 168 acres went to George Kendall.

1795 William Kendall (wife Nancy) left 200 acres at the north end to son Thomas P. Kendall, 300 acres in the middle to include the home place to son Custis, 100 acres south of that to son William, and 10 acres to his daughters jointly.

1797 Custis Kendall and his mother Nancy sold his 300 acres to William Eyre.

1803 Thomas P. Kendall sold his 200 acres to Eyre.

1823 William Kendall sold his 100 acres and a part of the 10 acres to Thomas R. Joynes.

1826 Joynes and his wife Ann B. resold to William L. Eyre.

1828 James B. and Rosetta E. Kendall of Petersburg sold 294 acres (Bowdoin Kendall land) to William L. Eyre.

1809 William Eyre (wife Grace D.) left his purchases to his son William Littleton Eyre.

Site A

Ever since the Eyres bought here the property has been known as EYRE-VILLE.

1852 William L. Eyre (wife Mary Savage) died intestate and was succeeded by a son Severn Eyre.

1855 John Eyre (EYRE HALL) left all of his lands to his grand nephew Severn Eyre. This included his land north of the branch so that part of the original Howe patent thus became merged with the Kendall-Eyre part.

1904 Severn Eyre sold his land west of the road to R. Fulton Powell, Thomas H. Tilghman and Francis H. Purnell, and two years later their wives joined them in a sale to William Dix-

on Nottingham.

1942 The property was bought by the Eyreville Farms, Inc. and a survey showed 764 acres. It is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Guy L. Webster.

The house of today is built of brick and in various parts of the walls are dated bricks:

1799 WE-1800 DP-1800 1806(two of this date)

The rear part is older and may have been built by William Kendall III some time prior to his death in 1795. The bricks are laid in the Flemish bond, while in the larger front section three courses of stretchers alternate with one of headers. Also the interior woodwork of the back part is plainer than the more ornate carving in the front part.

While both sections have cellars, that under the front part is quite deep and spacious and the brick partitions which start at the floor go on up

TRACT N44

through the house for room partitions. The large summer beams are hand hewn 12" by 15".

The present front porches were added by Mr. Nottingham to replace the original Eastern Shore type of porch.

The double front doors have eight fluted panels. The frame has side lights, Ionic columns and the pediment is surrounded by an alternating row of seven pointed stars set in squares, and small fluted squares. The pediment encloses a fan light which is duplicated at the rear of the hall where the two portions of the house are united. About two thirds of the way back the hall has a handsome arch. This wide hall has no stairway and the only one in the house to the second floor is a small stair in the older part.

The parlor and library at the front of the house have black marble mantels and the woodwork carving in each is different, though both are ornate.

The second floor hall has two arched doorways to connect with the rear part. The woodwork detail on this floor is also excellent, although not quite as elaborate as on the floor below.

Although EYREVILLE was a direct inheritance to Severn Eyre from his branch of the family, he transferred his allegiance to EYRE HALL across the branch which had been longer in the family.

Andrews Northern Part of the Tract

1664 William and Dorothy Andrews sold 200 acres to Francis Pettit.

1665 Pettit received a patent for it as 300 acres.

1688 Pettit left 150 acres each to his sons Francis and William. The latter died without issue and Francis received it all.

1697 Francis Pettit exchanged 100 acres with a Thomas Pettit for land elsewhere.

1716 Thomas Pettit (wife Elizabeth) left to a son Francis.

1755 Francis Pettit left his balance of 200 acres to a son Thomas.

1777 The will of Thomas Pettit (wife Anne) mentioned no land. He had children Thomas and Sally C. The latter became the first wife of Charles West.

1841 In some undetermined manner the two parts became reunited as in this year Ann C. Taylor sold 300 acres to Thomas K. Dunton which she said she had inherited from her mother Sally C. West.

(Marriage Bonds show that Ann C. West married a Bundick in 1811. The name of her Taylor husband was not determined, but she must have been a widow at this time as he did not sign the deed with her.)

1847 Thomas K. and Emeline P. Dunton sold as 268 acres to Harvey Hyslop.

1942 After passing through several other ownerships the property was bought as 260 acres by survey by the Eyreville Farms, Inc. and thus after three hundred years the original Howe patent for 1000 acres was reunited into one ownership.

TRACT N45

1643 Patent to Obedience Robins for 450 acres. This was renewed five years later.

1653 Robins assigned to his daughter Dorothy and her husband Mountjoy Eveling.

1678 George Evelin, son and heir, sold to William Andrews. Mathias

1679 Andrews sold 100 acres to John and Susannika Tyson and their son/James Tyson. This was bounded on the west by the road and the 200 acres which Andrews had sold to Charles Parkes out of the Howe land. It was bounded on the south by the Otterdams, which in patent days was the name for the branch of the later Newport Creek.

1691 Robert Tompson and his wife Susannika, and Mathias and Mary Tyson, all of Accomack, sold to Charles Parkes-gunsmith. This became merged with the other Parkes land which has already been reported as having been sold by Gawton Hunt to Littleton Eyre.

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1681 Andrews sold 150 acres to William Cripps.

~~XXXX~~1727 No disposition by Cripps was found, but in this year Washburn and Anne Ashby sold his land to Edward Carter.

1731 John Carter of Gloucester sold to John Elligood.

1732 John Elligood sold the 150 acres which had been left him by his father John to William Elligood-Marriner; a few months later William sold back to John, and shortly after that John sold to Anne Batson (presumably his mother as in her will of 1755 she mentions sons William Elligood and Solomon Batson.)

1749 Solomon Batson sold as 100 acres to Littleton Eyre stating that it was where his mother Anne then lived and had been left by father Francis (will not found) to another Jonathan and upon his death the title had passed to Solomon. No record of the other 50 acres was ever found.

1682 Andrews sold 100 acres to Symon Thomas. He originally had lived in Accomack where he may have built the first St. George's or old Pungoteague Church, as at this time he was engaged in the construction of the first Hunhars Church at its present site.

Later in this same year Thomas left his estate to his son Simon in England, but if he did not come to claim it within twelve years it was to go to William Hanby.

1720 The will of William Hanby is recorded in XXIII, which at this time is in Richmond for restoration, so it is not possible to state what disposition he made of the land.

1747 The will of a John Ellegood left to a son John 100 acres which he called 'Salisbury Plain'.

1758 Patrick and Elishe Harmanson/~~XXXX~~ sold the same land to John Wilkins, stating that it had been left to Elishe by her former husband George Kendall.

1760 John and Agnes Wilkins sold 'Salisbury Plain' to William Wilkins.

1684 Andrews sold the final 100 acres to Andrew Smaw.

1688 Smaw (wife Ann) left to his sons John and Andrew. John died without issue.

1735 Andrew Smaw left the whole 100 acres to his wife Elishe and then to a son John entail.

1764 John Smaw had the entail docted and the land surveyed when 144 acres were found. He and his wife Joanna now sold the excess of 44 acres to William Wilkins. They sold 25 acres to Jacob Nottingham.

1768 Jacob and Mary Freshwater, Southy Nelson, John Kemp, John and Joanne Smaw sold 18½ acres to William Wilkins, stating that it was a part of the land which Smaw had sold by a General Court deed. Later in the year they sold him 43 acres more.

1760 Littleton and Bridgett Eyre sold 150 acres to William Wilkins.

1793 John Eyre sold 85 acres to Wilkins.

1797 William and Elizabeth sold 80 acres at the east end to John Brickhouse. Wilkins left 250 acres at the west end to a son John and the balance to other children. After laying out the 250 acres a survey showed 116 acres remaining for the other heirs.

TRACT N46

1643 Patent to Phillip Taylor for 1000 acres which was approximately the land between the seaside road and the seaboard.

1635 That Taylor had been the Lieutenant of William Claiborne in the settlement and later affairs at Kent Island is evidenced by this letter from Claiborne to Taylor.

"I understand yt the Marylanders have taken my Pinnace the Longtaylor

TRACT N46

wth her Company and some other of my men, tradeing in other places. Now where as his Maties Comission to myselfe warranteth mee in the trade wth the natives, And for as much allsoe as his Maties gratiouse L'res in America doe declare his expresse pleasure to be agt this their violent and exhorbitant p'ceedings, and contrary to justice and the true intent of his Maties G't to ye Lord Baltomore. These are to desire you that you would wth the first opportunity wth such Company as are appoynted for you sett sayle to Patawomack and Patuxant Rivrs, or elsewhere, and to demand of them my sd Pinnacle and men, and if you cann obtayne them to take possession of them for my use and bring them agayne unto this place. Or missing of them make stay of such boates of theirs as you can light on. Wherein I beseech you p'ceede wthout Violence unlesse yt bee in lawfull necessary defence of yorselve especially to avoyd any bloodshed or makeing any assault upon any of them, and to this end I require all yor Company to bee obedient and assistant unto you as yf I were there myselfe. Given att the Ile of Kent under my hand & seale this eleaventh of May Anno Domi 1635."

The story of the Kent Island troubles belongs to the histories of the Colonies of Virginia and Maryland, rather than to the Eastern Shore, but the above is quoted to identify Phillip Taylor with the project.

1643 Thomas (son and heir of Phillip) and Frances Taylor of Patuxant in Maryland sold the 1000 acres to William Andrews. The date of the death of Phillip Taylor was not determined, and while he certainly must have passed on before the date of this transaction, it was not until early in 1646 that his widow Jane was granted papers of administration on the estate of her late husband. Jane, or Joane as sometimes written, later married William Eltonhead of Maryland.

1665 William Andrews gave the 1000 acres to his daughter Joane and her husband Thomas Harmanson for their lives and then it was to go: 300 acres to their son Thomas, 250 acres each to sons William and John, and 200 acres to son Henry.

The naturalization of Harmanson in 1684 stated that he was a German.

1667 Harmanson received a patent for 800 acres which was west of the 1000 acres and in 1690 he received a new patent for the whole 1800 acres.

Soon after the gift from Andrews the 1000 acres part had been surveyed and laid out and definitely assigned to the boys and from south to north the order was John, William, Thomas and Henry. Before his death Harmanson arranged for the disposition of the extra 800 acres by providing that the original division lines between the boys should be extended to the west line of the 800 acres.

After the death of his first wife Joane, Harmanson married Elizabeth the widow of John Daniell, as has been reported in the story of Daniell's part of N41. When Harmanson gave that land to another son George he stated that it was where he was then living, so the other four boys must have been settled on their own property before the death of their father.

1702 The will of Thomas Harmanson (wife Elizabeth) confirmed to the four boys what had already been done about the 1800 acres.

He left to another son Benjamin 200 acres which was south of the land of John Harmanson. Just how this 200 acres could have been fitted into the picture is unknown, but nothing more appears on Benjamin and in later transactions the land of John bordered on N41.

Harmanson also mentioned daughters Elicia the wife of Thomas Savage, and Isabell the wife of William Waters.

The later history of the land will be given from the John Harmanson part northward.

John Harmanson Part

As reported in the story of N39 the first mention found about Alexander Mountney was as an agent for ~~XXXXXX~~ Phillip Taylor and in early days the ~~XXXXXX~~ little creek or branch between this tract and N41 was called Mountney's Creek,

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so while he was Taylor's representative he probably lived on this southern part of the tract.

1732 John Harmanson (wife Isbell) left this his home place of 503 acres to a son John, but nothing more was found on him so the title must have reverted to the elder son Kendall Harmanson.

1755 Kendall Harmanson (wife Anne) left to his son John (Stoughton) Harmanson.

No record was found to indicate that J. S. Harmanson ever married. He inherited many valuable plantations, but for reasons not revealed he got into material financial difficulties and eventually he lost them all.

1793 In this year a survey of his home plantation was made and it was found to contain 514 acres. This was divided by an east and west line putting 220 acres in the southern part and 294 acres in the northern or home part.

1798 Harmanson executed a mortgage for the 220 acres to the Executors of Reese Meredith, late of Philadelphia. This later was acquired by George Savage who in 1804 bought 74 acres of the upper part.

1808 George Savage (wife Sarah) left the 145 acres east of the road to a daughter Elizabeth.

1815 Elizabeth H. ~~XXXX~~ Savage sold to John K? Floyd.

The rest of the southern part has not been traced.

1792 Trustees sold the home part of 294 acres to John Brickhouse.

Site A

The old Harmanson home is known today as LINDEN

1815 The Brickhouse lands were surveyed for a division among the heirs and the house and 161 acres went to a son Smith Brickhouse.

1836 Commissioners to dispose of the land of Smith Brickhouse sold to Ralph D. Fitchett and four years later he and his wife Mary resold to Peter S. Bowdoin.

1842 Bowdoin deeded the place to his wife Susan M.

1885 Mrs. Bowdoin left to a son John R. Bowdoin for life and then to a grandson John W. Bowdoin, but shortly after the probate of her will John W. deeded

ed his reversion interest to his father.

1896 At a public sale of the property it was bought by the grandson Dr. John W. Bowdoin.

1903 Dr. Bowdoin sold to the late Garnett Spady and it is now owned by his widow Annie S. Spady.

Some years ago it became necessary to strengthen the north chimney and an iron band was out across the face of a dated brick. Until this brick can some day be inspected the age of the dwelling can only be a matter of conjecture. A guess would date it circa 1750 during the ownership of Kendall Harmanson.

The main part of the house is built of brick but the walls have been covered with cement so it is not possible to study the brick work carefully. On the east wall, at all the edges, several courses of brick project one inch as a sort of frame for the rest of the wall. The cellar is paved with 9" tile bricks.

In the interior, the paneling under the stairs is probably the only original woodwork left in the house.

TRACT N46

Shortly after the Civil War, Mrs. Bowdoin built the frame addition to provide a down stairs bedroom for herself, and as the mantels in the parlor and dining room correspond to the one in her room, they must all have been put in at that time. In the hall and dining room is wainscoting over three feet high and as that height was not customary in these small houses this also probably came into being when Mrs. Bowdoin did her construction work.

Her room took up about two thirds of the east side of the annex and west of it she built three small rooms: one was the wine room, one the maid's room with stairs to the loft, and the other was her own dressing room.

Mr. and Mrs. Spady turned the stairs around and moved them across the hall to provide better space on the second floor for a bath room, and also built a modern porch across the east front of the house.

Most of the old Linden trees in the yard, from which the place acquired its name, are now gone.

The problems which the owners of waterfront plantations experienced during the Revolutionary War are typified by a letter written by Harmanson in 1782 to Col. Davies of Richmond: "The Barges (British) have become very thick. I have suffered much by them; have lost some of my best negroes. Two of them taken out of the kitchen in the dead of the night, as a Lieutenant told me himself he was in my kitchen & carried off Two of my negroes".

William Harmanson Part

William Harmanson died leaving a son William, but he died an infant and for lack of any further heir this part went to his eldest brother Thomas Harmanson, Jr.

Thomas and William Harmanson Parts

1709 Thomas Harmanson (wife Grace) left 100 acres to his daughter Eleshe Stringer.

1725 Jacob and Elesha Stringer sold her inheritance to her brother Thomas Harmanson III, to whom his father had left not only the balance of his own inheritance, but also the lands which had come to Thomas II by the death of his brother William.

1710 Grace Harmanson released her dower rights in the land to her son Thomas and then married William Rabyshaw.

1725 Thomas Harmanson III (wife Elizabeth) left it all to son William.

1733 William Harmanson died without issue and left to his sisters Katherine, Elishe, Esther and Elizabeth, after the death of his mother Elizabeth.

1758 A land suit was necessary for a division among the existing heirs who were:

Katherine had married Richard Drummond III but had no male issue; after his death she married Ralph Justice and had a son William.

Esther had married a Burton by whom a son John; and after the death of Burton she married John Respass.

Elisha married first George Mason Kendall and then Patrick Harmanson. Elizabeth married John Kendall.

Succeeding interfamily transactions made the situation quite involved, particularly as some of them must have gone through the General Court as no local records were found. What definite facts were determined are as follows:

Katherine Part

1757 Before the final division Katherine and Ralph Justice deeded to their son William 250 acres of their interest.

1760 The will of Ralph Justice (wife Katherine) directed son William "To make over that moiety of land that I and my wife conveyed to him as a deed of trust in Northampton to Mr. John Harmanson".

Nothing further was found on this but apparently it was later owned by John S. Harmanson.

1758 William Justice deeded to his father Ralph 138 acres which were allotted to him in the final division. Nothing further.

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Esther Part

No record was ever picked up on what John Burton might have received in the division, or what he did with it.

1750 John and Esther Respass had deeded 250 acres to George M. Kendall.

The next year John and Elizabeth Kendall had deeded an unspecified acreage to G. M. Kendal; it is not certain whether or not these two deeds to G. M. Kendall were actual sales, or only an admission of his right to a part of the property.

Eleshe Part

1755 George Kendall (wife Elesha) left his land to a son Thomas, who died without issue and title went to a sister Elizabeth who married William Ronald.

1775 William and Elizabeth Ronald sold
150 acres to Patrick Harmanson
448 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres to J. S. Harmanson

1775 After the death of George Kendall, Elesha married Patrick Harmanson who survived her and in this year left his seaside holdings to a daughter Adah who three years later married Henry Guy.

1785 Henry and Adah Guy sold 308 acres to John Kendall, Jr.

1794 John Kendall, Jr. (wife Lucresha) left this part of his land to his son John.

Elizabeth Part

1763 John Kendall (wife Elizabeth) left his seaside lands to son John.

1794 John Kendall (wife Lucresha) left his inherited lands to sons John and Henry B. Kendall.

1813 The widow Lucretia Kendall and her son Henry B. sold 220 acres to Harold L. Wilson.

X 1820 Severn E. Parker bought at public sale and it became merged with other adjacent lands of his.

1826 Henry B. and Catherine Kendall sold 128 acres to Margaret A. Lyon, and the next year 438 acres to Peter S. Bowdoin.

Any further break up of these lands were not followed, except in the case of two sites which are worth noting.

Site B

The house now standing is known as SEALAND

1793 Trustees for John S. Harmanson sold 94 acres to George Savage, and five years later Harmanson himself sold 120 acres more to Savage.

1808 George Savage (wife Sarah) left instructions that this land was to be sold when his son George became of age.

1819 Executors sold the 214 acres to Severn E. Parker, who acquired adjacent lands.

1831 Severn E. and Catherine G. Parker sold his seaside plantation called SEALAND to Dr. George F. Wilkins.

1897 Dr. Wilkins left to his

friend Dr. William W. Wilkins, desiring "that he will retain this farm in his possession as long as he lives as a memorial of my friendship for him".

1933 Dr. Wilkins left to his son George F. Wilkins.

The house does not have many earmarks of an antiquity, but it must have

TRACT N46

been built by George Savage circa 1800. On one of the parlor window panes is etched 'Margaret S. Guy 1811'.

The house has no cross hall and the stairs rise from the south entrance, with a small hall behind them at the north entrance. The parlor and dining rooms have wainscoting and a plaster cornice. The parlor mantel has a fluted column at each side and some hand carving in conformity with the period.

At the end of the house towards the waterfront is an attractive Box garden laid out in the form of stars.

Site C

Although no old dwelling house now exists, the property is still known as SEAVIEW, but in earlier days, according to an insurance policy written in 1805 when the land was owned by John Kendall, the name of the house was given as MOUNT PLEASANT.

1794 The land is a part of the inherited tract left by John Kendall (wife Lucresha) to son John, and as nearly as can be determined is the home site of Thomas Harmanson II and the title descended as outlined in a former part of the history of this tract. In patent days the creek to the north of it was called Broad Creek.

1809 The widow Lucretia Kendall and her son John and his wife Sally sold 353 acres to Charles Snead.

1811 Charles and Sarah Snead sold to Thomas Wilson.

1818 Thomas Wilson left no will but he was succeeded by a son Harold L.

Early in this year Thomas Wilson sold 10 acres (exact site not clear) to Littleton Upshur and Harold L. Wilson, it being "part of the SEA VIEW tract upon which are erected sundry buildings & other materials for making salt".

Later in the year Harold L. and Leah Wilson sold the plantation to Isaac Smith.

Smith married first Maria Hopkinson, daughter of Judge Francis Hopkinson of Philadelphia, and secondly Ann Teackle.

1847 After the death of Smith, agreeable to a provision in his will, his widow Ann T. united with the Executor in a sale of 226 acres to Robert A. Young.

Since the burning of the old house about the middle of the last century, the only old building left on the property is what is called the SEA VIEW GIN HOUSE

Isaac Smith and his uncle Thorowgood Smith were partners in a large maritime shipping business and in 1799 their schooner Felicity, William Story Master, was seized by the French. The partners filed a claim before 1801, such claims being known as the ~~XXXX~~ French Spoliation Claims. The matter dragged along for over a century until 1905 when Congress authorized the payment of \$17,058 to the existing heirs and this was finally distributed four years later.

While the building still standing is called a Gin House,

it probably was originally erected jointly for that purpose as well as a warehouse for the overseas merchandise. A dated brick shows that it was built in 1825. It was near the creek and on the side of a hill so that the cellar on the lower side becomes the first floor. It is thirty feet square and most substantially built. The walls for the lower floor are 16" thick, reducing to 12" for the upper level. The summer beam supporting the main floor is a hand

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

hewn timber 14"x 10"x 30', and except where it rests in the brick work at either end it has no further bracing and is still true in spite of its age and the load it must have carried at times. A portion of the main floor was plastered and it may have been used as an office although any partition is no longer there.

Francis Smith, son of Isaac, spent a considerable fortune in an unsuccessful effort to market a musical instrument which he called a Harmonica. It consisted of a set of various sized ~~XXXXXXXX~~ tumblers to be filled with water, the tone to be obtained by a circular motion of a wet finger about the rims. He made a large one for a Church in Baltimore when he was living there, and there are a few of the smaller household ones still in existence upon the Shore. When properly played the tones produced are very lovely.

Francis Smith married Susan Teackle and one of their children was F. Hopkinson Smith the author.

Henry Harmanson Part

This was the uppermost part of the Taylor patent and was across Broad Creek from brother Thomas' part and bordered Indiantown (N50) on the north. 1709 Henry Harmanson (wife Gertrude) left this land to an unborn child if a son.

1746 The title turned up in the hands of Sophia Harmanson, a daughter, and her husband William Tazewell and they now sold as 400 acres to Matthew Harmanson.

1794 Matthew and Caty Harmanson sold 100 acres west of the road to William Scott, Jr.

1805 An insurance policy to Harmanson called the property INDIAN WALK and indicated a substantial brick dwelling with a number of outbuildings.

1811 The Executor for Matthew Harmanson and his widow Elizabeth sold as 438 acres to Custis Kendall, Jr.

Somewhat later the property was owned by Maria H. (Smith) and her husband Temple N. Robins.

TRACT N47

No early patent for this Island was discovered.

1858 A grant was issued to Luther H. Read for BONE ISLAND.

1877 Presumably it was deserted by that owner as in this year another grant for the Island of 340 acres was made to Jesse T. Hutchinson.

1889 It was sold for taxes to Charles H. Crumb.

Toward the end of the century when its neighbor COBB ISLAND was in its hey day, lots were sold by the Bone Island Development, but the Island has gradually been washed away until not much of it is left today.

TRACT N48

1687 Patent to John Floyd for 400 acres called PROUTS ISLAND.

1715 A number of sales for parts of the Island were noted as the years went by and in this year a patent was issued to H. W. Cobb for 210 acres of PROUTS ISLAND and as time went on the Island gradually came to be known as COBB ISLAND.

During the last quarter of the past century a substantial hotel was built on the Island and it became a very popular watering place for many years, but later erosion was so severe that eventually the project had to be abandoned.

TRACT N49

Because of its size, the interest surrounding the first owner, and the many interesting ~~XXXXXXXX~~ and historical sites on it, the history of this land will be a long one.

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TRACT N49

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TRACT N49

In tracing the ownership of this land back to the first white settler, we come to the name of Thomas Savage, whose services were invaluable and far reaching, not only to the Eastern Shore but also to the Jamestown settlement. Unfortunately his life span was comparatively short, and what can be learned about him comes from others, as he seems to have had a quiet and unassuming personality and had little to say for himself.

In January of 1608, Capt. Christopher Newport arrived at Jamestown with The John and Francis followed shortly by The Phoenix which had sailed at the same time; this being the first supply to reach the discouraged little colony of less than fifty persons. With this supply came a lad of thirteen who has come down through history as Thomas Savage, although historians seem to differ about the facts of his coming and his name. Some claim that he was a cabin boy on Newport's vessel, while others identify him as the Thomas Salvage who came with his brother Richard on The Phoenix, both being listed as laborers. However, in the muster of 1624 he listed himself as having come in The John and Francis and his own statement ought to be authentic.

His antecedents are shrouded in mystery and there have been many conjectures as to his parentage. According to Capt. John Smith, Newport called him his son and at times he was called Thomas Newport; others claim that he was known as 'Thomas the Savage' because of his life among the Indians. Regardless of who he was or how he acquired his surname, he was the progeniture of one of the Savage families of the Eastern Shore. (There were several families of that name on the Shore in the seventeenth century, but relationships between any of them have never been established). Thomas Savage probably was the earliest English speaking settler in America whose descendants are definitely known. Some historians have been inclined to consider that matter as not proven, but his descendants are known while no definite claims have ever been presented as regards any other early immigrant.

1608 Speaking of the arrival of the supply, John Smith recorded: "The next day Newport came a shore and received as much content as those people could give him. A boy named Thomas Savage was then given unto Powhatan, whom Newport called his son; for whom Powhatan gave him Namontacke his trusty servant, and one of a shrewd subtil capacity". (Smith had wanted to send some Indians back to England with Newport, and it has been said that Namontacke was a son of Powhatan. Savage was of course given as a hostage, and to impress Powhatan that it was an even exchange it would have been the thing for Newport to have called Savage his son, whether or not that was a fact.)

He lived several years with the Indians, growing up with his good friend Pocahontas, and old Powhatan became very much attached to him and treated him as a son. He naturally became quite proficient in the Indian languages and his later services to the colony were invaluable as an interpreter.

1614 In the famous painting 'The Marriage of Pocahontas' by Henry Brueckner, Savage was included as one of those undoubtedly present upon that occasion.

Later in the year, Sir Thomas Dale thought it might be a good idea if he married another daughter of Powhatan and sent Ralph Hamor to plead his cause and Hamor has recorded: "It pleased Sir Thomas Dale (myself being much desirous before my return to England to visit Powhatan and his Court, because I would be able to speak some what thereof by mine own knowledge) to imploy myself and on(e) Thomas Salvage (who had lived three years with Powhatan, and speaks the language naturally, one whom Powhatan much affecteth) upon a message unto him, which was to deale wth him if by any meanes I might procure a daughter of his (Pocahontas already being in possession) is generally reputed to be his delight and darling and surely he esteemeth her as his owne soule, for a sure pledge of peace". Nothing came of the proposition as Powhatan had already sold the twelve year old daughter to an Indian.

1618 The life of Savage for the next four years is a complete blank, but for some of that time at least he may have been in the employ of Capt. John Martin. In this year Savage was "Capt. Jno. Martin's Aunchient or Ensign when Martin was Master of the Ordnance". From this time on he was usually called

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Ensign Savage.

1619 When Savage made his first trip to the Eastern Shore is not of record but Capt. Martin reported "that trade with the Eastern Shore Indians was discovered not long before Sir George Yeardley came in (April 19, 1619) by my Aunchient Thomas Savage and servants".

(Some years later when material differences had arisen between Yardley and Martin and the latter filed a long bill of complaints, one of them was that Yardley had stolen Savage away from his employ. In his defense the Governor said "To the fifth (complaint) the said Defendt saith that soone after his arrivall to be Governor having occasion for the publique servic to employ Ensigne Savage as an Inter preter he sent for him to the Complaymant at whose Plantacon he then lived".

1620 The Governor must have thought that the public need made his action legal, but in any event it was a break for Savage and changed his whole life. It is pure assumption, but quite within reason, that Yardley had been impressed by what Savage had been able to tell him about the delightful land on the Eastern Shore and the friendliness of Debedeavon the 'Laughing King' of the Indians on this side of the Bay, and that this prompted him to send Capt. Wilcocks ~~over~~ with tenants to establish some Company Land over here. If this assumption is correct, it follows logically that Savage was sent over with Wilcocks in this year.

Later in the same year, or early in the next, Secretary Pory came over with his tenants for the Secretary's Land, and in his long report he has considerable to say about Savage. After reporting on his official acts he said: "Not long after Namenacus, the King of Pawtuxent, came to us to seeke for Thomas Salvage our Interpreter". This King invited them to visit his country, but it was not practical at the time.

"Being furnished the second time, we arrived at Aquohanock, and conferred with Kiptopeke their King. Passing Russels Ile and Onaucoke we arrived at Pawtuxent-----the habitation of Namenacus and Wamanato his brother. The next day we went to Paccamaganant, and they directed us to Assacomoco, where their King Cassatowap had an old quarrell with Ensigne Salvage, but now seming reconciled, went with us, with another Werowance, towards Mattapanient. Leaving them as we found them, very civill and subtill; wee returned the same way wee came to the laughing Kings on the Easterne Shore, who told us plainly Namanicus would also have allured him into his Countrie, under Colour of trade to cut his throat. He told us also Opechancanough had imployed Onianimo to kill Salvage; because he brought the trade from him to the Easterne shore, and some disgrace hee had done his sonne and some thirteene of his people before one hundred of those Easterlings, in rescuing Thomas Graves whom they would have slaine; where hee (Savage) and three more did challenge the thirteene Pamaunkes to fight, but they durst not; so that all those Easterlings so derided them, that they came there no more. This Thomas Salvage, it is sixteene yeares since he went to Virginia, being a boy hee was left with Powhatan for Namontacke to learne the language; and as this Author affirmeth, with much honestie and good success hath served the publicke without any publicke recompense, yet had an arrow shot through his body in their service."

Reading between the lines, it is evident that Savage had been up the Bay before and probably had made a report to the Company of his first trip. In the July following this second trip the records of the Company in London report the reading of "A Second (voyage) by Ensigne Savadge in the great Bay wherein is a relacon of a great Trade in Furs by Frenchmen". (This must have been an official report of this trip with Pory.)

Because he could speak the language so well Savage apparently soon made friends with Debedeavon, and also because he had brought so much trade to the Shore, the King was grateful and gave a large tract of land to Savage and another one to Yardley as Governor. Just when these gifts took place is not of record, but it may have been at the time of the Pory visit and it is

TRACT N49

possible that Savage immediately settled down to make his home on the Shore. The records would indicate that Lady Dale's 'Old Plantation' antedated this settlement by Savage, but it was several decades before that one had resident ownership. Also, the Indian gift to Gov. Yardley was contemporary with the one to Savage, but in that case as well it was some years before his land had a resident owner. Consequently it may be asserted that Savage was the first permanent white settler on the Shore.

Just where his home was is a matter of conjecture, but undoubtedly it was in the lower end of what has always been known as Savage's Neck, across the creek from the Company Land (N40). It may have been on the low land at the bottom of the neck, but it seems more likely to have been at Site A, which will be discussed later.

1921 It was probably some time during this year that Savage acquired a wife, one Hannah. It has appeared in print that her name was Tyng and that she came from Boston. Authority for the name was not discovered, but obviously she could not have come from Boston as the colony there had not been established at this time. Some years later she received a patent for 50 acres (N40) due for her own head right having come in with Capt. Ralph Hamor in 1621 in the Sea Flower. In 1619 London had sent over ninety maidens "young, handsome and chaste" as wives for the colonists. This proved such a success that later such shipments were made, and it may be that Hannah came with one of them. They had only one known child, a son John, who according to a deposition he made many years later was born in 1624.

1624 Depositions recorded in the Minutes of the General Court reveal that a considerable quantity of corn had been obtained for James Citty from the Eastern Shore Indians through the efforts of Savage.

Later in the year Charles Harmar testified that he had gone to Savage's home with that firebrand Capt. Epps (N31) who "told Ensigne Savage he had slandered him in saying yt he stood in feare of his lief of ye said Capt. Epps, whereuppon the said Capt. Epps Did laye ye said Ensigne Savage necke and heels, and sayeth yt the said Ensigne Savage gave Capt. Epps noe ill language yt he did heere".

1625 "Yt is ordered yt Ensigne Thomas Savage shall interpret for the good of ye Plantacon of Acomak According to such directions as he shall receive from Capt. William Epps".

1631 An article a few years ago stated (without reference) "Colonel William Claiborne, in his first expedition to Kent Island, Maryland, in 1631, took with him Thomas Savage, as interpreter, for which he paid him £1 16 shillings August 12, 1631". This would have been a logical action on the part of Claiborne, but in his later suit against Clobery & Co. the name of Savage appears on this date as being a creditor for "supplies", so it is doubtful whether he actually accompanied that expedition.

1633 Savage must have died intestate some time between the above date and September 24th of this year when "Widdowe Hanna Savage" went on the bond of her second husband to be Daniel Cugley. In this first book of the county records there are a few references to Savage, but all in the past tense, so it is impossible to approximate his death nearer than during the interval given. More will be told about Hannah and her second marriage in the story of the part of the tract where she and Cugley made their home.

The son John Savage grew to manhood and inherited some of the unassuming qualities of his father, but he was a useful member of the community, serving for many years as one of the County Justices and was a Northampton Burgess for one session. He was married twice: first to Ann Elkington, by whom he had only daughters; secondly to Mary the daughter of Col. Obedience Robins, by whom he had both sons and daughters.

1678 His long and meticulous will provided land for each of his children, and in telling the story of each part a special effort will be made to identify all ~~xxx~~ descendants for a generation or two because of the unique position this family holds in American genealogy. Any further attempt would be a life time job, but the foundation will be laid for those interested in seeking

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further.

With this background it will now be in order to take up the story of the land itself.

1620 As stated, it is not definite when old Debedeavon made his gifts of land to Savage and Yardley, but it probably was either late in this year or early in the next.

1626 That these gifts were recognized and approved is proven by the list of all patents in existence as reported to London in this year. At that time there were only three of record for the Eastern Shore; Savage, Yardley, and Blower, but today none of them are in the existing patent books. (Although these gifts were early ratified, many years later when renewals were issued to both John Savage and Argoll Yardley, each was required to furnish a head right for each fifty acres involved.)

1635 A patent (no acreage given) was granted to Mrs. Hanna Savage, relict of Ensign Thomas Savage for the land "graunted unto her husband by the King of the Easterne shoare as by deed calling himselfe Esmey Shichans".

1637 The patent was reissued to John Salvage.

1640 "It is thought ffitt and accordingly ordered by this Courte that the Land of Thomas Savage, sonne and heire unto Ensign Thomas Savage deceased, shall be surveyed wthin the space of a month after the date hereof". Later in the year is a reference to "a very greate quantity of land" belonging to Thomas Savage, son and heir of Ensign Thomas Savage, with a notation that the patent for it had been granted December 20, 1627. Today such a patent is not on record, just as in the case of the earlier grant. Some time later was a reference that the survey had been made by Edmund Scarburgh on December 3, 1642, but no details were given.

(It will be noted that the two above references mention the son as a Thomas, but as the patent had already been reissued to a son John, it could only have been a careless misuse of the name.)

1641 The date of the death of Hannah Cugley is unknown, but on May 17th a deposition stated that on her deathbed she had requested that John Webster be the guardian "of her sonne and Orphant of Ensign Thomas Savage her former husband", and the Court ordered the appointment.

1648 John Savage assigned to Argoll Yardley all his rights to the land with out the heads of Cherrystone and Savages Creek-2900 acres.

Yardley reassigned to John Stringer.

1664 Stringer assigned back to Savage.

1664 A new patent to Capt. John Savage for 9000 acres. This was the first time that any acreage was given and it was for this that Savage had to give one hundred and eighty head rights. This was the largest patent for Virginia land granted up to this time. The same patent was reissued to him nine years later.

1678 Before his death in this year, John Savage had made at least one long term lease, had sold a part of his land, and he now left the balance to his children. He must have had his empire well developed because he had tenants established on different plantations and in making the bequests he stated which plantations by tenants were to go to each child and the approximate acreages involved. As he defined the plantations by the tenants, rather than by giving the bounds, it was difficult to exactly locate the inheritance of each child but the results which will be given are fairly close. A start will be made at the bottom of the neck, then around through Eastville and on to the seaside.

~~1667 On December 16th, as a premarriage agreement, John Savage made a deed of gift to Mary Robins of his home plantation beginning at the Sandy point and extending up the neck. This was to be hers for life "the remainder to the heyres of her Body begotten by me the abovesayd John Savage". No acreage was mentioned, but a hundred years later when the entail was docketed it~~

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Before going on with the story of the the land it will be advisable to list the known children of Capt. John Savage by his two wives:

By Ann Elkington-three daughters

Susannah, who married John Kendall

Grace, who married Dr. George Corbin

???, who married William Cowdrey. The given name of this daughter was not found and she had died before her father had made his will. That there had been such a daughter is proven by the provision Savage made for his son in law Cowdrey.

By Mary Robins-three sons and two daughters

Thomas Savage, who married Alicia Harmanson

John Savage, who married Elizabeth Gascoigne

Elkington Savage, who married Mary ?

Mary Savage, who married Sampson Webster

Frances Savage, who married Samuel Powell

There may have been other children born from each marriage, but none were living when his will was made. Some of the above were married more than once, and all that has been found about ~~XXXXX~~ each of them will be reported in the story of the part of the tract which concerned each.

1667 On December 16th, as a premarriage agreement, John Savage made a deed of gift to Mary Robins of his home plantation at the bottom of the neck. This was to be hers for life "the remainder to the heyres of her body begotten by me the abovesayd John Savage". From much later surveys this home plantation was discovered to begin at the point; on the creek side it went up to the gut separating Sites A and B, up the gut to the neck road, and included the land between the road and the bay for a distance of about one and a half miles up the road from the gut. No acreage was mentioned in the gift, but about a hundred years later when the entail was doctored it was given as 950 acres, and when sold the deed called for 1000 acres.

1678 When Savage died, Thomas was the eldest son by Mary so he succeeded to ~~the~~ the title after her death. Probably because of this large patrimony which would come to Thomas, Savage stated that the second son John was to be his heir at law.

After the death of Savage, his widow Mary married her step son in law William Cowdrey, and more will be told about her in the story of his part of the tract.

1696 By this year Thomas Savage had married Alicia the daughter of Thomas Harmanson I and his first wife Joan Andrews. He survived her and apparently did not marry again.

Those identified as being their children were:

Margaret, who married James Forse. In 1735, after his death she married Peter Norley Ellegood, whom she survived, and no record of any children by either marriage was found. Her will of 1750 is valuable as she made bequests to all of her immediate Savage relatives and it gives some information not turned up else where. She will be mentioned again in the story of a part of the Elkington Savage land, but items in her will will be reported as they fit into the different parts of the general picture.

George. In his will of 1728 he mentioned no wife or children, so there is no definite knowledge that he ever married. However, an old tombstone epigraph at Site A presents an unsolved mystery:

James Forse, Merch. late of Devon
in Great Britain, who departed this
life the 4th day of Febr'y, 1754, and in
the 48th year of his age. He married
Mary, eldest daughter of Geo. Thomas
Savage, of the County the surveyor.

This could not have been the same James Forse who married Margaret and

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had died before 1735. Could he have been a son of Margaret and James, or merely a relative of the latter? A George Thomas Savage by this full name does not appear elsewhere; could he have been this George the son of Thomas, who survived a possible wife and such a daughter Mary?

Mary, who married Richard Mahier in 1719. Nothing more found on Mahier.

1721 The marriage bond of a William Copeland did not give the name of his intended wife.

1728 The will of father Thomas Savage mentioned his daughter Mary Copeland, her husband William and a daughter Elisheba.

1750 No further wills, deeds or marriages were found for any Copeland, but in the Margaret Ellegood will of this year she made a bequest to her sister Mary Copeland, who must have survived both her husband and daughter.

Farabee, who married Thomas Pugh in 1722. No Pugh wills or deeds of record but both were living when Thomas Savage made his will. no record

1739 A Theophilus Pugh married Esther Robins of John, but there was found that he was a son of the above.

Sophia, who married Jacob Costin in 1734. At some later unknown date she married John Respass. The Margaret Ellegood will mentioned nieces Peggy Costin and Lucretia and Esther Respass, as well as ^{her} Henry Respass deceased.

Thomas, who married in 1722 Esther Littleton the daughter of Nathaniel Littleton II and his wife Susanna. They had

Nathaniel Littleton Savage, who married Anne ?

Sarah Savage, who married William Raisin

Margaret Savage, who married Giles Cook

Hannah Savage, who married James Murray

The birth dates of the above children are unknown, so the order in naming them has no significance.

1726 Thomas Savage deeded 350 acres to son George and 200 acres to daughter Sophia.

1728 The will of Thomas Savage confirmed those gifts and he left other lands to son Thomas and daughter Margaret and her husband James Forse.

His will named son George as his executor but he also had died naming his brother Thomas as his executor and he presented both wills for probate. However, Thomas as heir at law protested any devise of the land which was entailed, and all of it came to him.

1737 In addition to his children mentioned above, the will of Thomas Savage (wife Esther) mentioned a son Thomas, but nothing more appeared on him so apparently he died without issue. Esther never remarried and lived until 1764. The son Nathaniel Littleton Savage succeeded to the title for this land.

Nathaniel Littleton Savage was a very prominent citizen of the County while he lived on the Shore. He also had vast interests across the bay and after he sold his second home here he moved over there. His old Account Book for the years 1768-85 gives most interesting details concerning that complicated period and gives some indication of his extensive mercantile and other interests. His will is not recorded locally and except for one son, nothing has been found in the county books to give a clue to any other children he might have had. This son, Thomas Littleton Savage, will be mentioned again in connection with another part of the tract.

1766 The entail was docked for 950 acres which had descended to Nathaniel from Mary Robins Savage.

1767 Nathaniel Littleton and Anne Savage sold as 1000 acres to William Burton, and the deed was recorded again two years later.

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1770 William Burton left it all to his daughter Margaret who had married Littleton Savage two years previously. He was a descendant of John Savage II and will be mentioned again in the story of Site B.

Margaret and Littleton Savage deeded to Griffin Stith.

1779 Stith deeded back to Savage alone as his wife was now dead. Her interesting tombstone is near Site A

Here lies the body of Margaret Savage, wife of Littleton Savage and daughter of William Burton, Gent., who departed this life the 6th day of December, 1772, in the 35th year of her age.

With unremitting attention she studied to discharge the duties that every situation brought with it; nor could her piety to an aged parent be equalled, except by an affection and tenderness which showed that she was the petted wife & sister.

If ever marble waked the tender sigh,
If e'er compassion claimed the melting eye
Due to those in whom the virtues join,
'Tis due lamented shade to work like thine
More religious, affable and kind,
She owned each grace that decks the female mind.

Some time later Savage married Leah Teackle.

1805 Savage had acquired two other parts of the patent, both of which were west of the neck road, adjoining his property on the south and extending northward to a line which would be a continuation of the neck road where it runs from east to west before it turns to go southward. He now left all of his land to a son William Burton Savage.

1811 W. B. Savage (wife Susanna Smith) left all of his land to a daughter Mary Ann after the death of his wife. The widow married George Parker, whom she survived. The daughter married John C. Wilson, but died without issue, so the title remained with Mrs. Parker.

1833 Susan Parker of Baltimore sold it all in three parcels:

618 acres at the bottom, all out of the Mary Robins gift land, went to Edward W. Nottingham.

236 acres north of it, called the Middle Lot, went to John Wilkins, Sr.

377 acres at the top called Hill Fields went to William E. Wilkins.

Neither of the two upper pieces will be traced further, but the last named includes what is known as Wilkins Beach, which has been such a popular resort both when the old hotel was in its prime and as the favorite bathing beach of the county.

1842 Edward W. Nottingham sold his 618 acres to William S. Floyd.

1849 A Commissioner sold to William H. Wescoat.

1891 After the death of Wescoat the land was surveyed for a division and the widow Mary E. joined in the deeds between the KK children for their respective parts. It was not until this survey was made nearly two hundred and twenty five years after the gift to Mary Robins that it was possible to determine just what land she had received.

In this division Mary E. (Wescoat) and her husband Edmund M. Custis received 98 acres and 105 acres in two separate parcels. The former was the upper part west of the road where the home of the late Rufus P. Custis stands, and the latter was the Point Farm at the bottom of the neck, which is now owned by Mrs. Evelyn V. Willing-Bromley.

William H. Wescoat, Jr. and his sister, ^{A. Co. Co.} jointly received the middle part containing 406 acres. Both are still living.

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Site A

This is the only old house on the Mary Robins land and it has always been known as CHERRY GROVE

As stated earlier, it is a guess ~~IX~~ that this is also the site of the home of the first settler Ensign Thomas Savage, although it may have been across Remus Creek on the Point Farm.

The house is old and may go back to the time of the Thomas Savage who died in 1737, certainly not later than the early ownership of his son Nathaniel Littleton Savage.

The entrance doors to the cross hall are paneled on the outside and diagonally batten on the inside. The paneling is a type different from anything

else found on the Shore. At the top are six vertical panels in rows of three each, while below is a St. Andrew's Cross. The hall has a paneled wainscoting and an enclosed stairway.

The parlor has a cornice and paneled wainscoting, as well as small horizontal panels above each window. The fireplace end of the room is entirely paneled and the high mantel has only a limited amount of carving.

The dining room has a chair rail and the mantel here is also modestly carved.

The bedroom above the parlor has a chair rail and cornice and the end wall is also fully paneled.

1678 Capt. John Savage (wife Mary) left to son John eight plantations where the following tenants were seated: John Webster, Thomas Bankes, Robert Harris, Steven Scott, Hendrick Mells, Thomas Duparks, William Lawrence and the widow Webber, all supposed to contain about 700 acres. It was east of the neck road and extended northward from the gut between Sites A and B almost up to the road where it turns eastward.

1689 On January 3rd John Savage was declared to be sixteen years old.

1697 By March 1st he had married Elizabeth the daughter of Henry Gascoigne.

1720 No wife was living when his will was probated in this year. He listed children John, Elizabeth, Susannah and Sarah. Son John succeeded to the title, but every effort to get something further on the daughters has failed. Neither one is listed among the limited number of ~~XX~~ marriage bonds in existence and no reference to either was picked up in the wills of others. One or more of them must have married and had issue, and hopefully some one, some day, will pick up a helpful clue concerning one or the other.

1662 Capt. John Savage had leased 100 acres to Jane Powell for 91 years. The only description given was that it was bounded on the south by Cherrystone Creek.

1737 In his will of this year Thomas Savage (wife Esther) relinquished his rights in 100 acres to John Savage "the son of Sophia Costin". The bounds given placed the land as north of the John Savage inherited land and south of the short east and west part of the neck road before it turns slightly southeast. However, the most puzzling part of the deed is the naming of Sophia Costin as the mother of John Savage. Can it be possible that John Savage who died in 1720 could have had a son by his cousin Sophia Savage? She was not his widow when he died. In any event this 100 acres became merged with the inherited land as it was included

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in a sale some fifty years later for all of this John Savage land in one block.

1738 John Savage, who inherited the land in 1720, married Mary Godwin, who survived him for a number of years but did not remarry.

1747 John Savage (wife Mary) mentioned no daughters in his will, but did provide for four sons: John, William Kendall, Littleton and George. As the eldest, John inherited this land.

Nothing very definite was found on William Kendall Savage, but the other two have already had attention; Littleton in the story of Site A on this tract and George in connection with N46B. The first wife of George was Elizabeth Harmanson, and his second who survived him was Sarah Stith.

1750 The John Savage who inherited had died intestate in this year, leaving a widow Anne, who married Isaac Jacob later in the year. Again widowed, she married Robert Jacob in 1764.

The invaluable will of Margaret Ellegood, probated late in 1750, made a bequest to her 'kinsman John Savage, the son of Anne Jacob', so we learn that there was still another John Savage in succession to inherit the land.

1783 John and Margaret Savage sold all of his land here and the deed called for 915 acres; which would have been made up from the original 700 acres left by Capt. John Savage in 1678, the 100 acres inherited from Thomas Savage and some odd parcels picked up during the years from adjacent owners. The purchaser was Robert Clark Jacob.

What became of the seller John Savage is not too clear, but it seems probable that he is the one who turned up later with another wife named Delitha, but neither of his marriages are in the list of marriage bonds available.

John and Delitha Savage will be mentioned again in the story of another part of the tract on the seaside.

1809 Robert C. Jacob left this land jointly to his grandsons William and Robert and from later records it developed that William had the southern part.

Both of these men died intestate; Robert by 1820 and William E. by 1827.

In each case surveys for division were made for the several Jacob heirs but only one small part will be traced further.

Site B

The house is known as PLEASANT PROSPECT

1827 In the division of the William E. Jacob part, his widow Elizabeth (Andrews) received this house and 55 acres.

1837 The Jacob heirs united in selling the 55 acres owned by Mrs. Jacob at her death to Margaret T. Evans, who was another Jacob heir.

1840 Evans heirs united in a sale to Dennard Travis and three years later a Commissioner sold to Edward W. Nottingham.

1869 Edward W. and Harriet Nottingham sold as 65 acres to John N. Sterling and Isaac Lawson.

1903 John W. and Harriet B. Sterling and Isaac and Mahala Lawson sold to Mary E., A Cora, and William H. Wescoat, and two years later Mrs. Wescoat deeded her interest to the two last named, so the ownership is the same as for Site A.

The house is a very old one, but no clues were found to enable it to be dated with much accuracy, however it must have been standing when the will of

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John Savage was probated in 1747.

The stairway in the hall is enclosed. The hall and both rooms on the first floor have a cornice and wainscoting. Mantels in both parlor and dining room are plain; that in the latter room is a high one and to the right of it is a sizable cupboard.

The only tombstones in the family grave yard are those for Major John Savage who died on December 3, 1746, aged 36, and his wife Mary Godwin, who died August 3, 1770.

1678 Capt. John Savage left to his daughter Grace and her husband Dr. George Corbin three plantations tenanted by Samuel Yonges, John Abbott, and Thomas Church, estimated to be about 250 acres.

1713 George Corbin (second wife Susanna) left land in Accomack to his sons Ralph and Robert, and it is assumed that these sons were by Susanna.

He also mentioned a daughter Ann, the wife of John Bloxom, and a grandson George Bloxom. Presumably Ann was a daughter of Grace Savage Corbin.

From this point on the records are conflicting.

1737 Thomas Savage (wife Esther) left a bequest to Savage Bloxom in his will probated in April. This was other than land.

In June the will of Savage Bloxom was probated. In it he mentioned no children and left everything to a wife Mary.

1747 In a suit concerning a lease on the property it appears in the records that Grace Savage had married George Corbin and after his death she had married a ? Bloxom, by whom she had a son Savage Bloxom who succeeded to her title to the inherited land. When he died without issue the descendant of John Savage II, the named heir at law of Capt. John, had claimed title as existing heir at law.

It will be observed that this statement is in direct conflict with the will of Dr. George Corbin. A solution of the puzzle will have to await more careful research by some Corbin descendant.

1776 John Savage sold as 300 acres to Littleton Savage, stating that he had obtained title by having the entail doctored. He did not say that it was the Grace Savage Corbin land, but there is no other part of the tract that is unaccounted for.

The land was west of the neck road and north of the 1000 acres which Littleton Savage had acquired by his marriage to Margaret Burton as already reported.

1805 Littleton Savage left to his son William Burton Savage.

1833 Ultimate breakup of these Savage lands has already been reported, but Mrs. Parker did not adhere to the original lines of the Capt. John Savage bequests. A part of the Grace Savage Corbin land would have been incorporated in the Middle Lot and Hill Fields sales by Mrs. Parker.

1678 Capt. John Savage left to his daughter Mary Savage the plantations tenanted by Phillip Mongom, Edward Parkinson and Peter Duparks, estimated to be a total of 300 acres.

1688 Mary Savage was proven to be 16 years of age and entitled to her estate.

1690 Samson Webster leased a part of the land of his wife Mary (Savage) to Hillary Stringer.

1695 There is no record of the death of Webster, but in this year Mary Webster made a deed of gift to a daughter Mary, probably in anticipation of a second marriage to John Senior, whose wife she was two years later.

1710 In a record entered in this year it was brought out that the daughter Mary Webster had married a John Taylor, but nothing more was ever found about either.

1709 The will of John Seenner (wife Mary) mentioned a son John and daughters Margaret and Susannah, but said nothing about any land. What became of Mary, or when she died is unknown.

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No clue was found as to what became of the daughters Margaret and Susannah.

1728 The will of young John Senner (wife Martha) mentioned only daughters Isabell and Mary and said nothing about the land which was still entailed.

1740 Isabella Dunton and her husband Stephen brought suit against her sister Mary Senior for the 300 acres which had been left to their grandmother Mary Savage. Details brought out by the suit revealed that the Mongom. and Parkinson plantations were on the Bay side, above the Grace Corbin land, and contained 200 acres and that the Duparks plantation was east of the neck road and contained 131 acres.

In the division, the Duntons received the south 170 acres of the land on the Bay and Mary received the upper 30 acres, as well as all of the Duparks plantation.

Isabella Dunton Part

1783 Mrs. Isabella Dunton, widow, sold as 168 acres to Littleton Savage.

1805 Savage left to his son William Burton Savage. As already reported this land was included in a later sale by Mrs. Susan Parker of the land which she called the Hill Field, and it probably contained what is now known as Wilkins Beach.

Mary Senior Bayside land

1765 Stephen and Ibbey Dunton sold the 30 acres to Nathaniel Littleton Savage, stating that they had bought it from Thomas Bell (no local record).

1766 N. L. and Annes Savage sold to Hannah White. The deed stated that the land had formerly belonged to Thomas Bell, entail, but that that had been doctored and he had sold to the Duntons. As that would have meant General Court transactions, it will account for there being no local record. When Thomas Bell died in 1772 he left a widow Mary, who must have been the Mary Senior who had inherited before her marriage to him.

1796 The will of Mrs. White ordered this land sold and John Stratton bought it the next year.

1799 John and Lucy Stratton sold to Thomas Lyttleton Savage and he later sold to James Jarvis.

Mary Senior Duparks Plantation

There is no local record of any disposition, but some years later it was a part of the 915 acres east of the road which John and Margaret Savage sold to Richard C. Jacob, so it is assumed that at the same time when Thomas and Mary Bell doctored the entail and sold the 30 acres piece to the Duntons, the same had been done to this plantation which they had sold by a General Court deed to the John Savage owning the land east of the road at the time of the transaction.

The Bells will be mentioned again in the story of another part of the tract.

1635 At some unknown date after the death of Ensign Thomas Savage his widow Hannah married Daniel Cugley and in this year he received a patent for 400 acres which was called 'Savages Choice'. It was bounded on the west by the Bay, on the north by Savages Creek, and on the east and south by the land of Mrs. Savage. The Indian name for Savages Creek was Wissaponson, and today it is called the Gulf.

This patent covered a part of the original Thomas Savage patent and under normal proceedings Mrs. Savage would have had only a dower interest in it for life, but Cugley seems to have gotten by with the patent during the early minority of the only son and heir John Savage.

(In the same year Cugley obtained another patent for 400 acres, and as nearly as can be determined it was the same as N19 which was patented two years later to Henry Bagwell. Whether Cugley sold to Bagwell or deserted this land is not brought out in the available records.)

Cugley was a mariner and appears in the records both as a shipmaster and as a supercargo or trader. He is revealed as a quarrelsome personage and was

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1741 Mrs. Hannah Cugley is known to have been dead by this year, but the date of the death of her husband is unknown. It is tradition that he died while on a voyage to Boston and is buried on the Common.

1647 "John Savage shall have ye Tuition & guardianship of his/sister Margery Cugley", who seems to have been the only issue of the Cugley marriage.

1660 A memprandum reveals that by this time Margery had married a William Davis.

1663 John and Ann Savage sold the 400 acres to John Stringer, stating that it had been left to him "by the will of his half sister Margery Cuggly". No such will is of record, and it may have simply been unrecorded, or the Davis family had moved to some other county. In any event, apparently there was no Davis issue.

John Stringer was a 'Chirurgion' and advanced to the military title of Colonel. He was always prominent in county affairs, serving on the Commission for many years and twice represented it as a Burgess.

1642 There was a John Stringer 'carpenter' contemporary with the early days of the 'chirurgion', but the connection between the two has not been determined.

1672 Patent to Col. John Stringer for the 400 acres.

1688 Stringer gave to his son Hillary the 200 acres on the Bay which was west of the little gut which cut into the middle of the land, and in his will of the next year he left Hillary all of it.

1702 Thomas Savage, as eldest son to his father Capt. John, and his wife Elisha, joined with John Svage, named heir at law by his father Capt. John, and his wife Elizabeth, united in a deed to Hillary Stringer for a loose 50 acres piece adjacent. There was afterwards some litigation over this small parcel, but it seemed too minor to follow it through.

1722 Hillary Stringer left a 270 acres home place to his son Hillary. This was at the eastern end and to this day it has always been known as CUGLEY and presumably was where Daniel and Hannah Cugley made their home. The western part of 200 acres on the Bay in some way, as yet undetermined, became separated from the rest and was early in possession of William White. It will be reported first.

Site C

The house now standing is called WHITE CLIFF

1743 William White was appointed an Inspector of Tobacco for Nassawadox Warehouse. Not a great deal has been learned about him, but he appears in the records many times in positions of trust, so he must have had a fine record for integrity.

1755 William White (wife Hannah) left his 200 acres plantation to a son William, and some years later a grandson William of Abel was the owner.

1811 William White, Jr. sold the property of 196 acres to Arthur Upshur, who was known as 'Long Arthur' because of his heighth.

1830 Upshur left his property to his wife Anne B. (XXXXXX)

(Steele) for life and then to a daughter Emily Louise Upshur.

Upshur was the brother of Anne Eyre, the wife of John, and wrote the beautiful tribute to her inscribed on her tombstone as reported (N43A).

Parlor Mantel at White Cliff

Upshur left a very long will meticulously setting out his wishes in every respect, and that he had something of a morbid disposition may be gathered from this clause: "With regard to the disposal of my body after death, I strictly enjoin my Executors to have it placed in a Common Coffin the lid of which is upon no account to be shut or screwed down until Corruption so far takes place as to render the last service of my friends disagreeable to them, nor even then or at any time after is the lid to be fastened down; but to be so made of light materials as to fit over the bottom of the coffin. This coffin is in no wise to be deeper under the ground than the lid thereof, and that part which lies below the earth to be encased in brick work which is to be raised 4 ft. above ground & a door or opening left on one side 18 inches sq. To close this opening I direct a door suspended by hinges from the top with out any fastening as its own gravity will keep it shut. To accomplish this mode of Sepulchre, should my Executors neglect to have it done as ordered, I leave \$500 out of the mass of my property to any individual who will dig up my body and reinter it according to the true intent & method of burial above described. On the top of the brick work I wish and order a plain white marble slab with the following Inscription deeply carved, viz-Under this rest the remains of Arthur Upshur, who was a child of misfortune & sorrow from his cradle until his death; the result of a feeble constitution and endless vexations of many kinds. In the world of Spirits he cherishes the fond hope of brighter prospects. My children, whenever affliction overshadows your brow, repair hither and look on this marble-It will teach you that happiness is not of this world".

It is said that he died in Annapolis and was buried in St. Anne's Church Yard, but whether or not his specific wishes as to burial were carried out has not been determined.

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1836 The Executors for Arthur Upshur sold the property to Denard and Susan Travis.

1845 A Commissioner for the Travis heirs sold to William S. Wilkins, and from him the title passed to a son William E. Wilkins, and from him to a granddaughter Rebecca S. Wilkins.

1903 A commissioner sold the property of the late Rebecca S. Wilkins to James H. Smith, and in 1917 he sold to Edward T. Smith.

Detail of Parlor Mantel

Across the front of the large central part of the house is a hall, which is much older than the rest of the house and it must have been a room in the early home of the White family. The central portion and the wings undoubtedly were added by Upshur. Behind the hall is a very formal parlor and the mantel at the end is about the finest workmanship of any of the many hand carved mantels found on the Shore, as well as the best preserved, as may be observed from the above detail picture. The unusual wild rose pattern also appears at the top of the paneled wainscoting around the room.

Mantels at the ends of each of the wings are also excellent, though neither has as much detail as found on the one in the parlor.

Not far from the house is the base of the chimney to the old quarter kitchen which is nearly covered with ivy to give it a most picturesque appearance. It is said that the ivy has grown from slips which came from Arlington Cemetery, Mount Vernon and Westminster Abbey.

Dining Room Mantel at White Cliff

Site D

- While no old house is standing, the property is called CUGLY
- 1744 Hillary Stringer (wife Elishe) left his inherited home to his son Hillary III.
- 1790 Hillary Stringer (wife Margaret) left to a son Hillary IV. The widow married George Boggs and a daughter married Isaac Avery.
- 1768 Avery had previously married Esther Preeason, widow.
- 1769 He became a licensed minister, but probably did more teaching than preaching.
- 1778 He became a Colonel of Militia, was County Lieutenant during the War and served many terms in both the State Senate and House of Delegates.
- 1791 Hillary Stringer IV sold his reversion interest to Avery.
- 1799 John and Lucy Stratton sold as 300 acres to Thomas Lyttleton Savage, stating that he had purchased the dower rights from the Boggs and the reversion interest from Avery.
- Thomas Lyttleton Savage was the son of Nathaniel Littleton Savage who was reported in connection with Site A. He and his descendants always used the 'y' in his middle name.
- 1779 He was one of the original signers to the charter of Phi Beta Kappa when that fraternity was founded in this year.
- 1783 He resigned his place of Assistant Clerk of the Council as he was "going immediately to the University at Williamsburg," but whether this was for further study or to teach was not determined.
- 1789 Apparently he was back on the Shore by this year when he married Mary Burton Savage, the daughter of Littleton.
- 1796 He married Margaret Teackle for his second wife and she survived him.

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While the father had forsaken the Shore, probably because of his large mercantile interests elsewhere, the son came back here to live and at one time or another quite a little of the large patent acreage passed through his hands.

1805 An insurance policy on his home showed that it was a frame structure thirty four feet square, with a hall across one end, a two story annex, (the original home?), and the customary numerous outbuildings. It is unknown when the house burned or succumbed to the elements.

1813 T. L. Savage (wife Margaret) left to a son of the same name.

1837 T. L. and Louisa Savage sold to William Lyttleton Savage.

1848 W. L. and Sarah C. Savage sold to George Newton of Norfolk, and thus one more part of the Savage land went finally out of the family. Somewhat later it became broken up into two major farms.

The next part of the tract to be considered is across the neck at the elbow formed by Cherrystone Creek and east of the Duparks plantation of Mary Savage.

1678 Capt. John Savage left to his son Elkington the three plantations where Edward Cable, John Davis, and Samuel Church were seated, supposedly 350 acres.

1689 Elkington Savage was 14 years old on the 14th of February.

1719 The will of Elkington Savage was filed for probate. He was survived by a widow Winnefret and children Mary, Elishe, Joshua, Flavia, Esther and an unborn child. Mary died unmarried in 1727. Nothing more was found on Joshua. The unborn child was a son christened Elkington but he died in his early youth.

The widow later appeared in the records as the wife of Robert Fletcher, and Elishe married Isaac Baily, Flavia married John Stringer, Jr., and Esther married Thomas Cowdrey, a grand nephew of the William Cowdrey who had married an unknown daughter of Capt. John Savage and afterwards married his step mother in law Mary Robins Savage.

1732 A survey of the land for a division showed 352 acres and 100 acres at the west end went to the Bails, the next 128 acres to the Cowdreys and the 124 acres at the east end to the Stringers.

Site E

Because of the smaller acreage allotted to the Bails, it must have contained the Elkington Savage home.

1735 Isaac and Elisha Baly sold to Peter Norly Ellegood by a General Court deed, and two years later he and his wife Margaret sold to Thomas Cable. In spite of this short ~~two years~~ ownership, the property is still known as ELLEGOODS.

It will be remembered that Margaret Ellegood was the daughter of Thomas Savage II and the widow of James Forse. 1741 Cable had deeded back to the Ellegoods and they now sold to Thomas and Esther Cowdrey. 1772 Thomas Bell left a plantation to his wife Mary and ~~then~~ then to a son Thomas. This was the Baily land and Cowdrey must have sold it to Bell by a General Court deed. The wife Mary Bell was the Mary Senior who was one of the grand daughters of Mary Savage ~~the~~ the daughter of Capt. John.

1784 Mary, as Mary Scott, confirmed to son Thomas the will of her previous husband Thomas Bell, to take effect at her death. Young Thomas died without issue and the title passed to a ~~brother~~ ^{son} William.

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1808 After the death of William under age, the property was surveyed for a division among the relatives. 146 acres were found and the house and 25 acres went to Thomas Jarvis in right of his wife Anne S., a brother of William.

1819 Jarvis had bought up all of the other interests except one and he now ~~XXX~~ sold 131½ acres to William Fitchett.

1851 After the death of Fitchett the property was sold to Victor A. Nottingham, and four years later he sold to William E. Wilkins.

1867 W. E. and his wife Nancy Wilkins deeded to their grandchildren George T. Wilkins and Rebecca S. Wilkins.

1904 A Commissioner sold to Nathaniel L. and Edward Holland. Three years later after the death of the former the property went to Clarence W. Holland in a family settlement.

1913 Clarence W. and Anna P. Holland sold to Murray James.

1918 Murray and Rosa James sold to Thomas D. Smith and Grover C. Belote.

1919 Belote sold his interest to George D. and Thomas W. Horner, and two years later the joint owners of it all sold to Sarah Nottingham.

1927 The property was acquired by the Eastern Shore of Virginia Fire Insurance Co. and the next year the house and 144 acres were sold to the G. L. Webster Canning Co.

Both portions of the house are old. It may be that the older gambrel roof part goes back to the days of Elkington Savage, or it may have been built by the Ellegoods, whose name it bears. Neither portion has any noteworthy features, other than the high and plain mantels of the early days.

Esther Cowdrey and Flavia Stringer parts

1743 Thomas Cowdry died intestate, leaving his widow Esther and a son Savage as his heir at law.

1768 A survey of the land of Savage Cowdry showed 233 acres. As this would ~~XXX~~ include the Stringer part, it is assumed that Thomas Cowdry had bought that from the Stringers by a General Court deed soon after the division of the Elkington Savage lands in 1732.

There is no local record of a disposition by Savage Cowdry, but later the land was owned by Nathaniel Littleton Savage, who had sold Site A just at this time and he probably bought from Cowdry to add to his own adjacent lands for his last home on the Shore. Before reporting this part further it will be advisable to tell about the inherited land of N. L. Savage, which became merged with this.

1678 Capt. John Savage left to his eldest son Thomas the plantations occupied by Thomas Wilson, Samuel Powell and John Beury, estimated to be a total of 400 acres. This was east of the Elkington Savage bequest, south of the neck road, and extended to the present highway. The title descended down to Nathaniel Littleton Savage in the same manner as the marriage gift Capt. Savage had made to Mary Robins.

1777 N. L. Savage sold to John Stratton 1000 acres "whereon the said Nathaniel Littleton Savage now liveth, lying and being in Savage's Neck on Cherrystones Creek", thus proving that he had moved here after selling Site A to William Burton ten years previously. It was after this that Savage apparently left the Shore for good.

As Savage had inherited 400 acres and supposedly bought 233 acres from Savage Cowdry, the total is considerably short of the 1000 acres sold, and this seems to be the only instance where Capt. John slipped up in his estimates of the various parcels which he bequeathed to his children. There is some reason to believe that at the time of his will the road was somewhat to the westward of the present highway, so some at least of his excess might have come with the later relocation of the road.

1795 John Stratton left this plantation to his son John.

1804 John Stratton had moved across the neck road to Site H and he now left to his son John N. Stratton "the Plantation I removed from dominated EASTFIELD"

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1824 John N. Stratton sold 1160 acres, including STOCKLY or the ROAD FARM, to his brother in law Jacob G. Parker who had married his sister Ann G. Stratton.

1829 The will of Jacob G. Parker (wife Ann G.) left the home place OLD CASTLE with 350 acres to a son John S. Parker.
Site F

The name OLD CASTLE must have come into use after John Stratton had moved across the neck road to his new house.

1891 Some time after the death of John S. Parker, Commissioners sold the house and 485 acres to Severn Eyre.

1906 Eyre sold the house and 363 acres to Susan D. Churn.

1920 Harvey C. and Susan D. Churn sold the house and 145 acres to John W. Moore.

1927 The property was acquired by a syndicate and after a number of transactions among the members, it was finally sold eleven years later to Strange Addison.

The house is old and is shown on the survey of the Savage Cowdrey land in 1768, so

it must have been built soon after his father Thomas Cowdrey had acquired the Flavia Stringer part of the Elkington Savage land on which it is situated. (The State Historical Marker at the mouth of the neck road states that ~~the~~ the house was built by John Stratton in 1721, but the above records given clearly make that statement impossible.)

The house has one brick end and originally had a gambrel roof for each side but at some unknown date the roof line on the south side was changed as shown in the picture. As none of the original interior woodwork exists today, some very nice paneling must have been removed at the time the roof was changed.

Site G

The significance of the name STOCKLY is unknown and the existing house is hardly old enough to warrant much attention.

Some time after the death of Jacob G. Parker, his heirs united in a deed for STOCKLY and 627 acres to William A. Thom who had married a Parker daughter Ann. The house and 175 acres ~~is~~ now owned by Julian Holland.

South of the house is a small but attractive Box garden.

1648 Capt. John Savage leased 1000 acres to Thomas Dimmer for 99 years. This was north of the neck road, east of 'Savage's Choice' and extending to the highway, and on the north was bounded by the small branch of Savages Creek or the present Gulf that crosses the highway just north of the Courthouse.

1665 Dimmer assigned his lease to John Stringer.

1689 Stringer left to his son Hillary.

Other transactions for the leasehold were observed, but not noted, as the title to the land remained with the Savage family.

1678 Capt. Savage devised the title to the leased land equally to his son John and his daughter Frances "lately born".
John Savage Part

At some unknown date son John sold his right to his 500 acres to Mrs. Gertrude Harmanson, this having been a General Court transaction.

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1739 Mrs. Gertrude Harmanson left the title to her 500 acres half of the lease to a son Henry, but after his intestate death it passed to his sister Sophia who married William Tazewell.

~~Frances~~
Savage Part

The route of this part of the lease land was a little more complicated. Frances first married Samuel Powell, by whom she had a son John Powell. John died without issue, but left a wife Mary, who married Nehemiah Fitch. After the death of Samuel Powell, Frances married John Jones and they had two daughters: Sarah, who married Thomas Spady, and Ann Mary, who married Abraham Hall.

1748 Nehemiah and Mary Fitchett sold her dower interest in the 500 acres to William Tazewell, and by General Court deeds he also purchased the reversion interests of the Spadys and Halls, so he now held full title to the 1000 acres for which the lease had expired.

A survey in 1747 showed 988 acres and the gut between this land and CUGLY was named Jacksons Gut.

1752 William and Sophia Tazewell sold 61 acres in the southwest corner to Hillary Stringer.

Tazewell died later in the year and left the property to son John after the death of Sophia.

1773 John Tazewell petitioned the Assembly stating that he "was seized in Fee Tail of a Tract of Land in the County of Northampton containing about 1000 acres, in one corner of which the Courthouse of the said County is erected; that the Land near the said Courthouse is at present of little or no value to the Petitioner, but that it would be of considerable advantage to him, as well as to the Inhabitants of the said County, that the intail of a few acres thereof should be docted, and laid off in Lots for a Town".

The Act was passed and the story of this land adjacent to the Courthouse will be reported after disposing of the rest of the land west of the highway.

1778 John Tazewell had moved to Williamsburg and he now sold a small piece of 49 acres to John Stratton.

There is no will of John Tazewell in local books and if one was probated in Williamsburg it has gone with the rest of such records, but he is known to have left a widow Sarah and a son Littleton as his heir.

1790 Littleton Tazewell sold 356 acres to John Stratton. This was the corner on the neck road and the highway.

Littleton and his mother Sarah sold the home place of 550 acres to Thomas L. Savage.

1799 T. L. and Margaret Savage resold to John Stratton who thus became the owner of all except the small pieces previously sold.

Site H

The house now standing is called ELKINGTON, named in honor of the first wife of Capt. John Savage. The survey of 1747 showed that the old home of William Tazewell had been at the same site, but the name of the property does not appear in the records until after it came into the Stratton ownership.



John Stratton had married Lucy Digges from the Western Shore and not only was he a prominent member of the Eastern Shore community, but was a Member of Congress from 1801 until his death in 1804. He died in Norfolk at the early age of thirty five and is buried in

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the Churchyard of old St. Paul's, although his widow rests in the family graveyard at ELKINGTON and his will requested his own burial there. Possibly transportation problems of the times prevented his wishes being carried out.

Hall at ELKINGTON

1804 Stratton left to son Edward the part he had bought from Littleton Tazewell and the home place to his wife Lucy for her life and then it also was to go to Edward. The first named part will be reported later as Site I.

1835 A few years after the intestate death of Edward Stratton, his mother Lucy who was still the owner deeded the house and 479 acres to her grandson Alfred Parker for an annuity of \$300.

His mother had been Ann Gertrude Stratton and at this time she was the widow of Jacob G. Parker so she came to live with this son and was mistress of his house until she died at the ripe old age of eighty eight. She was a very lovely character and has always been affectionately referred to by later generations as 'Little Grandma'.

After the death of Alfred Parker the title passed to his sister Sarah Parker Upshur.

(In 1841 the Assembly had passed an Act permitting George U. Nottingham to change his name to George L. Upshur, and John H. Nottingham to John H. Upshur. Their mother had been an Upshur and the change was desired to perpetuate the Upshur name which was then extinct in that branch of the family. Sarah Parker married George L. Upshur.)

From Mrs. Upshur the title passed to her son the late Judge Henry L. Upshur. Since earliest Colonial days the Shore has always been quite a horse country, even though the coming of automobiles has made some changes in that respect. Many of the planters owned racing stables and it was also a favorite

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training ground because of the generally mild winters. Judge Upshur not only operated his own stable but trained as well and in 1887 he laid out a half mile track at ELKINGTON, which was such a success that he was called upon to lay out four other tracks by that number of his friends.

1927 Part of the land had been sold and in this year Judge Upshur sold the house and the north part of the land with the waterfront to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Scott, with whom he continued to live until two years later when they re-sold to the late Mrs. Evelyn V. Willing of Cherrystone and Chestnut Hill. Since her death it has been owned by her daughter Mrs. Evelyn V. Willing-Bromley.

Parlor at ELKINGTON

It is local tradition that Thomas L. Savage had started building the house for a daughter, but when she died he lost interest and sold to Stratton. A sketch on an insurance policy of 1801 shows the house just about as it is today.

Mrs. Willing was a Savage descendant so this part of the tract once more came back into the original family. She redecorated the interior and furnished the house by a rare lot of antique furniture, besides doing a great deal of outside planting. She did not occupy it herself, but used it as a guest house, loaned it to the Women's Club for luncheons, etc, and as she kept a caretaker there it was always available to interested visitors.

The house stands in a large grove of lovely trees, including many oak, mahogany, pecan, etc, and near the old family graveyard is an enormous pecan tree which must be as old and large as any in the country. Between the house and the Gulf, the paths of the old garden have been re-marked with young Box bushes and other planting done, so that in time the garden will be much as it was a hundred or more years ago.

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is

At the west end ~~is~~ the cross hall with entrance doors front and rear and one in the middle of the end wall. All three doors are large and massive and are paneled on the outside and obliquely battened on the inside. Each has three sets of H-L hinges and large brass locks which require two turnings of the key to throw the bolt. The wall paper is not block print, but is hand painted in strips and flags pictured indicate that it is French workmanship. It is a hunting scene starting under the stairs and going on around without and duplication, continues up the stairs and at the landing may be seen the stag at bay. At the time of the restoration this paper was in bad condition, but it was carefully retouched and preserved by Miss M. Kate Savage, who also traces her ancestry back to Ensign Thomas Savage.

The paint has been removed from the paneling in the parlor and library to show the fine old heart pine woodwork underneath. The woodwork of the second floor has been retinted in the pastel colors so popular in the south, each room having a different shade, and reproductions of old wall papers have been used throughout the house, except of course in the hall.

The portrait over the mantel in the parlor is a copy of an original painting by Thomas Sully of John Teackle of KEGOTANK (A1171) while over the mantel in the library is a copy of another Sully portrait of his daughter Hester Maria Fisher Teackle.

Site I

The house is called CESSFORD

It stands upon the land which Littleton Tazewell sold to John Stratton and which he left outright to his son Edward. As the latter was to inherit ELKINGTON after the death of his mother he probably continued to live there with her until his earlier death.

1832 After the death of Edward, his wife Mary Anne and his other relatives joined with a Commissioner in a sale of 359 acres to John Ker. At that time the property was known as the MILL QUARTER part of the ELKINGTON plantation.

1847 John Ker left to his wife Mary J. and then it went to a son George.

1892 From the will of Dr. George Kerr: "I give, bequeath and devise the whole of my estate of every sort, real, personal and mixed to my very dear and greatly beloved wife Sarah Caroline (Winder) Kerr; I make this disposition of my estate because my wife has made the happiness of my life and because I am fully satisfied that she will at all times seek to promote the welfare and happiness of our children".

1923 The title had passed to a daughter Ella W. Kerr who now left "to my friends Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ailworth CESSFORD House and Grounds with all the land belonging to it except 100 acres on the south side of my farm". Mrs. Ailworth passed on in 1946.

The house was built by John Ker immediately after his purchase and was named after an ancestral home of the Kers in Scotland. It is an imposing brick mansion which makes a most pleasing impression upon strangers passing along the highway.

Above the row of modillions is one of dentils with a circular cut out above each. The lintels are of wood with concentric decorations at each end. The dormer windows have fluted pilasters with Doric capitals.

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The house was built after the days of elaborate interior hand carving, but window and door frames are quite dignified with fluting at the sides and circular ornaments at the corners. The mantels in the two rooms on the first floor and the two on the second are identical. They have round columns at each side with horizontal fluting across the face with circular decorations at each end and all are painted black. The newel post and balusters are of bird's eye maple which makes an agreeable contrast with the mahogany rail.

During the Civil War the house was the headquarters of the Federal Commanding General of the occupation forces. Hanging in the hall is his order requisitioning the house:

"Headquarters Eastville, Va. July 23, 1862.

Mr. W. P. Nottingham-It is my intention to occupy for myself and staff the late dwelling of Dr. Kerr in the lower part of the village. As I am informed that the furniture & fixtures of the house are in your keeping, I request that they be returned to the house. I further desire that you will take an inventory of all property in the house-acting conjointly with an officer whom I will name. I will state that the occupation of the house will in no wise interrupt or interfere with the farm or crops thereon.

I am very respectfully,

Your Obedt Servt.

H. H. Lockwood

Brig. Gen. Com'd."

There is also preserved the notice from Gen. Lockwood to Nottingham telling him of the recent order that deserted slaves were to be considered freemen.

The next part of the tract normally to be considered would be the lots north of CESSFORD which were docted from the entail of the Tazewell land following the petition by John Tazewell in 1773. However, their story will be passed by for the present, except to note that they contain Sites J and K which will be reported somewhat later.

1677 Capt. John Savage leased 100 odd acres to his son in law William Cowdrey for the latter's life. The daughter and wife must have been dead by this time and her given name has never been observed. The land was north of the Dimmer lease, being separated from it by the little branch of the Gulf which comes out to the highway just north of the Courthouse and which today is called Sugar Run; the land was further bounded on the east by the road and on the north by the branch separating from the Yardley land.

1678 The matter was mentioned again in the Savage will wherein he left the land, after the death of Cowdrey, to his granddaughter Susannah Kendall, the daughter of his daughter Susannah and her husband John Kendall.

1676 William Cowdrey 'Ordinary Keeper' made deeds of gift of personality to his father Benjamin and his ~~daughter~~ sister Frances. This made it possible to identify his family and to prove that the Thomas Cowdrey who later married Esther Savage of Elginton was his grand nephew.

1679 Cowdrey assigned his life lease to Henry Matthews 'Ordinary Keeper'. The date of the marriage is not known, but it must have been about this time that Cowdrey married his step mother in law Mary Robins Savage, the widow of Capt. John. After the marriage he must have moved to her land (M49A) which would account for his turning the lease land into cash.

After the death of Matthews his widow Sarah married Col. William Kendall for his third wife and when the Matthews right to the lease was sold "att an outcry" Col. Kendall bought it and from him it passed to his son William.

Before going on with the story of the land the pathetic ending of the Cowdrey family should be mentioned.

1690 "Upon the petition of Thomas Sayage on the behalfe of his mother Mary the wife of Wm Cowdrey settinge forth that inasmuch as her said husband

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hath absented himselfe and left her in a desolate Condicon & shee beinge of an unsound minde care may bee taken for her reliefe and mainetenance. Itt is therefore the Judgmt of the Court and accordingly Ordered that Major John Robins bee Intrusted and Impowered by the Court to looke after & take into his Custody such Rents as now are or shall fut-urely grow due and other concerns as belonge to the said Cowdrey in the right of his said wife or otherwise wch hee hath left behinde him in this County for her mainetainance & reliefe as aforesaid and to render an account thereof when required".

1691 "Grace the Daughter of Wm Cowdrey" was to continue with Maj. John Robins until she was of age.

When Mary finally died is unknown and if Grace grew to maturity no trace of her was ever picked up.

1687 William Kendall II sold the life interest of William Cowdrey in the lease to the ultimate heir Susanna Kendall, the granddaughter of Capt. John Savage. Susanna later married John Harmanson.

1719 John Harmanson left this land, with other parcels, to his son Kendall.

1755 Kendall Harmanson left to his son John S. Harmanson, whom we have already met in the story of a part of N46.

1775 No local disposition of this land by John S. Harmanson was found but the sale must have been made by a General Court deed, because in the will of John Bowdoin of this year he left to his son John 126 acres which he had bought from Harmanson, and he also confirmed to Harmanson 10 acres which Harmanson had excepted in making the sale.

On the 10 acres part three sites will be noted:

Site L

This is largely guess work.

1677 In December the inhabitants of the county voted to discontinue the Courthouse on Townfields and move to a more central location, and the home of Henry Matthews at "the Hornes" was decided upon as the future place to hold Court. The Hornes derived its name from the two branches of Savages Creek, the southern one now called Sugar Run and the upper one separating from the Yardley land, both of which come out of the creek like horns. At this date Cowdrey still owned his leasehold and Matthews may have been living somewhere else in the vicinity. He was granted a license to keep an ordinary in January of the next year and the year following that he bought the life lease from Cowdrey and probably then moved to this land where he continued to keep ordinary and take care of the Court until he died. His Tavern-Court may have been at some other place on the land, but this site is chosen as a logical one, but of course the little house now standing just north of Sugar Run hardly goes back to his time.

Site M The MARIA ROBINS house

The house probably did not come into existence until well into the last century, so the early history of the lot has not been traced.

It gets its name from having been the home of Maria, the widow of Temple N. Robins.

As the house is not very ancient, a detail inspection was not deemed necessary.

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Site N

The 10 acres reserved by John S. Harmanson ~~was~~ were gradually sold off in several small lots of odd sizes, and the many early transactions for each were not followed.

1791 Dr. John L. Fulwell sold about a sixth of an acre to Coventon Simkins and William Simkins, Jr. and ~~xxx~~ four years later the latter and his wife Margaret sold his interest to the former.

The house now standing is known as COVENTON

1806 Coventon and Margaret Simkins, John Simkins, George Lewis and John Brickhouse, Jr. all united in a sale of the house and a total of 4 1/2 acres to John A. Parker, stating that it was where Coventon and Margaret formerly lived.

1810 Parker had increased his land area to 8 acres and he now left it all to his wife Harriet B. and eight years later she sold to Harold L. Wilson.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

1821 Thomas S. Satchell purchased at a public sale and the next year his wife Mary G.

joined with his Executor in a sale to Nathaniel J. Winder.

1844 Winder died intestate leaving a wife Sarah W. and four children.

1866 Mrs. Winder joined with the surviving heirs in a sale to St. George W. Teackle.

1875 Teackle heirs united in a sale to Robinson Nottingham.

1904 Nottingham sold to the late John T. Wilkins III and the title remains with his wife and children since his death.

Coventon Simkins must have started building soon after he became sole owner of the lot in 1795 as an insurance policy issued to him in 1802 shows the house as it is today, except for the more modern addition at the rear.

(Another policy of the same date is for a brick store house one story high and 35' x 23', but that has been gone for some time.)

The house has one brick end (rear) and is of the type having a cross hall at the other end with the parlor and dining room behind it. Of the three ~~xxx~~ entrance halls to the hall, two of them have the original doors which are oversize, paneled on the outside and diagonally battened on the inside. The hall has a nice paneled wainscoting and a cornice of wood.

The parlor has wainscoting and both parlor and dining rooms have cornices similar to the one in the hall. Both rooms also have black marble mantels which are somewhat later than the date of the house.

A fireplace on the second floor has a wooden mantel, above which is plain paneling to the ceiling.

During the Civil War the house was taken over by the Federal troops and on two of the upper floor doors may still be seen under the present coat of paint "Artillery Harness" and "Chaplains".

Originally the old quarter kitchen, with customary large fireplace, was at the ground level with steps up to the dining room, but this was changed by the present owners to a more practical arrangement.

On the north side of the house (not shown in picture) is a two story addition which is said to have been moved there from another location many years ago.

In the foreground may be seen part of a row of Box bush left from the old formal garden.

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Site C

This site is without the bounds of the 10 acres reserved by John S. Harmanson when he sold the balance of the Cowdrey land to John Bowdoin.

1775 As already reported, John Bowdoin left his purchased land to a son of the same name.

1784 John Bowdoin, Jr. sold a total of 330 acres to Isaac Smith, the land being on both sides of the road. The story of the part on the east side will be given in connection with Site P.

1802 Isaac and Elizabeth Smith deeded to their son Isaac.

1813 Son Isaac and his wife, also Elizabeth, sold it all to Severn E. Parker.

1826 After the condemnation of the old Magothy Bay Church, it was decided to move the church to Eastville and this building was erected shortly thereafter and the name changed to CHRIST CHURCH.

The Church was built upon Parker land with no deed of record, but there must have been a verbal understanding with him.

1858 The following unwitnessed deed of gift was found among Parker's papers long after his intestate death: "I, Severn E. Parker, do hereby give to the Vestry of Hungars Parish, for the use of Christ Church at Eastville, the land on which said Church stands and a small piece of land adjoining the said Church-----which will be particularly described by a deed hereafter to be executed by me for the said piece of land.

Given under my hand and seal this first day of June in the year of our Lord 1831. Severn E. Parker." This paper was produced in Court in 1858 and ordered recorded after it had been examined by persons familiar with Parker's hand writing.

1890 The title to the Parker lands passed to a daughter Catharine P. and she and her husband ^{Robert's cousin} gave another small piece.

1904 Robert Nottingham, the owner in this year, also donated additional land.

Both of these later additions were to enlarge the burial ground and in each deed the stipulation was made that none but white persons were to be buried there.

An undated memorandum in the Old Clerk's Office states that the Church cost \$2960, with subscriptions to date of \$2840, and the Vestrymen called a meeting at the Courthouse to determine the means to raise the balance.

The building has some handsome Tiffany stained glass memorial windows. The old silver Nicholson plate and the Custis Communion Service given to Magothy Bay Church are still in use.

Before continuing across the road, it will now be in order to go back and tell about Sites J and K.

1730 A frame Courthouse at Site K (to be reported later) had been in existence for some years and in December the Court entered this order:

"The Court house of this County being much out of repair and not in a condition for the Justices to do the County business in, wch the Court having Taken into Consideracon came to A Resolution to build one of Brick!

(More about this brick building will also be reported later.)
1731 In June Thomas Savage of Cherry Stones (#49A) deeded 10 acres to the Justices "for the use of the Publick A Courthouse Prison Pillory & Stocks & liberty for the Publick and Prisoners to pass & repass in any part of the said

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Ten Acres of Land except in such house or houses as shall belong to the said Thomas Savage". Savage was to have the materials from the old Courthouse as soon as the new one was built.

Suit was immediately brought by the reversion owners of the old Dimmer lease, claiming that the 10 acres involved were a part of that land. The Savage claim was based on a traditional understanding that this piece was really a part of the Thomas Wilson plantation on Cherrystone which had been to his father Thomas Savage by the grandfather Capt. John. The suit was carried on up to the General Court, so the final decree is not available, but later developments proved that the reversion heirs to the Dimmer lease won out, as seems logical.

1773 As already reported in the story of the Dimmer lease, John Tazewell petitioned the Assembly to have the entail doctored for a few acres adjacent to the Courthouse, which was granted, and there is a survey of record for 40 Lots of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre each. The odd numbers were along the road and the even behind them, with #1 being in the corner of the road and Sugar Run, #3 next to it, etc. The present Courthouse Green and the public buildings are on Lots #1 to #4, and everything concerning that area is covered as Site K. On the Lots south of it are two sites which are designated as Site J.

Site J-EASTVILLE INN

1724 A survey in this year showed that Elias Roberts had a house south of the Courthouse, and he was a Tavern Keeper. This improvement probably was the exception made later by Thomas Savage when he deeded the 10 acres to the Justices.

1780 A Tavern must have been operated here continuously but records were not noted for the keepers until this year when John Tazewell of Williamsburg sold Lots #6 and #8-12 to James Taylor. He was a Tavern Keeper and for more than a hundred years the place was known as the TAYLOR HOUSE.

In the deed from Tazewell he stated that the lots were in Peachburg Town, this being the first instance where the old name of The Horns for the settlement was dropped. The new name continued in use until shortly after the turn of the next century, when the name Eastville succeeded it. The significance of this present name is not clear.

Succeeding owners for the Tavern were not traced, but in the third quarter of the last century it was acquired by J. Ambler Jarvis, and some years ago the title passed to a syndicate which owned until recently.

A sign used by the EASTVILLE INN states that it was established in 1780, which of course was the year Tazewell sold the lots, but it is reasonable to assume that a Tavern has been in continuous existence at least since 1724.

It is quite possible that the existing building goes back to the 1780 date, but there have been so many changes in it as time went on that it is difficult to tell how much of it is the original structure.

Site J-BRICK STORE

1774 John and Sarah Tazewell sold Lots #5 and

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#7 to George Savage. In succeeding years the area was broken up into smaller lots which had various owners.

1800 A deed for a part mentioned a 'Storehouse' but the consideration was not large so it must have been a frame structure.

1820 In a deed from Edward Stratton for 3/8 acres to John E. Nottingham and Caleb B. Upshur there was included "a storehouse erected by James Johnson, dec'd., and now occupied by Eldred Roberts". As the consideration was much larger than in the 1800 deed this storehouse mentioned perhaps had been built during the twenty years interval and was the brick building still standing next to the Green.

Site K

There is no record of any deed from the winners of the suit over the 10 acres to the Justices for the land where the Courthouse stood, and now stands. There may have been a General Court deed for it, or they may have been content to leave the matter in status quo so far as the public land was concerned.

Before taking up the history of the County buildings which have been at this site, it may be worthwhile to try and consolidate the story of the seat of government from the beginning of Shore history until it finally settled here, presumably for all time. From the first official settlement in 1620 until 1715, when the final stop was made here, Justice was very much of a nomad, not seeking a greener oasis but rather trying to keep up with the constant shift in the center of population. Some of the sites involved have not been ascertained and some of them were on lands farther up the county, for which key number sites are not yet available, but ~~HERE~~ wherever possible the sites are designated and a reference to many of them will give more detail than is covered by this summary.

1620 When John Wilcocks came over in charge of the tenants for the Company Land, he was the official representative of the Governor and as such dispensed what limited justice was needed and this probably was done at Site N40A.

1625 After the Company Land faded from the picture about this time, the official seat of government moved to Site N39A on the Secretary's Land. William Epps followed Wilcocks as Commander of Accawmacke and he in turn was succeeded by Thomas Graves. They may have acted from their own homes, but the Secretary's Land was semi official and it may have been here that any public gatherings were held. This continued to be true for the next fifteen years.

1632 In this year the first Commission was appointed to supplant the individual as representing the Governor. There are a number of records to prove that they met at this site, but just where is unknown. Certainly there was no Courthouse, perhaps in those days no Tavern, and the meetings of the Commissioners perhaps were held at private homes on the little settlement at Ye Towne.

1637 The only mention of where a Court was specifically held during the fifteen years was in this year when a deposition mentioned a Court held "at Mr. Stephen Charleton's". This meeting may have been elsewhere, but as he had received no patent for land up to this time, he may have had a house at ye Towne.

1638 As already reported elsewhere, the shift of the center of population to the vicinity of Old Plantation Creek prompted the Justices to have State and Church moved there and orders went out for a new Church.

1640 In this year occurs the first record of a meeting of the Justices at a Tavern at Fishing Point (N20A) and for the next nine years most of the Courts were held there. However, a few Courts were held elsewhere during that period.

1642 A Court met "att Hungers". This probably was at the home of Col. Argoll Yardley. This would have been at the end of Old Town Neck.

1647 Two Courts were held "att ye Howse of Argoll Yardley" and one "att

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ye howse of Mr. Stephen Carleton". This last would have been at what later became Hungars Glebe in Church Neck.

Late in this same year at Court was held at "ye Towne" (N39A).

1649 With the increasing settlements northward, the Justices decided that the Fishing Point was too far removed from many of the planters so in May they ordered that the next Court was to meet at the Ordinary of Walter Williams, the one following at Fishing Point, and so on in rotation. The Williams tavern was at the present site of Pear Plain on the north side of Hungars Creek. This practice generally continued for the next three years, but with exceptions:

1649 The August Court was held "att Mr. Littleton's" (N12?) and another one met there the next year.

1651 The July Court met "att Mr. Charleton's".

1652 In March the Court was ordered to be held in the future at the Williams Tavern only.

1653 In July the Justices ordered that the Court should be rotated between Cheristone, Hungars, and Occohannock. The first probably was at the tavern now operated by Obedience Robins at N40A, and the last may have been at the home of Col. Edmund Scarburgh (A1A). The Hungars would have been at the Williams Tavern. Records show that this order was followed for most of the next two years.

1654 The July Court met at Hungars and both Gov. Bennett and Secretary Claiborne were present.

1655 An Act was passed by the Assembly providing for Courts to be held at two places alternately, with Hungars Creek to be the dividing line for the upper and lower parts.

However, another Act stipulated that one place in each county should be designated and there Court, Church, Prison, and a Public Mart should be maintained, and the inhabitants chose the land of Richard Kellam (A3?). Courts seem to have met here for the next few years, but there is no evidence that a Courthouse was ever built. Occasional Courts met elsewhere.

1656 John Dolby presented bills for accommodations for people who had attended Court. There is no record of his owning land at this date so he may have erected a tavern on the land of Kellam and the meetings had been held there.

In this same year are records of meetings held "at the house of Mrs. Grace Vaughan (A2D), and "at Hungars" (Williams?)

1658 In January a Court was held "at Accomack" (ye Towne).

In July was a reference to "ye next Court houlden at John Dolbies" (Kellam land?)

In August another reference to "ye next Court houlden at Henr. Fields". He was now the pwner of the Williams land.

1659 In January the Justices ordered that "ye Court for ye future bee kept at the house of Mr. Thomas Selby". He owned no land at this time and it has not been possible to find out where he might have operated a tavern.

In April William Whittington offered the Court 100 acres if a Courthouse should be built there at the public expense. The offer would ~~have~~ given land on the north side of Deep Branch (above Holly Brook), but some distance west of the present highway where the road was then located. The offer was not accepted.

1661 Court was ordered to be kept "at John Vines as formerly". There was no previous record of Courts having met there, but it may have been the same site as the earlier house of Thomas Selby. The Vines land was on the south side of Hungars and his home may have been about where the present village of Bridgetown stands.

1664 As previously reported the first Courthouse built for that purpose was now ordered built at ye Towne and until it was ready Courts were to meet at the house of John Webb (N42A?). For the next thirteen years Courts seem to have been held in this building with one exception.

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1665 A joint meeting of the Northampton and Accomack Justices was held at the home of John Dolby. By this time he was established on his own land and his house must have been south of the Bayford road and west of the Bayside road, but the exact site has not been determined.

1677 Inhabitants of the upper part of the county were not happy about the long distance to the Town where the Courthouse was then in use, and finally the matter was put to a vote and it was decided to meet in the future at the "place called the Hornes where Henry Matthews now liveth", and at the December meeting following the vote the Justices so ordered.

Just where Matthews was then living is unknown, but shortly thereafter he acquired the life estate of the Cowdrey land. Site N49L is taken as where the Courts were then held for the next few years, but the actual site may have been farther up the road near the junction with the Old Town Neck road.

1686 Early in this year, after the death of Matthews, Col. Kendall bought the Cowdrey lease at a sale of the Matthews estate.

Later in the year Mary Godwin, wife of Joseph, was granted a license to keep ordinary, but whether she established herself in the Matthews tavern and continued catering to the Court there, or started a new tavern on her husband's land is not clear.

1687 William Kendall II offered the county 50 acres of land if a new Court house and other necessary buildings were erected at the public expense and this offer was accepted by the Justices. The site would have been on N44 at the highway on the south side of Rooty Branch separating from N49. In accepting the offer, the Court ordered "That A Courthouse of Twenty five foot longe, with an outside Chimney, A convenient prison and all other things Necessary for A Court bee with all convenient speed built upon the said land".

Later in the year, before work had started although planks had been ordered, Joseph Godwin came along with an offer of forty acres of his land, but he was to stand the cost of the building himself. Apparently he had found catering to the Court a lucrative business and he further offered that "in the Interim yor Worppps may (if you please) continue the Court where it at prsent is". This looked to the Justices as too good an offer to turn down so it was accepted and the Kendall land ordered returned to him.

1689 Joseph and Mary Godwin formally deeded the 40 acres to the Justices, describing it as the place where was located "the Courthouse I am now building for the Countyes use".

1690 In March the Justices ordered the next Court to be held May 28th at the New Court House. (N49X)

Court continued to be held here for the next twenty five years and when the next and final move was made it is unknown whether it was because the building was deteriorating or a more convenient location desired-probably the latter.

1715 On April 19th-"This day William Rabyslaw hath undertaken the building and Errecting up a Court house at a Place called the horns Old feild upon the land of Mr. Savage for Seven thousand pounds of Tobacco according to the De-mentions hereafter mentioned viz: The said Courthouse to be thirty foot Long and twenty foot wide from inside to inside well framed of Sawed Timber Except Gice and Plate and to be oversated of Eight foot Pitch from Sill to plate and to be covered with white Oake Shingells the Sape to be taken out; upon Oake Laths wheather boarded with good three quater old pine Plank with an outside Chimily to be well Lathed and filled in and Plastered; with a good Paire ~~XXXX~~ Stares; all the upper flower to be Layed with good pine Old Planke and the under part of the said flower to be well Plained; two dores to be well hinged with hooks and hinges to the said house within the care where the Justices is to Sett and that to bee raised and to be Layed with plained Old pine Plank Sawed out of Old Pine and the Sitt Benches to be well Plained and the Railles for the Bare and a Dore at Each End of the bare to be well hinged with hooks and hinges and to be an Earthen Flower Except where the Justices is to Sitt and that to be done as aforesaid and the Same to be viewed by two honest

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workmen as he goes a Long and all to be Compleated and Ended workman like between the date hereof and May Come twelve mounths which is in the Yeare Seventeen hundred and Sixteen and the Said Rabyshaw forthwith repaire to the Clark Office and theire enter in bond with good Security for his performance of the sd Courthouse".

The above specifications give a fairly clear picture of this building, the third to be erected in the county as a real Courthouse, other than a combination Courthouse-Tavern where so many meetings had been held.

1716 On June 23rd the order went out to "meett att ye new Courthouse att ye horns old field".

1730 On December 9th: "The Courthouse of this County being much out of repair and not in a Condition for the Justices to do the County business in, which the Court having taken into consideration came to A Resolution to build one of Brick and to treat with workmen who will undertake the same in February Court next, and it is ordered that the Sheriff give Public Notice hereof, both in Accomack and this County".

1731 On February 9th: "The Court having in December Court last past an order to treat with Workmen to build A Brick Courthouse for this County and this day several bidders appearing and Mr. John Marshall being the fairest proposer for the undertaking of the building at 50,000 pounds of Tobacco to finish it according to a Rough Scheme this day read in open Court to the proposers ordered that the said Marshall give Bond with good and sufficient security in the sum of 100,000 pounds of Tobacco to finish the said work by the last day of December next".

The building then erected is the restored Courthouse still standing, but it stood where the Confederate Monument now is.

It was the following June that Thomas Savage deeded the 10 acres to the Justices which brought on the suit by the reversion heirs to the old Dimmer lease.

The story of this building after its use as a Courthouse years later was discontinued, will be told after mentioning two other buildings which succeeded it for the same purpose.

*Restored
Court House*

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1795 On September 14th a new Courthouse was ordered built at a cost of not to exceed £400.

Many people still living are familiar with the interior arrangement of this Courthouse which was in use for practically one hundred years.

1899 The Courthouse now in use was erected and the older one torn down.

1796 After the completion of the Courthouse ordered built the year before this the Court appointed a Committee to lease the one discontinued as long as it should stand. The record of such a lease was not found.

1802 As told in the story of COVENTON, Coventon Simkins took out an insurance policy on this year for a brick storehouse 35⁸x 23'. In that write up it was assumed that the building was on his own lot, but as he was the owner of the Courthouse lease three years later, the policy may have been on this building.

1805 Coventon and Margaret Simkins gave a deed of trust to John Simkins, George Lewis and John Brickhouse, Jr. on everything they owned and this included "the Store House formerly the old Court House". Two years later John Simkins bought the Courthouse lease at public auction, and Lewis and Brickhouse released that part of the estate to him.

1827 John and Sarah Simkins resold the lease to John Adams "so long as the said Storehouse Called as aforesaid the old Court house shall stand".

1832 John and Sally Adams sold to Smith Nottingham and Edward W. Nottingham. Later owners were not traced, but the building has been used for many purposes, including that of a saloon from which there was a door to a Post Office built adjacent to it.

1913 In this year the Supervisors decided to tear down the building to make a place for a Confederate Monument, and also to do away with all of the other ancient landmarks on the Court Green. This caused a storm of protest from many of the citizens and the late Mrs. William Bullitt Fitzhugh, Director of the Northampton Branch of the A. P. V. A., headed the opposition to such a

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1821
Survey

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sacrilege. Several heated meetings were held by the Supervisors and finally Mrs. Fitzhugh and her following won out. An old jail and part of the wall about it and the Debtor's Prison had already been torn down, but it was finally ordered that the old Courthouse should be moved at about where the jail had stood and it, the old Clerk's Office, and the Debtor's Prison were turned over to the A. P. V. A. for preservation.

After a later change in the leadership of the local A. P. V. A. the late Miss Nell Nottingham headed the restoration work and the restored buildings add a great deal of charm and quaintness to the appearance of the Court Green. The whole front of the Courthouse is a replacement; the door being a modern reproduction and the frame came from an old house on Granby St. in Norfolk which was being torn down.

Eastville in the Gay Nineties

On the front base of the Confederate Monument is a bronze tablet with this inscription

ERECTED BY THE HARMANSON WEST
CAMP CONFEDERATE VETERANS, THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY,
AND THE CITIZENS OF THE EASTERN
SHORE OF VIRGINIA; TO THE
SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERACY
FROM NORTHAMPTON AND ACCOMACK
COUNTIES. THEY DIED BRAVELY IN
WAR, OR IN PEACE LIVED NOBLY
TO REHABILITATE THEIR COUNTRY.

A. D.

ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN

On the west side of the base is the bronze Seal of the Confederacy.

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CLERK'S OFFICES

The Northampton records are said to be the oldest continuous county books in existence in the United States.

1632 The first page of the first book is now mutilated and without a date visible, but in 1855 it was possible to determine that the keeping of the records had started in September of this year. The first date of a meeting now legible is for the one held on the following January 7th.

For about a hundred years the books must have been kept in the private homes of the various Clerks and it is a miracle that they have survived in spite of the hazards of fire, vermin, etc. Several entries ^{were noted}

to confirm that the books were kept at private homes and the following may be cited as an example:

1706 "Mr. And. Hamilton set forth in his petition ye neglect of ye Clark of ye Records of ye County and Coll. Jno. Custis, Esq. declares in open Cot yt he would not keep ye Records of ye County no longer, ye sd Clark can provide for himself to some convenient place-it is therefore ord. yt ye Clark provide some convenient place such as ye Cot approves of by ye next Cot & give notice to ye people where ye office is Kept & Keep ye records Safe".

It was not determined when the restored old Clerk's Office was erected but the brick work should place it some time during the first half of the eighteenth century. The door is paneled on the outside and battened on the

Both clerk's offices

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inside and has a wooden lock trimmed with metal. The floor is paved with odd size flag stones. At the west end is a fireplace in the center and on each side cupboards extending up to a vaulted ceiling. The building has been nicely restored by the A. P. V. A. and has been made a museum for the many relics of an earlier day which have been acquired. Among them is an old slave measuring rod.

When the second Clerk's Office was erected was not determined either, but it may have been about the middle of the last century. It was torn down after the present Courthouse was built, as that contains a fireproof section for the purpose.

So far as is known, these two buildings (shown together on the previous page), are the only ones erected specifically for use as Clerk's Offices.

The picture below was taken in the newer building about 1895.

The individuals shown are:

Left-T. Sanford Spady, Clerk; right, R. W. Nottingham, Deputy; center, John R. Read, Treasurer.

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A list of the County Clerks follows:

- 1632 Henry Bagwell
1638 George Dawe
1641 Thomas Cooke (Late in this year Richard Lee signed a few times, but he was soon followed again by Cooke)
1642 Edwin Conway
1648 Edmond Matthews
1658 John Boys
1659 Robert Hutchinson
1665 William Melling
1670 Daniel Neech
1671 John Culpeper (When the two counties were re-united for a few years under the name of Northampton, Culpeper was appointed Clerk for the whole and he appointed Neech as his Deputy for the lower part)
1674 Daniel Neech
1703 Hancock Custis
1705 Robert Howson
1720 James Locker
1721 Hillary Stringer
1722 Godfrey Poole
1729 Thomas Cable
1743 Griffin Stith
1783 William Stith (For a short time during his office, Griffin Stith signed, but later William appeared again)
1813 Caleb B. Upshur
1844 Lewis O. Rogers
1869 James M. Brickhouse
1891 T. Sanford Spady
1912 George T. Tyson
- 1791 Thomas L. Savage
1821 Nathaniel J. Winder
1852 LaFayette Harmanson
1884 Gilmor S. Kendall
1899 Rodney W. Nottingham

1689 Charles Holden of Northampton was appointed Public Prosecutor for Northampton and Accomack Counties, but it is not certain that this was the first such appointment.

PRISONS

1633 The earliest reference to a prison is found on Page 2 of the transcribed Book I under date of January 7th. It reads: "Alexander Bradburn acknowledged a debt of two barrells of Corne unto Nicholas Gringer; It is therefore ordered that the said Alexander shall make payment of the same, or else lie in prison until such time satisfaction be made".

The nature of such a prison is unknown as it was a great many years before the county erected any building for that specific purpose.

1634 Richard North was "Marshall of Acchawmacke". This title quickly disappeared and it is not certain whether the position was for military or law enforcement purposes.

Later in the year Capt. William Stone was appointed Sheriff, a position which he held for a number of years. The office of High Sheriff for the county was not only lucrative, but a position of great trust and responsibility, and it always went to individuals of proven worth. The Commissioners or Justices dispensed Justice, but the Sheriff enforced their decrees.

1638 In the absence of a regular prison the Sheriff was responsible for all prisoners, and that this was a most undesirable part of his functions is indicated by the many requests of succeeding Sheriffs for a real prison to be

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built. Proof of this early practice was found in the records for this year when the Sheriff was allowed 150 pounds of Tobacco "for three monthes dyett for John Neale prisoner".

1643 Phillip Taylor, High Sheriff, requested that a prison be built according to an Act of Assembly providing for a prison in each county, and the Commissioners so ordered, but from the next item it seems doubtful if the order were ever carried out.

1645 "Whereas there is a greate defect and want of a prison wthin this our County of Northampton And being there is at psent not any conveniences of tyme to build a new one forthwth according to the late Act of Assembly-by reason whereof the sd County may bee much dampnified And it being the voluntary proffer to the Court of Jno Baddam & John Dixon mates & coptners that the Poynt House (N20A) wherein they inhabite & keepe an ordinary shalbe the Comon prison for the County untill the sd County shall have conveniency to pvide themselves and build a prison. It is therefore thought requisite and accordingly ordered by this Court that the Poynt house at the old plantation Creeke be the Comon prison for all men that shall happen to bee ymprisoned wthin the sd County of Northampton And that the sd Baddam & Dixson or either of them shall have satisfacton of all prisoners for their dyett & lodging, ----etc".

1664 "This Day Capt. Wm Jones made tender of a house by his dwelling house wch is called ye new store for a prison for wch hee asked six hundred pds of tobacco, wch was accepted of by the Court". This is the first note found for a building used solely as a prison, and if the order was carried out it would have been on the Jones land which was on the east side of Hungars Creek some distance ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ southwest from Johnstontown. However, this building may never have been used, according to the next item noted.

1665 John Custis, High Sheriff, took up the Sheriff's chobous and petitioned for a prison for the prisoners committed to his charge, to which the Court replied: "That a prison House is allready prvided where itt ought to bee with most convenience, which is parte of the Courthouse (the first one at N39A), but for want of a Jaylor the Court hath thought needefull that the High Sheriff doe for the present yeare make provision for the secureinge of prisoners and to have allowance for the same out of the publique".

This room may have been used for its intended purpose before the Court moved to the Horns in 1677, but even so the room cannot really be rated as a prison building.

1678 "Upon the peticon of Mr. Hancock Lee High Sheriffe for a prison Itt is the Courts Judgmt That there bee a prison built forthwith by Harry Mathews-fifteene foote square with a chimney in it-And that hee bee allowed one thousand pounds of Tobacco next levy for the same and that hee take care as Gaoler for securinge all prisoners".

This then would be the first actual County Prison. Court was then meeting at the ordinary of Henry Matthews, but unfortunately the exact site has been elusive. For conveniency it has been given as N39L, but while he probably was located on the Codrey lease land, it is quite likely that the site was farther up the road near the Old Town Neck road.

1690 May. 28th "Upon the Peticon of Capt. Jno. Custis High sheriffe for a Sufficient prison to bee provided for the Countyes use upon the Removal tp the New Court house (N49X), in answer whereto the Court hath proposed to Joseph Godwin for the buildinge a New prison neare and convenient to the New Court house of the same demensions as the Logg'd prison by Accomack County Court house betweene this and March next which the said Godwin undertooke and ye Court assumed he should bee paid as much as Accomack County gave for the buildinge their prison; And that in the meane time the former prison att the old Court house the place called ye Hornes is to Continue the County Gaole".

(In the story of the Courthouses, when Mary Godwin was granted a license to keep an ordinary, it was wondered whether she had taken over the operation

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of the Matthews Tavern-Court, or whether she had opened up on the Godwin land. The above entry would indicate that the former was the answer.)

1703 "Whereas ye Late prison (N49X) was accidentally burnt by fire ye Court hath agreed with Jno Warren to build A prison where this Court shall order according to such dementions & manner as sett down by Majr Wm Waters". Warren was to be paid 2400 pounds of tobacco. In the absence of any further information, it must be assumed that the replacement was on the Godwin land where Court was still being held.

1719 As previously reported, the Court had finally moved to its present site four years previous. On September 17th "This Day ye Court hath Ordered to be Erected & Built at Some Convenient Place near ye Court House a Prison of Sixteen foot Square & Seven foot pitch from flour to flour wth Sawed Timber ye Side Peases & End Peases to be five inches thick at Least of Oake ye uper & ye Lower Flour to be pined down to ye Sleafers of six Inches thick at Least ye uper Flour to be Pined Down to ye side peases & ye false Plates to be well Pined down to Every Plank with a Good Sufficient Rufe upon it wth ~~SKW~~ Sawed Oake Rafters well Covered wth Good Oake boards and a Lite bar'd wth Iron bars as Accomack County Prison is with a Convenient harth Sufficien for fire wth A Conveniency for ye Prisoners to Ease themselves through wth A Good Sufficient Doare well hung wth hooks & hinges fitting for such a house ye End of ye five Inch timber to be Joyned by duftale worke ye body of ye said Prison to stand on blocks two foot from ye Ground wch said house is to be Completed & Ehded between this and Crismas Day next work man Like in Every Part and ye Court hath Agreed wth Thos Griffin for to build & Erect ye said house on ye Place Above Appointed & According to ye Demention Above Mentioned for ye Sume of two Thousand pounds of Tobacco".

This would have been the first prison at the present site, and we can be grateful to the Justices of that day who have left such detail information about the two frame structures which were the first Court house and Prison erected on the present Court Green.

1743 "On the Motion of Peter Bowdoin, Gent. Sherif of this County-Ordered That a Good & Sufficient Prison be built Agreeable to certain Dementions by the said Sherif Produced in Court And that the said Dementions be filed with the Clerk of the Court".

There is nothing to prove it, but a guess is made that this building was of brick and was the one which is now called the DEBTOR'S PRISON.

1789 The Court appointed a Committee to "let out the building of a Jail for this County to ~~KXX~~ the lowest bidder, and that they superintend the building of the same; and that the said Jail be of the dimensions of twenty eight feet by eighteen feet from out to out."

Littleton Savage took the contract.

1814 William Satchell was given the contract for a new Jail ~~WXX~~ which cost \$3169.59½.

Another circumstantial and even more logical guess would be that this is the DEBTOR'S PRISON.

The bricks are not laid in the Flemish bond, which would have been the case of one built in 1743.

The 1789 jail could not have been the one for the Debtors as it was to be 28'x 18' while the existing one is square 17'2" on the outside.

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It doesn't seem possible that a new jail was needed in 1814, only twenty five years after the previous one had been built in 1789; economically, the year 1814 was in the middle of a period of considerable inflation, and it is doubtful if more than the little DEBTOR'S PRISON could have been built then at the price involved.

Accomack County did not segregate debtors from other prisoners until 1824 and it may be that they were ten years later in following the example set by Northampton if the 1814 prison had been built for that purpose. No reference was found to determine when the debtors were segregated in this county.

~~1813~~

1913 The present jail was built.

A glance at the picture showing the two Clerk's Offices will reveal the gable of the old jail behind them. As previously reported that jail and a part of the wall surrounding both had been torn down before the ladies of the A. P. V. A. swung into action to preserve the rest of the old buildings.

From earliest days whipping was the most common form of corporal punishment, the number of lashes being determined by the magnitude of the crime, with thirty eight as the maximum. In 1662 one culprit was ordered "to be whipt at a Horse taylor" for his offense, presumably as the procession moved about the scene of punishment.

Pillory and stocks were always erected near the place of holding Court.

Ducking stools were common and in some instances culprits were towed across some body of water.

In the story of N30 it has already been told that Robert Wyard was given a humiliating punishment for defamation. In another case, after he had been convicted of stealing a pair of pantaloons, he was sentenced to appear in church three Sundays with a pair tied around his neck and the word 'Thief' written upon his back.

One man was required to stand before the church door with a pot tied around his neck as significant for his having been intoxicated.

Another man who was convicted of writing a slanderous poem it was ordered that "at the next sermon preached at Nuswattocks he shall stand during the lessons at the church door with a paper on his back, on which shall be written 'Inimicus Libellus'". Usually in the case of such punishments carried out at a church he or she also had to ask forgiveness of the congregation as well as the person damaged.

Where indentured servants had gotten in trouble, it was quite customary to lengthen the term of service as a form of punishment.

Site P

1678 As told in the stories of Sites E and F Capt. John Savage left land to son Elkington, it being on Cherrystone Creek. At the same time he left Elkington 400 acres more which was designated by the names of the tenants occupying it, so it may have been all woodland. It was bounded on the south by Rooty Branch, the branch of Cherrystone Creek which was the south bounds of the Savage land, and from there it extended "north along the horse path" (i.e. on the east side) to the north bounds of the Savage land.

1732 The death of Elkington Savage has already been told and what was found about his heirs to survive; which in this year were Flavia, who married John Stringer; Esther, who married Thomas Cowdrey; and Elishe, who married Isaac Baly.

A survey in this year for division showed 373 acres and Flavia received 93 acres at the north end, Esther 112 acres in the middle, and Elishe 168 acres at the south end. They will be reported in that order.

TRACT N49

Flavia Stringer Part

1751 Flavia had died and Stringer remarried as his will of this year mentioned a wife Smart and children Hillary, Thomas, William, John, Mary and Esther. He did not mention the land as it had been entailed. There is no record of any division among the children, and it may be that all but John and Esther had died without issue, as they were the only ones to appear in later transactions. It is possible that young John died without issue and that Esther then succeeded to the title as the surviving heir.

1761 John Stringer (wife Rachel) mentioned no children in his will, but did make a reference to his stepmother so she was still living. Rachel married John W. Watts.

1767 The Watts released to John Bowdoin her dower rights in 102 acres which had been sold to Bowdoin by William and Esther Downs by a General Court deed.

1784 Bowdoin had bought 29 acres of the Esther Cowdrey part and he now sold 330 acres to Isaac Smith of the Parish of North Farnham of the County of Richmond. This included the William Cowdrey land on the west side of the road, the Flavia Stringer land, and the 29 acres of the Esther Cowdrey land.

1802 Smith and his wife Elizabeth deeded it all to a son of the same name.

1813 Young Isaac and his wife, also an Elizabeth, sold to Severn E. Parker.

1819 Parker sold 110 acres east of the road to Thomas S. Satchell, and the next year he and his wife Mary G. resold to John E. Nottingham.

1835 A Commissioner sold to George P. Upshur, and the next year he and his wife Peggy E. resold to George T. Yerbe.

1865 Yerbe left to his daughter Anne E. Kerr.

1914 Mrs. Kerr left to her granddaughter Elsie U. Jarvis for life, after which it is to go to James R. Lumly a nephew of hers.

Site P

The property is known as SELMA

The existing house probably had its beginnings in the days of Isaac Smith, Jr. Originally it consisted of the hall, one room on each floor, and a shed addition at the north end.

During the Yerbe ownership, he extended the length of the hall and built four rooms to the west of it, making the new part full two stories and garret.

Since the ownership by Mrs. Jarvis, she has removed the Yerbe addition (except for the hall), added a room on each floor to the north of

the original building, and raised a new roof over the old one to cover both the old and new portions. The semicircular window was in the west wall of the Yerbe addition.

Except for one slightly decorated mantel on the second floor, there is nothing in evidence of the first construction by Isaac Smith, Jr.

When John Bowdoin made his sale to Isaac Smith, he excepted four lots which had been sold to Joseph Milhas, Dr. Edward Duff, Henry Bryan and James Sampson. Deeds for the two first were not in the records.

1790 Not much was found about the Milhas lot except that in this year he gave a deed of trust on 1 acre. After his death his widow Sarah sold parts of it.

~~It may have been where the Rectory now stands.~~

TRACT N49

Esther Cowdrey Part

1745 There is no local record of a disposition by Thomas and Esther Cowdrey, but in this year James Delpuch sold 112 acres to Henry Smaw, as the executor for the estate of Major Guy, stating that it was the land he had bought from the Cowdreys. As the land had been entailed, the Cowdreys perhaps had the entail doctored by Act of Assembly and then made the sale by a General Court deed.

Also there is no local record of any sale by the Estate of Major Guy or any of his heirs, but not long after the above date Griffin Stith is known to have been the owner of this land. He also acquired the Elishe Baly part of the Elkington Savage land, as well as a part of the land to the east which had been included in another bequest by Capt. John Savage. Those purchases by him will be reported in their proper places.

Stith made only two sales out of the Esther Cowdrey land.

1780 Griffin and Mary Stith sold 29 acres to John Bowdoin. The survey dividing the Elkington Savage land showed that this part on the north bounds started at the highway and extended eastward along the cross road about half the width of the land, then turned north a ways and then east again to the eastern bounds. The 29 acres was the part on the north side of the cross road and squared the Bowdoin part which his son later sold to Isaac Smith as reported.

1789 Griffin and Mary Stith sold nearly 2 acres to James Lyon.

1800 James and Sally Lyon resold to John R. Waddy.

This little piece was the northwest corner of the whole where the filling station, drug store, etc now stand.

1805 An insurance policy taken out by Waddy shows many improvements on the lot.

On the cross road, a little east of the highway, was a two story tavern occupied Joshua Garrison.

South of the tavern were the following buildings in a row:

Storehouse; Kitchen, Smoke House and Dairy; Store and a half Dwelling; and finally a Barn.

West of the Kitchen and fronting on the road was a two story Dwelling occupied by Dr. James Lyon.

Site R

The Stith home is now known as PARK HALL

1784 Griffin Stith (wife Mary) left his home plantation to son Griffin.

(Note-A statement above is in error. The sale to James Lyon in 1789 was made by Griffin, Jr. and his wife Elizabeth.)

1794 The will of Griffin Stith, Jr. directed that his land be sold and the proceeds divided among his wife and children. A survey showed 194 acres.

No deed for such a sale is recorded.

1809 Littleton Kendall, Sr. and his wife Sally sold the house and 196 acres to Jacob G. Parker and the present name came into existence. It is said that this

was the name of the ancestral Parker home in Staffordshire, Eng.

1829 As already reported Parker was a large land owner in the Eastville section but this was his home plantation which he left to a son Alfred.

1835 Alfred Parker sold to L. B. Nottingham.

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1877 Leonard B. Nottingham left the house and 96 acres to a son L. J. Nottingham. He also owned CUGLEY which he left to a daughter Helen Saunders (husband James T.).

1892 Mrs. Saunders and her brother exchanged properties.

1908 Mrs. Saunders placed the ~~XXXXX~~ property in trust during the life of her son's wife and then it was to go to the grandchildren.

1942 A Commissioner sold the house and 81 acres to Edward M. T. Addison.

Possibly some of the smaller part of the house may have been built by Delpech during his short ownership but the large gambrel roof section probably was erected by Griffin Stith soon after his purchase.

The end wall of the parlor is paneled in full and is typical of a house of that period.

The section of the house next to it was originally only one story and had an arched ceiling.

In the rear of the house there was formerly a large Box garden enclosed by a low brick wall but only a small section of the wall is left.

The new owners have done a nice job of restoration and the old house hopefully will last for many years yet.

Elishe Baly Part

1732 Isaac and Elishe Baly sold their 168 acres by a local deed to Thomas Welland.

1742 Esau and Betty Jacob sold to Digby Seymour, stating that it was the land they had bought from Welland, but no such deed is of record. The next year Digby and Rose Seymour sold to Hezekiah Tilney.

1743 Hezekiah and Betty Harmanson Tilney sold 84 acres to William Firkettle and three years later they sold the other 84 acres to Griffin Stith.

Firkettle Part

1744 William and Mary Firkettle sold to Daniel Call.

1765 George and Susanna Jordan sold half of it to John Bowdoin, stating that Call had died intestate leaving daughters Susanna and Elizabeth. The next year the Jordans sold the other half to Bowdoin as Elizabeth had died and Susanna had inherited her part also.

1775 Bowdoin left to son James but upon his death it went to another son John.

1780 Bowdoin exchanged 29 acres with Stith for the 29 acres north of the cross road and by a separate deed sold him the balance of 55 acres.

Stith thus became the owner of all of the Elishe Baly part. Some of it he sold and the balance became attached to what was later the PARK HALL property.

1789 Griffin and Elizabeth Stith sold 24 acres to Adah Kendall and later on 14 acres more. This was the south part.

1802 Adah Kendall left everything to two slaves whom she emancipated. They were Nanny and her child Mary.

1812 Mary Pool sold 18 acres to Daniel Eshon who sold half of it three years later to Custis Kendall.

1822 Bridgett Booker, who had been emancipated by Nanny, left 10 acres to her son Armstrong.

The land became broken up into many other small parcels which were not traced.

1793 Griffin and Elizabeth Stith sold 36 acres to John Frost and six years later he and his wife Elizabeth resold to Robert Rogers.

1857 As time went on the many small parcels got into stronger hands and in this year William G. and Elizabeth U. Smith sold 187 acres (including the Adah Kendall and Frost lands) to George T. Jarvis, and it is still owned by his descendants

Site S

This is the JARVIS PLACE and the old part probably was the home of Adah Kendall. The only noteworthy feature is the outside chimney with its double weathering.

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The paper was carried across the ocean in its original small sheets, these being sometimes wrapped in tin foil tubes to protect them from the dampness of the sea trip. Each one was numbered, and when they reached their destination they were put together on the walls by the aid of a chart.

Behind the house is a large Box garden planted in the shape of a cart wheel with paths for the rim and spokes. The size may be imagined from the fact that while the picture was taken from the roof of the house, only this small segment could be obtained.

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TRACT N49

1668 Capt. John Savage gave 100 acres to John Kendall who was about to marry his daughter Sasanna. This land was in Savage's Neck and has not been mentioned before as Savage provided for them elsewhere and this little piece reverted to him and became a part of the land which he bequeathed to his son John.

1678 Capt. Savage left 800 acres to the Kendalls. This acreage began on the south side of the present Indiantown Creek, a little back from the seaside, and extended westward to the Elkington Savage land above the cross road.

Before going on with the Kendall history it will be advisable to report two probable attempts to encroach on Savage land, possibly due to the uncertainty of the exact bounds of the gift from Debedeavon and to the minority of John Savage, the heir of Ensign Thomas, with no one available to properly protect his interests.

1641 John Angood gave a mortgage to Edmund Scraburgh for 1000 acres. There is no patent of record to Angood, but he must have had some sort of title, or thought he had.

There is no further disposition by Angood or Scraburgh, so when the Savage land was finally surveyed maybe it was found to be included within that area. However, the land may be located here as for some time the early name for Indiantown Creek was 'Angood's'.

1646 The local Court issued a Certificate for Land to Capt. William Hawley.

No disposition by him, but he must have lived here for a while, as for the next hundred years or more there are frequent references to 'Gov. Hawleys Creek'. The reason for the title given to him has not been determined.

1679 John Kendall died and left everything to his wife Susannah.

1680 In this year Susanna was the wife of Henry Warren and when he died in 1693, she afterwards married Hamon Firkettle.

The only Kendall issue to survive was a daughter Susanna who married John Harmanson, and the title to the 800 acres followed the same descent as the 200 acres last reported down to the ownership of John Stoughton Harmanson who inherited from his father Kendall in 1755.

The 800 acres became broken up into two parcels.

At some unknown date J. S. Harmanson must have had the entail doctored on the western 300 acres part of this land and sold it to some one by a General Court deed. The earliest owner of this part of the land, determined by given bounds for adjacent parcels was a Thomas Nottingham.

1776 Thomas Nottingham, Jr. married Peggy Johnson, daughter of William. Her mother had been Elishe, a daughter of Silvanus Haggoman. It proved impossible to determine whether the sale by Harmanson had been made to Haggoman, Johnson, or Nottingham. One of the first two is the more probable, as Nottingham made no disposition of the land, so it must have belonged to his wife to whom it came from either her father or grandfather.

1788 Nottingham died leaving a wife Margaret and children William and Sally.

Mrs. Nottingham married George Lewis the next year.

1825 Mrs. Nottingham left her 200 acres plantation to her son William. What became of the supposed other 100 acres was not discovered; maybe it wasn't there. (A later note - The Johnson owned in 1784 left to son W. in 1788)

1795 Benjamin Harrison, sole representative of the late firm of Harrison, Nicholls & Co., sold 500 acres to Nathaniel Holland. The deed stated that the land had been mortgaged to the firm by J. S. Harmanson, but the document is not recorded locally. This was the eastern part of the 800 acres and the deed placed it on 'Angood's Creek'.

1838 After the intestate death of Holland, a survey for division showed 431 acres and the house and 221 acres went to a son Edward.

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Site U

The name of the house now standing appeared at an early date as POPLAR HILL.

1870 Holland had acquired the interests of other heirs and after his intestate death Trustees sold the house and 317 acres to Viamma G. Leatherbury and she resold to Nathaniel L. Holland, a son of Edward.

1886 Clara J. Holland, widow of N. L. Holland, who had died intestate, left her land to a son Edward.

1907 In a final division of the Holland lands, the other children assigned to Edward his title to the house and the 317 acres.

1945 Edward Holland died and the property is still held by his estate.

An insurance policy taken out by Nathaniel Holland in 1805 calls for a two story house with the first story of brick, the upper one frame, but with brick gable ends. The interior indicates that the first floor is very old and goes back to Harmanson days early in the eighteenth century and the upper floor (originally dormer windows?) had been raised by Holland to the building described in the policy. The house was changed to its present appearance about 1885 and the weatherboarding of the second floor covered with sheet metal.

In the policy the house was called by the present name POPLAR HILL.

The hall and stairway are in the front corner of the house, with double door entrances from both the south and east fronts. Behind the hall is the old parlor with the fireplace against the north wall. To the left of it is a window, but above the fireplace and to the right of it paneling extends to the ceiling except for solid door cupboards on the right. The room has a plain wooden cornice and an old horizontally paneled wainscoting.

The dining room to the left of the hall is paneled at the west end. To the left of the fireplace is a tall entrance door, diagonally battened on the inside and paneled on the outside. To the right is an open cupboard with an arched top. This room once had wainscoting similar to that in the parlor, but no cornice.

North of the dining room is a smaller room having only a chair rail and a corner fireplace above which is paneling to the ceiling.

In a corner of the yard the old ice well is still well preserved, and between the house and the creek is a large amount of large Box bush left from the once formal garden.

At some undetermined date, both as to beginning and end, a State controlled salt works was operated. Whether it was on this land or across the creek is also unknown, but in Revolutionary times the manager James Tait made a report to the Governor or Assembly on the "Halley's Creek Salt Works".

1672 Capt. John Savage and his wife Mary sold 1200 acres to Richard Patricke. This was north of the Kendall-Harmanson land and completed dispositions by him except for a small piece of 200 acres in the northeast corner of his land which will be reported later.

A few months later Patrick sold the north 600 acres to Joseph Godwin. The 600 acres retained will be reported first.

1676 Patrick bequeathed his land to his four children as follows:

To son Richard his home plantation called HOMESETT at the mouth of the

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property of one Robert Warren of the County of Sussex in the Province of Pennsylvania. Who he was or how the title came to him is not clear but he deeded to Esau ~~Esau~~ and the next year Robert Warren and his wife Nanny executed another deed to Godwin.

Henry Warren Part

1741 Henry Warren left his 200 acres to his brother Matthew.

1772 There was no deed or will from Matthew and he may have had a son Henry, because in this year Dr. John L. Fulwell and his wife Margaret deeded to John Burton 200 acres which the document stated had been bought from a Henry Warren by a General Court deed in 1766.

1784 John and Bridgett Burton deeded to Littleton, Peggy, Tully and Michael Savage, the children of John Savage, deceased, and the widow Delither Savage joined in the deed so far as her dower interest was concerned. John Savage had purchased from Burton, but died before a deed was prepared.

1791 Tully must have died as nothing more was found on him but in this year Golding and Peggy Ward and Littleton and Elizabeth Savage sold their shares to Michael.

1830 After the death of Michael Savage the land was surveyed for a division among his heirs and was found to contain 204½ acres.

The plat also showed that the land was north of the Holland property and was east of the seaside road up to where it turns eastward for a short distance and there the land was south of that course of the road. It is possible that a continuation of this east-west road to the water on the east and to the Johnson land on the west was the division line when Richard Patrick sold the north 600 acres to Joseph Godwin.

Joseph Godwin Part

1687 It will be remembered that in the story of the migrations of the County Court House (N49K) Joseph Godwin offered 40 acres to the county and two years later he and his wife Mary executed a deed to the Justices describing it as the place where was located "the Courthouse I am now building for the County's use", and the next year Court began sitting here where it remained for twenty five years before making the final move to the present site.

At some unknown date Joseph Godwin died intestate and his eldest son Deveraux Godwin succeeded to the title.

1698 Deveraux Godwin knew that his father had intended to leave some of the ~~land~~ land to three other sons so in this year he deeded to his brother Joseph 100 acres to include "the house Comonly Called the Court house where the Court is now kept", and 100 acres each adjacent to brothers Francis and Daniel.

Joseph Godwin Part

1718 Joseph Godwin sold his 100 avres to Bartholomew Pettit describing it as "Lyeing & being att a olace Called ye Old Cort house on ye Seebord Side".

1734 Pettit left to a son of the same name.

1739 Young Bartholomew had the entail docted and sold to George Holt by a General Court deed.

1750 George and Ann Holt sold to Esau ~~Esau~~ ^{Jacob}.

1774 Esau Jacob left 270 acres to his wife Vianna Grey ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ who had been the daughter of Major Pitts. This was supposed to include the Courthouse land as well as the 200 acres of Tim's Neck which he had first bought from the Luke Batsons and again from the Robert Warrens.

1780 Executors sold the 270 acres to Dr. John L. Fulwell.

1795 Dr. Fulwell left his home plantation called HESSE CASTLE to his wife Margaret (Costin of Jacob) and then to a Son George L. Fulwell.

Site X

As nearly as can be determined this was the site of both the old Godwin Courthouse and HESSE CASTLE.

TRACT N49

Francis and Daniel Godwin Parts

1719 Francis Godwin left his 100 acres to his brother Daniel so the two parts became merged and have remained so to this day.

1720 Daniel Godwin deeded the 200 acres to Devorax Godwin (son?).

1792 Devorax Godwin left this his home plantation to a son Laban.

1828 The will of Laban Godwin directed that his estate be sold and the next year his executors deeded to Samuel Tyson.

1831 Samuel and Fanny B. Tyson sold to James Stewart.

1838 James and Leah Stewart sold to William James and the land is still held by his descendants.

This part of the Godwin land extended eastward along the Kendall Grove cross road and down the seaside road to where it turns westward for a short distance and then a continuation of that course until it met the line of the old Courthouse part.

Devorax Godwin, the eldest son and heir of Joseph, retained for his own use the 300 acres east of the seaside road. His wife was Susanna, the grand daughter of Col. William Kendall. (See A140A for other Godwin land which had been left to her by Kendall).

1727 Devorax Godwin left his 300 acres home place to his son Joseph. Susanna survived him and married a Powell.

1736 Joseph Godwin (wife Edith) left to his son Archibald. He also had daughter Scarburgh and Elizabeth and there may be some connection with the Edith Baily of John (A63) who married Charles Scarburgh, but it seemed impossible of proof.

The further story of this land will be taken up after still more acreage has been reported into the ownership of Archibald Godwin.

At some early unknown date (not recorded) Capt. John Savage had leased 200 acres for 99 years to James Petti-John. This was the extreme northeast corner of the whole Savage patent.

1665 After the death of Petti-John his estate was sold at outcry and the lease was purchased by Nicholas Powell.

1670 Nicholas Powell (wife Agnes) left to his son John.

1672 Joseph Godwin claimed a part of the land, but after a suit he seems to have lost out.

1675 Capt. John Savage gave a fee simple deed to John Powell and Agnes Powell released her dower rights to him.

1702 John Powell (wife Frances) left to son John.

1705 Frances Powell, widow, received a patent for 140 acres at the mouth of "Indiantowne Creek". It was largely marsh land and it may have been what is now known as Holt's Neck.

1709 Frances and her new husband Jonathan Bell deeded to her sons John and Nathaniel Powell.

1710 John Powell II left his inheritance to brother Nathaniel, who thus became the owner of both pieces.

1732 Nathaniel Powell (wife Sarah) left to a son John.

1750 John Powell left to his brothers Joseph and Jonathan and three years later the former left his half interest to brother Jonathan.

1759 Jonathan and Sarah Powell sold as 344 acres to Archibald Godwin.

From preceding records parts of the Patrick-Warren and Godwin lands and all of the Powell land has been traced into the hands of Archibald Godwin.

1776 Archibald Godwin married Vianna Gray Jacob the widow of Esau Jacob, and survived her.

1801 The will of Archibald Godwin mentioned a grandson Joseph who was the son of Edmund Godwin by his daughter Ann Gray Godwin.

Archibald left all of the land in this vicinity to a son Esau. This included all of the area east of the seaside road from Indiantown Creek up to the northern extent of the Savage patent land, except for the part south of

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

the road for the short distance where it runs east and west.

At some undetermined date Esau Godwin died intestate leaving a daughter Vianna G. as his heir. She married William W. West and after his death John W. Leatherbury, neither of whom left a will, and after the death of her second husband the title to the land remained in her name, and she later also died intestate.

1882 After the death of Mrs. Leatherbury a survey for division showed 631 acres of upland and the southern part of 236½ acres went to a son Thomas E. Leatherbury and his wife Joanna T., and the upper part of 394½ acres went to a daughter Clara J. Holland, the widow of Nathaniel L.

Leatherbury Part

This included Sites V, the old HOMESSETT PLANTATION, and W, now known as EDGE HILL, both of which were on the original Patrick-Warren lands.

1903 The Leatherberrys sold to the late Otho F. Mears.

1944 A Trustee sold to Jewel M. Upshur (husband Giles C.) a daughter of Mears and the Upshurs make their home at EDGE HILL, but the existing house is not an old one.

Holland Part

1885 Mrs. Holland sold 61½ acres at the north end to J. E. Winder.

1886 She left the balance to her daughter Hattie J. the wife of Preston E. Trower.

1933 After the deaths of the Trowers a Preston E. Trower, Jr. succeeded to the title and lives at Site Y which is called CHERRY DALE, but in this case also there is no old house standing.

The site would be on the Patrick-Godwin land and the continuous home place of the Godwin family and its direct descendants.

This finally brings to an end the long story of the disposition of the Savage patent lands, except for a major part of Tract N50, which will be reported separately.

TRACT N50

A separate chapter about the Eastern Shore Indians will contain a summary of what has been found about them so this story will be confined as much as possible to the history of this particular tract of land, which became the only official Indian settlement in the two counties after they had been squeezed out of their ancient small villages.

1640 On December 15th "The Court (General Court at James City) hath ordered that a patent shall be granted unto the Indians of Accomack for 1500 Acres of land upon the eastermost shore of the seabord side and that a new survey there of be made at the appointment and discretion of Mr. Yearly and Mr. Littleton and that the right of 200 acres there already granted unto Phillip Taylor be not thereby infringed and after a true survey taken thereof a patent to be made for the said land for the use of the said Indians".

From much later records it was learned that a patent was granted in April 1641 but it is not in the existing patent books and probably was for 650 acres rather than the 1500 acres mentioned in the General Court order.

1641 From the local records under date of January 11th "It is thought fitt & soe ord. by this Courte that Mr. Phillipp Taylor npr anie other pson or psons unto him the said Taylor in anye wise belonging should prsume to disturbe or molest the Indians formerlie seated att Mattawomes Creeke, neither for anie cause or reson by them supputated to cleare or worke upon the ground whereon they are now seated by reson that Nathaniell Littleton Esqr, Argoll Yearly Esqr, Capt. William Stone, Mr William Andrewes & Capt William Roper have taken an espetiall viewe of the place & situacon thereof & doe finde that if the Indians be displaced of the two hundred acres of land wch the said Mr Taylor doth saye Clayne to they in noe wise can subsist and furthermore that the plantacon of Phillipp Taylor cannot be impaired thereby, he being seated on

TRACT N50

the one side of a Creeke, and they on the other & not supposed(?) to have either built or cleared on that side the Indians are appointed to @well on".

This tract became known as the Gingaskin Indiantown.

It is not clear whether there were Indians already living at this place, or whether they were all accumulated from other villages and settled here, but the above recording does prove that Indians from Mattawaman Creek had been installed here. There they had had villages on both sides of the creek; on Yardly land on the south side and Stone land on the north side. Their village on the south side was close to the logical place for a Yardly home site. He was then on the Governor's Council and preparing to make his home over here, and having in mind that John Savage was a minor and most of the new Indiantown land was taken from his grand patent, it looks very much as if Yardly and Stone had used their material influence to put a fast one over on the young son of Ensign Savage who had been entirely responsible for Yardly having the land in the first place.

1643 "It is ordered by this Cort that Mr Phillip Taylor shall have a full power & authority to presse tenn able and sufficient (men) to goe wth their ammunition along wth him to the Indian Towne called Gingasscount, And the sd men there to bee att the commande of the sd Mr Taylor in all things whatsoever that shall tend to the welfare of this County of Northampton, for soe long tyme as the sayde-Mr Taylor shall thinke fitt".

Nothing more appears on the subject so it is unknown whether this order was caused by some local Indian irritation, or whether it was a part of the general Indian unrest which culminated in the massacre across the Bay the next year.

1660 The House of Burgesses resolved "Whereas the Indians of Accomacke have complained that they are very much straightened for want of land, and that the English seat so neare them that they receive very much damage to their Corne, It is ordered that the right honorable the governour give commission to two or three gentlemen on this side the bay (that have no relation to Accomack) to go over thither and lay out such a proportion of land for the said Indians as shall be sufficient for their maintenance with hunting and fishing excluded, And that the land soe laid out to be so secured to the Indians that they may have no power to alienate it, or any part of it, hereafter to the English".

It is not clear whether this complaint came from the Indians settled here or from those in small villages farther north, but in any event nothing more was found on the subject and no new Indian town was laid out.

1667 Gov. Berkeley wrote to the local Justices "Upon the Complainte of the Indians in Northton County that Mr Savage & others there have, or are about to take away their Land granted them by pattent from Sr Francis Wyatt & since confirmed by mee, the strict examination of which I referre to the Court of Northton and they to give report thereunto me in April Court".

1668 The local Court duly replied "These are to certifie that in obedience to yor honors Comand of ye 1st of October 1667 we have made dilligent Inquiry about the Land Claymed by ye Chingaskin Indians and give yor honor this our report: That ye greatest part of ye Land by them Claymed lyeth within Capt John Savage his Grand pattent, & whereas Mr Tho Harmanson is possesat of a devident of Land formerly Granted to Capt Phillip Taylor upon exact survey of wch Auntient Grant of ye sayd Taylor there was found some surplusage of wch ye Court conceives seventy or eighty Acres to be ye remaining of ye Indians pattent wch Mr Thomas Harmanson hath added to his purchase of Taylor".

1673 By the General Court "It is ordered that the Surveyor of Accomack Lay out the Six hundred & fifty Acres of Land Belonging to Chingoskin Indians, and if it is found that Thomas Harmanson hath runn wthin their bounds the Indians to have Possession and Harmanson to be Turned out".

(It is interesting to note how officialdom continues to use the word 'Accomack' in spite of the fact that the name of the county was changed to Northampton in 1642.)

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The matter continued a problem for the General Court.

1674 In April: "It is orderd that Capt Southey Littleton Mr Cha Scarburgh Mr West and Mr Boeman Goe and Enquire into the bounds of Mr Savages & Mr ~~MEADY~~ Harmansons pattents & the Date of Coll Scarburgh Survey of ~~SAVAGES~~ Savages land and into all other Claimes, And to Examine all Evidences that the Indians Claimes may be truely knowne, & report thereof to the Next Genll Court, and that Harmanson appr the 6th Day of Next Genll Court to Defend this sute".

In September: "Upon the often Repeated (complaint?) of the Indians inhabiting on the Land ptended to by Capt Savage on the Eastern Shore, that they are often disturbed notwithstanding the Care of This Court to pvent the Same by the Enquires of Coll Stringer Coll Custis Capt Southey Littleton & Major Edmd Boeman, who have reported the titles both of the said Indians and Savage to be Doubtfull, Yet in respect the Said Indians have alwaies beene in peace with us, it is necessary that they be Secured in their possessions, It is orderd that the aforementioned four Gentlemen doth Enquire how much of ye Said Savages Land John Kendall Doth at prsent possess, within the bounds of the land the Indians Claime, and Doe Cause as much in Lieu thereof to be Layd out of the said Savages Land convenient to the said Indians, to be freely possess- by them (Soe Long as they shall Live on it) without Disturbance or molestacon of any Pson, they paying to the Said Savage his heires Executors &c one yeare of Indian Corne yearly for Acknowledgmt (If-----?) And because it Appears that the Said Kendall hath often Threatened Disturbed and affrightned the said Indians the aforesaid four Gentlemen are Impowered and Required to take Securitye from him that he for the future doe not any waise Trespasse or Disturbe the Said Indians, And Harmanson is Acquitted from ye order of the Last Genll Court enjoying him to Appeare at this".

1680 A patent to the GingasKing Indians for 650 acres was formally entered in the patent books in confirmation of the earlier patent which had never been recorded. It was bounded on the north by Angoods Creek and all compass courses and distances given for the other bounds.

1712 "This day was Presented to this Court a Pattent by which the Indians of GingasKing Enjoy there Land By Coll John Custis Esq on the Behalf of the Indians who desire that the said Pattent on the behalfe of the Indians aforesaid may be Recorded which the Court accordingly hath ordered that the said Pattent to be Recorded".

"To all psons-Whereas, &c Now Know ye that I the said Thomas Lord Culpeper, Baron of Thorsway, his Majts Lieut and Governor &c whereas the GingasKing Indians hath made very often repeated complaints and hath Troubled the Governr and Councill about there Land they have Possessed at the Sea Side on the Easteran Shore ever since the Yeare one thousand six hundred forty one as appears by an Ancient Pattent on Record in the same Yeare notwithstanding which the said Indians complained they were still Disturbed by John Kendall Lately Deceased which was there Seated by Capt John Savage who also pretended a claim to the said Land and forasmuch as at a Court held at James City by the honble Governr Sr William Berkeley and Councill of State bearing date the twentie eight day of September one thousand six hundred Seventy and four then the said Governr and Councill tooke the case of the Said Indians (who have ever been in Amity with us) into Serious consideration and granted order that fower of the Gentlemen of that Place Should goe upon the Said Land and make Inquiry into the bounds of the Said Land and how much the said John Kendall did att that Present Possess and doe cause as much in Lieu thereof to be Paid out convenient for the Said Indians out of Capt Savages Land which is to bee freely possessed by the Said Indians without Disturbance of any Person whatsoever as by the Said Order may appeare, in obedience to which Sd order of the Generall Court Coll John Stringer Coll John Custis Capt Southey Littleton and Major Edmund Bowman Gentlemen Elected for the Same Purpose have with all Vigiliance and care made Such Inspection into the Said Land as by the report of ye same under their hands and at the Instance of the Said Gentlemen Capt Southey

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Littleton made Survey of the Said Land of the Indians which may alsoe appeare by his plott given under his hand dated the Second of September one thousand six hundred Seventy five: Now know yee that I the said Thomas Lord Culpeper Baron of Thorsway his Majts Lieut and Governr &c give grant unto the Gingas-King Indians Six hundred and fifty acres of Land Lying and being in Northampton County beginning and bounded Northerly upon Angoods Creeke thence to a marked tree South West by South $\frac{1}{2}$ West one hundred Seventy and two Poles to another marked tree thence north Seventy four degrees east three hundred and tenn Poles by a line of marked trees by Capt Savage his Land to a markt corner tree of the Said Land thence by a line of markt trees by Coll Kendall Land to a markt tree there standing thence all a long East Eight degrees north by a direct Line of Markt trees by Mr Thomas Harmanson his land to the Sea Side thence bounded by the marshes to the first bounds of the Said Angoods Creek the Said Land being due to the Said GingasKing Indians as by Antient Pattent doth and may appear to have and to hold & to be held and yielding and paying as provided & dated the tenth of July one thousand six hundred and eighty.

Copy Vera Test W. Edwards CC Genll Curt

This is a Copy of the originall Pattent by which the Indians Injoy their Land Given under my hand and Seale this 24th day of October Anno Domini 1690.

F Nicholson

Northampton December the 16th 1712

Then at the bequest of the Honble Coll John Custis Esq on the behalfe of Gingas King Indians the above Said Pattent is ordered and accordingly to order is Recorded".

1769 By this time the Indians had become so indigent and few in number that the following petition was sent to the House of Burgesses:

"A Petition of the Vestry and others of the Parish of Hungars, in the County of Northampton, whose Names are thereunto subscribed, was presented to the House and read; setting forth that the Gingskin tributary Indians, amounting to about 30 Men, Women, and Children, are possessed of and inhabit 600 Acres of valuable Land, in the said Parish and County, which they neglect to cultivate, and cannot dispose of; and that the Tithable Persons of the said Parish are burthened with maintaining such of the said Indians as become sick and disabled, which Expence the Petitioners think it ~~un~~just and equitable they should be relieved of by the Profits of the said Land, as the Possessors thereof by Law are not inlisted as Tithables, and so are exempt from the Payment of Levies; and therefore praying that an Act may pass, empowering the Church wardens of the said Parish, with the Vestry, to make Leases of such Portion of the said Land under reasonable Provisos and Restrictions, as that the Rents may be of Value sufficient to defray the aforesaid Expence".

The desired Act was passed and 200 acres were ordered to be rented and the receipts to be used for the benefit of the Indian poor. The next year 169 acres were surveyed for the purpose.

1773 The Indians sent a petition to the Assembly saying:

"That encroachments have been made and waste Committed upon the Lands of the Petitioners and therefore praying that leave may be given to bring a Bill for appointing Trustees to protect the Petitioners and procure redress for them".

1786 Another petition from "The Tribe of the Lingaskin", concluding:

"request that the petition of the Gentlemen who intend to deprive us of the inherent Right of possession of our native Land may be rejected and their desire not granted. (The petition of 'the Gentlemen' was not found.

1792 An Act of Assembly
Sect. 1

"WHEREAS, it hath been represented to the present General Assembly that it will contribute to the interest of the Gingskin tribe of Indians, resident in the County of Northampton, if trustees were appointed to dispose of their lands in the said County of Northampton, for their support".

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"Sect. 2

Be it therefore enacted, That the Court of the County of Northampton shall be, and they are hereby empowered and required to appoint five Trustees, whose duty it shall be, or a majority of them, to meet at some convenient place within one month after their appointment to make such disposition, by lease or otherwise, of the lands aforesaid, as to them shall seem most proper; and to distribute the profits arising therefrom in such proportions amongst the said Indians, as they, or a majority of them, shall think just and right-Provided, that such leases or leases do not exceed the term of seven years".

The next year Griffin Stith, as one of the Trustees, reported that a survey had been completed as requested.

1813 After a later Act, the land was surveyed again and found to contain 690 acres which were divided into 27 lots and formally deeded in fee simple to the surviving members of the tribe, by this time a heterogenous mixture of indian, negro and white blood. Almost immediately, they began converting their individual holdings into cash which was soon dissipated and again they became subjects of charity.

"As late as 1862, or later, one Mollie Stephens, when she got tipsy, as she frequently did, would shout 'I'm the Injin Queen' and persons much older than herself said she doubtless was the daughter of the last Gingaskin King; a Queen without maids of honor to minister unto her, a sovereign without vassals to command".

Three sites upon the Indiantown Land are worth mentioning

Site A

This is upon Lot 16 containing 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres which had been assigned to Ann Drighouse.

1820 She married Charles Pool and eleven years later, as Ann Pool, she sold to George F. Outten, who acquired additional acreage and two years later he and his wife Ann S. sold 113 acres to Elijah Brittingham.

1843 Elijah and Margaret Brittingham sold to Maria H. Robins.

1853 Mrs. Robins sold 6 acres to the Vestry of Hungars Parish and John Eyre donated the money to erect the building now standing and it has since been known as the EYRE RECTORY.

The inscription upon the stone ~~is~~ set reads

Presented to the
Protestant Epis. Church
in

Hungars Parish

by

JOHN EYRE

1853

1908 A new Rectory was erected in Eastville and this property was sold to Edward Holland.

Since then it has passed through various ownerships until it is now owned by Mrs. Louise J. Nottingham.

Site B

This is on Lot 17 containing 25 acres which was assigned to Betty Drighouse who married Isaiah Carter.

1831 The Carters sold to Newton Harrison and he and his wife Thamer resold to John Adams who acquired additional acreage.

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It probably was soon after this date that Adams built the house still standing which is called POWHATAN

1857 William S. and Sally Adams sold the house and 106 acres to John T. P. Scott.

1943 Following several succeeding ownerships the property was bought by the late George F. Parramore and merged with the land of Site C, all of which is now owned by his estate.

The little house has very nice lines, but obviously is not an ancient one and the interior offers nothing of special interest.

Site C

The house at this site was burned many years ago but it was known as POGAHONTAS.

Miers W. Fisher early began buying up Indian lots in the bottom of the neck until he owned several hundred acres. Just when he built the house is not known and it also could hardly be considered an ancient one, but as this was his home place it must have been a substantial mansion.

He was an ardent Secessionist and had to leave the Shore at the outbreak of the Civil War and it is said that his large library of 20,000 volumes was seized by the Federal forces and shipped away, but that it was later returned, practically intact, after hostilities had ceased.

1873 Fisher left the property to a descendant and it continued in the family, being owned by the late George F. Parramore at the time of his death in 1945.

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1620 Presumably it was in this year that Debedeavon, 'The Laughing King' made his gift to Ensign Thomas Savage of the large tract (N49) and at the same time through Savage presented Gov. Sir George Yardley with this also large acreage immediately to the north of the Savage land.

The story of Sir George belongs to the history of the Colony of Virginia, rather than to the Eastern Shore, even though he was the owner of this land.

He married Temperance Flowerdew who came over in the Falcon in 1608.

1622 Capt. John Smith reported that in June "Sir George with his Company went to Accomack to his new Plantation, where he staid neere six weekes; some Corne he brought home; but as he adventured for himselfe, he accordingly enjoyed the benefit". Whether or not he ever returned to the Shore was not discovered, but the land continued without resident ownership for nearly twenty years more.

1628 In February the will of Sir George was entered for probate. His wife survived him a short time but apparently died intestate before administering on his estate for which she was appointed Executrix.

The early spelling of the name was generally 'Yeardley' but it soon became 'Yardley' in the records and that will be used except when making direct quotations which use a different spelling.

He is known to have left three children:

A daughter Elizabeth, but what became of her was never discovered.

His eldest son and heir was Argall, probably named for Capt. Samuel Argall. In the records his name soon became Argoll, which spelling will be used and he

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has been known to posterity as Col. Argoll Yardley. His story will be continued in the history of this tract.

Francis, who about 1645 married Sarah, née Offley, who had been ~~previously~~ previously widowed by Capt. Adam Thoroughgood and Capt. John Gookin, both of Princesse Anne County. There is no record that he ever maintained a home on the Shore but was the owner of a large tract of land on the north side of Massawadox Creek, in connection with which he will later be mentioned again.

1638 A patent was issued to Argoll Yardley for 3700 acres. This was the western part of the tract beginning at the Bay and was the acreage given to his father by Debedeavon. This patent reads in part: "Said land being graunted to Sir Georg Yeardley, Kt., father to the sd Argoll, by pattent from the late Treasurer & Co. & confirmed by order of Court 9 May 1623 & now due sd Argoll in right of descent from his sd father".

The patent stated that the land was bounded on the north by "the River of Hungars soe called by the Indian". This is of interest as determining the origin of this name which has been a matter of much speculation.

165? Col. Argoll Yardley received a patent for an additional 2000 acres which was east of the above.

1666 This latter patent was renewed to his son and successor Capt. Argoll Yardley.

1639 Col. Argoll Yardley became a member of the Governor's Council and he continued to serve in that capacity until his death.

1640 He is said to have been married in this year, but the name of his first wife has not been determined, and she is supposed to have died about 1648.

When he actually moved to the Shore is uncertain, but the following statement to the local Court on October 28th indicates that he was getting ready to do so:

"To All Christian people to whom these psents shall Come Greetinge in our Lord God everlasting, Know ye, that whereas by the certen relacon of Mr Wm Andrews and through the undoubted truth appeareinge by the antiquity of his knowledge I am right informed that he ^{the} said Mr Andrews was psent amongste others wth my deceased ffather Sr George Yardley when ffirst hee tooke up a Certain parcell of land at Mattawomes wth his intente to seate upon the same, whose relacon hath been expressed in the psence of Mr Littleton Mr Nath Eaton Mr Thomas Stampe and others that the Indyans at that tyme did Alltogether for the most and greatest parte live and inhabite upon the ground or shoare wch is now Inhabited by Capt Wm Stone, and that the Creek or river wch runneth up betweene the towne wch is nowe called Mattawomes, on the one side thereof, and the land wch Capt Stone nowe inhabiteth on the other side, was then and since hath bene called Hungers Creeke, and taken & accompted the Mayne Creeke".

At the same time he authorized Edmund Scarburgh to survey his land.

In spite of this early interpretation, the creek between Yardley and Stone became known as Mattawaman, with Hungars on the north side of Stone, but both unite for the same outlet into the Bay.

It may be that Capt. Stone, who had settled his land in person some years previously, had moved the Indians on his land across to the Yardley tract, and as it was about this time that the Indians were moved out of Old Towne Neck, as it was called, ~~and~~ now Yardley made arrangements to get them moved once more onto the Savage land as already told in the story of N50.

1641 Yardley sat as a member of the local Court on January 11th. His prominence would have automatically entitled him to a seat on that Commission, so he must have settled permanently over here by that date.

1649 It is tradition that Yardley sailed out of his river in his own vesse for Holland with a cargo of tobacco, and that while in Rotterdam he fell in love with and married Ann Custis whom he brought to Virginia, along with her brother John who later became the Gen. John Custis of history (N18).

1651 A deposition started "That upon ye same day the house of Argoll Yardley

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Esq. was burned". The site of this first home is unknown, and no description of the dwelling has come down to us, but considering his prominence and wealth it must have been a substantial house for the times.

Site A

1653 Argoll Yardley executed to John Custis, Merchant, a 21 year lease for "one pcell of Land commonly called by the name of the old Towne with pte of a Neck of Land lying against the sd Old Towne". Custis was to plant 100 apple trees and build a twenty five foot long house.

This would have been the brother in law, John Custis II, who probably lived with the Yardleys when he first came over. It is doubtful if this lease was continued to its maturity as in a very few years Custis was settled on his own land (N18).

The land has interest because it was the location of the earlier Indian village called Mattoones and when the aboriginies were moved from there to N50 it became called the Old Towne, and the neck is still called Old Town Neck. It has been possible to identify the site because of the large numbers of old glass beads which have been found, although because of the heavy erosion most of them were picked up at low tide, indicating that the village had been at the edge of the shore before it had receded to its present place.

A study of the beads shows that most of them at least must have come from the early Glass Factory at Jamestown as they are quite similar to the ones preserved there.

At the site indicated is a man made earthwork which has not been definitely determined as to its reason for being. It is a roughly circular depression having a diameter of about seventy five feet, an elevation above normal ground level of about three feet, and a depth inside of about ten to twelve feet. Facing the creek is an opening about fifteen feet wide, which commands the outlet to the bay. At the present this opening is right at the shore, but originally it must have been some distance back from it.

The best guess that has been hazarded is that it may have been a small fort or gun emplacement during the War of 1812, but no reference to such at this site has been noted in the records. A careful excavation at some time might determine the nature of the work from the artifacts obtained.

1655 Col. Argoll Yardley had died intestate some time before October 29th when an appraisal of his estate was returned.

The widow Ann married John Wilcox and more will be told about her in the story of his land on the north side of Hungars where little PEAR COTTAGE now stands. In that story will be brought out the fact that after the death of Wilcox, Ann probably then married John Luke, who survived her, and also that there may have been an unreported posthumous Yardley daughter Mary.

The known children of Col. Argoll Yardley by his first wife were Argoll, Rose and Frances, and by Ann, Edmund and Henry.

Argoll was heir at law and succeeded to the estate and became known as Capt. Argoll Yardley. According to a later deposition he was born about 1644. Rose married first Thomas Ryding and secondly Robert Peale and will appear again in connection with lands in other parts of the Shore.

Frances married Lt. Col. Adam Thorowgood of Lynnhaven.

1667 Capt. Argoll Yardley deeded 300 acres jointly to his young half brothers Henry and Edmund, the title to revert to him if they died without issue. In consideration of this deed their mother Ann Wilcox released her dower interest in the estate of her Yardley husband.

Nothing more appeared on Henry.

1675 Edmund Yardley was dead and as his widow would not administer his estate, it was ordered sold at outcry. The name of the widow never appeared.

1671 Capt. Argoll Yardley may have had an early wife who died without issue,

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as it was customary to marry young in those days, but there is no record of any such union. In January of this year he made a marriage agreement with Sarah, the eldest daughter of John Michael, Sr. (N32). In it he agreed to give her 1000 acres out of his land wherever she might make her choice. It seems to have been an outright gift, not limited in the future to their own descendants, as provided my John Savage when he made his agreement with Mary Robins. However, like Mary, Sarah chose the most valuable settled part in the bottom of the neck.

1683 Capt. Argoll Yardley bequeathed his remaining lands as follows:

To wife Sarah the home plantation, which of course was his previous gift to her.

To son John 600 acres beginning at the Old Towne and extending easterly up Mattawaman Creek.

To son Argoll the balance of his land.

Both John and Argoll disappear from the picture so they must have died without issue.

He also had daughters Frances, Elizabeth and Sarah, who survived, married and ultimately obtained all of the land.

1684 Sarah was now the wife of James Watt.

1686 James Watt left everything to Sarah who was then pregnant.

1687 Sarah was now the wife of Thomas Maddox and in a deposition she gave her age as thirty one.

Even before the death of Col. Argoll Yardley, some of the land had been disposed of by sales or leases, but the history of the tract will as usual taken up geographically, beginning in the bottom of the neck which was the home part. Nothing turned up to definitely locate the site of the second Yardley dwelling, but a guess would place it at Site B which will be reported later.

1697 Sarah Maddux made three deeds to her daughters, but all included in one document, which was her will.

To daughter Frances Yardley 500 acres on the bay which must have been the home place as she specified that her husband Thomas Maddux was to have a two years privilege of this land, and 50 acres of a 100 acres lease to one Walter Price. Frances later married John West the Younger.

To daughter Elizabeth Harmanson (husband George) the next 500 acres and the balance of the Price land where John Mapp then lived.

To daughter Sarah Yardley the next 500 acres and 150 acres of land known as the Grainger lease. Sarah later married John Powell.

Mrs. Maddux specified the exact bounds for each part and stated that if these heirs were unwilling to accept them, the whole was to go to her son James Watt of James. Theoretically, she had no right to dispose of more than her 1000 acres premarriage gift.

1711 Son James Watt now enters the picture, calling himself the "son & heir of Sarah Yardley, alias Watt, alias Maddux", claiming his right to the 1000 acres as eldest son and heir of Sarah, but for a monetary consideration he now relinquished his rights jointly to John and Frances West, George and Elizabeth Harmanson, and John and Sarah Powell.

1715 The three daughters and their husbands made a new and formal division of all of the Yardley lands available. For the neck land it followed in general the lines that had been laid down in Sarah's will but they were corrected to make a more practical division.

The Wests received just what had been left Frances by Sarah, being the 500 acres of the home place and 55 acres where William Rabyslaw lived, which was part of the Price lease. They received the least land as it was the most valuable containing the major improvements.

The Harmansons received 570 acres of neck land, 100 acres of the Grainger

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lease, 100 acres of woods next to the latter, and 70 acres on the west side of the seaside road—a total of 840 acres.

The Powells received two parcels of neck land containing respectively 136 acres and 702 acres, and a balance of 50 acres of the Grainger lease; a total of 888 acres.

This made a total of 2283 acres divided, and the balance of the patent lands had been sold outright prior to this date.

The three lots of neck land started out in the respective families, but as time went on parts of each became merged with others so the situation became quite involved, but the history of each will be told as intelligently as possible.

Before taking up the 500 acres of land assigned to the Wests, it will be advisable to tell what has been found about the 55 acres of lease land where William Rabyslaw lived which also had been allotted to them.

1655 Col. Argoll Yardley had leased 100 acres to Walter Price for 99 years. Its exact location was never determined. By unrecorded assignment Price had released 45 acres to John Mapp and 55 acres to William Rabyslaw.

1711 Rabyslaw gave his right to the unexpired lease to Grace Harmanson, and what became of it after that was not discovered.

1712 Before the division among the three girls and their husbands they had sold outright to John Mapp his part of the lease as well as the Rabyslaw part upon the termination of the lease for it.

1725 John Mapp (wife Esther) left his present and future title to the 100 acres to a son John.

1737 John Mapp (wife Tamer) left to a son Samuel.

1795 Samuel Mapp (wife Susanna) left his land (this piece?) to a son Samuel.

After that a blank, but some years later a member of the Bowdoin family who then owned all of the West land disposed of a total of 600 acres, so in some way not discovered in the records this Mapp part must have become merged with the rest. This situation will be mentioned again later in the story of the West land.

West 500 acres

1719 John West the Younger (second wife Josepha Maria) left 350 acres to a son Argoll Yardley West and 150 acres to another son John West.

Argoll Yardley West 350 acres

1723 Argoll Yardley West exchanged this 350 acres with his brother John for land on Pungoteague (A57)

1726 John West sold 200 acres (approximately the land south of the neck road and on the bay) to Gertrude Harmanson. The next year he sold her the balance of 150 acres. This deed stated that it was where he and his stepmother Josepha Maria were then living—Site C—so this may have been the site of the original Yardley and later West homes. Josepha Maria later married Samuel Johnson.

1732 Gertrude Harmanson left the 350 acres to a son Henry, but if he had no heirs it was to go to a daughter Bridgett and her husband Littleton Eyre, which is what happened.

A return to the Eyre holdings in this area will be made after reporting what became of the other 150 acres of West land.

John West 150 acres

1721 John West sold his 150 acres of inherited land to John Mapp.

1724 John Mapp deeded to a son Samuel.

1744 Samuel Mapp (wife Adrianna) left to a son Robins.

1760 Robins Mapp (wife Jane Holbrooke) left to a son John. Jane married Thomas Barlow. If John Mapp died the title was to pass to his sister Margaret.

1774 Margaret Mapp married William Harmanson and they had Margaret M., William P., and John H. Harmanson. No division between them was found and considerable litigation later developed.

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1794 Margaret M. Harmanson married Benjamin Stratton, but died the next year leaving a son William H., who died the year following.

1797 Benjamin Stratton sold the 150 acres to James Lyon.

1808 William Harmanson left his lands to a son John H., after providing for another son William P.

1809 William P. Harmanson left everything to his brother John H., after the death of wife Sally.

1819 John H. Harmanson recovered the title from James Lyon.

1836 A survey showed 157 acres and two years later a Commissioner sold to Henry P. C. Wilson.

Later history of this piece will now have to be delayed until further holdings are gotten into the ownership of Wilson.

A return will be made to the holdings of Littleton Eyre, but first another piece besides what had been inherited from Gertrude Harmanson will have to be traced into his hands.

1715 In the division of the neck lands it was reported that 136 acres were allotted to John and Sarah Powell. This was on the south side of the neck and was adjacent to the 500 acres of West land.

1718 John Powell (wife Sarah) left this 136 acres to a daughter Yardley Powell, who some years later died intestate and without issue, and her interest passed to her sisters and their husbands.

1734 Clark and Margaret Jacob sold their undivided interest to Henry Harmanson.

1735 By separate deeds, Michael and Rose Christian, John and Sarah Haggoman, and Thomas and Mary Johnson deeded their interests to Gertrude Harmanson, mother of Henry. Her will was written in 1732 before these purchases and upon her death her interests passed automatically to son Henry and after his death without issue to his sisters Sophia and Bridgett, the respective wives of William Tazewell and Littleton Eyre.

1739 The Tazewells sold their half interest in it all to Eyre, who thus became possessed of 486 acres, being the 350 acres inherited from Gertrude Harmanson and this piece.

1759 After removing to their new home (N43A), Littleton and Bridgett Eyre deeded this 486 acres to a son Severn.

1770 After the death of Littleton, Severn also moved to the new family home and he and his wife Margaret sold the 486 acres to John Bowdoin.

1775 John Bowdoin left to his eldest son John.

1800 Son John died intestate and Fanny Banister Bowdoin a daughter deeded to Peter Bowdoin.

1829 Peter Bowdoin also died intestate and his Executor Peter S. Bowdoin sold as 494 acres to Leah Bowdoin.

Before she disposed of her holdings, Leah Bowdoin sold a total of 607½ acres in three parcels, and in selling each piece she said it was a part of the land she had bought from Peter S. Bowdoin. It is possible that actual surveys (not found) proved that the ~~XXXXXX~~ difference between the 494 acres she had bought and the total sold was excess found within the bounds. However, as the disposition of the Mapp 100 acres of the Walter Price lease was never located, it seems reasonable to believe that in some way this had come into the Bowdoin ownership to account for the excess.

1833 Leah Bowdoin sold 301½ acres to Susan E. Wilson, the wife of Henry P. C. Wilson. This was south of the neck road and eastward of land fronting on K the bay.

1852 The Wilsons and some of their children sold the same acreage to William P. Moore, Jr. and later the other children sold him their interests by separate deeds. In the deed the land was called HERNCLIFFS and the location of the house was at Site F and more will be told about the land after getting addit-

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ional acreage into the hands of Moore.

1833 Leah Bowdoin sold a house and 6 acres to John H. Winder. The house was called The Ferry House and was at Site E. More will be told about it later on.

1854 Winder left 4 acres and THE FERRY HOUSE or PEMBROKE to his wife Sally C.

1856 Winder heirs sold to William P. Moore, Jr.

1842 Leah Bowdoin sold 300 acres to Severn E. Bowdoin. This closed out her holdings and it was the land on the bay frontage from Mattawaman to the Gulph, and included Sites B, C, ~~D~~, and the land north of E. It was called HUNGARS.

Severn E. and Laura A. Bowdoin sold 177 acres, being the part south of the neck road, to Samuel Y. Nottingham. (Also the part north of E.)

1852 Samuel Y. and Leah F. Nottingham of Williamsburg sold to Hugh Ker.

1858 Hugh and Annie Ker sold to George T. Yerbe.

1863 Yerby sold as 185 acres to William P. Moore, Jr.

The balance of the Severn E. Bowdoin land will be reported after getting through with the large acreage acquired by Moore.

It will now be necessary to go back to the 150 acres of the West-Mapp land which has been traced through the Mapp family to the ownership of John H. Harmanson and sold by a Commissioner in 1838 to H. P. C. Wilson.

1849 The Wilsons sold 55 acres to Samuel Y. Nottingham.

1852 The Nottingham sold to Hugh Ker.

1858 The Kers sold to William P. Moore, Jr.

1853 The Wilsons sold a balance of 103 acres to William P. Moore, Jr.

To recapitulate, the following properties have been traced into the hands of Moore:

HERNCLIFFS-301½ acres; HUNGARS-185 acres; PEMBROKE-4 acres; and HARMANSONS-158 acres.

1877 William P. Moore (wife Mary) left it all as 650 acres, together with other lands elsewhere, to a daughter Mary J. Kellam.

1900 A Trustee sold to Burleigh C. Kellam.

1902 A Trustee sold in three parcels

326½ acres called HERNCLIFFS to Magnolia Fitchett, the wife of William T. Fitchett, Jr.

217½ acres to the Fitchetts, to include that part of HUNGARS south of the neck road, PEMBROKE and the land to the north of it. (This latter included a part of the HARMANSON land.)

103 acres, the balance of the HARMANSON land, also to the Fitchetts.

The further story of each will be concluded as the sites involved are taken up alphabetically.

Site C

Before going on with the above it may be desirable to report on this land which was the part of his purchase retained for a while by Severn E. Bowdoin.

1852 Severn E. and Laura A. Bowdoin sold as 140 acres to Emily L. Upshur.

1858 Emily L. Upshur sold as 125 acres called LITTLE HUNGARS to Thomas H. Nottingham.

1880 Nottingham deeded to his wife Virginia for her life and then it was to go to a nephew Levin W. Nottingham.

After the intestate death of Levin W. Nottingham, this part of his holdings went to a daughter Mary Helen (Miss Nell) who has recently died.

As previously suggested, this may have been the site of the first and second Yardley homes, as the deed of 1727 stated that it was then the site of the West home. There is no old mansion now standing.

Next will be reported the 217½ acres sold to Mrs. Fitchett in 1902. This became divided into two parts.

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Site B-HUNGARS

1908 The Fitchetts sold 125 acres to William J. Leatherbury. This was the land south of the neck road fronting on the bay.

1926 A Trustee sold to John W. Chandler and he and his wife resold to Lenore N. Savage.

1935 A survey showed 11590 acres.

Whether the two generations of the Eyre family had lived here or at Site C is unknown, but at some time early in the Bowdoin ownership there was built here what must have been one of the major mansions of that time on the Shore.

An insurance policy written in 1801 gives a good description of the dwelling.

The mansion was a two story house of brick 63 feet long by 30 feet wide, facing the bay. In the center towards the water was a porch 5½ feet by 9 feet, on the other side towards the gardens one 7½ feet by 18 feet, and at the south end one 8 feet by 10½ feet. The first two were of wood while the last was both wood and brick.

Near the east face of the house, at both ends, a brick wall extended north and south for about twenty feet and then each turned east for about fifteen feet and each terminated at a story and a half building of brick, the one to the north being designated as the Laundry and the one to the south as the Kitchen, and within the enclosure so made was of course the formal gardens.

It is tradition that the house was burned in the fall of 1865 during a festive occasion to celebrate the end of the Civil War.

Several letters written at HUNGARS have been preserved and it may be worthwhile to put them in print here to give some idea of the life and impressions during a troublesome period. The first four were written by Peter Bowdoin.

1807 August 6th-"I very much fear we shall be obliged to go to war with the imperious English, their conduct is not to be born with, they have landed on Smiths Island since the Presidents Proclamation & robbed & plundered Beef & Sheep; we now have a Gard. of 40 or 50 men there to receive them should they come again".

1808 February 24th-"The situation of our Country is I think very critical, tho I trust all will yet be well with the British & us, tho the Administration I fear had wather go to war with them than the French, not so with me, I am for the strong side (on the Sea) if we can adjust with them on Honorable terms, not else; as to the Nation I have as much hatred against them as any Man, & dam the French & dam them both, I am a true American".

1812 June 21st-"I have allways thought & still think we shall have no War, perhaps it may be that I dont wish it, for be assured it will be a ruinous strike to me, as well as the exposed situation of my property, we shall have a continuation of Imbargo & non intercourse untill we are ruined or at least untill we are much poorer in our funds. We have been much alarmed here with a fear of the negroes intending to rise but on a fair investigation it proved all nothing & all is quiet".

1814 June 1st-"I enclose you a letter written to go by James (a son recently graduated in medicine) but poore fellow he got into the Bay a few miles & was chaised by a B (British) Tender & after he got within the harbour, the hands were so scared they run the Boat aground, too far to be protected from the shore & after saving his cloathes, boy & 2 horses & books left the boat not untill the barg was within 60 yards of them the Tender constantly playing an 18 pounder on them with Grape &c & the muskets-----my loss in the Boat is for 900\$".

The final letter was written by Susan Bowdoin

1810 July 15th-"Would you believe it, my Brother (Peter) is about to sell this place? Yes, it is quite true, and Mr. A. Upshur has almost said he will give him his price 26000 cash: I expect he will close the bargain, as Mr. U. went up to settle with his Guardian a few days since, having just come of age- I am pleased that my Brother does not make this sacrifice through necessity,

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The next month Scott resold to William J. Leatherbury.

1926 Trustees sold to Benjamin N. Scott and he and his wife resold to William and Lenore N. Savage. Some time later Savage deeded his interest to his wife.

1935 A survey showed 69 acres.

The house still retains the name of PEMBROKE

The little house has one brick end with inside twin chimneys.

One one of the bricks is a faintly discernible date which looks like '1779'. When Leah Bowdoin sold it she called it The Ferry House and it is tradition that it was built and used as an ordinary for the accommodation of ferry passengers awaiting transportation.

In 1869 the old weatherboarding was replaced with vertical siding having a rounded moulding at the top (as in the picture) but this was changed back in 1937. The original par-

lor mantel probably was changed to the present one also in 1869, but otherwise the old house seems to be about as when originally constructed. It has a cross hall at the east end.

This concludes the story of the 217½ acres part which was purchased by Magnolia Fitchett.

1902 Mrs. Fitchett also purchased 103 acres which was called HARMANSONS, and as already reported it was about two thirds of the 150 acres which John West had sold to John Mapp.

The title was redeeded to Levin W. Nottingham and after his intestate death the ownership passed to his daughter Mrs. Florence N. Scott.

There is no old house now standing, but for identification purposes it is the land to the east of PEMBROKE.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Site F

1902 The third purchase by Mrs. Fitchett was 326½ acres called HERN CLIFFS.

1903 The property was redeeded to Mary Esther Kellam.

1913 Miss Kellam left to her brother Lucius J. Kellam.

1920 Kellam left to his wife Carrie Polk and then to a son Lucius J. Kellam, Jr.

A two story brick house at Site F is not old enough to merit special description. It may have been built during the Wilson ownership, but a guess would be that it came into being after the destruction of HUNGARS in 1865.

It is a matter of regret that the long story of this 600 acres had to be told in such a complicated manner, which will be hard to follow, but it was so involved that there seemed no other way to put it into print. If it is difficult to read and follow, perhaps some idea may be obtained of the effort necessary to piece it together from the records.

1715 It will be recalled that in the final division of the Yardley lands, George and Elizabeth Harmanson received a total of 840 acres, of which 570 acres were in the neck and the balance elsewhere. The latter will be reported as it is geographically reached. Harmanson survived his wife.

1734 The eldest Harmanson son and ultimate heir at law was as Argall. He died

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in this year (wife Barbary) and he directed in his will that his title to the 600 acres "where my father George Harmanson lives" was to go to his second son Benjamin.

1735 Agreeable to the wishes of his son, the will of George Harmanson left the home place of 568 acres to grandson Benjamin, but if he died without issue then it was to go to another grandson George. Young George inherited.

1762 George Harmanson (wife Hannah) mentioned no land in his will but his children were John, Elizabeth, Mary and Susanna. John succeeded to the title.

1783 The will of John Harmanson directed that his sister Susanna was to have first choice of his two plantations and the other one was to go to sister Betsy Teackle. It is assumed that Susanna chose this one and that she married Dr. John Winder, because later in the year John and Susanna Winder deeded the 600 acres to John Martin who deeded it back the same day to Winder alone.

1822 Dr. Winder left the eastern part of his land to a son Levin Y. and the balance to son John H. The eastern part was surveyed as 250 acres the next year.
Levin Y. Winder Part

1836 The will of Levin Y. directed that his estate be sold.

1840 The land was bought by John Eyre who resold to Nathaniel J. Winder.

1858 Winder heirs sold to John E. Nottingham.

John H. Winder Part

1857 By the will of his father, John H. had only a life estate and then the title was to pass to three girl grandchildren, and in this year the heirs sold to John E. Nottingham as 318 acres.

In both of the deeds to Nottingham the property was called YEARDLEY. It is not known when this name came into being, but from the records it seems quite definite that the original Yardley home was not at Site G.

As there is no old house in existence the land was not traced further.

1715 The third part of the division of the Yardley lands in this year went to John and Sarah Powell.

1718 John Powell (wife Sarah) left:

The home place of 350 acres to daughter Sarah, who later married John Haggoman.

The next 350 acres to daughter Rose, who later married Dr. Michael Christian.

To daughter Yardley a detached neck piece of 136 acres and 50 acres of the old lease to Grainger. She died intestate without issue.

Later in the year the widow Sarah confirmed these bequests by formal deeds to each of the girls, and her will still later in the year added nothing new to the picture.

Yardley Powell Part

The 136 acres have already been traced into the hands of Littleton Eyre, and the 50 acres of Grainger land will be reported when that section is reached.

Sarah Haggoman Part

1736 John and Sarah Haggoman gave the eastern part of 150 acres to a son William.

1764 John Haggoman left the home place to son John after the death of his wife Sarah.

After the death of her husband Sarah gave her own deed to son William for his part.

John Haggoman Part

1790 John and Mary Haggoman sold 220 acres to John Ewing of Lancaster Co.

1792 John and Jenny Ewing sold 30 acres to William Haggoman, son of above William and it became merged with his part.

They sold a balance of 172 acres to Nathaniel Darby and this acreage has

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remained intact until the present time.

1811 The will of Col. Nathaniel Darby left "the plantation and Tract of Land whereon we now live" to his sister in law Esther Darby (widow of John) and then it was to go to his niece Harriet B. Parker (widow of John A.)

1840 After the intestate death of Mrs. Darby the title passed to Arinthia D., daughter of Mrs. Parker, who had married James M. Nicholson two years before.

1855 The Nicholsons, now of Baltimore, sold to James H. Costin, the deed calling the property OAK GROVE, the first appearance of the name.
Site H

1876 After the intestate death of Costin, Edgar J. and Annie Spady exchanged their one third interest in OAK GROVE with Ellison L. Costin for a similar interest in DUCKINGTON, and three years later Robert S. and Catharine P. Costin sold his third interest to Ellison, who became the sole owner.

1889 A Trustee sold to a syndicate of seven men and the next year they and their respective wives resold to Rufus G. Dennis.

1891 Rufus G. and Annie Dennis of Suffolk sold to Thomas E. Lindley.

1903 Thomas E. and Ida L. Lindley sold to Lillian K. DeB. Minor of Somerset Co.

1919 John W. and Lillian K. DeB. Minor sold to Thomas D. Smith.

1939 A Trustee sold to the Eastern Shore of Virginia Fire Insurance Co. and three years later the corporation sold to Ralph C. and Lalla R. S. Gifford of Louisville.

The gambrel roof central part of the dwelling is the oldest part and goes back certainly to the days of John and Sarah Haggoman, possibly even to the time of John and Sarah Powell.

It had two rooms on the first floor, and above the mantel in each room is simple paneling to the ceiling. In the restoration partitions have been removed to make one large drawing room. When the old plaster was removed, on the inside of the weatherboarding of the south gable was the name 'Betsey Nottingham' written in chalk. The writer has not been identified, either as to family or the possible date.

In an old brick walk between the kitchen and the office building was found a brick marked 'GH 1717'. This obviously would have come from Site G at some time after the original Harmanson home there was burned.

In his will of 1811 Col. Nathaniel Darby included this item: "It is my will that all of the materials so far as they are now got towards putting an addition to my House should remain for the benefit of the Plantation without account". This would date the construction period for the north end of the dwelling. The first floor room in it had some very handsome hand carved woodwork, including an elaborate mantel. At some unknown date, probably before the sale by the Nicholsons, the third part of the house was added at the south

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end and the carved parlor mantel was moved to a bed chamber there and replaced by a marble mantel. In the restoration the original mantel has been brought back down stairs.

The recent restoration has been simply but tastefully done and not only is the house itself a delight to see, but the gardens and walks add much to the outside appearance.

In front of the south end of the house is an old office building with a brick foundation and cellar which has been saved, along with some of the other old out buildings.

According to tradition, Miss Arinthia Parker must have been a most attractive and sought after young lady. It is said that a son of Gov. Tazewell, after his rejection by her, mounted his horse and as she stood on the porch to bid him goodby he drew a pistol from its holster and blew out his brains, falling at her feet.

Another tale is that the competition finally settled down to Nicholson and a Mr. Wilson and often they would be there to see her at the same time. When that happened she always seated one at each side of the fireplace while she sat or walked up and down between them.

William Haggoman Part

1764 The first William died in the same year as his father and mother and was succeeded by a son of the same name.

1788 Shortly before they sold their own place to Ewing, John and Mary A. Haggoman deeded 148 acres to the second William to make sure that he had proper title to the land of his father, and as already reported the Ewings later sold him 30 acres more from their part.

1827 William Haggoman left the rest of his estate, after providing for his debts, to his niece Esther S. Nottingham.

1836 Smith and Esther Nottingham sold 176 acres to George P. Upshur.

Site I

Upshur was a Naval Officer and while on Mediterranean service became attached to the town of Caserta in Italy. The property has ever since been known as CASERTA

1847 Commander Upshur, now of Annapolis, sold the house and the 176 acres to Jackson B. Powell.

1875 James E. Heath, as assignee of Powell sold 190 acres to William H. C. Ellis.

1906 After the death of Ellis his widow Virginia A. sold to Jesse B. Wilkins.

1910 Wilkins and his wife Maggie C. sold to Gardner R. Nottingham and the next year he resold to Hezekiah P. and Ira James.

The small part of the house may go back to soon after 1736 when the first William Haggoman was given the land, while the larger

part was added by Upshur. It is said that he had intended to add another wing beyond the new part, but tragedy came his way and he lost all interest in the property.

He was deeply devoted to his beautiful young wife Peggy Eyre and the first blow was when they lost a twenty months old daughter, and in 1839 the wife and a young son died in Norfolk. Commander Upshur was a brother of Judge

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Abel P. Upshur of VAUCLUSE and he had his wife and infant children buried in the family graveyard there while he went back into the Navy.

Commodore Upshur died in 1852 at Spezia, Italy, while there in command of the Levant. By order of the Government his body was preserved in alcohol in a metal casket and brought back by his faithful body servant Burrowes for burial at VAUCLUSE beside his wife and small children.

Rose Christian Part of the Powell land.

1736 Dr. Michael Christian left the 200 acres home part of their land to a son Michael and a balance of 150 acres to another son William. The widow Rose married Digby Seymour.

1752 William Christian and his mother Rose Seymour deeded his 150 acres to brother Michael.

1751 Rose Seymour deeded her right to the 200 acres home place to her son Michael Christian.

It is possible that the second Michael Christian was married twice, the first time in 1747 to Patience Michael of Joachim and in 1770 to Elizabeth Barlow of Thomas, but he had no wife living at the time of his death.

1783 Christian had bought additional land to the eastward and in his will he divided his acreage among his daughters (he had no sons):

Margaret, who married William Jenne; Susannah, who married Ellison Armistead; Esther, who married John Darby; and Rose, who married Smith Snead; another daughter Anne, who married John Hays, was to receive cash contributed by each of the others.

No interfamily deeds are of record, nor is there any settlement among the sisters and their husbands, but in some way all of the land came into the possession of the Darbys and the Armisteads.

The Armisteads received the homestead and the land north of the neck road while the Darbys received everything south of the road from the HERN CLIFFS line eastward.

After the death of her husband, Esther Darby went to live with her brother in law Nathaniel Darby at OAK GROVE and after her death the title to her land descended to Arinthia D. Nicholson.

1857 The Nicholsons sold 358 acres called GREEN BRIER to Leonard B. Nottingham. There is no old house upon the property.

Site J

The home place is known as WESTOVER, but it is not certain when the name came into being.

1799 Ellison Armistead had died intestate at some unknown date and the title to his land went to a daughter Elizabeth who married Maximilian Hopkins in this year.

1822 Hopkins also had added to his acreage and after his intestate death his large holdings were divided among his children Charles A., Susan, who married Edmond J. Poulson, and Ellison.

Charles received the home and 170½ acres.

1826 Charles A. Hopkins had died intestate and in a

division of his estate the house and 26 acres went to a daughter Ann who married John B. Revell. The Revells sold to the Poulsons who bought up the other interests in the estate.

1828 The Poulsons exchanged the house and 323½ acres with Severn E. and Cath-

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arine G. Parker for POPLAR GROVE (A77A) on Onancock Creek.

After Parker's intestate death the title went to their only heir Catharine who married Robert S. Costin.

1894 A Trustee sold the house and 250 acres (195 by survey) to William U. Nottingham.

1945 After the intestate death of Nottingham in 1924 there were a number of interfamily transactions and finally in this year the house and 188 acres were purchased by Benjamin W. Mears.

The house is definitely quite old and may date from before the death of Dr. Michael Christian in 1736. At present it has only one brick end with some glazed headers and the massive base outside chimney. There probably was a similar brick end on the opposite one but some years ago it was removed and replaced with weatherboarding and a semi exposed chimney.

On each side of the central cross hall is a large room and each has the extra large fireplaces and plain paneling of the period.

In the east room are wide horizonatl panels above the simple mantel and also on each side to the chair rail and then vertical panels to the ceiling. The old windows have been replaced with modern four light ones, but where the chair rail stopped at the original frames the ends are artistically ended in a sort of spear head design.

In the west room the end wall is completely paneled with twelve by eighteen pieces, and these are also used for the doors of two small chimney closets.

This completes the story of the neck lands as divided in 1715.

1674 Capt. Argoll and Sarah Yardley sold 500 acres to her father John Michael.

1678 From the will of Michael (wife Mary) "I devise my Hungars Seate of five hundred Acres of Land-----unto my son Symon". Symon died without issue and the title passed to his elder brother Adam.

1689 Adam and Sarah Michael sold part of the land shortly before he died when he left the balance to her and she became the second wife of John Custis III of Hungars. The separate pñeces will be taken up as reached geographically.

The 500 acres began east of Site J and extended around some of the head branches of Mattawaman Creek and was west of the present highway. The route of the highway was established fairly early but the first road from the present junction of the road up from Eastville and the neck road continued straight north for a ways and then swung eastward to join the present highway at some undetermined point probably above Deep Branch. The earliest reference to this original road called it the old Indian path to Mattoones (i.e. coming down from the north). For a while the bounds for some of the lands in between mentioned both roads, but eventually the earlier one ceased to exist.

1689 Adam and Sarah Michael sold an unspecified acreage to Bryant Haines, stating that it was between the "Maine & Comon Roade".

1691 Bryan and Mary Heines sold as 170 acres to John Wilkinson and the next year he and his wife Mary resold to John Custis.

1707 John and Sarah Custis sold as 180 acres to Benjamin Nottingham and John Sanderson, but by some unrecorded transaction the title came back to Custis.

1709 John and Sarah Custis now sold the same land to Josias Cowdrey.

1713 Cowdrey sold to William Batson and the next year the latter also obtained a deed from Yardley Michael who had stepped into the picture and claimed the title as next in succession to his deceased brother Adam.

1717 William and Elizabeth Batson sold 50 acres to Samuel Church.

1726 Church sold to John Marshall.

1720 The will of William Batson mentioned several children, but the only one to survive any length of time was a daughter Mary who married Johah Widgeon, but they had no issue to live so the title went to a John Batson who was an

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elder brother of the deceased William, and from him to his son Jonah.

1744 Jonah Batson (wife Tabitha) left to son John, but upon his death another son Thomas inherited. her dower interest

1758 Mrs. Batson released to her son Thomas and the 138½ acres and he sold to Michael Christian II.

As outlined in the story of N51J this land became merged with that and became owned by Ellison Armistead in the unrecorded division between him and John and Esther Darby. In the later division of the Maximilian Hopkins land this part went to a daughter Susan, who married Edmond J. Poulson, and it was included in the acreage which they exchanged with Severn E. Parker.

It contains no old house.

1707 The next piece northeast of the above was sold by John and Sarah Custis as 200 acres to John Granger and John Douglas, but seven years later they sold it back to Sarah as a widow.

1719 Mrs. Custis sold to John Marshall, Jr. and his wife Mary.

1751 John Marshall left 250 acres to a son Thomas, to include the 50 acres of Batson land which he had purchased.

1753 Thomas Marshall left to wife Sarah and then to a daughter Sarah.

1788 Thomas and Sarah Purnell sold to Sally Atkinson and John Purnell Marshall and they resold to Thomas Purnell, all being of Worcester Co., Md., where the will of Thomas Purnell may have been recorded later.

1801 Zadock Purnell of Maryland sold the northeast 80 acres to George Parker and this later became a part of the land containing Site L; the balance of 158 acres with the house he sold to Maximilian Hopkins.

Site K

The old dwelling has never been called anything other than the BRICK HOUSE

1832 In the division of the Hopkins lands ten years previously the house and 170½ acres went to Ellisen A Hopkins and he and his wife Jane H. now sold to Severn E. Parker, from whom the title went to his daughter Catharine who married Robert S. Costin.

1897 A Trustee sold the house and 120 acres to Nathaniel L. Holland, and from him it went to a daughter Florence who married Otho F. Mears.

1936 After the death of Mears there were some interfamily transactions and finally in this year the house and 127 acres

were purchased by a son Benjamin W. Mears.

The house is old and may have been built by John Marshall soon after his purchase of the major part of the land in 1719. It is one of the oldest two story brick houses remaining in the county and the wide base outside chimney is the most interesting feature. The interior offers nothing of special interest.

1689 Adam and Sarah Michael sold 100 acres to Benjamin Nottingham. This was north of the above piece.

1717 Bartholomew Nottingham, as son and heir of Benjamin, sold to George Harmanson.

1719 Sarah Custis, widow, sold 50 acres to Harmanson. This may have been a remnant of the 500 acres of the John Michael land.

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The 150 acres of land thus acquired by George Harmanson by two purchases was east of the waterfront land, was bounded on the east by the present highway and on the north by Deep Branch.

1726 Robert and Sarah Nottingham and John and Mary Marshall deeded the same 150 acres to George Harmanson. There was no previous record of a sale by him to them, so the deed cannot be accounted for except on such possible previous sale.

1735 Harmanson gave to his daughter Henrietta and her husband William Kendall and confirmed the gift in his will later in the year.

1736 William Kendall (wife Henrietta) left this his home place to a son Littleton. No disposition by Littleton Kendall was found but the next owner was a George Kendall who died in 1784.

This property became merged with the land of Site L and its story will be continued shortly.

1653 Col. Argoll Yardley leased two necks of land to Nicholas Granger for 99 years and disposition of the two parts of it was reported in telling about the family division in 1715. It was on the waterfront west of the above 150 acres and was bounded on the north by Deep Branch.

1693 Nicholas Granger "of the Territories of Pennsylvania" assigned part of the lease to Henry Pike, reserving where his brother John Granger then lived.

Nathaniel and Hannah Capell and Thomas and Lettice Richards concurred in the re-lease.

1697 Sarah (Michael-Yardley-Watt) Maddux (husband Thomas) left the reversion title to the land to her daughter Sarah, but in the 1715 final division, the Henry Pike part of 100 acres was assigned to George and Elizabeth Harmanson, and the John Granger northern part of 50 acres to John and Sarah Powell.
Harmanson Part

1734 Argall Harmanson of George left to his wife Barbary and then to his eldest son George.

1748 George and Hannah Harmanson sold to Littleton Eyre.

1753 Littleton and Bridgett Eyre sold to George Kendall the 100 acres which was called 'Pikes'.

1784 George Kendall left all of his land to his mother (not named) and then it was to go to Margaret Eyre the daughter of Severn.

1787 Margaret had married George Parker and they deeded her inheritance to Littleton Eyre who deeded it back the same day to Parker. The deed called for 300 acres and supposedly included this 100 acres and the above 150 acres east of it.

Powell Part

1718 John Powell (wife Sarah) left their 50 acres to daughter Yardley Powell.

Yardley Powell died intestate without issue and the title went to her sisters and became divided into two parts.

1735 Michael and Rose Christian, Thomas and Mary Johnson and Margaret Jacob, widow, sold their three fourths interest to Robert Nottingham.

1745 Robert Nottingham left to a son Isaac and seven years later he and his wife Sarah sold to Thomas Marshall. From him the title followed the same descent described in the story of Site K.

1802 Zadock Purnell sold to George Parker and this part became merged with the Harmanson part. The deed called for 40 acres although the land was surveyed in 1753 and this three fourths part contained 48 acres.

John Haggoman and his wife Sarah (the other surviving sister of Yardley Powell) retained their fourth interest and in the later survey it was given as 16 acres. There was a mill upon it and it had many owners.

1764 John Haggoman (wife Sarah) left to their daughter Sarah and her husband Samuel Williams for life and then to a grandson John Williams.

1783 John and Edith Williams sold to William Simpkins.

1790 William and Anne Simpkins gave to William Simpkins, Jr and seven years later he and his wife Peggy S. sold to Elizabeth Guy.

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1800 Elizabeth married James Poulson and they now sold to James Travis.

1802 James and Sally Travis sold to Elizabeth Willett who married William Custis two years later and they sold to Robertson Custis who deeded back to William alone.

1811 William and Elizabeth Custis sold to George Parker to be added to the rest of his acreage in the vicinity.

Site L

The mansion on the property is on the 'Pikes' part of the old Granger lease and has been known as KENDALL GROVE since the ownership of George ~~Parker~~^{Mem-}
~~ker, Dall.~~

1826 George Parker left to his son Severn E. and after his intestate death it went to his daughter Catharine who married Robert S. Costin.

As previously reported the Costins had owned a large acreage in this immediate vicinity to include Sites J and K as well as this property.

1895 The will of Mrs. Costin disposed of this property in two parts:

The house, yard and 20 acres to her son William F. Costin for life and then to his wife Bessie Post Costin for her life and finally to a grandson

(by another child) Severn P. C. Duvall. The balance of the farm of 325 acres outright to son William F. and he and his wife later sold this part to Benjamin W. Mears.

1933 A Trustee sold the Duvall reversion interest to the dwelling to Mears, who thus owns it all subject to the life estate of 'Miss Bessie'.

The only known date for any part of the improvements is that of '1796' which is marked upon a brick of the old kitchen, but it has always been assumed that the main dwelling followed that date very soon.

TRACT N51

The kitchen is a surprising distance from the dining room of the main dwelling, with which it is connected by an extra long colonnade having a brick arched foundation.

The outside covering of the kitchen and nearby out buildings is of random width boards but some of them are quite wide ranging up to twenty two inches.

Opposite and parallel to the colonnade are three interesting little similar utility outbuildings, and the whole arrangement is most picturesque.

It is said that the mansion was four years in the building and it will be ~~XXXXXX~~ evident that the fine hand carving of the eaves and pediments was a long and laborious

job for the artist who did the work. Besides the row of fret work there are graceful modillions with a star between each one. The same treatment is followed for the two smaller porches with their pediments, but on a smaller scale.

The main entrance to the dwelling is through a spacious porch with a tile floor and gives access to a hall parallel to the front and extending the length of the central section. At the left of the entrance is a small but graceful stairway leading to the upper floor.

Behind the hall is a wing which contains the formal parlor having wainscoting and a gray marble mantel.

At each end of the hall is a room having wainscoting and hand carved mantels. The one to the right is the dining room while the one to the left is a first floor chamber.

Back of the house is a small formal garden, while over by the yard fence in front of the house is a very fine rose garden, the pride of Mrs. Costin and Miss Hansen who lives with her.

The yard of about nineteen acres extends from the front fence back to the creek behind the house, with the latter about in the middle. It is a magnificent grove of old native trees of many kinds and one Spanish Oak is said to be over 325 years old.

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NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

A short distance inside the entrance gate to the grove and to the left a ways is the old circular brick icehouse extending deep into the ground.

It is said that Margaret Eyre was engaged to George ~~Kicker~~ when he contracted a fever and died, and it was because of his great affection for her that he left his property to her after the death of his mother. While she later married George Parker her own feeling of affection and gratitude was the reason for the present name of KENDALL GROVE for the property.

1675 Capt. Argoll Yardley and his wife Sarah sold 300 acres to Robert Widgeon. This was east of the present highway and extended from the Knedall Grove ~~cross~~ road up to the Deep Branch which was the northern bounds for his land.

1677 Robert Wiggen left the land equally to a son Robert and daughters Mary and Margaret.

Robert Widgeon Part

1735 Robert Widgeon left his 100 acres to a son John.

1752 John Widgeon sold to Joseph Powell who left the next year to his brother Jonathan. Two years ~~after~~ that the latter sold to Samuel Williams.

Mary Widgeon Part

1753 Nicholas and Mary Campbell sold 60 acres to Samuel Williams. This was bounded on the east by Thomas Widgeon's widow, ~~with~~ perhaps was the other 40 acres, but there is no record for its coming into his possession. There was no further deed to Williams for this 40 acres but some years later he disposed of the whole 100 acres.

Margaret Widgeon Part

1757 What became of Margaret was not discovered, but in this year a Southy and Leah Widgeon sold the final 100 acres to Samuel Williams. After an unrecorded suit this part was later recovered by a Severn Widgeon and his disposition will appear in the story some years afterward.

1774 Samuel and Margaret Williams sold the 300 acres which he had purchased to James Taylor.

1777 James and Susanna Taylor resold to Nathaniel L. Savage and the next year he and his wife Anne resold to William Simpkins.

TRACT N51

deed

The Taylor to Savage/called the property HOLLY BROOK, this being the first appearance of the name which it bears today
SITE M

1787 By this time the 100 acres at the south end had been lost to Severn Widgeon and William Simkins deeded the balance of 200 acres to his son Conevton Simpkins, stating it was where another son William, Jr. was then living.

1795 Coventon and Margaret Simkins sold to young William, but three years later after the death of the latter, Coventon as his Executor, deeded to John Simkins.

1799 Severn and Molly Widgeon now sold the south part as 106 acres so the original purchase from Yardley was now united once

more.

Before continuing with the John Simkins land it will be in order to take up another little piece of the Yardley holdings which eventually came to Simkins to be merged with the above.

1715 In the family division of the Yardley acreage a little piece of 70 acres on the west side of the seaside road went to George and Elizabeth Harmanson.

1718 The Harmansons sold as 75 acres to Richard Carve. Nothing more was found on him and the land came back to the Harmansons and title descended to the grandson George Harmanson.

1748 George and Hannah Harmanson sold the same 75 acres to George Powell.

1767 George Powell left to his son Nathaniel.

1793 Nathaniel Powell (wife Rosey) left to sons James and Nathaniel.

1799 James Powell sold his half as 51½ acres to John Simkins and ten years ~~XXXX~~ later Nathaniel sold his half to the same buyer and it became a part of his HOLLY BROOK plantation.

1852 John Simkins sold 420 acres to Miers W. Fisher and as he had made two plantations of the whole it was deeded as EAST and WEST HOLLY BROOK.

1873 Fisher left the properties to two granddaughters.

1890 The land was surveyed for a division and the ~~WEST~~ WEST HOLLY BROOK part of 214 acres went to Sallie C. Graves and the balance as EAST HOLLY BROOK to Herbert W. and Juliet C. Sitwell. There is no old house on the latter and its history has been dropped.

1899 Mrs. Graves sold WEST HOLLY BROOK to Otho F. Mears.

1942 After the death of Mears the property continued as estate land for many years but finally in this year it was deeded to a son Littleton H. and his wife Nannie Ames Mears. This deed also called the place WEST HOLLY BROOK, but by custom the name has gone back to the original one of HOLLY BROOK.

Architecturally the house should date from about the last quarter of the eighteenth century and as James Taylor gave it its name he may have been the builder during his short three years ownership. Otherwise it would have to be attributed to William Simkins, Sr.

The house has two brick ends which were stuccoed over at some unknown date. Externally there is a row of modillions under the eaves which are terminated by carved boards. These are duplicated in miniature on the south porch.

At some date, known to be an early one because of the hand split laths behind the plaster, the north porch was enclosed and made into a room. There

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

is no cross hall and from the north there is only the one entrance which is through this porch room directly into the parlor. There are two doors on the south or front side; one to the parlor and the other to a small entrance hall, which however is not original and when built this door was into the dining room. The stairway is an enclosed one.

The end walls of the two first floor rooms are fully paneled to the ceiling and have paneled wainscoting under the chair rail.

In the parlor the only attempt at decoration on the mantel is a row of dentils under the shelf. Over the mantel panels about twelve by twenty four are placed in two rows of five each and at each side they are about twelve by thirty six, all set vertically. In the northwest corner of the room is a built in corner cupboard, the only one of its kind observed on the Shore.

In the dining room the panels of the end wall are of several different sizes and the mantel or fireplace enclosure has no shelf.

On the second floor there is no fireplace in the room over the dining room, but in the other room there is a small off center one with simple paneling above it to the ceiling.

1670 Capt. Argoll Yardley sold 550 acres to Richard Whitmarsh. This is the final part of the Yardley lands and was east of the seaside road.

1673 Whitmarsh assigned to Agnes Powell, widow.

1684 Mrs. Powell gave it all to a son John.

1702 John Powell (wife Frances Stratton) left the north 200 acres to a son Nathaniel and the balance of 350 acres to son Nicholas. No transfer from Nathaniel to Nicholas was found but the latter disposed of it all.

1732 Nicholas left the north 200 acres to son William and the home place to son Abel. Again there is no record of a deal between the heirs, but Abel became the owner of it all.

1760 Abel Powell (wife Barbary) left the 550 acres to a son Nicholas, who died the next year without mentioning any land in his will so it went to a brother Seth.

1794 Seth Powell left to sons William, Seth and Abel.

1808 A survey for division showed 472 acres.

No worth while old house has been found on any part of the land.

A recapitulation of the Yardley dispositions reveals that only slightly in excess of 3700 acres ~~was~~ accounted for and this would be the first patent to honor the original gift to Sir George by Debedeavon. Apparently the land covered by the second patent for 2000 acres simply wasn't there. Possibly it was intended to cover the 2900 acres which John Savage had assigned to Yardley in 1648 and which came back to Savage a few years later.

TRACT N52

The following petition and its endorsement is recorded in the Northampton records:

"To the Worll Sr John Harvey Knight Govenor
And to the Worll Counsell of State

The humble peticon of Wm Stone Sheweth to your Worpps that for as much as his Uncle Thomas Stone hath sent wth yor Peticoner and his brother divers adventurers and not least 50 servants and yor pet beinge yearelye suplied and what land may be due for them servants his uncle have freely given them, May it please yor Worpps to grant unto yor pet one thousand acres of land on the Eastern Shore, beinge between Hungers Creeke and Mattawomes takeinge it altogether at the next poynt to the Bay and to confirme it him by pattent.

And yor pet shall ever &c Wm Stone

This land havinge been formerlye granted (no record) unto Capt Stone is granted to his brother this peticoner all shewinge right to the same.

11th December 1634

Willyam Clayborne"

TRACT N52

1635 Patent to William Stone for 1800 acres, being a large part of what is now known as Wilsonia Neck. The grant stated that the land was due for the transportation into the Colony of himself, his brother Andrew, and 34 servants

No dates have been found for Stone's immigration or his coming to the Shore, but in December 1633 he became one of the Commissioners or Justices and the next year he "was chosen Sheriff of these Plantations of Acchawmacke", and held that position off and on as long as he lived here.

1648 Lord Calvert appointed Stone Governor of Maryland and he held that office until finally removed by the Commissioners of the Commonwealth in England.

Stone's wife was Verlinda Graves, the daughter of Capt. Thomas Graves. It is reasonable to believe that the Stone home was at Site A.

He sold a few small parcels and while still Governor of the Province of Maryland in 1653 he disposed of the balance in one sale. The land will be reported from west to east geographically.

1647 Stone sold a neck of land, acreage unspecified, to Robert Phillipps and William Taylor, and the next year they assigned their rights to William Whittington. The latter eventually became the owner of nearly all of the Stone land, and additional adjacent acreage patented by himself, and after him still more land taken up by his son of the same name. The first Whittington is generally referred to as Captain, while his son became a Colonel.

1647 Capt. Whittington received a patent for 450 acres on the north side of Nassawadox Creek, but never settled there as it was found that the ~~XX~~ land had previously been granted to some one else. His wife at that time was a Susan.

1654 Capt. Whittington (wife now a Mary) received a patent for 800 acres, which was at the east end of the Stone land.

1653 William Stone, now 'Governor of the Province of Maryland' sold the unsold balance of his Virginia land to Capt. Whittington.

1660 Capt. Whittington was survived by a final wife Elizabeth. His will was written in the year previous and he stated that he was "about to take a voyage to Holland".

He stipulated that if his wife married again she was to receive only the "land bought of William Taylor wch shee now dwelleth upon". This Phillips-Taylor tract would have included Site ~~B~~, which will later be reported more in detail.

He left to a daughter Urselie 300 acres "where Edward Gunter and Richard Clark now live". Nothing more was found on Urselie, so it is possible this part passed to her brother William, as he later sold it as will be reported. ~~later.~~

A clause in the will read: "I give to the use of a free school, if it should go forward in Northampton 2000 pounds of Tobacco". Nothing definite was found on thid project, but some years later a school was mentioned on land at the seaboard side (later patented by the son William).

All the rest of the land Capt. Whittington left to the son William.

1669 Son William received a patent for 3600 acres to include the Stone land and new land to the eastward of it.

1672 Son William received another patent calling for 2850 acres, which was to include 1390 acres out of the Stone patent and 1460 acres of new land, which presents some conflict with the patent of three years previously.

Both Capt. Whittington and the son made sales from the lands acquired and each one will be reported in its proper geographical position.

1676 Son William Whittington sold three parcels which included the presumably home place at Site ~~B~~ as well as all the rest of the neck land proper. Where he lived after that is guess work as there is no record of his moving to Maryland until about eight years later.

He became very prominent in Somerset County, holding about every public

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

office and while living there he became a Colonel.

He is said to have been born about 1650 but it is not certain whether his mother was the Susan or Mary Whittington previously mentioned.

He was married five times and had issue by at least the three earlier wives: Scarburgh Smart, widow of John, by whom

First, Tabitha ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ he had son Smart and daughter Tabitha. The former died but Tabitha married Edmund Custis (A78-5).

Second, Esther, daughter of Col. Southy Littleton, by whom he had several children including a son William III who married Elizabeth Taylor (A134 and 138).

Third, Atalanta (Toft) Osborne, widow of John.

Fourth, Hannah (Hopkins?).

Fifth, Elizabeth ? who survived him and married the Rev. Samuel Davis. His will was probated in April, 1720.

Disposition of the lands covered by the several patents will now be reported.

1676 William Whittington sold 1500 acres to Col. John Custis (III). This was at the western end between Mattawoman and Hungars Creeks and was a part of the original patent to William Stone. The Custis home became established at Site A, which is assumed to have been the location of the original Stone home while living in Virginia.

Two smaller sales in the neck in this same year to others later became merged with this 1500 acres, as will be reported later.

This John Custis was the son of Gen. John Custis (II-N18) and his first wife Elizabeth Robinson. Apparently this son was the only child of the General, ~~XXXXXX~~ by any of his wives, to live and so became the ancestor of the many Custis descendants of that branch of the family. In a deposition which he made February 2, 1695 he gave his age as 40.

His first wife was Margaret, the daughter of John Michael (N32), and his second was Sarah, the widow of his brother in law Adam Michael, and daughter of Col. Southy Littleton.

John Custis III was a very highly respected citizen and held most of the elective offices in his county, was Colonel of the Militia on the Shore, and was a member of the Governor's Council for the fifteen years prior to his death. The name WILSONIA for this neck did not come into use until many years later and the property was known as Custis' HUNGARS PLANTATION.

The observant William Byrd has the following to say in his secret Diary about a visit to the Colonel in 1709:

November 12

"Then we rode (from ARLINGTON) on bad horses to Hungars to visit Colonel Custis who is 20 miles off Arlington.-----We were very kindly received by all of the family. The Colonel is an honest well-meaning man. About 3 o'clock we went to dinner and I ate boiled beef. Then we took a walk about the plantation. Colonel Waters met us here. In the evening we danced and were very merry until 10 o'clock."

November 13

"I rose about 7 o'clock.-----I ate milk for breakfast, notwithstanding it was here not very good. About 10 o'clock we rode to church (2nd HUNGARS).-----After church we returned to Colonel Custis' again. About 3 o'clock we dined and I ate boiled beef. In the evening we drank a bottle of wine pretty freely and were full of mirth and good humor and particularly Colonel Waters."

November 14

"About 12 o'clock we went to dinner and I ate Goose, which are very good and in great plenty here. In the afternoon we paid a visit to Mr. Hamilton who lives across the creek.-----He was very courteous to us and provided a supper but we could not stay to eat it because it grew dark and it was dan-

TRACT N52

gerous to stay late for fear of the dogs which are fierce at Colonel Custis'.
-----About 8 o'clock we went to supper and I ate some mince pie".

November 15

"I rose about 7 o'clock with design to return to Arlington but the rain prevented.-----About 10 o'clock we went to breakfast and I ate some goose.
-----The rain did not hold up till towards evening ~~XXX~~ when I took a walk in the garden. Then we went to a play called (burning coals) at which we ran much and were very merry.-----About 7 o'clock we went to supper and I ate mutton."

November 16

"About 9 o'clock we went to breakfast and I ate goose again.-----we took leave of the good company. Colonel Custis lent me the only good horse I met with on this shore. About 2 o'clock we came to Arlington."

Site A

Upon a survey of the whole neck made in 1899 for a division among the then owners of the land a house was shown at this location, and one of the owners reports that it was a substantial brick house with gable ends, but it is no longer standing. The only link with the past to endure is the slab over the grave of Col. Custis, which is remarkably well preserved, considering its age.

Here lyeth ye Body of IOHN CUSTIS Esqr.
One of the Councill of Virginia, Colonel
and Commander in Chief of the Militia
on the Eastern Shore of this Colloney.
He was the Son of the Honourable
IOHN CUSTIS of Arlington and departed
this Life the 26th of January 1713 (OS)
and in the Sixtieth Year of his Age.
his first Wife was MARGARETT ye Daughter
of Mr IOHN MICHAELL by whom he
had 7 Sons and 2 Daughters who with 3
of their Sons lies near him, his Second
Wife was SARAH the Daughter of Colonel
SOUTHY LITTLETON and Widdow of
Mr ADAM MICHAELL who survived him,
but hopes to be Buried by him when
She dies as was his desire.

Which Accoꝛdingly now shee is and
Departed this Life the 18th Day of Aprill
ANNO DOMINI 1720 and in the Fifty
first Yeare of her Age.

The first wife is said to have died in
child birth and the daughter then born who
lived was given the name of Sorrowful Margaret.

1714 The eldest son and normal heir at law of
John Custis III was John Custis IV, who inher-
ited ARLINGTON from his grandfather and is buried there. In his will Col. Cus-
tis left this HUNGARS PLANTATION to his next son Hancock Custis. However, the
latter was already well established on his JOLLEYS NECK Plantation (A153) and
he did not remove to this land.

1728 Hancock Custis of Accomack left his HUNGARS PLANTATION to his son John,
stating that it contained 1840 acres.

1732 John Custis married Ann Kendall.

1747 Custis left his estate to his wife Ann for her life and his will mention-
ed children John, Hancock and Peggy.

The next year Ann married John Tompkins and she lived until 1789.

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TRACT N52

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TRACT N52

1816 John C. Wilson, of Somerset, deeded to Edward H. C. Wilson. No disposition by him was noted, but this land was included in the survey of WILSONIA made in 1899, and near the site of the present house was indicated another one which has since burned. Richard B. Taylor, the present owner of the property, stated that the old house was somewhat similar to the old house which stood at Site A. If it was a real old one it could have been built by Col. Kendall for his son William before 1686.

This part of WILSONIA is known as SOLITUDE.

1648 William Stone sold an unspecified acreage to James Davis. This was the northeast part of his patent on a branch of Hungars.

1676 There may have been some question about the validity of the Stone sale, but in any event, in this year William Whittington sold 390 acres to James Davis and the description indicated that it was the same land Davis thought he had bought from Stone. The Whittington deed bounded the land on the south east by Canoe Branch, on the north by a branch of Hungars, and on the south and west by marked trees.

1682 James Davis (wife Bridgett) left his land to a son James, and the will also mentioned another son Pierce and a daughter Hester Read.

1685 James and Susanna Davis sold his brother Pierce 150 acres, being a part of "Turkey Neck".

1691 Peirce and Elizabeth Davis made a deed of gift of 50 acres to his "Kinsman Richard Saunders" for the latter's life.

1692 Peirce and Elizabeth Davis sold the whole 150 acres to John Custis, Jr. (III) and it became a part of his HUNGARS PLANTATION.

1690 James and Ann Davis sold the balance of Turkey Neck to Isaac Foxcroft, and two years later he and his wife Bridgett sold as 240 acres to Custis, who thus acquired it all.

This land was included in the 1899 survey of WILSONIA, except for the 112 acres which the Taylors had sold in 1887 to the Bradfords, as reported.

1676 William Whittington sold 240 acres to Benjamin Cowdrey. This land was on the east side of Fosters Creek. The next year Cowdrey announced he was about to leave the county and offered his land for sale, but apparently he decided to remain.

1684 Benjamin Cowdrey, "formerly Cittizen and Vintner of London" left 150 acres to a son Thomas and 100 acres to a son Benjamin. He also was the father of William Cowdrey (not mentioned in will) for whom see his part of N49.

He also mentioned in the will a daughter Frances Spencer, grandsons Henry and Samuel, and another daughter Ann Cowdrey.

1686 Benjamin Cowdrey sold his 100 acres to brother Thomas.

1698 Thomas Cowdrey (wife Ann) left his 250 acres to sons Josias, William and Thomas. Nothing more on son Thomas, who must have died and his part passed to the eldest son Josias, who later sold two thirds of the whole.

William Cowdrey Part

1705 William Cowdrey sold 83 acres to Thomas Church.

1707 Church sold to Robert Howson.

Josias Cowdrey Part

1709 Josias Cowdrey sold 167 acres to Robert Howson, who thus acquired it all. Howson also acquired 50 acres adjacent to bring his total to 300 acres.

1677 William Whittington sold 50 acres to Henry Scott. The deed stated that his father Capt. William Whittington had previously sold the land to Owen Scott, father of Henry, but no deed ever given.

1682 Henry Scott and his mother Joane sold to Vrinson Foster. He supposedly had left his whole estate to Caesar Godwin, but by some unrecorded transaction it became owned by a William Foster.

1705 William Foster sold to Samuel Church, who four years later resold to Robert Howson.

1720 Howson left the 300 acres to his Godson Howson Mapp.

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1773 ~~XXXX~~ Howson and Elizabeth Mapp sold to John Kendall.

1784 John and Sarah Kendall sold to Bennett Tompkins.

1799 No disposition by Bennett was found but in this year his brother John Tompkins and wife Frances sold to Robins Mapp.

1807 Robins and Peggy Mapp sold to John W. Kendall, and two years later he and his wife Susan deeded to Littleton Kendall, Sr.

1817 After the death of Kendall, his widow Sarah joined with the Executor in a sale to John H. Winder.

1828 Nathaniel Winder sold to Southy Spady and William Costin.

1880 Following inheritances and other family transactions, a survey was made in this year for division between Robert S. Costin and his wife Catharine P., and Edgar J. and his wife Annie S. Spady. The survey (not recorded) called for 293½ acres.

1885 The Costins sold the western part to Pattie J. Jackson.

The Spadys sold the other part to L. Wilber Reid, of Alexandria, in trust for his wife Emma C.

Neither part has been traced further.

Site C

In the 1880 division the property was called DUCKINGTON. The old house is no longer standing, and no picture of it was available but one appeared in print many years ago and it was a long two story house, apparently built at two different periods, and was somewhat similar to VAUCIUSE. It may have been built by Howson or Robins Mapp; perhaps each built a part.

1683 William Whittington sold 400 acres to James Neville. The land was east of the Davis land, from which it was separated by Canoe Branch, was north of the neck road, and most of it was west of the Bayside road north of Shadyside.

Neville and wife Dorothy sold to Isaac Foxcroft.

1693 Foxcroft gave to Severne Eyre, the son of Thomas and Jane Eyre.

1728 Severn Eyre left to his son Littleton "the Plantation whereon I live".

Before continuing with the Eyre ownership, it will be advisable to trace another part of the Whittington land until it came into the possession of Littleton Eyre:

1683 William Whittington sold 375 acres to Thomas Powell. This was east of the above but it extended a ways south of Shadyside on the east side of the main highway.

1690 Thomas and Mary Powell sold to Sarah Kendall, the widow of the Colonel.

1692 Sarah and her now husband Samuel Palmer gave to her son John Mathews (by her first husband).

Mathews and his wife Elizabeth deeded 100 acres back to his father in law (stepfather) Palmer for his life.

1717 John Mathews of Somerset made a deed of gift to his son John Custis Mathews of the whole 375 acres.

1733 Mathews sold 20 acres at the east end to William Dolby.

1736 John C. and Peggy Matthews sold the balance as 350 acres to Littleton Eyre.

1768 ~~XXXX~~ Littleton Eyre (then living at EYRE HALL-N43A) left his HUNGARS PLANTATION to his only child, a son Severn, calling it 743 acres.

1773 Severn Eyre left to his son Severn.

1787 Severn Eyre left to his youngest brother William.

1809 William Eyre left to a son Robert Taylor Eyre, but he must have died as the next owner was a brother William Littleton Eyre.

1834 William L. and Mary B. Eyre sold an unsold balance of 600 acres to William Lyttleton Savage.

Site D

This probably was the home of the first Severn Eyre, but there is no old house now standing.

Sales by William L. Eyre and William L. Savage to break up the property may be reported as follows:

TRACT N52

Site E

The little building shown in the picture is on the ALMS HOUSE property.

During Colonial times in Virginia, the care of the poor was a problem of the Church and was usually entrusted to the Churchwardens. Besides the public monies used for this purpose, there are a number of instances where bequests were made in the wills of charitably inclined persons of means. 1767 The first record found concerning the erection of a building to house the poor is in the Vestry meeting of October 23 when the matter came up for discussion. Thirty days later it was ordered "That the Present Churchwardens and their

successors do purchase a Tract of Land not exceeding one hundred Acres and that they be empowered to borrow money to pay for the same in order to build a house for the reception of the poor of this Parish (Hungars)". A levy of twenty thousand pounds of tobaccoc was approved for this purpose.

The subject was mentioned several times in later Vestry meetings, but apparently nothing further was done before the war broke out and with the separation of Church and State, this problem passed from the care of the former.

1802 The following Court Order was entered: "The Court do appoint Littleton Savage, Peter Bowdoin, Isaac Smith, John Eyre and Nathaniel Holland, Gent., or any three of them, to be a Committee to consider the propriety of the erection of a Poor House for this County, and that they make a report thereon to the first day of the next Court."

At the next meeting: "The Court having this day (Feb. 8th) met according to a former Order to consider the propriety of erecting a Poor House for this County and having received the report of a Committee heretofore appointed on the subject, do consider that it is expedient and do accordingly order that a House shall be built for that purpose. The Court do further order that William Satchell, Thomas Parramore, Jr., and Richard Dunton, or any two of them, be commissioned to purchase for the use and benefit of the County on which to erect such a House, a piece of Land, not to exceed in price the sum of Twelve hundred dollars; that on the said piece of Land so to be purchased there be built a house of brick forty feet long by thirty feet wide in the clear two story high; the building of which to be let out by the said Commission in such manner as they shall think proper, and to be finished upon such Plan and in such Manner as they shall direct; and that the said Commissioners shall have power to borrow for and on behalf of the County from Time to Time as they shall deem it necessary, any sum or sums of Money not exceeding in the whole the sum of One Thousand pounds, for the purpose of carrying this order into effect". (Note-Dollars appropriated for the land, but Pounds for ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ the building)

1803 On October 9th William and Grace Eyre deeded $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres to the County for the stipulated amount of \$1200. This was the northeast corner of his HUNGARS PLANTATION; it was north of the cross road, included the site of the present buildings, and extended a little to the eastward of the present highway.

The bricks used in the little building shown in the picture are about as large and uneven as any found on the Shore, so the assumption is made that the structure is quite ancient and may possibly have been erected at an early date by Severn Eyre as an Overseer's house.

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The building authorized was completed the next year and William Satchell (who lived not far away and perhaps was the builder) was appointed Steward for the first year.

1835 W. L. Savage sold the County 7 acres more and five years later 99 acres to carry the tract west to the Bayside road.

No effort was made to determine when the original building was burned or otherwise destroyed and the present one built.

Other sales made by Savage were:

1838 175 acres to Charles B. Stockley.

1839 10 acres to George T. Yerby.

1847 225 acres to Custis Trehearn.

All of these parcels were east of the Bayside road, and/or the highway below Shadyside, and south of the cross Road through Machipongo. In the last named deed Savage's wife Sarah Chauncey was a co-signer with him.

1855 300 acres to Benjamin J. Dalby and Jesse N. Jarvis. This was north of the neck road and west of the Bayside road and was the major part of the 400 acres covered by the Whittington-Neville deed and included the presumably early home of Severn Eyre at Site D.

1672 On February 28th William Whittington sold 200 acres to Tiage Harmon. This was south of the Neville-Eyre land, from which it was separated by the present neck road.

1675 Whittington sold Teigue Harmon 100 acres more which was south of the above. It was described as having formerly been in the possession of Richard Clarke and as previously reported it was thus a part of the land which Capt. William Whittington had left to his daughter Urselie. It is assumed that she had died and the title passed to her brother who executed this deed.

1684 Teigue Harmon left to his wife Elizabeth for her life and then the north half was to go to Mary the wife of Richard Nottingham, Jr. and the other half to William Nottingham the son of Richard Nottingham, Sr.
William Nottingham Part

1719 William Nottingham (wife Mary) left the north half to a daughter Elizabeth Munk and the balance to another daughter Susanna ~~XXXXX~~ Nottingham.

Except in one instance, history for these two parts for the next fifty years or more are lost in the destroyed General Court deed books.

1763 Addison Nottingham sold 51½ acres to Littleton Eyre which he said he had bought from Nottingham Monk, and it was described as being adjacent to the land which Eyre had bought from Obedience Roberts, which probably was the Susanna Nottingham part.

This descended in the Eyre family through the same lines as the Neville-Eyre land and was finally sold to W. L. Savage along with the rest in 1834.

1839 Savage sold as 143 acres by survey to Maria B. Widgeon. All during the Eyre ownership it had been bequeathed as the Monk and Roberts land, but in this deed it was called BAKER'S FIELD.

At the time of this sale, Mrs. Widgeon was also the owner of the Mary Nottingham part so the Teigue Harmon acreage was thus reunited.
Mary Nottingham Part

Mary is said to have been born a Bundick. She died before her husband Richard Nottingham, Jr. who then married an Elizabeth. He died in 1729. Upon the death of Mary, the title to the land seems to have passed to her eldest son Joseph, who died before his father.

1721 Joseph Nottingham (wife Bridgett) left the house and the land as far as the road to a son Robert and the balance west of the house to a son Addison.

Robert ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Nottingham Part

1744 Robert ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ (wife Elizabeth) left to his son Joseph.

1762 Joseph Nottingham sold 5 acres to his uncle Addison Nottingham.

1764 Joseph and Tabitha Nottingham sold 20 acres to William Nottingham of Addison.

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1765 Joseph Nottingham (wife Tabitha) directed his Executor to sell the balance of his land for debts and two years later it was bought by William Nottingham of Addison.

Addison Nottingham Part

1773 Addison Nottingham left to his son William, and the Mary Nottingham land was thus all in one piece again.

1783 William Nottingham (wife Leah Walter of John) left to his son Joseph Walter Nottingham.

1819 After the intestate death of J. W. Nottingham, his land was surveyed and divided between his two children; William J., who received the house and 60 acres, and Maria, the wife of John Widgeon, who received 115 acres.

Later in the year William J. sold his part to E. C. H. Wilson, who resold the next year to John Widgeon.

1837 Widgeon left everything to his wife Maria and, as al-

ready reported, she purchased BAKER'S FIELD two years later.

1867 After the death of Mrs. Widgeon, her land was divided between a son Thomas E. and a daughter Henney S., the wife of John T. Scott.

1886 Thomas E. Widgeon left 333 acres to the direct female heirs of William J. and his wife Susan B. Nottingham of Norfolk and two years later the house and 60 acres were assigned to Mary E. Nottingham.

1900 Mary had married William E. Waddy and she joined him in a sale to A. Filmore Benson.

The quaint little house is a rare antique, both architecturally and because it may be the oldest house now standing in Virginia to have a dated brick; it is in the center of the chimney a few courses below the cap and is inscribed '1672', so Harmon must have started its construction shortly after his purchase in February of that year.

It is only 20' 8" long by 16' 3" wide, and the slightly off center chimney base is 46" deep and takes up 10' 4" of the end of the house. There is only the one brick end, laid in the

Flemish bond, with glazed headers parallel to the roof lines on the gable.

The beaded weatherboarding is exposed 5" and the door is made of random width boards set vertically.

In the original structure there is only one room on the first floor, with two small ones above reached by a partially enclosed stairway. The chair rail is a flat double beaded 3" board. Many years ago the original large cooking fireplace was reduced in size to the present one, and it is tradition that it once had the little alcoves at each side for light, as have been noted in a few other seventeenth century structures.

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The leanto, providing two additional rooms, must have been added not so very long after the original dwelling, as much of the trim and other features were similar. It was removed in 1945, but the little house itself was then made sound and weatherproof for safe use for storage purposes. No attempt was made to make those repairs in harmony with the original work, but it is a satisfaction to feel that they may help to prolong the life of this unusual little early home.

Site F is the location and the property has the name of PEAR VALLEY.

1675 William Whittingham sold 300 acres to John Bellamy; "Part formerly in possession of Edward Gunter and now Robert Widgeon." This identifies the land, like the 100 acres sold to Teigue Harmon, as having been a part of the land which Capt. William Whittingham left to his daughter Ursellie and which passed from her to her brother William the present seller. 200 acres of it was south of the Harmon land and on the west side of the highway, while the balance was over that road.

1677 Bellamy exchanged with Caesar Godwin for the 300 acres previously reported in the story of the Site B land.

1690 Caesar and Ann Godwin sold to William Patrick and his sister Elizabeth who married Henry Harmanson and two years later they sold her interest to Patrick, stating that it was "whereon Edward Gunter now liveth", so he was back on the land again to replace Robert Widgeon who had purchased the land about Site N51M.

1723 Patrick had left to Matthew Harmanson and he and his wife Esther now sold it all to Pierce Davis.

1736 Pierce and Grace Davis sold to Robert Nottingham.

1745 Robert Nottingham (wife Elisha) left to his son Michael.

1748 Michael and Tabitha Nottingham sold 100 acres to Abell Powell. This was on the east side of the highway and was a triangular shaped piece between it and the present Martin's Siding road.

1758 Abel and Barbary Powell sold to Addison Nottingham, from whom it descended to his son William.

1784 Leah Nottingham, Executrix of William, sold to William Satchell, who, ten years later, left to his son Charles S. Satchell.

1806 Satchell Executors sold as $93\frac{1}{2}$ acres by survey to George Parker, beyond whom it has not been traced.

1753 Michael Nottingham left the balance of 200 acres to his wife Tabitha and then to a son John.

1771 Tabitha had married Peter Goffigon and they now released her dower rights to John, following which he sold it all to John Savage, Sr.

1784 Savage had added materially to his holdings in this vicinity and he now left a plantation of $413\frac{1}{2}$ acres to his wife Delither and then to a son Littleton.

1815 Littleton Savage had still further increased his inheritance, but died intestate and two years later his holdings were divided between a daughter Margaret and a son George J.

Margaret had been married in 1812 to Abel Powell and secondly in 1817 to Calvin H. Read. In the division she received some land on the east side of the road and also a strip on the west side south of BAKER'S FIELD. None of her land has been traced further.

1846 Like his father, George J. Savage had also died intestate, and his widow, now the wife of John Rowley, joined with the other heirs in a sale of 275 acres on both sides of the highway to James H. Costin. Mary P.

1860 Costin sold to Edgar J. Spady.

1867 Spady sold to Richard H. Rush of Philadelphia.

1880 A Special Commissioner sold 245 acres west of the highway to Esther S. Nottingham

Site G

1888 Mrs. Nottingham left the property to two daughters and the part containing the house went to Juliet A. Bell, the wife of George W., from whom it passed to her son George T. Bell.

TRACT N52

RIDGEWAY, the name of the house did not come into use until during the Rush ownership.

The house had two brick ends and on the west wall were three bricks marked
1794

G M . I A

The date would place the building during the ownership of Littleton Savage, but as the initials do not stand for him, they must have been placed there by the contractor and mason, or others connected with the construction.

The house was quite plain, both outside and inside; the only noteworthy feature being some very good paneling on the end wall of the parlor or west

room of the first floor.

1945 The house burned to the ground some time in July.

1675 William Whittington sold 250 acres to Richard Nottingham, Sr. This was west of the highway, south of the above Bejlamy land, and was bounded on the south by Deep Branch separating from N51, and on the west by the head of the creek.

1692 Richard Nottingham (wife Elizabeth) left the north part to son Richard and the south part to son Robert.

Richard Nottingham, Jr. Part

1717 Nottingham gave to his son Jacob, the deed calling for 120 acres.

1747 Jacob Nottingham (wife Mary) left to his son Thomas.

1770 There is recorded a survey of 143 acres which Thomas Nottingham had made for John Savage, Sr. No deed appears in the local books, so the transfer must have been made through the General Court deed books. The land became merged with the rest of the Savage acreage and the history is the same as for Site G down to the death of Esther S. B. Nottingham.

Robert Nottingham Part

1698 Robert Nottingham (wife Jane) left to his son Robert.

1745 Robert Nottingham (wife Elisha) left a 139 acres plantation to son Isaac.

1763 Isaac and Mary Nottingham sold a strip at the north to Thomas Nottingham to become merged with his part above.

What became of this Isaac was not determined, but some years later a Robert and another Isaac (sons?) disposed of the balance of the land.

1792 Isaac Nottingham sold 32 acres to Littleton Savage to be added to his holdings.

1793 Robert Nottingham sold 109 acres to Richard Nottingham.

1807 Benjamin Nottingham of Norfolk gave a deed of trust for this land lately owned by his father Richard; the year following the Trustees sold to John Eyre; and the year after that he and his wife Ann sold to Severn Nottingham.

1834 Severn Nottingham left to his son Julius.

1870 Nottingham heirs sold to Richard H. Rush and he called the property BROCKWOOD.

Site H

The following is largely conjecture without any very solid foundation.

1647 It will be recalled that Capt. Stone sold some land to Robert Phillips and William Taylor, who assigned to William Whittington.

1660 The will of Capt. Whittington stipulated that if his wife married again

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she was to receive only the land bought from William Taylor "wch shee now dwelleth upon". (Why 'shee' and not 'we'?)

The bounds in the original deed from Stone are quite indefinite, but they did give the land as being bounded on the southwest by Deepe Creeke, which may or may not have been the same as the Deep Branch which was the south boundary for the 250 acres sold to Nottingham by Whittington in 1675. If the same, this would be the early Whittington home, but where ~~XXXXXX~~ his son, the later Colonel, lived after making this sale and until he moved to Maryland about 1683, has not been determined.

1683 William Whittington sold 200 acres to Richard Nottingham, Jr. This was on the east side of the highway opposite the above, was bounded on the south by Deep Branch and on the north by the triangular piece belonging to the 300 acres sold to John Bellamy, which has already been reported.

1659 Nearly a year before he died, Capt. William Whittington offered to the county "two hundred Acres of Land for ye Generall good for to build thereon a Courthouse and a prison or a house for a free Schoole or to put ye Same to any other publique use for the good of ye Inhabitants."

The land offered seems to be the same as the 200 acres sold to Nottingham by his son, but if the offer had been accepted, this perhaps would have become the permanent county seat, instead of the later Eastville.

1714 Richard Nottingham, Sr. and his wife Lidia sold as 250 acres to Robert Howson.

1715 Howson sold 50 acres at the south end on the branch to Richard Nottingham, Jr.

This later became broken up into some smaller parcels, none of which were important enough to record.

1720 Howson left the balance of 200 acres to his Godson John Custis Mathews.

1732 Mathews sold to Robert Nottingham.

1745 Robert Nottingham (wife Elisha) left to son Isaac, and as reported about the land across the highway, nothing more was found on this Isaac.

Later sales from the area were as follows:

1770 Thomas Nottingham sold 55 acres to John Savage. This was at the south end and became merged with the other Savage lands.

1793 Robert Nottingham, Sr. sold 74 acres to William Satchell, Sr. This was next north of the Savage piece.

1795 Satchell Executors sold to William Simpkins, and three years later his Executors sold to Littleton Savage.

1791 Isaac Nottingham sold 4 acres to Luke Martin and two years later Isaac's wife Sophia joined him in a sale of 4 acres more to Martin, These little parcels were at the east end of the remaining strip at the north end.

1807 Finally Isaac and Sophia Nottingham sold the home place of 55½ acres to Littleton Savage.

1669 Patent to William Senior for 300 acres which he had bought from William Whittington. (The deed from Whittington was dated four months after the date of the patent)

1696 Title had descended to son John Senior and he and his wife Mary now sold to John Elligood. This land was east of the proposed Courthouse land and extended somewhat east of the Seaside road. It was bounded on the south by N51 and on the north by Scotts (sometimes Scotch) Quarter Branch and a line westward from its head.

1709 John Elligood (wife Ann) left the home part west of the road to son John and the land east of the road to son William.

~~1711 John Elligood Part~~

~~1712 William Elligood sold to Abraham Smith~~

~~1713 John Elligood sold to Abraham Smith~~

TRACT N52

John Ellegood Part

1732 John Ellegood sold his inheritance of 150 acres to Anne Batson.

1752 Mrs. Batson sold this, her home plantation, to John Powell.

1815 Descent from John Powell was not ascertained, but in this year an Abel Powell directed his Executor to sell 100 acres of his land and the balance was to go to his wife Margaret and then to a daughter Pamela, who later married Edward L. Bayly.

The land was sold in several small parcels, one of which called for 36 acres ~~XXXXX~~ was bought by William Dalby.

Site I

The house now standing on this 36 acres is called WOODSIDE

1837 Title descended to his children William, Jr. and Margaret, who married David C. Taylor, and they now sold a total of 250 acres to William Harmanson.

1876 William Harmanson (wife Margaret) left one half of his estate to a daughter Virginia S. Leatherbury and the other half to a daughter Elizabeth Dunton. In case of the latter's death, her part was to be divided among all of Harmanson's surviving grandchildren.

1905 Alonzo T. Leatherbury bought the interests of his mother and the rest of the

grandchildren, and since his death the title has passed to a son of the same name.

The consideration in the 1815 sale was \$506 and that for the 250 acres in 1837 was \$3600, so it is not likely that the existing house came into being until the ownership of Harmanson, and it offers nothing of particular interest

Just a little northeast of the house is standing the brick end of a much earlier house. No dated brick was found but it may have been the home of Mrs. Batson.

William Ellegood Part

1740 William Ellegood-Marriner sold his inheritance of 150 acres to Abraham Smith.

1744 Smith sold 30 acres to Jonas Batson.

1748 Batson (wife Tabitha) left this and another piece of 100 acres to a son Thomas, who must have sold by a General Court deed to Southy Satchell.

1759 Satchell (wife Sarah) left the 130 acres to son William, saying that he had purchased the land from Thomas Batson.

1747 Smith sold 120 acres to Digby Seymour and a couple of months later they united in a sale to Michael Christian.

1756 Christian sold 31 acres to Joseph Smith, and two years later he and his wife Elizabeth resold to William Satchell.

1762 Christian sold 89 acres to Stephen Dolby.

1773 Henry and Rachel Dolby sold to William Satchell, stating that he had inherited from his uncle Stephen.

Thus all of the William Ellegood part became merged with the land about Site J, and its further history will be taken up there.

1652 William Stone sold 200 acres to William Satchell "Beginninge from ye south side of Scotts quarter branch att ye nowe dwellinge of the sd Wm Satchell and soe extending southerly". Just how Stone could have included some

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seaside land in his patent which began at the bayside is not clear, as the 1800 acres included in his grant was all in Wilsonia Neck. Stone had later sold all of his unsold land to Whittington, who took out patents in his own name for a larger quantity extending to the seaside, and in 1675 he confirmed Satchell's right to this 200 acres.

1657 Capt. William Whittington sold Satchell 100 acres on the north side of the branch and three years later Elizabeth Spencer, the former wife of Whittington, released her dower interest in the land.

1680 William Satchell left 100 acres each to his daughters Grace and Ellen and to son John.

Grace Satchell Part

She became the wife of John Batson, and title passed to a son John.

1736 John Batson left to his son Jonah.

1744 As told in connection with the 30 acres piece of the William Ellegood land, the 130 acres were left by Jonas Batson to son Thomas, who sold by a General Court deed to Southy Satchell, who left to son William.

Ellen Satchell Part

1680 She married Thomas Middleton and they exchanged this 100 acres with John Cole for 125 acres of A86.

1684 Cole sold to William Kendall and two years later he resold to John Badson.

1704 John Badson (wife Grace) left to his sons Francis and William and two years later she confirmed by a deed of gift, to take effect at her death.

1726 William Batson disappears from the picture and in this year Francis (wife Ann) left to a son Jonathan, or if he died to another son Solomon.

1749 Solomon Batson sold to Littleton Eyre, saying that it was where his mother Ann Batson then lived.

1750 Eyre sold to Southy Satchell, and nine years later he left to son William, along with the 130 acres which he had bought by a General Court deed from Thomas Batson.

Before going on with the John Satchell part of the land, it will be advisable to continue with this 230 acres, on which is situated Site J, which is known as MOUNT PLEASANT.

In the story of the William Ellegood land it was told how it all became owned by this same William Satchell, who thus owned 350 acres about this site 1794 William Satchell ~~lived elsewhere at the time of his death in this year when he left~~ this land to his wife Mary and then to a son Charles S. Satchell.

1805 The will of C. S. Satchell freed his slaves (at 21), made bequests to his brothers and sisters and directed that his land be sold to pay the bequests, and the next year this property was bought by a bro-

ther William Satchell.

1823 William Satchell (wife Elizabeth) left his estate to his wife and daughters Mary Stringer, Sarah Stockley and Susanna Satchell.

1836 The Satchell heirs joined in a sale of MOUNT PLEASANT and 383 acres to Patrick B. Warren.

1849 Warren and wife Elizabeth sold to George W. Brittingham.

1875 Special Commissioners sold to William P. Moore and he and his wife Mary A. resold to George Toy.

TRACT N52

1877 Early in the year Toy sold a half interest to J. C. Toy and later in the same year the balance. Two years later Special Commissioners sold to John P. L. Hopkins of Accomack.

1886 Hopkins sold to William A. Kirkland and three years later he sold to the Mount Pleasant Gunning Club.

1893 The Club assigned to James H. Archer of Denver and the next year he to Catharine Archer.

1904 Catharine Archer of Reading, Pa., sold to Preston E. Trower and in 1933 he left to his daughter Mrs. Clara T. Nottingham.

1759 When Southy Satchell left the 230 acres in this section to his son William he was not living here. William, like his father before him and the son who followed him, was a carpenter and contractor, and it is safe to assume that he built the house now standing not long after his inheritance.

At present the house has only the one brick end towards the north, but an insurance policy of 1805 indicates that there was another brick end at the south at that time. The policy also showed a one story brick kitchen a few feet from the southwest corner and another one story frame kitchen off the northwest corner, besides the usual dairy and meat house.

The house has the customary cross hall in the middle. At the east end of it is a narrow stairway set back out of the hall on the north side. The stairs have a landing half way up and under it is an original door, only five feet high, which gives access to a small room in the northeast corner of the first floor. This room has a corner fireplace and apparently was built for an office.

West of the office was the formal parlor. The mantel is plain and has a narrow shelf, above which is paneling to the heavy but plain cornice. This end wall does not have the normal chimney cupboard and the paneling above the fireplace is continued to the window and then takes an oblique slant back to the end wall to balance the corner fireplace in the office.

To the south of the cross hall is a narrow north and south hall at the east face with the dining room west of it. Both halls and all rooms on the first floor have very good paneled wainscoting, but only a built up chairrail appears on the second floor.

The present kitchen annex at the south end of the dwelling may date from Club days or earlier. During the Club ownership the house was modernized with plumbing and lighting and the appearance of the north brick wall would indicate that the original cellar entrance had been brick up and a wide modern porch carried across that end, although it is no longer in existence.

1680 The 100 acres which William Satchell left to his son John was on the north side of the branch, east of the road, and would be the same piece which he had bought from Capt. William Whittington in 1657.

1696 John Satchell (wife Alice) did not dispose of the land in his will, but eldest son John seems to have inherited.

1750 John Satchell (wife Bridgett) left to son Charles.

1789 Charles Satchell left this 100 acres home plantation to son John.

1803 John Satchell left to his daughter Mary G. and ten years later she married Thomas S. Satchell. From her the title passed to a son Edward C. Satchell and after his death to his heirs.

1686 William Whittington sold 200 acres to John Dolby, describing it as being in a fork of Scotts Quarter Branch. The branch makes this fork just west of the Seaside road immediately west of the above John Satchell piece, and from this fork the 200 acres extended westward to the present northwest course of the cross road.

The land remained in the Dolby family until nearly the middle of the last century, but unfortunately the lack of wills makes it difficult to trace the family line accurately. From various deeds for surrounding lands it has

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been determined that the owners were:

- 1740 John Dolby
- 1747 William Dalby
- 1756 William Dalby
- 1759 William and Joseph Dolby

1760 Joseph and Elizabeth Dolby sold 100 acres at the north side to William Satchell and it then became merged with the land above it. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

1815 As related in the story of Site I, Powell heirs sold 36 acres to William Dalby.

1837 William Dalby, Jr. and his sister Margaret and her husband David C. Taylor sold 250 acres, including Site I, to William Harmanson.

No old house has been found on the land.

The balance of the Whittington land in the northeast corner of the whole is a little complicated and a part of it may later have become merged with N53, but as nearly as can be determined the following is approximately correct.

1655 Capt. William Whittington sold 400 acres to John Stockley. *in Accomack.*

1671 Stockley exchanged with William Kendall for 500 acres ~~in Accomack.~~

1672 William Whittington (son) sold 200 acres to Kendall. This seems to have been west of the Stockley piece, which was at the seaboard.

1675 Whittington sold Kendall an unsold balance of 1000 acres at the seaboard which was south of the two above pieces and included Scotts Quarter and Pond Island.

1686 Kendall left his Scotch Quarter land to wife Sarah and her issue and to a granddaughter Susanna by a son of a previous wife. In a codicil to his will he eliminated Susanna from this land, except in case of no issue by Sarah.

Sarah had a posthumous son whom she named William, and he became known as William Jr., to distinguish him from an elder half brother who was designated William, Sr., and he inherited this land.

1704 This William Kendall received a patent for 160 acres at the mouth of Scotch Quarter Creek. This is what had been, and continued to be called Pond Island.

1718 William Kendall, Jr. (wife Tabitha) devised his land as follows:

To wife Tabitha for life and then to son John-500 acres SCOTCH QUARTER home plantation.

To son John-450 acres on the north side and Pond Island.

To daughter Sarah-200 acres at Dolbys Branch "Along John Satchell to 'School House' & along path west to Dolbys path".

To daughter Ann Parks-balance of the land "from 'School House' path along main road to Coz. Kendalls line".

1748 Tabitha, now Tabitha Batson, released to son John her life interest in the 500 acres left her for life.

Nothing more was found about the daughter Ann Parks, and no disposition by any one else of land in this section which might have been hers, so it is assumed that she died and her title passed to her brother John. This left John and Sarah as the ultimate family owners.

Sarah's part will be taken up first and during its history a part of John's which became merged with it to make up the block of land north of Dolby and Satchell (John), bounding eastward on the seaboard, northerly on the present Machipongo cross road and an extension of its course to the water, and on the west by the Eyre-Savage line.

1759 It is assumed that Sarah married Southy Satchell, as in his will of this year he made no disposition of this piece and Sarah survived him.

A month after his death Sarah deeded the 200 acres to her son William as "Whereon I now Dwell". She continued to live here, ~~and~~ as reported William probably moved to Site J and built MOUNT PLEASANT.

TRACT N52

1760 As reported earlier, William Satchell bought 100 acres from Joseph and Elizabeth Dolby.

1763 John Kendall, the brother of Sarah, died and left his seaside plantation to his son John.

1788 John and Sarah Kendall sold to William Satchell: 195 acres east of the road (Ann Park's land?) and Pond Island as 163 acres.

With this purchase William Satchell owned the block of land up to the Machipongo cross road and the extension of its course eastward to the sea board.

1794 William Satchell (wife Mary) left a plantation of 658 acres to his son William; it being made up from the land inherited by his mother, the purchase from the Dolbys and the purchase from the Kendalls.

1823 William Satchell (wife Elizabeth) left his home plantation to her for life and then to their daughters.

1836 Satchell heirs sold WHITE HALL Plantation as 680 acres to Charles B. Stockley, and six years later he sold to Victor A. Mapp.

The old Satchell home is no longer standing.

On the land bought from John Kendall, which was east of the road, there stood until this century an old house called BOX TREE. It may have been the site of the home of William Kendall, Jr., but as it was not studied nothing definite about it can be recorded.

1788 John and Sarah Kendall sold 90 acres to John Scott, Sr. This was north of the present Machipongo cross road and then was bounded on the west by the part of the Eyre land later to become the Poor House tract.

1831 Scott left to his grandson John C. Carpenter, and seven years later he and his wife Liza sold to Charles J. D. West to become merged with the next piece.

1790 John Kendall sold 471 acres to Charles West. This was east of the Scott land and extended to the seaboard.

1835 Charles West left to his son Charles J. D. West "the land whereon I now live".

1854 West sold 703½ acres to Samuel Y. Nottingham.

Site K

The old homestead standing upon the land is known as MYRTLE GROVE

1873 Nottingham left the property in trust to Robinson Nottingham for John W. Nottingham, but if the latter died without heirs it was to go to Marianna Y. Nottingham the wife of Robinson. The title so passed.

1919 Part of the land had already been sold and now Samuel Y. Nottingham, son of Robinson and Marianna, sold 160 acres to Theron P. Bell.

1934 Bell and his wife Nellie M. resold to James W. Downing.

The gambrel roof house has one brick end and a semi outside chimney ~~XXXXXXXX~~ at the other end which is weather-boarded.

The house probably dates from the purchase by Charles West in 1790.

The mantel in the parlor, the only original one left, has a plain moulding about it and a narrow three inch shelf.

Both parlor and dining room have simple paneled wainscoting below the chair rail, which ^{in these and} in the hall also is several inches lower than customary.

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1789 John and Sarah Kendall sold 108 acres to John Parmore. This land was north of the land sold to Charles West and extended from the road to the sea board. Bounds for an adjacent piece of land about this time gave the name as 'Pajmer' but a few years later this particular acreage, in another bounds description, was given as ~~XXX~~ being owned by Elizabeth 'Parramore', so the latter seems to be the correct name.

1830 Disposition by Elizabeth Parramore was not located, but in this year the Executor for the will of William B. Travis (not found) and his widow Margaret joined in a sale of 70 acres to Dennard Travis. Travis heirs later sold to Thomas L. Kendall, and still later he sold to David N. Bull (Boole), and eventually it became merged with the land in connection with Site KX L.

The above sale to Parramore finishes the story of the Kendall land which was inherited by the posthumous son William Kendall, Jr., and the point has now been reached when the consideration of Tract N53 must be approached. This tract is made up of new land taken up by William Kendall which was soon merged with an undisposed part of the lands acquired by him from the Whittington patents and purchases from him. The division line between N52 and N53 has not been determined definitely, but it is shown approximately by the broken line.

The land sold to West, above Site K, and the land sold to Parramore were both included in the later patent for N53.

TRACT N53

1655 Patent to Sampson Robins for 350 acres. This seems to have been the north west corner of the whole.

1661 Robins assigned to John Vines, who received a patent in his own name.

1666 Vines assigned to William Kendall, who obtained a patent in his name.

1669 Patent to Kendall for 1300 acres, made up from the above and 950 acres of new land. Except for a small piece of 150 acres of new land later included in a succeeding patent, this is the acreage of N53 proper; later patents for it included land which had come from the Whittington patents included in N52.

1672 Patent to Kendall for 1700 acres to include the above and the 400 acres of Whittington-Stokely-Kendall land from N52.

Later in the year still another patent, this time for 2050 acres to include the 200 acres of Whittington-Kendall and 150 acres of new land.

Still later in the year, Kendall sold 400 acres to Joseph Benthall. This was in the southwest corner of N53 and its later history will be given at the end of this article.

1684 Kendall deeded the unsold balance of 1650 acres to his son William. (He, of course, would be the William by a wife before his last one Sarah, and is not the same as the posthumous son William, Jr.)

1696 This land was not mentioned in the will of son William (wife Ann) but it went to his heir at law, another William.

1720 William Kendall (wife Sorrowful Margaret Custis) left to son Custis. The widow later married Thomas Cable.

1781 Custis Kendall left the part east of the Seaside road to son Custis, and the balance to sons George, Littleton and Peter. All during the Kendall ownership the land never had a resident owner and it was simply called the SEASIDE PLANTATION.

Custis Kendall, Jr. Part

While the broken line giving the approximate separation between N52 and N53 is shown as being a little west of the road, this Custis Kendall land was all from the original Whittington-Kendall land and it is shown as

TRACTS N52 and N53

1799 Custis Kendall exchanged with Matthew Guy for land on Kings Creek as told in the story of N35. The land given here totaled 807 acres.

PARTS of TRACTS N52 and N53

1806 Matthew and Margaret Guy sold 680 acres to John Brickhouse, Jr.

1824 No disposition by John was found, but in this year a Thomas S. and his wife Nancy Brickhouse sold to John W. Leatherbury, whose first wife was Sally the daughter of his new neighbor Charles West.

1867 A Trustee and Vianna G. Leatherbury, widow of John W., sold as 700 acres to Bloomfield H. Moore of Philadelphia.

Site L

In this deed the property was called PROSPECT HILL

1903 Carlton R. Moore released his interest in the property to several other heirs, including the late Dorothy M. Smith, the wife of Charles.

Since her death the house and about a third of the original land are owned by her estate.

An earlier dwelling on the land stood until the first decade of the present century. It may have been erected by Matthew Guy after his purchase, but it seems more likely to have been built much earlier by one of the non-resident Kendalls

as an overseer's home. It was a few feet northeast of the present dwelling.

The house was an all frame construction about sixteen feet wide and perhaps forty five feet long. It had a gambrel roof.

At the west end was a cross hall, about fourteen feet wide, and this was duplicated on the second floor. East of the halls on each floor was a long room of about thirty feet. There was no evidence that the house ever had any fireplace or other method of heating.

When Leatherbury built the present dwelling at the time he purchased the property the older house was used for a servant's quarters.

At the north end is a brick wall almost concealed by the heavy growth of ivy, which gives a picturesque effect. The cornice has a row of modillions evenly spaced, with seven pointed stars in between. The central cross hall has double doors at each entrance, and there are two rooms on each side of the hall.

The mantel in the northeast room on the first floor has quite a variety of hand carved designs, including the same seven pointed stars found on the cornice. The carving pattern at the stair ends in the hall is almost identical with that used at CHATHAM, built about the same time.

The interior of the house is a veritable museum and besides some fine old furniture it contains many articles of more than local historical interest, as well as curios brought from the far corners of the globe.

Leatherbury was a maritime trader as well as planter and tradition states that he was something of a smuggler as well, this being a more or less prevalent custom of the times for those having overseas trade, as in taking local produce to the West Indies it was essential to have a return cargo of some sort.

In Mill Creek, not far from the house, is a depth known today as 'The Rum and Sugar Hole', where it is said he had to jettison a cargo of those commodities in order to prevent seizure by the authorities. It is also said that whenever officers came after him, he would go to the second floor and by pulling out a couple of drawers under a chimney cupboard he was able to get between the walls and hide until they went away discouraged. He also had a sec-

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ond or sub-cellar under the hall where he could store his merchandise until it could be sold. This was filled in a few years ago.

Parlor Mantel at PROSPECT HILL

Crossing over to the west side of the Seaside road, we now come to the land which was practically all from

TRACT N53

1781 As stated, Custis Kendall had left this unsold balance to sons George, Littleton and Peter. No formal division among them was found.

1784 George Kendall left his 307 acres to brother Littleton, but specified that he was to deed a third of it each to brothers Custis and Peter. No such deeds were found, but this disposition may have been changed by some unrecorded arrangement among the brothers.

1787 Peter Kendall also died unmarried and his will left 50 acres to brother Custis and the balance to Littleton. The 50 acres part will be reported later among the dispositions by Littleton. Deeds by him for a total of 821 acres were found in the records. These will be reported chronologically, but some effort will be made to give some idea of the location of each.

1791 Littleton and Sarah Kendall sold 94 acres to John Satchell. It was in the northeast corner, ^{now} descended to his daughter Mary G. who married Thomas S. Satchell.

The Kendalls sold 50 acres to William Jacob. This was in the northwest corner and descended to his son Thomas.

1795 They sold 16 acres to Jenny Rogers. This was eastward of the Jacobs land. They sold 85 acres to John Brickhouse, Jr. which was in the same general vicinity.

They sold 50 acres adjacent to Benjamin Dunton.

TRACT N53

1796 Littleton and Sarah Reed Kendall sold 50 acres to his brother Custis Kendall, and he and his wife Susanna resold to William Harmanson.

(This was the 50 acres which Peter had left to his brother Custis)

The sales beginning with the one to Jacobb and ending with the above were all in the section then known, as now, as 'Phillis Swamp'.

1797 They sold 50 acres more to Benjamin Dunton.

1799 Littleton alone sold 326 acres to George Boggs and his wife Mary.

1779 Mary Kendall had married Hillary Stringer, and in 1795 as his widow she had married George Boggs, whom she survived.

1823 Mary left all of her land to her children William Kendall, Nancy Joynes, and Peggy Abdell.

William Kendall Part

1824 He sold 101½ acres to Charles West.

1841 Kendall and wife Harriet sold 158 acres to Charles J. D. West, to include land he had bought from Edward Joynes and West.

Nancy Joynes Part

1838 Edward and Nancy Joynes sold the south part of her inheritance as 55 acres to William Kendall and the north part as 58 acres to John Stokely.

Peggy Abdell Part

1823 Shephard and Margaret Abdell sold 30 acres to Charles West.

1827 They sold 115 acres to Charles B. Stoakley.

1800 Littleton Kendall sold 100 acres to Charles West, subject to a twenty one year lease made in 1794 to George Brickhouse, Sr.

This completes the dispositions of the land inherited by Littleton Kendall.

Since transcribing the above another item has come to light which changes the picture a little.

1784 It was reported that George Kendall had left his 307 acres inheritance to brother Littleton, he to share with brothers Custis and Peter, but that no such deeds by Littleton had been found. By the will of Peter three years later all of his land except 50 acres for Custis had reverted to Littleton.

1803 Matthew and Margaret Guy sold 126 acres to Thomas P. Kendall. A survey shows the land to have been west of the road. This land of course came out of the 807 acres which Guy had obtained from Custis Kendall, and as he had inherited the land only east of the road from his father, it is thus evident that Littleton Kendall had given to brother Custis his share of the land left by brother George, even if no deed was recorded.

1807 Thomas P. Kendall left everything to "my best friend John Kendall, Doctor".

There is one other matter which should be noted before leaving this sea side part of the tract. The 400 acres which William Whittington had sold to John Stockley and which he assigned to Kendall is part of the acreage which Custis Kendall made over to Matthew Guy in exchange for other lands and included Site L.

This land was bounded on the north by 'Mountneys Creek', being the third Creek of that name which have been turned up by the records without being able to identify Alexander Mountney with having anything to do with the vicinity.

The trail now leads to the southwest corner of the tract, to the 400 acres which Col. William Kendall had sold before he gave the balance of 1650 acres to his son William.

1672 Kendall sold to Joseph Benthall. The land extended north ~~XX~~ from the present Poor House property and was on both sides of the railroad as it now runs.

1697 Joseph and Mary Benthall sold to John Custis (III of Hungars).

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1701 John and Sarah Custis made a deed of gift of 100 acres of this land to Yardley Michael, but this gift was revoked in a codicil to his will probated in 1714.

The land continued a part of the Custis estate and descended in the same manner as reported in the story of N52A.

1791 John and Peggy Wilson of Somerset Co., Md., sold as 450 acres to Hancock Jacob and Joseph White. The deed called the tract LEWISTOWN and this name continued in existence for many years, but few if any of those now living know of that name.

1793 A survey turned up only 354 acres which were divided equally between the new owners, with White taking the south part.

Joseph White Part

1813 White left to his daughters Elizabeth Upshur, Sally Jacob, Hannah Dunton, Peggy Addison and Polly White and the next year they united in a deed to David Topping for 207½ acres, the excess having come from the Hancock Jacob Part.

Hancock Jacob Part

1797 Jacob left to his daughter Sarah who married James Garrison.

1803 They made sales as follows:

- 30½ acres to Joseph White
- 101 acres to Nathaniel Nottingham
- 45½ acres to Hancock Dunton

TRACT N54

1640 Patent to William Jones for 100 acres which was at the end of the neck on the creek.

1645 Patent to Jones for 450 acres adjacent. These two patents made up the land in the neck and was west of the present Bayside road.

1663 One more patent to Jones for 300 acres which is the part of the tract east of the road.

1664 Patent to Jones for 550 acres to consolidate the first two patents.

1669 Capt. William Jones left all of his land to his wife Anne, she to give it to their grandchildren as she might desire.

Apparently he had never properly settled the land east of the road, as later in the year a patent for the 300 acres was granted to Mrs. Ann Jones, widow of Capt. William, as having been deserted by him.

1671 By this year Anne had become the wife of John Michael, Sr., as they now deeded the whole 850 acres to her son in law Michael Ricketts during her life and then it was to be given: the original 550 acres part to Anne Ricketts and William Ricketts, and the 300 acres to Michael Ricketts.

1675 The will of Anne Michael probated in this ~~will~~ changed the ultimate disposition and the 550 acres were to go to William and Michael Rickards, Jr., and the 300 acres to Jones Rickards, all being her grandchildren by her daughter Anne and her husband Michael Rickards, Sr.

Jones Rickards Part

1696 Jones Rickards of Somerset sold his 300 acres to Jonathan Stott.

Three years later a Jonathan Stott died intestate, leaving a wife Ann, but nothing was found to prove that he was the same as the buyer of this land.

1736 A Jonathan Stott (wife ~~Ann~~) left 150 acres each to sons Abel and Laban, but the former may have died as Laban was later the owner of it all.

1768 ~~THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE OWNERS OF TRACT N54 FROM 1768 TO 1801~~ Joanna had married William Finney (A62) and in her will of this year she mentioned a son Laban and grandchildren by her son Jonathan.

1774 Laban Stott gave 150 acres at the south end to his son Jonathan, and at some later date died intestate without disposing of the balance.

1801 Jonathan Stott also died intestate and in this year a survey of 163 acres was made for a division among his several heirs. Much of this

TRACT N54

land was acquired by the Jacob family who had bought up the major part of the Jones land west of the road.

1785 A Kealey Stott sold the north 150 acres to Jonathan Stott, but the next year it was deeded back to him. Kealey may have been the oldest son of Laban and had inherited upon the intestate death of his father.

1796 William Stott sold the 150 acres to Benjamin Dunton, stating that he had obtained the title through the will of his brother Kealey, but such a will is not on record.

1798 Benjamin Dunton left to his son Hancock, who acquired adjacent acreages as time went on.

Site A

His plantation is known today as SYLVAN SCENE.

1814 Hancock Dunton left to his daughter Ann Kendall Jacob Dunton, who married Dr. George E. L. Tankard.

1831 Dr. Tankard left everything to his wife Ann and then to daughters Georgianna and Sally.

1866 Sally had died and Mrs. Tankard left everything to Georgianna and then to her heirs.

Georgianna married Dr. P. A. Fitzhugh, but neither of them left a will and the whole estate went to an only daughter Mary Macon Aylette Fitzhugh, who married Col. William Bul-

litt Fitzhugh. This devoted couple had no children but lived to a ripe old age when they died not too many months apart. They were an outstanding pair on the Shore during the present century, interested in all sorts of civic improvements and it was Mrs. Fitzhugh who ~~XXXXXXXX~~ was responsible for saving and having restored the old Court House at Eastville.

1945 To close the estate a Trustee sold the house and 293 acres to Frank Parsons, Jr.

In early days a brick house stood a short distance northeast of this one and it was family tradition that Hancock Dunton was very fond of dancing and gave many parties there, but when his son was eight years old the boy fell down stairs and broke his neck. The father lost all interest in life and did not live many years afterwards.

Whether because of the accident, or because the old house had become unsafe, Hancock Dunton tore it down and built the present one not long before he died in 1814. He is said to have used much of the materials from the old house in the new one, which makes it appear to be older than it really is, particularly in the interior. Actual builders were John Warren and a Mr. Rooks. A brick which fell from the west chimney cap was marked: "J (may have been I or T) Adams-August 29", but no year given.

The central hall has the old type of paneled and diagonally battened entrance doors at each end. It, as well as the rooms on each side, have a nice cornice and chair rail, but no wainscoting. Both parlor and dining room have paneling above the fireplace to the ceiling, but no mantel shelves and no hand carving, so the only way to account for this old style at this period is to assume that this woodwork was removed bodily from the old house. In the parlor there is a window to the left of the fireplace, and to the right a cupboard with paneling above to the cornice.

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The old kitchen was a slave quarter or tenant house moved to its present location from another part of the plantation.

1675

~~1686~~ It will be remembered that in this year Mrs. Ann Michael had left the 550 acres west of the road to grandsons William and Michael Rickards.

1686 They made a formal division, with William taking the house and 250 acres at the north side.

William Rickards Part

1696 William and Elizabeth Rickards sold to Robert Clarke.

1699 Robert Clarke (wife Mary) left the home and 200 acres to daughter Elizabeth and 50 acres to daughter Mary. The former married Richard Jacob and the latter Edmund Bibby.

1711 Edmund and Mary Bebbie sold their 50 acres to Richard Jacob.

1720 Richard Jacob (wife Anne) left this little piece to a son Clark.

1725 Clark and Margaret Jacob sold to Henry Clegg.

1749 The title had descended to a son John Clegg who now sold to Hancock Jacob, who owned the 200 acres part so it all was a whole once more.

1704 Mary Clarke, widow of Robert, released her dower rights in the 200 acres to Richard Jacob who had married the daughter Elizabeth.

1720 Richard Jacob (wife now Anne) left to son Hancock.

1787 Hancock Jacob left to his son of the same.

1797 Hancock Jacob II left to a third Hancock, stating that it was "where I formerly lived". The second Hancock had started buying up additional acreage and the third did likewise.

1819 Hancock Jacob III left his home plantation to sons William H. and Robert C.

1834 The property remained undivided until this year when William deeded his half interest in the 600 acres plantation to brother Robert.

Site B

A few years later when giving a deed of trust on the land, Robert C. Jacob called the plantation JACOBUS. The original house is no longer standing, but it was at this site. Eventually the land was sold and has become broken up into several parcels.

Michael Rickards Part

1687 Michael Rickards, Jr. exchanged with his father of the same name for 300 acres on Nandua Creek (A31) for which the latter had received a patent.

1688 Michael Rickards, Sr. (wife Ann) left the 300 acres to sons John and Joseph.

1698 Presumably Joseph had died as John Rickards of Somerset sold it all to William Dunton.

1709 William Dunton (wife Elizabeth) divided it into three equal parts and in his will he left

the home place to son Michael,

to son William he left the choice of some inherited land or a third of this; the piece not chosen to go to another son Rickards. William seems to have chosen this 100 acres,

to son Elias the final third.

1747 Elias Dunton sold his 100 acres to brother Michael.

The parts that Michael now owned were at the north and south ends, with that of brother William in between.

200 acres of Michael Dunton

1754 Michael Dunton (wife Abigail) left the home place to son Elias and that bought of brother Elias to son Southey; if either died his part was to go to another son William.

1759 Southey Dunton left to his wife Rose and then to a child if she had one. Apparently there was no heir as a later document showed that this 100 acres had gone to brother William and after his intestate death to brother Elias.

TRACT N54

1777 Elias Dunton, Jr. (wife Sophia) left the 200 acres to his son Michael
1783 During the two years beginning with this year, Michael and Rosannah
Dunton sold it off as follows:
48½ acres to Hancock Jacob
109 acres to Abel Nottingham
49 acres to Josiah Heath

100 acres of William Dunton

1735 The will of William Dunton (wife Elizabeth) mentioned no land but
presumably it went to a son Ricketts.

1808 A Rickards Dunton, Sr. left to his sons George and Dickey, but if
neither of them had heirs then sons William and Daniel were to succeed.

This is a fairly long span for this Rickards Dunton, but he had
grandsons so it is assumed that he is the one who had inherited in 1735.

1816 A survey showed 96 acres, with George Dunton owning 40 acres at the
east end and Hancock Jacob the balance, but no deed to the latter has
been found.

1817 George W. and Sarah Dunton sold his 40 acres to Hancock Jacob, so
it all became a part of the plantation JACOBUS.

TRACT 55

1639 The history of the Tract begins with a patent to Thomas Smith for 300
acres at the south end along the branch separating from N54. For a long time
the waterway was called 'Thomas Smiths Branch'.

At some unknown and unrecorded date Smith assigned his rights to John
Holloway.

At about the same time there was an unrecorded patent to Richard Smith
for 100 acres, which also was assigned, but unrecorded, to Holloway.

1654 Patent to James Barnaby for 150 acres described as being in the same
general area.

1664 A deposition by Barnaby stated that his land was found to be a du-
plicate of one of the Smith patents so it was lost.

???? A patent to Holloway for 550 acres, which is the upper part of the tract.
The date is missing from the patent book, but it probably was about the
same time as the Smith Patents.

1642 Patent to Holloway for 1300 acres made up from his own previous patent,
the lands assigned by the Smiths, and the area covered by N56 which he thought
he had properly bought. This last was lost to him as will be told in the story
of it.

Holloway was a Doctor, as evidenced by numerous references to him in that
capacity and also by medical items mentioned in his will.

1643 John Holloway (wife Elizabeth) left the 400 acres which he had bought
from the Smiths to Peter Lange, and the balance of his land to an unborn child

As nearly as can be determined from the records, the child was a girl
Priscilla who married William Stevens.

However, Holloway left to John Tilney "that hundred Acres hee stands
Charge of by the Bridge; untill such time as the lawfull heyres there of come
to age, and then peaceably to be delivrd it to the sd heire, with one Tenant-
able house of Twenty ffoote long upon it". This land would have been on
the west side of the road at the present Bridgetown and Tilney was given a
long occupancy as the heir was not yet born.

Holloway also left to Tilney "all my phisick and chirurgeon Bookes wth
ye Chest Instrumts and Lancetts all my phisicall and Chirurgicall bookes
Latin and English, one smale brasse Morter and pestell, one Cesterne(?),"

The 400 acres at the south end left to Peter Lange will be reported first

1673 A patent for the 400 acres was issued to Elizabeth Lange, relict of Peter,

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and her daughters Elizabeth and Joane, as having been deserted by Lange and consequently escheated. The original patent to Lange is not in the records.

1684 A memorandum stated that Elizabeth Lange had married Henry Clegg and Joane had married John Clegg.

1694 There was a formal division of the Holloway lands among Henry and Elizabeth Clegg, John and Joane Clegg, Pierce Davis, Abraham ~~XXXX~~ Jacob and Thomas Jacob. The last three were the then owners of the upper part, and N56.

1700 A patent was issued to Abraham and Thomas Jacob for 400 acres of the Holloway land as having been deserted and escheated. Apparently this was for the Clegg parts, but as that family continued in possession the patent was not valid.

1705 The will of John Clegg (wife Joane) mentioned no land but it seems to have descended to a son Peter.

1725 Henry Clegg sold his 200 acres to nephew Peter, so the 400 acres once more came under one ownership.

1737 Peter Clegg left his 400 acres to son Isaan.

1784 Isaac Clegg (wife Esther) bequeathed his land as follows:

to son Isaac-10 acres

to son Thomas-10 acres and the place where James Williams lived, after the latter's death.

to son Peter-the balance

Isaac Clegg Part

1792 Isaac and Agnes Clegg sold a little over three acres to Johannes Johnson.

1795 Isaac left the balance to wife Agnes and then to daughter Peggy.

1806 Peggy Clegg sold 7 acres to Johannes Johnson.

Thomas Clegg Part

1789 Thomas and Bridgett Clegg sold 10 acres to Robert Rodgers.

1787 Peter and Rose Clegg sold 35¹/₂ acres to Johannes Johnson.

(These several purchases by Johnson were all between the Bayside road and the Middle road at the lower end and the story of his land will be reported shortly).

1796 Peter Clegg (wife Rosanna) left the balance of his land to a son Peter.

1809 Peter M. Clegg sold 10 acres to Hancock Dunton.

1815 Peter M. and Lovey Clegg sold the balance as 350 acres to Charles West and William Satchell. This was all of his land west of the Bayside road and that part east of it which was north of the Johnson land. As there are no sites of interest upon it the tracing was discontinued.

Johannes Johnson Land

Site A

Ever since Johnson days this section has been called Johnsonstown and the land contains two sites of interest, but they are so close together that only one symbol is used.

The house is known as
JOHNSONTOWN TAVERN.

1790 Johannes and Ansley Johnson, for a nominal sum, deeded ¹/₄ acre to Trustees "where there is now a Chapel or preaching house effected"---"for the express purpose of building a preaching house on for the use of the Methodist preachers and friendly Clergy of the Church of England (so called)".

The last part of this

TRACT 55

quotation is noteworthy as an example of Christianity and Brotherly Love which is so often absent in present denominational bickerings.

With the separation of the Church and State during the Revolution, the old Church of England (Episcopal today) with its loss of tithes, fell upon hard times. Many of the churches had to close, some never to reopen again. At the time of this deed old Hungars was inactive and most of the members of the new Methodist faith must have come from the earlier Hungars communicants. The wording of the deed was an outstanding friendly gesture.

JOHNSON'S METHODIST CHURCH has continued a strong congregation ever since 1812 After the intestate death of Johannes Johnson, the $50\frac{3}{4}$ acres which he had owned in this vicinity were surveyed and divided among the heirs, but a son Johannes seems to have acquired most of it by purchase from the others. 1824 Johannes Johnson gave a mortgage to Charles West for his holdings of 49 acres. A record of the foreclosure was not found, but ownership passed to West.

1835 Charles West left to his son William W. West "The whole of the tavern 166t and all the Land that I purchased from Johannes Johnson and his mother except the Store Lott and two acres".

1837 The Store Lot went to another son Charles J. D. West and in this year he and his wife Elizabeth R. sold to Dr. Thomas J. L. Nottingham and Robins Mapp.

Charles West never lived in the house and as reported his home was at MYRTLE GROVE (N52K), which he also left to son Charles, and a few years ago an old ledger was found in the garret there. A study of the entries in it indicate that a Tavern was involved, as well as the Store, and the names of the customers were all from this vicinity, instead of that of Myrtle Grove. The business enterprises were operated under the name of Mapp & West.

1838 After the intestate death of W. W. West, Commissioners were appointed to sell his holdings and the Tavern and 140 acres were bought by Nottingham and Mapp, who had bought the Store.

1851 Dr. Nottingham and his wife Tabitha S. sold his half interest to Samuel Y. Nottingham, and two years later he and his wife Leah F. resold to William Leatherbury. No record for it was found, but Mapp in some way acquired the title to the whole.

1873 Robins Mapp left his Johnstontown holdings to a Trustee for his daughter Sally A. Jacob during her life and then it was to go to her children.

1890 In the ultimate division, the house and $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres went to Sally M. Dennis, and eight years later she sold to Richard S. Floyd.

It is reasonable to believe that the house was built by the first Johannes Johnson when he made his major purchase from Clegg in 1787, probably as a home rather than a tavern.

The original part of the present house has two brick ends with semi outside chimney stacks. The framing is black walnut instead of the heart pine customary in this section. At one time there was a cross hall, but the partition on the parlor side has been removed. The stairs are enclosed. The parlor has wainscoting and cornice and is paneled above the fireplace to the latter. At one time there were chimney closets at either side of the mantel.

Holloway upper part of 550 acres

As reported, the unborn child to inherit must have been a daughter Priscilla who married one William Stevens.

1669 William Stevens (no wife) sold 300 acres to Thomas Jacobs.

Stevens never disposed of the balance, and it is quite possible that he is the same of that name who even before this had settled in Maryland at his plantation of REHOBOTH. He is further mentioned in connection with A59, A151A and A161.

1676 Jacob left to his sons Abraham and Thomas.

1708 Thomas left his part to brother Abraham.

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1726 Abraham Jacob received a patent for the whole 550 acres as having been escheated from Priscilla Stevens.

However, even before the death of young Thomas, some sales had been made. Dispositions from the tract will be covered by taking up the less important ones first, regardless of the dates.

1697 Thomas Jacob sold 60 acres to Michael Morgan and Abraham confirmed the sale the next year.

1704 Michael and Mary Morgan resold to John Evans. After that a blank.

1715 Abraham Jacob sold 60 acres to Clarke Nottingham. Description indicates that this is the same land which had been previously bought by Morgan and sold to Evans, and which must have reverted to Jacob in some way.

1736 Nottingham (wife Mary) left to Matthew Harmanson who then owned N56 and it became merged with that tract.

1725 Abraham Jacob sold 50 acres to James Forse.

1731 Forse left to his wife Margaret (Savage-N49)

1737 No disposition by Margaret was found, but in this year John Waterfield sold the same land to Thomas Willand. No disposition by him was found.

1697 Abraham and Elizabeth Jacob sold 50 acres to John Dunton.

1720 John Dunton (wife Elizabeth) left to Stephen.

1742 Stephen Dunton sold as 70 acres to Azell Benthall and seven years later a new deed was given by Stephen and his wife Isbell.

It became merged with other Benthall lands to be considered next.

1698 Abraham and Elizabeth Jacob sold 100 acres to Daniel Benthall.

1711 Abraham alone sold him 40 acres more.

1719 Daniel Benthall (wife Frances) left to a son Azell, who later added to his acreage by buying the above piece.

1790 The will of Azel Benthall (a grandfather with no living wife) directed that his land be sold. No such sale was recorded and it is assumed that the property remained in the family by some agreement and that it went to a grand daughter Anne, who was now the ~~wife~~ ^{widow} of William Waterfield. Further disposition will be reported in the story of the next piece.

1713 Abraham and another wife Mary sold 50 acres to John Waterfield, and this was followed three years later by two more deeds for 100 acres and fifty acres each.

1748 Waterfield (wife Esther) left all his lands to a son John.

1772 John Waterfield (wife Mary) left all lands to a son William, who married the Anne mentioned above.

1788 William Waterfield also owned land across the road, which he bequeathed otherwise, but he left "where my mother lives & £100 to build a house" to his wife Anne until son John became twenty one and then it was to be divided between Anne and two children. No such division was ever found.

1799 Nathaniel and Frances Goffigon sold 230 acres to Patrick Harmanson.

1806 John and Elizabeth Waterfield sold 89½ acres to Matthew Guy. This deed stated that the land sold was bounded on the north and east by the land of Patrick Harmanson which he had bought from an heir of William Waterfield.

The two sales would account for the major part of both the Benthall and Waterfield lands. The John portion can be understood but the sale by the Goffigons is not so clear. It may be noted however that in 1744 a Benjamin Dunton mentioned a grandson William Waterfield and a granddaughter Frances William. Nathaniel Goffigon married a Frances Dunton in 1772 and she may have been a widow at the time.

Somewhat later Harmanson sold this land to William Jarvis.

TRACT N55

1705 Joseph Benthall received a patent for 33 acres escheated from Priscilla Stevens. Why Abraham Jacob had not disposed of this little piece from his escheat patent for the whole 550 acres is not clear. It was prominently located at Hungars Bridge on the west side of the road.

Benthall gave to his sons Thomas and William.

1730 Harmanson and Rachael Gascoigne sold their part to Daniel Godwin, saying that William Benthall had died intestate and his half had come to Rachael as his daughter.

~~ENXX~~

1731 Daniel and Alicia Godwin sold to Matthew Harmanson as 18 acres.

1749 Harmanson sold as 12 acres to Samuel Grafton.

1752 Grafton (wife Hannah) directed his land be sold, but no disposition was found.

1734 Thomas and Anne Benthall sold his half to Peter Bowdoin, who left to a son John and he in turn to his son John.

1779 John Bowdoin sold 11½ acres to John Bloxom.

TRACT N56

1637 Patent to the Rev. William Cotton for 350 acres called "the old mans neck"

1640 The will of Cotton (wife Ann Graves) did not mention this land.

1642 Ann had married Nathaniel Eaton and they had assigned their rights to John Holloway, who in this year received a patent for 1300 acres to include this land along with what has been treated as N55.

However, this assignment by the Eatons to Holloway did not stick. When Cotton had died his wife was pregnant and a daughter Verlinda was born later. She married Thomas Burdett, and naturally claimed the land as heir of her father.

1668 Verlinda Burdett, widow of Thomas, of Maryland, gave a power of attorney to John Custis to acknowledge a deed of sale from her to William Stevens for "ye old mans neck".

1671 John Custis deposed: "That he carried up to Nanzemy in his sloop the last paymt for satisfaccon of a parcell of Land wch was sold by Thomas Burditt order to Wm Stephens & that he delivered the same to Nathanll Eaton by order of Mrs. Verlinda Burditt & that the said Verlinda Burditt did receive itt in full satisfaction for the said Land & signed sealed & delivrd a Bill of sale for the said Land to ye Deponent & gave a Letter of Attorney to the Deponent to acknowledge itt in Court as her Act & Deed to the said Wm Stephens; which Deed of Sale yr pettr hath mislaid & cannott at present find Itt".

Apparently the deed never turned up to be recorded, but this deposition became the title to Stevens for the land.

1676 Stevens sold to Pierce Davis.

1697 Davis (wife Elizabeth) left to son Pierce. Five years later he received a patent for the land in his own name.

1723 Pierce Davis sold to Matthew Harmanson, and as reported he later received 60 acres of the Jacob land by inheritance.

1755 Harmanson left this 400 acres plantation to a son Henry.

1803 After the intestate death of Henry Harmanson, 368 acres by survey were divided into nine parcels for his numerous heirs.

1816 Elizabeth Wilkins sold 109 acres to John Upshur and six years later he and his wife Elizabeth sold to Charles Bonwell.

1819 William Harmanson sold 72 acres to Susan Kendall and three years later she resold to Charles Bonwell. This sale took in the end of the neck and on the survey a house was shown at Site A.

1825 From the will of Charles Bonwell (wife Ann): "In consideration of his Services Rendered to me" he left 170 acres to "my loving friend Majour Wise, and it is my wish and expectation that my said friend Majour Wise after my decease should Continue with my wife as her own Sone to conduct her Business as long as she lives".

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

1829 Major Wise sold 155 acres to Severn E. Parker, which would have left Ann with the house and 15 acres.

1833 Parker and his wife Catharine G. sold the 155 acres to Mrs. Ann Bonnewell.

1834 Mrs. Bonnewell left her land to her grandson John T. Scott.

1886 Scott (wife Eliza O.) left to son Thomas M. Scott.

1906 Thomas M. and his wife H. J. Scott sold as 558 acres to William H. and F. Tucker Wilkins.

1914 F. Tucker and Julia A. Wilkins sold the western home part of 372 acres to William H. Wilkins.

Site A

The 1886 will of John T. Scott called the property WATERFORD

It is possible that a part of the house may be old, but there are no distinctive Colonial features now visible, and it is probable that much of the house of today came into existence during the long ownership of John T. Scott.

The interior offers nothing of special interest.

Between the house and the creek are the remnants of a once very lovely Box garden.

The area covered by the tract has sometimes been called 'Harmansontown'.

TRACT N57

1645 The earliest book record for the land is in this year when a patent for 300 acres was issued to John Nuthall. No disposition by him.

Whether antedating Nuthall, or by assignment of this patent by him, there was an unrecorded patent for the same land to Henry Armitradeinge, as is evidenced by a later patent to him for 300 acres to the east of this which was bounded on the west by an earlier grant to Armitradeinge.

1653 There was another unrecorded patent to Armitradeinge for 300 acres to the eastward, but this was reissued and recorded in 1661.

1654 Patent to John Williams for 300 acres, which was the same as the second patent to Armitradeinge, but the next year the Court awarded possession of the Williams claim to Armitradeinge.

In spite of this award by the Court, there continued to be transactions for the Williams land as he had assigned to Sampson Robins, who re-assigned to John Vines.

1661 Patent issued to Vines for the 300 acres.

1663 John and Bridgett Vines sold to John Custis and he resold to John Coale, who in turn resold to Thomas Dunton.

1663 Henry Armetrading (wife Alice) left his two patents of 300 acres each to son Arthur.

1668 Arthur and Rhose Armitradeinge sold the eastern 300 acres to Thomas Dunton, thus insuring the title to the land he had previously bought from Coale.

This part, together with a separate patent to Dunton will be treated as N58, while the old Nuthall-Armitradeinge 300 acres to the westward is covered separately as N57.

1670 Arthur and Rhose Armitradeinge sold the 300 acres of N57 to William Spencer. As described in the deed the land was bounded on the west by the

TRACT N57

"Main road while it comes to ye Towne Gate". This is a very interesting but unexplained record. The early records indicate that most of the Court meetings were held at the Tavern of Walter Williams (that is those in the Hungars area). That Tavern was located in Church Neck at the site of the present PEAR PLAIN property. The only record found for Courts being held on this tract in question when the Court was ordered to be kept "at John Vines as formerly". As Vines supposedly owned this land at that time, the meetings should have been here, and this fact would account for the later interest of John Cole in the property as he was an innkeeper and appears in the records as being the operator of the Tavern where Courts were held at many points, ending up with the Accomack Court at 'Metomkin', the present Accomac.

Nothing in Henning, General Court, or local records, makes any reference to the establishment of a Town at this point (present Bridgetown), nor was any record found for the sale of any town lots here. From the factual beginning of Shore history in 1620, there was a town of sorts at TOWN FIELDS (N39A) and this continued in existence until the Court was permanently moved from there in 1677, when the desirability of town lots there automatically ceased. Of the towns in existence today, Onancock did not come into being until 1680, so whenever it was started, Bridgetown becomes the oldest town in continuous existence to the present time.

1681 William and Frances Spencer sold to Joseph Benthall 150 acres, or half of the 300 he had bought from the Armitradinges.

1697 Benthall gave this 150 acres to his son Joseph.

1705 There is no record of any disposition by Spencer of the remaining 150 acres. He may have sold to Benthall by an unrecorded deed, or just went else where and forgot it; at any rate, in this year Benthall received a patent in his own name for the whole 300 acres as having been escheated by John Nutwell (Nuthall).

1710 Joseph and Mary Benthall deeded the remaining 150 acres to another son William.

Before going on with the story of the land a word about the Armitradeinge family. Most of the recorded spellings of this name were as just written, or with slight variations. As the years went on the family took the name of Armitrader, but for many generations up to now it is simply Trader, and there are many of them living, largely in upper Accomack.

The exact line of division between the holdings of the sons William and Joseph Benthall is not practical, but in general that of William was on the west side along the road, so his will be considered first.

William Benthall Part

1730 At some unknown date William Benthall had died intestate and the title passed to a daughter Rachael and she and her husband Harmanson Gascoigne now sold to Daniel Godwin.

1746 Daniel and Elissa Godwin sold to John Waterfield.

1748 John Waterfield (wife Esther) left all of his lands to son John (see also the Waterfield part of N55).

1772 John Waterfield left all of his lands to wife Mary and then to a son William.

1781 Beginning in this year William and Anne Waterfield sold some small lots in, or close to, the old town.

1788 William Waterfield (wife Anne) willed that his home property be sold, except for 1 acre in the town which he gave to his brother John.

His Executor sold 130 acres to Smith Snead. The latter eventually became the owner of the Joseph Benthall part as well and the ~~later~~ story of the whole will be taken up later.

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Joseph Benthall Part

1734 After the earlier death of Joseph, his part had descended to a son Thomas and he and his wife Anne now sold it all to Peter Bowdoin.

1745 Peter Bowdoin deeded to Comfort Waterson as consideration for her having deeded to him her inherited parts of N25 and N35. Comfort later married Thomas Michael.

1759 Michael (wife now Ann) left to son John.

1775 John Michael, Jr. sold as 155 acres to Michael Christian.

1783 Christian had acquired the large tract of land adjacent on the north side of Hungars main branch extending up to Church Creek. In his will he left to a daughter Margaret the part of it from the road north to Church Creek, which is another story to be taken up in its turn.

To another daughter Rose he left the part of that tract south of the road together with this 155 acres which he had bought from Michael.

In this same year Rosetta Christian married Smith Snead, who five years later bought the ~~Joseph~~ Benthall part, so he then owned all of the land east of the road north to Bridgetown from N55 to the eastward course of the road above the branch.

1792 Smith Snead left these lands to son Charles.

1812 Charles Snead sold a total of 415 acres to Smith Nottingham, and three years later his widow Sally T. Snead, of Richmond Co., released her dower rights to Nottingham.

Some years later, Major S. Pitts, who had acquired the tract from the road up to Church Creek, bought 83 acres of the Nottingham south of the road so that part went back whence it came.

TRACT N58

1671 Patent to Thomas Dunton for 600 acres. This was described as being the 300 acres granted to John Vines and assigned, together with 300 acres of new land which would have been to the eastward. The Vines land would have been the same as the Williams-Armitradeinge patents which in 1668 Arthur Armitradeinge had also given title to Dunton. (See N57)

1695 Thomas Dunton made a composite deed of gift, to take effect upon his death, for an equal division of the 600 acres among his five sons: Thomas, William, John, Benjamin and Joseph. In the document he made reference to the division lines which he had already discussed with the boys, but unfortunately he did not give those lines so the exact division is uncertain, except that Thomas, Jr. was to have the home part. Three of these portions, except for a small part which went out of the family, were absorbed by the other two, so these three will be eliminated first.

Thomas Dunton Part

1732 A Jonas Dunton (of Thomas?) sold this, the original home part, to Jonathan Stott. According to the bounds given in the deed it would have been on the north side of the branch opposite the east end of N54.

1750 Jonathan and Jane Stott sold the western 60 acres to Laban Stott and the eastern half to Levin Dunton. Levin was a son of Benjamin, so this 60 acres became merged with that part.

1785 Laban Stott had died intestate and presumably a son Jonathan inherited his 60 acres, as in this year Jonathan and Ann Stott sold as 75 acres to Robert Rodgers. This has not been traced further, but some time later it was owned by a Henry Scarborough and his wife Elizabeth.

John Dunton Part

1720 John Dunton (wife Elizabeth) left to son Stephen. In her will of seven years later, Elizabeth mentioned a daughter Isabell O'Dear and a son John O'Dear, so she must have been married previously to her marriage to Dunton.

1741 Stephen Dunton sold 30 acres to his uncle Benjamin Dunton, and the other

TRACT N58

90 acres to his cousin Ricketts Dunton of William.

Joseph Dunton Part

1724 Joseph Dunton had died intestate and been succeeded by a son Joseph, who also died intestate and his interest passed to his sister Comfort, who now sold to her cousin Rickards Dunton of William.

Except for the little piece in the southwest corner which eventually became owned by Robert Rodgers, the land was now all held by Benjamin and William Dunton or their respective successors. In general the Benjamin part was along the southern part of the patent, with William above him.

Benjamin Dunton Part

1744 Benjamin Dunton (wife Mary) left his plantation to son Levin.

1745 Just how the little 30 acres piece had become separated is not clear, but in this year Major and Abigill Dunton sold to Levin this acreage which the deed said had been bought by his father Benjamin from Stephen Dunton.

Levin Dunton died intestate at some undetermined date and was succeeded by a son Benjamin.

1798 Benjamin Dunton left a part of this land to son Hancock, along with N54A with which it became merged.

1840 The balance of the Benjamin part-150 acres-was finally bought by John G. Turner.

William Dunton Part

1709 William Dunton (wife Elizabeth) gave his son William first choice of his inherited 120 acres or a third of the 300 acres part of N54 which he had purchased, and whichever he did not want was to go to another son Ricketts. William chose the N54 (which was waterfront) so this was inherited by Ricketts, or Rickards, as it was variously spelled.

1720 Rickards Dunton sold to Robert Sills, but three years later he deeded it back to Dunton.

Purchased additions to this inheritance have already been reported.

1754 Rickards Dunton (wife Anne) left the western (home) part to son Elias and the eastern to son Isaac. He left additional land to son William, but as this was all purchased acreages outside the Dunton patent that part will go over to the story of some other tract to be reported later.

Isaac Dunton Part

1767 A survey of his land containing 120 acres was made, probably preparatory to a General Court sale, as none is recorded locally.

1769 William Dunton of Rickards sold the land which he said he had bought from Isaac; to Levin Dunton he sold 20 acres in the southeast corner, and to his brother Elias he sold the other 100 acres.

1780 Elias Dunton, Sr. (wife Susanna) left 300 acres to his son Dickie; 100 acres were west of the middle road going northeast from Johnstontown, while the balance was east of it.

1793 A survey of the Dickie Dunton land showed 284 acres.

1807 The will of Dickie Dunton directed that the land west of the road be sold and left the balance to his son Elias.

1808 His Executor sold the 100 acres to William W. Hopkins, and four years later he and his wife resold to William Dixon, Jr.

~~1816 The Dickie Dunton land was sold to William W. Hopkins, and four years later he and his wife resold to William Dixon, Jr. The land west of the road was sold to William Dixon, Jr. and the balance to his son Elias.~~

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~~The land west of the road was sold to William Dixon, Jr. and the balance to his son Elias.~~

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

1816 Elias and Fanny Dunton sold the land east of the road as 200 acres to William Satchell.

1823 After the death of Satchell the land was sold as 177 acres by survey by the Executor and the widow Elizabeth to David Topping.

1836 The Executor of Topping sold to Charles B. Stockley.

1839 The next transaction has not been accounted for. No disposition by Stockley was found, and he was still living, but there was a suit for a division by a number of Dunton children, seemingly the children of a Benjamin and Ann Dunton. By an order of Court a John W. and Mary Haslay deeded a one-seventh interest to John G. Turner; this was the only deed to Turner that was found.

1849 A Trustee for Turner sold as 170 acres to Thomas H. Bagwell.

1867 Thomas H. and Imogene Bagwell of Portsmouth sold to Victor A. Mapp, Jr.

1870 Mapp gave a deed of trust to George W. Dunton, and although no foreclosure record was noted, Dunton became the owner.

1871 The will of George W. Dunton, of PEAR PLAIN, left to Trustees for certain children and grandchildren.

Site A

In the will Dunton called the property POPLAR HILL, and as this name had not appeared previously, it probably was given by him.

1938 In a final settlement of the estate, the house and 150 acres were bought by J. Clyde Dunton.

The house is two stories and a half high, of frame construction above the foundation. The mantel in the old parlor has some nice fret work and reeding, while the one in the dining room is fairly plain except for a little gouging. It is difficult to date it, but somewhere about eighteen hundred, either side, is a fair guess. This is the only old house found on any part of the original Dunton patent for 600 acres, but it may have been the site of the first Dunton home, as it seems to have been in this approximate location.

TRACT N59

1669 John Stockley received a patent for 200 acres, which was the lower half, and two years later he received a new patent for the 200 acres above it. Each part was disposed of separately, and each will be so reported with the lower part first.

First Patent

1670 John and Elizabeth Stockly assigned to Thomas Eastmed.

1683 Eastmead (wife Phillis) left to his daughter Elizabeth. The widow married William Williams, while the daughter married William Roberts, whom she survived.

1721 Elizabeth Roberts, widow of William, made a deed of gift to her son Jacob of the 200 acres which she had inherited from her father Thomas Eastmead.

1730 Jacob Roberts (wife Esther) left in trust with his brother (in law?) ~~MMK~~ Richard Savage until a son William ~~REKAMOM~~ Roberts became of age when it was to go to him.

1805 William Roberts left to a son Moses for life and then it was to go to the latter's son William.

1822 William and Sally sold the lower 33 acres by survey to Samuel Cox.

1824 They deeded the balance as 140 acres to John Harmanson, but this may have been only a deed of trust, as the Roberts later sold it elsewhere in two parcels:

1825 They sold the next 75 acres to Archibald Dennis.

1840 John W. Leatherbury sold the upper 92 acres to William Meholomes, saying that he had bought it from William Roberts, but no such deed was recorded.

No old house was found on the land, and because of the limited acreage, it is doubtful if a major manor house was ever erected upon it.

TRACT N59

Second Patent

1673 Elizabeth Spokely, widow of John, was joined by her son William, as heir apparent to his father, in a sale of the 200 acres to Emanuell Hall, Jr.

1694 Hall had been succeeded by a son John and he and his wife Frances now sold it all to Morgan Williams.

1695 Morgan and Frances Williams sold the upper half to Roger Gillings and three years later the lower half to John Scott,

Gillings Part

1704 Roger Gillings sold to William Belliote.

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1709 William Belote (wife Elizabeth) left to son Hillary.

1737 Hillary and Susannah Belote sold to Matthew Harmanson.

Scott Part

In the Belote-Harmanson deed above that land was bounded on the south by the land of Joseph Scott, who probably succeeded John.

1755 Matthew Harmanson (wife Rachel) left to his son William the 200 acres which he said he had bought from Hillary Belote and William Scott. The former has been noted above but the latter must have been a General Court transaction.

Site A

Apparently this land became the home for a gradually expanding Harmanson acreage.

1808 William Harmanson left the part of the home plantation west of the road in this vicinity to a son William P.

1809 William P. Harmanson left to his wife Sally W. S. for life and then it was to go to a brother John H. Harmanson.

1818 A survey of the home plantation of John H. Harmanson showed a total of 590 acres. Besides the 200 acres which had come from this tract, it also contained parts of two adjacent tracts and the property extended north above the present cross road as well as including about a hundred acres on the east side of the Seaside road.

1825 The Harmanson will made some dispositions, but the whole of his estate seems to have remained intact until 1836 when the various parcels were surveyed and sold separately.

All of the home plantation west of the road, about 500 acres, was bought by Smith Nottingham and his wife Esther S. B. The survey for this part showed at Site A ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ two two story houses joined by a colonnade and the place was listed as FEDERAL HALL, but it all has been gone before the memory of people now living, so any further description is impossible.

The east line of the tract was slightly west of the road as shown on the patent map, and as the road stabilized to its present course, small parcels were obtained from adjacent owners to bring the Harmanson land up to the road.

TRACT N60

1643 Patent to John Foster for 300 acres which was the lower part of the tract.

1647 New patent to Foster for 450 acres above the original land. No will of John Foster was found but he was succeeded by a son Robert.

1665 Patent to Robert Foster for the whole 750 acres.

1672 Foster sold the lower 350 acres to William Roberts.

He sold the north 200 acres to William Foster.

1673 He sold the balance of 200 acres in between to Vrinson Foster.

Each parcel gradually became cut up into smaller ones and the story of each of the small parts is difficult to trace, but the following tells what it has been possible to piece together.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

William Roberts Part

This is the same William Roberts of N59 who married Elizabeth Eastmead who survived him.

In the sale to Roberts the title had also been released by John and Bridgett Vines; presumably she had been the widow of John Foster and the release was for her dower rights.

1677 William Roberts (wife Elizabeth) left to son William the part of this plantation below the 'horse bridge' to son William, and the part west of that point to son John.

William Roberts Part

1741 Thomas and Elizabeth Midcalf of Accomack sold to Matthew Harmanson 100 acres which the deed stated was the land of William Roberts. Nothing was found to prove their title so it is assumed that Elizabeth had been the only heir of William Roberts.

1755 Matthew Harmanson (wife Rachel Roberts) left the Midcalf land to son William.

1807 William Harmanson made a deed of gift to son John H., who bought additional small acreages from neighbors.

This land was the southeast corner of the whole tract and was bounded on the east by Castle Ridge Creek or Gut.

1836 In the surveys of the various holdings of John H. Harmanson this part had 126 acres and was called GOSHEN. It was bought by Thomas K. Dunton.

John Roberts Part

1731 Elizabeth Roberts, the widow of the first William, left 100 acres each to her grandsons William and Jacob. However this was not her own inherited land and the will of her husband dividing it between sons William and John apparently prevailed.

1742 John Roberts left 80 acres in the southeast corner to a son Isaac, but this seems to have come back to the rest of the plantation in some way.

John left the rest for life only to son John, if he died the same life interest to son Thomas, and after both were gone the title was to go to a grandson Emanuel Roberts.

1765 For reasons not discovered, the land remained in possession of John and he now left it to his daughter Mary Carpenter and her husband, John Carpenter, and title passed to their son John.

1785 John Carpenter sold to Littleton Upshur as 220 acres.

1787 Upshur sold the northeast corner of 10 acres to Robert Widgeon and two years later sold the balance as 215 acres back to Carpenter.

John and Lucy Carpenter sold to Henry Giddens and he and his wife Amelia resold to William Harrison.

1808 After the death of Harrison 253 acres by survey were divided among his heirs, and in the years following it became further cut up.

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Vrinson Foster Part

1675 In an exchange of lands this part went back to Robert Foster and he now sold again, this time to Col. John Stringer.

1684 Stringer transferred his title to George Brickhouse, along with other lands.

1689 George Brickhouse (wife Hannah) left entailed to daughter Hannah and her husband George Bell and a son Jonathan later succeeded to the title.

1724 Jonathan Bell sold to Thomas Marshall.

1743 Thomas and Patience Marshall made deeds of gift to William Marshall Stakes and Job Stakes, with the former getting the east 100 acres.

~~W. M. Stakes Part~~

TRACT N60

W. M. Stakes Part

1757 William Marshall and Comfort Stakes sold back to Thomas Marshall, who later left to a son Esme.

1767 Esme and Mary Marshall of Worcester Co., Md. sold to William Major.

1782 Major left to a son Custis Major, but apparently he died and his brothers divided the inheritance.

1795 All of the land went from the Major ownership in this year. Elizabeth the widow of John had married Arthur Roberts and they joined with Smith Major in sales to Hezekiah Beloit and John Brickhouse, Sr.

Littleton Major alone sold part to Michael Dowty, and John and Nancy Major sold parts to Beloit and Brickhouse.

Job Stakes Part

1732 William Stakes (wife Rachel) left 100 acres called 'Cummels Ridge' or 'Webs Ground' to his son Job. This is the same land which Thomas and Patience Marshall gave to Job eleven years later, so Stakes must have married a Bell and claimed title to this part.

1755 Job Stakes (wife Peggy) left to an unborn child.

1788 William Roberts, Jr. and his wife Sarah sold $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres to Robert Wid-geon, so it is assumed that Sarah was the unborn child mentioned in the will of Stakes.

1799 Neither Roberts or his wife Sarah left wills and in this year the land was surveyed for a division between Solomon Richardson, who had married a daughter Esther, and another daughter Peggy, who later married John L. Robertson.

Beginning in this year, the Richardsons sold parcels to William Harmanson, Abel Harrison and Jenny Rogers.

The Robertsons continued to live on their part for some years.

William Foster Part

1672 William Foster sold his 200 acres to George Brickhouse.

1713 Brickhouse (wife Mary) left two separated 100 acres parcels to his son Major Brickhouse. One was on the west side of 'Cow Bridge Gut' and extended west to the present Seaside road, while the other was between Castle Creek and Wolf Creek.

1750 The will of Major Brickhouse did not mention land but left his estate to wife Mary and then to children George, Ann and Rachel.

However, before this date, other records were noted which confuse the picture.

1734 John Major did not specifically bequeath this land, but he did ~~not~~ say that his son William was not to disturb Major Brickhouse in his possession according to an award made by special arbitrators.

John Major left a wife Winneford. She previously had been the unknown widow of Elkington Savage, and still later before her marriage to Major she was the widow of Robert Fletcher.

1745 The will of Winefred Major mentioned:

Grandchildren Hillary, Elkington, Esther, Mary and John Stringer, the children of her daughter Flavia Savage and her husband John Stringer.

Daughter Esther White. This must have been the daughter Esther Savage who first married Thomas Cowdrey, but the first name of her White husband was not determined.

Sons William and Robert Fletcher.

If she had any, there was no mention of any Major children by her.

1740 Although Major Brickhouse was still living, the land was surveyed as 168 acres belonging to William Major.

1782 William Major left to son Custis, stating that the land had been owned by Custis' grandmother (who?) and had been entailed on him. After the death of Custis, title seems to have passed to his eldest brother John.

1798 John Major left his estate to a wife Nancy and then to an unborn child.

1807 It is possible that the unborn child was a daughter Esther who married

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

/H.

Laban Belote, as in this year they sold 150 acres to John Harmanson, and it became the part of his FEDERAL HALL plantation east of the road. The survey of 1836 showed slightly over 100 acres, but the buyer was not noted.

TRACT N61

1688 Patent to John Burrus (Burroughs) and Thomas Coffin for 200 acres called ROGUES ISLAND. This name is still in use but the significance of it is not known.

1691 Patent for the same Island to Richard and Benjamin Nottingham and Thomas Cowdry, but as this was a duplication it was no good.

1692 Presumably Burroughs had died without a division, as in this year Thomas and Isabell Coffin sold to John Wilkins, Jr.

1805 Wilkins sold to John Harmanson and Argoll Warren, and the next year Warren sold his interest to his partner.

1847 Title descended to a son Kendall Harmanson and he and his wife now sold to Matthew Floyd, Sr. and John Savage, beyond which it has not been traced.

1946 The Land Book shows Annie J. Doughty to be the owner of 67 acres. The ownership of ~~XX~~ more land (if any) was not noted.

TRACT N62

1681 Patent for 2200 acres to Thomas Hunt, John Floyd, Edmund Bibby and George Clarke.

1687 New patent to the same partners for a total of 3350 acres called HOGG ISLAND alias SHOOTING BEECH.

The next year the island was formally divided as follows:

The south end to Mary Lloyd of behalf of Charles, Berry and Matthew Lloyd (The deed definitely says Lloyd, but this part was later disposed of by Floyds)

To Thomas Hunt north of the Floyds.

The next part to Elizabeth Clarke on behalf of George and William Clarke. The north end to Bibby.

No effort was made to follow each part in detail, but the following early transactions were noted:

Floyd Part

In the allotment of their part to the Floyds it stated that it was near Coffin's house. Presumably this was the Thomas Coffin who took out a patent for ROGUES ISLAND, and as overseer for the owners of HOG ISLAND, he probably was the first person to live on it.

1728 Benjamin and Matthew Floyd sold 100 acres to Thomas Bell.

1746 Samuel Floyd sold 139 acres to Charles Floyd.

1747 Matthew Floyd sold 139 acres to ~~Matthew~~ Floyd.

1750 There was a formal partition of 595 acres of Floyd land: 139 acres to Samuel Floyd; 278 acres to Matthew Floyd, Sr.; 178 acres to Berry Floyd.

Hunt Part

1692 Thomas Hunt sold 200 acres to Ralph Pigot.

1752 Thomas and Ann Hunt sold 139 acres to Peter Dowty, Jr. Possibly this was the first sale to a buyer for resident purposes, but in any event the name of Doughty became very common on the island and to mention HOG ISLAND always brought to mind the name Doughty.

Clarke Part

1705 Mary Clarke sold 200 acres to Richard Jacob.

1706 George Clarke sold 100 acres to William Harmanson, and in later years, 200 acres to John Westcote, 100 acres to Edward Joynes, and 200 acres to Jonathan Bell.

Bibby Part

1692 Edmund Bebbly sold 400 acres to Charles Parker.

While further tracing of the diminishing parts of the island was not attempted, there are several items in connection with its history that are worth noting.

TRACT N62

The following was noted among some old papers at EYRE HALL:

"Custom House-Port Accomack;-Notice is hereby given that all persons who were concern'd in Secreting any part of the Whale, or anything thereto, belonging on Hog Island or the Island adjacent, after my seizure, will be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law, and all persons are forbid at their Peril purchasing any part thereof, or aiding and assisting in Secreting or Carrying away the same as they may depend-on Suffering the Penalty's in such cases inflicted by Law, and I do hereby promise to reward all those who will give Information where any part of the said Fish is Deposited, and the persons concern'd in such Secreting as soon as such person or any of them shall be convicted.

Dated 14th March 1764

J. Manby Collr."

That probably was the end of the matter, as all island residents were a clannish lot of people and it is not likely that further information on the subject was forthcoming.

Hog Island is one of the barrier group of islands which has suffered materially from erosion and following the serious damage done by the hurricane of 1933 the residents finally gave up and all moved ashore, the remaining houses being loaded on barges and brought to the mainland at waterfront towns all the way from Chincoteague to Oyster. At present writing it is understood that there is one lone resident, aside from government personnel, one Southy Bell, a real character who is known to hundreds of non-resident fishermen for the musical entertainment furnished by him for years past.

1874 The establishment of a Coast Guard Station on Hog Island was authorized and it, with the other barrier island stations, has had a long and honorable ~~XXX~~ record.

1892 Their service was particularly valuable in the days of sailing vessels, but occasionally a steamer got into trouble and needed help. In this year the Spanish steamer San Albano was wrecked off the island and the work of the Station crew resulted in saving twenty five lives, against only one fatality. For their heroic action on this occasion, the Spanish government presented the captain of the crew with a silver medal, with bronze medals going to the others.

After the 1933 hurricane, all stations were moved to the inside of the islands and Hog Island now has two so situated near each end. With the curtailment of funds since the war all stations have been reduced to mere skeleton crews and their main work is that of nursemaid to small craft in trouble.

1893 New Lighthouses were authorized for Hog Island and Cape Charles (Smiths Island). Today the structure is mighty close to the present beach line.

1886 At this time William J. Doughty was one of the largest owners of island acreage and he sold a tract to Joseph L. Ferrell, who bought additional lands from others and later on he transferred title to the Broadwater Land and Improvement Co., and the latter leased to the Broadwater Club, a famous gunning and fishing organization. Most of the members were from Philadelphia but many notable guests enjoyed the privileges from time to time, among them being the late President Grover Cleveland, always an ardent sportsman.

1924 A survey of the Club land on the island showed 286 acres.

During the years when the Club was so active the island used the name of Broadwater and that was the official designation for the Post Office, but today it is Hog Island once more.

1905 The Club acquired one of the Hammocks of the original BROWNSVILLE tract where a small clubhouse was erected in addition to the quarters maintained on the island, but following the market crash in 1929 the Club finally went out of business.

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TRACT N63

1672 Patent for 2100 acres issued jointly to John Stringer-George Brickhouse and Robert Foster. Most of the patents issued were for upland acreages and there went with each any marshland attached to it. In this case there was a comparatively small acreage of upland, with a larger part of it marshland, but much of the latter was not attached to the main being separated by guts or creeks.

Disposition has been found for only 1900 acres and it may be possible that the other 200 acres came from N60 (where it has been reported) as it was owned by Foster at the time and he may have lumped it with the new land. 1680 Stringer had bought the Foster interest and he and Brickhouse had a formal division with the former taking the south 1400 acres.

1684 Stringer sold his 1400 acres, together with 200 more he had bought from Foster, to Brickhouse.

1813 George Brickhouse (wife Mary) made no sales during his life and in his will he now divided 1900 acres between sons Jedidiah, William, Peter and John. The William and Peter parts were on the mainland and each was composed of both upland and marsh. The Jedidiah and John parts were across the gut to the eastward and were mostly marsh with a limited amount of upland for each.

Jedidiah Brickhouse Part

He received 500 acres and in the will of his father it was called "Fowling Point from Wolf Creek to Taripin Gut". That description is not clear today, but later developments revealed that it was the upper part of the island.

1736 Jedidiah Brickhouse (wife Rachel) left to his son Abner. No local disposition by Abner is recorded.

1761 The will of Thomas Marshall left "Brickhouse Marsh" to his sons Esme and Thomas John, stating that he had bought from Abner Brickhouse, probably a General Court transaction.

1767 Esme and Thomas John Marshall united in a deed to Michael Christian.

1783 The will of Christian made no mention of the acreage and as late as 1803 a transaction for the other part said this was still owned by Christian heirs.

John Brickhouse Part

This was called the residue in the will of his father and was considered to be 700 acres.

1735 John Brickhouse had died without issue and title passed to brother William, who now sold to Matthew Harmanson. It was called "the outward part of Fowling Point".

1755 Matthew Harmanson (wife Rachel) left to sons Patrick, Henry and William.

1803 Henry Guy, Sr. and Henry P. Guy joined in a deed to a third to George Brickhouse, stating that the 700 acres had never been formally divided. Henry Guy the younger was called the heir of Patrick Harmanson.

1804 William Harmanson deeded his part to son John H. Harmanson.

1901 Apparently both parts became eventually broken up into small shares, which seemd to have no special value and in time it all reverted to the State.

In this year a grant for 600 acres called "Fowling Point" was issued to Fred W. and C. M. Taylor. Since then, except for a couple of years joint ownership by J. Brooks Mapp and H. Ames Drummond, the title has been held mostly by non-residents for gunning and fishing purposes.

William Brickhouse Part

This was called 400 acres of "Cow Neck" in the will of father George, and was the upper part of what is now "Brickhouse Neck".

1760 William Brickhouse left to son Hezekiah.

1784 Hezekiah and Mary Brickhouse sold to Michael Dunton, Jr. and two years later he and his wife Rose sold to Isaac Avery.

TRACT N63

1796 Isaac and Margaret Avery sold to Hillary Stringer.

1818 Hillary and Kitty B. Stringer of Sussex sold jointly to Isaac Avery and Ann T. Webb. Avery left no will but was succeeded by a son Isaac W. Avery.

There is no record of a formal division but in future transactions apparently only the upland was considered in the deeds and each disposed of 125 acres.

Avery Part

1822 Isaac W. Avery sold to William Satchell and the next year he resold to Luke Martin.

1824 The Sheriff sold to Edmund P. Wescoat.

Webb Part

1821 Mrs. Webb sold to Luke Martin and three years later the Sheriff sold this part also to Wescoat.

Peter Brickhouse Part

The will of father George called this 300 acres and it was the part of Castle Ridge north of Cow Bridge. Eventually a part of it was attached to GOSHEN and the upper part to Brickhouse Neck.

1755 No local disposition by Peter, but in this year Matthew Harmanson (wife Rachel) left to son William 120 acres which he said he had bought from Peter Brickhouse (General Court?). This later descended to a son John H. Harmanson.

1808 For the balance, it is assumed that Peter was succeeded by a son John, who later appeared in the records as John Brickhouse, Sr. and in this year he left as 200 acres to a grandson John, calling it his home plantation.

1812 John Brickhouse sold to Thomas L. Savage.

TRACT N64

1656 Patent to John Billiott for 1050 acres. This was reissued in 1661 and in 1674 was issued to John, Jr. who had succeeded his father.

1722 Young John had sold all but 200 acres before his death in this year when he left 100 acres each to sons John and William. By this time the spelling Belote was in use. The land bequeathed was in the southeast corner of the whole tract and John received the part on the east side of the road and William that on the west side. This description means that in early days the old road went considerably to the east of the present location, and many years later all of the property was east of the road, except for a very few acres still to the westward.

1741 William and Dorothy Belote sold his part to brother John.

1743 John Belote left to wife Rachel and then to son John. The latter left no will, but presumably was succeeded by a son William who appeared as the owner some years later. Before he died in 1789 William had acquired additional acreage to the north and the future of the combined parts will be told in the story of Site A.

1676 John Billiote sold 350 acres to Owen Edmunds. This was north of the home plantation and was the land on the east side of the present course of the Seaside road.

1680 Owen and Sarah Edmunds resold to Capt. Nathaniel Walker.

1676 Billiote sold 300 acres to Walker. This was the north part of the land west of the present road.

1681 Walker sold the whole 650 acres to John Tankred.

1683 John Tankred sold 200 acres at the south end of the land west of the road to Mathew Patricke. The future of this will be reported after telling the story of the balance of the Tankard land.

1689 John Tankred (wife Sarah) left the balance of 450 acres to son William and to daughters Sarah and Mary he left land in Accomack (See A163).

1752 William Tankred left the 450 acres to nephew John.

1769 A survey showed 389 acres, with 264 of it east of the present road.

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1779 The will of John Tankard directed his land to be sold. His daughter Sarah married William Belote.

Deeds for these sales were not recorded locally, but later records make it possible to determine about how the land was split up and what became of each part.

Land east of the road

This was divided equally between John Brickhouse and William Belote, each getting 132 acres with the former getting the north portion.

Brickhouse Part

1790 John Brickhouse, Sr. and wife Sophia sold to Edmund Joynes.

1798 Edmund and Peggy Joynes sold to Robert Widgeon and the next year he left to his wife Hannah and then to a son Thomas (N.).

1820 The will of Thomas N. Widgeon directed his land to be sold and fifteen years later it was purchased as 126 acres by Jacob Nottingham, Sr.

Belote Part

1789 William Belote (wife Sarah) directed the small acreage west of the road to be sold and left the balance of his plantation to a son John T. The plantation thus bequeathed was the consolidation of the original Belote family land with the part obtained from the Tankard estate.

Site A

The house now standing is known as LOCUST LAWN

1824 The sheriff sold a plantation of 375 acres for the account of John T. Belote, "desirous of relieving his body from Orison" to Jacob Nottingham, who thus became possessed of all of the tract east of the present road.

1860 Jacob Nottingham left a large estate which he disposed of by a long will, and in the final division the house and 225 acres went to a son William T.

1878 The property was bought by a brother Alexander G. Nottingham.

1904 Commissioners sold the house and 144 acres to Andrew J. Nottingham and three years later he resold to Benjamin F. B. Woodall who reassigned to Coulbourne Brothers and they sold the house and 80 acres to John R. Dunton.

1919 Dunton left his estate to his wife Saidie E. for life and then it was to be divided among their children.

The house with two brick ends stands on the part of the Tankard land and obtained by William Belote and as the land east of the road was divided into two parts of equal acreage (and value) it is evident that the house was not then standing. It probably was built by John T. Belote shortly after 1800.

Originally the kitchen wing was at the south end but was moved to its present position by Dunton when he added the new wing in the rear.

The mantel in the parlor has sunbursts on its face and half round fluted columns at each side. The room has a nice wainscoting on three sides only, and as the hall has it on only one side, the present hall and stairway probably were originally in this room.

The dining room has the same wainscoting and a mantel with some carving including a fan in the center of the face.

Each of the second floor rooms has a small off center fireplace with slightly carved mantels.

TRACT N64

Tankard land retained west of the road

1779 In the presumed General Court sales of the Tankard land following the will of John Tankard in this year, it seems possible that John Brickhouse, Sr. had bought all of the land west of the road, retained about 50 acres at the east end and sold the balance of 95 acres, also by a General Court deed, to Southy Andrew.

Brickhouse Part

1808 John Brickhouse, Sr. left this 50 acres, with other acreage, to a son George.

1831 After the death of George Brickhouse, his plantation on both sides of the Seaside and also on both sides of the neck road east from Marionville, was surveyed and divided among his several heirs. Of the part west of the road, 5 acres went to a son George, and 53 acres to a son John.

George Brickhouse Part

1832 George and Ann Brickhouse sold to his sister Sally J. the wife (or widow?) of Southy Nelson.

1837 Mrs. Nelson sold to James Benston, who acquired adjacent acreage and later it will all be reported together.

John Brickhouse Part

1834 John and Polly Brickhouse sold the western half of 26½ acres to Edmund Watson. This became merged with additional Watson lands and he will be mentioned later on.

1837 Edward and Margaret Ann Boole sold the other part as 26 acres to James Benston, stating that they had obtained it following a Court order after the death of John Brickhouse, subject to the dower of Polly Brickhouse.

1838 James and Betsey Benston sold a little over an acre and the storehouse in the corner of the roads to George W. Robins.

1840 Robins resold to Benjamin J. Dalby.

1840 James and Elizabeth Benston sold the balance of his holdings as 31 acres to Dalby.

Site B

1842 Benjamin J. and Mary Ann Dalby sold BIRDS NEST and 90 acres to Sally S. Ames and a few months later she and her husband resold to Joseph E. Bell. The excess acreage was from land north of the cross road which had been acquired by Dalby.

1846 Bell sold three tracts with a total of 202 acres to John H. Powell. One of them was BIRDS NEST with 70 acres.

It was later acquired by Jackson B. Powell under a deed of trust.

1875 An assignee of Powell sold the house and 74½ acres to Francis M. Sturgis.

1893 Francis M. and Polly S. Sturgis deeded to their sons William M. and Robert W. and eight years later the former sold his interest to his brother.

1905 R. W. Sturgis sold to F. B. Bell and three years later he resold to A. T. Bell.

1909 Alfred T. and Sallie F. Bell sold to Thomas J. Tipton.

1937 T. J. and Amanda B. Tipton sold the house and 35 acres to Audley Floyd.

The brick foundation work indicates that the present house was built in three sections at different times, but it is not certain which is the oldest. A part of it may go back to Tankard days. Until recently the larger part was three stories but the top floor has been eliminated and the roof lowered. None of the original interior woodwork seems to be present today.

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During the Sturgis ownership the house was a Tavern and it is said that the first cook stove on the shore was brought here aboard the Annie Coles which came to Red Bank landing. Near the house was quite a depression in the road which always filled with water in wet weather, and the usual crowd to gather at a tavern always called it the 'Deep Blue Sea' and many tall yarns were told in connection with it.

Southy Andrews Part

1797 After the intestate death of Southy Andrews, this part of 95 acres of his holdings went to Thomas Smith in right of his wife ~~Esther~~ Andrews.

1807 Thomas and Esther Smith sold 20 acres at the west end to George Bell.

1832 A Commissioner sold the balance as 74 acres to Edmund Watson.

1683 A return is now made to the 200 acres which John Tankred sold in this year to Mathew Patricke. It was south of the above.

1689 Matthew Patrick left to his wife Judith and then to a son William. However the latter died without issue and the title passed to his sister Elizabeth who married Henry Harmanson and from them it passed to their son Matthew.

1755 Matthew Harmanson (wife Rachel) left the 100 acres at the north to his friend William Andrews and the balance to a son William Harmanson.

Andrews Part

1762 William Andrews (wife Anne) left to son Southy.

1797 Southy Andrews had died intestate and in the division of his holdings this 100 acres went to Edmund Watson in right of his wife Rosanna.

Harmanson Part

1836 This had descended to a son John H. Harmanson and in the surveys of his numerous holdings in this year this piece of 98 acres was called COURSERS, but the origin of the name is unknown.

1711 John Beloat sold 100 acres to Henry Williams. This was south of the Patrick land. Three years later Williams resold to Richard Carvey.

1734 Richard Carvey left to his daughter Mary Scott for life and then it was to go to his son in law Salathiel Harrison.

1778 Salathiel Harrison (wife Ann) left to son Thomas, with James and Catharine next in line if Thomas failed of issue. The next link could not be found, but the later owner of record was a William Harrison.

1808 William Harrison left to wife Ann and then to their children, along with some acreage out of N60 which he also owned.

1812 Abel and Nancy Harrison sold 59 acres to Luke Martin.

1817 The balance had been allotted to Carvy D. Harrison and he had contracted to sell to Luke Martin but had died before executing a deed and his brothers now united in a deed to Martin for 63½ acres.

1824 This Martin land was purchased at public auction by John H. Harmanson.

1711 John Beloat sold 100 acres to Jonas Beloat. This was in the southwest corner of the patent land and is the final piece to be reported.

1720 Jonas and Elizabeth Belott sold to Abraham Bowker-Innholder.

1724 Bowker sold to William Dalton.

1751 John Thruston of Gloucester sold the 100 acres to Ricards Dunton, stating that he had married the widow of William Dalton (name not given) and was making the sale in persuance to an order of the General Court directing the Dalton land to be sold for debts.

1754 Rickards Dunton (wife Anne) left the 'Dorton Land' to son William.

1771 William and Betty Dunton sold to Hezekiah Brickhouse as 95 acres.

1785 Hezekiah and Mary Brickhouse sold to William Harmanson, and they later moved over to Princess Anne.

Title went to a son John H. Harmanson and this piece became a part of his FEDERAL HALL plantation surveyed in 1836 after his death.

TRACT N65

1664 Patent to Nicholas Hudson for 200 acres which is the southern part of the tract.

1665 Nicholas and Elizabeth Hudson assigned to Cornelius Berry, who reassigned to John Walter.

1669 Patent to John Walter for 200 acres which is the northern part. The wording of the document is of historical interest as being one more proof that in the 1663 division of the shore into two counties the original line of demarkation was in this vicinity.

The main northern freshwater branch of Broad, later Church Creek, runs through the center of this patent, and the document states that the land is "part in Accomack County and pt in Northampton County". It is no wonder that the inhabitants of the lower county were indignant over the limited area originally allotted to them, as brought out in the general history chapter.

1670 John Walter received a new patent for 400 acres which was a consolidation of the above two.

1671 The verbal will of Walter directed that his plantation was to go to his eldest son; the name was not given but later records prove that the son was another John.

1686 John Walter, Jr. and his wife Sarah deeded 195½ acres to his brother Thomas. He may have died later without issue as John again became possessed of the whole.

1719 Walter left the 400 acres to his sons John and Thomas and the next year John as the elder deeded the south 200 acres to brother Thomas.

1727 Thomas Walter of Somerset deeded back to John so the tract was once more united.

1729 John and Mary Walter deeded the south 160 acres to Solomon Walter, relationship not determined. Solomon seems to have died intestate, leaving a son of the same name and a widow Tabitha who married Read Fletcher.

1752 Young Solomon sold 25 acres to William Dunton, and the next year the balance of 135 acres after Read and Tabitha Fletcher released her dower interest to Solomon and Dunton. A further reference to this land will be reported in the story of a part of N66, except to say here that Dunton shortly sold 54 acres in the northeast corner to John Walter.

1743 John Walter left his part to wife Mary and then to son John.

1772 The will of the next John Walter directed that his land be sold and the next year his Executors sold 294 acres to William Floyd; it being the 240 acres of inherited land and the 54 acres bought back from Dunton.

1785 William Floyd (wife Esther) had added to his holdings and he now left a 400 acres plantation to sons William and Matthew.

1806 William and Frances Floyd deeded a one half interest to John K. Floyd (son?).

Presumably Matthew Floyd had died intestate as in this same year a survey was made of 386½ acres for division between John K. and the heirs of Matthew Floyd.

Site A

end

The survey indicated a substantial two story brick/house at this location. It probably was built by the first William Floyd, but may have gone back to Walter days and the site presumably was that of the original Walter home as it would have been on the Hudson patent which he acquired before his own.

The house of the survey has passed into history and the present house is of much later vintage. It is known as RAT HALL.

TRACT N66

This is a fairly early consolidation of several small patents and their reissues and breaks down into two major parts, the northern being reported first.

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1642 Edmund Scarborough reported a survey of 300 acres which he had made at the request of Roger Johns. It was on both sides of the later division line branch. There may have been a patent to Johns before this date, but if so it is not recorded.

1645 Patent to Johns for the same land except that it called for only 250 acres.

1654 Repatented to Edward Hamond as son and heir to Marke Hamond. The Hamond title will be explained shortly.

1664 Edward and Anne Hamond exchanged with Arthur Upshott (Upshur) for the 700 acres A9.

1663 Richard Jacob (N68) had married Mary the widow of Marke Hamond and although the title to this 250 acres was already in the name of Edward, Jacob left it to Edward Hamond in his will of this year.

1669 Patent to Arthur Upshott for 350 acres which was 100 acres of new land found within the bounds and the 250 acres which the patent said had been patented to Roger Johns, assigned by him to Richard Allen, he to John Coulberson, he to Richard Jacob, who had left to Edward Hamond, who had sold to Upshott. (The Coulberson assignment may have been to Marke Hamond, rather than to Jacob, to account for the patent to ~~him~~ in 1654, with Jacob's only claim as having married the widow of Marke.)

1674 After the death of Richard Jacob, Arthur Upshur had married the widow Mary and they were living on N68, which Jacob had left to his son Phillip, and Arthur and Mary Upshur now exchanged this 350 acres with Phillip for the 550 acres of N68, a far more valuable tract exclusive of the larger acreage.

1713 Phillip Jacob was succeeded by a son John and the further history of this part will be resumed after getting the southern part into the ownership of John Jacob.

1653 Patent to Richard Allen for 100 acres; assigned by him to Richard Jacob who received a patent in his own name.

1654 Patent to Jacob for 200 acres of new land adjacent.

1661 New Patent to Jacob for the consolidated 300 acres.

1663 Richard Jacob (wife Mary) left to son William. The will said the land was on Charitys Branch which would be the southern main head branch of Church Creek and the same branch which was the south bounds of N65.

1703 An Esau Jacob had assumed the title and he now left it to his mother Ann Stott and then to his sister Ann Dolby the wife of Thomas.

1710 Ann Dolby ~~assumed~~ to her husband Thomas.

1711 The Court gave the title to Abraham Jacob, reciting that Richard Jacob had left the land entailed to his son William who left to sister Ann, who left to her husband Thomas Dolby for life and then to her sister Amy Dolby the wife of Joseph. As the land had been entailed, Abraham as eldest brother of William had claimed the title and the Court so decreed.

1712 Abraham and Mary Jacob sold the upper half of 150 acres to John Jacob, and three years later Abraham alone sold John the balance, and John Jacob thus became of the whole tract as shown on the patent map.

1730 John Jacob (wife Mary) devised his land as follows:

To son Isaac (if no heirs to son Thomas) 150 acres at the north end.

To wife Mary and then to son William the next land which was the home place. This later was found to be 200 acres.

These two are the original Johns patent and the reissues, while the next two come from the Allen-Jacobs patents.

To son Phillip the western 150 acres.

To son Esau the eastern 150 acres.

Isaac Jacob Part

Nothing more was found on Isaac or his supposed alternate Thomas. Some years later this land was in the possession of John Custis Matthews, but

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found). The deed stated that the land had been in contest in various Courts for a number of years between Ronald and Bonewell.

1795 John Stringer, Sr. left to his daughter Elizabeth, who married William Satchell.

1806 William and Elizabeth Satchell sold 30½ acres at the west end to Thomas Parramore, to become merged with N69, and three years later 137 acres to Nathaniel Simkins.

No survey for any part of this tract is of record, so as shown on the patent map it is guess work, but the bounds should be fairly close to the actual ones.

TRACT N68

1645 Patent to Richard Jacob for 300 acres.

1650 A new patent for 250 acres adjacent.

1663 Richard Jacob (wife Mary) left this home plantation of 550 acres to a son Phillip.

Mary Jacob, widow of Richard, made a marriage agreement with Arthur Upshott. As told in the story of N66 she first had been the wife of Marke Hamond and in a list of his headrights filed with the Court he had listed "Anne Dennis, my first wife", and "Mary C larke, my now wife", so her maiden name is known. She is buried at WARWICK (A18) a later Upshur home.

1674 Phillip and Martha Jacob exchanged this 550 acres with ~~Richard Jacob~~ Arthur Upshott for 350 acres across the road owned by the latter.

1709 Arthur Upshur of Accomack left the 300 acres part to a daughter Ann and her husband Benjamin Dolby for their lives and then it was to pass to a son Abel Upshur, and he left the other 250 acres to Abel direct.

1754 Abel Upshur of Accomack left the 550 acres to son John. He later sold the property and moved elsewhere, but his first wife ^{Ann} is buried in the yard near the house, having died November 9th 1775 at the age of thirty.

1784 John and Margaret Upshur sold 242 acres to John Burton. Margaret was his second wife and had been the widow of William Michael.

1786 John Burton (wife Bridget) left to son Thomas, but upon his death title passed to his sister Esther who married Thomas Parramore.

1791 John Upshur alone sold the home place of 318 acres to Thomas Parramore, who thus became the owner of it all, and as told in the story of N67 he later added 30½ acres from What tract.

1832 Thomas Parramore (wife Harriet B. Darby) left CEDAR GROVE plantation of 590 acres to a daughter Mary Burleigh Parramore, who married Thomas B. Custis.

After the death of Custis, the property went to a ^{son} relative John T. W. Custis, and he and his wife Elizabeth Waddy are also buried near the house.

1874 Assignees from John T. W. Custis sold to Dr. John T. Wilkins and for a number of years he rented to Fred Waddy a brother of Mrs. Custis.

1884 Henry H. Wilkins, a son of the Doctor, came here to live and four years later his father formally deeded the property to him.

1937 Wilkins left the house and 15 acres to his daughters Julia W. Nottingham, Helen W. Mapp and Nancy Wilkins. (see family transaction in 1941)

Site A

The property still goes by the old name of CEDAR GROVE.

There is an indistinct date '1736' on one of the bricks of the end wall. Originally the house was of the story and a half type, and it is quite possible that Abel Upshur was the builder of the house at about that date, but he could not have lived in his new house very long as two years later he inherited WARWICK and moved there to live.

Also, the original part was simply the present brick portion, but perhaps John Upshur added a frame portion at the west end, which also would have been the story and a half type.

In 1866 John T. W. Custis built a frame annex at the rear for his wife but as she died the same year she did not get much pleasure out of what she had so much desired.

TRACT N68

About 1914 Henry H. Wilkins changed the roof of the oldest part of CEDAR GROVE to the present gambrel roof type and raised the frame portion to a full two story structure.

In the rear of the house much is still left of a once lovely Box garden, which probably was laid out by Thomas Parramore.

It should have been noted that after the death of his first wife Esther Burton, he married Harriet Darby and they moved to BELLE VUE (A68A) which he had inherited from his father.

She survived him and in her will of 1848 she mentioned a grandson (step?) John T. W. Custis. As his father Thomas B. Custis died intestate, this will furnishes the clue to the suc-

cession.

TRACT N69

Early patents for this land are somewhat contradictory, but it all works out as one piece in the end.

1640 Patent to Thomas Wyatt for 400 acres which was the upper part west of Jacob. In the patent the creek was simply called Nuswattocks, but this fork of the present Nassawadox Creek later became Broad Creek, and today it is Church Creek.

Not much is known about Wyatt except these two items:

1635 Robert Edmunds left to John Thomkins "2 thousand of six penny nayles wch Thomas Wyatt doth owe unto me of his own making", which establishes his original calling.

1641 The Court granted to Wyatt a license "to Keepe an Ordinary or Victualling house". No renewal was noted.

Wyatt assigned his land to Richard Smith, he to Michael Rickards, and he to Elias Hartree.

1642 Patent to James Pereene for 400 acres which were given the same bounds as the land granted to Wyatt.

James Perrin sold half of his land with the houses to Elias Hartree.

1647 No further disposition by Pereene, but in this year Commissioners were appointed to divide ~~the~~ land between Elias Hartree and William Parry. Nothing further on the latter.

1652 Patent to Elias Hartree for 200 acres which was the southern part on the head branch of Hungars. The patent is undated in the Patent Book, but patents above and below this one are dated 1652, so this date is assumed.

1664 Patent to Elias Hartree for 600 acres; 200 having been assigned by Wyatt, and 400 acres by Pereene. This was reissued the next year.

1669 Patent to Coll. William Kendall and Capt. William Spencer for the 600 acres formerly granted to Hartree and escheated.

1673 Kendall assigned his interest to Spencer.

1662 An entry refers to "Mr. Wm Spencer who married ye Executx of Capt Whittington." This would have been Elizabeth the last wife of William Whittington I.

1682 Major William Spencer sold to William Preeson 'Marriner of Leverpoole'.

The next year the Court issued an order to John Custis, as High Sheriff, to break open a chest left by William Spencer to see if it contained anything which could be sold to pay public dues owed by Spencer. Contents found to

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have no value.

1706 The will of William Preeson, if any, is not recorded locally, but in this year Thomas and Elizabeth Preeson made a deed of gift, to take effect upon their deaths, of the land where they lived and which had been bought by his father from William Spencer. This was to son Joseph.

1733 Nothing more was found on Joseph, but in this year Elizabeth Preeson, widow of Thomas, left to her grandson Thomas Preeson the 600 acres "where his mother now lives".

1741 Thomas and Esther Preeson sold $59\frac{1}{2}$ acres to Jacob Waterfield. This was the 'Little Neck' formed by two branches of Hungars in the southeast corner of the tract.

1762 Jacob Waterfield gave to his son Jakob.

1767 Jacob and Sarah Waterfield sold to William Ronald, who was then the owner of the balance of N69.

Old House

1752 Thomas Preeson sold $538\frac{1}{2}$ acres to George Kendall and three years later he left to a son Thomas, but upon his death title passed to a sister Elizabeth who married the above mentioned William Ronald.

The Preeson-Kendall deed stated that William Preeson had given the land (no record) to his son Thomas, and that he and his wife Elizabeth had ~~given~~ given to their son Joseph, who had died without issue, and that the grantor Thomas had inherited as heir at law to his father Zorobabell Preeson.

1775 William and Elizabeth Ronald sold their home plantation to Michael Christian.

1783 As related in the story of N57, Christian left to a daughter Rose the part south of the road and east of Hungars Bridge. The balance he left to daughter Margaret (husband William Jenne) and then to daughter Ann (husband John Hays).

Site A

1803 John and Nancy Hays of Rockbridge sold 500 acres, more or less, to Robert C. Jacob.

1809 Jacob directed that his Hungars Plantation should be managed by his Executors until his grandchildren became of age and then it was to be sold and the proceeds divided.

1818 The District Court at Williamsburg ordered a survey of the Jacob land and authorized a sale of it to Major S. Pitts.

It is said that Pitts named the property CHATHAM after William Pitt, First Earl of Chatham and friend of America during the Revolution,

CHATHAM

and with whom he may also have claimed kinship. He bought back the land south of the road that Christian had left to daughter Rose, and also acquired 158 acres from N70 to round out his holdings.

TRACT N69

1827 Gen. Major S. Pitts left the west part to a son William and the eastern part to a son Washington.

1844 All Pitts heirs united in a deed to William G. Pitts for the house and 600 acres, which is the same land as the early patent to Hartree for this acreage.

1850 Pitts sold to Charles J. D. West and seven years later he re-sold to Dr. A. W. Downing.

1901 Dr. Downing left the home part of his land to his wife Mary G. for her life.

1912 Downing heirs united in a deed to Ernest Scott for the house and 213 acres.

1919 Ernest and Sallie F. Scott deeded a half interest to his brother J. Holland Scott.

Hall at CHATHAM

The old two story house is connected with the present dwelling by a colonnade, both being of brick. It is one of the oldest full two story houses left on the shore, but today it is only a ruin. It could possibly go back to the early ownership of William Spencer, but it seems wiser to attribute it to the Thomas Preeson of William, who said he was living here when he and his wife Elizabeth made the deed of gift to son Joseph in 1706.

CHATHAM itself undoubtedly was started by Major S. Pitts soon after his acquisition of the property in 1818. It has had careful resident ownership ever since and as a result it is in a nearly perfect condition.

At the first and second floor levels, instead of the older three brick belt course, the same number of bricks are set back about half an inch and the space so provided is filled with cement or plaster which is finished flush with the brick walls. The same treatment is used for the window lintels. The wooden cornice consists of four pointed stars set between inverted ogee modillion blocks and below is a small hand carved ornamental row.

The very impressive hall, with its excellent woodwork, is shown by the pictures better than can be told in words.

The four first floor rooms all have different mantels; two of them

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are of gray black marble, one quite plain, while the other is handsomely cut and has Ionic capped columns at each side. The other two mantels are of wood, one again quite plain, but the other ornately carved with sunburst and shell designs.

Site B

This is HUNGARS CHURCH, one of the cherished shrines on the shore. Its story has appeared in print many times, some articles being very carefully written according to the facts available, while others have been too fanciful to be taken seriously.

This work will endeavor to trace its history from all the records found to date. Some new facts are brought out, but perhaps as time goes on, even more information may turn up in unexpected places.

The story of the earliest church in this neighborhood will be told in the history of N72.

1672 Just when a move from that site to approximately the present one is unknown, but maybe the following entry in the Minutes of the General Court concerned that subject: "Orderd that the Peticon of the minister & Churchwarden of Hungret (Hungars) P'ish & the Contents therein menconed be Reffd to the County of Northampton to Make Report to the next Genll Court."

1679 Regardless of any previous considerations on the subject, the following contract tells when the project got under way:

"Agreemt nade this 9th of July 1679 betwixt Jno Michael & Mr Argol Yardly on ye one Side in ye behalfof hungers parish as Churchwardens thereof & Symon Thomas Carpenter on ye other side.

The sd Symon Thomas doth hereby covenant promise & agree to build ye sd parish a Church of these Dimensions following viz; fourtie foot long twentie foot wide the wall plates tenn foot high upon ye postes to build ye same of Oak timber yt is to lay ye ground work ye postes braces Studs Rafters & pur-longs & of a Substantial Substance as ye proportion of the sd Church in reason doth Require & to frame the same after the best manner as good workmen do laying Locust blocks under ye sd frame & to cover all the outside there of wth plank both for the roof & below & ye roof principally wth plank letting the side upper edge into ye rafters Even wth ye outside there of so yt ye same shall be close & tyght to seal ye sd Church on ye inside wth ye plank sealing off the Old Church & if ye same be not enough then ye sd P'ish to finde more of new planks to complete the same upon Arches underneath the roof wch ye sd Symon is to get & ye sd parish to find ye sd Symon aforesaid plank to cover & inclose & seal ye sd Church as afore Expressed also to finde him ye sd Symon nails & dyet for himself & those he shall hire to aid him & assist him & to transport all ye timber in ye place where ye sd parish shall appoint & ye sd Symon to begin upon ye sd Church wthin two monthes after ye date here of and to finish ye same as soon as he can. He to take no more work ~~or~~ ^{at any one} leave ye same unless upon some great occasion for a week or two at the most & upon ye compleating of ye sd work ye sd Michael & Yardly doe in ye behalf of the sd ~~parish~~ parish covenant & promise to pay ye sd Symon Thomas or his order ye full and just sum of tenn thousand pounds of merchtable tob & Cask convenient in the p'ish & more over to find the Sd Symon the attendance of a hand able to work wth an Axe for ye space of a month yt this is our voluntary agreemt we have here with sete or hands & seal yt day

& yeare above written".

This was signed by the three contracting persons, but apparently Thomas could not write as he made his mark which was a carpenter's square.

1680 Later in the year this deed was recorded:

"Know all men by these presents That I Major William Spencer for me my heires Executors Administrators & assignes Doe absolutely and fully give and grant to the use of the parish of Hungers for the more conveniency of the Inhabitants of the said parish to meete together for the publick Service & worshipp of God That ground whereon ye frame of a Church now Standeth And one Acre of ground about it for a Church yard or buriall place for ever Irrevocable And Doe acknow Sufficent Satisfaction to bee received therefore in reference to my Zeale and Devotion to the furtherance of gods worship which I desire may bee acceptable to his heavenly Majesty which I subscribe with my owne hand Addinge my Seale thereto this 13th Day of December 1680 & in the 32d yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Charles ye 2d of England Scotland ffrance & Ireland Kinge defender of ye ffaith &c-Memorandum this grant is made by me Major William Spencer of Nuswattocks in the County of Northampton and the place where the Land given is Scituate is upon Hungers Creeke in the County aforesaid at or upon the head branch of ye said Creeke of Hungers in a ffield comonly knowne by the Name of Smiths ffield."

In a great many cases in Colonial days it was often months, some times years, ~~before a deed for the site was given~~ after a church was started or finished, before a deed for the site was given by the owner, although undoubtedly a verbal understanding must have been reached before work had started. The site given was immediately adjacent to where the present Church now stands, and it is said that Smiths Field had formerly been a favorite place for horse racing which was popular on the shore from the time horses were first imported and has continued to the present day.

This contract was recorded in Accomack County because Thomas was then living there. As the first PUNGOTEAGUE CHURCH (A37A) probably had been finished shortly before the date of the contract, it is a reasonable assumption that Thomas had been the contractor for that work and received this contract because of the satisfaction given there.

In the Spencer deed the words "whereon ye frame of a Church now Standeth" was a puzzler, but that has been partially explained by later developments. 1681 Again in Accomack Court, on July 12th Thomas brought suit against Michael and Yarday for payment for the work he had already done. His deposition is long so only abstracts will be given.

After referring to the contract Thomas said he had started work "and hath bin attending to Compleat the rest for ye Space of eight months"----- "and for as much as it hath pleased the Right Honorable Governor Sir Henry Chicheley to p'hibit further p'ceedings in the sd worke, etc". (The possible reason for the Governor having stopped the work will be brought out shortly by another entry.) In as much as the Governor himself had held up the work, the Accomack Court did not feel qualified to try the suit and referred the whole matter to the Governor and Councill.

In another deposition by Thomas in Northampton Court on August 29th he "Saith that in September last at ye raisinge of the New Church" so it is evident that he had started work soon after taking the contract, and this, with the fact that the work was incomplete when he brought suit, will account for "ye frame of a Church".

1682 Perhaps to make furtherance of his suit, Thomas purchased land in Northampton County, but died later the same year leaving to his son Simon in England "the Debts due from Mr Argoll Yardly & Mr John Michael for the Church Seven thousand pounds of Tobacco if it were done accordinge to Agreement".

Whether or not any payment was ever made is not brought out in the County records, but may have been stated in the missing Parish books.

The Thomas deposition in August contains an item of local interest: "at

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ye raisinge, etc"---- Mr Jno Custis Junr (III) came thither and spake to me yor depor to make him a Pew in the said New Church ~~XX~~ tellinge me hee would give me a hh of Tobacco to build him the said Pew And I made answer to him That I would not take Tobacco to build it but had rather take creatures And Mr Jno Custis made answer to me yor depont he would give creatures to choose And he did desire to have the first Pew that was built in the said Church and did very much approve the work and the place for the Church And ye sd Mr John Custis had me to send to his house and hee would give me thirty or fforty Galls of Cyder to drink ye next day."

1683 Getting back to the matter of the work stoppage, this entry of May 29th in the Coundill Journal may give the answer: "Captain John Custis on behalf of the parishoners of Hungaries parish summon'd the Church Wardens to appear the Second day of the General Court for breach of the Laws and Canons of the Church of England for continuing Church Wardens beyond the time limited by the Canons and for removing the Church wthout the Consent of the parish."

Presumably there was an element in the parish which did not approve of the move and found legal cause in the fact that the Churchwardens had unlawfully continued themselves in office.

1684 "The Peticon Exhibited Agt the Church wardens of Hungers parish by Mr Thomas Teackle (wherein Capt Isaac Foxcroft one of them joined issue by Consent) is att ye sd ffoxcrofts request referred to ye next Court". At the next Court Teackle did not appear to plead and the case was dismissed. This probably concerned back pay, and any action by the Governor against the Church wardens would have held up any funds handled by them as well as the work on the Church itself.

1686 The Court ordered Thomas Elliott and Vrinson Foster to "View the worke done by the said (Simon) Thomas about Hungers Church & give report to ye said parish Vestry Saturday next". It may be assumed that the trouble had been ironed out and that plans were now being made to pay a compromise settkement for the work done, and go ahead with its completion. Just when the work was finally completed and by whom is not known.

1688 The Court ordered the Church wardens "to collect & pay to Thos Teackle 20M lbs Tob & Caske as his salary for Anno 84 & 85". A few months later it was brought out that he was still owed 8950# balance for the years 82 and 83.

1693 A letter to Capt. William Kendall was recorded: "Att yor request I Doe ~~XX~~ hereby certify that on the removinge of the Hungers Church yor ffather gave, and the only giver to the best of my remembrance, one Thousand pounds of Tobacco-beinge then one of the Vestry & Twenty yeares afore that time: Did Consent with the Vestry to requite Coll Wm Kendall with a pew and ordered the placeinge of the rest of the Pews in the said Church that every one had their pews as formerly and one for the said Kendall which is the Uppermost pew on ye East End over against the Chancell, hee beinge then a liver, and allways was, in the lower parish of the same County. There was also a Pew allotted for his Son, then a liver In the parish where ye Church now stands, I know of but two more besides mysejfe now livinge that was then Vestrymen. This is the truth to the best of my Remembrance.

I am yor lo: ffriend Isaac Foxcroft".

John Tilney concurred in the remembrance, he apparently having also been a Vestryman at the time.

1709 Whether or not the size of the Church was enlarged when finally completed is not known, but the following quotation from the Secret Diary of William Byrd is interesting: "Nov. 13 I rose about 7 o'clock-----I ate milk for breakfast, notwithstanding it was here not very good. About 10 o'clock we rode to Church which is about six miles off. There was the biggest congregation I ever saw in the country. The people looked half dead since the sickness which they had last year. Mr. Dunn preached a good sermon. After church we returned to Col. Custis". (Byrd had spent that weekend with John Custis III at N52A).

Byrd had a way of saying just what he thought, so this is quite a tribute

to the faithfulness of the local parishioners. It also is a bit surprising that the size of the congregation should have made such an impression upon him, as he must have attended services in other and larger Tidewater Churches, to say nothing of the Second Bruton Church during sessions of the Assembly when the attendance should have been large. The nature of the epidemic mentioned by him was not ascertained.

1718 The will of the Rev. Patrick Falconer left "To Each poore person that is now Maintained by the parrish of Hungers five hundred pounds of tobacco", and he expressed the desire "to be buried in hungars Church just before the pul-pitt".

This completes what has been discovered about the first church at this site, except for the next item which came during an uncertain border line date.

1741 John Custis IV, formerly of ARLINGTON, but now of Williamsburg, gave a silver communion service to the church in the lower part of the parish and the next year he presented a set to the upper church.

It is inscribed "The Gift of the Hon. John Custis, Esq., of Williamsburg to the upper Church of Hungars Parish in Northampton County, 1742," and it is still in use by the present parishioners.

1742 The date of the building of a brick church to replace the earlier frame one is somewhat vague. For a long time the year 1751 was satisfactory; this having been determined from a deed for the site the next year, but the following entry under date of May 19, 1742 in the Journal of the House of Burgesses is most interesting: "Resolved, That the Complaint from the Inhabitants of Hungars Parish in Northampton County against the Vestry of the said Parish concerning the Disposal of the Pews in the new Church be rejected."

Normally, the assignment of pews was done at approximately the time of the completion of an edifice, so this may be a safe date for the construction.

It is tradition that Southy Satchell was the contractor, and coming so

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soon after the completion of the second or brick PUNGOTEAGUE CHURCH (ST. GEORGE'S) it may be that he also undertook that work and history repeated itself in Hungars giving the contract to a man who had just finished a satisfactory work in Accomack Parish.

In October of this same year, John Roberts left to son Isaac "my Pew in Hungars Church", but this does not necessarily prove anything as it might have been in the older frame church.

1752 "This Indenture made this fourteenth Day of May Anno Domini Seventeen hundred and fifty two Between Thomas Preeson of Northampton County in the Colony of Virginia, Gent. of the one part, and Matthew Harmanson and Edward Robins, Gent. Church Wardens of the Parish of Hungars in the said County of the other part: Witnesseth that the said Thomas Preeson for and in consideration of a Pew in the brick Church called Hungars Church, in the said County of Northampton, marked T.P. 1751 assigned to him, the said Thomas Preeson, by the Churchwardens of the said Parish as his proper Pew and vested in him the said Thomas Preeson his Heirs & Assigns forever, Hath Granted Bargained & Sold and by these presents Doth Grant Bargain and Sell unto the said Matthew Harmanson and Edward Robins and their Successors Churchwardens of the said Parish of Hungars, One Acre of Land Scituate lying and being in the aforesaid County of Northampton whereon Hungars Church now doth stand, and adjoining to an Acre of Land formerly given by William Spencer late of the said County deceased."

The following items are taken from an old Vestry Book

1772 William Ronald was paid for a lock for Hungars

1773 Azel Benthall was paid for making seats in Hungars

1774 Patrick Harmanson was paid for putting on the lock

1777 Thomas Dalby was paid for having the pulpit altered

With the separation of Church and State during the Revolution, old Hungars feel upon hard times financially and Vestry Book entries concerning it ceased. The building was in disuse for many years and deprecations and the weather caused untold damage.

It is said that one of the earliest pipe organs ~~XX~~ brought to America was installed here, but during the period of disuse it was "entirely broken up by ruthless hands, the leaden parts being used for sacrilegious purposes" (sinkers for fish nets).

The velvet hangings were cut to pieces by passing vandals and even the fragments which were saved have since disappeared.

Except for the Communion Service still in use, the only other Hungars relics are the following now preserved in the old Clerk's Office at Eastville:

White Surplice sent to the Parish in the 18th century. It is hand made of sheer handkerchief linen, five yards around the bottom, three inch hem, pointed flowing sleeves, shirred to a circular yoke, and has two rows of buttons.

Rector's Robe (possibly Bishop's?); Black taffeta in good condition, four yards around the bottom, padded yoke, sleeves and skirt shirred to yoke. Linen damask Altar cloth of eyelet embroidery, dated 1749.

Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Scaraments, etc-printed 1758 by Joseph Benthall, Printer to Cambridge University.

The Holy Bible-Printed by Thomas Baskett, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and by the assigns of Robert Baskett-MDCCLIII.

Both books have outside covers of tooled leather and are labeled "Hungars Parish 1763".

1819 Hungars Church was restored in this year, the old building having been repaired at a cost of \$1400, and was consecrated by Bishop Moore in May 1821. Repairs then made must have been a bare minimum as they continued off and on for many years.

1828 W. Bird and Joseph Thomas, Master Carpenters viewed the accounts of Joshua K. Roberts who repaired Hungars Church and set a proper figure. The nature of the repairs was not given.

TRACT N69

1837 S. G. Ward was paid for shingling on one side (of roof?).

1840 The original center aisle was replaced by two side aisles and the paneled box pews, which were large and nearly square, and had narrow seats on three sides, were removed and modern pews installed. The new pews were disposed of by lot and the Vestry book contains a sketch of the new layout showing the pews drawn by each person. At the same time the high colonial pulpit, which stood at the north side, near the side door, was removed to the chancel but it has since disappeared.

The above view of the interior was taken some years ago and there have been some further changes made since then.

1850 In spite of the many previous make shift repairs, the soundness of the building was questioned and a Committee appointed to investigate. They reported "They have examined the Roof of Hungars Church by opening it in ~~XX~~ four several places and respectfully report that they found it in a dangerous Condition, nor would they be at all surprised were it to fall in at any time. They feel constrained, by a sense of duty, to say that they consider it altogether unsafe longer to occupy said Church in its present Condition".

At the same meeting, W. G. Pitts was appointed to procure the use of the School House at Hungars Church for the Celebration of Divine Worship for the present. (This is the only reference to a School in this vicinity, but the location would naturally be a desirable one.)

1851 At a meeting on March 10th it was "Resolved That the Old Hungars Church be taken down and a new one be erected on the same site".

At a meeting in June to consider proposals for the work, an alternative proposition was made by Thomas F. Stevenson of Snow Hill and fortunately it was accepted and \$1500 appropriated to cover the bid presented by him. The main problem was in the west gable which was cracked and badly out of line and this had weakened the side walls adjacent. Stevenson proposed to take

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down this end wall entirely and the side walls back to the first window, and use the old bricks to build another gable end.

That Stevenson was a master craftsman is evidenced by the nature of the new brick which is hardly distinguishable from the original, and he also carefully installed the colonial rubbed brick arches with their fluted brick-tile keys over the rebuilt doorways and windows.

"It is manifest that the original building had a central doorway in each of the north and south sides and only one main entrance at the west end, instead of two at present. There were four windows in each of the sides and two in the east end, as at present. In the rebuilding, the side doorways were closed up and replaced by the two windows eliminated in shortening the walls. There is evidence that the original ceiling was of barrel type and was replaced by a flat one during the church's reconstruction. Two massive girders extending the full length of the building are still supported by the original fluted columns of solid heart pine and there is also a separate system of transverse beams above these girders. The original doors, window sash and casings appear to have been retained throughout."

The present altar canopy is of later but unknown date, and at one time its sides are said to have been enclosed to form a vesting room, a practice unknown in colonial times.

When making some repairs in 1938 a hand made shingle $25\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ was found with pencil markings on each side:

"Thomas F. Stevenson
the contractor
commenced work August
the 6, 1851 and finished
October 23, 1851
for 1500 dollars and
sunk 100 hundred."

"Hugh S. Stevenson
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
October the 23, 1851
Repaired the Church for
1500 dollars"

It is unfortunate that the man who was the means of saving the old church and did such a magnificent job should have lost money at it.

The present building measures 44'4" X 73'6" at the watertable, so the original foundation probably was about 45' x 95'.

It may be a replacement, as the practice was customary in colonial times, but at the west end is a small gallery where the personal attendant slaves sat through services.

The Hand L hinges on the doors are nearly two feet in height and are splendid examples of old wrought iron handwork.

1851 At a meeting on September 25th "Resolved, That the Wardens of Hungars Church are hereby authorized & requested to present to the Congregation of Johnsons Church the Stove which was lately loaned to them from Hungars Church in consideration of their having kindly given to the Episcopal Congregation the use of their Chapel during the repairs of Hungars Church". This is the second time (see N55A) that the same helping hand was extended to the Hungars communicants.

1858 It was voted to raise funds to buy furniture and it is possible that the present communion table dates from that time.

1861 Window blinds for the church were authorized.

1874 There were 24 communicants, but two years later the number was down to 21, the small numbers probably being a natural consequence of the problems of reconstruction days, but since when the number has gradually increased, regular services are held, and Hungars Church pays its own way in the overhead of Hungars Parish.

1892 Repairs in this year included the stove flues, new vestry room, and the partition under the gallery.

1929 Mrs. M. W. Dalby left \$2000 to the church: half to be used for the upkeep, and the other half to go towards an altar in memory of her father and mother, brass cross in memory of her husband W. L. Dalby, and brass vases in memory of her sister Elizabeth Wilkins Dalby and brother Maxwell Henry *Walton*

TRACT N69

The present golden oak pulpit was a gift from St. Luke's Church in Norfolk about 1935, but it is so out of keeping with the rest of the interior that some day it may hopefully be replaced with one more appropriate.

TRACT N70

1644 Patent to Edwyn Conaway, Clarke, for 500 acres. The next year a new patent was issued to John Severne on assignment from Conaway "Edwyn Conaway of Northampton Clarke to Mrs. Bridgett Charleton for the use of her child John Severne, to be seated and possession to be delivered when she shall come to the age of 18 yeares".

Mrs. Charleton had been the widow of Dr. John Severne, by whom she had two sons: John and Peter.

1668 The younger son Peter later moved to the western shore of Maryland where he made his will in this year.

1647 Patent to Jonathan Gills for 450 acres, the bounds for which would indicate that it was this same land so it did not hold.

1653 In a deposition John Severne said he was 19 years old.

The next year he made a marriage agreement with Elizabeth Chapman (N31) for his first marriage, but in 1660 he had a second wife Dameris. However he had a daughter Jane by Elizabeth and she later married Thomas Eyre II and the given name of 'Severn' was almost continuous in that family and also has been used by a number of presumably unrelated families.

1665 John Severn died intestate and a committee was appointed to appraise his estate. The three men named all lived below Old Plantation Creek so it is apparent that Severn was then living on the land of William Gething (N11) and this is further confirmed by a deed of gift of a mare from Elias Hartree to Jane 'Orphant of John Severne', said mare then being in the possession of William Gething, grandfather of Jane.

1664 John Severne leased the 200 acres at the eastern end to Adolf Johnson for a term of 99 years.

1665 In March, a month before Severn is known to have died, he sold the 300 acres at the western side to Richard Allen.

Johnson Part
Site A

This is the quaint little house known as WINONA, but the origin of the name is unknown.

As in the case of a number of other long term leases on the Shore, this property could have been claimed by the Eyre family, the only Severn descendants, at the termination of the lease, but apparently they had lost sight of the matter.

1665 Johnson died in December and left the land to his wife Judith for life and then to a daughter Else.

1681 Judith had married Mathew Patrick, and in this year the daughter Alice and her husband William Betts sold her rever-

sion interest to Patrick.

1689 Patrick left his plantation at Hungars to wife Judith for life and then it was to go to a son William, but he died without issue and the title went to his sister Elizabeth who married Henry Harmanson.

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1697 Judith lived until this year and in her will was the following clause:
"I give and bewueath unto the common stock belonging to the meeting house
in Nuswattox Thirty Shillings", which indicates that she was a Quaker.

1709 Henry Harmanson left "my whole devident of land in the Church Neck" to his son Matthew. By this time he owned 350 acres as he had bought 150 acres of the Allen land to the westward.

1755 Matthew Marmanson left a plantation of the same size to his son Patrick.

1775 Patrick Harmanson left this part of his holdings to a daughter Adah, who married Henry Guy three ~~xxx~~ years later.

1788 Henry Guy sold the house and 318 acres to Robert Haggaman.

1799 Robert and Polly Haggamon sold the house and 158 acres to Argyle Kellam (A3A).

1817 Kellam left to his son Walter.

1822 Sally Kellam, widow of Walter, joined with the sheriff in a sale to Major S. Pitts.

1836 A Commissioner for the Pitts' heirs sold 200 acres to Tamar Gunter.

1848 A Commissioner sold to Margaret C. Pitts who married Edward R. Tatem.

1883 A Commissioner sold 186 acres to Robert S. Trower. In this deed the name "WYNONA" appears for the first time.

Trower and his wife

Henrietta S. R. resold to Laban Belote, William E. Wilkins and George R. Dalby
1890 Belote bought the other interests from George R. and Maria E. Dalby and William E. and Catherine Wilkins.

1910 In a division of the several holdings of the Belote estate the house and 168 acres went to a daughter Mary H. Williams, who is now the wife of J^r Henry Bell.

Unfortunately a date for the house is most uncertain, and some wishful thinking, backed by sketchy evidence, is open to question. It seemed as if the initials J S could be made out on a brick to the left of the south door, and this of course could stand for John Severn. When the house was being repaired some years ago, workmen reported what looked like a date on the south stack and a climb up there resulted in a guess that it may have been 1645. At this time Severn of course was only ten, according to a later deposition by him and was undoubtedly living with his mother and step father Stephen Charleton. The latter was a man of large means and he easily could have

TRACT N~~7~~0

supplied the funds, either from his wife's inheritance or out of his own reserve.

On the other hand, in 1645, according to a later deposition made by him, Severn would have been only ten years and living with his mother and step father so such an expensive house for future possible use seems questionable. When the Severn-Johnson lease was made and when the former died the next year he was living farther down the county. The most upsetting fact of all is that the consideration for the lease was only 2300# of tobacco, which would have been a bargain price for the land alone, without what for those days would have been an expensive house as well.

Every effort has been made to ascertain a definite date, but in the absence of such, it seems safer to attribute the building to Johnson, in which case 1665 is certainly reasonable for a house having the Jacobean influence in the treatment of the chimney stacks.

Grouped chimney stacks are definitely known to have existed at only two other places in Virginia-BACON'S CASTLE, still standing, and FAIRFIELD, which burned about 1900 but of which a picture has been preserved. Other seventeenth century houses may have had a similar treatment, but visual evidence is lacking.

In each of the three examples the treatment of the brick work is slightly different. As at BACON'S CASTLE, the stacks here rise from an outside base, which below the weathering (covered with tile brick) is 38" deep and has a width of 17'6". As at FAIRFIELD, the top of this base has a course of bricks laid diagonally so that their corners project; above that are two courses of bricks laid in the normal horizontal manner. The lower one is set flush with the projecting points just below, while the upper one is set back about an inch and a half, and from that level rise the wash and the stacks themselves. The wash here is a little different from the other two examples as there is none on the outside of the end stacks.

The stacks are about two feet square, each course having a header and two stretchers with the header alternating at each corner. They are set diagonally on the base and are independent of the wall and of each other, except that the top courses of the caps are engaged for greater rigidity.

The caps begin with a course of diagonally laid bricks, then a course of normal horizontal bricks set flush with the corners below, and finally a bolder projecting course for the purposes of engagement with each other. This treatment is somewhat different from the other examples, which had a plaster frieze between two sets of projecting courses, but without the diagonal course for ornamentation.

It is unfortunate that the wide chimney base is not exposed as it would have added considerably to the quaintness and charm of the little dwelling.

The original house is 32'6" long by 27'6" wide, exclusive of the outside chimney. The walls were brick laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers and the water table has a beveled brick top course. Many years ago the west wall fell out and has been replaced with weatherboarding, and one panel of the north wall also came down. For a while this was patched with boarding, but more recently bricks were used but unfortunately they are modern ones of a smaller size.

The dormer windows undoubtedly are of a later period.

The house has a cross hall at the west end. The doors at each entrance are double ones and while they are plenty old they are hardly the original ones. There are no indications that a porch ever existed at either entrance. A few years ago the original enclosed stairway was opened up and balusters with hand rail added. The cornice moulding of the first floor is very old and simple, but here again this feature may not have been original with the house. There is no paneling and the three mantels, one each in the two first floor rooms and one on the second floor, are fairly modern.

The house was used by tenants for many years but since the present resident ownership enough repairs have been made to justify the hope that this

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rare example of early American architecture may last for many years more.

Allen Part

1664 Late in this year a Henry Field died and left his plantation to sons John and Signey (Sidney), John to have his part on the creek.

Early the next year Richard Allen executed a deed of exchange with John Field, giving him this land for N72. He said that the deal had been made with Henry Field but no deeds had been passed before the death of Field, so it was this land which he left to his two sons.

John Field Part

1665 John promptly sold his inheritance to Capt. William Spencer. In the deed Field made the sale conditional upon the life interest of "my Mother in Law Anne Bagley now ye wife of Thomas Bagley".

1671 Spencer sold to William Gascoynes.

1703 Mongo and Elizabeth Somerville sold the 150 acres to Henry Harman-son, stating that it was the land formerly sold by Spencer to Gascoigne but since reverted to Elizabeth as daughter and heir of Spencer. This part thus became merged for many years with the Johnson lease part of the tract, and the title is the same down to the purchase by Robert Haggoman.

1718 However, in this year another claimant turned up and John May "of the County of Sussex in the Territories of Pensillvania" said he was the "lawfull Heir of Major William Spencer". This may be a clue as to where Spencer went after leaving Northampton, but the relationship of May to him was not brought out. Haggoman

1791 Robert and Catherine sold 10 acres to John Dolby, Sr. and two years later Haggoman alone sold him 10 acres more.

1792 Robert and Catherine Haggoman sold 100 acres to Samuel Mapp.

1835 A Commissioner for the estate of Mapp (wife Critty) sold to John D. Fox.

1854 J. D. and Priscilla Fox sold 112 acres to Dennard Fitchett and three years later he and his wife Margaret resold to Nathaniel S. West.

1858 Nathaniel S. and Eliza A. West sold to William P. Hatton who seven years later, with his wife Eliza A. resold to Joseph J. Pearson and he and his wife Angeline soon again resold to Edward R. Tatem.

1879 Tatem sold 74 acres on the creek to William E. Wilkins and the 38 acres above to John N. Roberts.

Sidney Field Part

Both Sidney and the Field title to the land vanish into thin air. In puzzling out the story of N71-72 & 73, it works out that the whole Field land was claimed as a part of the patent for those three combined tracts, as will be explained more fully later. The John Field half got away from that claim, but it is probable that the Sidney Field part was retained as belonging to N71.

More on Site A

1653 In the story of the next group, and in particular that of N71, it will be brought out that John Severn was supposed to be living on N71.

1664 When John Severn leased the 200 acres at the east end of his patent to Adolph Johnson, it was mentioned as just acreage, with no special stress on the improvements.

1665 When he sold the 300 acres to Allen, it included the houses and other improvements, thus indicating that it was his home, as the 1653 entry said.

This is another argument against the possibility that he, or his stepfather, had built WINONA on the Johnson part in 1645.

TRACTS N71-72 & 73

1635 Patent to William Gany for 1250 acres.

1639 Patent to Thomas Burbage for the same land, but it was not told whether it was escheat land or he had obtained by assignment from Gany.

It is not known whether Gany or Burbage ever attempted to seat the land in order to comply with the patent provisions, but both were non-residents and locally their patents were either unknown or advantage was taken of the situation. William Gascoigne settled himself on the eastern end and the following patents for other parts were take out:

1637 Patent to Edward Stockdell for the western 400 acres.

1640 Patent to Francis Martyn for the middle 250 acres.

1653 That Burbage realized that there were squatters on his property is evidenced by the following letter:

"Collonll Argoll Yardley Bee pleased to doe this for mee, wch will much obleige mee to you (beinge as followeth)

1- To take securitye of William Ward for Towe Thousand pounds of good Tobacco & Caske this yeare, the like sume in 1654, att one intire paymt.

2- To take Bill of Walter Willyams for Towe Hogds of good tobacco; what shall conteyne sixe hundrd att least for rent of his howse (And fifty Acres of Land about his howse for three yeares).

3- That if Mr Jno Rutter give you security for Towe Thousand pounds of good Tobacco & Caske, att Croppe, That then hee shall injoye one hundred Acres of land (hee is now seated upon).

4- That if Jno Cornelius will give mee foure Thousand pds of tobacco & Caske att ye Croppe for the Land to the Creeke beyond ye Church (beinge upwards of Towe hundred Acres) To have his fifty Acres for three yeares.

And Towe Acres belongeinge to the Church-Hee shall have it, (otherwise not) If hee refuse it Walt Willyams or any other wth good securitye at the sd price.

5- There beinge five hundred and fifty Acres more, wch Jno Severne liveth on (if Capt Charlton will give bond for Ten thousand pds of tobacco & Caske at Towe paymts praye let him have ye refusall of it, according to my p'mise to him) if it be soe much; I solely refer myselfe to you To agree wth him (or any other) And that upon the Receipt of Bonds you ingage yorselve That they shall have Assurance of the land. This my hand shall confirme what you doe in the ~~xxx~~ pr'misses.

Witnesee my hand this 31th of July Anno 1653" Signed "Tho Burbage".
(Recorded 9/6/1655)

Comments:

The Ward land mentioned is that at the west end and is the same as the patent for 400 acres to Stockdell in 1637.

Rutter is not of local record as a land owner, but the lands mentioned for him, Williams and Cornelius are all a part of the 1640 patent for 250 acres to Martyn.

The Severn-Charlton land is the balance to the westward and as brought out in the story of N70 it included the 300 acres of the Severn patent which he had sold to Allen, who exchanged with Henry Field. The sale for half of the 300 acres stuck, but the other half was lost to the Burbage patent, and a patent for this part was later granted to William Gascoigne.

Each of these three parts of the Gany-Burbage patent are treated separately as N71-72 & 73.

TRACT N71

1659 John Custis gave a guarantee to William Gaskins for 500 acres of land, saying that it had been sold by Thomas Burbage to Gaskins but no deed was ever given, but Custis would guarantee that Gaskins would get a deed from Edward Street who had married the widow of Burbage. (Such a deed never recorded)

1663 Patent to William Gaskins for 550 acres; reissued three years later.

1687 Patent to William Gasking for 500 acres, formerly granted to William Gany and escheated. Later in the year another patent for 100 acres to Henry

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Gasking, also escheated from Ganey.

On the patent map, the boundary line between this and N70 is drawn to give to the latter the Severn-Johnson lease land and the eastern half of the Severn-Allen-Field, giving to this one the Sidney Field part.

1672 William Gascoyne gave to son Robert the 275 acres eastern half of his patent, and six years later he gave the balance of his land to son Henry.

Robert Gascoigne Part

1675 Robert Gascoyne (wife Elizabeth) left the 150 acres of "Bagleys Land" to his daughter Bridgett, and his home plantation of 125 acres to his son Robert

1688 Henry Gascoigne, as eldest son and heir of William, gave a quit claim deed to his nephew Robert and niece Bridgett for the land left them by their father Robert II.

Bridgett Part

As told in the story of N70, "Bagleys Land" was the John Field part and ownership never did get back to the Gascoigne family, so Bridgett was out of luck.

Robert Part

Site A

This little house is known as CHELSEA

1709 The will of Robert Gascoigne II (wife Ann) did not mention the land but it went to a son Harmanson Gascoigne.

1732 Harmanson and Rachel Gascoign sold to John C. Matthews.

1754 J. C. and Marthew (early records Matthew, and later Martha) Matthews sold to Richard Hays.

1768 Richard Haze left to his grandson Richard of William Haze, or if he should die to granddaughter Margaret, also of William.

1772 Margaret seems to have inherited and in this year she married Thomas Dolby, Jr.

1787 Thomas Dalby left to his daughter Nancy and in 1801 she married Littleton Godwin, but by some unrecorded transaction the title in the meanwhile had gone over to her brother Isaac.

1799 Isaac Dalby sold a little over 4 acres to Major Brickhouse and the next year 120 acres to Robert Rogers, and he and his wife, resold to Thorogood West. He later left to his wife Susanna, who left to her son Nathaniel, beyond which it has not been traced.

TRACT N71

With the more modern shingle covering and other evident structural changes, the little house has lost much of its colonial appearance, but it definitely is an ancient dwelling. Perhaps it could go back to the inheritance by the second Robert Gascoigne in 1709, but a conservative guess would place its erection after the purchase by John C. Matthews in 1732. No outstanding feature has been noted.

Henry Gascoigne Part

1691 Henry Gascoigne (wife Elizabeth) left to son Henry.

1699 Young Henry left to his brother William, saying that it was the plantation formerly belonging to their grandfather William, so the original Gascoigne home site probably was on this part of the patent.

1718 William Gascoigne was succeeded by a son Henry.

1773 Henry Gascoigne (wife Sarah) left to son Henry.

1775 Henry Gascoigne (wife also Sarah) left to his daughter Sarah Bell Stott Gascoigne. In the will of his father Henry the property had been described as containing 375 acres, so the original Henry Gascoigne part checked out with 100 acres more than originally supposed.

1789 Daughter Sarah married first John Turpin and secondly Walter Kellam
1799 Sarah Turpin, widow, sold 61 acres to Littleton Upshur. This was in the northwest corner and it became merged with N72.

1812 Walter and Sally Kellam deeded 70½ acres to her son John D. Turpin and 85 acres to son Thomas Turpin. The latter was at the west end on the creek and the former was east of it.

1815 John D. and Nancy Turpin sold his part to brother Thomas and two years later Thomas H. and Leah Turpin sold to William Costin. It has not been traced further, but is the property known today as WAVERLY.

1816 Walter and Sally Kellam sold 151½ acres to William M. Upshur.

1837 Upshur heirs sold to Nathaniel West.

This land was between WAVERLY and CHELSEA and is known today as LITTLE WAVERLY.

TRACT N72

1640 Patent to Francis Martyn for 250 acres. This was mentioned in the story of the whole Gany-Burbage patent and is the middle portion, west of the Gascoigne land.

1649 Martin assigned to Walter Williams.

1650 A deed of trust from Williams to Benjamin Matthews said the property was at SALEM, but this is the only time where this name was mentioned in the records.

1652 ~~Williams~~ sold 50 acres to Robert Burwell-Chirurgion. This was in the north west corner of the patent land.

Nothing more was found on Burwell, and presumably this part was separate for a while, as in transactions for the balance that was always called 200 acres for some years, but eventually it all seems to have been reunited in some way.

A month after the sale to Burwell, Williams gave another deed of trust, this time to John Cornely, and said it was for his patent according to the bounds therein.

1657 Edward Streeter, who said he had married the widow of Col. Thomas Burbage gave a quit claim deed for 200 acres to Henry Field, saying that it was the land which had been sold by Argoll Yardley, as attorney for Thomas Burbage to John Cornelius but never paid for.

1665 In an exchange of deeds, John Field as son and heir of Henry, deeded to Richard Allen for his part of N70 as already reported.

On the same date Richard and Mary Allen sold to John Haggamond, Sr. and his sons Marke and John, Jr., but if either of the sons died his part was to go to brothers Isaac and William in that order.

1666 Patent for the 200 acres granted to John Haggaman, Jr. and Isaak Haggaman.

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and

1688 John Haggaman (wife Sarah) died ~~XXX~~ his will made no mention of land, but his interest must have reverted to brother Isaac, as three years later a patent was issued to him for the whole 200 acres.

1703 In a petition presented to the Court by Isaac Haggoman, he said he had married the widow of Andrew Andrews who had two children.

1728 Isaac Haggamon (wife Elizabeth) left to son Sylvanus.

1735 Thomas Benthall deeded to Sylvanus Haggaman, saying that it was the land which the latter had deeded to him by a General Court deed.

1743 Sylvanus Haggoman sold to Littleton Eyre by a General Court deed.

1760 Littleton and Bridgett Eyre sold to William Waters.

1768 Sarah Waters, widow, joined with the Executors of Waters in a sale to Thomas Barlow.

1773 Barlow bought 99 acres northwest of him, which came out of N75.

(It is possible that the 50 acres which Williams had sold to Burwell actually belonged to N75, as it was in the same general location as this 99 acres, which would account for its disappearance as Burwell may have lost to the owner of this part of N75.)

1790 Thomas Barlow (wife Elizabeth) is known to have died intestate by this date. Elizabeth married John Dolby.

1793 247 acres of the estate of Thomas Barlow were surveyed and divided into fourteen tracts for the heirs. The survey showed that the Barlow home was some distance down Barlows Gut from the site of the existing house.

1795 Littleton Upshur, Sr. began buying up the several divisions until he had accumulated 200 acres which he gave as a gift to son Littleton in 1811. He added to his acreage by purchases from N71 & 73 and upon his later intestate death he owned a plantation of 517 acres.

1835 Abel P. Upshur, as Executor for his brother Littleton, sold the 517 acres to Joseph Segar and the plantation was called PEAR PLAIN.

Site A

1837 Joseph and Mary E. Segar resold to George W. Dunton, and two years later A. P. Upshur released to Dunton as a deed of trust had been satisfied.

Dunton added to his holdings by securing a considerable part of N73.

1871 Dunton left to his daughter Emory S., the wife of Floyd A. Mapp, for their lives and then to their heirs.

1930 Commissioners sold the house and 260 acres to Richard S. Floyd, Jr.

The main part of the dwelling probably was built by Littleton Upshur, Jr. after the gift of the land from his father.

There is a little annex to the rear which seems older, and it may have been a part of the earlier Barlow home which was moved up to this site and it is now the kitchen.

The north door of the central cross hallway is a large one and is paneled on the outside and diagonally battened on the inside. At the south end are double doors opening into an L shaped colonnade connecting with the kitchen and this colonnade has an arched ceiling. The interior woodwork is rather plain and presents no noteworthy features.

Near the northwest corner of the house is one of the noblest trees on the Shore, an English Cat Oak (Hackberry), which has a circumference of

TRACT N71

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19' 4" and a spread of 108'.

On this tract are two other sites of perhaps more general interest. They are not given key locations as the exact site of each is uncertain, but both are close enough to Site A to be included in that symbol.

1647 The Court ordered that Walter Williams "shall have a Lycense to keepe an ordinarye. & victuallinge howse".

1649 As told in the story of the migrations of the Court (N49), with the increasing settlements northward, the Justices decided that the Fishing Point court site was too far removed from many of the planters, so in May they ordered that the next Court was to meet at the Ordinary of Walter Williams, the one following at Fishing Point, and so on in rotation. This practice generally continued for the next three years, although there were exceptions.

The exact site of this Williams' public house is uncertain, but it probably was the same as the site of the Thomas Barlow home, which the survey of 1793 indicated was a few hundred yards south of the present PEAR PLAIN.

1652 In March the Court was ordered to be held for the future exclusively at the Williams Ordinary.

1653 Transportation was such a problem that the Justices again changed their minds and ordered that the Court should be rotated between Cherristone, Hungars and Occohannock.

1654 In the March following the above order a protest came from Williams: "That ye devideinge of the Courts into three places in ye County is & hath bine much preiudicall unto him, etc-----This Court takeinge into consideracon ye sd Walter Willyams dilligence & care to yt purpose in tymes past; (wth hopes yt hee will express his best indevrs to give satisfaccon & content therein for future tyme) But most principally noteinge ye conveniency of ye place for all ye Inhabitants of this County (as busines maye require att Court tymes) to congregate themselves & attend the Courts: Its therefore thought fitt & ordrd That(for this prsent yeare) upon 28th daye of each moneth, a Court bee held att the howse of ye sd Walter Willyams in ye knowne accustomed place neere Hungars Creeke (Except any matters of consequence or consent shall interveene for a pticular Court to bee called att some other place)".

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In the following July a Court was held "att Hungars", this being the one where Gov. Bennett, Secretary Claiborne, and the special Committee from James Citty were in attendance to try and settle a number of Eastern Shore differences. For a more dignified setting, this meeting may have been held at the home of Col. Argoll Yardley (N51B), but it may have met here, in which case it would ~~xxxx~~ have provided extra nice business for Host Williams.

1655 Following the Act of Assembly requiring each county to pick a site where Court, Church, Prison and a Public Mart could be established, the land of Richard Kellam (A3) was chosen and Courts were generally held there for a while. However, the year following a Court was held "att Hungars", which probably was with Williams once more.

1658 In August there was a reference to "ye next Court houlden at Henr Fields". As Fields was the then owner of this land, the meeting would again have been at the old familiar stand.

This is the last entry which can definitely prove that courts were held at this site.

1643 An Act in March of this year divided Northampton County onto two parishes, the Upper and the Lower, with Savages Creek (The Gulph) as the division line.

In early days all of the land between Savages Creek and Hungars Creek was generally referred to as being 'at Hungars', while the land north from Hungars was called 'at Nuswattocks', and the Upper Parish soon became known as Nuswattocks Parish which continued for many years when it finally became Hungars Parish.

1645 It took the people of the Upper Parish a little while to get organized, and there was no church yet in existence on November 23rd of this year, when Richard Vaughan (then living on N76) made his will in which was a clause: "I bequeath one Thousand weight of tobacco towards ye buildinge a house ~~R2~~ for Gods Service". Vaughan survived what he then supposed was his last illness and died some years later in Accomack County, so it is probable that this bequest was ultimately applied to some church in that county.

1647 When a church was completed is unknown but in February of this year one Richard Buckland for slander was to receive his punishment "shall ye next Sermon yt is preached att Nuswattocks" appear, etc., so we know that a Church was in operation by that date and the name by which it was known. This name continued in use for some years, then for a while it was alternately called Hungars, and finally the last name became permanent, and the whole parish was called Hungars following the consolidation in 1691.

Several other punishments for misdemeanors were ordered during this year to be inflicted during the "tyme of ye Sermon att Nuswattocks Church". As the first one came early in the year it is safe to assume that completion building was in the latter part of 1646 or the first month or two of 1647.

1649 The first clue to the location of this church comes from a deposition by Stephen Carlton "in this pr'sent moneth of July upon a Sabboth daye, beinge att ye ordinary after eveninge sermon, etc". This should place the church not too far from the Williams Ordinary and it is also of interest as mentioning an evening service, the only such reference found.

1650 In the already mentioned mortgage from Williams to Matthews for his home it was described as being "Scittuate neere ye Church att Salem" and two years later when Williams sold the 50 acres to Burwell it was "bounded on ye one side wth that Creeke yt runs from Mr. Charltons plahtaon(N75) to ye Church (comonly called ye Branch of Nuswattox Creeke),etc". This creek or branch is the Westerhouse Creek of today and one fork of it points directly to Site A.

About a hundred and fifty yards due north from PEAR PLAIN is a level plot of ground and nearby are some sycamore trees (always found on old church sites), so this spot is chosen as the probable location of the church.

1655 Charlton's will: "I doe give & bequeath for y^e reparacon of this parrish

TRACT N72

Church One Thousand pounds of Tobacco & Caske".

1679 In the story of N69B it has already been told how the church site was changed and that some of the material from the old one was to be used in the construction of the new one.

1694 An entry in the records refers to "Hungers old Church Neck", and down to the present time this whole neck has been called Church Neck.

TRACT N73

1637 Patent to Edward Stockdell for 400 acres. This has already been reported in the general tale of the Gany-Burbage patent, and this was the western part of the whole.

1638 A deposition by Stockdell "sayeth that the house wch hee built on the plantacon wch is now Samuel Wools his plantacon was twenty five ffoote longe sixteene foote wide wth one p'ticon one Chymneth one buttery". This is reported simply to tell the nature of Stockdell's trade.

1652 After the death of Stockdell, his widow married William Ward and they assigned the patent to John Cornelise.

1653 Burbage had recovered the title and agreed to let Ward keep it upon payment of certain sums. Presumably Ward or Cornelius, to whom he had sold, made the necessary payments as the property remained in the possession of Cornelius.

1656 Jan Cornelis left everything to his wife Mary and she married Thomas Selby.

1659 In the general Court House history (N49K) it was reported that the Justices ordered that "ye Court for ye future bee kept at the house of Mr Thomas Selby". As Selby then lived here this would be the site of the proposed meetings, but the records indicate that they were not held here very long.

1660 Thomas and Mary Selbe sold the 400 acres to John Willcocks.

1662 John Willcocks left everything to his wife Ann and then to "ye child or children now in her Wombe".

Not many years after this John Luke, with a wife Ann, was established on the property, and it is assumed that his wife was the widow Willcocks and that the unborn child did not live as no such individual appears in later records for the property.

1686 As further proof that the child did not live, in this year a patent for the 400 acres was granted to Francis Pettit stating that the land had formerly belonged to Mrs. Anne Wilcox ~~XXXX~~ deceased and had been deserted by her.

1687 John Luke obtained a patent for the same land "Formerly granted to ~~XXXXXX~~ William Gayney and was lately found to escheate to his most Sacred Majesty-wch ffour hundred Acres of land was in ye Tenure and occupation of ye sd Mr John Luke". After the death of Anne, Luke had a second wife Susanna, whom he survived.

1709 John Luke left the 200 acres home part of his plantation to a son Isaac and the other half to a son John.

John Luke Part

This was the eastern half of the whole.

1761 John Luke left to son Daniel.

1763 Daniel Luke left to his wife Jane and then to a son Daniel.

1800 After the intestate death of Luke the north 130 acres was sold under a deed of trust to Littleton Upshur.

1803 The balance of 62 acres on the creek was divided into five parts by survey for his heirs. Both parts eventually became a part of the PEAR PLAIN land

Isaac Luke Part

1722 There is no record of the death of Isaac, but in this year a line was run between the lands of John Luke and Upshur Dolby, so it is assumed that Dolby had married the widow of Isaac.

1749 The 200 acres plantation of Upshur Dolby was surveyed after his decease

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

and he left a widow Amy. Whether or not Amy was a second wife of Dolby, or had been the widow of Isaac is not known, but it is assumed that Isaac left no heir and that his brother John succeeded to the title.

1761 John Luke (wife Martha) left the lower (home) part to son Daniel and the upper to son John

~~1765~~ Luke Part

1765 John and Susanna Luke sold his inheritance to William Waters, and John died later in the year.

1787 Jonathan and Anne Stott exchanged this 100 acres with Daniel Luke for the 108 acres below.

1786 Peggy Hutson, Sarah Gascoyne and Kealy Stott deed a release to Jonathan Stott saying that it was adjacent to Daniel Luke and for which Luke had recently sued against Stott.

1787 William Stott, James and Bridget Bachurs and Ann Stott, all of Charles City Co. also signed a deed of release to Jonathan Stott.

How the Stotts came into the picture was not brought out, but they may have claimed by inheritance and the previous sale to Waters seems to have been nullified.

1792 Daniel and Mary Luke sold to Littleton Upshur, and this upper part became merged with N74A.

Daniel Luke Part

Site A

The little house is called PEAR COTTAGE

1763 Daniel Luke left to wife Jane and then to son Daniel.

1787 As reported above, Daniel Luke exchanged 108 acres here with Jonathan Stott for the upper part

Jonathan and Anne Stott and Kealy Stott united in a deed to William Snead for the house and the 108 acres.

1798 William Snead (wife Adah Satchell) left to a daughter Mary Bagwell Snead and an unborn child.

1808 Mary B. Snead married John T. Elliott.

1817 Anne Snead (the unborn child?) married George F. Wilkins.

1809 Widow Adah Snead married William Stratton.

1808 By survey, the house and 32 acres above it on the gut were allotted to Anne Snead, and 62 acres to the east and south to John T. and Mary Elliott.

1858 By this time Wilkins had become the owner of it all and he and his second wife Margaret B. Williams sold the house and 109 acres jointly to George W. Dunton and William J. F. Peed.

1871 Dunton left his half interest in trust for his daughter Mary E. Peed, wife of the above, for life and then it was to go in fee simple to her heirs.

1892 In the final division Ida V. Bayly received the house and 55 acres.

1919 Ida V. and her husband McKendree Bayly sold to Lloyd M. Bayly.

1935 Lloyd M. and Margaret W. Bayley sold to Alnert J. and Nannie D. Savage, Ruth W. and E. W. P. Downing, Jr., and Mary Ann Wescott. Seven years later they resold to Alfred J. and Alice I. Northam.

so

There is/much about the Luke line that was extremely vague, that not too much confidence ~~was~~ placed in the above ownership lines, but it seems best to report what was found and perhaps some one better versed in Luke Genealogy can improve upon the situation.

On one of the bricks in the south foundation wall is a brick with a faint date which might have been 1724. The fairly large outside chimney base indicates that the little house is quite old, but it has undergone so many changes that it is difficult to judge it intelligently. The salt box type is probably the result of a later addition. The interior woodwork offers nothing of special interest.

The name PEAR COTTAGE first appears in the will of Dunton and he may have started the name after he acquired an interest in the property, to conform to the PEAR PLAIN name of his manor house.

Before leaving this tract it is advisable to report upon some genealogical problems; the first one seems fairly safe of assumption, but the second is only a wild conjecture, but it also seems possible.

1657 It has previously been published elsewhere that Ann (Custis), the widow of Col. Argoll Yardley, was by this time the wife of John Willcocks, and in the next January is a definite entry that John Wilcox had married her. That is the last known about her up to now.

1661 Their son William Willcocks was baptized, but this issue did not live.

1662 John Willcocks died, leaving a widow Ann and an unborn child.

Nothing more appears on the child so it is safe to say that it did not live.

When a supposed marriage of Ann to John Luke took place is unknown, but before this decade was out Luke was living here, and the title to the property was vested in Ann as the widow of Willcocks.

1675 Col. John Custis recommended John Luke to be Clerk. This is purely circumstantial, but it does indicate a possible family interest.

1686 Francis Pettit claimed that the land had escheated from Ann and secured a patent for it, but the next year another patent was issued to Luke as he continued to live there after the death of Ann and could claim title by possession through her.

1694 In a deposition, Luke gave his age as 47, i.e. born 1647, which would have made him younger than Ann as she is supposed to have married Yardley and come to Virginia in 1649.

While there is nothing concrete in the above, the history of the land does prove that Luke was living here soon after the death of Willcocks, was still here when Ann died in 1686, and was able to hold title to the land, from all of which ^{it} seems reasonable to believe that he was a third husband for Ann.

The following is even more vague and involved, but it has possibilities worth considering.

1671 On May 23rd Gov. Berkeley wrote to the Secretary in London to advise of the death of Col. Edmund Scarborough, and the letter contained this clause: "Begg that the place of Surveyor General of Virginia, formerly held by Col. Scarborough, may be confirmed by (to?) his (the Governor's) wifes brother Culpeper" From articles on the Culpeper, ^{and} this would seem to have been an Alexander Culpeper and the item is reported only to bring out the relationship.

In the same year, as told in the chapter on General History, the two Eastern Shore counties were reunited for a few years, and one John Culpeper received the appointment of Clerk for the whole. His exact identity is not known. In the Culpeper family articles is listed a John Culpeper of John and a cousin of the first Lord Culpeper; a merchant and part owner of the Thomas and John trading with Virginia in 1633; born 1606 and died on the Eastern Shore in 1674 while acting in the dual capacity of Clerk and Sheriff.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Local records do reveal a John Culpeper earlier in the century, but he had died years before the one in question. This leaves the identity of the latter up in the air and it is unfortunate that nothing was picked up about him which would help to place his position in the family.

1674 He was Clerk and later Sheriff and he is known to have died intestate by this year, leaving a widow Mary and an awful mess in the Sheriff's accounts as he had been remiss in his collections and it took the Shore a long time to dig out from under ^{the} situation left by him.

1676 There is no record of a Culpeper issue and by this year the widow Mary had become the wife of John Michael, Sr.

1679 Michael died in January leaving several children and a widow Mary and a young son by her named Yardley Michael. Later in the year Mary married Francis Pigot, by whom she had issue.

1683 By this year Mary was dead and the Lukes (John and Ann) had taken into their custody young Yardley Michael.

1686 Ann Luke died and early next year Adam Michael, eldest brother of Yardley Michael, petitioned the Court for permission to take over the care of his brother from John Luke and his new wife Susanna. This was accomplished later in that year and a few months afterwards Adam Michael gave a receipt in full to John Luke, formerly guardian of Yardley Michael, for the latter's personal estate and cattle.

1698 Yardley Michael placed some of his estate in trust with John and Sarah Custis and John Luke for the benefit of his wife Ann.

With this back ground, an attempt is made to identify Mary. Could she have been a posthumous daughter of Argoll and Ann Yardley? The evidence is most sketchy, but it has possibilities. In rebuttal, it should be said that in none of the entries about young Yardley Michael, is Ann Luke ever mentioned as his grandmother; also, after the intestate death of Argoll Yardley, neither a Mary nor an ~~XXX~~ unborn child was listed in the division of his personal estate.

TRACT N74

1635 Patent to William Andrews for 200 acres, which began at the mouth of the creek and extended up the bayside, ~~XXXX~~ including what is now called Great Neck.

1637 A new unrecorded patent to Andrews for 450 acres adjacent.

1639 Patent to the Rev. William Cotton for 300 acres. Nothing further was found on this and it probably was found to have been covered by the 450 acres patent to Andrews.

1654 William Andrews (wife Mary) placed the property in trust for her during her life, after which it was to go to son John, but if Mary had another son by him he was to share with John.

1678 Andrew Andrews received a patent in his name for the 650 acres, which had been given to him and brother John, but upon the death of the latter without issue he had inherited it all. Elizabeth

Some years later Andrew Andrews died intestate and his wife/married Isaac Haggaman. The Andrews had two sons; John and Andrew, the former being the elder and so succeeded to the title.

1703 John Andrews gave 100 acres to his brother Andrew, it being the northern part on the bay.

1709 Andrew Andrews sold to Joseph Dolby.

1752 Joseph Dolby left his plantation to son Esau, but if he died without issue it was to go to another son John. The will of Esau (wife Leah) was probated the same day as that of his father and he left no children, so John inherited and acquired more land out of N75.

1801 The 162 acres plantation of the estate of John Dolby was divided among his heirs and it was gradually bought up by Laban Belote who owned

N75A.

1704 John Andrews sold the balance of 550 acres to Andrew Hamilton.
1693 The Executive Journals of the Council of Virginia records this order concerning one Andrew Hamilton "of East Jersey in America Esqr to Govern and manage the said Generall Post Office for and throughout all their Majts Plantacons and Colonies".

Andrew Hamilton married Anne the daughter of Thomas and Susanna Browne. During the few years when he lived upon the Shore he took a prominent position in Court work as he was a lawyer, but he does not seem to have been generally popular.

1709 Under date of November 9th, William Byrd has this entry in his Secret Diary "In the afternoon we paid a visit to Mr. Hamilton, who lives across the creek. He is a man of bad character and he got the estate nobody knows how. We walked about his plantation and saw a pretty shallop he was building. He was very courteous and provided a supper but we could not stay to eat it because it grew dark and it was dangerous to stay late for fear of the dogs which are fierce at Colonel Custis".

(It should have been common knowledge at the time that, aside from his own earning capacity, his wife brought to him a quite considerable estate.)

1712 One John Lynch petitioned the Court for pay for his services in that he "did Dilligently attend the Beacon sett up at Mr. Hamilton's Point"; this would have been at the bottom of Great Neck and indicates the importance of Hungars Creek to marine transportation.

1718 Andrew and Anne Hamilton of Philadelphia sold the 550 acres to William Waters.

The Hamiltons had a son James who took a very prominent part in Pennsylvania Colonial affairs, holding most of the important offices at one time or another including that of Mayor of the city and Governor of the Colony. It is said that he had considerable to do with the drawing of the plans for the State House (Independence Hall).

1721 William Waters (his wife not living but she had been a Mary Bayaton) left to his son William.

1739 No will of this William but by this year his widow had married William Burton and he was succeeded by a son William.

1768 This last William had moved to Williamsburg where he died and in this year his widow Sarah joined with his Executors in a sale of this property to Arthur Upshur IV.

Site A

The house now standing is called VAUCLUSE

1784 Arthur Upshur (wife Leah Custis) left to a son Littleton.

1812 Littleton Upshur (wife Ann Parker) had died intestate and following a petition for a division the land was surveyed and found to contain 758 acres.

This was divided into eight parts according to value and the house and 30 acres went to a son Abel P. Upshur, who eventually bought up the interests of the others until he owned approximately the original 550 acres.

Judge Upshur was one of the Shore's most distinguished sons and held many important local, State and national offices, all with great credit to himself, so he justifies more than

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

casual mention.

1790 He was born June 17th. He received a classical education and studied law.

1810 He was admitted to the bar and practiced in Richmond for some years.

1824 He moved to VAUCLUSE and soon after was elected to the Assembly.

1826 He was appointed a Judge of the General Court.

1829 He was a member of the Convention that was called to revise the State Constitution, and after the reorganization of the judicial system he again became Judge of the same Court where he had previously sat.

This Court was at Williamsburg and he acquired BASSETT HALL there for his home. (This is the house now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. when they have occasion to be in Williamsburg.)

1841 It is said that Vice President Tyler was visiting at BASSETT HALL when word came of the death of President Harrison, and upon the former's inauguration he called Upshur to Washington to become Secretary of the Navy. Two years later he succeeded Daniel Webster as Secretary of State.

In politics he belonged to the extreme States rights, pro slavery school of the south.

1844 A cannon had been developed which was so much more powerful than any heretofore that it was supposed no armament could stand against it and its adoption by the government would quickly end any future war, so it was named the 'Peacemaker'. (History has repeated itself in the atomic bomb of more recent days.)

The cannon was installed on the U.S.S. Princeton and the day of the official trial was made a gala occasion with the President, his Cabinet, high Army and Navy officials and many invited guests being on board for a trip down the Potomac on February 28, 1844. Upon the second discharge of the cannon it exploded and Secretary Upshur was among those killed. He was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery in Washington.

Upshur's wife was Elizabeth A. B. Upshur, daughter of John Brown Upshur and his wife Mary Elizabeth Stith of ROSE COTTAGE (A67A) and they had only one child to live a daughter Susan B. The will of Upshur left his whole estate to the widow and daughter.

1855 It is doubtful that the women ever returned to the Shore to live as in this year Mrs. Upshur and Susan B. Ringgold of Washington united in a deed for the house and 540 acres to Thomas K. Dunton.

1865 The will of Dunton, after making a bequest to his granddaughter Sally Dunton, left the balance of his estate to his children Joshua and Samuel H. Dunton, Mary Woodson Fitchett and Patsy Taylor.

1872 There were some interfamily transactions, but in a final division of the estate in this year the house and 376 acres were acquired by Edward W. Nottingham, Sr.

1883 In a partition after the intestate death of Nottingham, this property went to Thomas Henry Nottingham and his wife Peggy J.

1889 A Commissioner sold the house and 188 acres to Dr. John T. Wilkins.

1910 After specific bequests, Dr. Wilkins left the balance of his estate to sons Henry H., William E. and Charles F. Wilkins, and in a division three years later the house and 148 acres went to Charles F. and his wife Charlotte Wilkins.

1919 The Wilkins sold to J. Ken Coates.

1930 J. K. and Mary E. Coates sold to George Upshur Pope (a descendant of the ROSE COTTAGE branch of the Upshur family).

1931 Pope left to his wife Mary Eleanor and she died intestate six years later.

1937 George U. Pope, Jr. and his sister Mary E. Pope of Baltimore sold to Verne E. and Miriam R. Minich of Mishawaka, Ind.

The little quarter kitchen with one brick end, which is now connected with the rest of the house, is undoubtedly very old and may date back to the Hamilton ownership at least, but nothing ~~definite~~ has been found to definitely

Cursorier + Ives Print

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

fix its age.

The brick end part of the main dwelling between the two chimneys is the next in age and is said to have been built by Littleton Upshur after he acquired the property in 1784, and its type would conform to architecture of that period on the Shore.

The next section would be that to the left and could be attributed to Judge Upshur about 1829.

The annex connecting with the old kitchen is said to have been built by Dr. Wilkins and originally was a story and a half type.

During the Pope ownership the house was modernized and restored and a few structural changes were made. The partition between the old parlor and the library in the 1784 part was removed to make one large room with a fire place at each end. During this work the following pencil inscription was found on the inside of a base board "Angelo A. Townsend-Painter of this Building June 19, 1829", and it is this date which gives a possible clue to changes made by Judge Upshur, which may have included the next section.

Porches corresponding to those shown in the picture were removed from the waterfront side and the old kitchen made into an attractive den. The interior woodwork is not particularly ornate, but the mantels are quite dignified and in keeping with the atmosphere of the place.

The Minichs have made even more elaborate changes, including a second story ^{porch} on the waterfront side, and the property is one of the show places of the Shore. The original lovely old garden is gone, but the house sets in a large grove of many kinds of trees and the impression as one drives up the lane is most satisfying.

In 1866 there appeared in 'The Land We Love', a Southern Magazine, an interesting article about VAUCLUSE and the life there. It was written by 'Fanny Fielding' the pen name of Mrs. Josiah R. Sturgis, who had been Mary Jane Stith Upshur. It seems worthwhile to repeat it here:

"The VAUCLUSE house was of that sometime popular outline indicated by the letter 'L', the shorter portion of the letter projecting front on the left hand, this formed a chain of pantries, butler's closets, storerooms, culminating in the kitchen, the special domain of old black Phebe, queen of cooks, whom, in my mind's eye I see, as in the days of your, presiding with her 'slice' scepter in hand.

At the extreme right of the dwelling was the study, or office, its books upon books within, its climbing rose without, and the interval between this and the other extreme of the house, a succession of vine clad porches, transept windows peeping through floral and leafy curtains, green turf and shrub and flowering tree. I see, how plainly! the open entrance hall or passage with its paper in gray wreath paneling, bordered in the old style with rich, crimson, full blown roses, with their half opened buds and deep green leaves in velvet paper. I see the broad stairway, easy of ascent, and on the left hand, entering, the dining room further on upon the same side, its paper of cerulean blue, with carpet to match, and upon its walls, facing each other, the portraits of two, lovely and pleasant in their lives. Two devoted friends, Com. George P. Upshur (N51I) and William Kennon, U.S.N. The former breathed out his last day on duty in Spezzia, but his remains were gathered unto his fathers in the VAUCLUSE burial ground.

On the right hand front, opened the parlor, and this again into an apartment of like size, the library, by way of distinction, but then, parlor, chambers, halls, all were libraries here. I see heavy folios, ponderous tomes of history and science. I see poetry and all the arts represented, and read, as ~~xxx~~ of old, within the cover the familiar printed label

ABEL P. UPSHUR

Virginia

Legere et non intelligere perdere opus

Out by the back porches with their twining coral woodbine and white jes-

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

1788 Reuben and Euphemia Westerhouse sold 15 acres to John Dolby of Joseph.
1796 Westerhouse alone sold Dolby 3 acres and two years ^{later} another acre.
Site A

The property is still known as the WESTERHOUSE PLACE

1803 Reuben Westerhouse sold the house and 140 acres to Westerhouse Widgeon and four years later he and his wife Nancy resold to Laban Belote.

As previously reported, Belote gradually bought up the interests of the heirs in the John ~~Westerhouse~~ Dolby land to the south which had come from N74. 1845 After the intestate death of Belote a survey showed 251 acres in this plantation for his son Laban J. Belote.

1910 In a division of the several lands left by Laban J. Belote, WESTERHOUSE and 303 acres went to Theodore T. Be-

note.

1927 T. T. and Eleanor M. Belote sold the house and 130 acres to Edmund A. Underhill, Jr.

1944 Underhill and his wife Lucille C. sold to Julia W. Newton.

There is no record from which the age of the house may be determined with any certainty, but the massive base outside chimney should place it not far from 1700, either way.

The interior of the parlor was changed some years ago, but the plain woodwork in the dining room also indicates considerable age.

A large tombstone slab resting on the ground not far from the house has a somewhat unusual inscription and as it may not be legible in a few years perhaps it is worth while to record it here.

IN MEMORY OF

LABON BELOTE and ESTHER, his Wife
who were born in Northampton Co., Va.
and died at their seat in Church Neck
where they had resided many years.

LABON BELOTE died May 10, 1844

AE 77 yrs, 4 mos., 23 days

ESTHER BELOTE died Jan. 21, 1843

AE 73 yrs, 7 mos., 11 days.

They were affectionate companions, tender parents, esteemed and regarded by all as examples of industry, hospitality, benevolence, friendship and Love; extending their charities not only to those who sought them, but also to such seeming to need them. The poor, the widow and orphan have sustained an irreparable loss, the rich an example worthy of imitation. Their lingering illnesses were borne with Christian resignation and fortitude.

"Weep not for us our children dear

To grieve is vain.

Christ is our hope, you need not fear

We shall all meet again.

Sacred forever may this place be made

Our fathers and our mothers humble shade

Unmoved and undisturbed 'till time shall end
 The turf that's round them may their God defend.
 Erected as a tribute of affection by their children.

Site B

No old house is now standing, but this is probably the location of an earlier dwelling, and as it is about in the center of the other small sale by Charlton, it is indicated for orientation purposes.

1684 The same William Westerhouse (wife Elizabeth) left 150 acres to Anna Catharina, the daughter of Elizabeth Harper. He called it the remainder of my land formerly belonging to Capt. Charlton's patent, and said he had bought it from Tobias Selby and John Winberry, Sr. No record of any of those sales are recorded so it was a satisfaction to learn how Westerhouse had obtained the title.

Unfortunately, no such luck was had in trying to trace the title from Anna Catharina, as her marriage could not be picked up. In some unknown way, perhaps by an early marriage the property came into possession of the Gascoigne family

1769 Henry Gascoigne, Sr. made a deed of gift of the 150 acres to his son William.

1772 William Gascoigne (wife Ann) left to a daughter Peggy. Nothing more was found on her but she had a sister Rachel who must have inherited and in 1790 she married Abel U. Teackle, who was later listed in a survey as the owner.

1815 Teackle died intestate and the title after him is uncertain, but in this year a tract of 250 acres here was owned by the Estate of Littleton Upshur, Sr and his Administrator now sold to John T. Elliott.

Later in the year John T. and Juliet ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Elliott sold to William M. Upshur as 208 acres by survey.

1837 After the intestate death of Upshur, his heirs sold to Laban Belote.

1910 After the death of Belote it went to Laban J. Belote and then to M. Herman Belote in this year.

About the middle of the last century the property was called HOLLYBROOK, later it was SUNSHINE HOUSE, but today it is the HERMAN BELOTE or DR. DALBY PLACE.

And now back to the balance of the tract which continued all in one piece until about a hundred years ago.

1633 The first appearance of the name Stephen Charlton appears in a Court order under date of December 30th: "It is ordered by this Court that Stephen Charleton shall pay unto Capt. Wm Clayborne 1100 lb of tobacco present payment, or else to remain as a prisoner under the hands of the Marshall". The reason for this financial difficulty is not noted, but he soon was back on his feet and became one of the wealthy men of the first half of the seventeenth century; was appointed to the first Vestry in 1635. He was active in the affairs of the Shore all his life and every act of his stamps him as a man of great integrity and human understanding.

1637 His patent for land was in this year for 200 acres (N25), but the next year he received a patent for land in this vicinity, where he lived for the rest of his life. He not only added to his acreage in this immediate vicinity, but also bought and sold lands in other parts of the Shore.

The records indicate that he was married three times:

1643 A deposition by Elizabeth the wife of Stephen "Mr Edward Robins deceased was very urgent both att Plymouth and at Sea for to buy some of her S'vants, etc". This would indicate that this unknown Elizabeth had means of her own when she came over at some uncertain date.

1644 Bridgett, the widow of a neighbor Dr. John Severne, is known to have been the wife of Charlton in this year.

1653 Three years after this date Thomas Harmanson made a deposition about a matter which transpired "about November 1653 ye tyme yt Capt Steph Charlton marryed ye widdowe Mrs. Ann West". (Widow of Anthony West-A24)

TRACT N75

Unmoved and undisturbed 'till time shall end
The turf that's round them may their God defend.
Erected as a tribute of affection by their children.

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NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Ann survived him. His only known children to live were daughters Bridgett and Elizabeth, both by his second wife.

1650 The Diary of Col. Norwood (see A32) makes an interesting reference to Charlton and his hospitality:

After leaving A32 "As we advanced into the plantations that lay thicker together, we had our choice of hosts for our entertainment, without money or its value-----. When I came to the house of one Stephen Charlton, he did not only outdo all that I had visited before him, in variety of dishes at his table, which was very well orderd in the kitchen, but would also oblige me to put on a good farmer like suit of his own wearing cloaths, for exchange of my dirty habit. Having been thus frankly entertained at Mr Charlton's, our company were in condition to take care for themselves. We took leave of each other".

1654 Charlton's will was an unusually long one for the times and he meticulously disposed of his large estate. After providing that his wife should have this home plantation for the balance of her life, he made this interesting provision:

"Item-I give & bequeath unto my daughtr Bridgett Charlton (after ye de- cease of my sd wife) my nowe dwellinge house, the mill, the out housing, or- chard, gardens, And all my devident of Land scittuate, lyeing & beinge upon Nuswattocks Creek; wth full privilege & appurtonance thereunto belinginge for her and her heires (lawfully begotten upon her own body) for ever; provided that if my Daughter aforesd should depart thislife, without issue, I do here- by give & bequeath sd dwellinge House, mill, outhousinge, orchard, gardens, and all my whole devident of Land wth the appurtonances to bee employed wholly unto the use of an orthodoxe Divyne, being of good life & conversacon that he maye have full use & dispossinge of it for his Laboure in ye preaching of the lord word unto ye inhabitants of this parrish, provided yt hee preach once on ye Lords daye; And oftener (if required) upon penalty of forfeittinge this priviledge, the wch beinge duly observed is to continue to this pious use for ever. And by default of & by vacancye of such a Ministry in this parrish by the space of sixe moneths that those ye sd howsings And whole devi- dent of land I doe give & bequeath unto my Nephew Jno Waltham, etc."

Site C

Either this house bequeathed, or one built later, is still known as HUNGARS GLEBE

1661 Isaack ffoxcroft made a marriage agreement with Brid- gett Charlton.

They both lived long and useful lives in the community, he dying in 1702 and she in 1704 but they died without issue and the bequest to the parish took effect and the property remained in possession of the Church for many years until it was finally lost, as will be brought out later.

Before going on with the story of the land, it is advis- able to tell what became of the younger daughter Elizabeth. In both deeds of gift to the

daughters and by the bequests in his will, Charlton provided that if either died without issue, her property was to revert to her sister, and this brought on an interesting law suit a few years later.

The tale of the suit over the property of Elizabeth Charlton Gething is a long one, but it should be recorded somewhere and this seems like an appropriate place. The story itself is interesting and may have something of interest to present legal minds, but it contains the finest of the recorded writings of Col. Edmund Scarborough which is definitely on the credit side in any effort to evaluate his complex personality.

1661 On October 29th-"Whereas John Gitting haveing intermarried wth Elizabeth ye Daughter of Capt Stephen Charlton petitioned ye Court desireing to be possesst of ye Estate belonging to him by ye Will of her deceased ffather Capt Steph Charlton-Its Ordered yt if next Court hee shall put in Sufficent Security to ye Court to save them harmeless untill she shall attaine to Lawfull age then to bee possest wth ye sd Estate."

On November 29th-"Maj Wm Waters, guardian Eliz Charlton ordered to deliver her estate to her husband John Gitting-who provided sufficient security.

1662 On December 4th-Letters of Administration were granted to John Gething on the personal estate of his wife Elizabeth, late deceased.

Deposition of Ann Dolby-aged 30 years-"Saith that Elizabeth Gething als Charlton departed this life before she attained to ye age of fourteene; she ye sd Elizabeth Charlton was borne ye same yeare that Or Sovereigne Lord King Charles ye first was put to death, about the last of January, or ye first of ffebruary in ye yeare aforesd."

1663 On February 19th-Paper read to the Court by Col. Edmund Scarborough:

"Gentlemen: This Case between Isaac ffoxcroft on behalfe of Bridgitt Charlton & John Gething hath inforced me to an unusuall intendment of writing what I ~~am~~ speake that this may stand for affedavitt to prsently who are most concerned, and for whose sake I count myselfe cheifly obliged to vindicate truth & Justice, which must prevale or ye world perish.

The Case in Question I take thus, Whether John Gethings shall have ye Estate hee claimeth in right of Elizabeth Charlton, 2d Daughter to Stephen Charlton deceased or not, Or Whether Isaac ffoxcroft in Right of Bridgett oldest Daughter of ye sd Stephen Charlton hath any Right thereunto or not.

The better to resolve this Question wee are to consider by what pretended right ye plaintiffe in either case doth lay his Claime which Requires ye Review of Old Charlton & his disposures of that Estate for which hee laboured longe to injoye little and to compleat that folly ye wise man condemns in getting goods and cannot tell for whome; wee see him now in his Care for his Children contriving devising & secureing estates for his 2 daughters.

That which concerns my present occasion is a Deed of gift to his Daughter Elizabeth dated 27-8ber 54 In which I have noted carefully Charlton gave his second Daughter Elizabeth land & chattels personall; The land in case of ye sd Elizabeths decease in her Minority hee wills to his eldest Daughter; The psonall ~~chattels~~ hee determined not but is therein Mute. And ye better to secure wt was intended hee appojnts two ffeoffes in trust untill his sd Daughter Elizabeth attained to fourteene yeares of age, who are to take care of and improve ye Estate untill ye time designed by ye Donor; Here wee leave this Article untill occasion reassumes ye farther inquiry.

Now ye more clearly to demonstarte this case wee must tracke ye pgress of Charltons affaires; Charlton soon after this deed aforesd dieth and made a will: The Contents & Issues whereof is so well knowne to this Court as needs not to bee recited, onely is to be noted hee deviseth something more to his sd Daughter Elizabeth.

Anno 1661-About ye Month of August John Severne by Clandestine meanes procures Elizabeth to goe from Capt Jones house where she was in care for Education: and carryes her to John Gethings, where a Marriage was endeavored wth ye sd Elizabeth Charlton being a child about twelve yeares of age.

7ber 4th-Upon complaint made a spetiall Court condemns the sd John Severn for stealing ye sd Elizabeth from Schoole and ingageth him to Returne her thither and answer ye abuse next Court. About ye same tyme sevrall endeavors were used to pcure a License from ye Honble Govnrs substitute, that John Geth

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ing might be married wth Elizabeth Charlton, wch failing The said John Severn & John Gethings went out of this County & illegally pured a license by misinforming Coll Yeo and so were married.

9ber 29-John Gethings supplicates ye Court of Northampton County to be possessed of ye Estate that hee claimed in Right of Elizabeth his wife, wherein ye Court pceeds wth order for Security to save ye Court harmless for delivring ye Estate before ye sd Elizabeth was at age according to ye will of her father Charlton.

Anno 1662-About Midsomer Elizabeth Charlton dieth & soone after John Gethings obtaineth Letter of Admstracon upon ye Estate of Elizabeth Charlton.

And now wee are come to this present time where ffoxcroft complains that hee hath petitioned this Court for Justice and cannot bee heard nor have his petition read, of wch ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ imputacon to acquitt my selfe and ye Worppps Comissionrs and ye due Admstracon of Justice wee both heare ye plea & pceed.

Isaac ffoxcroft in right of Hridgett Charlton his wife layes claime to all yt Elizabeth had a possibility unto for that shee dyed before she attained to fourteene yeares of age & doth challenge Law for Just claime.

And herein I am much to seeke being a science I may not prtend unto, indeed it is a great study & much knowledge required, wch I could never read any age determine without Contradicon; sometimes ye Questions of right & wrong calls in for their support statute law precedents; equity and when those lye not in a direct lyne to secure ye occasion Anallogy must come in, and where a Case is Cloudy or misterious (and sometimes where it is most obvious) witt & interest are not vainely additionall; But to shun Scilla & passe by Charibdis I shall call on yor aides for Conduct & desire yu improve Reason ye basis of all Law wch scale I shall measure the case & oppose this Question.

If yu would not thinke yorselves much injured that yor owne estates ~~KNOW~~ should not bee at yor owne dispose; Doubtless the Question is resolved so soon as heard.

Then why should not Charlton dispose his owne according to his owne will. If Charlton put an estate for his Daughter Elizabeth into ye hands of ffeoffes in trust, To be Amproved & delivered at fourteene yeares of age to ye sd Elizabeth, will it seeme reasonable to take this estate out of ye hands of those intrusted by Charlton & deliver to John Gethings a person scarce thought on by ould Charlton.

I am sure it is Reason ye estate should pceed accordingly to ye will of ye Donor wt Law there is against it I cannot tell.

Neither shall I presume to question ye Judgmt of this Worppll Court but speake my owne mind.

That I should not have altdred any part of Charltons Will or deed of gift nor delivered Elizabeth Charlton much less John Gething yt Estate wch was laid up wth ffeoffes untill Elizabeth attaine 14 yeares of age, and I should have fortified this Resolve ffrom ye Reason of ye order Court of ye 4th of 7ber 1662 wch condemned & questioned John Severn for suggesting ye Match wth John Gething, whereby I judge five of ye Councell and Burgesses together wth ye whole Court censured ye intention of Marriage as unfitt and how that fact wch was in 7ber condemned should in 9ber following bee approved by ordering ye Estate to be delivered John Gething seemes to me most prepostrous: But Gentlemen your (by me) unquestionable Judgments have thought it fitt and that discretion wch guided will undoubtedly guard ye action.

Nor did it seeme necessary to me to grant J Gething-Admstracon on his wives Estate for I take it to be A kindness giving him what hee had before, By Reason wt estate was his wives hee was invested wth in marriage, and what she had a possibility unto, and had not attained the one could not be his by Admstracon.

Gentlemen give me leave farther to prsume on yor patience put ye case Elizabeth Charlton had continued unmarried and died before she attained 14 ~~years~~ yeares of age, who should then have had ye Estate wen the Donor is mute; I suppose none will say John Gething. I have sd before I prtend not to the Law

& knowledge thereof, but I think it Reason it should returne to ye Donor & his heires, wch I take it to be Charltons widdow & eldest Daughter, not John Gething.

And now here comes another Materiall point into my thoughts:

That ye Marriadge of John Gething wth Elizabeth Charlton was after an Unlawfull Manner: for these Reasons:

1ly-That ye sd Elizabeth Charlton was a child of about twelve yeares of age.

2ly-That she was stollen from Capt Jones house where she was at Schoole.

3ly-ffor that she was detained after five of ye Councill & burgesses and ye whole Court of Accomack had ordered her returne.

4ly-ffor that they were denied a license in ye County where they dwelt.

5ly-ffor that they went over ye bay & misinformed Coll Yeo to pcure A license.

6ly-ffor that ye license was not pcured according to Act of Assembly.

7ly-ffor yt neither ye Court intrusted by her ffather; nor her ffeoffes in trust; nor ye Keeper & intereste of ye child knew of or gave consent to ye Marriadge.

And it seems reasonable to me that noe unlawfull meanes can attaine a Lawfull one.

Consider wt I have sd & take ye Consequence wth yu, wherein I appeale to phisitions: knowing men & motherly women whether this early match wth a Child of about twelve yeares of age might not Reasonably be supposed ye occasion of her untimely death; let us looke back to Sarah Douglas a Child of ye same yeares who expired in hast because she was matched to soone.

There is none of yu Gentlemen but have Children yor toile & care is for their future Support were learned Clearks & Councill is wanting to devise yor estates expressly to yor nerest concerns would yu not have ye best construcon made for ye advantage of yors; would any of yu thinke John Gething neerer to you (perhaps for accidentall killing yor Child) then yor surviving Child or Children; Doe yu thinke ould Charlton intended yt deed of gift to John Gething rather then his Daughter Bridgett or widow. The Golden Rule prompts mee to doe as I would bee done unto, and I doubt not ye same Spiritt is amongst yu all.

Consider yu have Children and a wise man may be wanting to devise yor last Wills, would yu yt a Stranger should enjoye yor estates rather than yor Child; Before yor eyes this day is ye miscarriage of Elizabeth Charlton; doe yu know whose turne is next.

Gentlemen yu are zealous to doe Justice; doe it in ye Name of God; thinke now yor wives yor Children & posterity; Supplycate your tender care of this case, That hee wch labours may worke in hope for him or his to reape ye Harvest of all his tolles.

Reason hath dictated this discourse and many arguments to tedious to recite confirme me though express words are wanting that ye best construction of ye Donors intent is to be Received and thereby Bridgett ye Daughter of Stephen Charlton and widow, not John Gething, ought to have the estate Elizabeth Charlton had possibility to enjoye had she lived to fourteene yeares of age.

That this is my Judgment but still submitting to better reason I fix my hand in open Court this 28th January 1662(3).

Edm. Scarborough"

"Upon debating ye case above stated

The Court were pleased to declare their construction of former Orders concerning ye Estate of Elizabeth ~~CHARLTON~~ Charlton als Gething, And did resolve they never intended nor did at all dispose of any part of ye Estate granted by deed of gift from Stephen Charlton to his Daughter Elizabeth, but are so farr from avering ye same that have ordered ye ffeoffe Sampson Robins to be brought by Summons to ye next Court & their to give an account of ye Estate & pceeds wch was given to ye sd Elizabeth for ye County vindicacon & Repute of Justice is put on Record wth ye former by Edm Scarborough".
1663 Case went to the General Court which decided against Gething.

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1679

Patent to Humphrey Gwyn for 250 acres, which was bounded on the south by the first 1000 acres patent to Charlton. How this could have been obtained after the tract had been in possession of the family for forty years is unknown, but three years later Gwyn assigned to Foxcroft, and he obtained a patent in his own name.

1690 Isaac and Bridgett Foxcroft leased the land to John Luke for 21 years, but all three were dead before the lease expired.

1702 The will of Foxcroft left his whole estate to his wife Bridgett.

1704 Bridgett left to "my friend Andrew Hamilton all my Divident of Land whereon I now live scituate upon Nuswattox Creek". Knowing the terms of her father's will, it is not understandable how she could have attempted this disposition, but in any event Hamilton did not secure title and the property went to Hungars Parish for a Glebe.

1745 There is no record of when the Vestry took over between the date of the death of Bridgett and this year when the Assembly passed an Act vesting authority in Matthew Harmanson, Littleton Eyre and John Kendall to sell the old Glebe (N30B) and "put the money into slaves to be used on the CHARLTON GLEBE" and the Vestry were instructed "to build Glebe Houses".

1802 The Assembly passed an "Act concerning the Glebe Lands and Churches within the commonwealth". This was to the effect that all such had originally been acquired by public funds when the Church and State were one and that therefore, following the official separation, they should be sold for the common good.

The Vestry of Hungars Parish naturally fought this act as not applying to this Glebe because it had been a gift and should not be covered by the new act as it was not obtained with public funds.

1839 The suit was in the Courts for years but finally, following an opinion by the Supreme Court, the Parish lost the case. The land was surveyed and found to contain 1098.83 acres which the Overseers of the Poor sold to William S. Floyd.

1840 The Vestry book contains an opinion by Floyd, which presumably gives the State side of the case. It was to the effect that "The Act of Assembly was equivalent to an Inquisition to Escheat as the Glebe became vacant and no heirs existed of the original donor and there was no artificial body or corporation in legal existence authorized by law to take & hold the Glebe when it became vacant by the demise of the last Parson and no natural person then claiming it the moment this state of thing occurred That Glebe became the property of the State."

It seems to have been a case where legal technicalities prevailed over justice.

1870 Floyd died before he had satisfied the deed of trust he had given to the Overseers of the Poor and a Special Commissioner now began to sell the property.

In the survey of 1839, it had been divided into three parcels: the upper on Nassawadox and Church Creeks was called TICKITANK, the middle was the Manor part of the plantation, and the southern part was called JORDANS.

In this year the Commissioner sold JORDANS, containing 302 acres, to Laban Belote, Jr. and his sister Maria E. Dalby the wife of George R.

1876 The Manor part of 405 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres to John T. Wilkins.

1877 TICKITANK of 391 acres to Dalby and Belote.

Only the Manor part was traced further.

1888 John T. Wilkins made a deed of gift of the property to his son of the same name.

1922 John T. Wilkins, Jr. gave to his son, also of the same name.

1929 John T. Wilkins III left to his wife Margaret Spady and then to his children, and following her death in 1946 the title passed to the daughters Margaret W. Wescoat and Anne Wilkins.

TRACT N75

The age of the house is a problem as any attempt to place its building is confused by conflicting records, changes and comparative architecture. 1643 Charlton entered suit against Col. Argoll Yardley, claiming that the latter had enticed a workman from him by a promise of higher wages. On January 3rd was recorded this deposition:

"The depo of Rich Hall Practitioner in Bhisick in open Court. This depont saith that John Knight did make a full agreemt wth Stephen Charlton to build him a house in what belongeth to a Carpenter for him the sd Charlton and the agreemt that the sd Charlton was to give unto the sd Knight ffourteen shillings by the weeke, meate, drink and lodg- ing, and after the sd worke

was finished to build the sd Mr Charlton a Mill according to a former agreemt made in New England as by a Covenant appeth and to finish the sd Mill by May day next And the sd house was to bee finished by Xmas day last, or a little after".

The above wording that Knight was employed only for the carpenter work would indicate that a brick house was in contemplation. Wishful thinking makes the existing house the one mentioned in the deposition.

Against this is the Act of 1745 instructing the Vestry "to build Glebe Houses". Did this Act mean the building of a new Parsonage, or merely to build what was necessary to complete the set up for the purpose?

There is a local tradition that some of the beams in the present house ~~XXXXXX~~ came from an older house which had stood on the Bay shore slightly to the southwest. Again a question: was this older house the first home of Charlton, or was it the one in construction in 1643?

The front and rear walls are definitely of a type of construction prevalent on the Shore in the seventeenth century, with the over size bricks and the beveled water table top course.

Eighteenth century entries in the Vestry book providing for repairs seem unnecessary if the existing house had been built as late as 1745.

1758 Littleton Eyre was ordered "to view the Dwelling house on the Gleebe and agree with some person to make such necessary repairs as are wanting on the said house. The next year Thomas Dalby was paid £5:10:10 for the work, a considerable sum for a comparatively new house.

1762 A Committee was appointed to "value the materials found and the work on the Gleebe house by John Mur-

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row and report".

1768 "Ordered that the Revd Richard Hewitt do Employ som good workman to make the necessary repairs in the houses on the Gleebe and alteration in the Stears & to build a new Garden & porch at each of the Passage Doors & window Shotters". Later in the years a payment of £18:5:9 was authorized for him.

The house as it stands today is 50' long and 32'8" wide, with inside chimneys. Below the water table, which is 37" from the ground, the English bond is used with alternating courses of stretchers and headers, while above it occurs the Flemish bond with glazed headers. The ventilation windows in the foundation wall are unusual as the aperture has staggered rows of headers barely resting upon each other, leaving the openings between. As stated the top course of the water table is a beveled brick and the same treatment occurs under each window sill of the first floor. In the south wall seven headers are missing to simulate a dove cote.

Since the picture was taken a tree fell on the front of the house destroying the porch and the center dormer, neither of which exist at present.

The east entrance has been changed to more modern double doors with four small lights above, but the west door is single and old as it is paneled on the outside and diagonally battened on the inside, and measures 4'x 6'6". The first floor ceiling has a height of 10'7" and the hall partition walls are of brick for about three fourths of the way back.

This break in the brick part of the partition walls was discovered by accident and it explains many odd features of the house. A glance at the picture shows that the eaves line of the west wall is about two feet lower than the one of the east wall. The answer is obviously that at some unknown date the house was widened and that as originally built it was 50'x 25' and had a cross hall with one room on each side. In the widening it was necessary to carry the end of the roof below its original height at the west side and this necessitated some structural changes on the inside and also lowered the west second floor window. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

At the time of this change the end walls were newly constructed of the smaller brick of that period, although they are laid in the Flemish bond. The west wall however, looks almost as if had been moved the necessary distance, a supposedly impossible construction feature for the times. Assuming that it also is new a most creditable job was done with larger bricks to make it similar to the older original east wall.

A result of the widening was to make two rooms on each side of the cross hall, instead of one as formerly, and each of the four have corner fireplaces. The mantels are all different, but all are old and without decoration except one which has a single row of dentils. In the northwest room the corner wall is paneled from the mantel to the ceiling. The brick work on the west side of this same room indicates that the present window was a door at one time.

The stair treads are 15" wide. The second floor has a hall and three rooms, the floor of the northwest one being two feet lower than the others, and there is also a stair closet, the floor of which is two feet lower than that of the adjacent hall. The larger central dormer of the west roof lights the stair landing.

With the above reported known facts, the age of the house is any one's guess. If, as originally built, it could have been the house of 1643, it antedates by some years the old WARREN HOUSE in Surry, heretofore considered the oldest brick dwelling in Virginia. In any event, with all the changes, it still remains a noble example of purely colonial construction.

TRACT N76

1640 John Waltham left his estate to his wife Grace and then to a son John, who was one year old. He mentioned a brother Stephen Charlton and as the latter in his will mentioned a nephew John Waltham, it seems probably that Grace was

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1716 The four parcels were formally surveyed for the sons, all of whom were still living.

Benjamin Dolby Part

1734 Benjamin sold 50 acres to brother John.

1736 The will of Benjamin left everything to his daughter in law (step daughter?) Johannah Stott and then to her children Abel, Laban, Bridgett and Jonathan Stott. Presumably he died unmarried or childless and the other half of the undivided land went to brother Joseph.

1748 Joseph Dalby sold the remaining 50 acres to Thomas Dalby of John.

Thomas Dolby Part

1717 The will of Thomas left everything to his wife Joannah. He did not mention any land or children.

1746 Joana Stott sold to Thomas Dalby the 100 acres which had come to her from her first husband Thomas Dalby. The identity of this buyer Thomas is uncertain, but he may have been Thomas of John.

John Dolby Part

1746 John Dolby left everything to son Thomas. He also mentioned a daughter Susanna and her husband Madox Fisher and their children.

Joseph Dolby Part

The 100 acres inherited by Joseph at the northwest corner will be reported later after disposing of the land at the south part along the creek and branch.

It has been impossible to puzzle out the exact result of interfamilial transactions for the remaining 350 acres, but it later became two separate parcels which can be traced until both were united into one ownership.

1772 A Thomas Dalby left 200 acres to his son John.

1778 John Dolby left everything to his wife Susanna. She married John Stringer later in the year and her 200 inherited acres were surveyed.

1795 Stringer left to his wife Susanna and four years later she married Thomas Waters.

1811 Thomas and Susanna Waters, of Somerset, sold to Thomas Parramore, Jr.

1797 A Thomas Dalby, Sr. left to his wife Catharine for life, then to Thomas Parramore for his life, and then to the children of his daughter Esther Parramore. Catharine married Isaac Dalby.

1798 Thomas Parramore obtained quit claim deeds from all interested:

Isaac and Catharine Dalby for her life interest

John Fisher of Kentucky

George and Rosanna Dasheid of Worcester

Local heirs: William and Sally Fisher; Maddox Fisher; Teackle and Nancy Fisher; William and Susanna Justice; John F. Fisher; Thomas Fisher and Rosanna Henderson.

1832 Thomas Parramore of Accomack left the whole 350 acres, which he called STRINGER'S PLAIN, to his granddaughters Mary P. and Esther P. Bayly, who married respectively Dr. A. W. Downing and Arthur W. Upshur.

1842 The Upshurs deeded to Mrs Downing their interest in the 350 acres. There is no old house standing on any part of this land.

Joseph Dolby Part Again

1752 Joseph left to son Isaac the 100 acres where Isaac then lived.

1760 Isaac Dolby (wife Peggy) left to son Spencer. He also had a son Thomas.

1778 Spencer Dalby sold to a Thomas Dalby, Jr., who may have been his brother. The deed stated that the land was bounded on the north by 100 acres which was then owned by Thomas. This 100 acres must have come from N81 as will be reported in the story of that land.

TRACT N77

1787 Thomas Dalby left his 200 acres plantation to son Isaac. As already reported this Isaac later married the widow Catharine of another Thomas Dalby.

1804 Isaac Dalby left to his daughter Catharine H. Dalby, who married Henry B. Kendall but survived him.

1867 Mrs. Kendall left her property to her daughter Louisa, the wife of Samuel E. D. Kellam, and her son John C. Kendall.

Site A

Mrs. Kellam received 75 acres and the house, which is known as BLOOM-FIELD

1898 Mrs. Kellam deeded her property to her son James C. Kellam, who left no will.

1919 Virginia C. Kellam and others sold the house and 30 acres to Darrell M. Kellam.

The site of the house is on the 100 acres which Joseph Dolby left to his son Isaac in 1752 where Isaac was then living, so the dwelling may have been erected by Joseph for Isaac during the second quarter of that century.

The gambrel roof house has only the west end of brick at present, but as the eastern chimney is fairly modern, it is possible that that end also was of brick when originally constructed.

Except for one normal door and one cupboard door, nothing of the original interior woodwork of interest is left.

TRACT N78

This is a consolidation of patents to two individuals.

1640 Patent to Elias Taylor for 150 acres which is the eastern part next to the Towlson-Dolby land.

1641 Elias Taylor was now dead and his widow Anna had married John Hutchinson.

1689 The will of Hutchinson mentioned a wife Ann, so she survived him, and they seem to have had a son John who succeeded to the title.

1699 Jeremiah and Ann Townsend of Somerset sold the 150 acres to George Brighthouse, the deed stating that he had purchased the title from his father John and mother Elizabeth Townsend and also from Ann Morris, all of Somerset. This

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Ann Morris may have been his grandmother who had married for the third time.

At the time of this purchase, Brickhouse also owned the rest of the tract to the westward and his acquisition of it will now be reported.

1642 Patent to John Browne for 200 acres.

1646 Patent reissued, also a new one for 100 acres adjacent was granted to Browne.

1650 A consolidated patent for 350 acres to include the above and an additional 50 acres, and this was reissued later in the year.

1656 John Browne (wife Ursula) left this land "upon which I nowe dwell" to son Thomas, but recommended that it be sold for the benefit of Thomas. He also had sons John and Stephen, and daughters Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth.

To son John he left a 1200 acres plantation at the seaside. However, after writing the will and before his death, Browne apparently had exchanged both plantations for lands across the bay according to the following Court order:

"This day ye Court have taken into their serious consideracon ye last will & Testamt of Mr Jno Browne & doe observe therein that ye Testatr hath by his sd will bequeathed & given unto Jno Browne (his Eldest sonne) his plantacon in Northampton County scittuate att ye seaboard side, containinge ye quant of one Thousand tow hundred sixty two Acres; And to his second sonn (Thomas Browne) his plantacon att Nuswattocks wth all privilidges & Imunities apptayninge to them & either of them pticularly, & their heyres for ever; wch sd Llands (since ye date of ye will) The sd Mr Jno Browne hath sould & given possession of unto Mr Wm Smarte of Bristoll Merchant, upon exchange for Towe Devidents of Land scittuate att Rappahannock river, one of ye sd plantacons being one Thousand ffoure hundrd Acres of land; And ye other seaven hundrd Acres of land; The prmises being scanned Its ye Judgmt of ye Court & ordrd- That Jno Browne (sonne & heyre of the sd Mr Jno Browne decd) shall, when hee attayneth to age, Accordinge to lawe, Have ye first choyce of ye plantacons aforsd (bought by his ffather at Rappahannock river) And bee legally Invested wth his inst right thereunto And all such howses priviledgs & ap- purtenances thereunto belongeinge (unto him & his heyres for ever); And its likewise ye Judgmt of the Court That Thomas Browne, the second sonne of ye sd Mr Jno Browne, In consideracon of the plantacon given unto (him?) att Nuswattocks in Northampton County by his deceased father Mr Jno Browne shall when hee attayneth unto age (accordinge to lawe) bee possessed of the other plantacon wch his father Mr Jno Browne bought att Rappahannocke & inioye his inst rights & Imunities thereunto belongeinge wth such howses as nowe are or in his minoritye shallbe erected thereupon to him the sd Thomas Browne & his heyres for evr wthout condiccon or molestacon of any pson or psons claymeinge or prtendinge Interest or relacon to ye sd plantacon att Rappahannocke.

1665 For reasons not brought out, this deal with Smart fell through and son Thomas and his wife Susanna now sold to George Brickhouse.

Thomas Browne was a devout Quaker and in spite of the general persecut- ion of that sect he must have been a person of high integrity, because in 1691 the following was recorded: "This day came Mr Thomas Browne & Susanna his wife and Christopher Mather (of the people called Quakers) psonally in open Court and gave Testimony & affirmacon to the last will and Testamt of Mr Daniel Eyre (their friend) decd." i.e. he was allowed to testify accord- ing to his own belief instead of being put upon oath.

1689 George Brickhouse (wife Hannah) left the home part of his plantation at the east end to son George, and to daughter Sarah the balance of 100 acres at the west end.

George Brickhouse Part

1700 George and Mary Brighthouse sold 400 acres to Thomas Dent, it being all of his land and included the 150 acres from the Taylor patent and 250 acres

TRACT N78

from the Browne patent.

1716 Thomas Dent left to his cousin Joseph Dent, and three years later he left to his daughter Eunice.

1741 Roger and Eunice Kellet of Somerset sold as 310 acres to John Holbrook.

1742 John and Jane Holbrooke sold 50 acres to William Smith who was then the owner of the Sarah Brickhouse part.

1744 Holbrooke alone sold 60 acres to Joachim Michael and it became merged with N80.

1747 The Executor for the Rev. John Holbrook sold the balance of 200 acres to Elias Dunton.

1760 Elias Dunton (wife Esther) left to son Jacob who some time later died intestate leaving a daughter Joanna who married Charles West.

1848 A Commissioner sold in two parcels:

110 acres at the east end to William Carmine and this later became Fox land.

The other 110 acres to Edward T. White and later on this became Gunter and still later Bayly land.

Sarah Brickhouse Part

1691 William and Sarah ffinnie sold to John Smith-Carpenter. The next year he and his wife Elizabeth sold to Andrew Trowton.

1704 Patent to John Luke as having been deserted by Trowton.

1724 Elizabeth Preeson sold the 100 acres to Margaret Preeson, widow, reciting the history down to Luke and then saying that Luke had sold to John Andrews and he to Thomas Preeson who left to Elizabeth. The Luke-Andrews and Andrews-Preeson sales are not recorded.

1730 Margaret Preeson sold to William Smith, Jr., and later in the year she and a new husband John Kincaid reacknowledged the sale.

1751 William Smith left his 150 acres to his wife Lydia for life and then to a son William, but if he had no issue then to a daughter Anne. Brother William so died and Anne became possessed and married Isaac Dolby.

1755 The Dolbys gave to Joseph and Lydia Parkerson for their lives.

1780 The title had passed to Thomas Dalby of Isaac and he and his wife Margaret now deeded to his brother Spencer for his life, and seven years later he left to a son Isaac.

This is the same Isaac of N77A and title descended to his daughter Catharine who married Henry B. Kendall.

1816 The Kendalls deeded to John T. Elliott and it became merged with N79. There are no old houses on any part of this tract.

TRACT N79

1640 Patent to Liveing Denwood for 600 acres. His given name later became Levin which is a common name on the Shore today. He probably was a Quaker and he was often in trouble and under suspicion of harboring Quakers on the way up to Maryland. His daughter Susanna married Thomas Browne and they both were acknowledged Quakers, as was her brother Levin.

1671 Son Levin had succeeded to the title, now sold the 600 acres to his brother in law Browne, and moved to Maryland.

1642 Edmund Scarbrough testified that Denwood had given 100 acres at the east end of his land to William Cole, but no deed was ever recorded and the piece never passed officially from the family holdings.

1705 Thomas Brown (wife Susanna) left the 600 acres "whereon I now live" to his daughter Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Preeson.

1706 The Preesons gave to their son Zorobabel and when he later died without a will it passed to his son Thomas.

1759 Preeson left to his wife Esther Cable and nine years later she married Isaac Avery.

1768 The Averys deeded in trust to James Henry, they to enjoy the property as long as they lived, but if they died without issue it was to go to Esther's sister Sarah the widow of William Parsons.

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1789 Avery alone deeded to Thomas Parsons of Sarah and William, provided Parsons would deed him a fee simple title to the 125 acres at the east end, which was done.

Avery Part

1791 Isaac and Margaret Avery sold his 125 acres to Thomas Elliott.

1805 Elliott left to his son John T. Elliott.

Parsons Part

Nancy

1789 Parsons gave 137 acres next to Avery to his sister/the wife of William Kendall, Sr.

1797 After the death of Parsons, his Executor sold the balance of 333 acres to Mrs. Kendall, widow, and she resold her whole 470 acres to John Upshur.

1816 John and Elizabeth Upshur resold to John T. Elliott, who thus became possessed of it all.

For some years Elliott and Upshur were partners in a mercantile business. His wife was Juliet Upshur, a sister of Abel P. Upshur.

1833 After the intestate death of Elliott, Commissioners sold a total of 750½ acres to Thomas R. Joynes and Mrs. Elliott released to him her dower rights in the 300 acres manor part which had been assigned to her.

Site A

About 1895 a brick house at this location burned. It was known as MER*
TON and it is tradition that it was quite similar to CHATHAM (N69A) and was erected for Elliott by the same builder after the latter was finished.

TRACT N80

1640 Patent to Garret Anderson (sometimes Andrews) for 400 acres.

1639 A release to him is interesting for its legal phraseology:

"These presents shall testify that I Nathaniell Littleton of Accamacke Esqr hereby ffrelve and absolutely aquit exonerate and discharge Garrett Andrews of Accamacke, Carpenter, of and from all and singular debts dues Bounds or demands whatsoever from the beginning of the World untill this present day, not wthstandinge anythinge to the contrary".

1648 Garrett Anderson (wife Amey) left to son Peter Anderson half of his 400 acres and left another 100 acres to a son in law Richard Prickett. Amey married Nicholas Waddelow, but nothing more turned up on son Peter or young Prickett.

1660 Amy Waddelowe, widow of Nicholas, deeded to John Hinman and later in the year he left to his son John. He also had another son Richard, who seems to have inherited.

1663 there was a reference to the land of Richard Hinman as having "lately escheated" but he was able to hold his title.

1671 Richard Hinman sold 500 acres to John Prettyman who resold 100 acres to Thomas Browne.

1674 John Prettyman of Accomack sold his 400 acres to Thomas Teackle-Clerke-also of Accomack.

1679 Teackle sold to John Michael.

1685 John Michael (A70) (wife Anne Tilney) left to a son Joachim.

1752 Joachim Michael left to wife Margaret for life and then to a son John "the plantation whereon I now dwell containing 460 acres". (This would be his inheritance of 400 acres plus the 60 acres he had bought from Holbrook)

1785 John and Margaret Michael of Isle of Wight sold 485½ acres by survey to John Savage.

1792 The will of John Savage directed that all of his lands should be sold except his home plantation (A69B). His widow Margaret A. married William S. Custis.

1812 The deed is not recorded in either county, but in this year William S. and Margaret Custis sold this Savage land as 526 acres to William W. Hopkins.

Hopkins and his wife Ann W. sold 200 acres to George Fisher. This was

TRACT N80

an 'L' shaped piece of land with the upright part extending from the road to Warehouse Creek and the base extending along the road to N77, this latter probably being the 60 acres which Joachim Michael had bought out of N78.

A survey of the whole Hopkins land made at the time of this sale showed 526 acres.

1814 The will of George Fisher (wife Susanna) left sons John, James, Caleb, Miers and Edwin, and a daughter Ann Hopkins.

1873 Hopkins heirs sold a balance of 324 acres to Robert H. Miles and William S. Langford and three years later it was surveyed for a division and Miles took 79 acres at the east end.

Site A

This original home part of the land is now owned by Charles M. Lankford, Sr. The existing house is not old, although some part of the original may be incorporated in it.

TRACT N81

1640 This somewhat involved area begins with a patent in this year to Christopher Kirke for 300 acres which he assigned to William Berriman, who obtained a patent for a total of 800 acres.

1642 William Berryman sold 100 acres to Thomas Clifton. Nothing more on it.

1644 Berryman sold 100 acres to Robert Berry and Thomas Bell and the next year Berry assigned his interest to Bell.

1653 Bell sold to George Hack.

1644 Berryman sold 300 acres to William Bowghen and John Evans.

1645 A suit was brought in connection with an unfinished house on the land and the Court ordered the house to be shingled out of the estate of William Berryman, deceased.

1651 Bowghen and Evans sold to Tobias Norton who resold to George Hack.

These were the only sales by Berryman and how the tracts sold came back into his possession, or that of his estate, is unknown.

1663 Jonah Jackson assigned his rights in all of the Berryman land to John Tilney, saying that the title had come to him from his mother Jane Jackson who had been the sister and only heir of Berryman.

1668 Tilney obtained a patent for 1000 acres to include the Berryman land and 200 acres adjacent.

1672 In a deposition by Tilney he gave his age as 53 and said he had been married on March first 1647. His first wife was Ann Smith the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Smith. He has already been mentioned in connection with N55. His father in law had had a patent for 400 acres part of that land. In 1648 Thomas Johnson deposed that before Sarah Smythe had married John Hinman, he had helped her make deeds of gift of 100 acres each to her three children and that she had retained 100 acres of this land for herself, all of which she said had been her husband's desire. None of that land remained in the hands of the Smith heirs and in some way title was transferred to John Holloway and that 400 acres was a part of his later patent for 1300 acres.

Tilney later on had an uncertain second wife as will be reported in the story of N87, but it seems probable that his first wife Ann Smith was the mother of all of his children. When he died Tilney was living on N87 but by four deeds of gift and a clause in his will he disposed of all of this 1000 acres patent to some of his children. He also owned land elsewhere in Northampton, as well as Accomack, which he disposed of in a similar manner.

1686 Tilney gave 400 acres to a son William. In general this was the land west of the present Bayside road and should have been about the same 400 acres at one time owned by George Hack.

1652 In the chapter on General History was recorded what is known as The Northampton Protest. This resulted from a mass meeting at what was

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called "Dr. Hackes old field" which should have been approximately in the general vicinity of Site A.

1695 William Tilney sold 250 acres to Benjamin Walter and the future of ~~it~~ this will be reported shortly.

1720 William Tilney of Accomack sold to Edward Belott 100 acres which he said he had inherited from his father William. This will be reported after the Walter part.

Benjamin Walter Part

This was the southern and western part of the William Tilney land.

1697 Walter sold to Thomas Teigue and John Abdell, but later in the year they assigned it back to him.

1704 Walter left his estate to his wife Elizabeth who married a William Hintel but no disposition by ~~her~~ or them was found.

1764 The next definite record for the land, or a part of it, came in this year when a John Dixon (wife Anne Mary) died leaving daughters Molly and Sarah, although this particular land was not mentioned in his will.

1778 Custis Matthews sold 40 acres to Charles Gilden, saying that it was half of 80 acres which had been left by John Dixon to his daughters Sarah and Mary. Matthews had married Sarah and Mary had married Gilden.

1790 Mary Gilden, widow of Charles, sold her 48 acres to Thomas Jacob.

1799 Charles Gilding (son and heir of Charles) and his wife Peggy now sold the total of 83 acres to Thomas Jacob. The future of this Jacobs land will be told after reporting what little is known about the rest of the Walter land.

1778 When Spencer Dalby sold to Thomas Dalby, Jr. the 100 acres which included N77A he said it was bounded on the north by 100 acres which was then owned by Thomas Dalby. How he obtained possession is not evident but it would have been the east part of the William Tilney-Walter land and it became merged with the BLOOMFIELD property.

Site A

This little house is known as the FOX FARM or CEDAR GROVE COTTAGE

1814 The Executor of Thomas Jacob of Teackle sold to John T. Elliott as 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres by survey.

1833 After the intestate death of Elliott it was again surveyed as 82 acres where John R. Fisher was then living and Commissioners sold to Thomas C. Mears. Three years later he re-sold to John D. Upshur.

1839 The Executor for Upshur and his widow Elizabeth Ann joined in a sale to Edwin J. Fisher.

1853 Fisher left the property, which he called BROOKLYN, to his brother John R., and four

years later he left to his son James A. Fisher, who added to his holdings.

1875 A Special Commissioner sold the house and 160 acres to Ben T. Gunter, who also acquired adjacent land and two years later he and his wife Ellen Fisher sold 200 acres to William Fox.

1895 William Fox deeded 17 acres to John W. Fox.

1906 In a deed of partition among the heirs of William and John W. Fox, the house and 36 acres went to Mary S. Turner and two years later she sold to Florence M. Tankard.

1920 Mrs. Tankard and her husband Phillip W. sold 102 acres to M. V. Lilliston.

1932 Lilliston and his wife Marie C. deeded to P. B. Tankard.

TRACT N81

It should be safe to attribute the little house to the early days of the Thomas Jacob ownership during the last decade of the eighteenth century. It is small and modestly built and has no unusual interior woodwork for comment. Between it and the creek are a number of Box bushes and Crepe Myrtle trees, the remnant of a once delightful garden.

Edward Belott Part of the William Tilney ~~XXXXX~~ land.

This was the northeastern part along the road and up to the head branch of Warehouse Creek and included all of that area except possibly a small part which came from another Tilney gift. Belott left no will but seems to have been succeeded by a son George.

1752 George Belote (wife Margaret) left his plantation to a son Laban.

1764 Laban Belote (wife Anne) left his 125 acres plantation to a son Severn.

1780 Severn and Molly Belote sold to Richard Smith.

1797 Richard Smith (wife Peggy) left to son Thomas for life and then to Thomas son Thurrigood.

1818 Thomas and Esther Smith sold 144 acres to Elijah Brittingham, saying that he had inherited upon the death of his son Thorowgood.

There is no old house upon this land.

1699 John Tilney gave 200 acres to his daughter Susannah and her husband Michael Dixon. The Dixons probably were already living there because in 1691 his neighbors had brought to the attention of the Justices the fact that he kept many dogs which were allowed to run wild and they were not only ~~XXX~~ an annoyance but a menace to passers by on the highway near his house. When summoned to appear before the Court he presented a petition requesting that the road be removed to a further distance from his house "because it was necessary to keep dogs for the preservation of his creatures (poultry, etc) from vermin (wild animals)." Whether or not his petition was granted is unknown. He was one of the Vestrymen elected in 1691 when the two parishes in the County were formed into the one Parish of Hungars.

1717 The Dixons gave to their son Michael, Jr.

1737 Michael II left to his sons Benjamin and John. The land extended eastward from the road along the south side of the branch and John took the western half and Benjamin the eastward.

John Dixon Part

1764 John Dixon (wife Anne Mary) left to his son John.

1798 John Dixon left to his daughter Sally who married Thomas W. Badger.

1837 Badger gave a deed of release to his daughter Elizabeth P. and her husband George Bell for the 100 acres in which he had a life interest through his marriage to Sally Dixon.

Benjamin Dixon Part

1770 Benjamin and Sarah Dixon sold his 100 acres to Hillary Warren and it continued in Warren hands until some time in the next century.

1701 Tilney left to his daughter Margaret and her husband John Moore the 200 acres part "where I formerly lived". This was south of the above and most of it east of the road except for a small part to the westward which probably was the site of the former Tilney home. From the Moores the title descended to their eldest son Jonathan.

1726 Jonathan Moore sold to Abraham Bowker-Innholder-all of his land "on the Western Side of the Kings highway".

Three years later Bowker and his wife Mary sold to Littleton Belote of Edward who resold to his brother George and it became merged with the other Belote land already reported.

1728 Jonathan Moore sold 100 acres to Richard Parramore.

1731 Moore sold 50 acres to Hugh Floyd.

1734 Floyd sold 25 acres to Richard Parramore and the rest descended to his son William who in 1750 sold Parramore 21 acres more..

1775 Richard Parramore left to his brother Thomas.

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1832 Thomas Parramore left to his granddaughters Mary P. and Esther P. Bayly. Ten years later Arthur W. and his wife Esther P. Upshur sold her interest to Mary P. the wife of Dr. A. W. Downing.

1688 John Tilney gave 100 acres to his son Thomas, it being the extreme northeast corner of his 1000 acres patent,

1701 Son Thomas having died, Col. Tilney now left the same land to his daughters Mary and Martha. The latter disappears from the picture.

1728 John Hawkins, Sr. and his son of the same name sold the 100 acres to Marriott Parsons, saying the land had come to them through the marriage of the senior to Mary Tilney.

1737 Parsons sold to Jonathan Edmunds and ten years later he and his wife Elissa resold to George Thomas and the land became merged with the next and last piece of the Tilney acreage.

1699 John Tilney gave 100 acres to his daughter Margaret and her husband John Moore and as in the case of their other piece it descended to their son Jonathan. There must have been more land here than Tilney figured as young Moore sold a total of 190 acres.

1730 Jonathan Moore sold 40 acres to Jephtha Dowty. Its later ownership was not traced.

1732 Moore sold a balance of 150 acres to George Thomas, who at some later date died intestate leaving a son John to succeed him.

1786 John Thomas left to son Harrison.

1809 Harrison Thomas (wife Elizabeth) left to sons John B., Elijah and Levin. Site B

John B. Thomas inherited the home place which is today called the THOMAS PLACE.

1841 John B. Thomas had married Ann C. Dunton of William and in his will of this year he left a total of 186 acres to sons William and George. The home descended to Mrs. Sallie Mapp, the daughter of George.

The house is a frame structure with the original part having outside chimneys ~~XXXXXX~~ with detached stacks at either end. It should date from the ownership of either John or Harrison Thomas towards the end of the eighteenth century.

Originally there was no cross hall, but at some later period one was made by a partition across the inside end of the parlor. At the front there are two entrance doors, but only one at the rear. Both first floor rooms have wainscoting and the mantel in the parlor has reeding at the sides and one row of fret work under the shelf, but the one in the dining room is plain.

TRACT N82

1670 Patent to William Kendall for 200 acres.

1671 William and Susannah Kendall sold to Robert Miller and the next year he and his wife Elizabeth resold to Thomas Bagley.

1673 Bagley must have deserted as a new patent was now granted to John Kendall as having been deserted by William Kendall. The next year a new patent to John Kendall called for 400 acres to include this and 200 acres more.

1678 400 acres patent to Thomas Kendall as having been deserted by John Kendall

TRACT N82

1686 Patent to Col. William Kendall for the 400 acres as having been deserted by Thomas Kendall. Kendall held on to the land by seating a tenant upon it and the title later passed to his eldest son William.

1689 Son William and his wife Ann Kendall sold the 400 acres to Peter Grice.

1694 Peter and Mary Grice sold two lots of 100 acres each. After the expenditure of considerable effort it developed that this 200 acres was not adjacent to the balance and it must have been the extra 200 acres included the first time in the 400 acres patent to John Kendall in 1673. Under the circumstances it seemed better to give this part a separate number and its later history will be taken up when it is reached geographically.

1709 Peter Grice (wife Mary) left the home plantation of 200 acres to his son Peter. He also had a son Stott Grice who succeeded to the title upon the death of his brother Peter.

1734 Stott Grice exchanged his 200 acres with Ezekael Bell for 100 acres out of N84.

1751 Ezekael Bell (wife Anne) left it all to a son William.

1805 William Bell (wife Elizabeth) left to son Anthony, who added to his acreage by purchases of land from N83.

1837 Anthony Bell (wife Tabitha) left it all to his son William H., from whom the title passed to his son John F.

1876 John F. Bell sold a total of 307½ acres to Patsey Fatherly the wife of William J. Most of the land which had come from N83 has since been sold and the present property, now in the name of the George J. Fatherly Estate, is much the same as the original 200 acres except for what has been taken out of it for highway and railroad purposes.

A short distance south of the modern Fatherly home used to stand a brick house, but it has been gone so long that a description is not possible nor is it safe to say whether the house was erected by a Bell or goes back to Grice days.

N83

1654 Patent to Thomas Bell for 350 acres.

1678 Thomas Bell (wife Mary) left to son Thomas.

1680 Thomas Bell sold it all to Francis Pettit.

1688 Pettit (wife not named) left the lower 230 acres to son Bartholomew and the upper 120 acres to son Justinian.

Bartholomew Pettit Part

1712 Bartholomew Pettit sold his 230 acres to Ansellow Lingoe.

1733 Ansley Lingoe sold to Samuel Johnson who left to his son Benjamin two years later.

1737 Benjamin Johnson sold to Jacob Sturgis.

1752 Sturgis left the western 100 acres to son Jacob and the rest to son William.

Jacob Sturgis Part

1773 Jacob Sturgis sold his inheritance to William Floyd and for a while it became merged with N65 and still later most of it with N82.

William Sturgis Part

1766 William and Peggy Sturgis sold his 130 acres to Joab Bell. Adah Sturgis, widow of Jacob I also released her dower rights.

1767 Joab and Keziah Bell sold 43½ acres to Hezekiah Brickhouse.

This later passed through the hands of Michael Dunton, Isaac Avery, Hillary Stringer and Kendall Richardson. The last named (wife Susanna) left to son George in 1812.

1794 The will of Joab Bell (wife Keziah) left this home plantation to son George.

Site A

A clause in the will reads: "I give one half acre of land where

TRACT N84

- 1719 George and Hannah made a deed of gift of the land to their sons George and Jeodiah, to become effective after their deaths.
- 1734 Jehodiah and Sarah Bell deeded his interest to George and Ezekael Bell.
Ezekael Bell Part
- 1734 As already reported Bell exchanged his 100 acres with Stott Grice for the 200 acres of N82.
- 1772 Thomas Grice of Stott and his wife Esther sold to William Matthews, and he and his wife Ann resold to William Cary.
- 1782 William and Esther Cary sold to George Brickhouse and this part became merged with the John Pettit land as already reported.
George Bell Part
- 1772 George Bell (wife Leah) left to son ~~James~~ Joab.
- 1794 Joab Bell (wife Keziah) left this 100 acres to son Isaac. It was not traced further but a survey in 1839 showed 105 acres for the heirs of Edmund Bell.

TRACT N85

- 1657 Patent to William Roberts for 600 acres. This was again recorded a few pages later in the same patent book.
- 1672 William and Elizabeth Roberts sold to Robert Foster who gave a one third life interest to his mother Bridgett Vines.
- 1675 Robert Foster sold it all to Vrinson Foster.
- 1680 Vrinson and Elizabeth Foster sold 350 acres to John Dalby, Jr. and two years later they sold the home part of 250 acres to Henry Scott.
Henry Scott Part
- This included the land south of Marionville Branch on the east side of the road. ~~XX~~
- 1733 Henry Scott (wife Deborah) left to son Joseph.
- 1744 Joseph Scott left to his son William.
- 1765 A survey of the land of William Scott showed 204 acres. The next year is recorded a survey of 50 acres at the northeast corner for Thomas Dalby. There is no deed to him for this part but it may have gone through the General Court books.
- 1770 William and Anne Mary Scott sold the balance of 154 acres to William Matthews, and shortly afterwards Henry Scott gave a release saying that William had deeded to him by a General Court deed, subject to the life interest of William and his wife.
- 1774 William and Anne Matthews sold to Thomas Dalby who thus became possessed of it all.
- 1778 Thomas and Rachel Dalby exchanged the 204 acres with Levin Matthews for land elsewhere.
- 1816 A survey showed 192 acres for the heirs of Levin Matthews.
John Dalby Part
- This included the land north of the branch and also a strip west of the road which was north of N83.
- 1681 John and Margery Dolby sold it all to Francis Pettit.
- 1688 Pettit left the 110 acres strip west of the road to son Justinian and the balance of 240 acres to son Thomas.
Justinian Pettit Part
- 1702 Pettit deeded to his ~~son~~ Henry Scott.
- 1733 Henry Scott (wife Deborah) left to son Henry.
- 1761 Henry Scott, Sr. deeded to Caleb Scott. Nothing more on him.
- 1768 The will of a Baily Scott (wife Elizabeth) directed that his land be sold if necessary. He had children Daniel, George and Mary. Elizabeth married Levin Smith.
- 1770 A survey showed 99 acres belonging to Henry Scott, but there was no explanation concerning it.
- 1771 With no previous deed of purchase to him, John Harmanson sold the

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~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

99 acres to Teackle Robins.

1774 The will of Robins directed that his land be sold and three years later his widow Elizabeth joined with the Executor in a sale to Thomas Dalby. Dalby and his wife Rachel resold to John Glison.

1809 One Peggy Scott sold as 95 acres to John R. Waddey. The deed recited that she had made the sale previously in 1807 but the land had been claimed by the heirs of John Gleason and as the suit had been decided in her favor she now gave a formal deed for the land. Two years later George Fisher, Jr. gave a deed to Waddey as 111 acres saying that it had been recovered by him and Peggy Scott.

1811 John R. and Hannah Waddey sold as 111 acres to Thomas W. Badger. Thomas Pettit Part

1697 Thomas Pettit exchanged his 240 acres with his brother Francis for land on Cheristone Creek which came from N44.

Francis Pettit immediately sold the south 100 acres to Charles Carpenter.

1701 In spite of the fact that Thomas Pettit had supposedly exchanged all of this land with brother Francis, Thomas and his wife Elizabeth now sold the balance of 140 acres to Charles Carpenter. These two purchases by Carpenter were the beginning of an accumulation which finally included all of N86 as well. The clan was a numerous one and some of the successions are a bit hazy, but the following shed some light.

1709 Charles Carpenter (wife Purmealah-Pamela?) left his land to sons Charles and Stefen.

1748 The will of Stephen Carpenter (wife Ann) mentioned no land but he had a son Charles.

1766 Charles Carpenter, Sr. (wife Mary) left his part to her and then presumably to a son Richard.

1777 Richard and Abigail Carpenter sold 97 acres to Charles Carpenter (of Charles?).

1784 Charles and Susanna Carpenter sold the same 97 acres to a John Carpenter.

1790 Richard Carpenter (wife Abigail) left his land to a son John.

1791 Abigail Carpenter of Hog Island gave a deed to John Carpenter, also of Hog Island, for any land she might own. No acreage was specified, but the bounds given would indicate that it was a part of N86.

1761 A John Carpenter (wife Mary) left all of his land to a son John and the will also mentioned a brother Charles. His place in the picture has not been identified, but the item is recorded anyway.

1804 John Carpenter, Sr. (wife Lucy) left all of his lands to sons Dickie and A₂el G. Carpenter.

1808 A survey of the Carpenter land showed 564 acres, which would have included the Carpenter part of this tract, all of the land of N86, and apparently about an additional 100 acres found within the original bounds. As divided

Samuel G. Carpenter received 75 acres in the southeast corner between the two branches

Leah F. Carpenter received 167 acres northwest of him and this included the house

Leah Elizabeth G. Carpenter received 75 acres along the road west of Leah

and Dickey G. Carpenter received 247 acres to include the land of N86.

TRACT N86

1857 Patent to Thomas Bell for 227 acres. This was recorded again a few pages further on.

TRACT 86

Custis this day Informed this Court that there is a Certain Tract of Queen's Land not taken up neare ye Courthouse of this County of about 150 or 200 acres of Land and ye County & parrish having occasion for Land for Sundry uses have ordered that Coll. Tully Robinson be appoynted Trustee to inspect into ye same and that he enter ye sd Land & cause ye same to be Surveyed & pattened for ye use of ye County & parrish & that ye sd Coll. Tully Robinson be allowed by ye County for all such Charges he shall be att for confirming ye sd Land for ye use aforesd". Nothing more appears on the subject so apparently the land had not escheated as supposed.

Inearly days the road from Hunting Creek (now the Greenbush road) did not join the present highway where it does now. As indicated by B it curved approximately as shown and went behind the present Bank Building (M). It was generally supposed that a strip of land southwest of this old road belonged to the other major portion of the patent.

1758 Josiah Lewis brought suit against George Drummond, who then owned the other part, to determine the exact line between them and was successful in extending his line on to the present highway. It was from the survey made for this suit that it was possible to approximate site P as where the original Cole's Tavern and First Court House must have stood.

1762 A six year lease made by Josiah Lewis to Phillip Parker and Littleton Townsend provides further valuable information:-"the dwelling House with the Kitchen, Stable, Dairy and old Store House late belonging to George Drummond, where the said Lewis now Keeps Tavern, Together with all the Land belonging to the said Lewis Between Hunting Creek Road and the Line of George Drummond's Land". This indicates that Lewis had won his suit in the local Court and that the old Drummond House (L), where Lewis then kept Tavern, was not on Drummond land. Apparently Drummond had appealed the case to a higher Court because the lease went on to say "Notwithstanding that if the said Lewis should Loose the Land on the Court House side of the Branch to George Drummond or any Other Person that then the said Lewis shall allow the said Parker and Townsend as much Land on the Other Side of the Branch as they may Loose on the Court House Side". Later land transactions show that the suit was finally lost by Drummond.

1786 A survey of the West View land (K) showed that the old road from Hunting Creek still followed its original curve (B) and that the property included a strip of land south of the then Courthouse and extending up to B. This strip included the site of the Bank Building (M) and showed the above mentioned Tavern (L) which would have been about in the corner of the present Courtyard.

1767 As previously reported Josiah Lewis sold all of his 345 acres half of the patent to Severn Guthrey. Before the latter's death he had made three sales. Two of these were small lots which will be reported first.

1772 Severn and Attalanta Guttridge sold a lot to James Scott and Edward Ker. This would have been in the vicinity of the present office building and the deed is interesting because it stated that the lot was adjacent to the 'Old Prison' (N).

1777 Severn and Attalanta Guttredge sold a lot containing a Store House and Sadler's Shop to William Barclay. This would have been in the same general vicinity as the other lot.

1771 Severn and Attalanta Guttridge sold a plantation of 88 acres to ThorogoodSmith. This was the property known as WEST VIEW (K) until a few years but the last owner has changed the name to AYERS-LEE. Later on a few sales of small lots were made from the tract but most of it is intact today.

1778 Thorogood and Mary Blaikley Smith resold to William Burdett. Smith later moved to Baltimore and was the second Mayor of that city after its incorporation in 1796.

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1780 William Burdett (wife Elizabeth) died and six years later the land was surveyed to determine her dower rights and it was found to contain 94 acres. On this survey was marked 'a large new house' which would have been the landmark for the next hundred and fifty years known as WEST VIEW.



1792 Burdett had been succeeded by a son Thomas W. Burdett and after the death of his mother he and his wife Tabitha (Wallop) sold the house and 90 acres to Thomas Custis. The deed reserved a strip along the road and the division line was to be 60 feet southeast from the chimney end of the house. The part between the house and the road was later acquired by Custis but the little end including the BANK BUILDING (M) will be taken up later.

1812 Custis left to his grandson Thomas B. Custis.

1831 Thomas B. and Mary B. Custis exchanged the property with his father William R. Custis for THE FOLLY (A7IB).

1839 'Co. Bob' Custis lived here at the time of his death and left the place to his daughter Mary R. who married Edmund R. Allen.

1865 A Commissioner sold to John Savage, subject to the dower rights of Mrs. Allen, and the next year she joined him in a sale to Dr. Edward J. Young.

1869 Dr. Young left to his daughter Bettie T., the wife of Samuel J. Walston, from whom it descended to their daughter Sarah who married Thomas W. Blackstone.



TRACT N86

- 1674 Thomas and Mary Bell made a deed of gift of the 227 acres to Thomas and Elizabeth Gittins, the latter perhaps a daughter of the Bells.
1710 Thomas Gittings left it all to a son William.
1740 William Giddens (wife Elizabeth) left the eastern 100 acres to son John and the balance to son Thomas.
1755 John and Elishe Giddens sold his inheritance to John Carpenter.
1764 Thomas Giddens left his part to an unnamed son.
1790 Henry and Milly Giddens sold their 125 acres to John Carpenter.
Anything that could be found about further Carpenter ownership is covered in the story of a part of N85.

TRACT N87

- 1645 Patent to Francis Martin for 300 acres.
1651 Patent to Thomas Clifton for 400 acres, being the Martin land assigned by him and 100 acres of new land.
1650 Thomas Clifton had already deeded 100 acres to John Johnson, Jr.
1663 John and Elizabeth Johnson sold to Phillip Fisher.
1653 The Court ordered John Johnson to give a deed to John Williams for 200 acres, reciting that Thomas Clifton had made the sale to Williams but never given a deed and that Johnson had married the relict of Clifton.
1666 John Williams received a patent for 100 acres as having been deserted by Francis Martin.
1668 John Williams left his plantation to his wife Frances.
1679 Early in this year a John Trueman left his land to his wife Frances and then to their daughter Mary. He referred to the land as having been patented but there is no patent of record to him. Is it possible that he had married Frances the relict of John Williams?
1684 Mary Trueman, daughter of John, made a deed of gift to Mary Grice wife of Peter and then to their children of "the land given to me & recorded". The only record of any land having come to her was the above bequest by her father, but there is no further record of any Grice ownership of land in this vicinity.
All of the above records are somewhat confusing but as time went on the land covered by the Martin-Clifton patents breaks down into three distinct parcels: the land east of the Bayside road, that west of the road and south of the neck road, and the part north of the neck road.
Land East of the Road
1679 Seven months after the date of the Trueman will Richard and Frances Gill sold 100 acres to George Briggus, saying that it had been half of 200 acres formerly sold by John Johnson to John Williams the former husband of Frances. (Trueman was not mentioned but the dates would allow him to have been married to Frances ~~XXX~~ from not long after Williams died until the early part of this year)
1689 George Brickhouse (wife Hannah) left this land to his daughter Anne and he said it was the land he had bought from Richard Gill-formerly John Trueman, so the above assumption is substantiated.

Site A

This clause of the Brickhouse will contains one interesting item "Exceptinge one Acre whereon the meetinge house standeth which I freely give to the People called Quakers forever". This old meeting house must have stood approximately where the present Franktown Methodist Church now is. When it was first erected is unknown. How long it was in existence is also uncertain but in 1717 when Michael and Susanna Dixon gave the 200 acres of N81 to their son Michael this meeting house across the branch was mentioned. In many early transactions this head branch of Warehouse Creek was called the 'Meeting House Branch'. As late as 1750 a deed for this 100 acres described it as "near the Old meeting house", but that sounds as if it were no longer in use.

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1699 Jeremiah and Ann (Brickhouse) Townsend of Somerset sold the 100 acres to Richard Smith.

1716 Richard Smith left to son John.

1750 John Smith sold to Michael Christian.

1752 Michael and Patience Christian sold to Joachim Michael. Joachim Michael (wife Margaret) left to son Thomas.

1759 Thomas Michael (wife Ann) left to son John.

1775 John and Margaret Michael sold to Richard Smith. The above 1752 deed said John Smith was living on the land and this one said Richard Smith was then living here so the Smith family apparently continued to make it their home in spite of the intervening ownerships.

1823 The land was purchased at public sale as 125 acres by John T. Elliott.

1833 Commissioners for the Estate of John T. Elliott sold as Lot #6-132 acres by survey to Lewis D. Heath, subject to the dower of Mrs. Juliet Smith, widow of Richard.

1843 Heath and his wife Emeline deeded the $\frac{1}{2}$ acre where the church now stands to Trustees for the Methodist Episcopal Church at Site A.

The rest of the property breaks down into two parts separated by the old cross road to Nassawadox.

Site B

1845 L. D. Heath sold a storehouse and lot to John H. E. Smith. Three years later Heath and his wife Sarah A. C. sold him 20 acres more, and some time ~~later~~ later he acquired some of the Carpenter land out of N86 so that he had an estate of 135 acres.

1859 Smith left it all to his uncle Louis D. Heath. The will mentioned "my new brick house" which approximately dates the house now called the CRYSTAL PALACE.

1937 Charles M. Lankford, Jr. as Commissioner sold the house and 15 acres to his wife Genevieve W. and she assigned to him.

Because of its comparative youth it is not given a special description, but it must have been an expensive house to build and certainly is a departure from established Eastern Shore architecture.

Site C

1853 L. D. and Sarah A. C. Heath sold 100 acres to John F. Bell, it being the part of the land north of the cross road. A consideration of \$5000 indicates that Heath had built a nice home during the twenty years he had owned the land. For many years it has been known as BLEAK HOUSE.

1859 John F. and Jane Bell sold the house and 300 acres to Thomas T. ~~Upshur~~ Upshur, beyond which it has not been traced. The extra 200 acres came out of the Carpenter land and it extended across to the present village of Nassawadox Land South of the Neck Road

1668 Frances Williams, widow of John, sold 100 acres to John Tilney.

1688 John Tilney and his second wife Mary deeded the 100 acres to his son John calling it 'Pyney ffield'.

1696 Young Tilney sold it to Benjamin Walter calling it 'Joyners field'.

1704 Walter left to his wife Elizabeth. She married William Hintch and six years later she sold this land to John Dewman.

1718 Dewman left no will, but in this year a Daniel Dewman left the same land to his brother Nathaniel.

Site D

1731 One acre of the land of Nathaniel Dewman was condemned for a warehouse and wharf. This became the public Tobacco Warehouse called Nassawadox and it was from this that this branch of Nassawadox Creek took its present name of Warehouse Creek.

1738 Nathaniel Dewman left his plantation to his brother Jacob, but the will must have been written some years earlier as the will of Jacob was filed in 1734. He left a wife Bridgett and daughters Rosannah and Elizabeth.

1752 Joachim Michael (wife Margaret) left to his son Thomas a half of this land which he had bought from John and Rose Waterfield. This had not been

deeded to Michael, so the same day the will was probated the Waterfields executed a deed to Thomas Michael, and the next year he purchased the other 50 acres from Bailey and Elizabeth Scott, she being the other Dewman heir.

1759 Thomas Michael (wife Ann) left to his son Hohn.

1775 John and Margaret Michael sold the 100 acres and a mill to John Mapp.

1799 John Mapp had died intestate and the title passed to his son Robins, and he and his wife Peggy sold as 85 acres to Thomas Elliott.

1805 Thomas Elliott left to his son John T.

1833 After the intestate death of John T. Elliott all of his lands were surveyed and this piece, called Lot #5, was sold to Thomas R. Joynes as 113.64 acres.

Around the beginning of that century the different owners sold off lots on both the Bayside road and the Neck road and some of the oldish smaller houses in Franktown in that area may date from then.

There is no old house left at the Warehouse site and in recent years the property was generally known as the Gunter land.

Land north of the Neck road and west of the Bayside road

1672 Patent to Major John Tilney for 100 acres which had formerly belonged to Thomas Clifton, then John Johnson, then escheated and in 1663 patented to Col. John Stringer, who assigned to Tilney. Whether this was a part of the land in question is uncertain, but it seems to fit as a part of the original Martin patent.

1675 Just where he obtained the rest of this land was not determined, but in this year Col. Tilney gave a 250 acres plantation to his daughter Sarah and her husband Isaac Jacob and then to their daughter Elizabeth.

1722 A William Waterson left 250 acres where Nathaniel Caple lived to a son Jacob. As there is no deed to him for the land, it is possible that he had married Elizabeth Jacob. (The name of the son is significant)

Jacob died and the title passed to his brother John.

1734 John Waterson (wife Elizabeth) left to son William, but upon his death without issue the title passed to his five sisters Abigail, Sarah, Tamar, Comfort and Mary.

1745 The land was surveyed for a division and only 150 of the supposed 250 acres were found. In the division, Abigail received the lower part on the two roads and in the order named above the other girls received theirs, the parts averaging about 30 acres.

1750 Beginning in this year transactions began which eventually put all the land into the hands of Ralph Batson, who was the second husband of Sarah. The transactions noted were:

The first husband of Sarah had been Levi Moor and a son Matthew by that marriage sold his reversion interest to Batson.

The will of Tamar Waterson left everything to her sister Sarah Batson.

Elizabeth, the widow of John Waterson, had married Mark Freshwater and they now released her dower rights in the 150 acres to Esau Jacob.

Esau and Betty Jacob sold their ownership of 60 acres to Ralph Batson. Which two portions are covered by this deed, or the Jacob's rights to them have not been determined. Comfort Waterson had married Thomas Michael and her sister Mary had married Peter Warren, but no deeds from either of them were found. Abigail Waterson had married Luke Smaw, but no deed from them was found, but in any event the whole tract came into the possession of Ralph Batson.

1764 The will of Ralph Batson (wife Sarah) directed that his land be sold "except one Acre called new Town where Frank Andrews lives", and this he left to Henry Stott. It is possible that 'New Town' soon became 'Frank's Town' and finally the Franktown of today.

1768 The Executor for Batson and his widow Sarah and her third husband John Wise sold as 122 acres to Thomas John Marshall. Sarah however continued to live on the land for many years, surviving her last husband.

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1768 Mrs. Margaret Haggoman left the land to her son William Wainhouse Michael, saying it had been bought from Marshall, and as no deed had ever been given, Marshall of Dorset, Md. deeded to the son the next year.

Mrs. Haggoman was the widow of William, but she previously had been the widow of Joachim Michael who had died in 1752.

1772 W. W. Michael left to his wife Margaret.

1781 Margaret married John Upshur and the next year they sold as 150 acres to William Downing. As there is no old house upon the land it has not been traced further.

TRACT N88

1646 Patent to Henry Pedenden for 550 acres. Pedenden may have had another earlier and unrecorded patent because three years before the date of this one he had sold a part "of my Devident" to Henry Weede.

1646 Elizabeth Baily gave a deposition in which she said she formerly had been the wife of Weede, and at the same Court Pedenden said Weede had died two years before and had verbally left his whole estate to his wife.

Elizabeth was now the wife of Richard Bayly and they soon moved to his new land of A20.

1656 Patent to Richard Bayly for 100 acres which probably was the Weede part of the Pedenden patent.

1676 Patent issued to William Kendall, saying the land had been assigned by Bayly to Phillip Fisher and escheated, and two years later Kendall sold to Fisher.

1674 Henry Pennington of Somerset sold his 550 acres patent to Phillip Fisher and the next year his wife Margaret Pedden released her dower rights.

1646 Patent to Michael Williams for 250 acres which was northeast of the Pedenden land.

1675 The title passed from Williams to a son of the same name and he and his wife Anne sold the 250 acres to Phillip Fisher.

1650 Thomas Clifton sold 100 acres to John Johnson, Jr. and in 1663 he and his wife Elizabeth resold to Phillip Fisher. This would seem to have come originally from N87, but its exact location is indefinite.

Two other pieces of land in this immediate vicinity appear in the records, but the later history of them is vague.

1645 Jonathan Gills received a Certificate for land for 200 acres, but there is no later patent of record to him, although in 1665 he named his wife Frances as his residuary legatee.

1665 Richard Hinman received a patent for 100 acres which had belonged to William Cole and escheated. No patent to Cole is of record, although he was once mentioned hereabouts, and no disposition by Hinman was found.

1639 The will of a John Fisher mentioned sons John, Stephen and Phillip, and the last named probably was the Phillip Fisher who accumulated this tract as outlined above.

1673 Phillip Fisher bought 225 acres east of the Williams land. This had come from a large unrecorded patent to Henry White as will be reported when it is geographically reached.

1703 Phillip Fisher (wife Elizabeth) left his land to sons John and Thomas. John was to have the northeast part, which approximately included the Williams and White lands, while Thomas was to have the balance which was the neck proper. Fisher also mentioned daughters Bridgett Bradford, Mary Smith, Anne Gascoigne, Tamer Hunt and Rebecca Fisher.

Thomas Fisher Part

1709 Apparently Fisher had died intestate as his widow Patience was granted papers for his estate. The next year there is a record that she had married Francis Wainhouse. A son Maddox Fisher seems to have been the eldest and he inherited as the land had been entailed.

1750 Maddox Fisher (wife Susanna) did not mention land in his will and title passed to his eldest son Thomas.

1767 The land of Thomas Fisher was surveyed and found to contain 850 acres.

1769 Fisher petitioned the Assembly to have the entail doctored on 405 of the acres. This was granted and the next year he and his wife Sarah sold this acreage to Esau Jacob. (At this time Thomas Fisher appeared in the records as Jr., as a cousin Thomas-descended from John-was the elder of the two and so was designated as Sr.)

1770 Esau and his wife Vianna Gray Jacob immediately resold to John Mapp who later died intestate and the title passed to a son Robins.

1799 Robins and Peggy Mapp sold to John Tompkins.

This land was the east end of the neck and as Tompkins was now the owner of the rest it was all again in one ownership.

1776 Thomas and Sarah Fisher sold the balance as 444 acres to John Tompkins, he having had the entail doctored on this part also. At this time Fisher was designated as Sr. because his cousin had died and he was the eldest of two or more of the same name-Thomas Fisher of Thomas, Sr. now becoming known as Jr.

^{then} ~~she~~ In 1747 Tompkins had married Anne the widow of John Gustis (N52A) and ~~she~~ had a daughter Peggy Custis who later married William W. Wilson. Anne died before her second husband.

1820 John Tompkins (wife now Frances) left his land to his ~~step~~ daughter Peggy C. Wilson and then to her children; ~~he apparently being had no child~~
~~survived by either of his marriages.~~

The Wilson children Margaret S., Mary Ann F., Sally J. and John T.

Later in the same year the will of Wilson (wife Peggy C.) left the Manor Plantation to his daughter Margaret, the wife of John . H. Bayly, and the east end to Mary Ann F., the wife of Edward Stratton.

Site A

The Manor Plantation is known as WELLINGTON

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The land which Mrs. Stratton had inherited was known as BUSH HILL in the will of her father and the house site was at Site B. If there was a substantial manor house ever erected there it has been gone many years and nothing is known about it.

1865 Mrs. Stratton died childless and left her land to her nephew Edmonia W. Bayly and her niece Rachel U. Jacob, the wife of Teackle Jacob, they being children of her sister Margaret S. Bayly.

1866 Mrs. Bayly had died and a long deed of partition was entered into by the heirs of the two sisters.

In this deed the heirs placed BUSH HILL in the hands of Trustees to be sold and in 1875 it was purchased by William B. Upshur. It has since had many owners and gradually become broken up into smaller parcels, but as there is no old house standing it has not been traced further and Site B can be eliminated.

In the partition of the several jointly owned lands WELLINGTON went to Mrs. Rachel U. Jacob for her life and then it was to go to her daughter Margaret W., the wife of Dr. Charles Smith, and a son John B. Bayly. The latter died without issue and before her death in 1922 Mrs. Smith had become the sole owner.

1923 After the death of Mrs. Smith, the land was surveyed for a division among her children and the house and about 40 acres went to a daughter Mrs. Elizabeth B. Robinson. Three years later she deeded her inheritance to her son William K. Robinson.

1939 A Trustee sold to Mrs. Evelyn V. Willing.

1942 By the later will of Mrs. Willing, her properties were left in trust for her daughter and in this year the Trustees sold the house and 41.56 acres to G. B. and Emily Louise Hurlbut. Two years later the title was vested in her alone.

The house as it stands today is a composite of several periods of construction. The oldest would be the north end which is of brick. No authentic date for its erection could be found, but its general architecture, comparatively, should date from before the middle of the eighteenth century, so it would go back to Fisher days.

The extension by the frame portion would be a Tompkins addition and he would be the sponsor for some attractive mantels and other interior woodwork which should date from the first decade of the nineteenth century.

After the middle of that century when Edmonia W. Bayly (known as uncle Edmond) lived here as a bachelor, a wing was built on the west side for him and this was a two story addition, the end chimney of which may be noted in the picture.

After Mrs. Stratton had become widowed she also came here to live and a small frame house (no longer standing) was built for her not far from the kitchen. This was known as the 'Robin's Nest' and contained a large room for her on the first floor with a small room above for her maid.

In the inventory of the Tompkins estate were included a quantity of very lovely old silver, glass, china, furniture and portraits, which still remain in the possession of the present generation of descendants. There were also listed forty pairs of linen sheets, which of course were spun on the place from flax grown on the land. This item is interesting as it gives some idea of the house keeping problems of early days when friends and relatives came (often unannounced) to visit for weeks at a time, thus necessitating an ample supply of everything.

The house presents a dignified and friendly appearance in its setting in a large yard which once had splendid trees of many kinds, but storms and a considerable period of tenant occupancy have taken away many of them. Behind the house and extending to the Creek was a once lovely Box garden, but the bushes were sold and carted elsewhere some years ago.

John Fisher Part

1720 The will of John Fisher mentioned no land but by the entailing it went

to his eldest son Thomas,

1727 Thomas Fisher left everything to his wife Sarah but the land went to his eldest son Thomas.

1772 Thomas Fisher (wife Mary) left his plantation to son Thomas, but he died without issue and the title reverted to his mother who was his only heir, and she married Tully R. Wise, the son of Col. John Wise IV.

1812 Tully R. Wise left his property to a son of the same name.

1841 T. R. and Anne K. Wise sold the house and 758 acres by survey to Southy S. Satchell.

Site C

In that deed the property was called HOLLY GROVE

1843 Satchell deeded to Edward C. Satchell.

1876 A Commissioner sold to John L. Harmanson.

1893 The property was bought by George W. Rhea and four years later by John E. Nottingham.

1917 In a division of the Nottingham lands the house and 129 acres went to a son Jerome W. Nottingham.

In the 1912 will of Wise was a clause "the house now building to be finished", so its age is definitely determined, in spite of the fact that over the front door is a brick

dated '1761'. The survey of 1841 showed the site of an older house, from which this brick must have been taken. This house is said to have resembled the SOMERS PLACE in Occahannock Neck and according to the date ~~now~~ would have been built by the Thomas Fisher who died in 1772. In early days it is said to have been named SILVER PLAIN, but later it was known as CASTLE THUNDER.

Both front and rear entrances have double doors, but there is no cross hall and the front opens into a large square hall with an open stair well to the third floor. The mantels in the three first floor rooms are all different, the one shown being in the room behind the hall.

The window lintels are of wood with some slight ornamentation, and on the interior all the window frames converge towards the outside through the thick brick wall.

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TRACT N89

The study of this area proved most disappointing, as no certain records for it appeared until the middle of the eighteenth century. If there was any patent for it, it was not recorded.

1679 As reported in the story of N87, John Trueman left his patented land to his wife Frances and then to a daughter Mary.

Later in that year Frances Trueman sold a grant of land to Henry Stott.

~~THE~~

1692 Although he disposed of 600 acres elsewhere, the will of Henry Stott (wife Priscilla) made no mention of this land.

1684 Mary Trueman, daughter of John, made a deed of gift to Mary Grice the wife of Peter and then to their children of "the land given to me & recorded". No will or deed for this land in later Grice records.

This may or may not be the Trueman land, but by the middle of the next century 100 acres were owned by Daniel Rascoe and 150 acres by Jonathan Stott with no records showing how either acquired title. As will be noted from the patent map, part of the whole was west of the present Bayside road, which in early days was called the 'Ridge Road', and it was the Rascoe part which straddled the road.

Daniel Rascoe Part

1750 Daniel and Sarah Rascoe sold 30 acres to David Stott, Sr., it being the south part of his holdings.

David Stott resold to Thomas Marshall.

1753 Marshall left to his wife Sarah and then to a daughter of the same name.

1765 The will of a John Stott (wife Mary) directed that his land be sold and Mary sold it subject to the life interest of John's mother Sarah. (Was she the widow or daughter of Marshall?) The purchaser was a Henry Stott.

1769 Henry Stott sold to Thomas Fisher, Sr. and it became merged with the land attached to N88C.

1750 Daniel and Sarah Rascoe sold 70 acres to Richard Parramore. This was a strip across the north end of the tract, but it was not adjacent to the 30 acres sold by Rascoe, as Jonathan Stott owned the middle strip.

1751 Richard and Bridgett Parramore sold to Thomas Dolby and two years later he and his wife Rachel resold to Luke Fosque.

1756 Luke and Elizabeth Fosque sold to Tilney Dixon.

1764 The will of Dixon directed that the land be sold and two years later his brother Benjamin as Executor sold to John Westcote. The narrow part of this land west of the road never became merged with the Fisher property.

Jonathan Stott Part

1767 Jonathan and Susanna Stott sold 30 acres to Littleton Westcote. This was the northeast corner of the whole and was east of the Rascoe-Parramore land. Littleton left no will but was succeeded by a son William.

1827 William Westcote left to a son James along with more acreage which came from N94.

1767 Jonathan Stott alone gave 50 acres to his son Henry. This was his part west of the road between the two Rascoe parts.

1769 Henry Stott sold to Thomas Fisher, along with the 30 acres already reported.

1770 Jonathan Stott sold a balance of 80 acres to John Westcote, who thus became possessed of an odd shaped tract of about 150 acres.

TRACT N89

Site A

The house now standing upon the Westcote land is called FRUITLAND
1786 John Westcote left this part of his holdings to a son Joshua, who died without issue. At the time of his father's death, Joshua was living here.
1807 In this year began inter family transactions among the brothers and sisters of Joshua but it was not until 1820 that the land was formally surveyed for a division, and at that time it showed 165 acres.
1829 A brother George C. had acquired 90 acres of the whole and he and his wife Mary A. now sold it as their home place to Hezekiah P. Wescoat who had obtained the balance.

1898 The Hezekiah P. Wescott land was surveyed and it showed 144 acres; the same odd shaped piece that Joshua had inherited, including the small lot over the road. About 31 acres went to another Hezekiah P. Wescott and it is now owned by a daughter Mrs. Margaret W. Smith.

A still older house on the property was torn down a few years ago.

The older part of the present house should date from the last quarter of the eighteenth century and it may have been built by John Westcote for son Joshua.

It has one brick end with a semi outside chimney. The mantel in the parlor probably was carved shortly ~~before~~ the death of Joshua and the work is said to have been done by a Savage who was a brother of the wife of the first H. P. Wescott. It has half a sunburst in the center of the face and some fret work.

The modern part of the house was built in 1921.

Tradition says that the beginnings of Methodism on the Shore began with a group meeting held in the parlor of the house.

It will be noted that this branch of the Wescoat family has spelled the name variously through the years, while the ones in Savages Neck stick to the original Wescoat.

TRACT N90

1662 Patent to John Johnson, Jr. for 400 acres.

1664 Johnson assigned to Thomas Smith.

1665 Thomas and Elizabeth Smith assigned to Daniel Quillion and on the same date he and his wife Lidia Reassigned to John Prettyman.

1671 John and Mary Prettiman sold to George Dewy and he and his wife Ann resold to Henry Stott.

1688 Henry Stott gave the south 200 acres to a son Jonathan and this was confirmed in his will (wife Priscilla) four years later and at that time he left the other half to a son David.

Jonathan Stott Part

1734 Jonathan and Johannah Stott sold his 200 acres to Rowland Dowty.

1743 Rowland Dowty (wife Hannah) left the western 120 acres to son Peter and the eastern 80 acres to a son Rowland.

Peter Dowty Part

1763 Joachim Michael sold as 100 acres to Peter Dowty, Jr. How he obtained title is unknown but it may have been by a General Court deed from Dowty.

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1768 The 100 acres were surveyed with the notation that Joachim Michael had again purchased from Peter Dowty. There is no local record for such a sale so it may once more have gone through the General Court books.

1785 John Michael, Sr., as brother and heir of Joachim, and Thorowgood and Mary Blaikley (Stith) Smith (relict of Joachim) united in a deed to Littleton Escote, who later died intestate and was succeeded by a son William.

1827 William left to a son John (B.).

1878 Commissioners for the estate of John B. Wescoate sold as 104 acres to Parker H. Pitts.

Rowland Dowty Part

1800 The title descent of this part could not be traced definitely, but finally in this year a Hannah Dowty deeded 100 acres to Rowland Dowty.

It hardly seems possible that she could have been the widow Hannah of the Peter Dowty who died in 1743, but she has not been identified, nor her ownership of the land ascertained.

1821 Rollon Dowty left his plantation to a son Rollin.

1838 Commissioners for the Rowland Dowty estate sold the 100 acres to John Upshur, Sr.

1847 Commissioners for the Upshur estate sold to Louis D. Heath and ten years later he sold as 135 acres to James W. Rogers.

This 200 acres of Stott-Dowty land extended along the Nassawadox cross road from the Bayside to the Seaside roads. There is no old house upon it, but a little above town between the railroad and the Seaside road may be note a graveyard which contains Doughty and Rogers tombs, so the house must have been near by.

David Stott Part

1709 David Stott (wife Tamerin) left 50 acres to a son Nehemiah and the other 150 acres to a son Jonathan.

Nehemiah Stott Part *See N91*

~~1750 Nehemiah Stott sold as 33 acres to Joachim Michael. It must have been at the extreme north end as it remained ungranted with N93 for some time.~~

Jonathan Stott Part

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1778 Jonathan Stott (wife Susanna) left to a son Elias and then to his son Coventon.

1809 Arthur Roberts married Nancy Stott of Coventon and apparently she was his only heir as after his intestate death the Roberts gave a deed of trust for the 125 acres and it 1826 the land was sold to Joshua K. Roberts.

TRACT N91

This is the detached part of N82 and to which a separate number has been assigned.

1689 As reported in the story of that land, William and Ann Kendall sold the whole 400 acres patent to Peter Grice and the history of the lower part has been told in N82.

1694 Peter and Mary Grice sold this 200 acres in two sales of 100 acres each.

The southern went to George Scott and the northern to David Stott.

George Scott Part

1726 No will of George Scott was found, but in this year his son and heir Thomas and his widow Mary Scott united in a deed for the same 100 acres to Richard Hays.

1754 Richard and Abigail Hays sold as 150 acres to John C. Matthews.

1777 John C. Matthews (wife Martha) left to a son Levin and the next year

TRACT N91

he exchanged it with Thomas Dalby, Sr. for land elsewhere. At the time Dalby was the owner of the south half of N92 with which it became merged.

David Stott Part

1709 David Stott (wife Tamerin) left left 150 acres to a son Nehemiah, it being the 100 acres which he had purchased from Grice and 50 acres inherited from his father Henry.

1751 Nehemiah Stott (wife Rosannah) left his 140 acres home plantation to a son David.

1794 David Stott gave the 70 acres west of the road to a son Teackle and in his will the next year he left the land west of the road to Teackle and that to the eastward to son Ralph, but the will had been written before the gift to Teackle so it became simply a confirmation.

~~RMXSMXSKKXKXPKK~~

Ralph Stott Part

1799 Ralph and Joanna Stott sold 15 acres to John Upshur and seven years later an additional 70 acres. Upshur owned N92 and these purchases extended his land out to the Seaside road.

1810 The Stotts sold 20 acres to Robert Hadlock.

1823 Hadlock sold as 8 acres to Anne Dowty.

The location of this little piece has not been determined but it may have been west of the road as the Upshur holdings remained firm up to that line.

Teackle ~~RMXK~~ Stott Part

1799 Teackle Stott left to his father and then to a brother Laban, but the will had been written just before his father had died. In this will the land was called 'Wood's Pasture'.

1837 The Executor for Laban Stott sold as 71 acres to Obedience Kelly.

TRACT N92

1652 Patent to John Browne for 1000 acres. Three years later this was reissued as 1262 acres.

1656 John Browne (wife Ursula) left this Seaside land to a son John.

1662 There is no record of the death of young John, but in this year his personal estate was divided among his brother Thomas, sister Elizabeth, and William Smith who had married sister Sarah. Brother Thomas inherited this land.

1705 Thomas Brown (wife Susanna Denwood) left this land to his daughters Sarah and Anne, the former to have the upper part. Sarah married Arthur Upshur II and Anne a Preeson (William?) and after his death Andrew Hamilton.

Sarah Upshur Part

1734 Arthur and Sarah Upshur made a deed of gift of their 631 acres to their son Thomas.

1751 Thomas Upshur (wife Sarah) left the plantation to son Thomas. They had another son Brown Upshur who received personality. Sarah married Henry Gascoigne (N71).

1793 Thomas Upshur (wife Anne Stockley) left this home plantation to son John; he also had a son Thomas and daughters Nancy Teackle, Sally Hack, and Molly Upshur.

It will now be advisable to go back and trace the Anne Hamilton part as the two parts were reunited shortly after the inheritance of this part by John.

Anne Hamilton Part

1721 Andrew and Anne Hamilton of Philadelphia sold her 631 acres to Zerrubabell Preeson, stating that it had been left by Thomas Brown to Anne Preeson now Anne Hamilton. Preeson died intestate and was succeeded by a son Thomas.

However his title was not clear as the land had been entailed by the will of Brown and as the Hamiltons had a son James he inherited, but sold his

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rights to Thomas Preeson by a General Court deed.

1755 Thomas and Esther Preeson sold the 631 acres to Thomas Dalby, who moved here from N77 to make this his home. It has been reported how he purchased the George Scott part of N91 to extend his holdings out to the Seaside road.

1797 Dalby left this plantation to his wife Catharine and then to his nephews and niece John, Thomas and Esme Fisher and Rosanna Deshield. The Fisher heirs sold their reversion interests to Thomas Parramore and he and his wife Mary resold to Isaac Dalby who had married Catharine the widow of Thomas.

1804 Isaac Dalby left to his daughter Catharine H. who married Henry B. Kendall.

1823 The Kendalls sold it all to John Upshur, who thus became possessed of the whole original patent, plus the Scott and Stott parts of N91 to bring the plantation out to the Seaside road.

Site A

1806 John Upshur built the present house which has always been known as BROWNSVILLE

John Upshur became a very wealthy man with extensive farming and mercantile interests. Among other enterprises he operated a castor oil mill upon the property and was a large shipper of corn to New York and New England ports, using chartered vessels which came to his own wharf on Brownsville Creek.

At one time he rented a slave but stipulated in the contract that the slave was not to be fed on Terrapin more than three times a week. They were plentiful in those days but did not contain much

sustenance.

John Upshur was married three times but survived all of his wives.

1842 John Upshur left the whole plantation to a son William Brown Upshur.

1884 William B. Upshur (wife Catharine T.) left half of the land to the children of his brother Thomas T. Upshur and the other half to his sisters.

1885 The land was surveyed and found to contain 1185 acres exclusive of the out marsh. This was divided by an irregular line between the heirs of Thomas T. and those of the sisters. Each part contained land from both the Sarah Upshur and Anne Hamilton original parts, but the home stead went to the T. T. Upshur heirs. The other part of the property went by the name of WOODSTOCK.

By the formal deed of partition T. T. Upshur, Jr. and his wife Carrie D. B., John Upshur, Levin T. H. Irving, Annie E. Upshur, and William H. and Sally B. Deshiell received BROWNSVILLE house and 395 acres of upland while WOODSTOCK with 790 acres of upland went to William C. and Marie B. Handy.

For the BROWNSVILLE part many interfamilial transactions occurred during succeeding years:

1887 John Upshur of Somerset left his interest to the daughters of his brother Thomas T.

1890 W. H. Dashiell of Somerset gave a trust deed for his interest and eleven years later it was sold to Lenore M. Robinson, the daughter of T. T. and Carrie D. Upshur. The same year she and her husband Thomas P. Robinson deeded to her mother.

1896 Florence Irving and Annie E. Upshur deeded their interests to Carrie D. Upshur.

1901 T. T. Upshur deeded his interest to his wife, so it all came into

her name.

1907 T. T. and C. D. Upshur deeded land on the Broadwater east of the house to his sister Annie E., where she built her own home.

1926 Aunt Annie left her part to her five nieces.

1910 Thomas T. Upshur died. The latter part of his life had been devoted to an intensive study of the genealogy of the Shore and he accumulated many valuable notes, which have been helpful in this work. Except for one or two pamphlets and articles in historical magazines, he unfortunately passed on before more of his great store of knowledge could be put into print for permanent record.

1940 Mrs. Upshur died and left her interests in the property to her children then living. She had been born Caroline deSaussure Blanding of Sumter, S.C.

By the wills of Uncle John and Aunt Annie and Mrs. Upshur the present ownership is somewhat involved, but it is all a matter of record. After the third generation the title to the land crossed over from the male to the female branch, but except for that it has been in continuous ownership of the descendants of John Browne since he obtained his first patent in 1652, one of the very few such records on the Shore.

When he built the brick portion of the dwelling in 1806, it is family record that it was at a cost of \$10,000. In spite of the space in the three story building, John Upshur felt "There is no place to put the sole of my foot", so in 1809 he instructed the contractor to go ahead and add the present frame part. In the whole there are a total of sixteen rooms, exclusive of the cellar and garret.

The brick walls are 21" thick and the water table has a top course of convex moulded brick.

The cross hall is at the south end of the dwelling and both entrances have double doors. Originally there was the customary small porch at each entrance, but the one on the east side went down in a storm some years ago. They both had a somewhat rare Chinese Chippendale railing.

Under the eaves are a series of paired modillions and between each pair is a dogwood flower carved in a square frame. This same treatment is found in the contemporary

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houses KER PLACE (A72A) and WHARTON PLACE (A117R).

The hall is quite wide with an attractive stairwell to the third floor.

The first floor has some extra fine woodwork ornamented both by hand carving and applied plastic designs. In the parlor are seventeen different designs of one or the other form of decoration.

At one time there was a formal Box bush garden between the house and a branch of the creek, and in one part of the garden was a section devoted exclusively to the growing of roses for the making of rose water; the still used for that purpose remains in existence. There also was one long strip about eight feet wide which was the herb garden for the plantation.

The home has much of the atmosphere of olden times and with a flock of sheep usually to be seen grazing somewhere about the large and shaded lawn, the place has the appearance of an old English manor house.

Among the heirlooms in the house is a silver headed cane which is said to have been given to Arthur Upshur I by his father when the former made a voyage back

TRACT N92

to England. This would date its manufacture back to nearly 1600 and probably is the oldest cane in the United States; it was exhibited as such at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. It has always been handed down to the eldest male in each generation of the BROWNSVILLE branch of the family.

There is also a large copper kettle, eighteen inches deep and twenty seven inches across at the top which was mentioned in the will of Arthur Upshur I, has continued in the family and is still in use.

Until moved some years ago to another location to be used as a tenant house, BROWNSVILLE OLD HALL stood a few feet east of the present kitchen.

Originally it had one brick end, which had to be eliminated in the moving, and on one of the bricks was the date '1691'. It had two rooms on each floor and on the inside of the brick end was the customary large cooking fireplace with the bake oven beside it. It was used as a dwelling until the present house was built, and after that for servant quarters and storage until moved in 1898.

The modern history of WOODSTOCK was not traced, but it had various owners and gradually became broken up into smaller parcels.

Site B

1897 Capt. Orris A. Browne had bought a considerable part from the Handys and in this year he and his wife Nannie H. sold the 'Small Hammock' to Joseph L. Ferrell. Title was later transferred to the famous BROADWATER CLUB (N62) but it is no longer in existence.

In patent days, the creek on the south of the tract was called Phillips and that on the north Robin. The latter is generally known as Upshur's or Brownsville Creek today.

TRACT N93

1647 Patent to Charles Scarborough for 550 acres.

1664 Charles Scarborough sold to Major John Tilney.

Patent to John Prettiman for 200 acres.

1671 Prettiman assigned to Richard Hinman, who reassigned to Tilney.

1669 Patent to Tilney for 1100 acres to include the above and 350 acres of new land.

1670 Tilney gave 600 acres to his daughter Ann and her husband John Michael, Jr and the next year he deeded the balance of 500 acres to them in trust for the next son born to them.

The Michaels sold two parts at the south end but the north part remained in the family for several generations.

1683 John Michael of Accomack (A70) sold 500 acres to Owen Edmunds. This was the south part above Brownsville Creek and extending westward along the north of N90. The deed stated that Michael had sold to John Greene who had assigned to Edmunds.

1697 Owen Edmunds (wife Sarah) left the home place in the neck to son David and a balance of 150 acres to daughter Ann.

Ann Edmunds Part

1763 Anne had married a (John?) Meholloms, whom she survived and in this year

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she left her inheritance equally to a son John and a grandson John of Major.
1796 The son John had died intestate, apparently leaving daughters Nancy and Tamer as his heirs. The latter married Severn Churn. In this year Nancy sold ~~MAK~~ 37½ acres to Churn.

1797 The grandson John Meholloms and his mother Betsey Parkinson sold his 75 acres to Churn.

1799 Nancy sold 16 acres more to Churn.

The Churns and Nancy Meholloms sold 21½ acres to W. W. Wilson, who was then the owner of the land which had been retained in the Michael family for many years.

1813 Severn Churn (wife Tamer) left his land to sons John and William. It has not been traced further but Churns remained in this vicinity for a long while.

David Edmonds Part

1736 David Edmonds (wife not named) left the land to sons Elijah, Jonathan, David and Thomas. No dispositions by the sons but in some way Elijah seems to have acquired it all.

1785 David and Sinah Edmonds sold 338½ acres to Thomas Upshur, Sr.

1793 Thomas Upshur (wife Anne Stockley) left this land to his son Thomas.

Son Thomas died intestate and his daughter Anne inherited and at the time she was the wife of John Teackle, Jr. of CRADDOCK (A21A)

1811 Teackle (wife Ann) left to his son John Upshur Teackle and the will called the land UPSHURSHIRE.

1833 John U. Teackle of Baltimore sold it all to Joshua K. Roberts and that deed called it UPPERSHIRE.

1658 John Tilney sold an unspecified acreage to Edward Smith. This later turned out to be 200 acres. It was next north of the Edmonds land.

1662 Smith assigned to Henry Stott.

1692 Henry Stott (wife Priscilla) left this his 200 acres home place to a son Henry.

1720 Henry Stott (wife Susannah) left to his son Daniel.

1736 Daniel Stott (wife Susanna) left to his son Daniel.

1748 Daniel Stott sold 100 acres to Joachim Michael and two years later 50 acres more. This became merged with other Michael lands until sold later on.

1750 Stott sold the balance of 50 acres to Daniel Rascoe.

1752 Rascoe sold to Richard Hays.

1754 Richard and Abigail Hays sold to John C. Matthews.

1759 J. C. and Martha Matthews sold to William Wilson.

1766 Wilson sold to William Satchell, he and his wife Mary S. resold to Jacob Monk, who gave a deed of trust to Satchell. There the trail ended as no further disposition by either Satchell or Monk was found, and what eventually became of this little piece was not determined, but as later surveys in the vicinity did not reveal a separate owner it must have become merged with the original Michael family land in some way.

Family Land

1690 Mrs. Ann Michael, widow of John, Jr., deeded 900 acres to her son Joachim

1752 Joachim Michael (N80) (wife Margaret) left to son Joachim. Upon the ~~XXXX~~ intestate death of Joachim (his widow Mary Balikley Stith married Thorowgood Smith) the title reverted to his elder brother John.

1785 John and Margaret Michael exchanged this 900 acres with John Tompkins for 1600 acres in Gloucester County.

1820 Along with the home place in N88 Tompkins left this property to his daughter Peggy Custis Wilson, the wife of William W., and they probably were living here at the time.

Later in the same year Wilson left to John T., a son, after the death of his wife. John T. Wilson later died without issue and the title became a part of the involved ownerships of the Sites A and B of N88.

TRACT N93

1866 In the final division among the Wilson heirs, this part was allotted to Edmond W. Bayly and his sister Rachel U. Jacob, the children of Margaret S. (Wilson) Bayly, and they joined in a sale to Freeman Hiscox, Jr. and Charles L. Sneed.

1867 Trustees sold as 789 acres to George L. J. Thomas.

1890 After the death of Thomas the land was surveyed and showed 807 acres of upland and 435 acres of marsh.

The house with 406 acres of upland and half of the marsh went to daughter Sallie C. and Lettie B. Thomas.

Site A

The property is known as WOODLANDS

1907 Miss Lettie left her whole estate to sister Sallie.

1932 Sarah Core ~~Thomas~~ Thomas left the property to her niece Nancy Adah Joynes Thomas.

The all frame house probably was built by a Michael around the middle of the eighteenth century.

During her ownership Miss Sallie modernized the house to some extent, but the paneled ends of the parlor and dining rooms are still in existence, including the hand carved mantel in the former. This mantel

has a mirror which was set in it during the Wilson ownership.

The old porches had flagstone floors. The picture shows the rear of the house as the front is somewhat obscured by a modern porch. The entrance doors at each end of the cross hall are double ones.

The yard still contains an unusual number of the old utilitarian out-buildings, including one once used as a school house.

During the Michael ownership a house guest, Margaret Downing, was much teased about William W. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Michael (N87) and one day while on a fishing party the subject came up once more. To show how she felt about the matter, she took a ring from her finger and threw it into the water, remarking that she was about as likely to marry him as she was to ever see the ring again. While cleaning the fish for dinner that night the help found the ring in one of them and this omen was too much for her, so she married Michael. She survived him and became the third wife of John Upshur (N68A and N95A).

TRACT N94

1669 Patent to Thomas Gittins for 450 acres.

1670 Thomas Gittings assigned to Daniel Foxcroft and he reassigned to John Hudson.

1671 Hudson sold to John Prettyman and Thomas and Elizabeth Gittings confirmed the title to him.

1683 John Prettyman, Jr., as attorney for his father "of Messongoe" sold the 450 acres to Thomas Barton.

1685 Thomas and Barbary Barton sold 200 acres to Robert Fletcher.

1688 Robert and Frances Fletcher resold to John Dorman.

John and Margaret Dorman sold 100 acres to John Addison. No record of his other hundred acres but that also somehow came to Addison.

1688 Barbara Barton, as attorney for her husband now in Ireland, sold 100 acres to Morgan Dowell.

1697 Dowell sold to John Addison.

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1705 John Addison received a patent for 150 acres escheated from Thomas Barton.

1717 The will of John Addison (wife Barthina) disposed of only 350 acres, that apparently being all that was found within the bounds.

He left the home place of 200 acres at the south end to son Arnold and the upper 150 acres, which he called the escheated land, to son John who was then living there.

Arnold Addison Part

1749 There is no record of the death of Arnold Addison, but a son Whittington inherited and he and his wife Joanna sold to Esau Jacob by a General Court deed.

1750 Esau and Betty Jacob sold to Thomas Dolby.

1752 John and Joyce Davis released her dower rights as having previously been the widow of Arnall Addison.

1753 Thomas Dolby sold the 200 acres to Josiah Jacob and later on his widow Rachel Dolby released her dower rights.

1754 Frances Jacob, widow of Josiah, sold to John Westcoat.

1786 John Wescot left this his home plantation to his eldest son Littleton, and when he later died ~~WX~~ intestate the title passed to his son William.

1827 William Westcoat left his 200 acres home plantation to son Thomas.

John Addison Part

1736 John Addison (wife Martha) left to son John.

1747 Thomas and Martha Connerly released her dower rights to her son John Addison.

1782 John Addison (wife Margaret) left this 150 acres home plantation to son John.

Son John soon acquired the land about N95E which became his new home, but this land became merged with that to remain in his ownership until his death.

TRACT N95

This large area had a complicated early history but it was easily traced and this is true also of its later breaking up into a number of smaller parcels.

1650 Patent to Stephen Charlton for 1000 acres. Four years later he received an additional patent for 1700 acres adjacent.

1654 Charlton made a deed of gift of the 1700 acres to his daughter Elizabeth, subject to life estates which he had given to others for 1000 acres of it; 500 acres to his stepson Peter Severne, 200 acres to two daughters of Jeffery Minshall, and 300 acres to Richard Stephens. If Elizabeth had no heirs it all was to go to her sister Bridgett (who later married Isaac Foxcroft). Elizabeth married John Gething and after her death without issue he tried to retain possession of this land, but without success, as brought out in the story of N75, and the title was recovered by the Foxcrofts.

As the life estate lands came back to the Foxcrofts the three parcels were disposed of separately, to be reported later.

1668 Isaac and Bridgett Foxcroft sold 1700 acres to Hugh Yeo, this being the residue after deducting the life estate lands.

1674 Yeo received a patent for 2050 acres, being the above and 350 acres found within the bounds.

1681 Justinian Yeo of Hartland in Devonshire sold the 2050 acres to William Kendall, stating that upon the death of Hugh Yeo the title had passed to his eldest brother Richard Yeo, who had sold to Justinian.

1682 Kendall gave the land entailed to his daughter Mary and her husband Hancock Lee, "after the Expiracon of the Lease I have granted thereof to John Greene". This lease was not recorded so the expiration date is unknown.

The Lees moved across the Bay, but the title went to their eldest son William who died without issue and so went to his eldest brother Richard and from him to his son Kendall Lee.

TRACT N95

For convenience, the different parcels will be taken up geographically, beginning with the part east of the Seaside road north of N93.

1781 William and George Lee, as Executors for Kendall Lee, sold 947 acres to John Waddy. It extended up the seaside around the bend of Machipongo Creek to what was known as Core's Gut, down that a ways and then over to the road and down that to the branch separating from N93. In early days that was known as Greene's Branch.

1782 John and Elizabeth Waddy sold 499 acres to John Upshur and eleven years later they sold him 300 acres more, it all being the southern part of the purchase from the Lees. The balance remained in the Waddy family a while longer.

1799 John Upshur left his estate to his children.

1804 A survey showed 760 acres which was divided between son William M. and James, the former getting the part along the road and the latter the land along the waterfront.

This is the John Upshur who had inherited N68 and whose first wife Ann Emerson was buried there. His second wife was Rosina Robins who was buried at N95E and his third was the Margaret Downing who first married William W. Michael. Upshur survived his last wife but their burial places are unknown.
Site A

The Upshur home was here, but the house has been changed several times so no effort has been made to make a special inspection.

The land in general has been known as Lees Neck.

1804 John Waddey (wife Elizabeth W.) died. The next year the home land which had been retained by him was surveyed for 176 acres and Mrs. Waddey and the children united in a deed to John Eyre.

Site B

The property is known as FEDERAL ISLAND and the house itself generally as GREENVILLE.

1811 John and Ann Eyre sold to James Upshur of John who had inherited land adjacent this on the south. He operated a salt works on the property.

1829 James Upshur left to his children James, Charlotte, Rosan and George, and as time went on the various interests were bought up by Lewis R. Matthews.

1834 Matthews left the house and adjacent acreage to a daughter Betsy C. and the balance of the land to a son Lewis N. In 1844 a survey gave Betsy 181 acres and her brother 171 acres, the

latter having come from the land which James Upshur had inherited from his father John.

Betsy married first Thomas Roberts and then Samuel M. Ward and the title eventually went to Frank A. Ward, a son of the second union.

The age of the little house is something of a puzzler. The fact that it was always known as GREENVILLE should carry it back to the time of John Greene who had a long lease from William Kendall. He probably remained here until 1702 when he purchased land elsewhere. The house is definitely old and the extra wide base outside chimney might date architecturally from about 1700.

The north room has the extra large cooking fireplace of early days with the customary high mantel, which has horizontal fluting both above and below

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the narrow shelf, as well as vertical fluting at the sides. The south end of the house has two rooms, each with a smaller fireplace.

West of Core's Gut and south of a line which would be a continuation of the direction of the Hadlock cross road on to the gut are 100 acres east of the Seaside road, but this went out of Lee ownership along with other land on the westside of the road, so that little piece will be passed over for the present.

Life Estate of Peter Severne

This 500 acres extended from the Bayside road eastward along the Hadlock cross road for its south bounds and on to the gut. It went up the Bayside road to about the point where it joins the modern highway and then on to Machipongo Creek.

1677 Severne having died, Isaac and Bridgett Foxcroft sold the 500 acres to John Core.

1713 John Core died and was succeeded by a son of the same name. He disposed of the land by deeds of gift to his brothers.

1728 John Core gave 100 acres to brother Edmund. This was the northeast corner of the land between the Bayside and Seaside roads.

1772 Edmund Core (wife Sarah) left to son Zerobabel.

1798 The Executor for Zerobabel Core sold to William Fisher.

1805 William Fisher (wife Sally) left to son Samuel Wise Fisher.

1743 John Core gave another 100 acres to brother Edmund, who redeeded to another brother Posthumous Core.

1772 Posthumous Core (wife Susanna) left to a son Eleazer.

1797 A survey for the heirs of Eleazer Core showed 120 acres which extended along the Bayside road from Hadlock to the north line of the Core land and those to inherit were James Dolbe, George Meholloms and John Core.

1743 John Core gave 100 acres to brother Edwin, but when he died without heir the title came back to John who gave to Posthumous three years later.

1768 Posthumous and Susanna Core sold this 100 acres to Zerobabel Downing.

1790 Arthur Downing, the successor to Zerobabel, sold to John Core the son of Posthumous.

1743 John Core gave the home place of 200 acres to brother Posthumous "for a sufficient maintenance during my natural life".

1772 Posthumous Core (wife Susanna) left the 200 acres to son John, who as reported bought back the Downing piece.

1818 John Core left the plantation to his son John B. but when he died without heir it passed to his sisters Jane, who married John Robins, and Sally, who married Levin J. Thomas.

1820 In a division, the Robins took 200 acres east of the Seaside road, while the home place with 148 acres went to the Thomases.

Jane Robins Part

1844 Jane and John Robins made no sales, nor could a will of either be found. In this year a Trustee sold the land of George D. and Susan Abdell, 200 acres to Major Savage, and an assumption is made that Susan had been the only Robin heir.

Disposition by Savage will be reported in connection with another part of the whole tract.

Sally Thomas Part

1843 The will of Levin J. Thomas directed that the land be sold, and the next year the house and 10 acres were bought by Albert D. Ward, who later acquired the rest of the land.

1857 Ward sold 170 acres to Phillip B. Tankard.

1871 P. B. and Elizabeth V. Tankard sold to John W. Tankard.

1886 John W. and Susan W. Tankard sold 145 acres to Orlando V. Wootten and

Daniel J. Fooks .

1897 The above with their respective wives Almerada V. and Rebecca A. resold to John W. Chandler.

1938 John G. Mears purchased from the Chandler estate.

Site C

The property is still known as the CORE PLACE

The dormer window portion of the house is the older and it also has a brick end. It has been done over a number of times so it is difficult to date it with any degree of certainty, but conservatively it should antedate the middle of the eighteenth century. It has plain wainscoting and the mantel dates from about 1820.

The larger portion of the house was built by Thomas in 1820. The hall has wainscoting and an attractive stair well. The parlor also has wainscoting and a mantel with three

sunbursts on the face and round reeded columns at each side. The recent reconditioning should preserve the house for some years longer.

Life Estate of the Minshall Daughters

This 200 acres was north of the eastern part of the Severn-Core land, began at Machipongo Creek and extended northwest along the south side of the present Willis Wharf road and a direct continuation of it beyond the Seaside road.

???? After recovery, Isaac and Bridgett Foxcroft sold to Giles Coapes.

1697 Giles Copes (wife Ruth) left to son Thomas.

1709 Thomas and his mother Ruth Copes sold to Michael Ricketts.

1712 Michael Rickards sold to John Bowdoin and title descended to his son Peter.

1734 Peter and Susanna Bowdoin sold 124 acres to William Jacob and the balance of 76 acres two years later.

1739 William and Ann Jacob sold to Arthur Downing.

1760 Arthur Downing (wife Rachel) left to son Zerobabel and two years later Rachel and her new husband Thomas Joyne released her dower rights.

1781 Zerobabel Downing left to son Arthur.

1789 Arthur Downing, Sr. left his property jointly to his daughter Sarah B. and to Edmund W. P. Downing, the son of Arthur Downing, Jr.

1809 Sarah had married Richard D. Bayly (A86W) and they now sold her interest in a total of 375 acres to E. W. P. Downing.

1845 Commissioners for the Estate of E. W. P. Downing sold 166½ acres to Major Savage, who as previously reported had acquired the land south of this. In the deed the property was called DOWNINGS WHARF.

1850 Major and Susan Savage sold 275 acres to Richard B. Winder and four years later he resold to Edward L. Willis, and as time went on the old name became the modern one of WILLIS WHARF.

Life Estate of Richard Stephens

This 300 acres was north of the above and was the extreme northeast part of the whole tract.

1688 Stephens had assigned his rights to John Cobb, and he and Isaac Foxcroft now sold the 300 acres to Edmond Joyne. Joyne had acquired 250 acres north of this but that came from another patent and his disposition of it will be reported at the end of the Northampton lands.

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1713 Joyne left 200 acres of this land to son Edward and the other 100 acres to son Edmond.

Edward Joyne Part

1739 Edward Joyne (wife Sarah Tankred) left to sons John and William.

Nothing more appeared on the latter and ultimate dispositions showed that John had the whole 200 acres.

1784 John Joynes left to his son John for five years and then it was to be divided between him and another son William.

John Joynes Part

1815 John Joynes (wife Peggy) directed that the land be sold after the death of his wife.

1832 Esau Kellam began buying up the interests of the heirs in 109 acres and title descended to his son Samuel who later sold to E. W. P. Downing.

William Joynes Part

1819 Commissioners for the estate of William Joynes sold 109 acres to Major Colonna.

1820 Major and Fanny Colona sold 40 acres to William Mears.

1834 Esau Kellam began buying up the interests of the Colonna heirs

Edmond Joyne Part

1736 Edmond died and was succeeded by a son Major.

1767 116 acres belonging to Major Joynes were surveyed, but as no deed to cover was recorded and the land was later owned by the Downing family, it is assumed that it passed from Joynes by a General Court deed.

Lee

^{bet. near} The trail now drops down to the land south of the Hadlock cross road and the Bayside and Seaside roads and the little 100 acres piece that was bypassed in the story of the Waddy land, it being east of the Seaside road and south of a continuation eastward of the Hadlock cross road.

1769 The land was surveyed for Kendall Lee, showed 1048 acres, and he and his wife ^{bet.} sold it all to Nathaniel L. Savage.

1772 The land was surveyed again for Savage showing a total of 1052 acres, and division lines run for sales he had made.

1775 Savage sold 378 acres to Isaac Avery. This was in the northeast corner and included the 100 acres over the road.

1779 Isaac and Esther Avery sold to John Brickhouse, Jr.

1793 John and Susanna Brickhouse sold to John Upshur, Sr. (Site A)

1796 John and Rosanna Upshur sold to Dr. John Tankard.

1841 After the death of Tankard, his widow Sarah and sons John W. and Phillip B. sold 120 acres to Thomas C. Mears, this being the 100 acres east of the road and 20 acres to the westward.

The rest of the land remained in Tankard hands for a while longer.

1772 Nathaniel L. and Anne Savage sold 150 acres to Charles Carpenter. This was in the northwest corner of the Bayside and cross roads.

1786 Carpenter left this part of his holdings to son John.

1807 John and Frances sold their home place of 170 acres to Dr. John Tankard.

Dr. Tankard probably was born at Hampton in 1752. He left William and Mary to serve as a Surgeon in the Revolutionary Army, and at the close of the war he went to Edinburgh to continue his medical studies, coming to Northampton about 1788. In 1791 he married Zillah Downing the widow of Arthur Downing, Sr. and daughter of Joshua Turner. The year after her death in 1809 he married Sallie Townsend the sister of William Townsend of Onancock.

1834 Dr. Tankard left the home plantation to son John (W.) after the death of his wife Sarah, but when she renounced the will, the house and 100 acres were laid out as her dower in 1843.

1905 After the deaths of the widow Sarah and the son John W. the title went to Susan W. Tankard, the widow of John W. and in her will of this year she left to her daughter Effie S. Roberts and a grandson Richard E. Floyd.

Site D

In Tankard days the property was known as LUMBER HALL, but for many years now it has been called TANKARD'S REST.

~~1907 XXXXXRMMKXXXXDXMXXMMX
MXXXXMXXHXXKXXMXX~~

Floyd and his wife Lucille S. sold his interest in the 96 acres and the house to Mrs. Roberts and her husband John H.

1923 A Commissioner sold to Sallie R. Tankard (Mrs. P. B.)

1939 Mrs. Tankard left to her son Edward B. Tankard for his life and then to his children.

Each section of the double house has one brick end with semioutside chimneys.

There are a few glazed bricks in the wall of the smaller portion, but the brick work in both is similar as to size and bond, indicating that both were built not many years apart, if not at the same time. They should date from soon after the purchase by Carpenter in 1772.

The small room has a plain mantel and chair rail. The doors are made of vertical beaded boards with three horizontal battens on the inside.

There is no cross hall in the larger section and the stairway is entirely enclosed. It also has a simple chair rail but in addition a nicely moulded cornice. The room has a plain moulded mantel, above which is paneling to the ceiling; horizontal panels in the center and vertical ones at each side. To the right are double door cupboards reaching to the ceiling. Below the chair rail the small cupboard doors are paneled while the ones above have the usual small panes of glass. To the left of the fireplace is a window which has paneling on all four sides to complete the paneled effect for the whole end wall. The doors are paneled on the outside but diagonally battened on the inside with beaded weatherboarding.

A little northeast of the dwelling is a kitchen, the brick work of which is much older, and it also had a loft second story. It would ~~have~~ seem to have been built for a home, rather than just a kitchen, so perhaps it was erected early in the eighteenth century by a Lee for an overseer of tenant house.

South of the dwelling are a number of Box bushes, the remnant of the once formal garden.

1772 The Savages sold 350 acres to Thomas Addison. This was south of the sale to Avery and extended down the Seaside road to the branch separating from N93.

Addison sold in two parts, and in each case there were two sales for each part.

1773 The first sales were made in this year and the 150 acres at the north went to William Matthews and the 200 acres at the south to John Thomas. Margaret Addison joined with her husband in the deeds. Two years later the respective parts were sold again, this time to John C. Matthews and John Michael, Jr.

Matthews Part

1822 The Matthews family had acquired part of the Michael land and in this year Michael Matthews sold 100 acres to John Addison and Samuel H. Matthews 153 acres to the same buyer.

Michael Part

1792 John and Sarah Michael sold 40 acres to Michael Matthews.

1814 After the death of Michael, Edmond Westcot began buying up interests of the heirs and in 1825 he and his wife Elizabeth sold 116 acres to John Addison.

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1837 John Addison (wife Peggy) left 350 acres to his daughter Louisa W., who married John M. Henderson. A survey the next year showed that the land she inherited was almost identical with that which Savage had sold to Thomas Addison in 1772.

1775 Charles and Bridgett Carpenter sold to Joshua Robins 270 acres which they said had been bought from Nathaniel. L. Savage by a General Court deed. This was the southwest corner of the Savage land.

1776 Joshua Robins sold the north 100 acres to Thomas Addison and he later left to his son Kendall, along with other land west of the road.

1790 Sarah Robins, widow of Joshua, released her dower rights in this piece to Kendall Addison.

1789 Joshua Robins left 50 acres to his wife Sarah and directed that the rest of the land be sold.

1791 The Executor for Robins sold 120 acres to Matthew Floyd who had now married the widow Sarah.

The Floyds sold 56 acres to Kendall Addison.

1810 The Floyds exchanged their home place of 56 acres with John Addison for his home place of 20 acres, the latter probably being at the south end of his part of N94, and Addison now moved to his new home site.

Site E

It is known as END VIEW

1811 The Administrator for the Joshua Robins estate sold 50 acres to John Addison, this perhaps being the land he had left to Sarah for life.

1837 Addison (wife Peggy) left the home place of 500 acres to son John.

1869 John and Anne Addison deeded to Elizabeth A. Turner in trust for Mary E. Turner, and five years later a Commissioner deeded the 500 acres in fee simple to the latter. She married John T. Wilkins, Jr.

1898 The Wilkins sold the house and 100 acres to J. T. Ames.

The dwelling as it now stands shows it to have been built in three sections of different periods.

The oldest part is the one in the foreground with twin chimneys and a gambrel roof. The cement covering of the brick end is of recent date. This undoubtedly is the home built by Joshua Robins soon after his purchase in 1772 and would be the one which the Floyds exchanged with Addison for his ancestral home. This original part part has a cross hall and two rooms on each floor. The hall has wainscoting and an arch in the center, but without any paneling above it. The stairs are set back to one side and the newel post is square with reeding on all four sides. The balusters are also square and have reeding only on the inside and outside surfaces.

The two first floor rooms have wainscoting similar to that in the hall. The mantels in each room are undoubtedly replacements after the Addison purchase. The one in the smaller room is nicely carved with reeding and fret work designs, and the one in the parlor is unusually fine with its combination of ordinary and incised carving.

The middle section of the house probably was built by Addison soon after he obtained the property. It has one large room on the first floor which must have been the formal dining room. It also has wainscoting and a moulded plas-

ter cornice. The mantel has a sunburst in the center of the face and some fret work elsewhere, besides round fluted columns at each side.

The rest of the house and the porches were added by the present owner.

Behind the house is an interesting old fire place and chimney. It was not an end wall chimney but had fireplaces on each side. It undoubtedly was an early quarter kitchen but central chimneys are rare in this section.

About the house are a number of old Box bushes but those in the formal garden were sold in 1935 and used in the landscaping of the Supreme Court building in Washington.

The only tombstone on the property is that for Rosina Upshur, the second wife of John, who died April 13, 1796. She was a daughter of Joshua Robins.

Parlor Mantel at END VIEW

TRACT N96

1666 Patent to Henry White for 1800 acres. This is listed in the index for the patent records at Richmond, but the page given is missing from the book. Local records reveal that the patent was dated November 9th.

1668 White sold 300 acres to Devorax Browne and 150 acres to Matthew Patrick, and the next year 400 acres to Thomas Bell.

1669 White left 200 acres to Josias Cowdrey, 100 acres to his Godson Henry Scott and the balance of 650 acres to his friend John Tankard.

1672 Cowdrey and Tankard both sold their inheritances to William Kendall.

As in the case of so many other tracts, the different parcels will be taken up geographically, the beginning being made in the southeast corner.

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1673 William and Susanna Kendall sold 225 acres to Phillip Fisher. This was a triangular shaped piece north of N88 and on the present Bayside road and it became merged with the Site C part of N88, so it is not traced further here.

1668 Devorax Browne assigned his 300 acres purchase from White to Morgan Dowell.

1673 Kendall sold 100 acres of his part to Morgan Duell.

This Dowell land was north of the Fisher part and extended up to the present Hare Valley cross road.

Dowell sold the north 150 acres to Edmund Kelle and this will be reported after the balance.

1701 Morgan Dowell ~~XXXX~~ left 250 acres to William and Thomas Abdell, but if either died a John Abdell was next in line; Thomas seems to have so died without issue and John fell heir to his part.

John Abdell Part

1725 John Abdeil (wife Elizabeth) left to son Thomas.

1739 Thomas Abdell (wife Martha) left to son Thomas but if no heir to another son John, and once more this apparently came about.

1750 John Abdell sold 50 acres to Samuel Grafton, who deeded it back the next year, and the year following Abdell sold the same piece to John Addison.

1781 John and Margaret Addison sold to Isaac Avery.

1778 Elizabeth Robins, Executrix of Teackle Robins, sold 97½ acres to Isaac Avery. As there is no local record of the acquisition by Robins, he may have bought by a General Court deed either from John Abdell or his heirs.

1786 Isaac and Margaret Avery exchanged the combined pieces as 150 acres with Michael Dunton, Jr. for land elsewhere, and the latter resold to James Sandford.

1819 James Sanford (wife Sarah) left this part of his holdings to a son Robert, who sold to his brother John the next year.

William Jacob Part

This was the western part of the Abdell lands; it was east of the Wardtown road and south of the branch.

Site A

The existing house is known as the SALLY WESCOTT PLACE or LOCUST GROVE

1726 William Abdell made a deed of gift of his 125 acres to a son Jacob, who left no will, but seems to have been succeeded by an Abel.

1787 Abel Abdeel (second wife Nancy Dixon) left his plantation now 147½ acres to a son Jacob. Nancy married a Henderson and lived for many years more.

1791 Jacob Abdeel left to a daughter Rebecca who later married Arthur Robins.

1828 John W. and Sally Leatherbury sold to Levin Beach, the former having acquired under a deed of trust from the Robins,

and Beach also bought from Ann Henderson her dower rights in the property.

1843 Levin Beach left to his daughter Elizabeth Sarah and her husband John Wescoat and then to their heirs.

1897 A daughter Mrs. Alice B. Boone purchased a fourth interest from George W. Ward, and ten years later another quarter from Hester C. Wescott, the widow of William W.

1938 Mrs. Boone left to her niece Mrs. Josephine Guy (who owned the final fourth) for life, then to her son Fred for his life, and finally to his heirs.

The gambrel roof house has one brick end with inside twin chimneys. It probably dates from the acquisition by Beach in 1828.

The window lintels are of wood with concentric circles for ornamentation at each end. The cross hall has double entrance doors. The parlor mantel has turned pillars at the sides, but otherwise the interior woodwork offers nothing of special interest as the house slightly post dates the time of elaborate hand carving. Mrs. Guy has reconditioned the whole house and added the little entrance porches.

Edmund Kelley Part

This was between the branch and the westward course of the Hare Valley road.

1682 Edmund Kelley (wife Frances) had acquired considerable acreage from the White patent and bequeathed it in separate parcels, which ~~however~~ are not as clear as might be desired. One clause was 200 acres to "the child that Elizabeth (daughter?), wife of Jephtha Johnson, goeth with", and that may have covered this land. Descent of the land is vague, but three parts of it which are adjacent to each other have been picked up.

1752 Anne Heath gave 26 acres to her son William. This was at the west end and was where William was then living.

1780 A James Heath left the same land to another James who died intestate.

1811 In a division of Heath lands this parcel went to Robert Joynes in right of his wife.

1749 A William Parsons sold the next 37 acres to Thomas Jacob, stating that it was a part of the land which Kelley had left to Leuranna Johnson.

1814 The Executor for the estate of Thomas Jacob of Teackle sold to John Stockley.

1770 The Executor for Thomas Garris sold 52 acres to John Garris, saying that it was the land which the deceased had bought by a General Court deed in 1753 from Caleb Scott. It was at the east end on the Bayside road.

John and Mary Garris resold to Zerobabel Downing.

1772 Downing and his wife Sarah sold to Robert Savage and from him it passed to a William.

1790 Thomas and Margaret Addison sold to Arthur Savage her dower interest in the land of her former husband William Savage.

1679 William and Susanna Kendall sold 250 acres to Edmund Kelley. This land was north of the Hare Valley road and for its west bounds extended about half way up the ~~XXXXXX~~ Wardtown road to the TB road. Its disposition by Kelly is not certain.

1684 Frances Kelley, widow of Edmund, made a deed of gift of personality (no land) to the children of her son Jephtha Johnson, whose names were Edmund, Obedience, Sarah, Laurana, Jephtha and Elizabeth. The will of the first Jephtha is not of record.

1746 Jephthah Johnson, presumably the son, (wife Robinson) made no mention of land but he had a son Elisha and daughters Meomy and Rachel. Title to this land must have descended to him, because although nothing more was found on Elisha and no division of the land is on record, a Neomi Bryant later owned land in this vicinity and the rest was owned by Peter Dowty who had married the daughter Rachel, and the latter must have inherited the manor part in the unrecorded division.

1772 Peter Dowty (wife Rachel) left his plantation to his son Hezekiah.

1785 Hezekiah and Mary sold a property of 136 acres to William Fisher.

1805 William Fisher (wife Sally Johnson of Powell) left this part of his land

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to a son William R. Fisher.

Site B

The property has always been known as the FISHER PLACE

1848 William R. Fisher had died intestate and a son of the same name now purchased a one third interest each from Thomas B. and Sally A. Fisher and John Y. and Margaret S. Johnson.

1882 An assignee of W. R. Fisher sold the house and 100 acres to George Church, an estimable colored man.

1908 In a division of his estate his house and some adjacent acreage went to a daughter Annie.

1929 The property was acquired by C. M. Lankford, Sr.

The little house had only one brick end, which however is very interesting for the quaint pattern made by the glazed headers. The original interior woodwork had disappeared. The house had no attention for years and it finally succumbed to the elements a few years ago.

It must have been erected during Johnson ownership during the first half of the eighteenth century.

1669 As already reported Henry White had left 200 acres to Josias Cowdrey.

1672 Cowdrey sold to William Kendall and three years later he resold to Edmund Kelley.

1725 Jephtha Johnson sold 200 acres to James Heath, saying that it was the land which Edmund Kelley had bought from Kendall and left to him. It was east of the other Johnson land just reported.

1727 James and Ann Heath gave the eastern half to a brother Robert Heath and this will be reported later.

1751 James Heath (wife Anne) left the home part next to Dowty to son William and the balance to son Bartholomew for life and then to another son James.

1780 William Heath left to his brother James.

1811 After the intestate death of James Heath his land of 130 acres was surveyed for division among Peggy Ward, Deletha Heath and Nancy Heath.

Robert Heath Part

Site C

The house is known as the ADAIR PLACE

1750 Robert K. Heath (wife Mary) left a 248 acres plantation to a son Luke, who later died intestate.

1809 Seth D. Heath of Luke made a dower provision for his mother Bridgett.

1817 S. D. Heath left to his wife Grace (Elliott) for ten years and then the property was to be sold.

1831 Mrs. Heath sold 148 acres to Augustus P. E. Heath and five years later his Executor sold to James Doughty.

1880 A Commissioner for the Doughty heirs sold to Thomas

P. and John H. Doughty, and later in the year the former with his wife Mar-

Tract N96

garet united with the latter in a deed to Thomas R. Joynes, who resold the next year to George H. Adair, from whom the property gets its present name.

It went out of the Adair family in 1904 and has had a number of owners since ending with the present Harry E. Lewis.

It probably was built by James Doughty shortly after 1836, but it offers nothing of particular architectural interest.

1669 Between the above land and the Bayside road was the 100 acres which Henry White had left to his Godson Henry Scott.

1683 Scott sold to Frances Kelley, the widow of Edmund, and two years later she gave it to her granddaughter Elizabeth the daughter of Pephtha Johnson.

1698 John and Elizabeth Furbush of Somerset sold to Edmund Johnson.

1721 Johnson left to his son ~~Thomas~~ Johnson.

1758 Kelly Johnson (wife Beautifilia) left to their three daughters.

1762 Gilbert and Tabitha Milby, William and Beautifilia Simpkins, and William and Matilda Johnson united in a sale of the 100 acres to John Smith, who resold to Charles Carpenter, Jr.

1786 Carpenter (wife Susannah) left to sons Charles, John and Patrick.

1811 George Fisher had bought the parts of the sons and he and his wife Susanna now sold as 97 acres to Kendall Addison, and it became merged with adjacent lands belonging to him.

1668 Henry White sold 150 acres to Matthew Patrick.

1669 White sold 400 acres to Thomas Bell who bought the Patrick land three months later. This land was north of the three tracts reported above and extended from the Wardtown road eastward along the south side of the TB cross road to where it turns southeast and then a continuance of the original course until the line meets the branch and then down that to the Bayside road.

Bell marked his bounds with a number of hand hewn shingles upon which were the initials TB, and this whole section, even crossing the Bayside road and including most of the present village of Hadlock was know as 'TB' until after the beginning of the nineteenth century.

1678 Thomas Bell (wife Mary) left the 250 acres home part of his plantation to a son Thomas and the other 300 acres to sons William and Robert.

Thomas Bell Part

This was the western end of the whole. No will of the second Thomas was noted, but bounds for adjacent lands placed a Robert Bell here.

1725 Robert Bell (wife Mary) left to son Nathaniel.

1746 Nathaniel Bell (wife Mary) left to son Nathaniel.

1799 Nathaniel Bell (wife Susanna) left to Sally Bell, the widow of his son Robert, for life and then to granddaughters Peggy and Polly Bell. Nothing more was noted on Peggy, but Polly (Mary) married Edmund W. P. Downing.

1845 Downing left his large estate to seven children and most of his holdings were sold by Commissioners to provide a better distribution.

1847 This property of 283 acres was bought by Obedience Johnson.

William Bell Part

This was east of his brother Thomas.

1704 William and Mary Bell of Bath Co., No. Car. sold his 150 acres to ~~Richard~~ Garret. Richard

1721 Richard Garris left to son Thomas.

1776 Thomas and Mary Garris sold to Charles Carpenter.

1786 Charles Carpenter (wife Susannah) left to son Patrick.

1800 Patrick Carpenter sold 19 acres to James Heath and the next year the balance as 120 acres to John Carpenter, Sr.

Robert Bell Part

1702 William and Mary Bell (before moving to North Carolina) sold 150 acres to John Green, saying it was Robert Bell had formerly lived.

1707 John Green (wife Alice) left to son Joseph, who later bought 84 acres over the branch from William and Ann Jacob.

TRACT N97

1758 Kelly Johnson left to his wife Beautifilia and then to his three daughters: Tabitha, who married Gilbert Milby; Beautifilia, who married William Simkins; and Matildah, who married William Christian. By some unrecorded family transaction the property became owned by the Milbys.

Site A

It is known as HAPPY UNION

1774 Gilbert Milby left to a son Adial and then to his heir who was a John.

John and his wife Nancy Milby later sold in two parcels:

The home place as 250 acre to Major Pettit, and 112 acres by survey to William Fisher. Fisher Part

This was at the north end on the branch and road.

1805 Fisher left to his son William R. Fisher, beyond which it has not been traced.

Pettit Part

1816 Major Pettit left to his

son William M. Pettit.

1828 William M. and Louisa W. Pettit sold as 260 acres to William R. Milby, and six years later he and his wife Ann S. resold to Elijah Floyd.

1837 Elijah Floyd left the home part of the plantation to a son Richard E. and the balance to a daughter Mary Ann.

Richard E. Floyd later died two weeks before his son and heir, Richard E. T. Floyd, was born.

1917 In a division of the Floyd estate, Commissioners sold the house and 65 acres to J. A. Shelton who had married Fanny Floyd.

The date of the house is uncertain. At the time when Gilbert Milby obtained full title from his wife's sisters and their husbands ~~he~~ ^{his son Adial} was the owner of the part of N98 adjacent, and ~~he~~ ^{as a son of John} may have built the house some time ~~later~~ ^{about} 1775 and called the property HAPPY UNION because of the merging of his two properties. Just a guess, but it might account for the unusual name.

House, colonnade and kitchen wing are all of brick, but there is no water table. The door and window lintels are of wood with a keystone arch in the center of each. The door in the end of the house has a sub-burst transom over it.

The house has a cross hall at the outside end. The parlor is the only room having any special treatment but its features are excellent. The windows are deep set and there is an unpaneled wainscoting with a decorative

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chair rail. The mantel is a later addition, probably during the life of

Major Pettit and it is a nice combination of hand carving and plastic work. The house is attractively located in a large yard with trees of many kinds and at one time there must have been a formal Box garden but there are no evidences remaining.

TRACT N98

This is an early merger of two patents, but the division line between them is uncertain.

1646 Patent to Thomas Johnson for 600 acres. This was the neck part and perhaps extended up to the branch at the north and was bounded on the east approximately by the present road to Wardtown.

1654 Patent to Alexander Madocks and James Jones for 516 acres which was between the TE road and the head of the branch.

Johnson Part

1659 James Jones sold 300 acres of it to Thomas Leatherbury, stating that it was half of the Johnson patent which had been assigned to Christopher Kirke and George Trewett, who assigned to John Ellis, James Jones and John Taylor, and the other partners had assigned to Jones.

1673 This land was not mentioned in the will of Leatherbury (wife Ellenor) but the title passed to his eldest son Charles.

1683 Charles and Elizabeth Leatherbury sold to Thomas Maddox.

Site A

1660 The deposition of Allison Southland on November 27th "Saith that hee heard James Jones and Sarath Jones & Thomas Leatherberry contend yt a ten foot house should bee sett apart for a meeting house wch also was a

TRACT N98

meeting house until Thomas Leatherberry made use thereof to put his wheat in". The personalities involved indicate that this was a Quaker Meeting House and the first one mentioned in Shore records. The only other one of record in Northampton was at N87A as reported.

There is no record upon which to base the authenticity of this site and it is hypothetically chosen as equally easy of access by either water or land.

1660 No record was found for a transfer of the other half of the Johnson patent, but in much the same way it must have come into the hands of Alexander Maddox, as in this year Alexander Mattockes (wife Ellinor) left this 300 acres to his sons Thomas and Alexander. He had a third son Lazarus and daughters Elizabeth, the wife of Phillip Fisher, and Ann.

It is possible that the widow Ellinor married the neighbor Thomas Leatherbury, but it is definitely known that the latter's widow Ellinor married Edmund Bowman.

Maddox and Jones Part

1659 James Jones sold his half to Thomas Leatherbury.

1683 Charles Leatherbury (of Thomas) and his wife Elizabeth sold to Thomas Maddox (of ~~Thomas~~ Alexander).

1660 Alexander Mattockes also left his half of this land to sons Thomas and Alexander.

The result of all of the above was that Alexander Maddox owned half of his father's part, and his brother Thomas the other half, as well as the half of the whole which he had obtained from Charles Leatherbury. Neither one left a will to be recorded here, nor is there any interfamily transaction to tell just how the land was divided, but later on it turned up in four separately owned parcels.

1742 The will of George Nicholas Turner (wife Sarah) did not mention ~~the~~ any of this land but he had a son Maddox Turner.

1744 Sarah Turner left her home place of 338 acres to a son Maddox, and it seems evident that she had been born a Maddox.

1751 Maddox Turner (wife Rosanna) left to his son Maddox.

1771 Maddox Turner sold to Adiel Milby. The bounds in the deed definitely indicate the location of Sarah Turner's inheritance as the lower part of the neck on the creek and it would have come from the Thomas Johnson patent.

1775 Adial Milby (wife Elizabeth) left to son John.

1801 Christopher Satchell purchased at public auction and the next year Nancy Milby released to him her dower rights.

1813 Satchell and his wife Anne sold to William A. Palmer as 367 acres by survey, which confirms the above location.

1817 Palmer and his wife Elizabeth sold to Severn Savage.

While the land has not been traced further, later purchases by the Stewart family were responsible for the name of Stewart's Wharf on the creek.

1764 Francis Roberts, Jr. (wife Margaret) left 338 acres to son Edmund. This was the upper part of the neck land on the branch and all or most of it must have come from the Johnson patent, but whether Roberts obtained by inheritance by him or his wife or by General Court deed is unknown.

1825 Edmund and Sally Roberts sold to William James and the next year he (wife Susannah) left to son John S.

1838 John S. and Margaret C. James sold to John Y. Johnson and six years later he resold to William Costin, Sr.

1782 William Major left a 338 acres plantation and a mill to son Littleton, but as in the Roberts case, his acquisition of the land is undetermined. Littleton Major left no will.

1846 How they obtained title is unknown, but John S. and Margaret C. James of St. Clair Co., Alabama, sold all of the land and the mill to John Trower.

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This Major land was east of the Wardtown road and along the branch and should have come from the Maddox and Jones patent.

The final part was east of the above and also came from the same patent.

1728 William and Anne Jacob sold 50 acres to Joseph Green and shortly afterwards 34 acres more.

They also sold 40 acres to Thomas Addison.

1734 They sold their home place of 214 acres to Thomas Benthall, making a total of 338 acres sold by them. Title descended to William Benthall.

1758 After selling 20 acres to the Heath family, William and Peggy Benthall sold 194 acres to Charles Carpenter.

1786 Charles Carpenter (wife Susannah) left this part of his holdings to son Charles and eleven years later he sold to Richard Read.

1798 Richard and Jenny Read sold to George Meholloms and eight years later he resold to Tully R. Wise.

1835 Mary R. (Wise) Floyd of Northampton and William S. and Eleanor D. (Wise) Custis of Accomack joined in a sale to James R. Garrison and three years later he and his wife Susan P. (Tankard) resold to John Dunton.

~~XXX~~ No old house has been found upon any part of the whole tract.

The fact that each of the four parcels contained 338 acres indicates an even division at some time among Maddox heirs. This makes a total of 1352 acres sold as against the 1116 called for by the two patents.

TRACTS 99 to 110 Inclusive

1643 The following memorandum was entered in the County records under date of January 3rd: "That there is due & of right belongeth unto Capt ffr. Yardley three Thousand Acres of land as pr Certiff. bounded on the North Side of Nuswattocks Creeke adjoining to the Pattent of Mr Stephen Charlton for wch land this shalbe his Caveat".

From later local records it is evident that this Certificate for land was turned in for a patent for the 3000 acres to Francis Yardley, but the Patent unfortunately is not recorded in Richmond. After the death of Francis without issue the title passed to his elder brother Col. Argoll and later transactions concerning it were carried on by him or his deputy John Custis.

Separate patents ^{were granted} for each part of it, to which numbers have been assigned, and some of them Yardley or Custis was able to get back or the money for them, but others were held by the later patentees without accounting to the Yardley interests. It is possible that not all of the numbers included in this group were claimed by Yardley, but in each case any Yardley involvement found has been reported.

TRACT N99

1652 Patent to William Colborne for 350 acres and this was reissued ten years later.

1667 William and Ann Coulborne sold to Edward Dolby, the deed stating that it had previously been sold to William Fisher, but no such deed is recorded.

1672 The Court ordered Dolby to surrender to Argoll Yardley, nephew and heir to Francis, the land to which he (Dolby) could not prove title. It will thus be seen that the Yardley interests tried to claim this part.

Later in the year the Court withdrew the order as Yardley had not been able to prove his title.

1671 Edward and Dorothy Dolby sold the 100 acres at the east end to Daniel Eshon, and it became merged with N121.

Site A

The only site recorded on this patent is on the 100 acres sold to Eshon

TRACT N99

and it seems best to defer its history until the story of N121 is reached.

1671 Edward and Dorothy Dolby sold 100 acres to David James.

No Dolby will is recorded.

1683 David James purchased $37\frac{1}{2}$ acres each from Nicholas and Anne Granger and from John and Margaret Granger.

1692 He purchased $37\frac{1}{2}$ acres each from Mary and Elizabeth Dolby.

The four women were the daughters and coheirs of Dolby and this will account for the 150 acres still owned by Dolby when he died.

1703 David James left the home part to wife Joan and then to son William, 100 acres where Dolby had lived to son David, and a balance of 50 acres to son Robert.

William James Part

He left no will, nor did his successor Phillip, but a record has been picked up on an Abel James, presumably the son of Phillip.

1774 A survey is recorded for 103 acres from Able James to John Blayer. No local deed so it must have been sold through the General Court records.

Robert James Part(?)

1749 Golding and Sarah Fox of Accomack sold 50 acres to John Kellam and three years later he resold to Thomas Abdeell.

David James Part

1728 David and Elizabeth James sold his 100 acres to Nottingham Abdele.

1745 Nottingham Abdeel (wife Rachel) left to son Thomas.

1764 Thomas and Margaret Abdell sold 80 acres to William Christian, and two years later 80 acres more. (These would include the Robert and David James parts).

1768 William and Matilda Christian sold the 160 acres to John Blair, who thus became possessed of all of the James land.

This land became merged with the major part of N100 which was also owned by Blair and its story will be continued there.

TRACT N100

1654 The Court ordered Nicholas Waddelowe to give John Cudden a deed for land sold him.

1656 Waddilow must have applied for a patent before his sale to Cutten, but it was not issued until this year. It called for 350 acres.

1658 Nicholas and Amy Waddelowe sold the 350 acres to John Cutten.

1663 Patent reissued to Cutten.

1681 John and Tabitha Custis and Argoll Yardley united in a deed to John Cuttin for the 350 acres "as by a pretended Patent to John Cuttin". Apparently the Yardley heirs had claimed this land as part of the Francis Yardley patent and were able to get by with it and secure a payment from Cuttin.

1686 John Cuttin gave 100 acres to his grandson Baily Johnson, and three years later he gave the balance of 250 acres to a son William Cuttinge. The former will be eliminated first.

John Cuttin Part

This was the western part of the whole.

1730 Johnson sold to John Roberts.

1738 John and Tamar Roberts sold to Daniel Esham.

1749 Daniel Eshon gave to his son John.

1755 John Eshon sold to Luke Fosque, who resold to William Christian and it became merged with N101.

William Cutting Part

1704 William Cutting left to his "Cosen" Thomas Bell, who five years later gave to his brother Robert.

1710 Robert Bell left to his wife Tabitha.

1714 Tabitha Bell left to her sisters Mary, the wife of William Major, and Matilda, the wife of Jacob Dewey.

1716 The Majors sold their 125 acres to Henry Blair.

1721 Henry Blair (wife Barbary) left to their son Clark.

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1722 Jacob and Matilda Duey sold their half to the widow Barbara Blair and three years later she left this part also to son Clark.

1747 Clark Blair (wife Keziah) left the whole 250 acres to son John, he being the same John Blair who later acquired the 250 acres from N99.

1777 John Blair left all of his property to Susanna Christian of Michael.

For the next few generations wills are non existent, but it is known that Susanna married Ellison Armistead and their daughter Elizabeth married Maximilian Hopkins.

1822 In a division of the estate of Hopkins a survey showed 520 acres of which the 120 acres at the west end went to Susan Hopkins and the balance to John B. Revel and his wife Anna W. Susan married Edmund J. Poulson. (See N51J for other Hopkins lands.)

1834 The Revells sold their part to Severn Savage, beyond which it has not been traced.

1828 The Poulsons sold to Severn E. Parker; four years later Parker and his wife Catharine G. sold to O. R. Johnson, but he sold it back the next year, and the year following the Parkers sold to George H. Young.

Site A

The property is called MOUNT HOPE

1837 Young left this land to a daughter Sarah Ann Hope Anderson the wife of Edward W.

1922 The Andersons had left considerable real estate holdings and there were a number of interfamily transactions until this year when Sarah Y. Anderson sold the house and 113½ acres to John T. B. Hyslop who had married Fannie S. A. Anderson.

1926 The Hyslops deeded a half interest to his brother William H. who inherited the balance upon the death of John T. B.

1929 William H. and Sadie M. Hyslop sold the house and 170

acres to William S. and J. Coulbourn Ashby.

Upon the 1822 survey of the Hopkins land were shown two small houses on the Revell part of the land but nothing at this site, so it is assumed that the existing house was built by Young after his purchase in 1834, although there is a tradition that it was built by Anderson in 1842. It offers nothing of special architectural interest.

Between the house and the creek are still standing the Box trees which marked the paths of the old Box garden, to one side of which is the family burial ground.

It is said that during the Civil War Capt. B. A. Colonna of the Confederate Army (later Chief of the U. S. Geodetic and Coast Survey) managed to slip across the Bay while on sick leave. In making his way from his landing place towards his home in Accomack the Federal troops got after him and he applied at this house for a hiding place. The Andersons did not feel that the interior offered a safe harbor so suggested that he crawl into a burial vault from which part of the side brick work was gone. As he did so he heard an ominous hissing sound in the vault but it was too dark to see the cause. However, he felt he was safer with this unknown danger within than with the soldiers without, so he crouched in a corner until dawn when he discovered that the other occupant was a setting goose!

TRACT N101

1647 Patent to Nicholas Granger for 350 acres.

1654 The land must have been recovered by Yardley as being a part of his grand patent, because Col. Francis Yardley of Lower Norfolk Co. sold to Luke Billington an unspecified acreage called "Grangers Necke" between two natural branches.

Patent to Billington as 250 acres, but nothing more on him.

1656 Patent to Nicholas Waddelowe for 350 acres which was the same neck, and the next year he assigned it to Richard Teague.

1660 Teague (wife Elizabeth) left to sons Richard and Gabriell, and presumably Richard died without issue.

1673 Once more Yardley interests stepped in to claim the neck and Gabriell Teague deeded the neck to their representative John Custis.

1675 Custis and Argoll Yardley sold the 350 acres to Obedience Johnson, and Johnson deeded back to Custis for the life of Custis and his son John "a Storehouse & 1 acre", but the site of this early mercantile effort is unknown. In this deed the branch to the eastward was called 'Grangers' and that to the west 'Dawes'.

1696 Johnson made a deed of gift of the land to his daughter Temperance and her husband Jacob Johnson.

1716 No will by Temperance or Jacob, but in this year a note revealed that Mary, the daughter of Jacob Johnson deceased, had married Dingley Gray and they were in possession.

1750 The will of Mary Gray mentioned sons Jacob Johnson and Benjamin Dingley Gray. As she was the widow Gray when she died she must have been married to a Johnson first, but nothing more appeared on the son Jacob and the Gray son succeeded to the land.

1752 Lauranna Gray released to William Christian her dower rights in the land which her husband Benjamin Dingley Gray had sold to Christian by a General Court deed earlier in the year. The deed called for 300 acres.

1755 As reported, Christian acquired 100 acres adjacent from N100. The property remained intact until surveyed for a division in 1907 when it showed 445.8 acres.

Site A

The old house still standing is called LOCUST GROVE

1773 William Christian left his plantation of 400 acres to a son of the same name.

1840 William A. Christian left to his son William (S).

1907 William S. Christian directed that the land be surveyed for certain named heirs and he left the house and 80 acres to Edward Seymour Christian of Rupert and then to his children.

The house has two brick ends and originally was the normal story and a half type, the lean to portion being added later.

Certain architectural features indicate early construct-

ion; certainly early seventeenth century, if not late sixteenth, so Obedience Johnson may have built it for his daughter and her husband. The features mentioned are the over size bricks, the wide base outside chimneys, and two segmental arches over bricked up windows in the west end. There are glazed headers in the chimney bases, but the stacks (detached from the walls except for braces) are of slightly smaller bricks so apparently they are of later construction.

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The hall is without chair rail or wainscoting and the simple newel post would indicate that the stairway is original.

Instead of the customary six panels, the door to the parlor has two vertical panels on each side and the plain quarter round moulding about them has been crudely notched to give a beaded effect. There is no cornice or wainscoting in this room, but the mantel is a later date as it is handsomely carved with Adam style sunbursts, fans, fretwork, patterned reeding, and a row of wild rose flowers with leaves.

The dining room is also without cornice or wainscoting, and while the mantel is not quite so ornate, it also is handsomely carved with two small sunbursts, a large panel of patterned reeding, a row of chicken breasted reeding and wide plain reeding at the sides.

There is no present indication that fireplaces ever existed on the second floor.

While the lean to part is old, it is not original and perhaps came into being with the first Christian ownership. As built it had a room on each side of a covered porch, but the latter is now enclosed with the central hall from the main part carried through. The west room has an outside chimney, while the one at the east end was inside, although its stack has since been removed. Both mantels are quite plain.

At one time there was an annex at the east end of the main building and not far from the house is a substantial little one room building having a cellar and also paneled wainscoting in the room. It must have been built as a weaving house or for some other utilitarian purpose. A short distance east of the house is still standing just the brick end of what probably once was the quarter kitchen.

Mrs. Paul Wilson of Exmore has a most interesting oil painting of the south front of the house which shows two unusual features for the Shore.

A 'Widow's Walk' on the peak of the roof was reached by an outside stairway on the roof, access to it being had from the central dormer window. It is said that Capt. Billy (William S.) Christian used to sit up there to keep watch over his oyster beds.

The other interesting thing depicted was a lovely garden with the Box bushes and trees formally trimmed to odd shapes, something not generally customary over here.

The garden is long since gone and no signs of the 'Walk' today.

N102

1647 Patent to Stephen Horsey and Nicholas Waddilow for 400 acres called 'Dawes Neck'. No recorded disposition by them.

1649 John Evans and William Bowen sold to Daniel Cuffyn one third of 350 acres which they said had been assigned to them by Horsey and Waddilow. No disposition by any of those named.

1654 Francis Yardley must have recovered as part of his grand patent as he now deeded 'Dawes Neck' to his representative John Custis. Several sales from the neck will be reported geographically.

1671 John Custis sold 100 acres to Nicholas Tubbin. After his death his wife Frances married John Burt. This little piece was called the 'Forked Neck' as it was between two branches of Dawes Branch which forked about half way between the creek and the present neck road.

1687 John and Frances Burt sold to John Hugbe.

1688 John Hugbin left to Susanna Carpenter. As brought out by a land suit many years later she had been a child living with her stepfather Obedience Oben. She later moved up to the head of the Bay somewhere and married a Cornelius Eliason and they had a son Elias.

As also brought out by the suit, the land had escheated during the non residence ownership and was patented in 1701 to John Custis of Hungars, who

left to his son Henry.

1729 Henry and Anne Custis sold to Thomas Savage.

1749 Thomas and Elizabeth Savage sold to Thomas James.

1762 Thomas James gave to his son Hezekiah as 150 acres.

1768 Elias Eliason now appeared on the scene and brought suit resulting in the land being recovered by him and two years later he and his wife Annah sold to Hezekiah James.

1798 Hezekiah James gave to son William.

1826 William James left to son Hezekiah P. James.

1671 John Custis and Argoll Yardley by two separate deeds sold 250 acres to Nicholas Tubbins and 300 acres to John Burt. Seven years later Alicia Custis released her dower interest in the Dawes Neck land which had been deeded to her husband by Francis Yardley.

Tubbins made no further sales and after his death his wife married John Burt.

1691 The Burts made some sales and in this year he left to Frances the balance of the land purchased by him and that which came to him by his marriage to her. Frances then married Charles Somerville, who left everything to her three years later, and Frances married once more, this time to a Willis.

1690 John and Frances Burt sold 200 acres to John Shephard. At the north this was west of the forked branch, while below it the land was bounded on the east by Dawes main branch down to the creek. A month later John Custis gave Shephard a confirming deed. daughter

1707 John Shephard deeded to his ~~son~~ Jean and her husband John Smith and then to their son John, calling it his home place.

1761 The will of the grandson John Smith (wife Rebeccah) did not mention the land but it passed to a son Caleb.

1803 Caleb Smith (wife Sally) left everything to a daughter Sally W. Smith. She married William P. Harmanson, whom she survived.

1811 Mrs. Harmanson left to her niece Rosey Savage, presumably the first wife of Arthur R. Savage.

1849 A survey of the property, called WEST VIEW, was made for the several heirs and showed 223 acres. The waterfront part is the present James Wharf section.

1696 Frances (Tubbins-Burt-Somerville) Wills made a deed of gift of 150 acres to her stepson Abraham Wills, if he had no heirs then to his father Thorn, but if no heirs of either to revert to her estate.

1735 Elizabeth Wills (daughter of Abraham?) left her estate to her grandson Edmund Pitts.

1749 Edmund Pitts left to his uncle Major Pitts.

1753 Major Pitts received a patent for 194 acres called escheat land, which presumably is the same piece.

1762 Major Pitts (wife Jamima) left to son Hezekiah.

1809 Hezekiah Pitts exchanged 296 acres here with Major S. Pitts for land elsewhere. (The excess 100 acres will be reported next.)

1835 A Commissioner sold 294 acres to Sylvester H. Savage.

1849 Savage was a son of Arthur R. and died without issue before his father.

In this year the land was surveyed for a division among the Savage heirs and showed 297 acres. The waterfront part is now largely owned by Lee Smith, and the upper end extended over the neck road and included the present sites of the Jamesville Post Office and the Church.

1691 Mrs. Frances Burt, widow, sold 50 acres each to John Johnson and Thomas Simes.

1696 Thomas Simes (wife Sarah) left to his son in law (stepson?) John ^{Johnson} so the two pieces were united.

1722 John Johnson (wife Elizabeth) left his 100 acres to a son John.

TRACT N104

- 1764 Obedience White (wife Robinson) left to a son of the same name.
1771 The land of Obedience White was surveyed as 110 acres and the next year he received a patent for this acreage as escheated from Sarah White.
1789 Obedience White (wife Elishe) left to son Teackle.
1824 The will of Teagle White directed that this land be sold and it was bought three years later by Arthur R. Savage.

TRACT N105

- 1676 Patent to John Thompson for 300 acres.
1683 John Tomson left his plantation called SWANKIN to his wife Rebecca, who married Richard Robinson.
Richard and Rebecca Robinson sold SWANKIN as 200 acres to John Scamell.
1688 James Cammell left 100 acres to a son William. He also had a daughter Sarah.
1690 Richard and Rebecca Robinson deeded this 100 acres to William Campbell.
1715 William and Susannah Campbell sold to William Goulden.
1718 William Golding (wife Elizabeth) left the 100 acres to Thomas Fox.
1750 Golding and Sarah Fox and Thomas Fox (sons of Thomas?) sold to Thomas Savage and it became merged with other acreage from N106. This was the south part of the tract as shown on the patent map.
1704 A George and Sarah Bullock sold 100 acres to Henry Weeb. Later transactions revealed that this was the north part of the tract on the patent map.
1705 Henry and Esther Webb sold to John Marshall.
1720 John Marshall (wife Sarah) left to son Isaac.
1723 Isaac Marshall sold to William Stakes.
1732 William Stakes (wife Rachael) left to son Job, calling it 'Cummels Ridge or 'Webs Ground'.
1743 Joab Stakes sold to Thomas Marshall and he and his wife Patience resold to Jephthah Johnson.
1764 Jephtha Johnson left to son Littleton.
1773 Littleton Johnson sold to Matilda Christian and it became merged with N115.

The patent of 1676 to Thompson for the 300 acres gave very specific compass courses and distances, which when plotted to the scale of the patent map showed that as granted the patent included the 100 acres listed as N104.

It will be noted that only 200 acres of the 300 have been accounted for, they being the William Campbell and the George Bullock parts. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ John Culpeper had died two years before the patent was issued to Thompson, so it is possible that the Yardley interests claimed that part of the Thompson land; in any event neither Thompson or his heirs ever figured in a transaction for it. The only reason for including this tract in the possible Yardley grand patent is based on the above facts, but perhaps only the N104 part of it was so concerned.

TRACT N106

- 1646 Patent to Thomas Savadge for 500 acres.
Some historians are inclined to believe that this Thomas Savage was another son of Ensign Thomas Savage, but a very careful search has revealed nothing to substantiate that fact. It seems more likely that he is the same Thomas Savadge who received a 21 years lease for 100 acres on Old Plantation Creek in 1633. He was listed as a carpenter and may have obtained this patent after he became established and acquired the means to furnish the headrights.
1653 Francis Yardley renounced all claim to this land and said it was not a part of his 3000 acres patent; however, it is included in those ascribed to him because it is in the center of his other lands.
1655 Rebecca Savage, the widow of Thomas, had married John Smyth by this year.

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(Because of being in this immediate vicinity, could she have been the same Rebecca who later married ~~Richard Robinson~~, and still later Richard Robinson?)

Whether or not there were other children of Thomas and Rebecca Savage is unknown, but title to the land passed to a son Thomas.

1688 Thomas and Bridgett Savage sold 50 acres to Emmanuel Hall, this being in the northeast corner of the whole.

1693 Emanuel and Elizabeth Hall deeded to John and Elizabeth James for their lives and then to the heirs of Elizabeth, so presumably she was a daughter of the Halls.

1696 John James left his estate to his wife and two children.

1727 George and Emery Brinson sold the 50 acres of Hall land to Thomas and Robinson Savage, saying it had been escheated by the mother of Emery.

1734 John and Anne Custis gave a deed of release for this Hall land to Jonathan Savage, beyond which it becomes lost in the complicated Savage lands. (After Francis Yardley had renounced all claim to any part of the Savage land it is difficult to see how the Custis family could have claimed any right to it.)

1703 Thomas Savage made a deed of gift of his remaining 450 acres to his sons to take effect at his death: To Thomas he gave the 150 acres home part, and 100 acres each to Nathaniel, Robinson and Jonathan.

1721 The will of the same Thomas Savage ~~XXXXX~~ (wife Bridgett) stated that son Robinson was to have the land where William Camells lived and 100 acres adjacent and the land called Robinsons was to go to ~~ROBINSON~~ son Jonathan.

This sounds as if he were trying to dispose of the N105 land in addition to his own which he had already given away, but the story of it will show that his ideas were not sound.

Lack of many wills, and with only one survey recorded, makes it almost impossible to develop a clear picture of future dispositions by the sons, but the following have been noted.

Thomas Savage (Home) Part

1747 A Thomas Savage mentioned no land in his will, but named a son Thomas as residuary legatee.

1748 Thomas Savage sold 25 acres to Abell Savage.

1766 Abel and Leah Savage sold to Nathaniel Savage, and the next year he and his wife Henrietta resold to Solomon Bunting.

1752 ~~XXXX~~ Thomas Savage sold 45 acres to Nathaniel Savage.

1755 Thomas and Elizabeth Savage sold 39 acres to Nathaniel Savage.

1754 Thomas and Elizabeth Savage sold 150 acres to Nathaniel Savage. Presumably this was the original Savage home land on the creek.

1818 The will of Nathaniel Savage directed that his estate was to be divided between his brothers and sisters and the heirs of his brother George. The next year the survey for the division showed 148 acres on the creek, the waterfront part being the lands now owned by Allen Arnold and Polk Kellam.

Nathaniel Savage Part

1730 Nathaniel Savage (wife Sarah) left his home place of 150 acres to a son Nathaniel. (His excess over his inheritance has not been accounted for.)

1771 Nathaniel Savage (wife Henrietta) left his lands to son John.

1777 John and Susanna Savage sold 19 acres to William Savage.

1798 The will of John Savage (wife Susanna) directed that his land next to George Turner be sold and the next year Susanna sold 30 acres here to George Turner. What became of the rest of this part was not solved.

Robinson Savage Part

Robinson Savage left no will and by inheritance or a General Court deed his land came into the possession of Solomon Bunting some years later.

1787 Solomon Bunting of Accomack (wife Peggy) left this land to son William if the latter returned from the sea where he had been for four years. Later bounds in this vicinity reveal that William did return, and while his will was not found he was succeeded by a son Solomon.

TRACT N106

The will bequeathed 176 acres and a mill.

1843 Solomon Bunting of New York sold as 175 acres to William S. Townsend.

1855 Townsend, now of California, and Bunting, now of Brooklyn, united in a deed to James Ashby, Sr.

Jonathan Bunting Part

No will by Jonathan was found.

1777 William and Rose Savage sold 29 acres to John Savage. The deed stated that the land had formerly belonged to Jonathan Savage and that William was his lawful heir.

1779 A William Savage (wife Peggy) left his lands to a son Arthur. (He had married her earlier in this year, so the two Williams may have been the same.)

1790 Arthur Savage leased as 150 acres to Robert Nottingham for seven years.

1837 Arthur R. Savage (wife Catherine) left the land inherited from his father to a daughter Rosey Ann Savage, who married Dr. Fred B. Fisher.

TRACT N107

1640 Patent to John Major for 400 acres. This was reissued to him three years later.

1646 Major assigned to Sarah Hinman, relict of Thomas Smith.

1662 New Patent issued to William Smith.

1670 Richard and Mary Hinman formally deeded the 400 acres to William Smith, stating that it was the land patented by John Major who sold to Thomas Smith, and that Richard's father John had given the land to William Smith in 1657. William and Richard were step brothers as their mother had been Sarah Smith and then Sarah Hinman.

1671 John Wallop deposed that he had been instructed to survey the Francis Yardley patent land, at which time it had been agreed that the marked trees of William Smith should continue as his bounds.

1662 William and Sarah Smith had sold 100 acres of the land to John Tilney; he and his wife Ann (Smith) assigned to John Sterges; and he and his wife Dorothy reassigned to Mary Parramore.

1671 Mary Parramore sold back to William Smith and three years later the sale was confirmed by John Parramore.

1674 William Smith left his land to his son Thomas.

1706 Thomas Smith received a patent for this land as 330 acres, the document giving explicit courses and distances for its bounds.

1730 Thomas Smith "being antient and sickly" left to his son William.

1751 William Smith (wife Susanna) left to his son William.

1761 William Smith left to his brother Thomas.

1784 The will of Thomas Smith (wife Anne) mentioned no land but his heir at law seems to have been an Esau, who died without issue twelve years later.

1897 The land was surveyed for a division among the remaining Smith heirs and it showed 435 acres.

1800 In the division, the waterfront part of 145 acres went to a John Smith who now sold to Johannes Johnson.

1812 The land of Johannes Johnson was surveyed for division and the eastern part of the waterfront went to William R. and Rosanna Finney, while the western was allotted to Jephtha Johnson.

For a great many years the former appeared in the records as 'Lockwood', although no such person ever appeared as the owner. It is now LOCHWOOD the home of Mr. and Mrs. Polk Kellam.

For many years up to this time the western part has been known as the 'Salt Works' and at one time there must have been a salt evaporating plant there. During the Civil War Confederate soldiers on furlough ran the blockade frequently to get home for their leaves, and almost invariably each took back with him a bag of salt from here as that commodity was sorely needed by the south.

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TRACT N108

1691 No patent has been found to cover this land. It may be that originally the patent to John Major was supposed to include this as well, or it may be that originally it belonged to the next Tract N109. In this year John Custis, Jr. entered into an agreement with Thomas Smith to settle an old dispute between Argoll Yardley and Thomas Rydeing on the one part and William Smith, father of Thomas on the other, all the original disputants being now dead.

Thomas Smith was to retain the north part (no acreage given) while Custis was to have the south part of 200 acres, plus Mockatouces Point of 50 acres. The Custis part is reported as N109.

1727 Thomas Smith gave this land to a grandson Leaven Smith, and according to the wording of the deed of gift Thomas was then living on N107 which he left to son William three years later.

Leaven Smith left no will but he is known to have had a wife Margaret.

In a later will of a William Major, Sr. the only grandson mentioned was a Levin Major, and one is inclined to believe that William Major, Jr. had married the childless widow of Levin Smith or an only daughter and heir of Levin Smith, to thus account for his having a son Levin.

1782 The will of William Major (presumably the above Jr.) did not mention a son Levin, but he may have died without issue after the death of his grandfather.

In this will he left to a son John Major 338 acres which had been his wife's maiden land, together with 60 acres which he had bought from Thomas Smith. To a son Smith Major he left land elsewhere. This reference to this land as having belonged to his wife, as well as the fact that he named a son Smith, indicate some kind of a tie up with an heir of Levin Smith.

1798 John Major left to an unborn child, or if it did not live to his wife Nancy (daughter of Obedience Johnson). Presumably the child did not live, and Nancy married a John Pitts.

1807 John and Anne Pitts deeded to son John R. Pitts, to take effect upon their deaths, but if the son died without issue the title was to revert to Anne or her heirs. The son survived his mother but so died in 1815.

1821 A survey showed 307 acres; a central strip from the road down to the creek, including the house, went to John P. Johnson, a brother of Anne, and the rest went to her half brothers: Preason Savage who received the north part and William K. Savage who received the south part.

Site A

The house is still standing and is known today as the SOMERS PLACE

1824 John P. Johnson sold his 111 acres to Anney Wescoat who married Teackle J. Turner.

1861 Turner left the land which had been owned by his first wife to a daughter Margaret A. T. Ashby (husband William.)

1881 James W. and Mary A. Edmonds sold their interest to William T. Somers. Mary's interest was that of her half brother Thomas Ashby, a son of Mrs. Margaret A. T., and Somer's wife Emma S. (Empry) was a half sister to Mrs. Edmonds.

1912 The Somers sold the house

and 187 acres to Charles L. Chandler.

1930 Chandler and his wife Clara A. sold to John W. Chandler.

1938 A Trustee sold to Oscar H. Smith.

TRACT N108

The little house is very old, but as the early Smith homestead was on N107, it is not safe to date this one prior to 1727 when Thomas Smith gave the land to his grandson Leaven.

There have been two, if not three, changes in the interior arrangement, which affected the exterior to some extent, but the shape of the brick portion is undoubtedly original. It is thirty feet square, the bricks being laid in the Flemish bond and almost all of the headers are glazed. The bricks are over sized and the top course of the water table has the old style beveled brick. Under the peak of the north gable the headers are grouped to form a small diamond, but otherwise they are parallel to the roof lines at both ends. The chimney stacks have glazed headers at the corners, which is the only instance of this form of ornamentation which has been noted on the Shore.

The changed brick work in the center of each face of the building shows that originally there was a door on each side, probably entering a room and that there was no cross hall. At some later date these doors were changed to windows and a cross hall constructed at the south end. Under the boxed eaves are a row of plain block modillions, and on the south end are four pudlog holes still open.

The western entrance has double doors while that to the east has only a single one. At each entrance are heavy stone steps which are said to have been brought from England. Tradition states that when unloading them, one fell into deep water and could not be recovered and that it was many months before a replacement could be obtained.

The east room (the smaller) on the first floor has a nice plain paneled end. Just inside the west entrance was a door to the colonnade, which had small panes in the upper part and the top row had a rounded top tier. This type was fairly common in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, so that may be the approximate time of the changes. The colonnade and kitchen parts have recently been removed.

TRACT N109

1657 The earliest record on this tract was in this year when John Custis (presumably as agent for the Yardley interests) sold 200 acres to Samuel Jones.

Jones deeded to his wife Mary the next month.

1671 Jones alone sold back to Custis.

1682 Argoll Yardley gave 300 acres to his sister Rose Rydinge, stating that it was where her deceased husband Thomas lately lived.

1690 Rose next married Robert Beele and she and her husband now sold to John Custis, Jr.

1691 As reported above, Custis made the agreement with Thomas Smith whereby 200 acres and the 50 acres of Mockatouces Point were set over to Custis. Although the land is all continuous, the Point part is mentioned separately for many years in later transactions.

John and Sarah Custis sold to Isaac Foxcroft.

1698 Isaac and Bridgett Foxcroft sold to John Johnson.

1714 John and Elizabeth Johnson sold to Edward Turner.

1729 Edward Turner divided the land between his sons Edward and George Nicholas, with the former getting the Point part along with other acreage.

Edward Turner Part

1774 Edward and Margaret Turner deeded to their son Samuel as 200 acres.

1798 After the death of Samuel Turner intestate, his land surveyed as 160 acres was divided among Samuel, William, Sophia and James Turner, and Sally Matthews.

George Nicholas Turner Part

1738 Turner deeded to James Fairfax for the latter's life.

1742 Turner (wife Sarah-Maddox?) left the title to son George.

1754 George Turner (wife Sarah) left to their daughter Margaret, who was married three times: 1767-John Jacob, 1774-John Johnson, 1775-Jonathan Matthews

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- 1780 Jonathan and Margaret Matthews deeded as 150 acres to John Thomas and Obediah Cary, who reeded to the Matthews and their son William.
1799 William Matthews sold 100 acres to Major S. Pitts.
1809 Pitts and his wife Margaret C. deeded to Hezekiah Pitts.
1800 Matthews sold 72 acres to William G. Pitts.
1805 Pitts sold to Edmund Bayly.
1809 Edward and Nancy Bayly deeded to Hezekiah Pitts.
1824 Hezekiah Pitts left to his daughters: 82 acres to Ann Bailey (husband Edward) and 90 acres and the buildings to Sarah D. Pitts who later married William P. Colona.

TRACT N110

This area later became a part of the Francis Yardley grand patent, but prior to that time there was considerable litigation about parts of it.

1640 The local Court issued a Certificate for Land for 300 acres to Leonard Pettit and the description placed it here. These local Court Certificates did not provide titles to the land until they were converted into patents.

1642 In a deposition John Knight said that John Rosier had bought two parcels of land from Stephen Charlton:

one was Charlton's own land, except the Sandy Point, (part of N111), the other was the land of Leonard Peddocke.

Nothing more appears on any ownership by Rosier.

1647 Leonard Peddocke received a patent for 500 acres.

1648 Peddocke sold 200 acres to John Studson, but nothing further on him in this vicinity.

1650 Benjamin Lawrence deposed that Leonard Peddocke had sold 250 acres to John Robinson. No deed recorded, but Robinson later on obtained title from Yardley.

1653 The long arm of non resident Francis Yardley now went into action. In this year was recorded an order to the local Court from the Quarter Court at James City: "The difference dependinge betweene Collonll Francis Yardley & Capt Steph Charlton is referred to ye Commissionrs of Northampton County where (if Coll Yardley doe prove yt Lleonard Pedocke Never had quiett possession of ye Lland in Question beinge five hundred Acres) ffive yeares Togeth then the Comissionrs to Instate him in ye Lland otherwise ye said Peddocke to have ye benefitt of the Act made in yt case".

The local Court gave possession to Yardley. As he later disposed of only 300 acres, it is possible that the balance of the 500 acres in dispute was the part of N109 which came into the possession of Custis.

1645 One John Robbins received a patent for 100 acres in this same area. Nothing more on John Robins, but the name may have been in error for Robinson who later bought from Yardley.

1654 Francis Yardley sold 300 acres to John Robinson and this may have included the above 100 acres.

1662 John Robinson (wife Mary) left this his home neck to son William, provided the latter would make over to his two (unnamed) younger brothers a patent at Onancock. (This latter was a part of A63 which had an involved early history. In 1681 a Richard Robinson tried unsuccessfully to prove his title to this part of it.)

Nothing more on William Robinson or the other brother and later on Richard Robinson was the owner of this home land.

1695 Richard Robinson left to his wife Rebecca for life and then to Sarah Savage, the daughter of his sister Bridgett and her husband Thomas Savage, but if she had no heirs then to Thomas Parramore the son of Arnall Parramore.

1726 Presumably the title descended to a Parramore daughter as in this year Jephtha and Robinson ~~PARRAMORE~~ Johnson gave to their sons "which land I had

TRACT N110

by my now wife". To son Robinson the home place of 140 acres, to son Moses 140 acres adjacent, and to son Elijah a balance of 70 acres. The land was surveyed as 350 acres this same year, but the division lines were not run.

Robinson Johnson Part

1764 Moses Johnson (wife Tabitha) left to son Moses the 140 acres "where my father formerly lived". As this would have been the 140 acres left to Robinson, it is assumed that he died without issue and that Moses had succeeded as the elder of the remaining brothers.

1798 Moses Johnson left to his sister Sally Wilson Smith, naming his father Caleb Smith as his Executor. (A glance at the Shepherd part of N102 reveals that Caleb (wife Sally) was the father of Sally W. He may have had as his first wife Tabitha the mother of Moses, or Moses may have married another daughter of Caleb's, so the 'father' as mentioned in the will is an uncertainty.

Sally W. Smith married William P. Harmanson whom she survived.

1811 Mrs. Harmanson left this land to her cousins Sally Powell of Nathaniel, who married William R. Ridley, and Betsey Powell of George, who married Seth Powell.

1825 A survey showed 210 acres, of which the Ridleys received 99 acres on the creek and the heirs of Elizabeth Powell 111 acres to include the upper part on the Bay.

Moses Johnson Part

1764 Moses Johnson (wife Tabitha) left his own inheritance, upon which he lived, as 140 acres to son Jonathan.

1773 John Jacob (wife Margaret) left to son Henry the plantation which he said he had bought from Jonathan Johnson. As no local deed is recorded this must have been a General Court transfer.

1796 Henry Jacob sold the 140 acres to Caleb Savage.

1809 Caleb Savage left to his sons Preeson and Caleb.

Elijah Johnson Part

1748 Tabitha Johnson received administration papers on the estate of her husband Elijah who had died intestate.

1787 Jonathan and Margaret Matthews sold 100 acres to Thomas Jacob, Sr. (As told in the story of N109, Margaret Turner had married John Jacob in 1767, John Johnson in 1774, and Jonathan Matthews in 1775. It is possible that her second husband John Johnson was the son of Elijah, to thus account for the title coming to Matthews through the last marriage of Margaret.

1793 Thomas Jacob gave to son Henry.

1796 Henry Jacob "late of the Eastern Shore" (where he went is not revealed) sold to Hezekiah Pitts and it became merged with other Pitts lands in this vicinity.

TRACT N111

1641 Unrecorded patent dated January 30th to John Major for 200 acres called 'Sandy Point'.

1651 John Major exchanged this land with Stephen Charlton for the 200 acres part of N75 which later became the Westerhouse land.

1663 By an unrecorded deed Charlton had sold to William Bosman, and William Major of John now assigned the original patent to Bosman. For a long time the gut between this land and N110 was called 'Bosman Gut'.

Will and Ellen Bosman reassigned to John Tilney and Major gave a release to Tilney for any interest he might have.

1666 Patented to Tilney as 350 acres. (It is possible that the excess 150 acres was not this land but a part of N112.)

1688 John Tilney and his second wife Mary deeded the 350 acres to son John.

1742 John Tilney left the 200 acres home plantation of Sandy Point to son Jonathan.

1771 Hezekiah Tilney heir of Jonathan (intestate) sold to John Waddy of Accomack.

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1781 John and Elizabeth Waddy sold to William Satchell.

1783 William and Mary Satchell exchanged this 200 acres with Thomas Kellum for 196 acres part of A3.

1786 Thomas and Elizabeth Kellam sold as 150 acres to John F. Turner.

1803 John F. Turner (wife Bridgett) left to son John.

1818 John Turner (wife Sally-Pitts?) left to son Teackle J. Turner.

The current Land Book shows that J. R. Killmon owns $73\frac{1}{2}$ acres, while Raymond Marron owns $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres at the end of the neck. In times past Killmon had sold off a part of his original area and a part of it became what is now the pleasure spot called Silver Beach. Also there has been very heavy erosion along the Bay shore during the past three hundred years, which also accounts for the present reduced acreage.

Site A

The Killmon home near the head of old Bosmans Gut is an oldish story and a half house, but it is hardly Colonial and perhaps came into existence about the second quarter of the last century, although the site may be that of the original Bosman and Tilney homes.

TRACT N112

This land consists of 150 acres each on the south and north sides of Muddy Branch. The earliest record for each part is a patent in 1666, which seems quite late in view of the fact that lands all about it were taken up twenty or more years earlier. Possibly some earlier patent, but unrecorded, had been issued to some one for the whole and it had escheated, but neither of the later patents made any such reference. Because of this possible assumption, the tract is numbered as a whole, although each part will be treated separately.

South Part

1666 It seems fairly evident that the patent for 350 acres in this year to John Tilney included both the 200 acres of N111 and 150 acres here, and all of it was given to son John in 1688.

1742 John Tilney left to his son Hezekiah.

1744 Hezekiah Tilney gave this 150 acres to John and Mary Marshall during the life of Mary.

1747 Whether or not Mary had died is unknown, but in this year Hezekiah Tilney of Worcester exchanged the title with William Hope of Accomack for 250 acres in Worcester.

1754 William Hope (wife Abigail) left to son George.

1771 George Hope sold to William Major, who had acquired the north part and his disposition of the whole will be reported later.

For orientation, the Occohannock Club property is on this part.

North Part

1666 Not until a later transaction for the land in 1721 did it come to light that this 150 acres had been patented to Richard Robinson in this year.

1676 Richard Robinson and his mother Mary Parramore, the widow of John, join in a deed for the 150 acres to Thomas Marshall.

1688 Thomas Marshall, Jr. (wife Cecill) left to a daughter Mary, but if an unborn child was a son then it was to go to him instead.

1704 Thomas Marshall left this 150 acres of Muddy Branch land to his grand daughters Mary and Ann, the daughters of a son Thomas.

This deviser could hardly have been the unborn child in the will of the other Thomas in 1688, so it seems probably that ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ the Thomas who had purchased in 1676 had given verbally to his son Thomas who had left in 1688 to daughter Mary, and that his other child was the one born Ann, and that the grandfather had left to both girls in the 1704 will.

1721 Richard Rogers of Accomack gave to his son Nathaniel the 150 acres which had been patented to Richard Robinson in 1666. (In his will of 1740, Richard

TRACT N112

Rogers of Accomack (wife Mary) confirmed this previous deed of gift to Nathaniel. Presumably Ann Marshall had died, and the full title went to sister Mary who had married Rogers.)

1754 Nathaniel Rogers left to son Littleton.

1766 The land, 129½ acres, of Littleton Rogers was surveyed for William Major but no deed recorded so it must have gone through the General Court.

Whole Tract

1782 William Major left this land as 235 acres to his son Smith Major.

1797 Smith and Elizabeth Major sold as 217 acres by survey to Hezekiah James. (Erosion must have accounted for the gradual reduction of the acreage?)

1798 Hezekiah James deeded to his son Thomas.

1816 Thomas James deeded to a trustee for the separate use of Ann the wife of Thomas a 70 acres part of the whole.

1832 Thomas and Ann B. James began selling several small acreages of this land. The areas were small-3 to 10 acres-and as they were not large enough for sustaining farms, and the situation was quite isolated from any village, one wonders if this was the beginning of the use of Bay shore property for resort or pleasure purposes?

1834 Ann B. Thomas left the balance of her land to her children Leavin T., Ann Alizur, and Loyd T. James.

1822 Thomas James gave a deed of trust for the balance of 150 acres to William James, who apparently foreclosed and the title passed to a son John S. James, who with his wife Margaret C., sold to Edward N. Johnson in 1837.

TRACT N113

1664 Patent to John Custis for 400 acres.

1667 Custis assigned to John Shephard. The land was capable of being divided into two parts of approximately the same acreage: one was the south part fronting on the Bay and the other was the upper called the 'Forked Neck' which was between two branches which joined just inside the Bay shore, the north fork and the outlet being the division line with N114.

1707 John Shephard ~~left~~ the lower 200 acres to a grandson Isaac Smith and two years later he left the neck as 200 acres to a grandson Jacob Johnson, or if he died to a grand daughter Abigail Watson. Both of the branches were called Boulemans Branch, or a variety of spellings somewhat similar. Isaac Smith Part

1719 No disposition by Isaac was found but in this year a Thomas Smith and his wife Edith deeded to Joseph Smith, who died the next year, and the next owner was another Isaac Smith.

1751 Isaac Smith bequeathed in two parcels:

The western 100 acres to Eleazer Johnson, or if he had no heirs the succession was to be to Eliakim Johnson, then Hezekiah Johnson, and finally to a brother Jonathan Smith.

The eastern half he left to Hezekiah Johnson, but if heirs failed the succession was to be Eliakim Johnson, Eleazer Johnson, or brother Jonathan Smith.

1757 In spite of the plans of Isaac in the above will, the property came into the possession of a John Shepherd, who died intestate, and in this year his daughters: Elizabeth and her husband John Harmanson of Northampton, and Margaret and her husband Edward Ker of Accomack, united in a deed for the 200 acres to John Fathery.

1765 John Fathery (wife Margaret) left to son John.

1769 John Fathery deeded the 200 acres of inherited land to Littleton Watson, but for unknown reasons this transfer did not take place and the land remain in the possession of Fathery.

1773 The will of John Fatherly of Maryland mentioned no land but he had a son Jacob and daughters Susanna F. Fatherly and Adah Wilkins.

1793 244 acres here were surveyed for a division and the south 111 acres went

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to Jacob Fatherly and the north 133 acres to a George Dunton, who may have married Susanna Fatherly.

Jacob Fatherly Part

1822 John and Nancy Fatherly, William Fatherly, and Esther Fatherly joined in a sale of the 111 acres of Jacob Fatherly land to Felix Bell.

George Dunton Part

1793 The will of George Dunton of Accomack (he mentioned a wife but did not give her name) left his home land to a son Isaac, and then left the balance of his estate to daughters Leah, Caty and Nancy.

1797 This land was surveyed for a division and Caty Dunton received 20 acres on the Bay shore, Nancy Dunton the next 57 1/2 acres and the last part of 44 3/4 acres went to Leah Kellam (wife of Custis).

Northern or Forked Neck Part

1741 Nothing more appeared on the grandson Jacob Johnson who had been the first choice in the 1709 will of John Shepheard and the title may have passed to the granddaughter Abigail Watson, as in this year Thomas and Abbigall Kellum deeded the land to sons Jonathan and Stephen, saying that it was where another son Peter was then living.

1772 A survey for division showed 237 acres which were divided equally with Jonathan getting the western part in the fork and Stephen the eastern half.

Jonathan Kellum Part

~~XXXX~~ 1792 Kellum left his plantation to a son Severn and the will also mentioned a daughter Adah. Nothing more was found on Severn but it is possible that a daughter (or the sister Adah) married a David Ross.

1843 Severn Ross of Baltimore gave a mortgage on a half interest in the 130 acres of David Ross land and this was foreclosed the next year and sold to Richard J. Ayres.

1844 Susan Ross mortgaged the other half interest, but there is no record of foreclosure.

1880 James K. and Sallie U. Ayres, Richard J. and Elizabeth H. Ayres, and Leah W. Ayres, widow of Richard J. Ayres, Sr., united in a deed for the 130 acres to Julius E. Shaw.

Site A

The house now standing is called the SHAW PLACE

1887 Henry O. and Margaret Shaw sold as 135 acres to Sarah J. Nicolls and that acreage has continued to the present time.

1910 Charles E. and Margi. L. Nicolls sold to William J. Prettyman, but the next year a trustee sold to Allen T. Somers.

1915 Allen T. and Margaret A. Somers sold to William T. Somers, Jr.

The house has two brick ends with outside chimneys. None of the original woodwork remains

~~XX~~

today, and there is nothing very definite to use as a basis to determine the age of the house, but perhaps during the ownership of David Ross in the early part of the second quarter of the last century is a fair guess.

Stephen Kellum Part

Stephen left no will but was succeeded by a son Charles.

1816 Charles Kellum (wife Sally) left to son Stephen, although he had

TRACT N113

previously sold a few small acreage parcels.

1865 Stephen Kellam left everything to his daughter Margaret Elizabeth.
~~XXXX~~

TRACT N114

1864 Patent to Edmund Scarborough for 150 acres and two years later he assigned to the same John Thompson who owned N105 adjacent.

1676 John and Rebecca Thomson sold the 150 acres to John Read.

1696 John Reade (wife Hannah) left this land to sons Thomas and Ismael, after providing for his eldest son and heir John in other ways.

1731 John Reed of Somerset sold his right to the reversion interest in the land to Joseph Blackwell of Dorset.

1748 A suit was brought to upset this sale. It was brought out that Ishmael had died without issue, but not until after the death of his brother Thomas who had reached the age of twenty one and had issue before his decease. The issue was a daughter Sarah who married Andrew Turner and they recovered the land. By several sales the Turners disposed of more than the acreage specified in the patent.

1723 Andrew and Sarah Turner sold 75 acres to John Bryant and 50 acres more two years later. Nothing more on Bryant and the title perhaps reverted to the Turners.

1731 The Turners sold 60 acres to John Forbes.

1738 Forbes left to his cousin John Knight.

1744 Knight sold to Thomas Marshall. A suit two years later over disputed bounds required a survey which showed that the land in question was on the Bayside and north fork of Boulmans Branch. This piece became merged with N115

1755 The Turners gave 50 acres to son John Furbush Turner.

1778 John F. and Bridgett Turner exchanged this piece as 96 acres with Ishmael Ross for another part of the same tract.

1800 The land was surveyed for a division among Rosanna, David, Jesse and John Ross, heirs of Ishmael.

A little later 73 acres were acquired by George T. Belote.

1729 The Turners sold 50 acres to Nathaniel Savage and 50 acres more later in the year. This was the east end of the inheritance from Sarah's father Thomas Reed and was on both sides of the present neck road.

1754 Nathaniel and Henrietta Savage sold the 100 acres to David Raws (Ross).

1768 David Ross left to son John and then to son Ishmael. He did not mention a wife so she may have been dead, but she had been Tamar, the daughter of Andrew and Sarah Turner, which accounts for the name Ishmael being continued in this family.

1778 It was this land which Ishmael and Rosanna Ross exchanged with John F. Turner for the land to the west of it.

1799 John F. and Bridgett Turner deeded to George Turner.

1808 George and Leuraney Turner sold to Thomas James, Jr.

1812 Thomas and Nancy ~~EMK~~ James sold 110 acres to William James.

1826 William James left "the land where I now live" to his daughter Malana W. who married Severn Savage.

1839 The Savages sold to Edward Rayfield.

1844 Rayfield and his wife Margaret sold to Calvin H. Savage. The acreage was still 110 and this continued approximately the same down to the present time.

1845 Savage and his wife Esther K. sold to James W. Wyatt and two years later he and his wife Virginia E. sold to Alexander W. Fitchett.

1894 Fitchett left no will but the property went to his daughter Bettie E. who later married Lewis Moore and in her will of this year she left to a number of nieces and nephews who separately sold their interests to L. W. Johnso

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Site A

The little house still standing is called ROYAL REST

1908 A trustee sold to George T. Jarvis and Jennings W. Abdell and five years later the latter and his wife Cassie S. sold his interest to his partner.

1914 Jarvis and his wife Emily G. sold to Henry Turner.

1939 Thomas Turner purchased from the estate of Henry Turner.

The little house has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys and no dormers. It may have been erected by Nathaniel Savage, but a more conservative guess would attribute it to John F. Turner at the

time of the exchange in 1778.

At one time there was a small annex, presumably a cook room, at the rear. It has no hallway and only two rooms on each floor, with one entrance door in front and two in the rear. The first floor rooms have the high and plain mantels of early days and a horizontally fluted chair rail.

TRACT N115

This is a fairly early consolidation of two patents.

1668 Patent to Nathaniel Bradford for 400 acres which was the southern part.

1651 Patent to George Truhett and Henry Edwards for 300 acres.

Bradford Part

1663 Patent reissued and Nathaniel and Alice Bradford sold to Henry Eldridge.

Henry Eldridge sold to John Trotman, but this sale did not last and he resold this time to Ralph Dow.

1667 Ralph and Mary Dow sold to Henry Smith.

1673 Henry Smith of Somerset sold to John Smith.

1698 John Smith (wife Jane) left 100 acres each to sons John, Isaac, Jacob and Abraham.

1710 John and Joan Smith sold his 100 acres to John Marshall.

1720 John Marshall (wife Sarah) left to son Thomas.

1708 Jacob and Dorrothy Smith sold his 100 acres to brother Abraham.

Abraham sold this and his own inheritance to Thomas Marshall.

1724 Isaac Smith sold his 100 acres to Thomas Marshall.

Besides acquiring all of the above, it will be recalled that Thomas Marshall had also bought from John Knight a part of ~~XXX~~ N114.

Truett and Edwards Part

1657 George Truett sold his 150 acres to William Thorne, who resold to Thomas Bloyes.

1664 Bloyes sold to Thomas Marshall.

1685 Henry Edwards sold his half to John Marshall who left to Thomas.

1700 Thomas Marshall left the north half to son George and the south half to son John.

1720 John Marshall (wife Sarah) left to son Thomas, the same Thomas who had acquired the Bradford patent land south of this. All of his land will be reported first before taking up the 150 acres at the north of the whole which belonged to his uncle George.

TRACT N115

1757 Thomas Marshall gave 100 acres each to sons Esme and Thomas J. and in his will four years later he left the balance of this land equally to them.
1767 Esme and Mary Marshall of Worcester sold 69 acres to William Christian and 200 acres to Samuel Brittingham

Thomas J. and Sarah Marshall sold 269 acres to Christian.

The land was surveyed for division between Brittingham and Christian, but the latter soon acquired the Brittingham part.

1821 Title had descended to a John Christian and after his death without issue the land was surveyed as 651½ acres for division among his numerous heirs at law.

Along what must have been the original dividing line between this and N114 is an old lane to the Bayside to what is called 'Battle Point', although the origin of the name is unknown; perhaps some unrecorded skirmish with British raiders in one of the wars. It is said that during the last quarter of the past century a resort hotel there was quite popular for many years.

And now back up to the 150 acres of the Truett & Edwards part which had been inherited by George Marshall. After the death of George it is assumed, as in the case of a part of N103, that his widow or daughter named Tamar married Holloway Bunting.

1734 Hollowell and Tamar Bunting gave 75 acres to son George, but apparently he did not live and the title reverted to his parents.

1776 Tamar Bunting, widow of Holloway, gave 109 acres to a son Jonathan, and he inherited the balance upon her death.

1777 Jonathan and Betty Bunting sold the 109 acres to Hezekiah James, and three years later 75 acres more.

1798 Hezekiah James gave this his home place to son William.

1826 William James left all of his lands to his son Hezekiah P. James.

TRACT N116

1647 Patent to Thomas Johnson for 1000 acres.

1655 Another patent for 200 acres more adjacent.

Thomas Johnson was a prominent settler and as early as 1642 had been Sheriff of the county, and for many years he was one of the Justices or Commissioners. While acting in the latter capacity considerable disagreement arose among them and Capt. (Later Col.) Johnson became the leader of the dissenting group. In time the dissension ~~spread~~ spread to the inhabitants themselves and finally Johnson called the mass meeting "in Dr. Hackes old field" which resulted in the Northampton Protest in 1653. This was not favorably received in James City and later in the year the Governor and advisors come to the Shore to tackle this and other troublesome matters. For his part in the affair Johnson was heavily fined and bound over to keep the peace.

He probably had an earlier wife, but in 1648 he is known to have married Jane the widow of John Major, whom he must have survived as she was not mentioned in his will.

Col. Johnson was also a Burgess from Northampton for several terms.

1658 Johnson made no sales during his life, but in his will he broke his holdings up into three parcels:

To his eldest son and heir Obedience he gave about a half of the whole; this included "Mattasippy Neck where I now live upon", which was the western part on the bay and creek, then a stretch across to the east bounds, and about half of the area on the creek between those bounds and the first little creek west of the present Concord Wharf, the part included being that along the little creek.

To son Thomas he gave the 'Old Neck' and the land at the head of it down to the cross line of Obedience.

To a third son Richard he left only cattle and personality.

To his stepson William Major he gave 200 acres called 'Popeler Neck' ~~XXXX~~

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which was on the creek beginning at the east bounds and extending west to that part belonging to Obedience. A thirty foot house was to be built for him 1698 The bequests to the sons did not entail the land for the sons of each and in this year Obedience and Thomas gave each other formal deeds of ~~KAK~~ release to protect the heirs of each. In the deed from Obedience to Thomas the little gut or creek to the west of Thomas' land was called 'Little Pine Branch' while that to the east was 'Great Pine Branch'.

The three bequests will be reported in the order listed.

Obedience Johnson Land

~~XX~~

1665 Obedience and Temperance Johnson sold an unspecified acreage to William Major, it being his creek land between Major and 'Great Pine Branch'. This became merged with the other Major land and will be reported later.

1707 Obedience gave 50 acres to a son Richard.

1709 Obedience Johnson (wife Temperance) left more land to Richard to make his part 200 acres and then left "The Plantation called MATTISSIPPI" to son Obedience. Son Obedience as heir at law to his father confirmed to brother Richard the part left to him. It will be followed later.

Site A

This is the old MATTISSIPPI home, although today it is called the STURGIS PLACE

1722 Obedience Johnson sold 400 acres to Thomas James. This was a strip extending east and west through the middle of his holdings. It will be reported later.

1728 Obedience Johnson ~~XXX~~ gave to son John one moiety of his land and the other to be his upon the death of Obedience, which came in 1738.

1754 John Johnson (wife Tabitha) left the neck of land at the mouth of the creek and north of the James land to a son Ismay. John had built a home there and continued to make it his home even after

he had inherited the ancestral home upon the death of his father. The future of this neck will also be set aside until the story of the ancestral home is finished. In the same will John left this part to a son John.

1775 Son John left to his brother Obedience Johnson.

1795 Obedience Johnson left to wife Rachel and then to son John.

1801 John Johnson had surveyed for his mother Rachel 79 acres at the south of the home property. There is no record of a conveyance to her, but he may have given this to her in fee, in lieu of her dower interest.

1812 The other heirs of Rachel united in a deed to Richard Johnson for this part.

1810 John Johnson left 45 acres to a son John Y. Johnson and the balance with the improvements to son James K. Johnson. The latter died and John Y. inherited the home place.

1851 John Y. Johnson executed a mortgage for the 160 acres which he owned.

1869 No record was found for a foreclosure sale, but in this year James G. and Elizabeth Floyd sold the 160 acres to Francis M. Sturgis saying that he had bought at a public auction following the foreclosure.

1899 Sturgis and his wife Polly A. sold to George W. and John J. Richards.

It was from this short tenure of thirty years that the place gets its

present name of the STURGIS PLACE, replacing the original one of MATTISSIPPI
1901 George W. and Hattie F. Richards sold to Moses M. Bell
1927 A trustee sold to Rena F. Greenwood and five years later she resold to John W. Chandler.
1937 A trustee sold to Tankard Bros. and Nicholson, the deed calling for 158 acres.

The little all brick house is very old and architecturally it shares the spot light with PEAR VALLEY (N52D) and WINONA (N70A). It is reasonable to believe that this is the oldest house now standing on the Shore and that it is a close contemporary with the ~~WARREN~~ WARREN

HOUSE in Surry County, which is said to be the oldest authenticated brick dwelling in the United States. The two are similar in many ways, although this one is slightly smaller.

The location of the house agrees with that mentioned in the will of Col. Thomas Johnson probated in December 1658 and the following January one William Ward deposed that "Wm Cosiar (Cozier) built a house at Coll Tho Johnson". Unfortunately the date of the building was not given, but it must have been at some time before Johnson wrote his will. It was built so sturdily that it would last many years longer if it had only had reasonable occupancy and care in recent years, but it has been exposed to the elements for so long that it is now about to succumb.

The bricks are over size, being $3 \frac{3}{8} \times 4 \times 8 \frac{1}{2}$ and are laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers. The walls are 14 inches thick. The water table has a flat brick top course, but this was covered with a heavy mortar finished at an angle in imitation of a beveled brick. Above the water table the house is $35 \frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $20 \frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, with inside chimneys. The doorways, one in front and two in the rear, have segmental brick arches.

The house has two rooms on each floor, with no hall, and the partially enclosed stairway rises from the corner of the formal room. This room has a normal size fireplace and ~~XXXX~~ while the mantel frame has been burned, what is left shows it to have been quite plain. To the left of it is a double cupboard and to the right a single one under the turn of the stairway. The interiors of both have the exposed brick work unfinished.

In the old cook room the original brick hearth came $5 \frac{1}{2}$ feet out into the room from the fireplace. The latter measures $7 \frac{1}{2}$ feet long with a height of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ feet, while the plain roll moulding frame about it is $9 \frac{1}{4} \times 6 \frac{1}{2}$. The chimney tree is 15 inches square. The chimney has three sets of holes for pot hook beams about 7 feet above the hearth. In the center at each ^vside of the chimney $3 \frac{1}{2}$ feet above the hearth are little arched top alcoves which are 11 inches wide, 9 inches deep and 8 inches high to the arch which rises $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches higher. These very old features are supposed to have served for candles or light wood sticks

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to provide some necessary illumination for cooking.

On each side of the mantel frame is a cupboard and as in the other room the brick walls inside have no covering of plaster or wood, although the rooms themselves have a coating of heavy oyster shell plaster.

Several parts of the whole tract have been left incomplete and the next to be reported will be the land which John Johnson (wife Tabitha) left to son Ismay in 1754. This was the triangular point at the mouth of the creek between the bay and 'Little Pine Branch'.

1755 Ismay Johnson sold to his mother Tabitha.

1785 Tabitha Johnson left to her ~~son~~ grandson John Powell Johnson.

1807 John P. and Tabitha Johnson sold as 200 acres to John Carpenter, Sr, and this part finally went out of the original family.

The earliest type of mills on the Shore probably were windmills located at exposed points to catch the wind at all times regardless of its direction. As time went on water mills came into existence, with the power coming either from the tides or from branches dammed into ponds, the latter type being most prevalent.

No mill dependent upon nature is in existence today, but this sketch of an old windmill was made at the beginning of the last quarter of the past century. Its location at that time is unknown, but it must have been representative of most of the others.

1656 That such a windmill was on this land at this time is known by a deed from Robert Tilghman and his wife Susanna (relict of Daniel Sellicke) to Major Thomas Johnson for a quarter

interest in a "howse & Windmill scittuate & beinge att Mataceppe poynt att ye mouth of Occahannocke Creeke". No record was found of Johnson having sold the site to any one earlier, so perhaps this interest was his recompense for the land involved.

Tilghman also sold a quarter interest jointly to Edmund Scarborough and John Bateman, and the next year the latter sold his eighth to Johnson. No effort was made to obtain the later history of the mill.

The next part of the tract to be taken up is the 400 acres which Obedience Johnson sold to Thomas James in 1722. At its western end this strip was between the home place and the point land reported above and from there it extended eastward along the north of N103 to the eastern bounds.

1723 James received a patent for it in his own name as 284 acres. James left no will but the next item tells that he was succeeded by a Robert.

1738 Obedience Johnson left to his son Richard 75 acres "at the head of Matysippy ~~XXXXX~~ I recovered by law of Thomas James Executrix".

1743 One John Riggs sold to Robert James as 88 acres, saying he had bought it from ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Richard Johnson.

Robert James left no will either but seems to have been succeeded by a Thomas James, who added to his holdings by acquiring a part of N103.

1818 Thomas James also died intestate and in this year his 398½ acres were surveyed for a division among the heirs. John C. Mapp received 18 acres, in right of his wife Cassandra James, and the dwelling which was at the head of 'Little Pine Branch' which has since been known as Mapps Creek. The brick end of the old house stood until recently when a storm finally got it.

Wind Mill
Picture from
Harper's Magazine

This next part should have been reported before the James land. It was the 200 acres which Obedience Johnson left to son Richard in 1709. That bequest placed it south of the land left to another son Obedience which included the home place at Site A.

1751 A Richard Johnson left his land to a son Joshua; this may or may not been the same land or the same Richard. Joshua left no will and there is a dead end for this part except for one possibility.

In the story of Site A it was told that John Johnson had 75 acres surveyed for his mother Rachel and the assumption was made that he had given her this land outright in lieu of her dower interest. The survey showed the 75 acres to be southeast of Site A, which would approximately fit the description of the land which Obedience gave to Richard in 1709. Is it possible that Rachel had been a descendant of Richard and that this 75 acres, all that could be found of the 200, was hers by right?

Next is the 'Old Neck' which Thomas Johnson gave to son Thomas in 1658. 1698 As reported this was bounded as being between the two Pine Branches in the release deed which Obedience gave to brother Thomas. The later James land was south of it.

1705 Thomas Johnson (wife Mary) left as 400 acres, the waterfront on the creek as 200 acres to son Luke and the balance to son Thomas. Mary married William Perry.

Luke Johnson Part

Luke Johnson was a surveyor and several of his surveys are recorded in the old books.

1734 The will of Luke Johnson mentioned no land but he had eight children, among whom was an Obediah. Luke's wife was a Mary. Obediah is believed to have inherited the entailed land, but he ~~XXXXXX~~ died intestate, presumably succeeded by a son Edmund S.

1807 Edmund S. Johnson sold this 200 acres to Jamey Johnson.

1824 James and Adah Johnson sold to William Fitchett.

Site B

PLEASANT VIEW is on the Luke Johnson land

Thomas Johnson Part

1730 Thomas Johnson gave 100 acres called 'Teagues Field' to son Spencer, and two years later he gave him the home place balance.

1745 Spencer Johnson (wife Sarah) named his sister Ann Lukers as his residuary legatee.

1771 Luke and Susanna Luker sold the whole 200 acres to Obadiah Johnson.

1774 Obadiah Johnson (wife) Priscilla left to son Edmund.

1776 Edmund and Jane Johnson sold to Obedience Johnson, Jr., and the next year Priscilla released

her dower rights.

1882 The will of Obedience Johnson directed that this land be sold and two years later it was purchased by Edward Ker.

1801 A commissioner sold to Thomas Parramore.

1841 Mary D. Parramore sold 'Parramore's Quarter' as 150 acres to William Fitchett, who thus became possessed of all of 'Old Neck'.

1845 After the intestate death of Fitchett his land was surveyed as 388 acres for a division and the house at Site B and 15 acres went to James W. Dunton in right of his wife Susan Fitchett. Dunton later bought up some of the other interests.

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1894 In a division between Mary W. Heath and Severn F. Dunton, Mrs. Heath received the home place. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

1933 Mrs. Heath left to her Hudson grandchildren.

Dunton is known to have been a carpenter so may have been the builder of the existing house, which shows evidence of having been erected on the foundation of an older house going back perhaps to the days of Thomas Johnson II or his son Luke. It has no outstanding architectural features.

We now come to the Major land which is the final part of the whole tract. As reported, Col. Thomas Johnson left a part of it to his stepson William Major in 1658 and his son Obedience sold adjacent acreage to Major in 1665 so that he owned all of the creek front on the east side of the gut between PLEASANT VIEW and this land and extending to the eastern bounds of the Johnson Patent.

1676 William and Mary Major sold it all to Thomas Parramore, who had acquired additional land from N117 adjacent on the east.

1726 A survey of the Major part of the Parramore holdings showed 313 acres.

The father of Thomas Parramore was a John who came to Virginia in the Bona Venture in 1622 and a few years later he was on the shore as an employee of Dame Elizabeth Douglas. He was seventeen when he came to Virginia.

In 1640 he had a wife named Jane and ten years later he made a deed of gift to a daughter Frances. In 1662 he made a marriage agreement with Mary Robinson the widow of John. In 1666 he received a Virginia patent for 1500 acres on the present lower Maryland Shore on the seaside and after the land was determined to be in Maryland he received another patent from the authorities there and called his property 'Double Purchase'. He died in Maryland at some unknown date, and while he may have had other sons, all of his lands in both colonies went to a son Thomas who must at least have been his eldest son and heir.

1716 Thomas Parramore "an aged person" (wife Sarah) left all of his Northampton land to a son John and he divided the Maryland land, which he called 'Du Bell' (Double) to sons John and Thomas and a daughter Elizabeth.

1728 John Parramore (wife ~~MARY~~ Sarah) left his Maryland land to his brother Thomas and this property to a daughter Mary. She married first Robinson Custis by whom she had John, Henry, Anne and Sarah; secondly William Pettit by whom she had William and Margaret and the latter became the first wife of Col. John Cropper.

1785 John Custis died without issue and the reversion interest passed to Henry Custis. After the death of his mother he leased the land in this year for ten years to her last husband John Wilkins, but two years later Custis and his wife Matilda (Hack) sold the title to a Thomas Parramore, thus bringing the title back to a male branch of the earlier owners. The deed called for 700 acres.

1815 Parramore left this his home plantation to a son John C. Parramore.

1834 John C. Parramore left to his wife ~~MARY~~ Harriet D. for life and then to a son Thomas, but it later became necessary to sell the property and it was bought by Mrs. Mary D. Parramore the mother of Harriet.

1848 Mrs. Parramore left to daughter Harriet, now Mrs. Harriet B. D. Kellam, for life and then to her children Thomas, Marianna and Henrietta.

1853 The Parramore heirs united in a deed to Louis D. Heath, the deed calling for 750 acres.

1869 After the death of Heath his executor sold the home part of 550 acres to Herman Haupt. The rest went elsewhere and in each succeeding transfer of the home part the acreage gradually dwindled. The year following Haupt and his wife Ann resold to Edwin G. Booth.

1888 A commissioner sold 250 acres to the Eastern Shore Steamboat Co. and Concord Wharf came into being.

1894 The corporation sold the home part of 129 acres to Thomas Johnson.

1908 Thomas and Amy Johnson sold to Stanley E. Tudor and three years later he

TRACT N116

and his wife Ethel A. sold 99 acres to Charles H. Beach.

1941 Albert and Adele Beach sold a lot on the waterfront to W. S. Calcott of Wilmington and the next year they sold Joseph E. Mears of Camden, N.J. 24 acres to include the wharf and the home site.

Site C

The old name for the property was CONCORD. This was changed by Heath to MOUNT AIRY but after his death the name went back to CONCORD

Upon the site of the present farmhouse some Parramore at an unknown date built a large brick house which however burned during the fifth decade of the last century and nothing is known about its details.

The picture shown is that of an earlier home which stands a ~~XXX~~ few feet east of the farmhouse and which survived the more pretentious mansion. A guess would date it about the second quarter of the eighteenth century when Mary Parramore was married to her first husband Robinson Custis.

As originally built it was all brick but at some unknown date the roof was raised somewhat and the upper part of the walls covered with siding. It was built close to the ground with the water table only a few inches above the surface and did not have a cellar. The north side facing the creek had four windows and no doors while the face shown had two windows and doors. The lintels are of wood with only a slight attempt at decoration. The ends of the beams for the second floor, where they are set into the bricks, are reduced to the size of brick headers and substituted for them to come through the walls and show on the outside.

The interior is now one large room for storage purposes so not much can be imagined about its original layout, but the absence of a door in the front or north side would indicate that there was no cross hall.

TRACT 117

1648 Patent to John Ellis, James Joanes and John Taylor for 500 acres. Western Part

1654 John Taylor sold 250 acres to John Parramore. In the deed this was bounded on the east by John Ellis, but the elimination of Jones from the title was not discovered.

1669 John Parramore assigned to his son Thomas and this part became merged ~~with~~ with the Major part of N116 as CONCORD as just reported.

1674 A new survey of the 3000 acres patent to Francis Yardley was made in this year by Robert Beverly and a narrow strip at the south end of the Parramore land was found to be within its bounds. This was released to Parramore by Argoll Yardley.

Eastern Part

1662 The record was not found, but at some unknown date one William Jordan had acquired the John Ellis half of the patent. In his will of this year, Jordan (wife Dorothy) left two plantations to a daughter Elizabeth; this was one of them and the other was in Accomack as formed the next year. Elizabeth married John Shepherd.

1681 A small strip at the south end of this land had also been found to be within the Yardley bounds and John Custis, as Yardley agent, now released it to Shepherd.

TRACT N118

1787 Caleb White (wife Patience) left to his brother in law Littleton Andrews after the death of his wife and mother.

1807 The next link in the chain is unexplained, but the land of Samuel Cox was now surveyed as 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Cox may have married Patience White?

The western part of 78 acres was assigned to Robert C. Lileston and the eastern of 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres to Patsey Andrews.

1811 John and Patsey Lileston sold 40 acres to George Young and two years later he bought another 40 acres from Robert C. and Nancy Lileston.

In the same year David and Sukey Ross sold the eastern 72 acres to Major S. Pitts, saying it had been recovered by law from Robert C. Lileston and Patsey Andrews.

~~1811~~ Pitts and his wife Margaret resold to Joseph White and this part became merged with N119

Site A

George Young added to his acreage in this vicinity and built a brick house at this site. It was burned some years ago so a description is not possible, but considerable of the old Box is left from an old garden and the family burial ground shows that several generations of Youngs lived here.

TRACT N119

1649 Patent to Nicholas Waddilowe for 400 acres.

1663 Waddilowe assigned to Charles Ratcliff.

1668 Ratcliff assigned to George Dewey.

1669 George and Ann Dewey sold 100 acres at the west end to John White.

This land came back to a later owner of the tract by the 72 acres sold by Major S. Pitts to Joseph White in 1811.

1714 George Dewey left the other 300 acres entailed to a son George. Lack of wills make it difficult to record later descent, but by bounds for adjacent lands it was revealed that the second George was succeeded by a son Thomas, and he by two Georges in succession.

1775 The last George had the entail doctored and he and his wife Anna Redulphis sold the 300 acres to Joseph White the next year.

1813 Joseph White left to son William the lands he had bought from Dewey and Pitts. William later died intestate and a daughter Margaret A. White inherited, and she also died intestate.

1825 Numerpus heirs at law of Margaret A. White sold their interests by separate deeds in her land of 350 acres to Edward W. Addison.

1884 Addison also had died intestate and in this year the land was surveyed as 343 acres for a division, and the home part of 188 acres went to a John Addison. Although the for-

mal division did not come until this year, an assignee from Addison had sold his interest as 192 acres to Elizabeth A. Turner in 1875 and she deeded to Mary E. Turner who married John T. Wilkins.

1880 The Wilkins sold to Elijah H. White of St. Louis.

1887 White and his wife Cornelia B. sold to George Holtzgrewe, also of St. Louis, and seven years later he and his wife Mary sold to Leonidas R. Doughty and since his death the title has passed to an only child Dr. James Doughty.

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Site A

A few years ago Dr. Doughty moved the kitchen wing from the present mansion house nearer the water front. The timbers in the little building indicated that it was very old and because of its size it must have been an early Dewey home, rather than just a quarter kitchen. It has only one feature that is noteworthy and that is the central chimney, something extremely rare in this section, which leads one to believe that the first George Dewey had come here from New England where that type of construction is quite common. The base of the chimney was 9 feet long by 6½ feet wide and had fire-places on two opposite sides to serve the two first floor rooms. It may have been the intention to make the house originally 32 x 20 but one side and one end are each 4 inches longer than the companion walls.

The property is called GRAPELAND

The brick house and colonnade probably date from the Addison purchase in 1825. It has no watertable. Three courses of bricks at the first and second floor levels on the front and rear are set back slightly and the space so obtained is filled with cement. The door and window lintels are of brick. The cornice has a top row of small circles touching each other and the modillions are in pairs with a swag decoration between each pair. The lintels in the colonnade are wooden with four concentric circles at each end for decoration.

ation.

The interior is somewhat plain in its treatment, but there is a nice plaster decoration about the chandelier hook in the hall, and the window reveals have a slightly convex decoration of vertical reeding.

George H. Reed of Baltimore acquired most of the eastern part of the Addison land and established Reed's Wharf which in recent years became Morley's Wharf.

TRACT N120

1648 Patent to John Baldwin for 300 acres. In this document the gut on the west side was called Compekeeke Creek but in later records it took the name of Caumes.

1654 Patent to Benjamin Matthews for 600 acres, half of it by assignment from Baldwin and the balance new land at the head.

1658 Benjamin Matthews sold 400 acres to Nicholas Jackson but there was nothing later on Jackson.

1662 Patent for the 600 acres to James Price.

1667 James and Susanna Price sold to Ralph Dow.

Only the original 300 acres on the creek was disposed of by Dow and it is probable that the extra 300 acres at the head became N121 by a separate patent.

1670 Ralph Dow sold 100 acres to John Hamerlin and the next year 100 acres to Nicholas Laylor.

1693 Ralph and Ann Doe of Somerset sold the final 100 acres to George Dewey saying it was where Ralph Doe Sr. had lived.

Dewey Part

This is the waterfront along the creek and upon it is Site A-Known as INGLESIDE or the FISHER FARM.

1703 George Dewey of George gave this 100 acres to a brothe Jacob, who bought some of N123.

1734 Jacob Dewey left to his wife Matilda, then to a daughte Tabitha Parker (husband Phillip and then to her son Jacob. If Jacob had no heir then to other heirs of Tabitha. She married Richard Johnson.

1750 The Johnsons had the entail docked and sold by General Court deed to Benjamin D. Gray who gave a local deed back to Johnson alone. He was succeeded by a son Joshua.

1755 A suit for the land was brought and from that we learn

that Jacob D. Parker had died without issue and that Tabitha, after the death of her husband Phillip Parker, married Richard Johnson. However, Tabitha had had another Parker son Caleb by Phillip, and after his death a son Thomas Hall Parker claimed under the will of Jacob Dewey.

The local court found for Joshua Johnson, but the case must have been appealed and finally won by Parker as he later sold the property.

1786 Thomas Hall and Peggy Parker sold as 200 acres to Amos Underhill.

1811 The Underhill executor sold to Henry Scarborough.

Scarborough and his wife Elizabeth sold two small pieces at the east end to James Sanford; they were $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $27\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

1814 The Scarboroughs sold a balance of $170\frac{1}{2}$ acres by survey to Thomas Young.

1841 After the intestate death of Young, a Thomas W. and a Robert A. Young sold their interests to a Edward J. Young, presumably a brother. This deed

~~XX~~ called the property INGLESIDE.

1855 Young sold to Samuel P. Fisher.

1883 Fisher left one half each to a son Samuel P. and a wife Rosa A., who married John L. Widder.

1897 The Winders and young Fisher made an unusual deed of partition, each to receive $85\frac{3}{4}$ acres and "The said Rosa A. Winder shall have for her part and portion of said tract of land $85\frac{3}{4}$ acres, more or less, lying west (except a certain cook room, smoke house, corn stack and shed) and passage up stairs in the main building) of a line beginning at a certain stone----and following the center of the road to the dwelling house and passing on through the center of the hall of said dwelling house and thence outward in a straight line to Occohannock Creek".

1902 By separate deeds, the Winders and Fisher and his wife Lydia M. sold their respective parts to L. Floyd Nock.

Nock and his wife Ellen J. resold to Francis H. Dryden, who acquired some adjacent acreage called the 'Wescott Land'.

1906 Dryden sold 251 acres to Albert J. Rew. The next year Rew and his wife Ida S. sold 152 acres to James Sheppard (colored).

1910 Sheppard and his wife Lizzie sold to Frank H. Mackie and five years later he and his wife Emma B. sold to Floyd M. Bell.

1917 Floyd and his wife Carrie L. sold 100 acres to John W. Chandler.

1938 A commissioner sold 102 acres as the FISHER FARM or INGLESIDE to Margaret C. Walker, whose husband Wade H. owns adjacent acreage. The land bought by Mrs. Walker should be approximately the 100 acres bought by George Dewey in 1693.

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In spite of the mantels of a later period and some Young initials on bricks, the house architecturally should date from about the last quarter of the eighteenth century and may be attributed to Thomas H. Parker or Amos Underhill either side of 1786.

The bricks are laid in the Flemish bond. There is no water table. The second floor lintels are of wood, while those below are brick, but the latter have a newer appearance so they may have been replacements. The cornice is quite plain. Although the house is on fairly high land, the first floor level is well above the ground so the cellar is not very deep. The entrance doors are double.

High up on one of the walls are bricks marked: EPY 1807-IEY 1810-TTY 1813 and TWY 1816. These may represent the initials and birth dates of the children of Thomas Young, but only the last can be identified with one of the later owners.

The stairway is entirely enclosed. The hall and both of the first floor rooms have wainscoting. The mantel in the parlor is nicely hand carved, as shown by the picture, and the one in the dining room is also interesting though not quite so ornate.

Laylor Part

This was the western half of the land below the above.

1699 No will of Nicholas Laylor was found but in this year Arthur Laylor sold to Luke Laylor a one third interest in the land left him by Nicholas.

1717 Luke Laylor left his land to a son John. No disposition by John and the next owner of record was another ~~EMKEX~~ Nicholas.

1751 Nicholas Laylor (wife Elizabeth) left to son Luke.

1771 The land of Luke Laylor was surveyed as 113 acres. No local deed for it.

1778 Alexander and Mary McLaughlin sold the 113 acres to John Aimes, saying

TRACT N120

that his father William McLaughlin of Accomack had bought from Luke Laylor by a General Court deed.

1796 John Ames left to a son William.

1813 William Ames sold the 100 acres ~~XX~~ still intact to James Sanford.

Hamerin Part

This was east of the Laylor land.

John Hamerin had acquired the western third of N123 before he died but he left no will and was succeeded by a son William.

1701 William Hamerin (wife Jane) left 70 acres to John Lawrence, which was the major part of his 100 acres from this tract, the balance being merged with his part of N123 where that will be reported.

1721 John Lawrence (wife Mary) left to son William.

1730 William Lawrence sold to John Potter.

1740 John Potter of John and his wife Ann of Accomack sold to John Bull.

1753 A Richard and Henrietta Bool sold 40 acres to Littleton Addison and a little later Bool alone sold him 15 acres more.

1796 The will of a later John Bool directed that his land here be sold and six years later his executor sold 17½ acres to James Sanford.

TRACT N121

1653 Patent to Robert Bayley for 300 acres. (This patent is undated in the patent book, except that July 4th was given, and the next patent in the book was dated July 1653, so it is assumed that this one was in the same year.)

As this was a year before the Matthews patent for 600 acres which was supposed to include this particular acreage, it may be further assumed that this half of the Matthews patent was lost as having previously granted to Bayley.

1661 Patent for the same 300 acres to Timothy Coe, but the document does not say whether it was escheat land or by assignment from Bayley.

1665 Timothy and Sarah Coe sold to Daniel Esom.

1671 As reported in the story of N99 Edward and Dorothy Dolby sold Daniel Eshon the eastern 100 acres from that tract, so he now had 400 acres here and the story of the 100 acres will be taken up in this connection.

1693 Daniel Esham left his 300 acres home plantation to a son John and to a daughter Jane he left the eastern 100 acres "where John Addison lives" for life and then it also was to go to John. This latter will be reported after finishing with the home 300 acres.

1716 John Eshon (wife Mary) left the 300 acres part to son Daniel.

1733 The next record is unexplained as Daniel made no local disposition, but in this year Arthur and Margaret (Bagwell) Roberts deeded 200 acres to son Francis to take effect upon their deaths. The land was called 'Dam Fields', so must have been down on the branch.

1769 Francis Roberts left a plantation of 300 acres here to a daughter Sarah who married James Sanford.

1792 James and Sarah Sanford deeded the 300 acres to their son James, to be effective upon their deaths. Young James died intestate before his father, so the land went to other heirs.

1819 A survey for division among the heirs showed 278 acres.

The home place of 34½ acres and the house went to William White in right of his wife. This was down in the corner of the branch and the Wardtown road but the house indicated on the plat is no longer standing.

Above this along the Wardtown road up to the neck road was a parcel of 68 acres which went to Alexander Wales Ward in right of his wife Jennette.

1820 In the corner of the roads Ward and his wife deeded an 8 acres piece to Amos Underhill who reeded to Ward alone.

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Site N99A

This is known as the WARD HOUSE and is on the part of N99 which Eshon had bought from Edward Dolby.

1838 Ward and a second wife Ann sold the house and 6 acres to George S. Christian.

1843 A commissioner sold to Robert S. Trower.

1854 Trower and his wife Sally A. sold to Frederick E. Ward and two years later a trustee sold to John E. Smith.

1860 Smith and his wife Margaret sold the house and 22 acres to Ann J. Garrison.

1864 She sold to Hugh G. Stewart and two years later he and his wife Virginia F. sold to Nathaniel J. Bradford.

1879 A commissioner sold to a trustee for Ann J. Reed and

four years later her heirs united in a deed to William P. Reed.

1936 The house and 50 acres were purchased by W. B. Ennis from a trustee and the Reed estate heirs.

1940 A trustee sold to Claude W. Killmon.

The house has one brick end and on one of the bricks are the marks W 1820 so Ward must have erected when he bought the 8 acres from his wife.

The mantel in the parlor has reeded columns at each side and a narrow band of reeding under the shelf. The mantel in the dining room is plain and may be a replacement. Both rooms have a wainscoting of horizontal boards but the cross hall has only a chair rail.

Jane Eshon Part

1716 John Eshon (wife Mary) left the title to this 100 acres to his brother Richard Bull, but it is not certain whether sister Jane was still living. It was described as being "upon ye waiding place branch".

1821 Lack of Bull wills make it difficult to trace the descent of this land which remained in the family until this year when the Sheriff sold the 100 acres belonging to John Bool to Kendall Addison.

TRACT N122

1658 Patent to William Rodolphus for 300 acres. Rodolphus left no will but was succeeded by a son of the same name and his widow Elizabeth later married George Hambling.

1661 The patent was reissued, four years later it had escheated, but two years after that it was again issued to William Rodolphus, Jr.

1682 William Rodolphus sold the 300 acres to Daniel Esam, the same man who owned N121 and a part of N99.

1693 Daniel Esham left his 300 acres which he called the 'Greens Branch Plantation to a son Daniel.

1819 Daniel Eshon (wife Jane) left 200 acres to son John and 100 acres to a son Daniel.

John Eshon Part

1725 John and Elizabeth Eshon sold 100 acres on Greens Branch to Thomas Joynes, Jr.

1728 Joynes sold back to John Isham.

1725 The Eshons sold 100 acres to John Addison.

Nothing more found on either part of 100 acres.

TRACT N122

Daniel Eshon Part

1734 Daniel Eshon, Jr. and his wife Jane sold the 100 acres left him by his father Daniel to Arthur Mackallan of Accomack. Nothing more on him and this part also came to a temporary dead end.

1754 Edward Turner (wife Sarah) left to son John a 340 acres plantation which he said formerly belonged to John Eshon. By later transactions this turned out to be the original 300 acres of the Rodolphus patent and either 40 acres more found within the bounds or from ^{an} adjacent tract. There is no local deed to Turner for any of it, so he may have acquired one or more of the parcels (or all) by a marriage or by General Court deeds. John Turner died intestate and was succeeded by a son Teackle.

1791 Teackle and Nancy Turner exchanged the western 112 acres next to the Bul part of N121 with Revel Turner for 112 acres in the southeast corner of N123.

1798 Revel Turner left his land to a son Edward, beyond which this part has not been traced.

1801 Teackle Turner (last wife Peggy) left all of his lands to a son James S.

1825 James S. Turner gave a deed of trust for his land containing 420 acres and the bounds showed that at that time he owned the remaining part of this tract plus a considerable part of N123.

1828 A commissioner sold to John Addison, who later sold in several parcels.

TRACT N123

1649 Patent to Nicholas Waddilowe for 300 acres.

1656 Transfer by Waddilowe is not of record, but in this year Ellinor Merideth (widow of Phillip) deeded the 300 acres to her daughters Elizabeth, Mary and Ellynor, effective upon her death.

1672 Patent to Elizabeth and Paul Marsh, Mary and Richard Hinman and Elianor and George Trewett for 350 acres; 300 acres having been sold by Waddilowe to the wife's father Phillip Meredith, and 50 acres excess within the bounds.

1680 The Hinmans sold their third interest to John Hameryn and the Marshes and Trewetts, by separate deeds, ^{he} sold theirs to Jonah Jackson *a few years earlier.*
Hamerin Part

This was the western, next to the 100 acres of N120 which he already owned. John Hamerin was succeeded by a son William.

1701 William Hamerin (wife Jane) left 70 acres to John Lawrence and the balance to his brothers in law James and Bartholomew Twiford.

Lawrence Part

This was out of N120 and has already been reported. The balance of that tract became merged with the Twiford lands.

Bartholomew Twiford Part

1723 For "two likely negroes" Twiford sold his 85 acres to Jacob Dewey, it being the eastern half.

1750 Richard and Tabitha Johnson (then owners of the Dewey lands) exchanged this with a later James Twiford for his part adjacent to the Johnsons.

James Twiford sold to John Pitts.

1761 John Pitts (wife Leah) left to a son John.

1796 John Pitt sold as 68 acres by survey to James Sanford. Sanford accumulated quite a considerable acreage in this vicinity which was divided after his death in the first quarter of the next century.

James Twiford Part

1721 James Twiford (wife Joan) left to son John and two years later his uncle Bartholomew confirmed to him this half of the previously undivided land.

1730 John Twiford gave a bond to Jacob Dewey to convey this part to him but the deed was never executed, and upon the intestate death of John he was succeeded by a son James.

1750 As reported above James Twiford exchanged this part with the Johnsons for the eastern part which he sold to John Pitts as already reported

1655 Patent to Edward Moore for 200 acres. The next year another patent to him for 200 acres more at the head of the first patent.

1671 "Know all men by these presents that I Edward Moore, Sr. of the County of Northampton Cooper doe freely & absolutely acquit and discharge and release Elizabeth Moore my wife from the Office of a wife either by comand or request or any other wayes whatsoever And I doe further ingage my se,fe never hereafter to molest or trouble the said Elizabeth my wife upon any accompt whatever, or any pson or psons hereafter that shall or may entertaine her the said Elizabeth my wife: the wch I freely doe for severall causes & reason best known to myselfe discharge her the said Elizabeth Moore And I the said Edw Moore doe acknowledge to have received satisfaction to my content as witness my hand the 7th day of ffbruary & in the year one thousand six hundred and seventye)OS) Edward Moore"

(That this separation did not constitute a legal divorce is proved by a later deed which Elizabeth signed with him. Whether or not an actual divorce was possible under the church laws of that time is a legal question which has not been determined.)

"Articles of Agreement between Ralph Doe of ye one ptye & Elizabeth Moore of the other ptye witnesseth, yt the said Elizabeth doth covenant & grant to & with the sd Ralph Doe to live with him Three yeares & eight months from ye day of the date hereof & to doe all such imployment as is Lawfull for a woman to doe; the How, the Axe, the Mortor & mill excepted, And likewise the said Ralph Doe does oblige to find her sufficient meat, Drink, Apparell & lodging with other necessaryes during the said Time & to the True pformance hereof I have set my hand and seale this 20th of May in ye yeare of our Lord 1671 Ralph Doe"

Original Patent

1691 Edward Moore-Cooper and his wife Elizabeth sold 50 acres called ~~"Waxkown"~~ "Hollowinge Point" to John Gill-Blacksmith. This was the northwest corner on the creek and gut.

1712 Michael Gill sold to John Jackson and it became merged with N123.

1704 Richard Moore (presumably son and heir of Edward) sold the balance of 150 acres to Henry White.

1709 Henry White (wife Rebecka) left his land to a son Parramore; he also had daughters Elizabeth, Mary, Ann and Tabitha.

1729 The next link in the title is a blank, but in this year a Michael Ward was the owner of this land. As this was earlier than the custom of General Court deeds became general, he may have acquired by marriage, but the name of his wife was never found so such a definite clue is unavailable.

1779 Michael Ward (no wife) mentioned no land in his will, but he had sons Littleton and William, the former apparently being the elder as he was the next owner of record.

1787 Littleton Ward had bought adjacent lands and in this year he gave his son Golding 230 acres here.

1810 Littleton Ward (wife Sarah) left Golding still more acreage which he had bought.

1813 The will of Golding Ward directed that the dower for his wife Nancy B. be land off and the balance of the land sold. The dower part was the western with the home and had $152\frac{1}{2}$ acres and the balance of $259\frac{1}{2}$ acres was bought the next year by Alexander W. Ward.

1820 Alexander W. and Jennet Ward deeded to Severn G. Ward.

Site A

At this point is the foundation of a once sized brick home of the Wards but when it burned is unknown.

Second Patent

1674 Moore must have neglected to seat this part as in this year a patent was granted to Jonah Jackson for the 200 acres as having been deserted by Moore.

1679 Jonah Jackson (wife Lydia) left to a son Nathaniel, but nothing more was

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found on him. The next owner of record was another Jonah, possibly a son, who disposed of by two deeds for a hundred acres each.

1729 Jonah and Scarborough Jackson sold 100 acres to Thomas Joynes. This was the north part and it was the bounds in this document which told of Michael Ward being the owner of the Moore-Gill land.

1733 Joynes assigned to John Turner.

1736 John and Mary Turner sold as 99 acres to Major Pitts.

1748 Major and Jemimi Pitts exchanged with Edmund Pitts for land elsewhere. The next year Edmund left to his uncle Major.

1762 Major Pitts (wife Jamima) left to son Hezekiah.

Hezekiah Pitts and his mother Jemima sold to Littleton Ward and it was included in the 230 acres which he gave to son Golding in 1787.

1718 Jonah and Scarborough Jackson sold the south 100 acres to Benjamin Nottingham: "Memorandum; That Livery & Seizin of the abovesd bargained Land & premises was this Day given by the said Jonah Jackson & delivered to ye sd Bartholomew Nottingham by Turffe & Twig and Latch of the door according to Law".

1719 Nottingham and his wife Sarah of Accomack resold to Thomas Addison and about ten years later Addison purchased 40 acres of N98 adjacent from William and Ann Jacob.

1751 Thomas Addison (wife Sabra) left his 140 acres plantation to a son Thomas Site B

Old Addison home which of late years has been known as the NANCY TURNER PLACE. (It has collapsed since the picture was taken)

1786 Thomas Addison (wife Margaret) left this home place to son Thomas, and as already reported left land at 'TB' to another son Kendall.

Son Thomas (E) died intestate and the title ~~passed~~ passed to a daughter Nancy who married first a William Savage and secondly John E. G. Turner 1869 George L. J. Thomas bought the house and 211 acres at a public auction.

1902 After the death of Thomas his daughters Sally C., Lettie B. and Mary Ann Thomas sold the house and 106 acres to Henry E. Chandler (colored). and 60 acres to L. J. Kellam

1918 Chandler and his wife Jane sold the house and Joseph Gladstone.

The house would seem to have been built some time before the death of the first Thomas Addison to own the land.

It presents several rather unusual architectural features for this section. There is no break in the masonry work of the one brick end, so the salt box shape is original. The flue serving the fireplace in the parlor was inside while the chimney for the old cook room behind it was entirely outside with the old style wide base.

The interior woodwork was quite plain. Both cook room and

TRACT N124

formal room had paneled end walls with plain mantel frames without shelves about the over size fireplaces.

TRACT N125

1651 Patent to Jonas Jackson for 300 acres.

1674 New patent to Jonah Jackson for 500 acres to include the above and 200 acres deserted by Edward Moore.

1653 It is probable that Jonah was the son and heir of Jonas, as in this year there was an entry to the effect that Jane the widow of Jonas Jackson had married one Llemmon.

1679 Jonah Jackson (wife Lydia) left the home plantation at Occohannock to a son Nathaniel and this may have included the whole 500 acres. Nothing more appeared on Nathaniel Jackson, but it is reasonable to believe that he was succeeded by a son Jonah as he and his wife Scarburgh disposed of the 200 acres of Moore land as told in the story of N124.

Jonah and Scarburgh Jackson made no disposition of the original 300 acre home place and there is a blank for a while until a John Darby appears as the owner of the land towards the middle of the eighteenth century. He may have obtained by a General Court deed, but a grandson of his was later named Nathaniel. This was not a Darby name so there may have been some family connection with the Jacksons. On the other hand Nathaniel's mother had been a Rachel Bell, and Nathaniel was a Bell name so that seems like a more logical reason for his christening, and a General Court deed is the safest guess.

1750 John Darby left this home plantation to a son Benjamin.

1760 Benjamin Darby (wife Rachel Bell) did not mention land in his will. He had sons John and Nathaniel.

Col. John Darby died in 1789 leaving a widow Esther (Christian) and daughters Mary and Harriet B.

If Col. Nathaniel Darby ever married his wife did not live very long and he died childless in 1811. He and his sister in law and her children lived at OAK GROVE (N51H).

1811 After the death of Nathaniel Darby the title to this place passed to his two nieces.

1836 Mary Parramore deeded her half interest in 350 acres called DARBY'S WHARF to her sister Harriet B. Parker, and from her the title passed to an only daughter Arinthia D.

1858 James M. and Arinthia D. Nicholson sold as 344 acres to Alfred N. H. Mapp.

TRACT N126

1661 Patent to John Cobb for 600 acres.

1687 John and Mary Cobb sold 100 acres to Simon Teague.

1688 John Cobb (wife Mary) left the home place of 200 acres to a son Samuel
150 acres to a son Joshua

150 acres to a son Ingould, but if he died then this part was to go to a grandson John Greene, Jr.

Simon Teague Part

This was the lower part of the land on the branch separating from N96.

1718 Simon Teague left to his cousin Simon Johnson, but if he died then to another cousin Obedience Johnson.

1735 Simon Johnson of Somerset sold to Obedience Parramore.

1767 Obedience Parramore left to the heirs of his daughter Hamutual Rodgers (husband Jackson). These heirs were two daughters: Keziah Rodgers who married first Eleazer Core and secondly William Bloxom, and Pajmer (originally Parramore?) who married Kendall Addison.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

1787 The land was surveyed as 129½ acres for division between Keziah Core and Kendall Addison.

Addison Part

1796 Kendall and Palmer Addison sold the western half to Thomas Addison and it became merged with N124B.

Keziah Core Part

1793 After Keziah had married William Bloxom her part was divided with a son James Core taking the southern half and the northern being assigned to Bloxom. James Core sold his off in several small parcels which have not been traced further.

1794 William and Mary Bloxom sold the upper 34½ acres to John Core and he and his wife Susanna resold to John Carpenter.

1795 John Carpenter sold 16 acres more or less to Robert Hadlock and the south bounds for this piece was to be a continuation of the present Hadlock cross road west of the main road. This part was surveyed the next year as 21½ acres. The balance of the Carpenter land went with N95D when Carpenter sold to Dr. John Tankard.

Robert Hadlock was a merchant and established a store on his land which resulted in this section becoming a thriving center and it soon lost its old name TB for the present one of Hadlock.

Ingould Cobb Part

Apparently Ingould died without issue and according to the will of John Cobb the title went to the grandson John Green.

1707 This land was not mentioned in the will of John Green (wife Alice).

1736 George Green, eldest son and heir of John, sold the 150 acres to Thomas Bell.

1759 Thomas Bell gave to a son of the same name.

Thomas and Mary Bell sold to Nicholas Bull who left no will but was succeeded by a son Jonathan.

1806 Jonathan and Peggy Bool sold 47½ acres to Littleton Ward.

1813 The balance of the land was surveyed by Bool as 135 acres for Kendall Addison.

This part was the next north of the Teague land.

Samuel Cobb Part

1696 Samuel and Mary Cobb sold 70 acres to John Downinge. This was the beginning of later large acreages acquired in this area by the Downing family from N95, N127 and N128. This 70 acres was the little piece east of the main road.

1714 Samuel Cobb sold his balance of 130 acres to John Bowdine and from him the title passed to his son Peter.

1736 Peter and Susanna Bowdoin sold as 250 acres to Nathaniel Bell.

1799 Nathaniel Bell (wife Susanna) left to son Nathaniel.

1805 Nathaniel and Elizabeth Bell of Accomack sold as 247½ acres to Christopher Satchell.

This part was north of the Ingould Cobb-John Green land.

Joshua Cobb Part

Joshua left no will but was succeeded by a son John.

1723 John and Rachel Cobb sold 50 acres to William Bell. This was in the north east corner of the whole tract. No disposition by Bell was found, but in 1758 Lazarus Rogers was named as the owner here in the bounds for an adjacent tract. How it came to him was not determined, nor did he make any disposition of it but the title came to the granddaughter Palmer Rodgers who married Kendall Addison.

1790 Kendall and Parmer Addison sold the northeast corner of 40½ acres to Matthew Floyd of Accomack.

1793 Matthew and Sarah Floyd sold 25 acres to John Nathaniel Harden.

1802 J. N. Hardin left to his daughter Patsey for 75 years and

TRACT N126

then to her eldest heir. If she had no heir then to John K. Wyatt.

1796 Matthew and Sarah Floyd sold 7 acres to Littleton Ward to become merged with the rest of his land.

1796 Kendall and Parmar Addison sold the balance of their land here as ³⁴ acres to Littleton Ward.

1758 John and Rachel Cobb sold their home place of 100 acres to Littleton Ward.

1768 In spite of her having signed that deed, Rachel Cobb, widow, sold her dower interest in the 100 acres to Bartholomew Pettit.

1771 Pettit assigned this interest to Thomas Addison and he reassigned to Littleton Ward.

TRACT N127

1652 Patent to Alexander Addison for an unspecified acreage.

1661 Patent reissued as 350 acres.

1664 New patent for 700 acres, being the above and 350 acres of new land. About half of this acreage is in each county, but for convenience it is assigned a Northampton number.

1680 Addison sold his 1652 patent to John Booth and the bounds given indicate that this first patent covered the land largely in the present Accomack County.

1681 Addison and Booth, with their respective wives Ann and Agnes, joined in a deed for the whole 700 acres to Henry Parke who was the first Minister of Accomack Parish organized after the division of the Shore into two counties.

Nothing more was found on Alexander Addison after this date and it is unknown whether he was the original progenitor of the later numerous Addisons living on the Shore.

1684 Henry Parke of Accomack sold to George Parke of Doncaster in old England Merchant. No disposition by George Parke was noted but shortly afterwards a Francis Wainhouse was the owner of record.

1703 Francis Wainhouse of Accomack sold 20 acres to William Heath.

The ~~XXXXX~~ fact that Wainhouse called himself as of Accomack indicates that the original home place probably was at Site A

The southwest line of the 700 acres patent did not follow the customary practice of starting along a watercourse, but was a straight line running southeast from the creek. This left a small acreage here with the Jackson land to the west and the bend of a branch to the east which was the part sold.

1711 William and Hanah Heath sold to Jonah Jackson.

1718 Jonah and Scarborough Jackson sold to Jonah Belote, and also gave him a lease for 35 acres of his inherited land adjacent.

1728 Jonas and Elizabeth Belote assigned both pieces to John Potter-Merchant.

1741 Jonah Belote and his wife Mary (relict of John Potter) released her dower rights to John Potter of Accomack.

John Potter sold the Wainhouse part to James Delpeach.

1741 Francis Wainhouse II and his wife Bridgett sold 9 acres adjacent to Delpech.

1742 James Delpech sold it all to John Darby, who had already somehow come into possession of N125 and it became merged with the DARBY'S WHARF property.

1718 The will of Francis Wainhouse did not mention the land, but he left a widow Patience, a son Francis, and a daughter Margaret.

Later in the year Francis II sold 100 acres at the southeast end to John Downing which was merged with the Downing purchase from N126. Downing purchases continued with succeeding generations.

1853 Commissioners sold the Manor Plantation of the late E. D. P. Downing as 550 acres to a son Arthur W. Downing.

1868 Arthur W. and Mary G. Downing made several small acreage sales and

TRACT N127

A son James P. Smith was the next owner and after him came his son James A. Smith, who in 1914 left to a daughter Mrs. Nellie Emmons. 1946 Mrs. Emmons sold the house and 102 acres to B. N. Mears, Sr.
Site B

The property is known as SMITHLAND

Until they were removed in 1934 there were two additional sections with different roof levels at the north (left) end of the house, which in appearance made the house one of the longest on the Shore.

The middle section of the existing structure contains a cross hall and the dining room. It is the oldest part and probably was built by Charles and Hannah Smith soon after their marriage and before this part of the land was finally set over to their

heirs in 1824. The dining room has wainscoting and a plain mantel. The larger part of the house should date from about 1830, and when it was built the adjacent end of the original part had the roof line lowered to produce the present colonnade effect.

TRACT N128

1654 Patent to William Westerhouse for 500 acres.

1664 Patent to Gilbert Henderson as having been deserted by Westerhouse.

1665 Gilbert and Mary Henderson sold the south 250 acres to Edward Joyne.

1713 Edward Joyne left son Major the home place of 150 acres and the other 100 acres to son Thomas.

Major Joynes Part

1719 Major Joynes (wife Ann) died apparently without issue and the title passed to brother Thomas.

1726 Thomas and Catherine Joynes sold the 150 acres Major Joynes land to John Eshon and two years later he resold to Berry Floyd.

1750 Berry Floyd left to his son in law John Savage until a granddaughter Esther Savage married or became twenty one.

1761 John Savage released to John and Esther Custis, and two years later they sold to Moses Kellum.

1773 Moses Kellum left to a son Smith.

1779 Smith and Mary Kellum sold to Caleb Fisher.

1810 Caleb and Elizabeth Fisher sold to William Mears of William.

This land was the waterfront part of the Joynes land.

Thomas Joynes Part

1747 Thomas Joyne left to his son Edmund. No disposition by him was found but the land later was in Downing possession and may have been obtained by a General Court deed, and it became a part of the Downing Manor Plantation of DOWNINGSVILLE.

1722 The first Gilbert Henderson left no will but was succeeded by a son John (wife Ann) who in this year left his land to sons Gilbert and Robert.

1726 Robert and Elizabeth Henderson sold his 125 acres to brother Gilbert.

1743 Gilburd Henderson (wife Mary) left his plantation to a son John.

1756 John Henderson (wife Comfort) left to son Zerobabel.

1774 Zerobabel and Adah Henderson sold the western 100 acres to James Taylor.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

1777 Taylor sold back to the Henderfons who sold again, this time to Henry Dalby.

1804 Henry and Susanna Dalby sold the 10 acres which were east of the road to Silas Dann.

1822 E. W. P. Downing purchased the Dann land at public auction.

1807 The Dalbys sold the balance as 95 acres to George Ashby.

1810 George and Molly Ashby sold to William Mears of William and three years later he resold to E. W. P. Downing.

1812 Zerobabel Henderson had left no will and in this year John, Thomas and Zerobabel united in a deed for his 150 acres to William Henderson.

A glance at the patent map will show that above the branch which was the north bounds of the Henderson land and in the extreme northeast corner of the county is a small parcel of land without a number. This belonged to All which is a large tract of land reported in the Accomack records.



INGLESIDE is on the south side of Occohannock Creek, not far from Morleys Wharf.

The original patent for the land cannot be found but as early as 1651 the patent for an adjoining tract mentions the land of "Wm. Mereday" (Meredith) and in 1655 "Philip Merrday" is given as the owner. In 1680 Richard Hinman and his wife Mary deed to John Hameryn a third interest in a tract of 350 acres, the deed reciting that it was the land recently owned by Philip Meredy, deceased, which had been repatented in 1672 by his daughters Mary Hinman, Elizabeth Marsh and Ellinor Truett. The other two sisters sold their interests to a neighbor Jonah Jackson and apparently he and Hameryn made some division of the property because in 1701 a William Hamerin left his lands to his brothers-in-law James and Bartholomew Twiford.

Hamerin must have owned 170 acres because in 1721 Bartholomew sold to Jacob Dewey 85 acres "for an inconsideration of two Likely negroes". James Twiford left his inheritance to his son John who in 1729 also sold 85 acres to Dewey. Upon his death in 1734 Dewey left the property to his daughter Tabitha, the wife of Philip Parker, and after her it went to her son Caleb and then to her grandson Thomas Hall Parker, and in 1786 he and his wife Peggy sold 200 acres to Amos Underhill.

In 1811 William Major, as Executor for Underhill, sold to Henry Scarborough and in 1814 he and his wife Elizabeth resold to Thomas Young. After his death two of his sons, Thomas W. and Robert A. sold their interests to their brother Edward J. Young who in 1755 sold to Samuel P. Fisher.

Upon his death in 1883 Fisher left the place jointly to his wife Rosa A. and his son Samuel P. The widow married John L. Winder and in 1897 she and her son made this unusual division of the property:—"The said Rosa A. Winder shall have for her part and portion of said tract of land and buildings that portion of said land containing 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, more or less, lying west (except a certain cook room, smoke house, corn stack and shed and passage up stairs in the main building) of a line beginning at a certain stone -----and following the center of the road to the dwelling house and passing on through the center of the hall of the said dwelling house and thence outward in a straight line to Occohannock Creek".

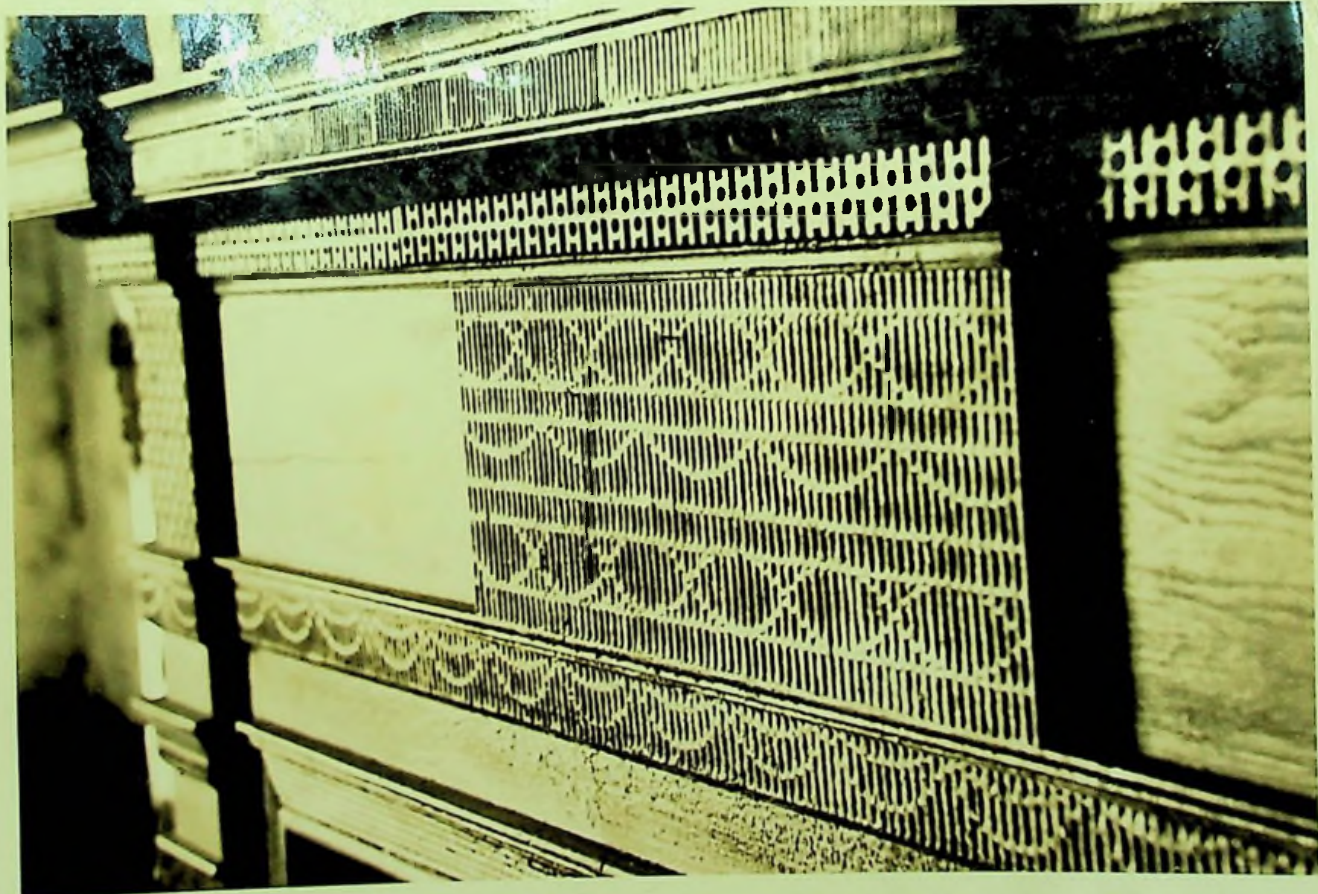
In 1902 L. Floyd Nock bought the interests of both parties and resold to Francis H. Dryden, who also bought some of the Wescott land adjoining, and four years later he sold his total holdings to Albert J. Rew. In 1907

Rew and his wife Ida S. sold to James Sheppard, in 1910 he and his wife Lizzie to Floyd M. Bell, and in 1917 Bell and his wife Carrie L. sold to the late John W. Chandler, by whose Estate the property is now owned.

High up on the west wall of the house are bricks having these initials and dates:-EPY 1807-IEY 1810-TTY 1813-TWY 1816. Presumably these represent the children of Thomas Young and the house must have been built shortly after the last date.

The bricks are laid in the Flemish bond and the house has no water table. The second floor lintels are of wood while those below are brick, but the latter have a newer appearance so may have been replacements. The cornice is decidedly plain. Although the house is on fairly high land the first floor is well above ground so that the cellar is not very deep.

The entrance doors are double and the stairway is entirely enclosed. The hall and both of the first floor rooms have wainscoting. The parlor has a beautifully hand carved mantel with some reeding and damask patterns, as well as several other patterns which are not standard and so are difficult to describe or name. The dining room also has a very good mantel although not quite so ornate as the one in the parlor.



GRAPELAND

This brick house is on the south side of Coosahannock Creek and just north of the village of Wardtown.

In 1649 a patent for 300 acres was issued to John Baldwin but he assigned his rights to Benjamin Mathews who in 1654 received a patent for 600 acres which included the Baldwin land. The old boundaries are too indefinite to determine which of the original 300 acre tracts is the site of the house.

Mathews sold 100 acres to Ralph Doe and in 1692 the latter's son of the same name, then living in Somerset County, Maryland, sold to George Dewey. In 1714 Dewey left his plantation to his son George and it continued in the Dewey name for two more generations.



When the present house was built it was connected by a brick colonnade with an older dwelling which was turned into a kitchen and servants quarters. Construction details of this frame house would indicate that it might have been built during the first half of the eighteenth century, probably by one of the early Deweys. Apparently it was intended to be 32' x 20' although one side and one end are each 4" longer than the corresponding walls. Originally it had no dormer windows and consisted of two rooms and an alcove on the first floor with an unfinished loft upstairs. Its most unusual feature was a central chimney instead of the end ones customary in this section. This might indicate that the Dewey family came to the Shore from New England where the central chimney is almost universal in the earlier types of small houses. This chimney was 9' long by 6'6" wide and had fireplaces on two opposite sides to serve the two downstairs rooms.

In 1776 another George Dewey and his wife Anna Redulphis sold to Joseph White and at that time the property consisted of 300 acres. In 1813 White left the place to his son William from whom it went to his daughter Margaret A. White and in 1825 Edward W. Addison, son of Col. John Addison of END VIEW, purchased the interests of her various heirs and came into possession of a tract of 350 acres.

It is assumed that he started building the present brick house very soon after that date as many of its features would indicate that it was more or less contemporary with CHATHAM and perhaps was designed by the same builder or architect.



Addison died in 1855 leaving his estate to his mother Elizabeth S. and upon her death ten years later it went to his brother John Addison, Jr. although there is reason to believe that he was living there prior to his actual ownership of the property. In 1866 he deeded the place in trust to Elizabeth A. Turner as Guardian for Mary E. Turner and at that time the holdings comprised 192 acres which has continued to the present day.

In 1875 it was formally deeded to Miss Turner, who had become of age, and in 1880 she and her husband, Dr. John T. Wilkins, sold to Elijah J. White of St. Louis and in 1887 he and his wife Cordelia B. resold to George Holtzgrewe, also of St. Louis, and in 1894 the latter and his wife Mary sold to L. R. Doughty by whose estate it is now owned.

The main dwelling has no water table. Like CHATHAM it has three courses of bricks at the first and second floor levels set back slightly and the space so obtained is filled with cement although here this treatment occurs only on the side walls and is not carried round onto the end walls. The door and window lintels are of brick. The cornice is interesting and has at the top a row of small circles touching each other and the modillions are set in pairs with a garland decoration in between. The colonnade has wooden lintels with four concentric circles at each end for decoration.

The interior is somewhat plain in its treatment, the most noteworthy features being an attractive plaster ceiling decoration about the chandelier hook in the hall and the sides of the window frames facing each other have a slightly convex decoration of vertical reading.

During the White ownership in the last century the original north porch was replaced by one extending across the face of the house.

In 1927 the older frame structure was moved about a hundred yards distant and in its place a screened porch was added at the end of the colonnade. At the time of removal dormer windows and a screened porch were added to the portion moved and the whole was delightfully restored and modernized by Dr. James Doughty for use as a week end cottage.

Concord

This old brick dwelling, now a potato storage house, is on the south side of Occohannock Creek near Concord Wharf.

The land upon which it stands was patented in 1648 jointly to John Ellis, James Jones and John Taylor and was a tract of 500 acres. The last named patentee seems to have acquired a full half of the land for himself, for in 1657 he sold 250 acres to John Parramore.

The property descended to a son, Thomas Parramore, and then in 1716 to a grandson named John who died in 1728 leaving his whole estate to his only child, a daughter named Mary.

The next link in the chain of ownership cannot be entirely verified by County records but the authors are making an assumption that seems to be the only logical solution of an otherwise blank until the property next appears upon the records in 1785.

In his will of 1728 John Parramore requested that his young daughter and heir Mary be reared by his friend Richard Kitson. The latter lived at Sunderland Hall, which was not far from Mount Custis, and it

1401
First wife of Gen. John Cropper of Bowman's Folly.

In his will, probated in 1769, Pettit disposes of no real estate and simply bequeaths certain personal property "on this plantation" which would seem to confirm the fact that his wife was the owner of the land.

Once more Mary tried matrimony, this time with John Wilkins. She died before her last husband, leaving no will, and the date of her death is unknown but it must have been approximately 1785 because in that year the above mentioned Col. Henry Custis appears of record as the owner when he leases the plantation for ten years to John Wilkins and two years later he assigns the lease and he and his wife (Matilda Hack) deed the property, then consisting of 700 acres, to Thomas Parramore, thus bringing the ownership back to Mary's paternal relatives.

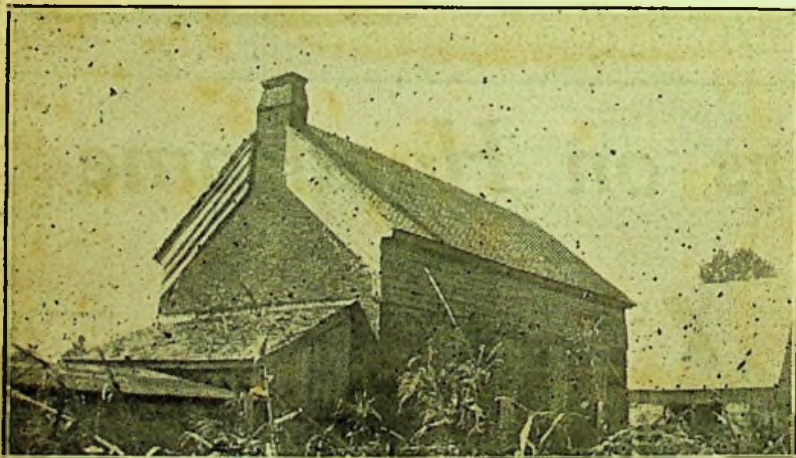
In 1815 Parramore left the place to his son John C. who in 1834 willed it to his son Thomas, and in 1853 the latter's heirs united in a deed of sale of Louis D. Heath. During Heath's ownership he called it Mount Airy but after his death the

that time the roof line was raised and all walls and woodwork removed from the interior so it is impossible now to determine what the interior might have been like in the days of its glory.

The house was built close to the ground with the flat top water table only a few inches above the surface and there is no indication that the house ever had a cellar. The north side, facing the Creek, had four windows and no doors while the south side had two windows and doors each. The absence of a door to the north would indicate that the house did not have the customary cross hall, and there are no marks on the bricks anywhere to show that a porch ever existed. The lintels are of wood with only a slight attempt at decoration. The ends of the joists for the second floor, where they are set into the brick walls, are reduced to the size of brick headers and substituted for them, coming through to the outside of the walls. The old chimney cap is interesting for the detail of its brick work.

In the yard of the farm house close by is a small pyramid of eight 8 inch iron cannon balls, the remnant of a formerly larger supply. They are said to date back to the War of 1812 but it is unknown whether British or American, although probably the latter.

(The above article is taken from the work sheets of Miss Anne Floyd Upshur and Mr. Ralph T. Whitelaw who are collaborating on a history of the old homes on the Shores. If any errors are noted a correction sent to either of them or to this office will be appreciated).



no mention of house that was burned.

appears reasonable to assume that she is the unknown Mary who married Robinson Custis and was the mother of Col. Henry Custis who is buried near the latter house and whose tombstone states that he was the son of Robinson and Mary Custis.

In the south wall of the old house is a brick once dated but now very difficult to read. It looks like '1745' which would not be too early for the type of architecture. As Mary was the owner of the property it would be natural for her to go there to live, and if she and her supposed first husband, Robinson Custis, did not build the house, undoubtedly it was erected while she was living there with her next husband who was William Pettit. They were the parents of Margaret Pettit who was the

previous name of Concord came back into use again.

In 1869 Ben T. Gunter, as executor of the estate of Louis D. Heath, sold the house and 550 acres to Herman Haupt and the next year he and his wife Ann Cecelia resold to Edwin G. Booth. In 1888 Orris A. Browne, acting as Special Commissioner, sold 250 acres to the Eastern Shore Steamboat Co. and in 1894 the Corporation sold 129 acres to Thomas Johnson. In 1908 Johnson and his wife Amy sold 99 acres to Stanley E. Tudor and in 1911 he and his wife Ethel A. resold to Charles H. Beach and the property is now owned by his son Albert L. Beach.

After a more modern farm house was built on the place the old house degenerated into storage space and some years ago it was remodeled for use as a potato storage house. At



PLEASANT VIEW is on the west side of a cove on the south side of Occohannock Creek, a short distance west of Concord Wharf.

The land was patented in 1655 by Major Thomas Johnson, who upon his death three years later left it to his son Thomas. In 1705 son Thomas divided his 400 acre plantation between his sons Luke and Thomas, with the former getting the 200 acres which included the site of the present house. The property then descended in a direct line through an Obediah Johnson to Edmund S. Johnson, who in 1807 sold to Jamey Johnson.

In 1824 James and Adah Johnson sold to William Fitchett, from whom it went to his daughter Susan who married James M. Dunton. In 1894 their children, Severn F. Dunton and Mary W. Heath, divided the property, with the latter getting the house, and in 1933 Mrs. Heath left the house and 57 acres to her grandchildren: George W., Mary E., Janet E., Littleton J. and Lucille Hudson, the present owners.

James M. Dunton is known to have been a carpenter and probably was the builder of the present house, which shows evidence of having been built upon the foundation of an older house at the site. It has no outstanding architectural features.

STURGIS PLACE

This venerable brick patriarch is at the head of Mapp's Creek and about half a mile due north of Jamesville Post Office in Occohannock Neck.

The first white settler was Thomas Johnson who in 1647 received a patent for 1000 acres. He died in 1658 leaving three sons; Thomas, Obedience and Richard and as there were many male heirs in the succeeding generations the large acreage gradually dwindled into a number of smaller farms.



The existing house probably was built by the son Obedience in 1689 according to a dated brick in the east wall and in his will, probated in 1708, he left to his son Obedience-"The Plantation called MATTISIPPE with the little Neck".

From then the property, gradually diminishing in acreage, came on down through the Johnson family until in 1810 it went to John Y. Johnson upon the death of his father John and his brother James K. Johnson.

In 1869 Richard J. Ayres and John C. Johnson, as Administrators of the Estate of John Y. Johnson, sold the place, then estimated to contain 160 acres, to James G. Floyd, who immediately resold to Frank M. Sturgis and it ~~was~~ was during his ownership that it came to be known as the STURGIS PLACE.

In 1899 Sturgis and his wife Bolly A. sold to George W. and John T. Richards and two years later George W. and his wife Hattie F. sold to Moses M. Bell. In 1927 Louis S. Sacks, as Trustee, sold at public auction to Rena F. Greenwood who in 1932 sold to the late John W. Chandler and the property is now a part of his Estate.

While it is one of the oldest houses now standing on the Shore it was so sturdily built that it would have lasted a great many years longer if it had only had reasonable care and protection from the elements during the past fifty years or so.

The bricks are unusually large, being $3 \frac{3}{8} \times 4 \times 8 \frac{1}{2}$, and are laid in the old Flemish bond with the customary salt glaze headers of the time. The walls are 14" thick. The water table has a flat brick top which has been covered with a heavy layer of mortar finished at an angle in imitat-

tion of a molded beveled brick course. The doorways have segmental brick arches. The house is $35\frac{1}{2}$ ' long by $20\frac{1}{2}$ ' deep, with inside chimneys.

In each side wall of the kitchen fire place are little warming alcoves which have been found only at PEAR ~~VAITE~~ and the GLENN FARM.



They are 3'8" above the hearth and are 11" wide, 9" deep and 8" high to an arched top which rises $1\frac{1}{2}$ " higher. The original brick hearth came 5'5" out into the room. The lintel or chimney tree is 15" square. Both fireplace and mantel are the largest found on the Shore, the former being 7'6" wide by 5'3" high and the latter 9'4" x 6'6". The chimney has three sets of holes for pot hook beams about 7' above the hearth. On either side of the fire place are cupboards but with the inside brick walls of them uncovered by plaster or wood.

The house has two rooms on each floor, with no hall, and the stairway rises from the parlor or living room. This room has the customary smaller fireplace, on one side of which is a double cupboard and on the other a single one under the turn of the stairway. The interiors of these closets are also unfinished.

~~The present ~~unfortunate~~ location of the old house is such that it probably will never be restored, which is unfortunate because it is an unusually rare product of Colonial Architecture.~~



ROYAL REST is close to the east side of the Occohannock Neck road a short distance beyond Stewart's Store, while the SHAW PLACE is about half way between the road and the Bay, with an approach starting a little farther down the road.

It seems probable that the sites of both date back to 1664 when a patent for 150 acres was granted to Col. Edmond Scarburgh, who assigned his rights to John Thomson. In 1675 Thomson, with his wife Rebecca, sold to John Read, who in 1696 left the property to his sons Thomas and Ishmael, and there the trail was temporarily lost. However in 1722 Andrew and Sarah Turner sign a deed for a part of the land and this document recites that the land came to her from her father Thomas Read, so apparently Ishmael had passed out of the picture by death or otherwise. Additional sales by the Turners would indicate that Read at his death left more than the 150 acres covered by the original patent. As there are no records of further purchases by Read it cannot definitely be determined whether the two houses are on the Scarburgh patent, but if not they are very close to it.

In 1729 the Turners sold two lots of 50 acres each to Nathaniel Savage, describing the land as being "on the Ridge road", and this acreage seems to include the site of ROYAL REST.

In 1755 the Turners made a deed of gift of 50 acres to their son John Furbush Turner, who bought or inherited additional acreage, and his holdings apparently included the site of the SHAW PLACE.

In 1754 Nathaniel and Henrietta Savage sold their 100 acres to David Raws (Ross), who in 1768 left it to his son John, or if he died then to another son Ishmael. Apparently this occurred because John passes out of the picture and ten years later Ishmael and Rosanna Ross exchanged their 100 acres for 96 acres and £20 with John F. and Bridgett Turner, ROYAL REST thus becoming Turner land and the site of the SHAW PLACE Ross land.

From this point the history of ROYAL REST is as follows: In 1799 the Turners sold to George Turner, who in that same year bought an additional 29 acres from Susanna Savage, the Executrix of John Savage. In 1803 George and Leuraney Turner sold a small piece to Arthur Savage, and in 1808 they sold the balance of 110 acres to Thomas James, Jr. In 1812 he and his wife Nancy resold to William James, who in 1826 left the place to his daughter Malana W. James, who married Severn Savage. In 1839 they sold to Edward Rayfield, and five years later he resold to Calvin H. Savage. In 1845 Calvin H. and Esther K. Savage deeded to James W. Wyatt, and two years later he and his wife Virginia E. resold to Alexander W. Fitchett.

Fitchett left no will and ownership descended to his daughter Bettie Emeline, who married Lewis Moore, and upon her death in 1894 she left the place jointly to four nieces and two nephews, all of whom sold their interests to L. W. Johnson. In 1908 Otho F. Mears, as Trustee, sold to George T. Jarvis and Jennings W. Abdell, and in 1913 the latter and his wife Cassie S. deeded his interest to Jarvis, who the next year, with his wife Emily G., sold to Henry Turner, the present owner.

It is probable that Nathaniel Savage built the house prior to his sale of the property in 1754. It is one of the smallest old houses on the Shore. It has two brick ends with semiexposed chimneys and no dormers. At one time there was a small annex, presumably a cook room, at the rear. It has no hallway and only two rooms on each floor, with one entrance door in front and two in the rear. The first floor rooms have the very old high and plain mantels and a horizontally fluted chair rail.

Taking up once more the history of the SHAW PLACE, the holdings of Ishmael Ross descended to his son David, who married Nancy White and she inherited some adjoining acreage from her father Teackle White. The next owners were their children Susan and Severn Ross and in 1844 Richard J. Ayres acquired their interests from George T. Belote, as Trustee.

In 1880 the Ayres' heirs sold the house and 130 acres to Julius E. Shaw, and seven years later Henry O. and Margaret Shaw sold 135 acres to Mrs. Sarah J. Nicolls and that acreage has continued to the present time. In 1910 Mrs. Nicolls, with her husband Charles E., sold to William C. Prettyman, and in 1911 John E. Nottingham, Jr., as Trustee, sold to Allen T. Somers, who with his wife Margaret A., resold in 1915 to William T. Somers, Jr., the present owner.

The house has two brick ends with outside chimneys. None of the original interior woodwork remains today. There is nothing very definite to use as a basis for determining the age of the house but it probably was built during the ownership of Ishmael Ross.





ROYAL REST is on the east side of the Occohannock Neck road, just below Stewart's Store.

An original patent for the land has not been located and the first record found was in 1675 when John and Rebecca Thomson sold 150 acres at this site to John Read. Read died in 1696, leaving the place to his sons Thomas and Ishmael, neither of whom left a will, but in 1722 Andrew and Sarah Turner sold a portion of the land and the deed recites that the property came to Sarah through the death of her father Thomas Read.

The Turner's daughter, Tamar, married David Ross, who died in 1768 leaving 100 acres to his son John, or if he died, to another son Ishmael, which presumably came about as in 1778 Ishmael and Rosanna Ross deeded the 100 acres to John Furbush Turner in exchange for an adjacent property.

In 1799 Turner and his wife Bridgett sold to George Turner, who in the same year bought an additional 29 acres from Susanna Savage, the Executrix of John Savage. In 1803 George and Leuraney Turner sold a small piece to Arthur Savage and in 1808 they sold the balance of 110 acres to Thomas James, Jr., and in 1812 he and his wife Nancy resold to William James, who in 1826 left it to his daughter Malana W. James. She married Severn Savage and in 1839 they sold to Edward Rayfield, and five years later he and his wife Margaret deeded to Calvin H. Savage. In 1845 Calvin H. and Esther K. Savage sold to James W. Wyatt and two years later he and his wife Virginia E. resold to Alexander W. Fitchett.

Fitchett left no will and ownership descended to his daughter Bettie Emeline, who married Lewis Moore, and upon her death in 1894 she left the property jointly to four nieces and two nephews all of whom sold their interests to L. W. Johnson. In 1908 Otho F. Mears, as Trustee, sold to George T. Jarvis and Jennings W. Abdell and in 1913 the latter and his wife Cassie S. deeded his interest to Jarvis, who the next year, with his wife Emily G., sold the property, now 105 acres, to Henry Turner, the present owner.

The house is one of the smallest of its kind on the Shore. It has two brick ends, with semi-exposed chimneys, and no dormers. At one time there was a small annex, presumably a cook room, at the rear. There is only one door in front, but two in the rear. There are two small rooms on each floor and no hall. The first floor rooms have the very old high and plain mantels and a horizontally fluted chair rail. We would be inclined to date the house at about the middle of the eighteenth century.

In the possession of Mrs. Paul Wilson, of Exmore, is a very interesting old oil painting of the rear of the house with the formal Box garden in the foreground. There is no remnant of this garden today but apparently at one time it was a most elaborate affair with its ornamentally trimmed Box bushes.

The picture also shows a 'Widow's Walk' on the roof. It was reached by an outside stairway on the roof with access to it from the central dormer window. It is said that 'Capt. Billy' Christian (William S.) used to sit there and keep watch over his oyster beds.

There is ~~XX~~ evidence to indicate that originally the leanto addition consisted of two rooms, one on each side of a covered porch, but the latter is now enclosed with the central cross hall carried through. The west room has an outside chimney, while the east room had an inside one from which the stack has since been removed. Both mantels are plain except for reeding at the sides.

The hall is without chair rail or wainscoting and the simple newel post would indicate that the stairway is original.

Instead of the customary six panels, the door to the parlor has two vertical panels on each side, and the plain quarter round moulding about them has been crudely notched to give a beaded effect. There is no cornice or wainscoting in this room but the mantel is handsomely carved, with Adam style sunbursts, fans, fretwork, damask patterned reeding, and a row of wild rose flowers with leaves. The dining room, like the parlor, is without cornice or wainscoting, and while the mantel is not quite so ornate, it also is handsomely carved with two small sunbursts, a large panel of damask effect reeding, a row of chickenbreasted reeding and wide plain reeding at the sides. There is no present indication that fire places ever existed on the second floor.



MOUNT HOPE is near the head of Nassawadox Creek, a short distance beyond Wardtown in Occohannock Neck.

The site of the house is part of a 550 acre patent taken up by Thomas Bell and in his will of 1678 he left 300 acres to his son Robert, who died in 1709 leaving "all my lands whatsoever" to his wife Tabitha. She died in 1713 and in her will she disposed of this inheritance as follows: "I give and bequeath to my sister Mary, now wife of William Majore, my sister Matilda, now wife to Jacob duey, my whole tract of land in Northampton County lying and being on the north side of y^e head of Nuswadox Creek by Esteemation too hundred and fifty acors equally to be divided Between them after my death".

The tract was divided that same year by John White, Jr. and Benjamin Savage and in 1722 Jacob and Matilda Duey (Dewey) sold their half to Mrs. Barbara Blair, who three years later left it to her son Henry. He left the property to his son Clark upon whose death it went to John Blair, brother to Clark. In 1777 John Blair left his estate to Susanna, the daughter of Michael Christian, who married Ellison Armistead and their daughter Elizabeth married Maximillian Hopkins. The deed books do not show additional purchases by the Armisteads or Hopkins but after the death of the latter in 1822 the plantation had increased to 520 acres and in the division of it among the heirs a daughter Susan Hopkins received the site of the house and 120 acres. She married Edmund J. Poulson and in 1828 she and her husband sold to Severn E. Parker. In 1832 Parker and his wife Catharine G. sold to Obedience R. Johnson, but bought the place back the next year and the year following sold it to George H. Young.

In 1837 Young left this tract to his daughter Sarah Ann Hope Young, who married Edward W. Anderson. The Andersons acquired considerable real estate holdings and after their deaths there were a number of inter-family transactions and the title to this particular piece became vested in John T. B. Hyslop and his wife Fannie S. A., who was a daughter of the Andersons. In 1922 the Hyslops deeded a half interest to his brother W. H. Hyslop, who inherited full title upon the death of his brother, and in 1929 William H. and Sadie M. Hyslop sold the house and 170 acres to William S. and J. Coulbourn Ashby, the present owners.

The house is said to have been built about 1842 by Edward W. Anderson. As this was after the days of elaborate hand carving the house offers no particularly interesting architectural or decorative features.

Between the house and the Creek are still standing the Box trees which marked the corners of the paths of what must have been a very lovely old Box garden, to one side of which is the family burial ground.

It is said that during the Civil War Capt. B. A. Colonna (later Chief of the U. S. Geodetic and Coast Survey) managed to slip across the Bay while on sick leave from the Confederate Army. In making his way from the landing place to his home the Federal troops got after him and he applied at the house for a hiding place. The occupants did not feel that the interior offered a safe harbor so suggested that he crawl into a burial vault, from which part of the brick work was gone. As he did so he heard an ominous hissing sound in the vault although it was too dark to see the cause. However he felt he was safer with this unknown danger within than with the soldiers without so he crouched in a corner until dawn when he discovered that the other occupant was a setting goose!



The WARD HOUSE is in Wardtown, at the point where the road from Franktown joins the Neck road.

In 1652 Richard Bennett, Acting Governor, issued a patent for 350 acres to one William Colborne and the records show that in 1667 William Coulbourne assigned his rights to Edward Dolby. The next owner was David James, who bought 200 acres from Dolby and later 150 acres from the four daughters of Dolby, who were his heirs. In 1703 James left 100 acres to his son David, 50 acres to a son Robert, and the balance to his wife Joan for life and then to his third son William.

At this point there is a break in the title and acquisition by the next owner cannot be established, but thirty years later Arthur Roberts and his wife Margaret deeded to their son Francis 200 acres "known as DAM FIELDS", which tract is the same as the one left by David James to his son William. In 1769 Francis Roberts left his plantation, then 300 acres, to his daughter Sarah, who married James Sanford.

In 1792 James and Sarah Sanford deeded the property to their eldest son James, but reserved a life interest for themselves. Sarah died a few years later, but the elder James survived his son who died before marriage, so in 1820 the land was divided among the nearest relatives of young James. In this division 68 acres went to his niece Jennette (Turner) who had married Alexander Wales Ward. After the death of his first wife Ward married Anne Bell, moved nearer the head of the Neck, and sold this house and 6 acres to George S. Christian.

In 1843 George F. Wilkins, as Commissioner, sold to Robert S. Trower, who with his wife Sally A. resold to Frederick E. Ward in 1654. Two years later William J. F. Peed, as Trustee, sold to John E. Smith, who acquired additional acreage, and in 1860 he and his wife Margaret sold 22 acres to Ann J. Garrison. In 1864 Mrs. Garrison sold to Hugh G. Stewart and two years later he and his wife Virginia F. resold to Nathaniel J. Bradford, by which time the land holdings had increased to $26\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

In 1875 Thomas M. Scott, as Special Commissioner, sold to Thomas Lilliston, as Trustee for Ann I. Reed, and after her death four years later her heirs joined in a deed to Dr. William P. Reed, who bought additional lands in the vicinity. After his death the house and 50 acres went to his daughter Eliza V., who had married Irving S. Ennis, and the property is now in possession of their son William B. Ennis.

The house has one brick end and on one of the bricks is marked "W-1820",

indicating that A. W. Ward built it in the year that his wife inherited the land. The mantel in the parlor has reeded columns at either side and a narrow band of reeding under the shelf. The mantel in the dining room is plain and may be a replacement. Both rooms have a wainscoting of horizontal boards but the cross hall has only a chair rail.



HAPPY UNION is on one of the forks at the head of Nassawadox Creek, and is reached by a long lane from the Franktown-Wardtwn road.

Missing links were encountered in tracing the history of the land, but even so the title seems to be fairly definite. Apparently the site of the house is part of a patent for 500 acres issued to James Bruse in 1645 by Sir William Berkeley. Bruse assigned his rights to Christopher Kirke, who had the tract repatented in his name in 1662, but even before this date he had resold 150 acres to John Crew.

In his will of 1683 Edmund Kelley left 250 acres from his large land holdings to Obedience Johnson and in that same year John Crew, son of the above of the same name, confirmed to Johnson the title to 150 acres of this inheritance, reciting in the deed that his ather had agreed to sell this acreage to Kelley, but had died before executing a deed for it.

No disposition of the property by Johnson can be found but in 1741 John and Elizabeth White, in a General Court deed, sold 200 acres at this site to John Milby. In 1754 Milby deeded it to his son Gilbert, who twenty years later deeded it to his son Adial for life and then to the latter's heir, who later proved to be a son named John.

In 1798 John and Nancy Milby sold 250 acres to Major Pettit, who left the place to his son William M. in 1816, and in 1828 the latter and his wife Louisa W. sold to William R. Milby. In 1834 he and his wife Ann S. sold to Elijah Floyd, who three years later left it to his son Richard E. Floyd. The next owner was a son, Richard E. T. Floyd, who was born two weeks after his father had died. In 1917 N. B. Wescott and O. F. Mears, as Special Commissioners to settle the estate of Floyd, sold the house and 64.7 acres to J. A. Shelton, whose wife had been Fanny Floyd.

The date of the house is unknown but we would be inclined to believe that it was built by Major Pettit shortly after his purchase of the land. The unusual name of the place sounds as if it might have been given because of the marriage of young neighbors, or children of good friends, but a search of the marriage licenses does not give a clue, and possibly it came as a result of the place having been bought back by a Milby.

The house is built entirely of brick, including the colonnade and the kitchen wing. It has no water table. The door and window lintels are of wood with a keystone decoration in the center. There is a very nice sunburst tran-

som over the doorway in the end of the house.

The house, like many of its conyemporaries, has a cross hall at the end. The only noteworthy architectural features are found in the parlor, where the windows are deep set, there is an unpaneled wainscoting having a decorative border at the top, and an exceptionally fine mantel combining the best examples of plastic work and hand carving, all of which may be observed in the picture.

The house is attractively located in a large yard with splendid trees and at one time probably had the usual formal Box garden.

HAPPY UNION





The FISHER PLACE is on the north side of a long S curve in the Wardtown-Franktown road, and is about half way between the two towns.

No patent or early deed for the site has been found, but in 1682 one Edmund Kelley left a plantation of 350 acres "wch I now live upon" to Edmund Johnson, the son of Jephtha Johnson, the latter presumably a son-in-law of Kelley.

Edmund Johnson died in 1721, and while he did not leave the place to his son Kelly, the deed for an adjoining property in 1725 stated that this piece was owned by the latter. In 1750 in another deed for the adjoining land the owner of this place was given as Peter Dowty, although no deed to him can be found. He died in 1772, leaving the place to his son Hezekiah, and in 1785 Hezekiah and his wife Mary deeded it to William Fisher.

In 1805 Fisher left the property to his son William R. Fisher, who did not leave a will but presumably he was succeeded by a son of the same name because in 1882 Thomas C. Walston, as Assignee of the latter, sold the house and 100 acres to George Church. In 1829 Charles M. Lankford, Jr., as Trustee, sold to Charles M. Lankford, Sr., the present owner.

The little house has only one brick end, which however is quite interesting because of the quaint pattern formed by the laying of the glazed headers. The original interior woodwork has disappeared.

In the absence of a dated brick it is difficult to place the time of building, but the bricks seem too small for seventeenth century production, and we are inclined to feel that construction probably was done during the ownership of Peter Dowty.



The ADAIR HOUSE sets back a short distance from the north side of the Opossum Run road.

The site goes back to an early patent for 1800 acres granted to Henry White. Before he died in 1669 he had sold all but 950 acres which in his will he left to three of his friends. Included in his bequests was a tract of 200 acres to Josias Cowdery who sold his inheritance three years later to Col. William Kendall and in 1679 he, with his wife Susanna, resold to Edmund Kelley.

In 1682 Kelley left the tract to Jephtha Johnson, who in 1725 sold it to James Heath, from whom it went to his son Robert K. Heath. Through several generations the property then descended in a direct line in the Heath family through Luke Heath, Seth D. Heath and Augustus P. E. Heath, until 1836 when Louis D. Heath and John Addison, as Executors, and Edith E. Heath, as widow of Augustus, sold 150 acres to James Doughty. In 1880 Thomas C. Walston, as Special Commissioner for the Doughty heirs, sold the house and 194 acres to Thomas P. and John H. Doughty, and later in the same year the former, with his wife Margaret, united with the latter in a deed to Thomas R. Joynes, who the next year resold to George H. Adair.

In 1904 the Adair heirs sold the house and 80 acres to George W. Johnson, who three years later resold to John C. Walker and B. D. Holland. In 1911 they, with their respective wives Mary V. and Martha E., sold the house and 50 acres to Lloyd Wilson, and in 1933 he with his wife Lettie sold to H. E. Lewis, the present owner.

The all brick house probably was built by James Doughty shortly after his acquisition of the property in 1836. On the outside the lintels over the doorways and windows are of wood, ornamented with three sets of vertical grooving.

The floor plan is the conventional one with a cross hall having a room at either side. The hall has double doors at each end. In the parlor, to the left, there is a chair rail and a dignified mantel that has round columns with Ionic capitals at each side. The dining room has a horizontal board wainscoting and an oversize fireplace with a plain mantel.

The two first floor rooms have wainscoting similar to that in the hall and no cornice. The mantel in the larger room or parlor is exceptionally fine with a combination of reeding and lacy effect cut out scroll work which has been found no where else on the Shore. The mantel in the smaller room is also handsomely hand carved with reeding and fret work designs. These mantels should date from the early years of the nineteenth century so that if the house itself is older they would be replacements.

The middle section of the house should date from about 1825. It has one large room on the first floor which probably was added for a formal dining room. It has wainscoting and a molded plaster cornice as well. The mantel is well carved with some fret work and a large sunburst surrounded by four stars on the face and round fluted columns at each side.

The rest of the house and the modern porches have been added by the present owner.

A number of old Box bushes still remain about the house, but in 1935 those from the formal garden were taken up and sent to Washington, where they were used in the landscape work about the new Supreme Court Building.



END VIEW





TANKARD'S REST is at Hadlock. This settlement acquired its name from Robert Hadlock who came here, shortly after 1800, and established a store at the crossroads. Prior to that time the section was generally known as 'T. B.' although later this name was applied to the Kendall Addison farm in the vicinity. The name came into use through the finding of some very old hand made shingles marked with these initials, which have been traced back to Thomas Bell, who at an early date owned land across the present Bayside road from this house.

The early history for the site of the house is the same as for GREENVILLE, up to 1768 when Kendall Lee doctored the entail for a tract of 2050 acres. The next year he and his wife Betty deeded 1048 acres to Nathaniel Lyttleton Savage, this acreage being bounded approximately by the Bayside, Seaside and cross roads, extending south to the branch just north of the present WOODLANDS property.

In 1772 Savage and his wife Anne sold to Charles Carpenter 150 acres at the northwest corner of his purchase from Lee and in 1786 Carpenter left his "150 acre plantation at Tee Bee" to his son John. In 1796 Dr. John Tankard purchased 378 acres east of the Carpenter land and in 1807 he added to his holdings by buying this house and 170 acres from John Carpenter.

Dr. Tankard had been a Surgeon in the Virginia Militia during the Revolutionary War. In the County records the early spelling of the name is 'Tankred' and the family is said to trace its ancestry back to the Tancred of the first Crusade.

In his will of 1834 Dr. Tankard left "the plantation whereon I live" to his son John W., after the death of his wife Sarah, but the latter renounced the will and asked for her dower rights so in 1843 100 acres about the house were surveyed for her. After her death John W. Tankard came into possession and the title next passed to his widow Susan W., who in her will of 1905 left it jointly to her daughter Mrs. Effie S. Roberts and her grandson Richard E. Floyd. Two years later Richard E. and Lucille S. Floyd sold his interest to John H. and Effie S. Roberts, and in 1923 John E. Nottingham, as Special Commissioner, sold 36.9 acres to Mrs. Phillip B. Tankard. She died in 1938 and the place is now owned by her son who is named after his father.

Near the main dwelling is a Quarter Kitchen, the brick work of which is much older than the house, and it also had a loft second story. It would seem to have been built for a home, rather than just a kitchen, so it pro-

bably was built early in the eighteenth century by a Lee for use by an overseer or tenant.

Both the large and small portions of the house have one brick end each with semi exposed chimneys. There are a few glazed bricks in the wall of the latter but none in that of the former. The brick work in both is quite similar as to size and bond, indicating that the two portions were built not many years apart. A guess would be that the smaller was built by Charles Carpenter shortly after his purchase in 1772 and the larger by John upon his inheritance.

The room in the small part has a plain mantel and chair rail. The doors are made of vertical beaded weatherboards, with three horizontal battens on the inside.

There is no cross hall in the larger section and the stairway rises from the parlor and is entirely enclosed. This room also has a simple chair rail but a nicely molded cornice as well. The end wall is quite interesting with a plain molded mantel above which is paneling to the ceiling. To the right of this are double door cupboards, also reaching to the ceiling. The doors below the chair rail height are paneled while those above have the usual small panes of glass. To the left of the fireplace is a window which has paneling on all four sides to complete the paneled effect for this end wall. The doors are paneled on the outside but diagonally battened on the inside with beaded weatherboarding.

South of the house are a number of Box bushes, a remnant of the once formal garden.

TANKARDS REST





The CORE HOUSE is east of the Railroad, on the north side of the Hadlock crossroad. Locally it is better known as the YOUNG PLACE because of a tenant by that name who lived there for some years.

The land is part of a 1000 acre patent issued in 1650 to Stephen Charlton, and in his will of 1654 he left it to his stepson, Peter Severne, for life after which it was to revert to direct Charlton heirs and thus came to his daughter Bridgett, the wife of Isaac Foxcroft. In 1677 they sold 500 acres to John Core, who when he died in 1712 gave 100 acres each to his sons John and Thomas. The latter must have died and John came into possession of the full 200 acres because in 1742 he deeded that acreage to his brother Posthumus Core "For a sufficient maintenance during my natural life". Thirty years later Posthumus left it to his son John, who in 1818 left it to his son John B. Core. John B. died before becoming of age and in 1820 his sisters Jane and Sally divided a plantation of 360 acres, the latter getting the house and 148 acres.

Sally was the wife of Levin J. Thomas, who in his will of 1843 directed that his real estate was to be sold, so the next year his daughter Sally and his son Edward C. Thomas united in a deed with John W. Tankard, as Executor, to Albert D. Ward for the house and 10 acres. The latter acquired additional land and in 1857 sold 170 acres to Phillip B. Tankard, who with his wife Elizabeth V. in 1871 sold to John W. Tankard. In 1886 John W. and Susan W. Tankard sold 146.84 acres to Orlando V. Wooten and Daniel J. Fooks, who in 1897 with their respective wives, Almerada V. and Rebecca A., resold to John W. Chandler. In 1938 the Chandler Estate sold to John G. Mears, the present owner.

The dormer window portion of the house is the older. It has a brick end and on one of the bricks is an old date which looks as if it once might have read '1697'. The figures are too indistinct for authenticity but this part is undoubtedly very old although it has been reconditioned so much that it is difficult to tell much about it. It has an unpaneled wainscoting and the mantel should date from about 1820. A small section of the wainscoting to the right of the mantel has been made into storage space with two drawers the depth of the fireplace.

The larger portion of the house was built by Levin J. Thomas in 1820. The hall has wainscoting and an attractive stairwell. The parlor also has wainscoting and a mantel with three sunbursts on the face and round reeded columns at the sides. Since taking possession Mr. Mears has reconditioned the house so that it should last for many years more. (IV-16N)





GREENVILLE is just south of Willis Wharf, across a small branch of Machipongo Creek.

The site is part of a patent for 1700 acres issued in 1653 to Stephen Charlton. The next year he left it to his daughter Elizabeth, but if she died without issue it was to go to her sister Bridgett, which was the case, and in 1688 she and her husband Isaac Foxcroft sold it to Hugh Yeo.

Yeo added 350 acres to his holdings and after his death the title passed to his brother Justinian Yeo, of Hartland in Devonshire, England, who in 1680 sold to Col. William Kendall.

Two years later Kendall deeded the 2050 acres to his daughter Mary and her husband Hancock Lee for their lives, then to their son William and his heirs forever, but their possession was not to take place until "After the Expiration of the Lease I have granted thereof to the said John Greene". The house thus takes its name from this first tenant and the section of the land adjoining it was known as Greene's Neck, while the whole tract, which extended down to the original WOODLANDS property was called Lee's Neck.

William Lee had a son Kendall Lee, who in 1768 obtained permission from the Assembly to dock the entail and in 1781 William and George Lee, as his Executors, sold 947 acres along the creekside to John Waddy. In 1805 his widow, Elizabeth W., and their children united in a deed for the house and 176 acres to John Eyre, and in 1811 John and Anne Eyre resold to James Upshur who operated a salt works on the place.

Upon his death in 1829 Upshur left the property to his children James, Charlotte, Rosanna and George and in 1833 their various interests were bought by Lewis R. Matthews, who in his will the next year left it to his daughter Betsy C. She married first Thomas Roberts and secondly Samuel M. Ward, and the house is now owned by F. A. Ward, a son of the second marriage.

The wide base outside chimney of the south end would indicate great age and yet we are inclined to doubt that the house was built by Greene. A date which looks like '1702' is interesting because in that year Greene bought land of his own elsewhere, so it would be natural for the Lee owners to erect a substantial house for the type of tenant necessary to look after such a large tract.

The north room has the extra large fireplace of the oldest houses with the customary high mantel, which has a row of horizontal fluting both above and below the narrow shelf as well as vertical fluting at the sides. The south end of the house has two rooms, each with a smaller fireplace. (IV-17N)





SMITHLAND is on the east side of the Exmore-Belle Haven road just south of the County division line.

The land is part of a 700 acre patent granted in 1652 to Alexander Addison who sold to George Parke, who resold to Francis Wainhouse. He was followed by a son of the same name who in 1760 left his dwelling with the land between the road and the Creek to his son Francis and the land east of the road to another son William. This third Francis died four years later leaving as co-heirs his daughters Sarah and Elizabeth who also inherited the William Wainhouse land, he having died intestate.

Sarah married James Powell and Elizabeth Arthur Downing, Jr., and in 1788 they divided the land east of the road with the Powells getting the site of the present house and 107 acres. Their daughter Hannah married Charles Smith and ownership went to them and then to their son James P. Smith and after him to a grandson James A. Smith, who in 1914 left the place to his daughter Mrs. Nellie Emmons, the present owner.

Until they were removed in 1934 there were two additional sections, with different roof levels, at the north (left) end of the house, which made the house one of the longest on the Shore. The middle section of the existing structure, which contains the hall and dining room, is the oldest part now standing and probably was built by the Powells shortly before the end of the eighteenth century. The dining room has wainscoting and a plain mantel. The larger part of the house should date about 1830 and when it was built the end of the original structure containing the hall was lowered to produce the present colonnade effect.



The NANCY TURNER house, which collapsed in 1938, was about two miles southwest from Exmore.

The records for the land show that it is part of 300 acres first patented in 1658 by William Rodolphus, patent renewed to him in 1661, escheated to the Crown in 1665, but once more patented to Rodolphus in 1667. Ownership descended to his son of the same name, who in 1682 sold to Daniel Esam (Eshon), who in 1718 left 200 acres to his son John Eshon.

In 1725 John Eshon sold 100 acres to John Addison, who in 1736 left to his son Thomas "my plantation whereon I live". Thomas increased his holdings so that upon his death in 1786 his son Thomas E. inherited 180 acres.

Thomas E. Addison died intestate and the title went to his daughter Nancy S., who married first William M. Savage and later John E. G. Turner. In 1869 Edward P. Roberts, as Commissioner, sold the house and 211 acres to George L. J. Thomas and in 1902 Sally C., Lettie B., and Mary Ann Thomas sold 105 3/4 acres to Henry E. Chandler. In 1918 George L. Doughty, as Trustee, sold the house and 60 acres to L. J. Kellam and Joseph Gladstone and the former's interest is now held by his widow.

The interior woodwork of the house would indicate that it probably was built by Thomas Addison about the middle of the eighteenth century. The house is the unusual (for this section) salt box type, with one brick end, and the brick work shows that the present shape is the original construction. In connection with the brick wall were both an inside and an outside chimney, each serving a different part of the house.

Both the kitchen and parlor had plain paneled end walls with oversized fireplaces and mantels, particularly in the latter room.



Know the Eastern Shore

Wellington

This part brick and part frame dwelling is on Nassawadox Creek about two miles due west from Franktown.

The neck of land between Nassawadox and Warehouse Creeks was patented at an early date by one Philip Fisher and upon his death in 1701 he left the western part of it to his son Thomas, describing it as "part of my Divident of Land". Seventy five years later when this portion was surveyed it was found to contain 850 acres.

The tract continued in the Fisher family during three more generations until 1776 when another Thomas Fisher sold the end of the neck containing 444 acres to John Tompkins.

There is no authentic record for the date of the building of the dwelling

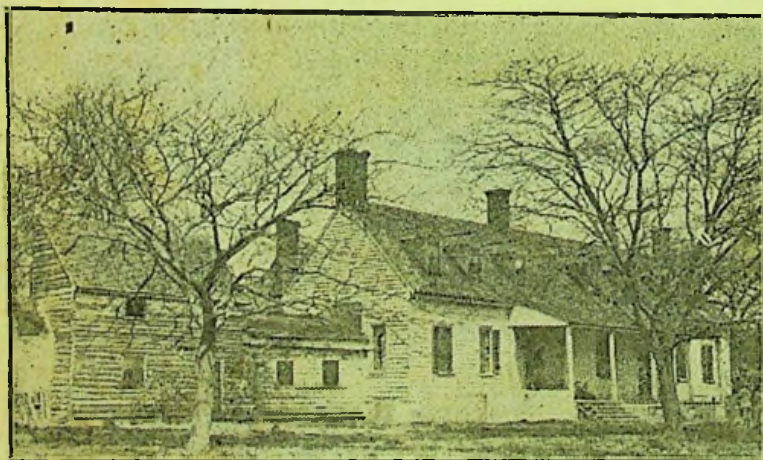
pairs of linen sheets which of course were spun at the place from flax grown on the land. This item is interesting as it gives some idea of the house keeping problems of those days when friends and relatives often came to visit for weeks at a time (often unexpectedly) which necessitated an ample supply of everything.

Wilson's will is also probated in the same year 1820 and he left, "The Manor Plantation on Nassawadox" to his daughter Margaret S. who had married John H. Bayly. During her ownership her widowed sister Mrs. Mary Ann Frances Stratton came to Wellington to live and there was built for her a small frame house with one large room for her on the first floor and a smaller room upstairs for her special maid. This

to her oldest child Mrs. Elizabeth Bowdoin Robinson who in 1926 deeded it to her son William K. Robinson, the present owner.

The house presents a very dignified yet friendly appearance but aside from the very good Georgian mantels it has no particularly noteworthy features. At one time the yard must have been most attractive with its splendid trees of various kinds and a beautiful Box garden extending from the house to the Creek but many years of tenant occupancy have taken their toll and much of the old grandeur is missing today.

The above article is taken from the work sheets of Miss Anne Floyd Upshur and Mr. Ralph T. Whitelaw who are collaborating on a history of the old homes on the Shore. If any errors are noted or correction sent to either them or to this office will be appreciated.)



ling but from the beveled top to the water table and other features it is reasonably safe to assume that the brick portion dates back to the early eighteenth century and probably was erected by the second or third Fisher. A similar assumption is made that Tompkins added the frame portion and put new mantels in the older part as they are distinctively early Georgian

When Tompkins died in 1820 he left the plantation to his wife Frances during her life and then to his daughter Peggy Custis and her husband William W. Wilson. In the inventory of his estate were included a quantity of very lovely old silver glass, china, furniture and portraits which still remain in the hands of the present generation of descendants. There were also listed forty

little house (no longer standing) was always known as "The Robin's Nest".

By a settlement deed made in 1866 between the heirs of Mrs. Bayly the home place went to her daughter Rachel Upshur who had married Teackle Jacob. Her brother, who appears on the records at Edmonia but who was known in the family as Uncle Edmond, came to live with her and the annex on the west side of the house was built to accommodate him.

Once more the property descended through the female line and the next owner was a daughter Mrs. Margaret W. Smith. She had married Dr. Charles Smith who was a Delegate in the Assembly at Richmond during the nineties. Upon Mrs. Smith's death in 1922 the place went



THE SOMERS PLACE is on the Nassawadox Creek side of the Occohannock Neck road, the approach to it being about a mile north of Silver Beach.

The Land Office records do not show the original patent for the site but apparently Col. Francis Yardley took up a considerable acreage along that side of the Creek because deeds have been found transferring adjacent lands. These deeds were signed by Capt. Argoll Yardley, "heyre apparent to Coll. Francis Yardley", and reference is made to "the Grand Pattent" of the latter.

Argoll's sister Rose married Thomas Rydinge and, presumably through the courtesy of her uncle Col. Francis, they made their home at this place, because in 1682 Argoll deeded to Rose Rydinge 300 acres "where her husband Thomas formerly lived". Rose soon remarried, this time to Robert Peele, and in 1690 she and her husband sold the property to Gen. John Custis, who resold the next year to Isaac Foxcroft, who in 1698 sold to John Johnson. He acquired additional acreage in the vicinity and was succeeded by his son of the same name, who in 1799 left his estate to his wife Mary for her life after which it was to be divided between his daughters Sarah, Rachel and Anne.

Anne married John Pitts and in 1807 they deeded the house and 400 acres to their infant son, John R. Pitts, reserving a life interest for themselves. The son died before reaching his majority and in the division of his estate the house and 111 acres went to John P. Johnson, who was a brother of Anne. In 1824 Johnson deeded his portion to Ann Wescoat, who married Teackle J. Turner, and in the will of the latter in 1861 he directed that the property which had been his wife's was to go to his daughter Margaret A. T. who had married William Ashby.

William T. Somers, by his marriage to Emory S. Ashby and by purchase from other Ashby heirs in 1881, acquired title to the house and 187 acres which in 1912 he and his wife sold to Charles L. Chandler, and in 1930 he and his wife Clara A. sold to the late John W. Chandler, and in 1938 it was purchased from his Estate by Oscar Smith.

The extra large size of the bricks, one of which has an indistinct date which looks like 1662, would indicate that the house is the one originally built by Thomas and Rose Rydinge. It is thirty feet square, the bricks being laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers, has twin chimneys at the north end and the water table has a beveled brick top course.

Under the peak of the north gable the headers are set to form a diamond but otherwise they are parallel to the roof lines at both ends. The chimney stacks have glazed headers at the corners, which is the only instance on the Shore where this form of ornamentation has been found.

The brick work on both faces would indicate that originally the doors were in the center of the building, each probably entering a room on either side of the house, with a partition between, but at some later date these doors were changed to windows and a cross hall made at the south end. The smaller or east room has a very nice plain paneled end and this, together with the nature of the stair woodwork and the small modillions of the outside cornice should place this remodeling at shortly after the middle of the eighteenth century. An interesting door from the colonnade to the kitchen would indicate that the connection was made about 1800.

The western entrance has double doors while that to the east has a single door. At each entrance are heavy stone steps which are said to have been brought from England. Tradition relates that when unloading them from the vessel one fell into too deep water to be recovered and that it was many months before a replacement could be obtained.

The house is still generally sound but with its present exposure to the elements it may not last much longer, which is unfortunate as it is one of the most interesting architectural objects on the Shore.



HOLLY GROVE

This brick house is on a branch of Massawadox Creek and at the head of a lane which is the western continuation of the cross road at Nassa-wadox. It probably is the third main dwelling to be erected upon the property.

In 1702 when Phillip Fisher left to his son Thomas the western part of his land, which is the site of 'Wellington', he also left to his son John the eastern portion, of which the Holly Grove farm is a part, and ownership of the tract remained in the Fisher name for nearly a hundred years longer.

There is no record or knowledge of the early home of John Fisher, but it is known that another house was built in 1761 by a later Fisher, probably a Thomas. This house stood until about fifty years ago and is said to have resembled the Somers Place house on the western side of the Creek. It is also said that that house was called "Silver Plain" until just after the Civil War. The owner at that time, while serving elsewhere with the Confederate forces, saw a very fine mansion called "Castle Thunder" which he admired so he gave that name to his own place when he returned.

In 1797 Tully Robinson Wise, the son of Col. John Wise IV, married Mary, the widow of Thomas Fisher, and the property reverted to her upon the death of her son, another Thomas Fisher.



Wise probably started building the present house a few years later, because in his will, probated in 1812, he leaves the plantation to his son of the same name and orders-"the house now building to be finished."

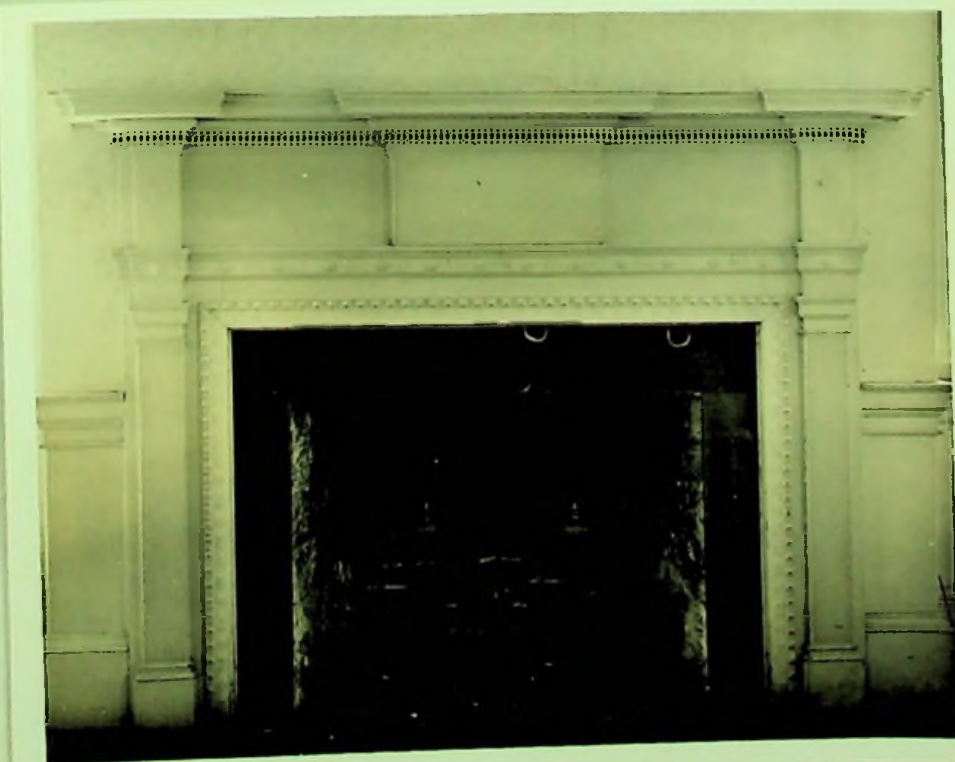
In 1841 this second Tully R. Wise and his wife Ann K. deeded "Holly Grove" containing 757 acres to Southy S. Satchell and two years later the title was transferred to Edward C. Satchell.

In 1876 L. Harmanson, acting as Special Commissioner, sold the property at public auction to John L. Harmanson, and in 1893 these two Harmansons and their wives joined in a deed to George W. Rhea.

In 1897 Gilmore S. Kendall, as Trustee for Rhea, sold to John E. Nottingham and upon his death the house and 300 acres of land went to his son, Mr. Jerome Nottingham, the present owner.

The house originally had the typical Eastern Shore porches front and rear. The window lintels are of wood with a slight attempt at ornamentation. Over the front door is a brick with the date '1761' on it which is a little misleading. During the Rhea ownership this brick was taken from old 'Castle Thunder' and set in its present position.

Both front and rear entrances have double doors, but this is one of the few houses on the Shore which does not have a cross hall. The front door opens into a large square hall with a rather unusual stairwell to the third floor. The mantels in the three downstairs rooms are all different. In the room behind the hall there is a very intricate and lacy row under the shelf, and the border about the fireplace can best be described by saying that it looks like a series of concave impressions which might have been made by the shell of an English walnut. In the room to the right of the hall the mantel is more of the Adam type with convex sunburst ornamentation. The mantel in the room behind that is more simple in its decoration. All window frames converge towards the outside through the thick brick wall.





The SALLY WESCOTT place is on the east side of the Franktown-Wardtown road, about a mile north of the Nassawadox cross road.

Early history of the land remains shrouded in mystery. County records reveal that the Abdell family owned land on both sides of the branch just north of the house as early as the first quarter of the eighteenth century, but how it came into their possession cannot be discovered. The earliest known owner for the part south of the branch is one Abel Abdell, who is known to have been living here as early as 1772. In his will of 1787 he left his plantation of 147½ acres to his son Jacob, who four years later left it to his daughter Rebecca.

Rebecca Abdell married Arthur Robins and the property eventually passed from them under a Deed in Trust to John W. and Sally Leatherbury, who sold to Levin Beach in 1828. He left it to his daughter and her heirs forever; this daughter being Elizabeth Sarah, the wife of John W. Wescoat, and she was known as Sally, so the place takes its name from her ownership.

After the death of Mrs. Wescoat, a one fourth interest passed to her daughter, Mrs. Alice B. Boone, who later purchased an additional two-fourths from relatives, and the other fourth went to Mrs. Josie Guy, a granddaughter of Mrs. Wescoat, or Wescott as the name is now spelled. Mrs. Boone died in 1938, leaving her three-fourths share to Mrs. Guy, the present owner.

Mr. Beach probably started building the house shortly after acquiring the land. The gambrel roof house has one brick end with twin chimneys, enclosed except for the stacks. The window lintels are of wood with concentric circles at each end for ornamentation. The cross hall has double doors at either end. The parlor mantel has turned pillars at the sides, but otherwise the interior woodwork is not particularly striking as it was done after the days of extensive hand carving.

Since acquiring full ownership, Mrs. Guy has reconditioned the old house and added the appropriate porch.





CEDAR COTTAGE

- I640-Patent for 800 acres granted to William Berriman
I644-Berriman sold 100 acres at the west end of his land to Robert Berry and Thomas Bell
I645-Berry sold his interest to Bell
I653-Bell sold the 100 acres to George Hacke
I644-Berriman sold the 300 acres east of the above to William Bowghen and John Evans
I651-Bowghen and Evans sold to George Hacke
No disposition of the 400 acres by Hacke can be found, although it is known that he soon moved to a large patent he had taken up in Hacks Neck
I663-For reasons unknown the tract seems to have reverted to the Berriman interests, because in this year Jonah Jackson released to John Tilney any interest he might have in the Berriman patent, but without explaining how he acquired his rights. Tilney bought additional land in the vicinity and later received a patent for 1000 acres which included the 800 originally taken up by Berriman
I699-Tilney made a deed of gift to his daughter Susannah and her husband Michael Dixon of 200 acres "on the West side of the meeting house of the People called Quakers".
I717-Michael and Susannah Dixon deeded the land to their son Michael
I737-Michael Dixon, Jr. left it to his two sons Benjamin and John, with the latter getting the western half
I764-John Dixon left "my land" to his son John. He also had a son Thomas and daughters Molly and Sarah
I778-Both sons seem to have died, because in this year Custis Matthews, who had married Sarah, deeded to Charles Gilden, who had married Molly, 40 acres which was said to be one half of the land inherited by the sisters from their father John Dixon
I799-Title had passed to a son Charles Gilding, who in this year, with his wife Peggy, sold 83 acres to Teackle Jacob, from whom it went to a son Thomas Jacob
I814-John Addison, as Executor of Thomas Jacob, sold 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres to John T. Elliott. After his death, intestate, his large real estate holdings were sold in order to make proper distribution of the proceeds among his many relatives
I833-George P. Scarborough and Walter D. Bayne, as Commissioners, sold the house and 81.69 acres to Thomas C. Mears
I836-Mears resold to John D. Upshur
I839-John L. Upshur, as Executor of John D. Upshur, sold to Edwin J. Fisher

- 1853-Fisher left to his brother John R.Fisher-"the tract of land whereon I reside, called BROOKLYN, which I purchased of John D.Upshur's Ex-ecutor
- 1857-John R.Fisher left to his son James A.Fisher
- 1875-Thomas B.Fisher, as Assignee of James A.Fisher, sold I60 acres to Ben T.Gunter
- 1877-Gunter and his wife Ellen F. sold 200 acres to William Fox, who deeded a portion of the land to his brother John W.Fox
- 1906-In a division among the heirs of the Fox brothers the house and 36½ acres was allotted to Mary S.Turner
- 1908-Mrs.Turner sold to Florence M.Tankard
- 1920-Mrs.Tankard and her husband Dr.Phøllip W. sold to M.V.Lilliston
- 1932-Lilliston deeded back to Dr.Tankard

The little house probably was built about 1800. It is small and Mod-estly constructed and has no unusual woodwork or other features worth not-ing. Between it and the creek are a number of Box bushes and Crepe Myrtle trees still left from a once lovely garden.

Col.John Tilney was a large holder of land in both Counties and before his death he made deeds of gifts of different parts of it to his children, thus having the satisfaction of know ing that all were well established be-fore his time came. His deed of 1699 for this tract is interesting as it fixes the site of the Quaker Meetinghouse of that time.

Because the Hacke land enters into it perhaps it is appropriate to re-cord here an interesting event in Shore history. For several years the Gov-ernor issued no call for Burgesses from Northampton County beginning with 1647. It was a period of great uncertainty, with Cromwell getting established in England, and the possibility of a war with the Dutch, and the inhabitants of the Shore greatly resented the high taxes imposed upon them without their being represented in the Assembly. After many meetings the citizens selected six men to draw up a formal protest. This was done only a few days after the Commissioners had arrived from England to take over the Colonial Government and establish the Commonwealth of Virginia. The protest was dated March 30, 1652(08) and makes interesting reading-

"Wee whose names are und written this daye made choyce of by the In habi-tants of Northampton Countie in Virginia to give Informacons and Instrucons to ye gent Ellected Burgesses for this prsent Grand Assemblie (in relacon to such matters as conduce to our peace & Saftie). And for ye Redresse of those aggreevances wch (att prsent) wee are capable & sensible of in our Countie of Northampton.

Imprimis. Wee the Inhabitants of Northampton Countie doe complayne that from tyme to tyme (pticular yeares past) wee have been submitted & bine obed-ient unto the paymt of publeq Taxacons. Butt after the yeare 1647 since yt tyme wee conceive & and have found that ye taxes were very weightie. But in a more espetiall manner (undr favor) wee are very sensible of the Taxacon of fforty sixe pounds of tobacco p. poll (this present yeare). And desire yt ye same bee taken off ye charge of ye Countie; furthermore we alledge that after 1647 wee did understand & suppose our Countie of Northampton to be disioynted & sequesteres from ye rest of Virginia. Therefore that Llawe wch requireth & iniyoyneth Taxacons from us to bee Arbitrarye & illegall; fforasmuch as wee had neither had summons for Ellecon of Burgesses nor voyce in their Assemblie (during the time aforsd) but only the Singlur Burgess in September, Ano., 1651. Wee conceive that wee may Lawfullie ptest agt the pceedings in the Act of As-semblie for publiq Taxacons wch have relacon to Northmton Countie since ye yeare 1647.

The Fent who are (att prsent) to speak in our behalfe can sufficiently declare what is necessary to be expressed to this effect wch wee referr to them.

Our desire is thattthere may bee an annual Choyce of Magistrates in

CEDAR COTTAGE-(continued)

Northampton. And, if our Countie may not have ye privilege of a peculiar government & propriety (att present) granted wth in our precincts that then you Request and plead that all Causes, Suite of Tryalls (of what nature soever) may bee concerned (for future tyme), determined in our sd Countie of Northampton.

If, there bee a free & genr all vote for a Governor wherein they shall Ellect Mr. Richard Bennett Wee the inhabitants of Northampton Countie wth unanimous consent & plenary aprobacon Rendr our voyce for the sd Esq. Bennett.

The people doe further desire that ye Taxacons for fforty sixe pounds of tobac a heead maye not bee collected by the sheriffs (until ansrw of the questions from the Grand Assemblie nowe summoned).

Witness our hands subscribed the day & yeare aforesd.

Stephen Charlton

Wm. Whittington

Lleyne Denwood

Jno. Ellis

Jno. Nuthall

Steph. Horsey "

This Northampton Protest, as it is called, is the first recorded instance in America of a protest against 'taxation without representation'.

Local conditions continued hectic for the next few months and matters came to a head once more in June when Capt. Thomas Johnson, one of the Justices, became incensed at what he considered the high handed rulings of his associates. He called a mass meeting of the citizens to consider further action and this meeting was held "in Dr. Hacke's old field", probably not very far from the site of this house. The authorities looked upon this meeting as a revolt and after consideration by the Assembly, Gov. Bennett came to the Shore with quite a retinue and remained several months to straighten out the situation. Several of the agitators were fined, the largest fine being assessed against Capt. Johnson who was the official ringleader, although Col. Edmund Scarborough was generally supposed to be the real instigator.

About 1691 certain citizens brought to the attention of the Justices the fact that Michael Dixon kept many dogs which were allowed to run wild and were not only ~~XXX~~ an annoyance but a menace to passers by on the road near his house. When summoned to appear before the Court he presented a petition requesting that the road be removed to a greater distance from his house "because it was necessary to keep dogs for the preservation of his creatures (poultry, etc) from vermin (wild animals)". He was one of the Vestrymen elected in 1691 when the two Parishes in the County were united into one.



The THOMAS HOUSE is about a mile west from Weirwood and a short distance north from the cross road.

The site is part of a 1000 acre patent granted in 1664 to Major John Tilney. This portion descended to a son Thomas and upon his death to his sister Mary, who married John Hawkins. In 1728 her husband and son of the same name sold 100 acres to Marriott Persons, who in 1737 sold to Jonathan Edmunds, who ten years later resold to George Thomas. He was followed by a son John Thomas, who in 1786 left his plantation to a son Harrison, and in 1809 he in turn left it to his son John B. Thomas. In 1841 he divided a 186 acre plantation between his sons William and George, with the latter getting the house, and the present owner is his daughter Mrs. Sally Mapp. She is said to have given the property to her son George T. Mapp, but so far no deed for it has been recorded.

The house is a frame structure with the original part having outside chimneys, with detached stacks, at either end. It probably was built the latter part of the eighteenth century. Originally there was no cross hall, but at some later period one was made by a partition across the end of the parlor. There are two entrance doors at the front with only one at the rear. Both first floor rooms have wainscoting and the mantel in the parlor has reeding at the sides and one row of fret work under the shelf, but the mantel in the dining room is plain.



BROWNSVILLE

This old plantation home is on the Sea side two miles east of Nassawadox.

John Browne (Brown), a Quaker, first appears in the records in 1646, when he was granted 200 acres of land 'Lyeing at Nuttasawattocke Creek'. He later patented 450 acres more adjoining his first grant and this property was his home until he died in 1655.

In 1652 he patented 1000 acres on the Sea side and in 1655 this grant was increased by 252 acres more. Description of this land is given as 'Near Matchepongo, bounded on the North upon the Southermost branch of Robin (Brownsville) Creek, on East by the seaboard side, and Southerly upon the Northermost branch of Phillips Creek'.

In his will he left to his son Thomas 'the plantation where I now dwell at Nuswattocks' and to his son John the 'Seaboard land' containing 1292 acres. In 1661 son John had a patent reissued to him confirming the previous grant to his father. This is the last known record of John and he must have died or gone elsewhere because when Thomas died in 1705 this seaside tract was owned by him.



BROWNSVILLE OLD HALL

This old building originally had a south wall of brick and in the chimney was one having the date 1691 upon it but is not known who built it. John may have done so and lived there until he drops out of the picture or Thomas may have put it up as an Overseer's or Tenant house as he continued to live upon his father's original plantation. The chances are that

it was built by John as a dwelling because it was a substantial home for the times having four rooms besides the small hall and the brick end had a large Dutch bake oven in addition to the usual large fire place.

It was used for a home until the present house was built when it was turned into negro quarters and in 1898 it was moved from its position a few feet east of the lagge house to another part of the property and is now used as a tenant house.

Thomas Brown was a devout Quaker and seems to have been a highly respected citizen, in spite of the intense religious feelings of the times, and in all Court matters his affirmation was accepted instead of his oath.

He had married Susannah Denwood, the daughter of a neighbor, and in his will he left all of his property to her until her death when the Nusswattocks plantation was to go to his daughter Elizabeth who had married Thomas Preeson. The seaside land he divided between his daughters Sarah who had married Arthur Upshur II and Anne, giving 631 acres to each with Sarah getting the northern part which is about the present house.

Anne married an Andrew Hamilton and they soon moved to Philadelphia and their son James was a Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania. Their Inheritance went through a number of owners until the whole property was reunited nearly a hundred years later.

Arthur and Sarah Upshur lived on a plantation on Occohannock Creek which he had inherited from his father so this property continued to be without a resident owner until 1734 when they deeded to their son Thomas her inheritance of 631 acres and he went there to make it his home.

Down to the present time the property has remained in the Upshur name through a long succession of generations so that it has always been in continuous possession of descendants of the original patentee.

About 1800 John Upshur acquired title to the other 631 acres to unite the original grant. He was a very successful planter and merchant and among other enterprises operated a castor oil mill upon the property and was a large shipper of corn to New York and New England ports, using chartered vessels which came to load at his own wharf on Brownsville Creek.

In 1806 he built the brick part of the present house at a cost of over \$10,000 and the frame annex a few years later. The hand carved woodwork in the large cross hall and the parlor is exceptionally fine. The window and door frames have the unusual eared corners and besides the lovely mantel in the parlor there is a rare frieze or border around the top of the dado paneling.

Among the heirlooms in the house is a silver headed cane which is said to have been given to Arthur Upshur I by his father when the former made a voyage back to England. This would make its manufacture date back to nearly 1600 and undoubtedly it is the oldest cane in the United States and was exhibited as such at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. It has always been handed down to the eldest male in each generation.

At one time there was a formal Box bush garden between the house and the Creek and in one part of the garden was a section devoted exclusively to the growing of roses for the making of rose water and the still for this purpose remains in possession of the family. There was also one long strip about eight feet wide which was the herb garden for the plantation.

The acreage in the old land grants included everything whether upland or marshland. In 1884 preparatory to a family division of the property a survey was made and it was found to contain 1184.9 acres of upland and nearly 2000 acres of marsh so that old John Brown fared pretty well with the 1292 acres originally allotted to him.

At the division in 1885 the home place containing 395.1 acres of upland and 625 acres of marsh became the property of Thomas Teakle Upshur and it is now owned by his widow Mrs. Caroline B. Upshur and their surviving children.

Thomas T Uphsur was born at Uppershire one of the former settlements upon the plantation. After four years in the Cavalry service of the Confederate States Army he was in Baltimore in business for a while until sent

to Sumter, S.C. by his firm and there he was married. He returned to the Shore in 1885 to take up his inheritance and until his death in 1910 he divided his time between farming and historical work. He was a very careful and accurate historian and genealogist and it is a real loss to the Shore that he passed on before much of his splendid work could get into print for permanent record. The authors of this work have found his notes invaluable in their searching for correct information and owe him a lasting debt of gratitude.

The old house has much of the atmosphere and picturesqueness of olden times and with a flock of sheep usually to be seen grazing somewhere upon the large yard the place has the appearance of an old English Manor home.





WOODLANDS is on the Seaside road about two miles north of Nassawadox.

The first record for the site which can be found is a patent for 1100 acres issued in 1669 to Maj. John Tilney. As adjacent lands were patented at a much earlier date it is safe to assume that this tract also had been previously patented, but neither an earlier patentee nor his assignment to Tilney can be located in the records.

Tilney sold the 200 acres at the south end to Henry Stott and in 1670 he gave the balance of 900 acres to his daughter Ann and her husband John Michael. 600 acres of this were entailed to pass on to the eldest son in each generation, and the other 300 acres were to be given by Ann and John to whichever of their children they might desire. In 1690 Mrs. Ann Michael, as a widow, deeded the 300 acres to her son Joachim, who was their eldest son, so he thus came into possession of the full 900 acres. Title descended to another Joachim and then to a John Michael, and in 1785 he and his wife Margaret exchanged the 900 acres with John Tompkins for a tract of 1600 acres in Gloucester County.

In 1820 Tompkins left the place to his step daughter Peggy Custis, who had married William W. Wilson, and in that same year Wilson died, leaving it to his wife for life and then to their son John. Upon the death of John Wilson, the title passed to his sister Margaret S. Wilson, who married John H. Bayly, and after her death to their children, Edmond W. Bayly and Rachel U. Jacob, who in 1866 united in a deed to Freeman Hiscox, Jr. and Charles L. Sneed.

In 1867 Hamilton S. Neale and Miers W. Fisher, as Trustees, sold the house and 789 acres to George L. J. Thomas, and by a partition deed between his heirs in 1890 the house with 406 acres of upland and 217 acres of marsh land went to his daughters, Sallie C. and Lettie B. Thomas. The latter died in 1907, leaving her interest to her sister, who upon her death in 1932 left the property to her niece, Nancy Adah Joynes Thomas, the present owner.

The all frame house probably was built by a Michael about the middle of the eighteenth century. During her ownership, Miss Sallie Thomas modernized the house to some extent but the paneled ends of the parlor and dining rooms are still in existence, as well as the hand carved mantel in the former. This mantel has a mirror set in it during the Wilson ownership. The old porches had flagstone floors. The entrance doors are double ones at either end of the hall. The picture shows the rear of the house, this view being chosen because of a modern porch on the front side.

The yard still contains an unusual number of the old utilitarian outbuildings, including one once used as a school house.

It is said that many years ago a young lady guest was much teased about a persistent suitor, and one day while on a fishing party the subject came up once more and to show how she felt about it she took a ring from her finger and threw it into the sea, remarking that she was as likely to marry the young man as she was to ever see the ring again. While cleaning the fish for dinner that night the help found the ring in one of them, and she must have decided that the Fates were against her because she married the young man not long afterwards.

School Teacher's office in old garden back of
some trees behind the house - Eng. Shed (from which
new ones made) - Old house ^{site} in garage
has cellar hole now

the top floor has been eliminated and the roof lowered. None of the original interior woodwork seems to be present today.

During the Sturgis ownership the house was a Tavern and it is said that the first cook stove used on the Shore was brought here on the "Annie Coles" which came to Red Bank Landing. Near the house was quite a depression in the road which always filled with water in wet weather and the usual crowd to gather about a Tavern always referred to it as "The Deep Blue Sea" and many tall yarns were told in connection with it.

Cedar Grove *Dec-11-1909*

This part brick and part frame house is at the head of Church Creek about a mile northwest of Hungars Church.

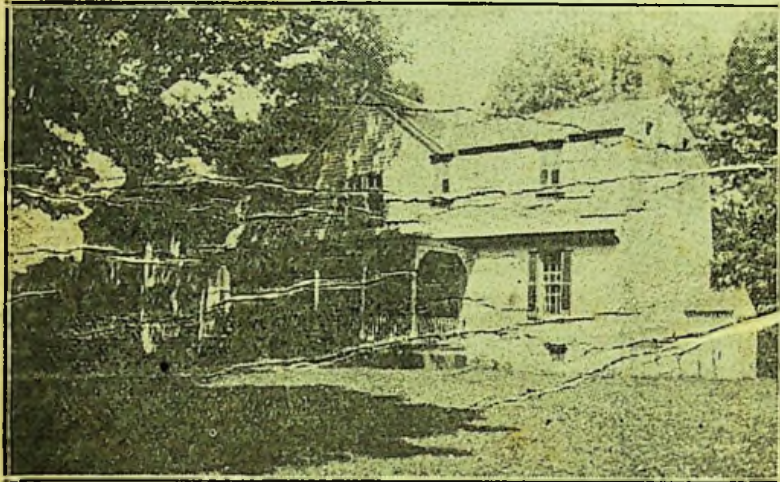
In 1645 Richard Jacob obtained a patent for 300 acres at the head of Broad Creek, which was the old name for the present Church Creek, and in 1650 another patent for 250 acres adjoining. The first patent is probably the site of the present house.

In 1669 Arthur Upshott (Upshur) patented 350 acres just north of the Jacob land and shortly afterwards he and Phillip Jacob, who had inherited from his father, exchanged their respective tracts of land.

In his will, probated in 1709, Up-

where he died according to his will in 1754 which reads: "To my son Arthur 1300 acres in Accomack on Matchapungo River where I now live provided he permit my son John Upshur to hold & enjoy 550 acres in Northampton County on Nassawadox Creek and which I hereby give to my said son John.

It is probably that during his ownership John added a cross hall and a frame section beyond, which also had the steep roof of the earlier part. His first wife, Ann Emerson, is buried a short distance in front of the house, where she died in 1775 and in 1791 he sold the place to Thomas Parramore, Jr., who may



shur disposes of the property as follows: "To my daughter, Ann, now the wife of Benjamin Dolby, 300 acres where she now dwells at Nassawadox for life, then to her husband for life & then to my grandson Abel Upshur. . . . To my grandson Abel Upshur (Under 19) 250 acres adjoining the aforesaid 300 acres."

As there is a brick dated '1736' in the north wall it may be assumed that the original part of the house was built by Abel and at that time it probably consisted of just the brick portion which the end wall shows was the usual early story and a half type.

Abel may not have lived very long in his new house, because in 1738 he inherited "Warwick" from his father, Arthur Upshur II and

have lengthened the frame portion and also laid out the large box garden, much of which is still left.

Parramore later inherited Belle Vue in Accomack County and went there to live and his will of 1832 he leaves: "To my daughter, Mary Burneigh Parramore, Cedar Grove, on which I formerly resided."

Mary married Thomas B. Custis and after them the place went to their son, John T. W. Custis, who in 1866 built an annex in the rear which had been much desired by his wife but she died the same year so did not get much pleasure out of what she had wanted for so long. In 1874 Thomas C. Walston and Edgar Spady, as Assignees of the Estate of John T. W. Custis, sold the property to Dr. John T. Wilkins who

rented for a number of years to Fred Waddy, who was a brother of the late Mrs. Custis.

In 1884 Henry H. Wilkins, a son of the Doctor, went there to live and in 1888 his father formally deeded the place to him. About 1914 Dr. Wilkins changed the roof of the older part to the gambrel type and raised the frame portion to a full two story structure.

nd Wilkins died in October, 1937, and left the house and fifteen acres to three of his daughters: Mrs. Julia W. Nottingham, Mrs. Helen W. Mapp and Miss Nancy Wilkins.

(The above article is taken from the worksheets of Miss Anne Floyd Upshur and Mr. Ralph T. Whitelaw who are collaborating on a history of the old houses on the Shore. If any errors are noted, a correction sent to either of them or to this office will be appreciated.)

Handwritten note:
Parramore sold Julia's share
1/3 in the Spring of
1941 so Julia's share is 2/3



H U N G A R S C H U R C H

This lovely old Episcopal Church stands on the east side of the Bay side road just north of Bridgetown and within sight of the head of Hungars Creek.

The exact date and location of the first Church on the Shore is uncertain but it is reasonable to assume that it was at the first settlement known as 'Dale's Gift' which was at the mouth of Old Plantation Creek. The first minister, the Rev. Robert Bolton, was assigned to the Shore in 1623 and a Church of some sort was probably started shortly after his arrival.

Tradition reports that a brick Church was built in 1634. This Church continued in use until it was torn down in 1826 as being then unsafe. Its foundation walls may still be seen at the head of Old Plantation Creek, not far from the Custis tombs at old Arlington site. It was known as the old Magothy Bay Church. In 1642 the Parish was divided and the part served by this Church became known as Hungars Parish. The origin of the name Hungars is unknown but it is thought to have been taken from a Parish of the same name in Northamptonshire, England, as the name of the Shore was changed to Northampton in that same year.

The upper part of the division was given the name of Nassawattocks and the records would indicate that a Church building was soon erected, this being the first at this location. In 1684 Major William Spencer deeded to the Church Wardens one acre of land 'on which the frame of a Church now stands'.

In 1691 the two Parishes were rejoined under the name Hungars and that name for this Church has continued down to the present time. At that time a new Church was ordered built but just when the present edifice was erected is uncertain. The first official reference to it in the public records was in 1752 and it is generally assumed that it was built in 1751 but it may have been built at any time between 1691 and that date.

Apparently services were continued in the old Church while the new one was being built close by for in 1752 Thomas Preeason gave to the Wardens one acre of land on which a brick Church stood and adjoining the acre previously given by Major Spencer. By 1850 the building was badly in need of repair and in the restoration the next year about twenty feet were taken off of the south end by the removal of seven pews. Above the water table the building measures 44'4" by 73'6" so that the original foundation was probably about 45' by 95'.

The building, both exterior and interior, is in very good shape and regular services are held there every Sunday afternoon.

At the south end is a small gallery where the personal attendant slaves sat through services while their owners sat below in the main body of the Church. The H and L hinges on the doors are very large and splendid examples of old wrought iron hand work.

(over)

The chalice still in use bears the inscription, 'The gift of the Hon. John Custis, Esq., of Williamsburgh to the upper Church of Hungars Parish in Northampton County, 1742'. In the old Clerk's Office at Eastville is an altar cloth with the date '1749' done in eyelet needlework and across the top is written in ink, 'Hungars Church 1749'.

It is said that the first pipe organ brought to America was installed here. At some unknown date it was entirely broken up by ruthless hands, the leaden parts being used for sacrilegious purposes (sinkers for fish nets).



54-13oz
= 93oz
62
5580



Made in London (Lion's head with crown.

year letter. (1742 - 1743.

Sterling mark.

Maker. (Gall. Sleath)

Conservative value \$60 per ounce.



Chatham

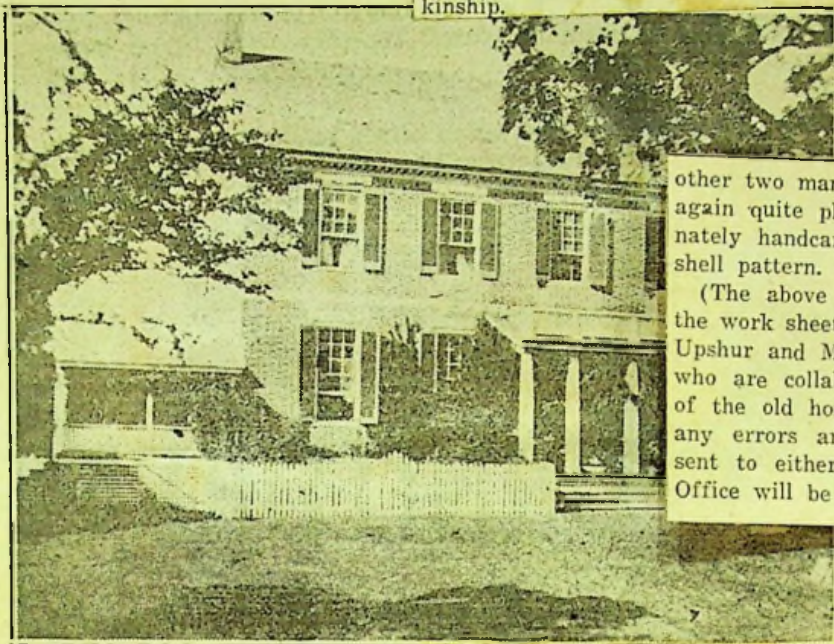
This attractive brick dwelling is on the south side of Church Creek with an approach from the Church Neck Road just after leaving the Bay-side Road at Bridgetown.

The property on which it stands has had a long succession of owners which begins with a grant for 400 acres to James Pereene in 1642, from whom it went to Elias Haretree. The latter also acquired a tract of 200 acres adjoining this one on the south and which carried his holdings to Hungars Creek. This tract was first patented in 1640 to Thomas Wyatt and came to Haretree after passing through the hands of Richard Smith and Michael Ricketts or Richards. Patents for the combined 600 acres were issued to Haretree in 1663 and again in 1665 but he seems to have deserted his grant and in 1669 it was repatented to Maj. William Spencer and Col. William Kendall, and in 1673 the latter sold his interest to Spencer.

In 1680 Spencer gave an acre to Hungars Parish and two years later he sold the balance of his holdings to William Preeson, describing it as: "All that Plantacon whereon I now live".

The tract was heired later by Thomas Preeson but there is no evi-

story part is perhaps the oldest of that type on the Shore. Without a dated brick or other authentic data it is impossible to estimate their age. They might go back to the time when Spencer lived there, but were hardly built during the Preeson ownership, but at least it is safe to as-



other two mantels are of wood, one again quite plain but the other ornately handcarved in a sunburst or shell pattern.

(The above article is taken from the work sheets of Miss Anne Floyd Upshur and Mr. Ralph T. Whitelaw who are collaborating on a history of the old homes on the Shore. If any errors are noted a correction sent to either of them or to this Office will be appreciated.)

sume that they came into being at the time of the Kendall ownership.

Kendall died in 1755 and left the land to his son Thomas but he also

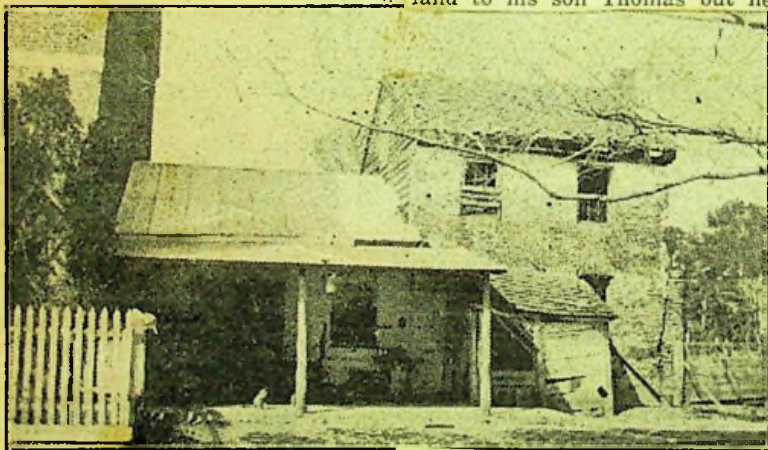
In 1844 the various heirs of General Pitts united in a deed for the property to a son William G. Pitts, who in 1850 sold to Charles I. D. West who resold to Dr. A. W. Downing in 1857.

In 1912 the heirs of Dr. Downing sold the home place and 213 acres

to Ernest Scott who in 1919 deeded a half interest to his brother J. Holland Scott and they are the owners of record at this time.

At the first and second floor levels three courses of bricks are set back about a quarter of an inch and the space so provided is filled with cement or plaster which is finished flush with the walls, and the same treatment is used for the window lintels. The wooden cornice consists of alternating four point stars and inverted ogee blocks with a small hand carved ornamental row underneath.

The wide cross hall has double doors at either end. The hall paneling is an unusual type, being a set of four rectangular boards, graduated in size and superimposed, and this same plan is used also for the dado paneling in some of the rooms. The four first floor rooms all have different mantels; two of them are of gray-black marble, one quite plain while the other is handsomely carved with Ionic columns at the sides. The



dence that he ever lived there as his home was on the old John Brown land in what is now known as Elliott's Neck. In 1740 he sold a small piece of 59½ acres on Hungars Creek to Jacob Waterfield and in 1752 he gave an additional acre to the Parish which is the site of the present Church, and that same year he sold the remainder of the land to George Kendall.

At the east end of the main dwelling is an old brick colonnade connecting with a small two story brick building which for many years was used as a kitchen until its bad condition made it no longer tenable. Both of these smaller structures apparently were built about the same time and are very old and the two

died soon after and without issue and it became the property of his sister Elizabeth who married William Ronald. In 1767 Ronald bought back the Waterfield tract, known as "Little Neck", and in 1775 he and his wife sold the whole property to Michael Christian.

After Christian it was owned first by a daughter Margaret who had married William Jenne and then by her sister Ann who had married John Hays and in 1803 the Hays sold to Robert C. Jacob.

In his will, probated in 1809, Jacob provided that his Hungars Plantation should be managed by his Executors until his grandchildren should become of age and then sold and the proceeds divided among them.

PENINSULA ENTERPRISE, ACCOMAC, VA., JUNE 19, 1937

GRATHAM





TWO OF THE OLDEST BRICK DWELLINGS IN AMERICA

(Editor's Note: This article is contributed by Miss Anne Floyd Upshur, of Nassawadox, and Mr. Ralph T. Whitelaw, of Accomac, who are collaborating on a history of some two hundred old seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth century houses still standing on the Eastern Shore of Virginia in the Counties of Northampton and Accomack. If any errors are noted a correction sent to either of the above or to this Magazine will be appreciated.)

Both of these houses are in Church Neck in Northampton County.

WINONA

This quaint little brick dwelling is on the north side of Hungars Creek, near its head, and about a mile from the village of Bridgetown. From an architectural view point it undoubtedly is the most interesting house on the Shore so it is fortunate that it has survived an unusually long succession of different owners and thanks to a recent restoration it should last many years more.

The first record for the land goes back to October 8, 1644, when Richard Kemp, Secretary of the Colony, but at that time acting Governor, issued a patent for 500 acres to Edwyn Conaway, Clarke (Minister). Conaway had taken the patent at the request of Mrs. Bridgett Charleton, who had come to Virginia some years before with her then husband, Dr. John Severne, and their son John. After the death of the Doctor she had married Stephen Charleton. Upon October 26th that same year the patent was assigned as follows: "Edwyn Cannaway, of Northampton, Clarke, unto Mrs. Bridgett Charleton for the use of her child John Severne, to be seated and possession to be delivered unto him the sd John Severne when he shall come to the age of 18 yeares". Young John must have attained that age very shortly thereafter because in July of the next year a new patent was issued directly to him.

WINONA and HUNGARS' GLEBE



WINONA



HUNGAR'S GLEBE

Severne died in 1665 but during the year previous he had disposed of the tract in two parcels.

One was for 300 acres and the house which he sold to Richard Allen who resold to Henry Field, who gave half of that acreage and the house to his son John, who promptly sold to Capt. William Spencer. In 1671 Spencer leased the place to William Gascoigne, upon whose death the title reverted to Spencer's daughter Elizabeth, who had married Mongo Somerville, and in 1703 they sold to Henry Harmanson who in 1709 left it to his son Matthew.

The other 200 acres of the original patent Severne sold to Adolph Johnson, who left it to his wife Judith for her life and then it was to go to their daughter Alice. Judith married Matthew Patrick while Alice married William Betts, and in 1681 Alice and her husband deeded her reversion interest to Patrick. Upon Patrick's death in 1689 he left "The Plantacon at Hungers whereon I now dwell" to Judith for life and then it was to go to a son William, but the latter died before his mother, so upon her death in 1697 she left the place to her grandson Matthew Harmanson, the son of her daughter Elizabeth who had married Henry Harmanson.

Matthew Harmanson thus came into possession of 350 of the original 500 acres.

He died in 1755, leaving to his son Patrick—"My plantation in Church Neck containing Three hundred & fifty Acres" and upon the latter's death twenty years later he left everything he had to his only child, a daughter Adah, who married Henry Guy. In 1788 the Guys sold 318 acres to Robert Haggoman, and in 1799 he and his wife Polly sold the house and 158 acres to Argyle (Argoll) Kellam. He passed out of the picture without selling or willing the property and the next owner of record was Walter Kellam, probably a son. In 1822 Walter also was gone because in that year John Addison, High Sheriff for the County, and Sally, the widow of Walter, united in a deed to Gen. M. S. Pitts and the place became a part of the large Chatham plantation.

In 1836 W. G. Pitts, Commissioner appointed to sell the lands of the late M. S. Pitts, sold the house and 200 acres to Mrs. Tamar Gunter, and in 1848 Thomas Smith, Jr., as Commissioner, sold her property to Margaret C. Pitts who later married E. R. Tatum. In 1874 Edward D. Pitts, Special Commissioner appointed to sell the lands of Margaret C. Tatum, sold 186 acres to Edward P. Pitts and in 1883 the same property was deeded to Robert S. Trower. In that same year Trower and his wife Henrietta S. R. sold to Laban J. Belote, William E. Wilkins and George R. Dalby and in 1890 Belote bought out the interests of his partners.

In 1910 the large holdings of the late Laban J. Belote were divided among his children and the Winona house and 167.6 acres went to a daughter, Mrs. Mary H. Belote Williams, who recently married J. Henry Bell. During the year 1937 Mr. and Mrs. Bell have done the almost impossible job of restoring the old house, for which they deserve the thanks of the Shore as well as the Country at large. They have made a charming and delightful home out of the little house and after many years of tenant occupancy it will mean a lot to the life of the place to have a resident owner.

Winona is outstanding for two reasons:—its great age and the rare set of Jabocean or grouped chimney stacks.

Upon one of the bricks to the left of the south door are the initials "J. S.", indicating that the house was built by John Severne, and about half way up the southeast face of the south stack is a brick with an old date which certainly looks like "1645". This would antedate by several years the building of the Warren House in Surry County, which has heretofore been the oldest authenticated brick dwelling in America, thus leaving Winona and the Adam Thoroughgood House at Lynnhaven, whose exact date is uncertain, as claimants for the title. Apparently Severne built the house as soon as he became of age to acquire title to the property, and it should have been quite possible for him to have done so, because his father, the Doctor, had been a person of means, and his stepfather was one of

the wealthiest men on the Shore at the time and undoubtedly able to assist young John if necessary.

Grouped chimney stacks are definitely known to have existed at only two other places in Virginia—Bacon's Castle, still standing, and Fairfield, which burned about 1900—and in each of the three examples the treatment of the brick work was slightly different. As at Bacon's Castle, the stacks here rise from an outside base, which below the weathering (covered with tile brick) is $17\frac{1}{2}'$ wide and 38" deep. As at Fairfield, the top of this base has a course of bricks laid diagonally, so that their corners project, above which are two courses of horizontal bricks. The lower one is set flush with the projecting points just below, while the upper one is set back about an inch and a half, and from that level rise the wash and the stacks themselves. The wash here is a little different from the other two examples as there is none on the outside of the end stacks. The caps of each stack have a similar treatment, with a course of diagonally laid brick supporting a horizontal course set flush with the corners above which is a bolder projecting course for the top of the stack. This is different from both of the other places which had a plaster frieze between two sets of projecting courses but without the diagonal brick for ornamentation. The stacks are about two feet square, each course being two stretchers and a header with the header alternating at each corner. The stacks themselves are set diagonally on the base and are independent of the wall behind and each other except where the top projecting courses are engaged for greater rigidity.

The original house is $32\frac{1}{2}'$ long by $27\frac{1}{2}'$ wide, exclusive of the outside chimney. The four walls were brick but many years ago the west one fell out and has been replaced with weatherboarding, and a portion of the north wall also came down and for a while was patched with boarding but in the restoration the brick work was replaced. The bricks are all laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers. For a long time it was thought that this bond was not used in Virginia until about 1700 but its use seems to have been almost universal on the Shore as it is found, usually with

the glazed headers, in every known and supposed seventeenth century house still standing. The water table has a beveled brick top course. The dormer windows are undoubtedly of a later period and it is unknown when the frame portion was added. In the restoration the annex was shingled and a small two story addition was put at the west end (opposite the chimney end) in order to provide a bath room but otherwise the exterior was not changed and a later picture would show a much more attractive appearance, with pleasing shrubbery, but without detracting from the interesting brick work of the original portion.

The house has a cross hall at the west end. The doors at each end of the hall are double ones, and while they are very old they probably are not the original ones. There are no indications that a porch ever existed at either door. During the restoration the original closed in stairway was opened up and balusters with hand rail added. The cornice molding of the first floor is a very old and simple pattern but may not have been original with the house. There is no paneling, and the three mantels, two on the first and one on the second floor, are fairly modern.

HUNGAR'S GLEBE

This venerable brick house is about three miles west of Winono, near the end of the north fork of the Church Neck road and perhaps a quarter of a mile back from Chesapeake Bay. Its history has been rather unique and historic.

The first owner of the land was one Stephen Charlton, or Charleton as it is spelled in the earliest records. The first appearance of the name occurs in a Court Order under date of December 30, 1633 when the Justices voted—"It is ordered by this Court that Stephen Charleton shall pay unto Capt. Wm. Clayborne 1100 lb of tobacco p^sent payment, or else to remain as a prisoner under the hands of the Marshall". The reason for this financial difficulty is

not noted but he soon was back on his feet and became one of the wealthy men of the first half of the seventeenth century, was appointed to the first Vestry of the Church in 1635 and was active in the affairs of the Shore all his life. His first wife was Mrs. Bridgett Severne, the widow of Dr. John Severne, by whom he had two daughters, Bridgett and Elizabeth, and his second wife was Ann, the widow of Anthony West and the mother of Lt. Col. John West of Nandua.

His first patent for land was in 1637 when he received 200 acres "Bounded on the south by the land of my Lady Dale" which would place it in the vicinity of Old Plantation Creek. Apparently he felt that that section was already too crowded for his purpose because the next year he patented 1000 acres "North East upon the main Creek of Nuswattocks, adjacent William Andrewes and the main bay" which is the site of the present house. He later increased his acreage, both in that section and in other parts of the Shore, sold some of it from time to time but still owned a sizable plantation at the time of his death.

His will probated in 1654, was an unusually long one for the times and he meticulously disposed of his large estate. After providing that his wife should have this plantation during her life, he next makes this extremely interesting provision—"Item—I give & bequeath unto my daughter. Bridgett Charlton (after ye. decease of my sd wife) my nowe dwelling house, the mill, the out housing, orchard, gardens, And all my dividend of Land scittuate, lyeing & beinge upon Nuswattocks Creek; wth. full privelege & appurtonance thereunto belonginge for her and her heyres (lawfully begotten upon her own body) for ever; provided that if my Daughter aforesd should depart this life, wthout. issue, I do hereby give & bequeath sd dwellinge House, mill, outhousinge, orchard, gardens, and all my whole dividend of Land wth. the appurtonance to bee employed wholly unto the use of an orthodoxe Divyne, beinge of good life

& conversacon that he maye have full use & dispossinge of it for his Laboure in ye preaching of the lord word unto ye. inhabitants of this parrish, provided yt. hee preach once on ye. Lords daye; And oftner (if required) upon penalty of forfeitunge this priviledge, the wch. beinge duly observed is to continue to this pious use for ever. And by default of & by vacancye of such a Ministry in this parrish by the space of sixe moneths that those ye. sd. howseings And whole dividend of land I doe hereby give & bequeath unto my Nephew—etc."

Daughter Bridgett married Capt. Isaac Foxcroft and both of them lived long and useful lives in the community, he dying in 1702 and she in 1704. The younger daughter, Elizabeth, while only twelve years old eloped with a Mr. Gettering, but she lived only a short while. After her death her husband went to Court with an effort to break the Charlton will and secure some of the estate for himself but that doughty old warrior, Col. Edmund Scarborough, who was a lawyer in addition to his many other capabilities, came to the support of the Parish and prepared a masterful argument for the right of a man to dispose of his property in his own way and Gettering lost out as the will was upheld.

After the death of Bridgett without issue, the Vestry of Hungars Church took over the plantation under the terms of the Charlton will and it continued to be Glebe land until 1839. English practices were not popular after the Revolution so the separation of Church and State was soon effected and in 1802 the Virginia General Assembly passed an "Act concerning the Glebe lands and Churches within the Commonwealth" and the Overseers of the Poor of Northampton County promptly brought suit to take over this property. The Church resisted the suit on the theory that this particular Glebe was a gift to the Parish and had not been purchased with public funds, but after many appeals the State finally won out.

In 1839 the Overseers took possession and sold the place at public auction to William S. Floyd, and a survey at that time showed a total of 1098.83 acres. In 1876 Leonard J. Nottingham and Edgar J. Spady, as special Commissioners, sold the property to John T. Wilkins, who in 1888 deeded the house and 405 acres to his son of the same name, who in turn in 1922 deeded it to his son John T. Wilkins, III. The latter died intestate in 1929 and his widow, Mrs. Margaret S. Wilkins, has a life interest after which it will go to their daughters, Mrs. Margaret W. Wescoat and Miss Anne Wilkins.

The house as it stands today is 50' long and 32'8" deep, with inside chimneys. Below the water table, which is 37" inches from the ground, the English bond is used with alternating courses of stretchers and headers, while above that line the Flemish bond occurs, with glazed headers only in the front wall. The ventilation windows in the foundation wall are unusual as the aperture has staggered rows of headers, barely resting upon each other, with the openings between. The top course of the water table has a beveled brick and the same treatment occurs under each window sill of the first floor. In the south wall seven headers are purposely missing to simulate a dove cote. Since the picture was taken a tree fell on the front of the house destroying the porch and the center dormer, neither of which exist at present. The east (front) eave is two feet higher than the one to the west and the center dormer on the latter side is the same distance below the other two.

The east entrance has been changed to more modern double doors with four small lights above but the west door is single and very old as it is paneled on the outside and diagonally battened on the inside and measures 4' x 6' 6". The first floor ceiling has a height of 10' 7" and the partition walls are brick. There are two rooms on each side of the wide cross hall and each of the four rooms has a corner fireplace. The mantels are all very old and plain except one

which has a single row of dentils for ornamentation, and in the northwest room the corner wall is paneled to the ceiling. The brick work on the west side of this room would indicate that the present window there was a door at one time. The stair treads are 15" wide. The second floor has a hall and three rooms, the floor of the northwest one being two feet lower than the others and there is also a stair closet the floor of which is two feet lower than the hall floor. The center dormer to the west lights the stair landing and the lower window in the south wall is at the level of the floor in a chimney closet.

There are indications that there have been several changes in the house as originally built and its development to the house of today is largely a matter of conjecture. West of the house, at the edge of the bluff on the Bay shore, are a few old bricks which would seem to have been in the foundation of a small house. Tradition says that this was the site of Charlton's first house but that the serious washing of the shore induced him to build a new house farther back and that in doing so the old one was dismantled and some of the timbers used in the new one. To the right of the east door is a brick which was once dated; the date looks as if it might have been '1647' and while the brick is too weather torn for authenticity, we do believe that the basis of the present house is the one built by Charlton and mentioned in his will. Externally the east wall seems to be the only part of the original house. The brick partitions of the cross hall go back only 25' so the Charlton house was probably 25' x 50'. The fact that these cross walls do not go clear to the west wall would indicate that the house was widened at some time, and also the roof raised two feet, the lower floor in the one room on the second floor probably being the first level for that floor. The bricks in the west wall are similar to the ones in front so probably were reused but the bricks in the end walls are slightly smaller and indicate a later period.

Although there are no old Vestry records to prove it, it is our belief that the remodeling was done after the Parish took possession as the Foxcrofts had no children to necessitate an enlargement of their home. Later Vestry records tell us that some minor repairs were made in 1762 and in 1768 we find this entry—"Ordered that the Revd. Richard Hewitt do Employ som good workman to make the necessary repairs in the houses on the Gleebe and alteration in the Stears & to build a new Garden & porch at each of the Passage Doors & window Shotters" and a later note that the work had been done by John Murrow.

HUNGARS' GLEBE





WINONA







WESTERHOUSE PLACE

This little brick house is attractively located on Westerhouse Creek in Church Neck where the property lies between the Creek and Chesapeake Bay.

The name of Westerhouse first appears in the records in 1654 when Wm. Westerhouse patented 500 acres 'near Matchepungo' but he later abandoned that land which was granted to some one else and he bought this tract on the Bay side. In his will probated in 1683 he gives- 'Unto my son Adrian Westerhouse my Plantation where hee now Dwells upon beinge two hundred acres of Land w^{ch} I bought of Mr. Mayo belonginge to Capt. Stephan Charleton's Patten^t'.

The property continued in the Westerhouse name until 1803 when Reuben Westerhouse sold to Westerhouse Widgeon his plantation of 140 acres, and in 1807 the latter sold to Laban Belote.

Ownership remained in the Belote name for another long period. Upon the death of Laban J. Belote and in the division of his estate among his heirs in 1910 the 'Westerhouse' farm of 303 acres went to Theodore T. Belote who in 1927 sold the house and 130 acres to the present owner Edmund A. Underhill.

There is no record from which the age of the house may be definitely determined but the massive base outside chimney should place it not far from 1700 either way. The interior of the parlor was changed some years ago but the plain woodwork in the dining room would be another indication of very early construction.

There is only one tombstone on the place and it is a large slab resting on the ground and the inscription will not be legible much longer so perhaps it is advisable to record it here as it is somewhat unusual:

IN MEMORY OF

LABON BELOTE and ESTHER, his Wife
who were born in Northampton Co., Va.
and died at their seat in Church Neck
where they had resided many years.

LABON BELOTE died May 10, 1844

AE 77 yrs, 4 mos., 23 days

ESTHER BELOTE died Jan, 21, 1843

AE 73 yrs, 7 mos., 11 days.

They were affectionate companions, tender parents, esteemed and regarded by all as examples of industry, hospitality, benevolence, friendship and Love; extending their charities not only to those who sought them, but also to such

seeming to need them. The poor, the widow
and orphan have sustained an irreparable loss,
the rich an example worthy of imitation.
Their lingering illnesses were borne with
Christian resignation and fortitude.

"Weep not for us our children dear
To grieve is vain;
Christ is our hope, you need not fear
We shall all meet again.

Sacred forever may this place be made
Our fathers and our mothers humble shade
Unmoved and undisturbed 'till time shall end,
The turf that's round them may their God defend."

Erected as a tribute of affection by their Children.

VAUCLUSE

The first patent for land in this vicinity was granted in 1635 to William Andrews and called for 200 acres which comprised the section now known as Great Neck. Three years later a patent for 300 acres was issued to William Cotton, who was the first regular Minister on the Shore. Cotton's land was adjacent to that of Andrews and so probably included Little Neck which is the site of this mansion located at the end of the south fork of the Church Neck road.

Andrews must have acquired the Cotton land because in 1653 he gave to his son John two tracts at the mouth of Hungars Creek with a total of 550 acres including 50 acres of marsh.

Major William Andrews played an active and important part in those early days of the Colony and his name appears constantly in the old records. He was appointed to the first organized Vestry in 1635 and was a Justice of the County from 1640 until his death in 1655.

John Andrews sold the tract in 1704 to Andrew Hamilton who in 1713 sold to Col. William Waters—"All that Plantation and Tract of Land lying on the north Side of the Mouth of Hungars Creek." Upon his death in 1721 Col. Waters left the plantation to his son, another William, and upon the latter's death in 1768 the property was purchased from his Executor by Arthur Upshur IV of WARWICK, who left it to his son Littleton in 1784.



The old brick end quarter kitchen, which is now connected with the rest of the house, is undoubtedly very old and may date back to the time of an early Waters, Hamilton, or even the Andrews days, but nothing authentic has been found to definitely fix its age. The main dwelling is said to have been erected by Littleton Upshur about the time he acquired the place.

In the division of the estate after the death of Littleton Upshur in 1815 the mansion and 30 acres of land went to his son Abel P. Upshur who added the ell connecting the old kitchen with the dwelling, but in his time it was a story and a half structure with dormer windows.

Judge Abel Parker Upshur was one of the Shore's most distinguished sons and held many important local, State and National offices, all with great credit to himself.

When his appointment to the bench at Williamsburg necessitated his

removal to that City he bought BASSETT HALL which was recently leased by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. for use as his home while visiting there. It is said that Upshur's close friend, Vice President Tyler, was visiting him at BASSETT HALL when the news of President Harrison's death was brought to him.

Upon Tylers elevation to the Presidency he named Judge Upshur to be Secretary of the Navy and later on he was made Secretary of State which office he held at the time of his tragic death.

A cannon had been developed which was so much more powerful than any heretofore that it was supposed no armament could stand against it and its adoption by the Government would quickly end any future war, so it was named the "Peacemaker". It was installed on the U.S.S. "Princeton" and the day of the official trial was made a gala occasion with the President, his Cabinet, high Army and Navy Officials and many invited guests being on board for a trip down the Potomac on February 28, 1844. Upon the second discharge of the cannon it exploded and Secretary Upshur was among those killed.

In 1866 there appeared in "The Land We Love", a Southern magazine, a very interesting article about VAUCLUSE and the life there, which was written by "Fanny Fielding" the pen name of Mrs. Josiah R. Sturgis, who had been Mary Jane Stith Upshur. Her description of the house itself is perhaps worth while repeating here:

"The VAUCLUSE house was of that sometime popular outline indicated by the letter L, the shorter portion of the letter projecting front on the left hand, this formed a chain of pantries, butler's closets and store-rooms, culminating in the kitchen, the special domain of old black Phebe, queen of cooks, whom, in my mind's eye I see, as in the days of yore, presiding with her 'slice' scepter in hand.

At the extreme right of the dwelling was the study, or office, its books upon books within, its climbing rose without, and the interval between this and the other extreme of the house a succession of vine clad porches, transept windows peeping through floral and leafy curtains, green turf and shrub and flowering tree. I see, how plainly! the open entrance hall or passage with its paper in gray wreath paneling, bordered in the old style with rich, crimson, full blown roses, with their half opened buds and deep green leaves in velvet paper. I see the broad stairway, easy of ascent, and on the left hand, entering, the dining room further on upon the same side, its paper of cerulean blue, with carpet to match, and upon its walls, facing each other, the portraits of two, lovely and pleasant in their lives. Two devoted friends, Com. George P. Upshur and William Kennon, U.S.N. The former breathed out his last day on duty in Spezzia, but his remains were gathered unto his fathers in the VAUCLUSE burial ground.

On the right hand front, opened the parlor, and this again into an apartment of like size, the library, by way of distinction, but then, parlor, chambers, halls, all were libraries here. I see heavy folios, ponderous tomes of history and science. I see poetry, and all the arts represented, and read, as of old, and within the cover the familiar printed label-

ABEL P. UPSHUR

Virginia

Leger et non intelligere perdere opus

Out by the back porches with their twining coral woodbine and white jessamine, the former, in warm weather, invariably the resort of those tantalizing humming birds. Out upon the lovely garden breathing its odors of a thousand flowers, for a view of the beautiful sheet of water in front and extending far away to the right hand, into the Chesapeake. In the same direction, approached by an ornamental gateway, leading from the garden, is Little Neck Point, with its orchard grass and superb oaks presenting to

VAUCLUSE-continued.

view a very English looking pleasure ground. Away down on the 'Point' stands a rustic seat under a clump of holly and oaks, and on some of the former are carved the names of ladies and their lovers, family names and those of visitors."

Before his death Judge Upshur had purchased additional tracts from some of his brothers and sisters so that when his widow Mrs. Elizabeth A. B. Upshur and his daughter Mrs. Susan B. Ringgold sold the estate in 1855 it contained 540 acres.

The purchaser was Thomas K. Dunton and in the division of his large holdings after his death the home place went to Joshua and Samuel Dunton and later on Margaret T. Dunton sold it to Edward W. Nottingham. In a deed of partition of his property in 1883 VAUCLUSE and 376 acres went to his son Thomas Henry Nottingham.

Edward F. Nottingham, as Special Commissioner, sold the place in 1887 to Dr. John T. Wilkins who raised the roof of the ell in order to get a full second story in that part of the building. In the division of his estate in 1913 the house and 147 acres went to Charles F. Wilkins, Sr., who in 1919 sold to J. Ken Coates, who in 1930 sold to Mrs. George Upshur Pope, whose husband was a descendant of the ROSE COTTAGE branch of the Upshur family.

During the Pope ownership the house was modernized and restored and a few structural changes were made. The partition between the old parlor and library was removed to make one large room with a fireplace at each end. The old kitchen was made into an attractive den, and the porches corresponding to those in the picture were removed from the waterfront side of the house.

After the death of both Mr. and Mrs. Pope the property was bought in 1937 by Mr. and Mrs. Verne E. Minich who plan to continue the restoration and make the house their home for at least a part of the year.

The interior woodwork is not particularly ornate but the mantels are quite dignified and in keeping with the general atmosphere of the place. The lovely old garden is gone, but the house stands in the center of a large grove of many kinds of trees and the impression as one drives up the lane is most satisfying.



When ^{the} Upslows Paper was repairing on the inside of
a ~~board~~ board was found the inscription -
Angelo Townsend painter of this building June 29/1829
The board was the white and black paint marble
design and was well done.





PEAR COTTAGE is on the north side of Hungars Creek, across a cove to the eastward of VAUCLUSE.

The history of the land begins in 1635 when William Gany received a patent for 1250 acres, but he did not exercise his rights, and three years later a patent for the same acreage was issued to Thomas Burbage.

After that the records are not helpful until 1709 when John Luke bequeaths a 400 acre plantation equally to his sons Isaac and John, with the latter getting the site of this house. In 1761 John willed it his son Daniel, who in 1787 sold 108 acres to Johnathan Stott, who with his wife Anne and Kealy Stott executed a deed on the same date to William Snead. He was succeeded by his daughter Anne, she in turn by her husband George F. Wilkins, and in 1858 he and his second wife Margaret B. deeded jointly to George W. Dunton and William J. F. Peed.

In 1871 Dunton left his one half interest in trust for his daughter Mary E. Peed, wife of the above, for her life and then it was to go to her heirs in fee simple. In a division among her heirs in 1892 the house and 55 acres went to Ida V. (Peed) Bayly and in 1919 she and her husband McKendree J. sold to Lloyd M. Bayly, the present owner.

A date of '1724' on one of the bricks of the south foundation wall would indicate that the house was built by the second John Luke. Only the fairly large outside chimney base confirms the age of the original house, which has been changed so many times that it is hard to tell much about its first appearance. The salt box shape is probably the result of a later addition. The interior woodwork presents no interesting features.



PEAR PLAIN is on the north side of Hungars Creek, about half way down Church Neck.

The first record for the land is a patent for 1250 acres issued in 1635 by Sir John Harvey to William Gany, who apparently did not exercise his rights because three years later the same land was repatented to Thomas Burbage.

In 1665 Edward Streeter, who had married the widow of Burbage, confirmed the sale of 200 acres from the tract which had been made by John Custis, as Attorney, to Henry Field, and at the same time John Field, as son and heir of Henry, assigns his inheritance to Richard Allen.

Allen resold to John Haggaman, Sr. and his sons John, Jr. and Mark, who also seems to have had the name of Isaac, and the next year Sir William Berkeley issued a new patent for the 200 acres to John and Isaac Haggaman jointly. John died in 1688 and brother Isaac must have acquired full title, because in 1728 the latter left it to his son Sylvanus. He sold to Thomas Benthall, but continued to live here, and rebought in 1735, although he soon sold it again, this time to Littleton Eyre.

In 1760 Eyre and his wife Bridgett sold to William Waters and in 1768 his widow Sarah, together with John Bowdoin and John Tazewell, as his Executors, united in a deed to Thomas Barlow. He was succeeded by his son Henry and in 1796 Peter Bowdoin, as Sheriff, sold to Littleton Upshur, who in 1811 deeded the place to his son of the same name.

In 1835 Abel P. Upshur, as Executor for his brother Littleton, sold to Joseph Segar, who two years later, with his wife Mary E., resold to George W. Dunton. In 1871 Dunton left it to his daughter Mrs. Emory S. Mapp, and in 1930 John E. Nottingham and Benjamin W. Mears, as Special Commissioners, sold to Richard S. Floyd, Jr., the present owner.

The house was built by Littleton Upshur during his ownership, although there is some indication that the little annex to the rear, the present kitchen, is older than the main dwelling, so that part may have been built by Thomas Barlow.

In the hallway, the north door is a large single one, paneled on the outside and diagonally battened on the inside. At the south end of the hall are double doors opening into an L shaped arched ceiling colonnade connecting with the annex. The interior woodwork is rather plain and has no noteworthy features.

In front of the house is one of the noblest trees on the Shore, an English Oak (Hackberry), which has a circumference of 19'4" and a limb spread of 108'.



WATERFORD is on Hungars Creek, at the end of a long lane which starts from the Bayside road about half way between Johnstontown and Bridgetown. The section is sometimes called Harmantown.

In 1637 the Rev. William Cotton received a grant for 350 acres "at the old man's neck". His widow married Nathaniel Eaton, who assigned the rights for the tract to John Holloway, who obtained assignments for other grants in the vicinity and in 1642 a patent was issued to him for a total of 1300 acres, including the Cotton land.

Holloway died in 1643, leaving part of his land to his wife Elizabeth and an unborn child, with the balance to his friend Peter Lang. There is no record to substantiate the assumption but perhaps Elizabeth married William Stevens, because in 1653 a patent for 700 acres at this point was issued to him. In 1676 he sold 350 acres to Pierce Davis, who in 1723 resold to Matthew Harmanson.

Harmanson died in 1755 and left the 400 acre plantation where he then lived to his son Henry. Henry Harmanson died intestate and in 1803 his 368 acre property was divided into nine tracts which went to his various heirs, with the site of this house going to a son William. For the next few years there was considerable buying and selling among the heirs, but in 1816 Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkins sold 109 acres to John Upshur and in 1822 he and his wife Elizabeth resold to The Rev. Charles Bonwell, who increased his holdings to a total of 170 acres.

Bonwell died in 1825, leaving the property "to my loving friend Majour Wise in consideration of his Services Rendered to me and it is my wish and expectation that my said friend Majour Wise, after my decease, should continue with my wife as her own Sone to conduct her business as long as she lives". Apparently this expectation did not work out because four years later Wise sold 15 acres to one person and then traded the balance of 155 acres to Severn E. Parker for land elsewhere. In 1833 Parker and his wife Catharine G. resold to Ann Bonnewell, who was the widow of the Rev. Charles.

Mrs. Bonnewell died the next year and left the property to her grandson John T. Scott, who added materially to his holdings, and in 1886 left his estate to his son Thomas M. Scott. In 1906 Scott and his wife H. J. sold the house and 558 acres to William H. and F. Tucker Wilkins, and in 1914 the latter and his wife Julia A. deeded 372 acres to William H. Wilkins, the present owner.

It is possible that a part of the house may be old, although there are no distinctive Colonial features now visible, but the major part of the house undoubtedly dates from shortly after 1854 when the plantation was inherited by John T. Scott. It presents no noteworthy construction details.

Between the house and the Creek are several rows of Box bush left from a once lovely garden.



PROSPECT HILL

This nineteenth century house is on the east side of the Sea side road and about a mile north of the Machipongo cross road.

In 1664 Col. William Kendall left to his son William a Sea side tract supposed to contain about sixteen hundred and fifty acres. This total was made up by a patent he had received in 1672 and lands which he had bought from John Stokely and Capt. William Whittington. The old boundaries of the three tracts are too indefinite to determine upon just which one the present house stands.

In 1720 the second William Kendall left the property to his wife, sorrowful Margaret (Custis) until his son Custis should reach the age of twenty one at which time it was to go to him. In 1781 Custis left it to his son Custis who in 1799 exchanged 807 acres with Mathew Guy for some land which the latter owned on the Bay side.

Until this time the plantation apparently never had a mansion house, as the Kendalls lived on the Bay side, so Mathew Guy built a house which was just a few feet north east of the present dwelling and which stood until torn down about 1910. Mathew is said to have been a bit eccentric and his dwelling must have reflected his personality to some extent. It was a frame structure with a gambrel roof and had only a cross hall and one room on each of the two floors. The house was about sixteen feet wide with the halls about fourteen feet wide and the rooms at least thirty feet long. There was no evidence that the house ever had any fire place or other method of heating.

Guy did not enjoy his new home very long because in 1806 he and his wife Margaret sold a property of 680 acres to John Brickhouse, Jr. and in 1824 Thomas S. and Nancy Brickhouse sold to John W. Leatherbury. The latter had married Sally the daughter of Charles West of MYRTLE GROVE the adjoining plantation.



The Leatherburys must not have cared for housekeeping in the Guy house as the present dwelling indicates that it was built shortly after the date of their purchase and the older house was turned into servants quarters.

Leatherbury was a maritime trader as well as a planter and tradition states that he was something of a smuggler as well, this being a more or less prevalent custom of the times. In Mill Creek, not far from the house, is a

place known today as the 'Rum and Sugar Hole' where it is said he had to jettison a cargo of those commodities in order to prevent their seizure by the authorities. It is also said that whenever officers came to quiz him he would go to the second floor and by pulling out a couple of drawers under a chimney cupboard he was able to get in between the walls and hide until they went away discouraged. He also had a second or subcellar under the hall where he could store his merchandise until sold. This was filled in by the present owner a few years ago.

Leatherbury married again after the death of his first wife and in 1867 his widow Vianna G. united with Miers W. Fisher as Trustee in the sale of the place to Bloomfield H. Moore of Philadelphia and it is now owned by his great niece Dorothy Moore and her husband Charles Smith.

At the north end is a brick wall almost concealed by a heavy growth of ivy which gives a very picturesque effect. The cornice has a row of medallions evenly spaced with seven pointed stars in between and below that a row of scroll work carving. There are double doors at each end of the central cross hall.



The mantel in the northeast room on the first floor is quite unusual in its types of carving, and shows the seven pointed stars as found in the cornice decoration. The carved pattern at the stair ends is almost identical with that used at CHATHAM.

The house is a veritable museum with its many interesting contents and has some fine old furniture, many articles of more than local historical interest and curios brought from the far corners of the earth.



MYRTLE GROVE is on the Sea side road just north of the end of the Machipongo cross road.

In 1675 Capt. William Whittington sold to Col. William Kendall 1000 acres from his large patent for sea side land and the deed stated that it was "including Scotts Quarter & Pond Island". In later years the section came to be known as 'Scotch Quarter'. In his will of 1686 Kendall left half of this tract to the child, if a son, which his last wife Sarah was expecting. The child was a son and the mother named him William after his father despite the fact that there was an older half brother by a former wife also named William.

William Kendall Junior, as he was known, died in 1718 leaving the 500 acres "whereon I now reside" to his wife Tabitha who married a Batson whom she outlived. She died in 1748 passing the property on to a son John Kendall and in 1763 he in turn to a son also named John who in 1790 sold 471 acres to Charles West who probably was the builder of the present house.

In 1835 West left it to his son Charles J. D. West who in 1854 sold MYRTLE GROVE and 703 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres to Samuel Y. Nottingham who upon his death in 1873 left the place in trust to Robinson Nottingham for John W. Nottingham but if the latter died without heirs it was to go to Marianna Y. Nottingham the wife of Robinson. This turned out to be the case and in 1919 another Samuel Y. Nottingham, son of Robinson and Marianna, sold to Theron P. Bell the house and 160 acres and in 1934 Bell and his wife Nellie M. resold to James W. Downing the present owner.

The old gambrel roof house has one brick end, is painted Colonial yellow and makes a very pleasing appearance from the road. Mr. and Mrs. Downing have replanted considerable Box bush and in other ways are gradually restoring the yard to what it once must have been. The mantel in the parlor, the only original one left, has plain bolection molding with only a three inch shelf. Both parlor and dining room have paneled wainscoting which together with the chair rail in the hall all seem to be perhaps six inches lower than is usual in houses of that period.





MOUNT PLEASANT is on the Seaside road about a mile south of the Machipongo cross road.

Although the Land Office at Richmond seems to have no record of it, a patent was issued to Capt. William Stone, at some very early date, for a large sea side track of several thousand acres. After he moved to Maryland, of which he was later Colonial Governor, he gradually disposed of his various Virginia holdings and sold the major part of his sea side land to Capt. William Whittington but in 1652 he sold 200 acres of it to William Satchell which was described as follows:—"Beginnige from ye south side of Scotts quarter branch att ye nowe dwellinge house of the sd William Satchell and soe extendinge sputherly". This would indicate that Satchell, as a renter, had already been occupying the land for some time.

In 1675, owing to boundary uncertainties, the whole Stone patent was re-surveyed and William Whittingham, Jr, gave a new deed to Satchell to confirm the latter's title to the land. Satchell died four years later leaving the place to his son John and it continued in the Satchell name for several generations. A later William Satchell added to his holdings until at his death in 1793 he left a 350 acre plantation to his son Charles S. Satchell.

In 1806 Christopher C. Satchell, as Executor for the Estate of Charles S., sold the plantation to another William Satchell whose heirs in 1836 sold MOUNT PLEASANT and 383 acres to Patrick B. Warren and in 1849 he and his wife Elizabeth resold to George W. Brittingham.

In 1875 Edgar J. Spady and William T. Fitchett, as Commissioners, sold to William P. Moore who with his wife Mary A. redeeded to George Toy from whom it went to James C. Toy and in 1879 he and his wife Mary E. sold to John P. L. Hopkins. In 1886 Hopkins sold to William A. Kirkland of Brooklyn and three years ^{later} he and his wife sold to the Mount Pleasant Gunning Club which went out of existence in 1893 and title passed to James H. Archer of Denver who assigned his rights to Catherine Archer of Reading. In 1904 she sold to Preston E. Trower who in 1933 deeded the property to his daughter Clara (Mrs. T.H.) Nottingham who is the present owner.

For many generations the Satchells were carpenters, each one in his will carefully bequeathing various of his tools to each son and the William who died in 1793 left an unusually large assortment of the tools of his craft. Although no dated brick has been found, we attribute the building of the present house to him, probably some time prior to 1770 because of the type of interior woodwork which ante dates the more elaborate hand carving which began

to make its appearance on the Shore towards the end of the Century.

The house has the customary cross hall at the east end of which is a fairly narrow stairway set back out of the hall to the north. This stairway has a landing half way up and under this landing is an original door, only five feet high, which gives access to a small room in the north east corner of the house. This room has a corner fireplace and presumably the room was built for an office. West of this room is the formal parlor which has a normal fireplace, i.e. not a corner one, which has an undecorated mantel with a narrow shelf above which is paneling to the heavy but plain cornice. This end wall does not have the usual chimney cupboard and the paneling above the fireplace is continued as far as the window but takes an oblique slant back to the end wall to balance the corner fireplace in the office. To the south of the cross hall is a narrow north and south hall at the east side with the dining room west of it. Both halls and all rooms on the first floor have very good paneled wainscoting but only a built up chair rail appears on the second floor.

The present frame kitchen end to the south of the main building was probably built by the Club, if not earlier. During the Club ownership the house was modernized with plumbing and lighting and the appearance of the north brick wall would indicate that the original cellar entrance was bricked up and a wide porch carried across that end although it is no longer in existence.



WOODSIDE is on the west side of the Seaside road, west of MOUNT PLEASANT.

The site is part of a 2000 acre patent granted in 1654 to Col. Argoll Yardley, who was succeeded by his son Capt. Argoll Yardley, who in 1671 sold 550 acres to Richard Whitmarsh. The next year Whitmarsh assigned his purchase to Mrs. Agnes Powell, who in 1684 made a deed of gift of the tract to her son John Powell.

In 1702 John Powell left 350 acres to his son Nicholas, who in 1732 left it to his son Abel. In 1760 Abel left the property to his son Nicholas, who apparently died intestate, and the land was divided between his brothers John and Seth, with the latter getting the site of this house. In 1784 Seth divided his holdings among his sons William, Seth and Abel, to the last of whom went this part of the land. In 1815 Thomas Jacob, as Executor for Abel Powell, sold 36 acres to William Dalby, who owned an adjoining plantation, and in 1837 his children, William Dalby, Jr. and Margaret Taylor, with her husband David C., sold the Dalby tract of 250 acres to William Harmanson.

Harmanson died in 1876 and left one half of the property to his daughter Virginia S. Leatherbury and the other half to another daughter Elizabeth Dunton. In case of the death of the latter her portion was to go to all of Harmanson's grandchildren jointly, and in 1905 Alonzo T. Leatherbury ~~and~~ purchased the interests of his mother and the various other grandchildren, ~~and~~ *upon his death ownership passed to a son of the same name, who is the present owner.*

The old kitchen shows evidence of being an older structure but the main dwelling probably was built by Harmanson and it has no noteworthy architectural features. Behind the house are the remnants of a once lovely Box garden.



PEAR VALLEY is on the south side of the Wilsonia Neck road, a short distance west of Shadyside.

The site is a part of the large patent obtained in 1635 by Capt. William Stone and sold by him in 1653 to William Whittington. In 1671 Whittington sold 200 acres to Teigue (Teague) Harman and four years later another 100 acres adjoining. In 1684 Harman left the south half of his holdings to William Nottingham, the son of Richard Nottingham, Sr., and the other half, which included the house, to his daughter Mary, who was the wife of Richard Nottingham, Jr. The will described the land as being "at the head branches of Mattawomes Creek".

There seems to be no record of the transaction, but Richard, Jr. must have given this tract to his son Joseph, because in the latter's will in 1721 he left "the house and plantation whereon I now live" to his son Robert, with additional land to another son Addison. In 1744 Robert left his estate to his son Joseph and in 1819 the property of the latter was divided between his son William J. Nottingham and his daughter Maria, who was the wife of John Widgeon. At that time there were 175 acres in the place and Maria received 115 while William received 60 and the house. William promptly sold his inheritance to E. H. C. Wilson, who resold the next year to John Widgeon, the husband of Maria, thus reuniting the two tracts under one ownership.

John Widgeon died in 1837, leaving everything to his wife Maria, and after her death the property, then 318 acres, was divided in 1867 by Robert C. Clark, E. P. Roberts and D. A. Dunton, as Commissioners, and a son Thomas E. Widgeon received the house and 188 acres. He died in 1886, leaving the place to "the direct female heirs of William J. and his wife Susan B. Nottingham of Norfolk" and in the division made the next year by Dr. Robert B. Taylor, as Commissioner, the house and 90 acres went to Mary E. Nottingham, who married William E. Waddy, and in 1900 they sold the house and 70 acres to A. Filmore Benson, the present owner.

The little house is one of the oldest and quaintest now standing on the Shore. A few courses below the cap of the chimney is a brick plainly dated '1672', so Harman must have started building almost immediately after buying the land.

It is only 20' 8" long by 16' 3" wide, and the slightly off center chimney base is 46" deep and takes up 10' 4" of the end of the house. There is only one brick end, laid in the Flemish bond, while the glazed headers are set in the gable parallel to the roof line. The beaded weatherboarding

is exposed 5" and the door is made of random width beaded boards set vertically.

In the original structure there is only one room down stairs with two small ones above. The chair rail is a flat double beaded 3" board. Both fireplace and mantel are smaller than might be expected, so the former probably was reduced in size when cooking began to be done in outside kitchens and the latter was made in proportion to the smaller opening. It is said that the original fireplace had the small warming alcoves at either side, such as have been found at a few of the oldest houses on the Shore.

The leanto, providing two additional rooms, must have been added not long after the building of the original dwelling, as the trim and other features are similar.





RIDGEWAY is about half a mile west of U.S. Highway #13 a short distance below Shadyside.

In 1635 Capt. William Stone obtained a patent for 1800 acres which included most of what is now known as Wilsonia Neck. He made a few small acreage sales from his holdings and in 1653 transferred the unsold balance to Capt. William Whittington who in that same year obtained a patent for 800 acres additional extending from the eastward line of his purchase from Stone. In 1675 his son William sold 300 acres of the 800 to John Bellamy who resold the next year to Caesar Godwin.

In 1689 Godwin sold to William and Elizabeth Patrick who willed the property to Matthew Harmanson. In 1723 Harmanson sold to Pierce Davis, in 1736 he to Robert Nottingham who in 1745 left the property to his son Michael. He died in 1753 leaving it to his wife Tabitha who married Peter Goffigon and in 1771 they sold to John Nottingham who on the same date redeeded to John Savage.

In 1784 John Savage left the plantation to his son Littleton who passed it on to his son George I. Savage and in 1846 Thomas H. Parramore, as Commissioner for his heirs, sold to James H. Costin. In 1860 Costin sold to Edgar J. Spady who seven years later sold to Richard H. Rush and in 1880 T. M. Scott, as Commissioner, sold to Esther S. B. Nottingham. By her will, probated in 1888, Mrs. Nottingham divided her property between her two daughters and RIDGEWAY went to Juliet A. Bell, the wife of George W., from whom it passed to her son George T. Bell who is the present owner.

The house has two brick ends and on the west wall between the two second floor windows are three bricks marked: 1794 The G M might stand for
G M I A
a variety of names but the only I A living at that time was Isaac Avery, but he does not fit into the ownership record at all, in fact his home at the time was on the sea side, so we must assume that in some way he was connected with the actual building of the house rather than as its owner. The date would place the building during the ownership of Littleton Savage.

The house is quite plain, both inside and out, the only noteworthy feature being some very good paneling on the end wall of the parlor or west room of the first floor.



Holly Brook

This house with two brick ends having semi exposed chimneys is on the east side of U. S. Highway No. 13 about a mile and a half north of Eastville.

The land upon which it stands was a part of the large grant made in 1621 to Sir George Yardley. In 1675 his son Col. Argoil Yardley sold 200 acres "at the head of Deep Branch" to Robert Widgeon. He had a patent issued to him for his purchase and in the recording of it his name is given as 'Wigger'.

In his will of 1677 Widgeon divided the land equally between his son Robert and his daughters Mary and Margaret. This second Robert left to his son John in 1735 "my plantation I now live on containing 100 acres of land" which in 1752 John sold to Joseph Powell.

Joseph must have died intestate and the title passed without County record because three years later a Johnathan Powell sold the same land to Samuel Williams who about the same time bought two other 100 acre tracts adjoining and in 1774 he and his wife Margaret sold the entire 300 acres to James Taylor.

In 1777 Taylor and his wife Susanna sold to Nathaniel L. Savage

eliminated and our guess would be that Simpkins probably was responsible for the erection of the house. Architecturally it is a type which is known to have been built extensively in the Shore during the last quarter of the eighteenth Century so a date of 1780 should be approximately correct.

Through gifts and interfamily sales the property remained in the Simpkins name until 1852 when a John Simpkins sold a 420 tract to Miers W. Fisher. This acreage extended to the Seaside road and included a property known as East Hollybrook and for a while the subject of this article

was called West Hollybrook to avoid confusion.

In his will, probated in 1873, Fisher left West Hollybrook and 213 acres to his grand daughter Sally C. Graves although title did not pass to her formally until the Fisher estate was divided in 1890. In 1899 she sold it to the late Otho F. Mears and it is now a part of his estate and is occupied by his son Littleton H., whose wife Nannie (Ames) is a student and lover of the interesting history of the Shore.

Externally the house has no particularly interesting features except

floor rooms are fully paneled to the ceilings. Over the mantel in the parlor small, vertical panels about 12 x 24 are placed in two rows of five each, while at each side of the fireplace the vertical panels are about 12 x 36. The only attempt at decoration of the mantel is a row of dentils under the shelf. In the northwest corner of the room is an original built in corner cupboard, which is the only one of its kind observed on the Shore. In the dining room the panels of the end wall are of several different sizes and the very plain mantel, if it may be called that, has no shelf whatever. Both of the first floor rooms have fully paneled wainscoting under the chair rail.

On the second floor there is no fireplace in the room over the dining room but in the other room there is a small off center fireplace with simple paneling above it to the ceiling.

(The above article is taken from the worksheets of Miss Anne Floyd Upshur and Mr. Ralph T. Whiteaw who are collaborating on a history of the old homes on the Shore. If any errors are noted, a correction sent to either of them or to this office will be appreciated.)



and the next year the latter and his wife Anne resold to William Simpkins or Simkins as the name is more generally spelled. In the deeds for both of these lost two transfers the present name of Hollybrook is given for the property.

Both brick ends have been covered with stucco or cement so it is impossible to look for a dated brick and there is no other information available by which the age of the house may be definitely determined. As Taylor was the first to use the name Hollybrook it is possible that he was the builder. As Savage owned it less than six months perhaps he can be

the quaint pattern of the eaves boards which are duplicated, on a smaller scale, on the porch.

At some date, known to be an early one because of the hand split laths behind the plaster, the north porch was enclosed and made into a room. There is no cross hall. The north face has but one door which opens from the porch room directly into the parlor. There are two doors on the south side, one to the parlor and the other to a small entrance hall which however is not original and when built this second door opened into the dining room. The stairway is an enclosed one.

The end walls of the two first



KENDALL GROVE is on Mattawoman Creek, with an approach from U.S. 13 about a mile north of Eastville.

The site is part of the 3700 acre tract given by Debedeavon to Sir George Yardley and later confirmed to his son Col. Argoll Yardley. In 1653 the latter leased 100 acres to Nicholas Granger for 99 years and in 1693 Granger assigned his lease to Henry Pike.

Ownership of the land passed from Col. Argoll to his son Capt. Argoll and in 1714, some time after the death of the latter, in a division among his heirs, his daughter Elizabeth and her husband George Harmanson received "the Reversion of the Land that Henry Pike now Liveth on". There is no deed on record from George and Elizabeth, but in 1734 their son Argall Harmanson in his will left to his son George "the fee simple of that 100 acres of land that belonged formerly to Henry Pike".

In 1748 George and Hannah Harmanson sold "Pikes" to Littleton Eyre and five years later he and his wife Bridgett resold to George Kendall. From him it passed to his son of the same name and upon his death in 1784 he left the property, then 300 acres, to his mother for her life and then it was to go to Margaret, the daughter of Severn Eyre, to whom he is said to have been engaged.

Margaret Eyre married George Parker and the next owner was their son Severn E. Parker, who died intestate and his very large estate went to his daughter Catharine P., the wife of R. S. Costin, whom she survived. In 1895 Mrs. Costin deeded the house and yard and 20 acres to her son William F. Costin, if he died then to his wife Elizabeth Post Costin, and after the death of both of them to a grandson Severn P. C. Duvall. In 1933 the future interest of the latter was acquired by Mary Stuart Ethridge, and she and her husband James E. deeded to Benjamin W. Mears, subject to the life interest of Mrs. Costin.

A brick in the chimney of the quarter kitchen bears the date '1798'. The boards on the outside of the kitchen, as well as on the interesting outbuildings nearby are exceptionally wide, some of them measuring 22".

The main dwelling probably was started shortly after the above date and is said to have taken four years to complete. It is something of a departure from the customary Eastern Shore type of architecture, having three entrances, with porches, on both the front and back of the house. In the attic above the central doorway is a very attractive fan light, and the cornice has a hand carved star between each modillion. This same motif ap-

pears on the pediment about the fan light, as well as on the pediments and cornices of the porches, and this delicate carving is said to have taken a year to finish.

The front door opens into a hall across the front of the house, behind which is the formal parlor with wainscoting and a mantel of gray marble. At either side of the hall are smaller rooms, each also having wainscoting and hand carved mantels as well.

Perhaps the most unusual and interesting feature of the house is the sixty foot colonnade extending back from the right end of the dwelling to a point opposite the old kitchen, where a partly open porch connects the two structures. This long colonnade has a brick floor and the foundation wall has a series of graceful arches for ventilation.

Back of the house is a small flower garden, while over by the yard fence in front of the house is a very fine rose garden, which is the pride of Mrs. Costin and her friend Miss Hansen who lives with her.

The yard, which has an area of about nineteen acres extending from the front fence back to the Creek behind the house, is a magnificent grove of old native trees of many kinds, and one Spanish Oak is said to be over 325 years old. In the grove, not far from the entrance gate, is the old circular brick ice house set deep into the ground.



KENDALL GROVE





BRICK HOUSE FARM

This very old two story brick house is at the head of Old Town Neck with an approach from the through highway over the KENDALL GROVE lane as far as the first turn.

The land upon which it stands is part of the 3700 acre tract which was given by the Indian King Debedearon to Sir George Yardley in 1621, confirmed to him by order of the Court in 1623 and for which a formal patent was issued in 1636 to his son Col. Argoll Yardley.

In 1674 Capt. Argoll Yardley, son of the Colonel, sold 500 acres of his holdings to his father-in-law John Michael, Sr. In his will of 1678 Michael left his "seate at Hungars", as he called this tract, to his son Symon who did not live long and the next owner was Symon's brother Adam. Adam died in 1689 leaving this part of his estate to his widow Sarah (Littleton) who married John Custis III of WILSONIA.

In 1706 Sarah and her husband sold 200 acres of her inheritance to John Granger and John Douglas jointly but bought it back again in 1714 and in 1719 Sarah, a widow for the second time, sold the same piece to John Marshall. The latter in 1726 also bought 50 acres adjoining from Samuel Church.



There can be no question about the great antiquity of the structure and it seems reasonable to believe that the house was built by this John Marshall who died in 1750 leaving his 250 acre plantation to his son Thomas.

In 1788 Sarah Atkinson and John Purnell of Worcester County, Maryland, assigned their interest in the property formerly belonging to Thomas Marshall to Thomas Purnell. There is no accounting for the property becoming Purnell land: possibly Marshall died early without issue and his widow married a Purnell.

In 1801 Zadock Purnell, son of Thomas, sold 80 acres to George Parker of KENDALL GROVE and 158 acres to Maximillian Hopkins and in 1832 Ellison A. and Jane H. Hopkins sold their inheritance to Severn E. Parker so that the old Marshall tract was once more intact.

The place continued as part of the KENDALL GROVE estate until 1897 when Otho F. Mears as Trustee sold 120 acres about the house to Nathaniel L. Holland whose daughter was Mrs. Mears and ownership descended to and re-

ained in the names of her children until 1936 when Warner Ames as Trustee sold to one of her sons, Benjamin W. Mears, who is the present owner.

The wide base outside chimney is one of the indications of the great age of the house which perhaps could contest the claim of the older part of CHATHAM as being the oldest full two story brick house on the Shore. The lintels over both doors and windows are of wood and hand hewn. There is no evidence that porches ever existed. The interior woodwork is very plain and probably was original with the building of the house.



This very old dwelling is a few hundred yards north of the Old Town Neck road and about half way between that road and the site of CASERTA.

To the left of the wide base chimney is a brick with the date '1672' faintly discernible which places the name of the builder somewhat in doubt. We do know that the land is part of the early patent to Sir George Yardley but we can only guess that the house might have been erected by Capt. Argall Yardley while his father, Col. Argall, was still living at the original Yardley home which is no longer standing.

In the division in 1702 of the Yardley acreage between the daughters of Capt. Argall and his wife Sarah, daughter Sarah, who had married John Powell, received the eastern part of the tract and in the will of John Powell, probated in 1718, he left 350 acres to their daughter Rose.

Rose married Dr. Michael Christian and in 1737, as his widow, she married Digby Seymour. In his will, probated in 1735, Dr. Christian left to his son Michael a 200 acre Plantation-"whereon I now live", but Rose must have continued to feel that she was the owner as she lived there with her second husband until 1751 when she deeded to her son Michael the same Plantation, describing it as -"whereon I now dwell".

Ownership for the next seventy five years is not traceable through recorded wills and deeds but it can be followed with reasonable certainty through marriage records, etc. Susanna Christian, daughter of Michael III, married Ellison Armistead and their daughter Elizabeth married Maximillian Hopkins. The relationship of the next owner, Charles A. Hopkins, is somewhat in doubt but in the division of his estate this house and 26 acres went to his daughter Ann who had married John B. Revell. Other heirs to share the estate were: another daughter Susan who had married Edmond J. Poulson, and a son Ellison Hopkins.

In 1826 the Poulsons bought out the Revell's interest and also a part of Ellison's holdings and two years later they exchanged the house and 323 acres with Severn B. and Catharine G. Parker for property on Crancock Creek. The place next descended to a daughter Catharine Parker who had married Robert S. Costin.

In 1894 William F. Fitchett, as Trustee, sold to William U. Nottingham the

house and a tract supposed to contain 250 acres which when surveyed was found to actually contain only 195 acres. It is now owned by the heirs of Mrs. William U. Nottingham.

The house is the oldest of the gambrel roof type found on the Shore and even without the dated brick the wide base outside chimney would be indicative of its great age. In the wall are many of the early glazed headers although they are not arranged in any pattern. Apparently the other end of the house was originally also of brick but many years ago it was largely covered with weatherboarding and a newer semi exposed chimney erected.

On each side of the cross hall is a large room and each of these rooms have the oldest type of extra large fireplaces and the very plain paneling of the seventeenth century. In the east room all of the panels are large with a horizontal one over the plain mantel and one on each side of the fireplace above the floor and above the latter are verticle panels reaching to the ceiling. In the west room the entire end wall is paneled with small verticle panels about 12" x 18" each, with two small chimney cupboards having the same panels for doors.

All of the small pane original windows have been replaced with modern ones having four lights and in the east room where the chair rail stopped at the original window frames the ends of the rail have been artistically ended in a sort of spear head design.



Italian
CASERTA = Casa - Big house



This dwelling is on the south side of Mattawoman Creek with an approach from the Old Town Neck road.

In the division in 1702 of the Yardley acreage between the daughters of Capt. Angall and Sarah Yardley the eastern portion went to daughter Sarah who was the wife of John Powell and in the will of the latter, probated in 1716, he further divided his wife's inheritance and gave to their daughter Sarah 250 acres fronting on Mattawoman Creek. Sarah Powell married John Haggoman.

It is not known for certain just where John Powell lived and we are not inclined to credit the building of the older portion of the house to him but it is reasonable to believe that it was built by the Haggomans when they settled there.

In 1736 John and Sarah decided to their son William Haggoman 150 acres "of the land we now live on" and in 1764 Sarah as a widow redecided the same land to her son William. For sentimental or other reasons the first deed must have been recorded soon after the birth of William because he did not die until 1827. In 1792 William increased his holdings by buying from John and Jenny Ewing an additional 30 acres which had been a part of the inheritance of his mother-in-law.

In the will of William Haggoman he left all of his estate, after payment of his debts, to his niece Esther S. B. Nottingham and in 1836 Smith and Esther Nottingham sold the plantation of 176 acres to George Parker Upshur who was a Naval officer. He had married the beautiful young Peggy Eyre and he built the two story portion of the house. It is said that he intended to add another wing on the other side but tragedy came his way and he lost all interest in his home. First he and his wife lost a twenty months old daughter and in 1839 his wife and an infant son died in Norfolk. Upshur was a brother of Judge Abel P. Upshur of VAUCLUSE and he had his wife and infant children buried in the family graveyard at that place, while he went back into the Navy and called Annapolis his home.

In 1847 Upshur sold the property to Jackson B. Powell and the name CASERTA appears in that deed for the first time. Possibly he named it after the Italian town of that name to which perhaps he had become attached while on one of his Mediterranean cruises. He rose to the rank of Commodore and died of a fever in

1852 at Spezia, Italy, while there in command of the 'Levant'. By order of the Government his body was preserved in alcohol in a metal casket and brought back by his faithful body servant Burrows for burial at VAUGHAN beside his wife and small children.

In 1875 James B. Heath, as Assignee of Jackson B. Powell, sold the property, then containing 190 acres, to William H. C. Ellis of Norfolk, and in 1906 Virginia A. Ellis, in her own right and as Executrix of Mr. Ellis, sold to Jessie B. and Maggie R. Wilkins. In 1910 they sold to Gardner R. Nottingham who resold the next year to the present owners H. P. and Ira James.

The house has an attractive location but no unusual woodwork or architectural features to give it distinction.

OAK GROVE



This house is on Mattawoman Creek, just west of CASERTA, with an approach from the Old Town Neck road.

The land is a part of that allotted to John Powell and his wife Sarah when in 1702 the acreage of Capt. Argall and Sarah Yardley was divided among their three daughters, and in his will, probated in 1718, Powell gave 350 acres to their daughter Sarah who afterwards married John Haggoman.

There are two records for the Haggomahs giving 150 acres to their son William but none showing that they gave the balance to their other son John although the latter must have acquired title in some way because in 1790 he and his wife Mary Ann deeded 220 acres to William Ewing. Again the title passed without record as two years later John and Jane Ewing sold 30 acres to William Haggoman and 172 acres to Nathaniel Darby.

The assumption is made that the central part of the house was probably built by the second John Haggoman about the middle of the eighteenth century.

In his will, probated in 1811, Darby left the property to his sister in law Esther Darby for life and then to his niece Harriet B. Parker, the wife of John A. Parker, and after them the title passed to their daughter Arinthia D. Parker.

According to tradition Miss Arinthia must have been a very attractive and much sought after young lady. It is said that a son of Gov. Tazewell, after his rejection by her, mounted his horse and as she stood on the porch to bid him goodby he drew a pistol from its holster and blew out his brains, falling at her feet. Towards the end of her maidenhood the race seems to have narrowed down to James M. Nicholson and a Mr. Wilson who often came to call at the same time and she used to seat them on different sides of the fireplace while she sat or walked up and down between them.

She finally married Nicholson in 1838 and architectural features of the later parts of the house would indicate that it was enlarged about that time. They also probably planted the oaks on either side of the approach to the house and named the place OAK GROVE because when they moved to Baltimore and sold to James N. Costin in 1855 that name appears in a deed for the first time. At that time the acreage was given as 173 and this size has continued to the present time.

After the death of MR. Costin there was considerable buying, selling and exchanging of the holdings left by him among his heirs and the title to this place was finally vested in Ellison L. and Maria H. Costin.

In 1890 Upshur B. Quinby, as Trustee, sold the place to seven men and their wives, all of whom joined in a deed at that time to Rufus G. Dennis who resold the next year to Thomas E. Lindley. In 1903 Thomas E. and Ida L. Lindley sold to Lillian K. DeB. Miner and in 1919 she and her husband John W. Miner united in a deed to the present owner Thomas D. Smith.

The house has a most attractive location on a bluff which looks out over the junction of Mattawoman and Hungars Creeks with the open water of Chesapeake Bay in the distance, and the large yard with the lane shaded by the old oak trees adds to the picturesqueness of the setting.

In the main room of the oldest part of the house the space above the fireplaces has the simple paneling of an early period. In the newer part there is some nice paneling, particularly in the hall, and there are also two gray marble mantels, one quite ornate in its carving.



Pembroke

This house is located on the north side and near the end of the Old Town Neck road.

In 1621 Debedeavon, the 'Laughing King' of the Eastern Shore Indians, gave to Governor Sir George Yardley a large tract of land which included what today is known as Old Town Neck. This gift was approved and confirmed by the Court at Jamestown in the form of a patent for "3700 acres at Hangers", it being one of only three patents for land on the Eastern Shore issued up to 1626.

In 1622 the Governor spent six weeks on the Shore inspecting the settlements and possibilities in general and his own property in particular. Soon afterwards his son, Col. Argall Yardley, settled on the tract and in 1638 the patent was reissued to him as follows: "3700 acres in Accomacke County on the East side of Chisopeian baye, butting North on the river of Hungars, soe called by the Indians, South upon a small river called Savage's Creek, West on the sd^l baye & East to the maine Land towards the Sea. Said

acreage and the western part on the Bay, including the site of the present house, went to the Harmansons.

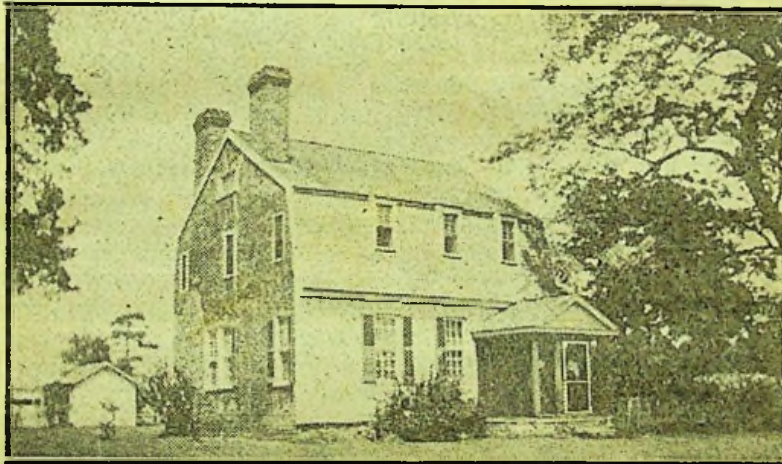
The Harmansons later deeded their portion to their daughter Bridgett and her husband Littleton Eyre. Col. Eyre was a man of considerable ability both as a planter and as a merchant. Among other enterprises operated by him was a public ferry from this place to the Western Shore. In 1748 the Assembly passed: "An Act for the Settlement and Regulation of Ferries" and the section relating to the Eastern Shore read as follows:

"From York, Hampton and Norfolk Towns to the Land of Littleton Eyre on Hungars River, or from thence to either of the aforesaid places;

For a Man or Horse, passing singly, twenty Shillings

For a Man and Horse, or if there be more, for each fifteen Shillings
For every Coach, Chariot or Waggon, and the Driver thereof, the same as for six Horses

For every Cart, or four wheel Chaise, and the Driver of such Chaise,



Land being graunted to Sir Georg as for four Horses
Yeardley, Kt., father to the said For every two wheel Chaise, or
Argoll, by patent from the late Chair, as for two Horses
Treasurer & Co. & confirmed by For every Hogshead of Tobacco
order of Court 9 May 1623 & now as for one Horse
due sd Argoll in right of descent For every Head of neat Cattle as
from his sd father". for one Horse

Col. Yardley was succeeded by his For every Sheep, Goat or Lamb,
son, Capt. Argall Yardley, who mar- one fifth part of the Ferriage of
ried Sarah Michael. He was a prom- one Horse

inent member of the Colony and a For every Hog, one fourth part of
prosperous planter and while he sold the Ferriage of one Horse".

his life time the tract still contained In 1754 Col. Eyre bought the tract
over 2000 acres at the time of his of land where Eyre Hall now stands

death. He and Sarah left no male and when he went there to live in
heirs and their daughters Elizabeth, 1759 he and his wife Bridgett deed-

Sarah and Frances married respec- ed their Hungars homè and planta-
tively George Harmanson, John tion of 486 acres to their son Severn.

Powell and John West, the younger. Severn Eyre also seems to have
In 1702 these six united in a friend- been a man of considerable affairs
ly deed of partition for the remain- and besides his personal enterprises

he was associated with John Bowdoin and Isaac Smith in a partnership which carried on a very large business as local and international merchants.

After the death of his father Severn also moved to Eyre Hall and early in 1770 he offered the Hungars plantation and the Ferry franchise to his friend John Bowdoin for 2750 Pounds and in order to protect the offer if anything happened to him he made a will in which was incorporated the proposition but the deal was consummated later in that year.

Bowdoin died in 1775 and was succeeded by a son John who probably was the builder of the present house according to a brick with the date '1779' faintly discernible. John was followed by a Peter who probably was the builder of a large brick house on the Bay shore a few hundred yards to the west. This newer house was known as Hungars and is said to have been burned about the time of the Civil War.

In 1829 Peter S. Bowdoin, as Executor for Peter Bowdoin, sold the Hungars plantation (which included the present Pembroke) to Leah Bowdoin who in 1833 sold to John H. Winder a lot of 6 acres "commonly called & known by the name of The Ferry House". Winder probably gave the house its present name because in 1856 various of his heirs united in a deed to William P. Moore, Jr. for 4 acres and "Pembroke formerly known as The Ferry House & lot".

Moore gradually acquired other properties in the vicinity and in 1877 he and his wife Mary deeded

650 acres to their daughter Mary and her husband John C. P. Kellam. This acreage included the places known as Hungars, Harmanson Land, Herrn Cliffs and Pembroke. The next owner was William M. Kellam and in 1900 L. Floyd Nock, as Trustee, sold the entire tract to Burleigh C. Kellam.

Again acting as Trustee in 1902 L. Floyd Nock sold to Mrs. Magnolia Fitchett 217½ acres which was described as: "The Hungars tract (including what has been known at Pembroke)". Mrs. Fitchett was followed by her son Granville L. Fitchett and in 1920 he and his wife India Jones Fitchett sold to William C. Scott the house Pembroke and 92½ acres and in the same year Scott resold to William J. Leatherbury.

In 1926 John T. Wilkins III and Warner Ames, as Trustees, sold to Benjamin N. and Florrie N. Scott who redeeded to the present owners William T. and Lenore Savage.

After the days of the ferry, Baltimore and Norfolk steamers called at Hungars Wharf and there is an unconfirmed tradition that at one time this house was known as Hungars Ordinary as travelers were accommodated.

In 1869 the old weatherboarding was replaced with vertical siding having a rounded molding at the top but in 1937 this was changed back to the old style beaded horizontal boards. The original parlor mantel was probably changed to the present one also in 1869 but otherwise the old house seems to be about the same as when originally constructed.

Elkington

Aune Floyd Depshert
January 1st 1938



ELKINGTON, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, VA.

Photographs by Guy S. Clark, Jr.

ELKINGTON*

Elkington is about two miles due west from Eastville, the Courthouse town of Northampton County, with an approach from Savage's Neck road.

In tracing the ownership of the land, upon which this attractive mansion stands, back to the first white settler we come to the name of Thomas Savage whose services, not only to the Eastern Shore but also to the Jamestown settlement, were invaluable and far reaching.

In January of 1608 Capt. Christopher Newport arrived at Jamestown with *The John and Francis* followed shortly by *The Phoenix*, which had sailed at the same time, this being the first supply to reach the discouraged little Colony of less than fifty persons. With this supply came a lad of thirteen who has come down through history as Thomas Savage although historians seem to differ about the facts of his coming and his name. Some claim that he was a cabin boy on Newport's vessel, while others identify him as the Thomas Salvage who came on *The Phoenix* with his brother Richard, both being listed as laborers. However in the muster of 1624 he lists himself as having come on *The John and Francis* and we are inclined to take his own statement as authentic. His antecedents are shrouded in mystery and there have been many conjectures as to his parentage. At times he was called Thomas Newport and some claim that he was known as Thomas 'the Savage' because of his life among the Indians. Regardless of who he was or how he acquired his surname he was the progenitor of the Savage family of the Eastern Shore and it is said that he is one of the earliest settlers whose descendants are known so that Savage is about the oldest Anglo-Saxon name in America.

* (Editor's Note: This article is contributed by Miss Anne Floyd Upshur, of Nassawadox, and Mr. Ralph T. Whitelaw, of Accomac, who are collaborating on a history of some two hundred old seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth century houses still standing on the Eastern Shore of Virginia in the counties of Northampton and Accomack. If any errors are noted a correction sent to either of the above or to this Magazine will be appreciated.)

Capt. John Smith wished to send some Indians back to England with Capt. Newport and in order to secure Namontack, the son of Powhatan, for that purpose he turned young Thomas over to the old Chief as a hostage. He spent many years with the Indians, growing up with his good friend Pocahontas, and old Powhatan became very much attached to him and treated him as a son. He naturally became quite proficient in the Indian languages and afterwards his services as an interpreter for the Colony were invaluable. Master John Pory, Secretary of Virginia, wrote in his diary—"This Thomas Salvage, it is sixteene yeeres since he went to Virginia being a boy, hee was left with Powhatan for Namontacke to learne the language, and as this Author affirmeth, with much honestie and good successe hath served the publike without any publike recompence, yet had an arrow shot through his body in their service."

It is not known definitely just when Savage first came to the Eastern Shore but Capt. John Martin found him well established there in 1619 when he came over in that year to visit the Indians. Prior to this time there had been occasional white settlers on the Shore, as well as groups sent over from Jamestown to make salt by evaporating sea water, but all such were transitory and Savage was the first permanent settler, so the above date is the one generally accepted as the beginning of colonization in this part of Virginia.

The reason for his coming is also obscure. The salt works started three years earlier at Dale's Gift on Old Plantation Creek may have had something to do with his crossing the Bay with one of the replacement detachments, either in some official capacity or just as a sightseer. The records of The Virginia Company of London include a report made by him which described an extensive trip about the Bay investigating trade possibilities for the Colony so it is possible that a favorable impression of the Shore, gained while on that mission, induced him to return here and settle.

In any event he did come and being able to speak the language so well he got along famously with the Indians and Debe-deavon, the 'Laughing King', gave him a tract of several thous-

and acres. Although no record of it now exists this gift undoubtedly was approved or confirmed by the Court at Jamestown because his right to the land was not questioned later when a formal patent was issued to his widow in 1635. This patent reads in part as follows: "To Mrs. Hanna Salvage, relict of Ensign Thomas Savage, late of Accomack, planter, a parcell of land lying in Accomack, bounded with the Creek of Accomack (the modern Cherrystone) on the South, the great bay on the West, Wiscapanso (The Gulf of today) on the North and the Main Ocean on the East. Which land was graunted unto her husband by the King of the Easterne shoare as by deed calling himself Esmy Shichans." This description would include what is now known as Savage's Neck and the section east of it embracing the present town of Eastville and extending to the Seaside.

In 1621 he is known to have married one Hannah whose last name is supposed to have been Tyng. She came to Virginia in that year in *The Sea Flower*, paying her own expenses, for which she was later given a patent for fifty acres of land. One son, John, was born of this union in 1624.

Thomas Savage had the military title of Ensign and he was also known as one of the 'Ancient Planters,' of whom there were only about a hundred, who had come to Virginia before the close of 1616 and who were still living at the time of the Muster of 1624/5. He died in 1627.

After the death of Savage Hannah married Daniel Cugley and a short distance west of Elkington is a property which has always been known as 'Cugley.' Although the original house is no more the name probably came into use when Cugley went there to live with Hannah so it must have been the location of the home of Thomas Savage.

By 1637 Hannah must have been dead also because in that year John had the patent reissued to him as "sonn & heire to Ensign Thomas Salvage" and in 1664 a further renewal was given to him. Prior to this latter date the land must have been at least roughly surveyed because in that patent it is described

as being 9000 acres, which is the largest acreage given to any *one* individual by a Colonial Governor up to 1666 at least.

Captain John Savage was a very useful member of the early Colony, holding among other offices that of Burgess for Northampton in 1666-67. His first wife was Ann Elkington, which accounts for the name of the house which is the subject of this article, although it is unknown just when the name first began to be used.

Undoubtedly he was a successful planter and capable manager and his knowledge and control of his small empire is fully shown by his carefully drawn will, probated in 1678, which covers five pages in the old will book of that time. He left three sons and four daughters and with his passing began the gradual disintegration, by inheritance and sale, of the generous gift to his father by kind hearted old Debedeavon. His son John was his principal heir but he provided land for each of his seven children and made disposition of twenty different plantations, all definitely listed by the names of the tenants in charge, besides considerable acreage not listed as plantations.

Included in the acreage was a tract which at that time was under lease. In 1648 Capt. John Savage had leased 1000 acres to one Thomas Dimmer for 99 years. (This possibly may be the first record of such a lease in America.) In 1665 Dimmer assigned his lease to Col. John Stringer, from whom it passed to his son Hillary. Savage left the title to this leased land, half to his son John and the other half to his youngest daughter—"now lately borne"—who after his death was named Frances.

Young John sold the rights to his half to Mrs. Gertrude Harmanson who in 1732 left them to her son Henry, providing that if he died without issue the title was to pass to her daughter Sophia, who had married William Tazewell, and in this way the Tazewells acquired 500 acres.

Frances first married Samuel Powell, by whom she had one son John, and when the latter died without issue his widow Mary married Nehemiah Fitchett. After the death of her first husband Frances married John Jones by whom she had two daughters, Sarah and Ann Mary, who married respectively Thomas

Spady and Abraham Hall. In 1743 Tazewell purchased the interests of the Spadys and Halls and in 1747 he obtained from the Fitchetts any claim which Mary might have as her dower interest and thus he came into full possession of the 1000 acres.

From William Tazewell the tract went to his son John and in 1790 his widow Sarah and son Littleton joined in a deed to Thomas Littleton Savage for 550 acres which was described as being—"the balance left of the 1000 acres left by Capt. John Savage to John and Frances Savage." This land is the site of the present house known as Elkington.

It has been said that Savage started building the house for a daughter in 1799 but when she died he lost interest and in June of that year he and his wife Margaret deeded—"445 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres on Savage's Creek or the Gulph" to John Stratton, who either finished or entirely built the house. Stratton came from a family of that name who lived just across the Neck near the head of Cherrystone Creek and his ancestral home became known as 'Old Castle' while his own place was for a while called 'New House' or 'New Castle.'

Stratton married Lucy Digges from the Western Shore and he was a member of Congress from 1801 until his death in 1804 at the early age of thirty-five. He died in Norfolk and is buried in the Churchyard of old St. Paul's although his wife rests in the family burying ground at Elkington and his will requested his own burial there. Possibly transportation problems of the times prevented his wishes being carried out.

In 1836 Mrs. Stratton sold the property to her grandson, Alfred Parker, from whom it went to his sister Sarah Parker Upshur and then to her son Judge Henry L. Upshur. Perhaps few of the present generation realize what a 'horsey' section the Shore was prior to the days of automobiles, but many of the residents owned racing stables and it also was a favorite training ground because of the generally mild winters. In the old days Judge Upshur not only operated his own stable but trained as well and in 1887 he laid out a half mile track at Elkington which was such a success that he was called upon to lay out four other tracts by that number of his friends.

In 1927 Judge Upshur sold the property to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Scott with whom he continued to live until 1929 when they sold to the present owner Mrs. Evelyn V. Willing of Cherrystone and Philadelphia. She is a direct descendant of the first Thomas Savage so that this part of his holdings has come back into the family once more.

After a year of research Mrs. Willing began a restoration of the house and grounds and it is now one of the show places on the Shore. She has redecorated the interior and furnished the house with a rare lot of antique furniture, and while she does not occupy it herself she keeps a caretaker there and uses it for a guest house and also very kindly allows the Woman's Club to use it for occasional luncheons and other meetings.

The house sets in a large grove of lovely trees, including many oak, mahogany, pecan, etc., and near the old family burial ground is an enormous pecan tree which must be as old and large as any of its kind in the country. Between the house and the water (The Gulf) the paths of the old garden have been relaid with young Box bushes and other planting done so that in time the garden will be much as it was a hundred or more years ago.

The main part of the house bears a marked resemblance to Eyre Hall and as they are contemporaries it is probable that the two were designed by the same builder or architect. The cross hall at the end has doors both front and rear with the customary Eastern Shore porches and it also has another door in the end wall which gives access to a two-story porch. All three doors are large and massive and are paneled on the outside and obliquely battened on the inside. They have three sets of heavy H and L hinges and large brass locks which require two turnings of the key to throw the bolt. The hall has old French hand-painted wall paper depicting scenes of a stag hunt. It extends all around the hall, without duplication of scene, and ends with the stag at bay above the stair landing. At the time of the restoration this paper was in a very bad condition but it was carefully retouched and preserved by Miss M. Kate Savage, who also traces her ancestry back to Ensign Thomas Savage.

← Mrs. Whitehead p. 241



PARLOR AT ELKINGTON



HALL AT ELKINGTON

The paint has been removed from the paneling in the Parlor and Library to show the fine old heart pine woodwork underneath. The woodwork of the second floor has been retinted in the light colors so popular in the south, each room having a different shade, and reproductions of old wall papers have been used throughout the house.

Eric (Wheeler) Jarvis says Elkington
 was patterned after Glyn Hall &
 built like it she had always
 heard and Cousin Henry Wheeler
 told me the Eric wall paper
 was put on in 1834 by his mother,
 Sarah Parker Wheeler and her
 Uncle Alford Parker.



WHITE CLIFF has an attractive location on the south side of The Gulf where it empties into Chesapeake Bay. For the past hundred years it has been referred to as WHITE CLIFFS in the deeds for its various transfers.

In the will of Capt. John Savage, probated in 1678, he left to his son Thomas the lower part of Savage's Neck beginning with the site of this house and extending to the end of the Neck, and at Thomas' death in 1728 this part went to his son, also a Thomas, who had married Esther Lyttleton in 1722.

Thomas and Esther had a daughter Hannah who had married William White who was an Inspector of Tobacco for the Nassawadox Warehouse. No reference can be found for the transfer of the property by either deed or will from Thomas or Esther to Hannah or White but in White's will, probated in 1755, he left to his son William a 200 acre plantation "whereon I now live", and in 1811 William White, Jr. sold the property of 196 acres to Arthur Upshur.

It has not been possible to determine a date for the building of the house. It would be natural to assume that one of the smaller portions might date back to the days of one of the Whites but the brick work of all of it seems to belong to the same period so perhaps it is safer to guess that it was all built by Upshur shortly after he acquired the land.

Upshur died in 1830 leaving a very long will meticulously setting out his wishes in every respect and that he had something of a morbid disposition may be gathered from this paragraph; - "With regard to the disposal of my body after death, I strictly enjoin my Executors to have it placed in a Common Coffin the lid of which is on no account to be shut or screwed down until Corruption so far takes place as to render the last service of my friends disagreeable to them, nor even then or at any time after is the lid to be fastened down; but to be so made of light materials as to fit over the bottom of the coffin. This coffin is in no wise to be deeper under the ground than the lid thereof, and that part which lies below the earth to be encased in brick work which is to be raised 4 ft. above ground & a door or opening left on one side 18 inches sq. To close this opening I direct a door suspended by hinges from the top without any fastening as its own gravity will keep it shut. To accomplish this mode of Sepulture, should my Executors neglect to have it done as ordered, I leave \$500 out of the mass of my property to any individual who will dig up my body and reinter it according to the true intent & method of burial above described. On the top of the brick work I wish and order a plain white marble slab with the following Inscription deeply

carved, viz-Under this rest the remains of Arthur Upshur, who was a child of misfortune & sorrow from his cradle until his death; the result of a feeble constitution and endless vexations of many kinds. In the world of Spirits he cherishes the fond hope of brighter prospects. My children, whenever affliction over shadows your brow, repair hither and look upon this marble-It will teach you that happiness is not of this world."

It is said that he died and was buried in Annapolis and it is unknown to the Authors whether or not his wishes as to burial were ever carried out.

In his will Upshur left the place to his wife Ann B. and after her death it was to go to their daughter Emily Louise Upshur, but in 1836 we find that Severn E. Bowdoin, as Executor of Arthur Upshur, deeded it to Denard and Susan Travis and in 1845 Leonard B. Nottingham, as Commissioner for the Travis heirs, sold to William S. Wilkins. In 1903 John T. Wilkins III, Special Commissioner, sold to James H. Smith who in 1917 sold to his brother Edward T. Smith the present owner.

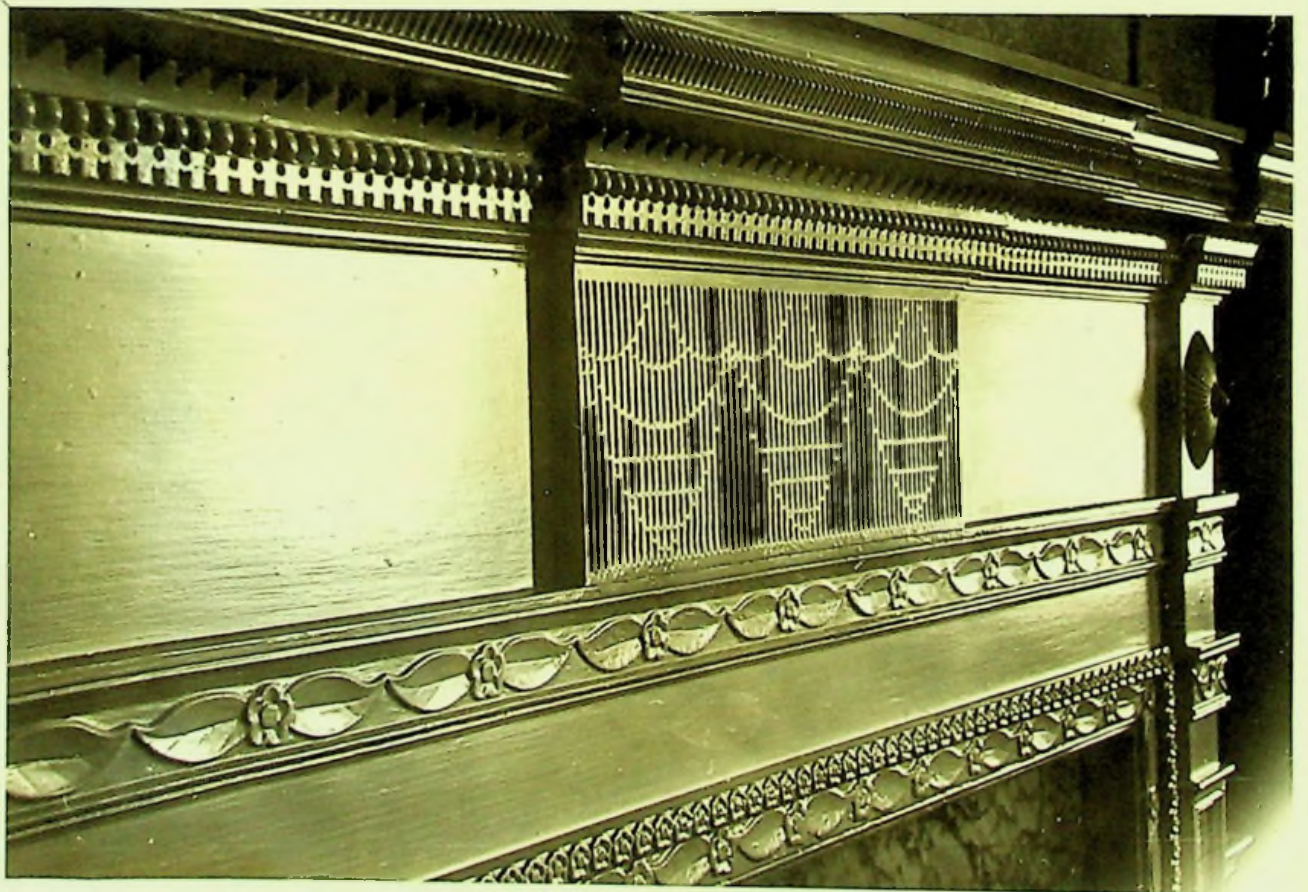
The structure, with wings at either side, rather than at either end of the larger central portion, is a departure from the normal Eastern Shore style but the resulting effect is very pleasing.

The interior woodwork is well preserved and the detail of it is unusually good. The mantel in the parlor in the central section has some very fine hand carving, including a wild rose pattern which also occurs around the top of the wainscoting in that room. Each of the wings also contains a splendid mantel. On all three mantels a striking detail consists of vertical reeding across which are different garlanded patterns which are most effective.

Not far from the house is the large base of a chimney which is all that is left of the old quarter kitchen built by Arthur Upshur, and the brick work is nearly covered with Ivy which gives the ruin a picturesque appearance. This Ivy is grown from slips brought from Arlington Cemetery, Mount Vernon and Westminster Abbey.



WHITE CLIFF







CESSFORD is in Eastville, a short distance south of the Court House on the west side of U.S. Highway #13.

The record for the site goes back of 1619 when Debedeavon gave to Ensign Thomas Savage a large tract of 9000 acres. In 1648 Capt. John Savage, son of the first settler, leased 1000 acres to one Thomas Dimmer who later assigned his lease to Col. John Stringer. In the area of this leased land are the present houses of CESSFORD and ELKINGTON.

Upon his death in 1678 Capt. Savage left the title to this 1000 acres to his son John and his daughter Frances and about the time the lease was to expire William Tazewell bought out the rights of their heirs. From him the ownership descended to his son John and grandson Littleton who in 1790 sold to John Stratton 356 acres which later became the CESSFORD plantation. In the deed the property is bounded as follows:—"On the east by the Ancient Bounds, viz by the Horse path, now called the County road, running northward by the Horns to the valley—on the south by the Neck road—on the west by a line running across the Plantation formerly belonging to the sd Tazewell and on the north by the Branch running into the head of the Gulph."

Stratton ownership continued until 1832 when Peter P. Mayo, acting as Commissioner for the heirs of Edward Stratton (a grandson of John) sold to John Ker a tract containing 359.36 acres which at that time was known as the MILL Quarter of the ELKINGTON plantation. Dr. Ker probably started building at that time and called his home CESSFORD after an ancestral home of the Kers in Scotland. He died in 1847 leaving the place to his wife Mary J. for life and then to his son Dr. George Kerr who must have been a very happily married man because in his will, probated in 1892, he writes:—"I give, bequeath and devise the whole of my Estate of every sort, real, personal and mixed to my very dear and greatly beloved wife Sarah Caroline (Winder) Kerr. I make this disposition of my estate because my wife has made the happiness of my life and because I am fully satisfied that she will at all times seek to promote the welfare and happiness of our children."

The next owner was a daughter, Ella W. Kerr, and upon her death in 1923 she left:—"To my friends Mr. and Mrs. R.L. Ailworth CESSFORD House and Grounds with all the land belonging to it except 100 acres on the south side of the farm, etc." The Ailworths are the owners of record at the present time.

The house is an imposing brick mansion which makes a most pleasant impression upon strangers passing upon the highway. Above the row of modillions

of the cornice is one of dentils with a circular cut out above each and this is the only house found where the same decoration is also used on the verge boards. The lintels are of wood with circular decorations at each end. The dormer windows have small fluted pilasters with Doric capitals.

The house was built after the days of elaborate interior carving but window and door frames are quite dignified with fluted sides and circular ornaments at the corners. The mantels in the four rooms of the first and second floors are all alike and have rounded columns at either side with horizontal fluting across the face and a circular decoration at each end and all are painted black. The newel and other stair posts are of ~~bird's~~ curly eye maple which makes a pleasing contrast with the mahogany rail.

South of the house is a small circular Box garden enclosed with a white picket fence.

During the War between the States the house was used by Gen. Lockwood, commanding the Federal troops on the Shore, and hanging on the wall in the hall is his order requisitioning the house which reads as follows:

"Head Quarters Eastville, Va. July 23, 1862.

Mr. W. P. Nottingham - It is my intention to occupy for myself and staff the late dwelling of Dr. Kerr in the lower part of the village. As I am informed that the furniture & fixtures of the house are in your keeping, I have to request that they be returned to the house. I further desire that you will take an inventory of all property in the house - acting conjointly with an officer whom I will name. I will state that the occupation of the house will in no wise interrupt or interfere with the farm or crops thereon.

I am very respectfully,

Your Obedt Servt.

H. H. Lockwood

Brig. Gen. Com'd."

OLD COURT HOUSE
CLERK'S OFFICE
DEBTOR'S PRISON

County Northampton Vicinity Eastville
No. 37-38-39 on Map No.
Oldest part built by
Later additions by

Present Owner-- A. P. V. A.

Historical-- This quaint group of old buildings on the Court House Green in Eastville have been beautifully restored and are the pride of Northampton and the delight of all visitors.

In the vaults of the modern Court House are the oldest continuous County records in the United States going back to 1634.

About 1677 Court location was moved from Townfields to 'The Horns', now known as Eastville and a Court House was built there in 1680. A large Court House was built in 1731 but is said to have later burned and the theory is that the older building was again used and is the one now standing.

Plans for the building were provided in Order Book No. 9-1664-1674.

Clerk's Office was built in 1719.

Debtor's Prison date is uncertain and it may

have been built anywhere between 1680 and 1731,
but in any event it probably one of the oldest
jails in the United States. There is an allusion
to a county jail in June 1732 and reference to it
is made in Order Books, No. 9-1664-1674
19-1727-1734
20-1732-1740

Much of the credit for the restoration of these
old buildings belongs to Max-Mason Fitzhugh.

MEMORIAL TABLET DEDICATED AT EASTVILLE MAY 5, 1938.

DEBDEAVON

"LAUGHING KING OF ACCOMACKE
EMPEROR OF THE EASTERNE SHOARE
KING OF THE GREAT NUSWATTOCKS" .

A GALLANT WARRIOR AND A LOYAL
FRIEND TO THE EARLY SETTLERS
OF THE EASTERN SHORE.

HIS TIMELY WARNING TO THE COLONISTS
OF AN INTENDED UPRISING IN 1621
SAVED THEM FROM ANNIHILATION
IN THE MASSACRE OF 1622.

ERECTED BY THE ASSOCIATION
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VA. ANTIQUITIES
1938





NORTHAMPTON COUNTY OLD COURT HOUSE AT EASTVILLE



John E. Nottinghams Land

Stone

N 7 3/4 W 5 Ch 70 li.



N 7 1/2 E 9 Chains

N 15 1/2 E 7 Chains

Point to sea side

Thomas Satchells & others' Lots.

Shed through Hollands & others' Lots.

John & Gills' Lots

Wm. & Gills' Lots

Doct. Burkers Land.

N 15 1/2 E 13 Chains

Gravel

S 1 1/2 W 9 Chains



S 18 1/2 W 13 Chains

Edward Abrahams' Land

Stone

Stone

Stone

Dr. Jones' heirs of John E. Nottingham's Lots

Stone

I have paid in 1821 December Term in 1821. Laid down by a

Pursuant to an order of Court made at Newcastle as per Platbook. Laid down by a

down the Prison bounds in the Town of Eastville as per

Scale 10 Perches to the inch.

Feb. 5. 1822.

J. P. Higgins

J. P. Higgins

J. N. B.

J. P. Higgins

J. N. B.



ROBINS PLACE

County Northampton Vicinity Eastville
No. 40 on Map No. IV.
Oldest part built by
Later additions by

Present Owner--

Historical--

Nottingham
House faces east on U.S. #13 just above the
Court House.

CHRIST CHURCH and COVENTON are on the west side of U.S.#13, just north of the Courthouse at Eastville.

The history of the land upon which each is situated is the same down to the latter part of the eighteenth century, it being a part of the acreage included in the gift by Debedeavon to Ensign Thomas Savage.

In 1677 Capt. John Savage leased a tract, estimated to be about 100 acres, to his son in law William Cowdrey at an annual rental of 2 shillings 6 pence, the lease to be in force during the natural life of Cowdrey. In his will of the next year Capt. Savage left the title to this land to his grand daughter Susannah Kendall, subject to the Cowdrey lease. The year following Cowdrey sold his life interest to Henry Mathews, 'Ordinary Keeper', who died in a few years and his rights were "sold att an outcry" to Col. William Kendall. In 1687 another William Kendall, as son and Executor of the Colonel, for a consideration of "Three Cowes & their owne Calfes by their sides" gave a quit claim deed to Susannah Kendall, who shortly married John Harmanson.

Ownership descended to their son John in 1719, a grandson Kendall in 1732 and a great grandson John S. in 1755, There is no deed on record showing disposition of the land by the latter, but in his will of 1775 John Bowdoin leaves to his son of the same name 126 acres which he stated he had purchased from John S. Harmanson. In the same document Bowdoin confirmed to Harmanson 10 acres at the south east corner of the tract which the latter had reserved in the sale. CHRIST CHURCH site is part of the Bowdoin purchase while COVENTON is on a part of the 10 acre lot.

In 1784 John Bowdoin, Jr. sold his inheritance to Isaac Smith and in 1802 he and his wife Elizabeth deeded it to their son Isaac, who with his wife, also an Elizabeth, sold in 1813 to Severn E. Parker.



After the condemnation of the old Magothy Bay Church in 1826 it was decided to move the Church to Eastville, and this building was erected shortly thereafter, and the name changed to CHRIST CHURCH. An undated memo in the OLD CLERK'S OFFICE states that the new building cost \$2960, with subscriptions to date of \$2840, and the Vestrymen called a special meeting at the Courthouse to determine the means of raising the balance of \$120.

The Church seems to have been built upon Parker's land without title to the lot, although there may have been a verbal promise by him to justify such action. He died intestate and some years after his death there

was found among his effects the following unwitnessed document:

"I, Severn E. Parker, do hereby give to the Vestry of Hungars Parish, for the use of Christ Church at Eastville, the land on which the said Church stands and a small piece of land adjoining the said Church-to be bounded as follows: Easterly by the County road; Southerly by the lot of Mr. N. J. Winder; and Northerly and Westerly by lines hereafter to be designated and laid off, and which will be particularly described by a deed hereafter to be executed by me for the said piece of land. Given under my hand and seal this first day of June in the year of our Lord 1831.
Severn E. Parker."

This paper was produced at a Court held in 1858 and ordered to be recorded after it had been examined by persons familiar with Parker's hand writing. The Northern and Western bounds probably were established by the then owners of the surrounding land, who were Parker's daughter Catharine P. and her husband Robert S. Costin. In 1890 they gave additional land and in 1904 Robinson Nottingham, the then owner, did likewise-these additions being for burial grounds and both deeds stipulated that none but white persons were to be buried there.

The building has some very handsome Tiffany stained glass memorial windows.



The 10 acre tract reserved by John S. Harmanson in his sale to John Bowdoin was divided up into lots, and in 1791 the site of COVENTON was owned by John Lewis Fulwell, who sold that year to Coventon and William Simkins, Jr., and three years later the latter and his wife Margaret deeded his interest to Coventon Simkins.

In 1806 this lot, then $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was deeded to John A. Parker by Coventon and Margaret Simkins, John Simkins, George Lewis and John Brickhouse, Jr. Parker increased his holdings to 8 acres and left the place in 1810 to his widow Harriet B., who sold eight years later to Harold L. Wilson. Wilson resold to Thomas S. Satchell and in 1822 Thomas R. Joynes, as Executor of the latter, and his widow Mary G., sold to Nathaniel J. Winder. As a deed for the Wilson-Satchell sale had never been recorded Wilson and his wife Leah also executed a confirming deed to Winder.

Winder died in 1844 and in 1866 his widow Sarah W. and their children united in a deed to St. George W. Teackle, and in 1875, after his death, his widow Catharine and their children sold to Robinson Nottingham, who in 1904 sold to John T. Wilkins, Jr., and his widow Margaret S. is the present owner.

COVENTON-continued

Coventon Simkins is known to have been living at this site in 1792 but the house probably was not built until after he acquired sole ownership three years later. The picture was taken from the rear of the house as that view gives a better idea of the original part of it. The one brick end has semi outside twin chimneys. The first floor plan is somewhat similar to those at ELKINGTON and EYRE HALL, and as all three are approximately contemporary, they probably were designed by the same architect, although COVENTON lacks the fine interior woodwork of the others.

There is a hall across the front of the house, with doors in the middle and at each end. The two remaining ^{outside} doors are oversize, and are diagonally battened on the inside and paneled on the outside. The hall has a nice paneled wainscoting and a wooden cornice.

Behind the hall are the parlor to the left and the dining room to the right. The former has wainscoting and both have a cornice similar to that in the hall. Both also have black marble mantels, which probably are a later addition.

A fireplace on the second floor has a wooden mantel with paneling above it to the ceiling.

During the Civil War the house was occupied by Officers on the Staff of General Lockwood and on two of the upper floor doors can still be read under the present coat of paint: "Artillery Harness" and "Chaplains".

Originally the old quarter kitchen, with customary large fireplace, was at the ground level with steps up to the dining room, but this arrangement was changed to one more practical by the present owners.

On the north side of the house (not shown in picture) is a two story addition which is said to have been moved there from another location many years ago.

In the foreground may be seen part of a row of Box bush left from the old formal garden.



SELMA is on the east side of U.S. Highway #13 opposite Christ's Church at Eastville.

In the division of the Elkington Savage property in 1732 John Stringer, who had married a daughter Flavia, received 93 acres on the east side of the 'horse path' which is now the highway. No record has been found for the division of Stringer's lands but in 1767 there is a deed from John W. and Rachel Watts to John Bowdoin for 102 acres at this site. Rachel, as the widow of Stringer, relinquishes her dower rights in the property as conveyed by a General Court deed from William and Esther Downs to Bowdoin. Stringer is known to have a daughter Esther so the assumption is made that she married Downs and received this parcel in the division of her father's estate.

In 1784 Bowdoin sold to his business partner, Isaac Smith, a tract of 330 acres on both sides of the road and in 1802 Smith and his wife gave 310 acres to their son of the same name. In 1813 Isaac Jr. and his wife, also an Elizabeth, sold 110 acres on the east side of the road to Severn E. Parker, who in 1819 sold to Thomas S. Satchell and the next year he and his wife Mary G. resold to John E. Nottingham. In 1835 Leonard B. Nottingham, as Commissioner for the heirs of John E., sold to Commodore George P. Upshur and the next year he and his wife Peggy E. resold to George T. Yerbe.

In 1865 Yerbe left the place to his daughter Anne E. Kerr, who upon her death in 1914 left it to her grand daughter, Mrs. Elsie Jarvis, for life after which it is to go to the present occupant James R. Lumly who is a great grand son of Mrs. Kerr.

The present house was first built by Isaac Smith Jr. but has since been changed several times. Originally it consisted of a hall at the west end with one room on each floor to the east, north of which was a small shed annex. Yerbe extended the length of the hall and west of it built an addition with two rooms on each the first and second floors with an attic above. Mrs. Jarvis has removed these four rooms, leaving the hall as it was, and in the end wall of the third floor of the hall she has put the semicircular window which was in the attic of the Yerbe addition. In place of the old shed she has also added a room on each floor north of the original building and raised a new roof over the old one to cover both the old and new portions.

Except for one slightly decorated mantel on the second floor there is nothing in evidence of the first construction by Isaac Smith.





PARK HALL is on the Station road in Eastville a short distance east of the Courthouse.

In his will of 1678 Capt. John Savage left to his son Elkington a tract of land supposed to contain 400 acres which extended in a strip along the east side of the present highway from Roody Branch to a point above Eastville. Elkington died in 1719 leaving his land to his son of the same name and when he also died and without issue the property was surveyed in 1732 and divided among his sisters and mother. In this division one piece of 112 acres, which is the site of this house went to Esther Savage and soon after she married Thomas Cowdry and they probably are the builders of the house.

A deed for the next transfer has not been found but in 1745 one James Delpech sells to Henry Smaw, the Executor of the Estate of Henry Guy, a plantation which Delpech stated he had bought from Thomas and Esther Cowdry. Title passed to a son Henry Guy who sold to Griffin Stith in 1792. In his will dated two years later Stith appointed Dr. James Lyon, Nathaniel Goffigon and John Eyre to sell his properties and a survey was made of this piece, then 196 acres, and although the deed was not found Littleton Kendall must have been the buyer because in 1809 he and his wife Sally sold the same property to Jacob G. Parker. In 1829 he left the place to his son Alfred Parker who in 1835 sold it to Leonard B. Nottingham.

Upon his death in 1877 Nottingham left PARK HALL to his son Leonard J. Nottingham and CUGLEY to his daughter Mrs. Helen Saunders who exchanged their respective properties in 1892. Upon her death in 1908 she left the place in trust during the life of her son Arthur and after his death it is to go to his children.

The house is the gambrel roof type similar to several other old houses still standing in Savage's Neck. The end wall of the parlor is fully paneled with unusually large doors to the chimney closets. The mantel would seem to be of a later date than the original woodwork. This room also has paneled wainscoting. The shape of the original house seems to have been kept undisturbed during its long life but there have been several additions at one time or another. The one next to the house was first just a small colonnade of one story with an attractive arched ceiling. At one time there was a large Box garden enclosed with a brick wall in the rear of the house but only a short section of the wall is still standing.



INGLESIDE is on the south side of the Eastville Station road about half a mile east of the Court House.

The land was originally a part of the large Savage patent and in his will of 1678 Capt. John Savage left to his daughter Susannah and her husband John Kendall a tract of 800 acres. This descended to their daughter, another Susannah, who married John Harmanson and then to their son John, continuing in the Harmanson ownership until 1792 when John S. Harmanson sold to Henry Guy a portion of it containing 242 acres.

In that same year Guy sold 50 acres to Nathaniel Holland who with his wife Susan sold to Covington Simkins in 1795 from whom it went to John Brickhouse, Jr., George Lewis and John Simkins who in 1807 united in a deed to James Parker, In 1812 James and Anna Parker sold to James and Jane Johnson and in 1831 Isma Johnson sold to Dr. William Gilmer Smith who was the builder of the present house at that time.

Dr. Smith increased his land holdings so that when the property was sold in 1880 by F. J. Nottingham, as a Special Commissioner, it comprised a total of 250 acres. At this sale the purchaser was Kendall F. Addison who in 1905 left the place to his wife Arinthea for her life and then to his grandson K. Addison Jarvis the present owner.

Behind the house is a very lovely and unusual Box garden planted in the shape of a large cart wheel with paths for the spokes and rim.

The house has undergone many changes of recent years but the interesting front doorway remains as originally built.

In the hall is a rare block print wallpaper, the title of which is "Les Francais en Egypte". It was printed about 1814 by Joseph Dufour of Paris in a set of 32 strips. The inscription which is being painted by the artist on the base of the broken column reads as follows:

"Le 20 Mars 1800
10,000 Francais
Commandés par le Brave Kléber
ont vaincu 80,000 Turcs dans les plaines
d'Heliopolis"

The Shore has two splendid specimens of old block print wallpaper, of which there were very few in the south at all and there are said to be

only about two hundred examples of it left in America at this time.

The cost of engraving wood blocks for a scenic paper was very expensive and a new design might represent an outlay of thirty to fifty thousand Francs even before the printing stage was reached."The paper was carried across the ocean in its original small sheets, these being sometimes wrapped in tin foil tubes to protect them from the dampness of the sea trip. Each sheet was numbered and when they reached their destination they were put together on the walls by the aid of a chart."



POPLAR HILL is on the south side of Indian Town Creek, with an approach starting just west of the OLD RECTORY.

Old names for the Creek were 'Angoods' and 'Governor Hawleys'.

The land was part of the original Savage patent, and in the will of Capt. John Savage in 1678 he left 800 acres to his daughter Susannah and her husband John Kendall, who apparently were already living at this site. The Gingaskin Indians felt that they were entitled to all the land on this side of the Creek, and it was this seating of Kendall by Capt. Savage about which they particularly complained in their petitions to the Governor and the Assembly. The 'Gentlemen' appointed to investigate the situation do not seem to have unseated Kendall.

Title descended to Kendall's daughter Susannah, who married John Harmanson, and in 1721, as a widow, she deeded the 800 acres to her son John Harmanson, who in 1732 (Susannah was still living) left it to his son Kendall, and in 1755 he in turn to his son John S. Harmanson.

In 1795 Benjamin Harrison, Jr., as sole representative of the late House of Harrison, Nicholls & Co., sold 500 acres to Nathaniel Holland, the deed reciting that this last Harmanson had mortgaged the property to the firm.

Holland died intestate and in 1838, in a division of his estate among his heirs, a son Edward acquired the house and 431 acres. Edward Holland also died intestate and in 1870 his Trustees sold the house and 317 acres to Mrs. Vianna G. Leatherbury, who later in the same year resold to Nathaniel L. Holland, a son of Edward. Once more a Holland died intestate and in 1907, in a division of his estate, this part was acquired by his son Edward Holland, the present owner.

The house was remodeled to its present appearance about 1885. Originally it was an all brick house with a gambrel roof. The style of the interior paneling would indicate that it probably was built some time during the first half of the eighteenth century.

The hall and stairway are in the fore corner of the house, with double door entrances from both the south and east fronts. Behind the hall is the old parlor, with the fireplace against the north wall. To the left of it is a window, but above it and to the right the paneling extends to the ceiling,



The BRADFORD HOUSE is on the east side of U.S.#13, just north of the Courthouse in Eastville.

The history of the site is the same as that for SELMA down to 1767 when John Bowdoin bought a tract of land from the Stringer heirs. In 1780 he sold 55 acres to Griffin Stith, who sold several building lots, including one to Dr. Edward Duff, which was sold seven years later to John Savage by Col. Thomas Duff and the Rev. Samuel S. McCroskey, as Executors of Dr. Duff.

In 1793 George Waters and John Stringer, as Executors, and Margaret Savage, as widow of John Savage, united in a sale to George Teackle, who five years later resold to Anthony Donjeux, who owned the land south of this lot to the corner where he operated a Tavern. In 1800 his widow, Eulalie Donjeux, sold this piece to Dr. Thomas V. Custis, two years later he and his wife Ann sold to John Mills, who the next year resold to William Bain.

In 1807 William and Elizabeth Bain sold to Dr. Custis and three years later he and his then wife Margaret S. exchanged the lot for 1500 acres of Military land in Ohio to Charles Snead, who sold it to John Kendall. In 1811 William Satchell, as Sheriff, sold this and other Kendall lands to Major S. Pitts, but Sarah the widow of Kendall had a dower interest in the property and in 1823, some time after her marriage to John Adams, Pitts and his wife Margaret C. deeded this place to the Adams as her dower right. The next year the Adams sold to George F. Wilkins a $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lot and in 1831 he and his wife Margaret B. resold to Severn E. Parker a lot and dwelling.

Title passed to Parker's daughter Catharine, who married Robert S. Costin, and in 1880 they sold to A. W. Bradford, who later bought 2 acres adjoining, and the property is now owned by his heirs.

The age of the house is uncertain but a guess would be that it was built by Dr. Custis during either his first or second ownership.

The house is without a customary brick end but has twin outside chimneys. The first floor has brick walls but the rest of the construction is frame. At the street side the first floor is below ground level with the front entrance directly to the second story. As the ground slopes away from the street the first floor is partly above ground at the rear. The picture is taken from the rear to show the old porch and give a better idea of the general construction.

The kitchen and dining room are on the lower floor. On the second floor the cross hall at the south end is quite narrow. The street room on this floor is the old parlor and has a chair rail and a mantel carved with sunbursts on the face and half round fluted columns at the sides. At the rear end of the hall is a nice fan light over the doorway.



SYLVAN SCENE is about midway between US #13 and the Bayside road, on a cross road about a mile north of Machipongo.

The site of the house is part of a patent for 600 acres granted to Thomas Dunton in 1671. The northern half of this acreage had previously been granted to John Brines, who assigned to Arthur Armitradinge, who assigned to Dunton. The southern part was new land taken up by Dunton and this house would seem to stand on this portion of his patent.

In 1695 Dunton deeded his land equally to his sons William, Thomas, John, Benjamin and Joseph, but did not define the location of each part except to say that Thomas was to get the home place. For the next fifty years or so Dunton wills were scarce, there was considerable inter family buying and selling, and with repetition of similar names in different branches of the family it is difficult to clearly unravel the family picture, but it seems probable that this house is on the part which fell to son Benjamin.

In 1743 Benjamin Dunton left his plantation to his son Levin, and he later was succeeded by his son Benjamin, who in 1798 divided his land between his sons Hancock and James. The latter died in 1805 and left 2/3 of his inheritance to his brother Hancock, who died in 1814 and left everything to his daughter Ann Kendall Jacob Dunton, who married Dr. George L. E. Tankard. In 1831 he left everything to his wife Ann and then it was to be divided between their daughters Georgianna and Sally, but the latter was survived by her mother, who in 1866 left Georgkanna as her sole heir. She had married Dr. P. A. Fitzgugh and after their deaths ownership passed to their only child, Mary Macon Aylette Fitzhugh, who married Col. William Bullitt Fitzhugh, both of whom are still living. Because of the female descent, the names of owners have changed during the past hundred years, but the property has continued in the original family since the patent by Thomas Dunton.

In early days a brick house stood a short distance north east of this one and it is a family tradition that Hancock Dunton was very fond of dancing and gave many parties in the old house. When his only son was eight years old the boy fell down stairs and broke his neck and the father lost all interest in life and did not live long afterwards. Whether because of the accident, or because the old house had become unsafe, Hancock Dunton tore it down and built the present one not long before he died in 1814. He is said to have used much of the material from the old house in the new one, which makes the latter have an older appearance than it really is, particularly on the interior.

The hall has the old type of battened and paneled doors at each end. It, as well as the rooms on either side, have a nice cornice and chair rail, but no wainscoting. Both parlor and dining room have paneling to the ceiling above the fireplaces, but no mantel shelves and no hand carving, so the only way to account for this old style at this period is to assume that this woodwork was removed bodily from the old house. In the parlor there is a window to the left of the fireplace while to the right are cupboards with paneling to the ceiling above them.

The old kitchen was a slave quarter or tenant house moved to its present location from another part of the plantation, so it antedates the house itself.

The house contains many old and interesting relics of the days gone by.





The ALMS HOUSE COTTAGE is on the County Poor Farm property at Machipongo.

It is of interest chiefly because the very large and uneven bricks with which it is built would indicate that it probably dates back to the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The history of the property briefly is as follows:

1635-1800 acre patent issued to Capt. William Stone

1653-Stone sold unsold balance of his land to William Whittington

1683-William Whittington, Jr. sold 400 acres to James Nebell

Nebell resold to Isaac Foxcroft

1693-Foxcroft gave to Severn Eyre

1728-Eyre left to son Littleton

1768-Littleton left to son Severn

1773-Severn left to son Severn (Plantation was then 768 acres)

1787-Severn left to brother William

1809-William left to son Robert Taylor Eyre, who died and title passed to his brother William Littleton Eyre

1834-William L. and Mary B. Eyre sold a balance of 600 acres to William Lyttleton Savage

In an old Vestry Book of Hungars Parish, under the date of November 23, 1767, is this entry: "Ordered that the present Churchwardens and their successors do Purchase a Tract of Land, not exceeding 100 acres, and that they be empowered to borrow the money to pay for the same in order to build a house for the reception of the of the poor of this Parish." There are further later references to the matter but no record can be found to indicate that such a purchase was ever made.

In 1802 the following Court Order was entered: "The Court do appoint Littleton Savage, Peter Bowdoin, Isaac Smith, John Eyre and Nathaniel Holland, Gent., or any three of them, to be a Committee to consider the Propriety of the erection of a Poor House for this County, and that they make a report thereon to the first day of the next Court."

At the next meeting this Order was entered: "The Court having this day met according to a former Order to consider the propriety of erecting a Poor House for this County and having received the report of a Committee heretofore appointed on the subject, do consider that it is expedient and do accordingly order that a House shall be built for that purpose. The Court do further order that William Satchell, Thomas Parramore, Jr. and Richard

Dunton, Jr., or any two of them, be commissioned to purchase for the use and benefit of the County on which to erect such a House, a piece of Land, not to exceed in price the sum of Twelve hundred dollars; that on the said piece of Land so to be purchased there be built a house of brick forty feet long by thirty feet wide in the clear two story high; the building of which to be let out by the said Commission in such manner as they shall think proper, and to be finished upon such Plan and in such Manner as they shall direct; and that the said Commissioners shall have power to borrow for and on behalf of the County from Time to Time as they shall deem it necessary, any sum or sums of Money not exceeding in the whole the sum of One Thousand pounds, for the purpose of carrying this order into effect."

In 1803 William and Grace Eyre sold to the County 51½ acres as a site for the proposed building, which was completed the next year, and William Satchell was appointed Steward for the first year.

In 1835 the County bought an additional 7.9 acres and in 1840 99 acres more, both from William L. Savage.

As this little cottage is too small and too old to have been this first County Poor House, the assumption is made that it probably was erected as an Overseer's house in the early days of the Eyre ownership.



CHERRY GROVE is near the lower end of Savage's Neck and on the Cherry-stone Creek side.

The land is a part of the tract given by Debedeavon to Ensign Thomas Savage and which descended to his son Capt. John Savage. In 1667 Capt. Savage made a pre marriage gift to Mary Robins (his second wife) of the plantation where he lived "at the mouth of Cheristones Creek", entailing it through her to her heirs begotten by him. It thus descended to their eldest son Thomas, then to a grandson Thomas and a great grandson Nathaniel Lyttleton Savage.

In 1766 the last named Savage obtained an Act of the Assembly to dock the entail and the next year he and his wife Anne sold 1000 acres to William Burton, who in 1770 left it to his daughter Margaret who married Littleton Savage. In that same year she and her husband sold to Griffin Stith, Sr., who nine years later sold back to Littleton Savage, who in 1805 left a total of 1458 acres to his son William Burton Savage.

In 1811, after providing for his wife Susanna (Smith), Savage left this plantation to his daughter Mary Ann. She is known to have married John C. Wilson in 1818, but as he remarried shortly thereafter, apparently she did not live very long and the title at this point is a bit obscured. In 1833 a Susan Parker, of Baltimore, sold the house and 618 acres to Edward W. Nottingham. It is possible that she was the widow Susanna Savage who married a Parker and the title reverted to her upon the death of Mary Ann with out issue.

In 1843 Nottingham sold to William S. Floyd, and six years later William G. Smith, as Commissioner, sold to William H. Wescoat. In a division of his property among his heirs in 1891, the house and 406.40 acres went to his children A. Cora and William H. Wescoat, the present owners.

The house undoubtedly is a very old one but does not have construction features to indicate that it was the one where Capt. John Savage lived when he deeded this plantation to Mary Robins. It is quite possible that it was built by his son Thomas, who in his will of 1728 mentions "the Plantation whereon I now live at the mouth of Cherrystones."

The entrance doors to the cross hall are diagonally battened on the inside and paneled on the outside, and this paneling is a rare type in this section, having six vertical panels in rows of three each at the top below which is a St. Andrew's cross. The hall has a paneled wainscoting and an enclosed stairway.

The parlor has a cornice and a paneled wainscoting, as well as small horizontal panels above each window. The fireplace end of the room is entirely paneled, and the high mantel is slightly carved. The mantel may be original but probably was an addition towards the end of the eighteenth century.

The dining room has a chair rail and the mantel here is also modestly carved.

The bed room above the parlor has a cornice and chair rail and the end wall is also fully paneled.

There are two burying grounds on the property. In one is a stone with this inscription: "James Forse, Merch. late of Devon in Great Britain, who departed this life the 4th day of Febr'y, 1754, and in the 48th year of his age. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Geo. Thomas Savage, of the County the surveyor."

In the other are buried several of the Savage family and there is also a stone with this inscription:

"Here lies the body of Margaret Savage, wife of Littleton Savage and daughter of William Burton, Gent., who departed this life the 6th day of December, 1772, in the 35th year of her age.

With unremitting attention she studied to discharge the duties that every situation brought with it; nor could her piety to an aged parent be equalled, except by an affection and tenderness which showed that she was the petted wife & sister.

If ever marble waked the tender sigh,
If e'er compassion claimed the melting eye
Due to those in whom the virtues join,
'Tis due lamented shade to work like thine
More religious, affable and kind,
She owned each grace that decks the female mind."





PLEASANT PROSPECT is on Cherrystone Creek, a short distance north of CHERRY GROVE.

The site is also a part of the original Savage patent, and in his will of 1678 Capt. John Savage left to his son John eight plantations with a total of 700 acres. This John died in 1720, was succeeded by his son John, who died in 1746, and he in turn by his son, another John, who in 1783, with his wife Margaret, sold the house and 915 acres to Robert C. Jacob.

Jacob died in 1809 and divided his Savage's Neck plantation between his grandsons William and Robert, both of whom died intestate, and in 1824 in a division of the property among their heirs, the house and 55 acres went to a Mrs. Elizabeth Jacob. In 1837 her heirs united in a deed to Margaret T. Evans, and in 1840 her heirs in turn united in a deed to Dennard Travis.

In 1843 Leonard B. Nottingham, as Commissioner, sold to Edward W. Nottingham, and in 1869 he and his wife Harriet sold to John W. Sterling and Isaac Lawson. In 1903 Sterling and Lawson, with their respective wives, Harriet B. and Mahala, sold 64 acres to Mary E., A. Cora and William H. Westcoat, and two years later Mary E. deeded her interest to the other two, who are the present owners.

The house is a very old one but there are no clues to date it with any accuracy, although it must have been built in the first half of the eighteenth century.

The hall and both rooms on the first floor have a cornice and wainscoting. The stairway in the hall is enclosed. Mantels in both parlor and dining room are plain, and that in the latter room is a high one and to the right of it is a sizable cupboard.

In the burying ground are headstones for:

Maj. John Savage, who died in 1746, aged 36
and Mary (Godwin) Savage (his wife) who died in 1770.





OLD CASTLE is in Savage's Neck and on Cherrystone Creek near its head. The approach to it is from the Neck road, opposite the lane to ELKINGTON.

The land is a part of the large tract given by Debedeavon to Ensign Thomas Savage. In 1678 his son, Capt. John Savage, left three plantations, with a total of 400 acres, to his son Thomas and ownership continued in that branch of the family by direct descent through another Thomas to Nathaniel Lyttleton Savage. By inheritance and purchase the holdings were increased to 1000 acres, which the last named Savage sold in 1777 to John Stratton, describing the plantation as being "whereon the said Nathaniel Lyttleton Savage now liveth, lying and being in Savage's Neck on Cherrystones Creek".

In 1795 Stratton left the place to his son John, who shortly afterwards move across the Neck and built ELKINGTON. He died in 1804 and left to his son John N. Stratton "the Plantation I removed from denominated EASTFIELD." In 1824 the latter sold to Jacob G. Parker a total of 1160 acres "including STOCKLY or the ROAD FARM" and five years later Parker left to his son John S. Parker the OLD CASTLE house and 350 acres.

In 1891 Caleb C. Willard, as Special Commissioner, sold to Severn Eyre, who in 1906 resold to Mrs. Susan D. Churn, and in 1920 she and her husband Harvey C. deeded 145.31 acres to John W. Moore.

In 1927 the property was acquired by a syndicate composed of Warner Ames, R. V. Nottingham, Sr., R. V. Nottingham, Jr. and John T. Wilkins, Jr. In 1936 Ames and Mrs. Margaret S. Wilkins (widow of John T.) bought out the others, and in 1938 it was purchased by W. Strange Addison, the present owner.

Tradition places the building of the house in 1721 and it has many characteristics to justify that belief. If this is correct, the owners at that time would have been a Thomas and his wife Esther (Littleton), the parents of Nathaniel L. Savage.

The house has one brick end and originally had a gambrel roof on both sides. It is somewhat similar to its probable contemporaries: PARK HALL, PLEASANT PROSPECT and CHERRY GROVE, all Savage homes not far away.

None of the original interior woodwork is left, and the present trim would indicate that the remodeling must have been done about the time of the inheritance by John S. Parker. Probably at that same time the house was widened and the gambrel roof on the south front changed to its present form.

EYRE RECTORY and POWHATAN are on the south side of the Eastville Station road, east of the Seaside road.

The history of their sites is the same down to 1813 when the Gingaskin Indian Land was divided up into small tracts and given to the surviving members of the tribe.

As elsewhere in the United States the story of the white man's treatment of the red man is not a happy one, with less excuse for it here than in many other sections, as the Shore Indians were not warlike and always were friendly towards the whites from the time of John Smith's first landing in 1608. This friendly attitude was further evinced by Debedeavon's gifts of large tracts of land to Ensign Thomas Savage and Sir George Yardley, as recorded elsewhere in this volume.

Perhaps it is in order to quote here from an address by the late Thomas Teackle Uphur delivered at Accomac in 1900: "The Indians here were a timid, harmless, kindhearted people, so far as traditions and our Court records show. They numbered about 2000 in 1608 and were ruled by Debedeavon (The Laughing King), and by Okiawampe until 1657, when the daughter of the latter became Queen. Okiawampe died in 1657 and his will is on record at Eastville. It is short but pathetic. He willed that his daughter should rule his people and that certain of his wise men should counsel and advise her so that she might rule his people well. He cautioned her, and enjoined it upon the Indians, to preserve the good will of their white friends, as he had done. What a travesty upon friendship was that of the confiscators, who were fast driving his people from the face of the earth! He had even been disturbed in his hunting by Richard Hill, who had drawn a gun upon him, and he, a King, had to complain to the Court about it.

The Indians were superstitious about their secret or religious name. Their idea was, history tells us, that so long as they could prevent their enemies from learning their religious names, no evil would befall them. It is well known that Pocahontas was really Matoaka, and it is possible that Debedeavon and Okiawampe were one and the same Indian King, or Emperor, as they styled themselves, after being taught the meaning of the word. Their public acts relating to the whites are so intermingled and not very numerous, that it is difficult to determine whether they were the same personage, or whether Okiawampe was the heir and successor of Debedeavon, or brother and co-ruler, as was Kictipeake.

In 1667 a sailor from the Bermudas landed at Accomack ill of smallpox. He was isolated by the physicians or 'chirurgeons' and placed in a log house in the woods, but in a time of delirium he escaped from the cabin and wandering to the Indiantown inoculated that tribe or village, and from there it spread all over the Eastern Shore of Virginia, causing them to die by the hundreds, and they always believed afterwards that the sailor had been sent among them by the whites to kill them.

The Accomack Indians proved their friendship for the whites during the massacres of 1622 and 1644--in which they took no part. History tells us that Opecanough sent messengers to the Accomack Indians, ordering them to gather a certain poisonous herb (which grew on the Eastern Shore and nowhere else) and send to him so that he could poison all the wells of the white men--but they refused, saying that the white men were their friends and were going to help them fight their enemies, the Wicocomocos. The Accomacks were a branch of the Powhatans and spoke their language.

In Northampton, as now divided from Accomack, were the Gingaskins--a large tribe, one of the most numerous on the Shore, and the last to disappear. The main village or town of this tribe----extended from Indiantown Landing----past the present site of Eastville Station some distance towards Eastville. Even as late as 1862, or later, one Mollie Stephens, when she got

tipsy, as she frequently did, would shout: "I'm the Ingin Queen", and persons much older than herself said she doubtless was the daughter of the last Gingaskin King; a Queen without maids of honor to minister unto her, a sovereign without vassals to command."

Gingaskin Indiantown was well within the bounds of the land given by Debedeavon to Thomas Savage. Whether it was an Indian settlement at that time or became one later is unknown. The document quoted below refers to a patent for it granted to the Indians in 1641, but this patent is not recorded in the Patent Books at Richmond, so we have no way of learning whether the site had been an exception in Debedeavon's gift, or whether his son John Savage later relinquished it by deed.

"To all psons-Whereas, &c Now Know y^e that I the said Thomas Lord Culpeper, Baron of Thorsway, his Maj^{ty}s Lieut and Governor &c whereas the Gingaskin Indians hath made very often repeated complaints and hath Troubled the Govern^r and Councill about there Land they have Possessed at the Sea Side on the Eastern Shore ever since the Yeare one thousand six hundred forty one as appears by an Ancient Pattent on Record in the same Yeare notwithstanding which the said Indians complained they were still Disturbed by John Kendall Lately Deceased which was there Seated by Cap^t John Savage who also pretended a claim to the said Land and forasmuch as at a Court held at James Citty by the hon^{ble} Sr William Berkeley and Councill of State bearing date the twentie eight day of September one thousand six hundred Seventy and fourthen the said Govern^r and Councill took the case of the Said Indians (who have ever been in Amity with us) into serious consideration and granted order that fower of the Gentlemen of that Place Should goe upon the Said Land and make Inquiey into the bounds of the Said Land and how much the said John Kendall did att that Present Possess and doe cause as much in Lieu thereof to be paid out covenant for the Said Indians out of Cap^t Savage's Land which is to bee freely possessed by the Said Indians without Disturbance of any Person whatsoever as by the Said Order may appeare in obedience to which S^d order of the Generall Court Coll John Stringer Coll John Custis Cap^t Southey Littleton and Major Edmund Bowman Gentlemen Elected for the Same Purpose have with all vigiliance and care made Such Inspection into the Said Land as by the report of y^e same under their hands and at the Instance of the Said Gentlemen Cap^t Southey Littleton made Survey of the Said Land of the Indians which may alsoe appeare by his plott given under his hand dated the Second of September one thousand six hundred Seventy five: Now know yee that I the Said Thomas Lord Culpeper Baron of Thorsway his Maj^{ty}s Lieut and Govern^r &c give and grant unto the Gingaskin Indians Six hundred and fifty acres of Land Lying and being in Northampton County beginning and bounded Northerly upon Angoods Creeke thence to a markt tree South West by South $\frac{1}{2}$ West one hundred Seventy and two Poles to another markt tree thence North Seventy four degrees east three hundred and tenn Poles by a line of markt trees by Capt Savage his Land to a markt corner tree of the Said Land thence by a line of markt trees by Coll Kemdall Land to a markt tree there standing all a long East Eight degrees north by a direct Line of Markt trees by M^r Thomas Harmanson his Land to the Sea Side thence bounded by the marshes to the first bounds of the Said Angoods Creek the Said Land being due to the Said Gingaskin Indians as by Antient Pattent doth and may appear to have and to hold & to be held and yielding and paying as provided & dated the tenth of July one thousand six hundred and eighty".

"Northampton December the 16th 1712

Then at the Request of the Hon^{ble} John Custis Esq on the behalfe of Gingaskin Indians the above Said Pattent is ordered and according to order is Recorded."

By 1769 the Indians had become so indolent and poor that the Assembly authorized the Vestry of Hungars to rent out 200 acres of the Indian land

EYRE RECTORY and POWHATAN-continued

and use the proceeds for the benefit of the Indian poor, and the next year 169 acres were surveyed and laid off for this purpose. In 1773 the Assembly appointed Griffin Stith-Michael Christian-Thomas Underhill-Thomas Widgeon and Peter Warren Trustees to take care of the Indians' interest in their land.

After the turn of the century there were very few Indians left and when the Parish Vestry was dropped as a semi public agency the Assembly ordered Indiantown to be divided into lots and given to the remaining members of the tribe. This survey was made in 1813 and a total of 690 acres was split up into 27 lots.



Lot #16 containing 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres was assigned to Ann Drighthouse, who married Charles Pool, and in 1831 she sold to George F. Cutten, who bought additional acreage and two years he and his wife Ann S. sold 112 $\frac{4}{5}$ acres to Elijah Brittingham, Sr. In 1843 Brittingham and his wife Margaret sold 131 acres to Mrs. Maria H. Robins and in 1853 she sold 6 acres. Title was taken by a group of men appointed as "Trustees of the religious Congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church, known as Christ Church and Hungars Church in Hungars Parish, in Northampton County, Virginia."

After the loss of the Glebe lands the Parish had been without a Rectory and this site was chosen for that purpose and the building was erected through the generosity of John Eyre. The inscription upon the stone over the porch reads:

Presented to the
Protestant Epis. Church
in
Hungars Parish
by
JOHN EYRE
1853

In 1908 it was felt that Eastville was a more convenient place for the Rectory so in that year the Trustees sold EYRE RECTORY to Edward Holland to obtain funds for the present one. In 1926 Holland and his wife Eva B. sold to Clarence W. Holland and five years later he and his wife Anna J. resold to Upshur R. Drummond, the present owner.

The house itself contains no particularly interesting architectural features.



Lot #17 containing 25 acres was assigned to Betty Drighouse, who married Isaiah Carter, and in 1831 they sold to Newton Harrison, and that same year he and his wife Thamer resold to John Adams, who acquired additional land and probably was the builder of this house known as POWHATAN.

In 1857 William S. and Sally Adams sold 105 3/4 acres to John T. P. Scott, and in 1879 Jesse N. Jarvis, as Special Commissioner, sold to Leonard W. Hunt, who in 1902 resold to William S. Copes, the present owner.

The interior offers no interesting features.

On the other side of the cross road and nearer the water another old house, known as POCAHONTAS, was destroyed by fire some years ago.



EYREVILLE is on the east side of Cherrystone Creek with an approach from U.S. Highway #13 about a mile and a half below Eastville.

The first record for the land goes back to 1637 when Capt. John Howe was given a patent for 1000 acres in this vicinity. In 1657 Col. William Kendall bought 600 acres of the tract from Richard and Rachael Beard and William and Elizabeth Burges. The deed for this transaction stated that the property was "knowne by ye name of Newport house" and was "On Newport Creek at the head of Cherrystone Creek". (Newport Creek was the old name for the small branch which separates the EYREVILLE and EYRE HALL of today.) This same deed also recited that Capt. Howe in his will ordered his land sold to pay his debts and it was bought in 1638 by Nathaniel Littleton who resold to Edward Robins from whom it descended to his daughters Rachael and Elizabeth.

However Kendall's title did not seem to be entirely clear because in 1662 the Howe patent was found to have escheated to the Crown so Kendall had a new patent issued to him the next year and two years later still another patent was given to him, this time for 900 acres, to include the original 600 and 300 acres more to the east of it which had been granted to Maj. William Andrews in 1660 but deserted by him and taken up by Kendall.

Upon his death in 1686 Col. Kendall left this plantation to his son William, from whom it descended to his son, another William, who died in 1795 leaving a life interest to his wife Nancy and then to his son Custis - "Three hundred acres of Land, fronting the river, so as to include the dwelling House, Yard, Garden & the adjacent fruit Trees, to be laid off by lines running Eastwardly & westwardly through the middle & most beautiful part of my plantation." This portion Custis and his mother sold to William Eyre in 1797 and in 1803 the latter purchased 200 acres additional from Thomas Pree-son Kendall, a brother of Custis, who had also inherited it from their father William. William Eyre was a younger brother of John Eyre of EYRE HALL.

William Eyre died in 1809 leaving the place to his son William L. Eyre from whom it went to his son Severn Eyre who in 1904 sold a tract of 620 acres to R. Fulton, T. H. Tilghman and F. H. Purnell and two years later they and their wives united in a deed to the present owner William Dixon Nottingham.

It is probable that the first dwelling on the property was northwest of the present house and nearer Cherrystone Creek as an old brick foundation

has been found at that point.

The house of today is built entirely of brick and in various parts of the walls are found bricks dated 1799 - W E - D P and two with 1806
1800 1800

but we are inclined to believe that the rear portion is the older and probably was built by William Kendall III prior to his death in 1795. The bricks of that portion are laid in the Flemish bond and the interior woodwork seems to ante date the more elaborate hand carving of the frontpart, the brick work of which is English bond with three courses of stretchers alternating with one course of headers. Neither part has a water table.

While both portions have cellars that of the front part is unusually deep and spacious and the brick partitions which start at the floor go right on up through the house to make the partitions for the rooms above. The outside brick walls are two feet thick. The large summer beams or girders are 12"x 15".

The first and second floor front porches were added by Mr. Nottingham when he restored and modernized the house which originally had the customary Eastern Shore type of porch.

The front doors are double with eight panels each ^{of} which are fluted. The frame is quite ornate with side lights, Ionic columns and the pediment is surrounded by a row of seven pointed stars set in squares alternating with squares which are fluted. The pediment encloses a very fine fan light which is duplicated at the rear of the hall where the two portions of the house are united. About two thirds of the way back the hall has a handsome arch. This hall has no stairway and the only one in the house to the second floor is a small one in the older part.

The parlor and library at the front of the house have black marble mantels and each room in the newer portion has a carving detail of the door and window frames which is different from that of any other room. In the library the treatment at the corners of the frames is quite unusual consisting of concentric squares instead of the circles or knobs so generally used.

The second floor hall has two small arched doorways to connect with the older part and the detail of the woodwork on this floor is also excellent although not quite as elaborate as on the first floor.



EYRE HALL

This attractive property is on Cherrystone Creek, the lane to it starting from U.S.#13 opposite the Cobb's Station road.

In 1685, Lieut. Col. William Kendall, an early and prominent settler, gave to his daughter Mary and her husband Hancock Lee a tract of 700 acres 'on Cheristones Creek', where they were then living, and after them it was to go to their daughter Anna and her heirs forever.

Not long afterwards the Lees moved to Gloucester County where he built 'Ditchley' which is still standing, and Anna married a William Armistead. Their Eastern Shore lands were rented out for many years until the middle of the eighteenth century when a later Armistead applied to the Assembly for permission to break the entail and sell the Cherrystone tract in order to get money for some debts. His petition was granted on October 24, 1754 and the property was sold to Col. Littleton Eyre for £850.

In 1759, Col. Eyre and his wife Bridgett (Harmanson) deeded their home in Old Town Neck to their son Severn so it may be assumed that in the mean while they had built the middle section of the present house and moved into it about that time.

Col. Eyre died about ten years later and he and his wife are buried in the family graveyard on the place with a large double stone over their vault, but unfortunately the interesting epitaph upon it is no longer readable. Before he died he had bought several pieces of adjoining land so that a larger plantation was left to his only son Severn.

Upon the death of his father, Severn Eyre sold his home in Old Town Neck and moved to the new family estate and before his death in 1773 had added still further to his holdings so that the plantation contained 1570½ acres at that time.

In 1789, upon the death of an older brother, Littleton, the property passed into the hands of John Eyre who lived for many years as a wealthy and distinguished member of the community. A list of his many good deeds would require quite a volume but the mention of two of his acts will give some idea of his generosity and his sense of fair dealing:

In 1853 he built a substantial Rectory which he presented to the Parish of Christ Church.

When his wife died he inherited from her the old Upshur homestead of 'Warwick' but he turned it back to the Upshur family instead of passing it on to his Eyre relatives.

Both he and his wife are buried at 'Eyre Hall' and both of their epitaphs are well worth preserving for posterity before they become illegible.

JOHN EYRE
Son of
SEVERN & MARGARET EYRE
Born May 2nd 1768
Died June 19th 1855
in the 88th Year of his age.

Blessed with intellect, wealth and length of days, he used them all for the benefit of others more than himself. Justice ruled every action of his own life, whilst charity ever considered those of his neighbor. And ample fortune became in his hands a blessing to all around him for his liberality knew no limit but the dictate of a well poised judgment, and from his earliest manhood he was the benefactor of his county, while a generous hospitality reigned in his home where intelligence, virtue, refinement and elegance combined their attractions; humble merit never asked in vain, and poverty never left his door empty handed. Just and true, wise and merciful, he nobly discharged every duty of life; while dignity and self respect were in him so blended and sweetened by universal benevolence and polished courtesy that he was admired for his manners, as much as he was venerated for his character.

Death came late to him, in mercy to his friends to whom the only pain he gave was in his death.

This Tomb

Is consecrated by her husband John Eyre and the inscription on it by Arthur Upshur an only brother, to the memory of

ANN M. EYRE

Daughter of Abel and Elizabeth Upshur.

She was born the 4th of October 1780 and died on the 17th day of June 1829.

Ye who have partaken for years the freely extended hospitality of the delightful mansion over which she presided: who were well acquainted with the benignity of her disposition, her sympathies with the sorrowing and distressed and the vivid brilliancy of her well tutored, refined and classical mind, require not the aid of an obituary eulogy to elicit a tributary tear and sigh when this monument meets your pensive attention. But the time cometh when the rising generation of females will only possess a traditionary account of her many virtues and shining qualities. To such I would say--Go do as she has done--Peace be with thy immortal Spirit, my beloved sister.
No tongue can speak but in thy praise.



Not far from the approach to the garden is the old time Dairy, which has been nicely preserved and is a reminder of the days when these more or less isolated plantations were almost surrounded by a group of small utilitarian buildings for all sorts of purposes.



A few hundred yards from the main dwelling is a small brick house with the date '1798' in a brick well up in the chimney; about two thirds of the house was built then and the balance added in 1801 according to a dated brick in the wall of the later part. This little house was also built during the ownership of John Eyre and perhaps it is safe to assume that originally it was an overseer's house.

After John Eyre, the property went to his great nephew, another Severn Eyre, and upon the latter's death in 1914 it went to relatives on the female side, Mrs. Mary Eyre Wright and Miss Margaret Eyre ~~Baldwin~~^{Baldwin}, who later married Mr. Henry D. Baldwin, and a few years ago by a friendly division of the property the home place is now owned by Mrs. Baldwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin spend many months of the year at Eyre Hall and have made several careful restorations where needed, besides modernizing the house and making some harmonious additions, and now it is one of the most delightful and charming old homes on the Shore.







ELKINGTON





INGLESIDE







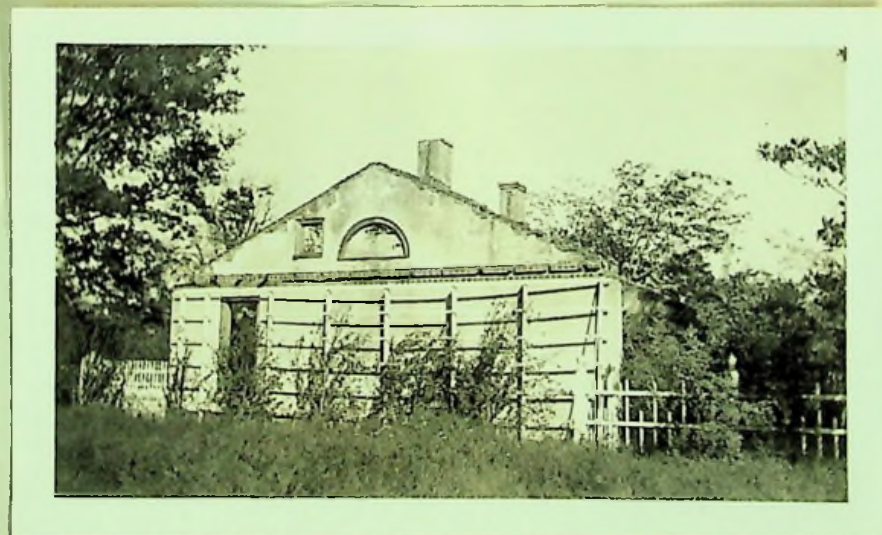
Certainly a very great deal of the present charm of Eyre Hall house and grounds must be attributed to John Eyre who built the main part of the present house in 1804, and it must have been during his life time that the grounds and garden were so attractively laid out.

On the exterior the house does not present any particularly note worthy features, but the interior has some splendid paneling and extending around the hallway is some exceptionally fine old block wall paper, depicting scenes from Lalla Rookh, which is very well preserved. The house contains a great deal of lovely old furniture, some of which must ante date even the days of John Eyre.

The approach to the house over a road winding through a beautiful grove of old trees is quite picturesque but undoubtedly the most charming part of it all is the rare old Box Garden behind the house which is open to appreciative and discriminating visitors.



The garden is enclosed by an old fashioned picket fence atop a brick wall which makes a perfect background for the long rows of untrimmed Box Bush on either side of the pathways. In addition are numbers of Box Trees, Yew, Magnolia, Mimosa, Crepe Myrtle, Bay and other flowering or evergreen trees and shrubs, besides the more formal flower plots.



Just west of the garden is the old family burial ground also enclosed by a brick wall with an iron grill gate, and behind that plot are the walls of an old time conservatory, or Orangery, to use the old name. It contained two rooms, one facing north and the other south, and the north room had three small fire places along the central wall, while the other room had none.



MOUNT HEBRON is on the south side of the cross road near Chesapeake Post Office.

The first patent for land in this section was in 1640 when Obedience Robins received 2000 acres. Title descended to his son John who in 1666 took up additional land and received a new patent for a total of 3150 acres, and in his will, probated in 1740, he left to his grandson, another John, "all the remaining part of the Land in the Seaside Patent". In 1767 Littleton Eyre purchased from John and Elizabeth Robins 282 acres which became a part of the large EYRE HALL Plantation which descended to his grandson John Eyre. In 1851 the latter sold 326.7 acres to the Rev. Luther Nottingham and in the division of his estate in 1905 the house and 159.2 acres went to Edmund W. and Lila A. Roberts, who in 1912 sold 101.5 acres to Robert D. Stevenson and upon his death in 1924 title passed to his son Robert R. Stevenson, the present owner.

The larger portion of the house was built in 1852 by the Rev. Nottingham. Nothing can be learned about the small central brick portion and it is our guess that it probably was built by Littleton Eyre for an Overseer's house. It is undoubtedly old and might have been built for some early Robins' son, but it is so small and simply constructed that we question its having been built for even a small mansion and so our conservative guess as above.



SEA VIEW GIN HOUSE is on the SEA VIEW property at the head of a branch from the Broadwater and is a little over a mile south of the Eastville cross road. The building is included in these records not so much because of its antiquity but because it is the only known relic of the days of King Cotton still left on the Shore.

The first record for the land goes back to 1643 when a patent for 1000 acres was issued to Phillipp Taylor from whom title descended to his son Thomas who sold the tract to Maj. William Andrews. Andrews leased it to Thomas and Joane Harmanson for their lives after which it was to be divided among and given to their four sons-Thomas, William, John and Henry Harmanson. When Thomas and Joane entered upon the lease he had the property surveyed according to the bounds given in the patent and found there was a surplus of 800 acres for which a patent was issued to him in 1667.

Before his death Harmanson called upon Daniel Eyre to divide the 1000 acres among his four sons, as requested by Andrews, and in his will he left them his own 800 acres as well. Son William left a son of the same name but he died before becoming of age and that share reverted to Thomas, Jr. who left the combined shares to his son William. William died without issue leaving his property to his four sisters, one of whom, Esther, married Thomas Respass and in 1750 they sold their 250 acres to George Kendall. Kendall died five years later leaving it to his son Thomas but he did not long survive his father and title passed to his sister Elizabeth, who married William Ronald and in 1775 they sold 150 acres to Patrick Harmanson. The latter died that same year leaving his property to his only daughter Adah and in his will he stated that he had bought his sea side land from Ronald and John S. Harmanson. This latter deed cannot be located but presumably that portion was also originally a part of the 1800 acres which came to the Harmansons from Andrews.

Adah Harmanson married Henry Guy and in 1785 they sold her inheritance of 308 acres to John Kendall who died in 1794 leaving the place to his wife Lucretia for life and then to his son John. In 1807 Lucretia, John, Jr. and his wife Sally united in a deed for 353 acres to Charles Sneed and in 1811 he and his wife Sarah resold to Thomas Wilson. In February of 1818 Wilson sold to Littleton Upshur and Harold L. Wilson "10 acres of land, part of Sea View tract" which is the first appearance of the name in the records. This deed further stated-"Upon which 10 acres are erected sundry buildings & other materials for making Salt" so that the practice of evaporating sea water to obtain salt started on the Shore soon after the settlement of Jamestown was continued for over two hundred years at least.

There is no deed showing where Thomas Wilson transferred title to Harold

but in December of 1818 the latter and his wife Leah sold the whole tract to Isaac Smith who erected the building in 1825 according to a dated brick under the loft window. The Smith land was on both sides of the branch and in 1845 he sold the part on the north side to John T. P. Scott but died in possession of the balance and two years later his Executor, Dr. William G. Smith, and his widow, Ann T., united in a deed for 226 acres to Robert A. Young. In 1851 Young and his wife Sarah E. transferred title to Edward J. Young and the next year he and his wife, also a Sarah E., sold to Lewis B. Taylor.

2 The dwelling on the property burned soon after the Taylor purchase and there is no way now of knowing how old it might have been or its type. Taylor erected the present dwelling which is typical of that period.

Upon his death title passed to a son George B. Taylor, and in his will of 1930 he left it to his daughters, Mary Taylor Dawson and Nanie Grace Goode for their lives after which it is to go to their children. No effort has been made to trace the Taylor genealogy but it would be interesting to know if the present owners are descendants of the original patentee.

The building is erected on the side of a hill so that the cellar is really the first floor when approached from the lower side and above are two additional floors. It is 30' square and is substantially built with the brick laid in the English bond, five courses of stretchers alternating with one of headers. The walls for the lower floor are 16" thick reducing to 12" for the upper levels. The summer beam supporting the main floor is a beautiful hand hewn timber 14" x 10" x 30' and except where it rests in the brick work at either end it has no further bracing and is still true in spite of its age and the heavy load it must have carried at times. A portion of the main floor is plastered, that part possibly having been an office. Smith was in the shipping business and the building undoubtedly was erected for a warehouse as well as a cotton gin.

Isaac and his uncle Thoroughgood Smith were partners in a maritime shipping business and in 1799 their schooner 'Felicity', William Story, Master, was seized by the French. The partners filed a claim before 1801 and these French Spoliation Claims, as they were called, dragged along for years until 1905 when Congress finally passed an Act authorizing payment of \$17,058 to their descendants.

Smith's first wife was Maria Hopkinson, daughter of Judge Francis and Ann Hopkinson of Philadelphia, and they had a son Frank H. Smith who was the father of F. Hopkinson Smith the author. Frank H. Smith spent a considerable fortune in an unsuccessful effort to market a musical instrument which he called a Harmonica, which was a set of inverted tumblers to be filled with water, the notes being obtained by the circular motion of a wet finger about the rims. He made a large one for a Church in Baltimore where he was living and there are a few of the smaller household ones still in existence upon the Shore. When properly played the tones produced are very lovely.

Smith's second wife was Ann Teackle, and they went to Japan on their honeymoon in his own vessel. One of their daughters, Elizabeth, married Thomas T. Upshur, grandfather of one of the Authors of this work, and about 1909 because of that descent Miss Upshur received \$100 as her share of the old claim against the French for the loss of the 'Felicity'.



LINDEN is on the east side of the Sea side road a short distance north of the Chesapeake cross road.

In the division of the Taylor land among the four Harmanson boys, as provided in the gift of Maj. William Andrews, it is assumed that the site of this house went to John Harmanson, for upon his death in 1732 he left to his son Kendall "my Plantation w^{ch} my Mother now lives on", and in 1755 Kendall left "my Plantation whereon I now live" to his son John (Stoughton) Harmanson.

In 1792 John Eyre and Nathaniel Goffigon, as Trustees, sold the house and 294 acres to John Brickhouse, Jr., and on a survey made at the time is the notation that it was the home of John S. Harmanson. In 1815 the lands of Brickhouse were divided among his heirs and the plat of partition shows that the house and 160 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres went to a son Smith Brickhouse. In 1836 Benjamin F. Dunton and Smith L. Brickhouse were appointed Commissioners to sell the lands of Smith Brickhouse and this property was brought by Ralph D. Fitchett and four years later he and his wife Mary sold to Peter S. Bowdoin.

In 1842 Bowdoin deeded the place to his wife Susan M. and upon her death in 1885 she left it to her son John R. Bowdoin for life after which it was to go to his son Dr. John W. Bowdoin. A month after her will was probated Dr. Bowdoin sold his reversion interest to his father but in 1896 when Ben T. Gunter, as Special Commissioner, sold the property at auction it was bought by the Doctor, who in 1903 sold it to Garnett Spady and the present owner is his widow.

Some years ago it became necessary to strengthen the north chimney and an iron band was put around it a short distance from the top. This band is said to go right across the face of a dated brick, consequently it cannot be seen now. Until such time as this brick can be inspected the age of the house will have to be a matter of conjecture, but our guess is that the building was erected during the ownership of Kendall Harmanson, say about 1750.

The house is built of brick, with semi outside chimneys, but the walls were covered with cement some time ago so it is not possible to study the brick work carefully, however an interesting feature was noted on the east (former front) wall; several courses of brick to the width of 18" back from the edges project one inch as a sort of frame for the rest of the wall. The water table consists of two offsets of unmolded brick. The cellar is paved with 9" brick tile.

Shortly after the Civil War Mrs. Bowdoin built the frame addition to provide a down stairs bed room for herself and as the mantels in the parlor and dining room correspond to the one in her room they probably were all put in at that time. In the hall and dining room is a wainscoting 38½" high and as that height was not customary at the time when this house probably was built we are inclined to feel that this also came into being when Mrs. Bowdoin did her construction work. The paneling under the stairs may have been original with the house.

Mrs. Bowdoin's room took up about two thirds of the east side of the annex and west of it she built three small rooms: one was the wine room, one her maid's room with stairs to the loft, and the other was her own dressing room.

Mr. and Mrs. Spady turned the stairs around and moved them across the hall in order to provide better space on the second floor for a bath room, and also built a modern porch across the east face of the house. Most of the old Linden trees in the yard, from which the place acquired its name, are now gone.





The ANDREWS PLACE is behind the home of T. Lucius Cobb, a few hundred yards south of the Cheriton-Oyster road and west of the Seaside road.

The earliest history of the site is a little indefinite. The first certain record occurs in 1710 when William and Elisabeth Melling sell 100 acres to John Stockley, stating that it was a part of a patent issued in 1669 to William Melling, a grandfather of the seller. This deed bounded the 100 acres on the north by land already owned by Stockley, although no record can be found showing when or how he obtained it, so there is no way of telling whether the house is on the Melling land or the other part of Stockley's holdings.

Two years later Stockly, as the name was then spelled, left his property to his son John for life, after which it was to be divided between his grandsons Francis and John. In 1744 Francis Stockly left his inheritance to his son William, who died in 1756 leaving "to my beloved Wife (Anne) the one third part of my Plantation." This dower portion was laid out the next year by John Bowdoin and John Stratton and widow Anne married Thomas Widgeon.

In 1774 Widgeon left $140 \frac{2}{3}$ acres to his wife Anne for life, then to their son John and his wife, also an Anne, and then to a granddaughter Mary, who married John Tyson, and in her will of 1837 she directed that her property be sold. The next year William and Thomas Tyson, as Executors of Molly (Mary) Tyson, sold to James S. Wilson, who in 1850 resold to Joshua B. Turner. In 1856 Turner ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ sold to William W. Andrews, who in 1873 left to his wife Margaret S. for life and then to their children, and four years later the Andrews heirs sold to George T. Roberts. In 1886 Roberts and his wife Margaret A. sold 85 acres to Albert F. Cobb, who in 1890 left the house and 80 acres to his son T. Lucius Cobb, the present owner.

The house has one brick end with glazed headers and features of its construction would indicate that it must have been built not long after 1700. It has no hall and only two rooms on each floor. The mantels in both of the first floor rooms are very old and plain; the one in the parlor being normal size, but that in the dining room (brick end) is $7\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide and 54" high.

Reproduction
of photo, Burns
at about
40 yrs ago



POPLAR GROVE is on the east side of the Sea side road a short distance below Seaview.

During its early history the land does not seem to have had very appreciative owners, because the records show that a tract of 200 acres was patented in 1640 by George Traveller, deserted by him and repatented in 1657 by John Custis, and in turn deserted by him and once more patented in 1662, this time by John Michael. Just before this last patent, the title was claimed by Elisheba Reverdy as the granddaughter and heir of Traveller, but she and her husband Peter signed a release to Michael to clear up the title.

In 1669 Michael and his then wife Elizabeth assigned the patent over to Henry Maseman, or Marshman as it is also spelled, and in 1673 ~~they~~ traded it to John Panewell for a 260 acre plantation "at Cherristones". In 1677 he and his wife Hannah sold the southern half to John Somers and two years later the latter and his wife Margaret resold to Benjamin Stratton, of STRATTON MANOR.

The property continued in the Stratton family for over a hundred years, during which time different generations increased the family holdings until they extended from the Sea side to the Bay side. In 1804 a later Benjamin Stratton and his wife Esther sold the house and 290 acres to John W. Kendall, and in 1807 he and his wife Susanna sold 184 acres to William S. Williams. In 1842 William N. Williams, as Administrator for William S. Williams, sold to John M. Wilkins, but the following year John Walter Williams and Joakim Wilkins, as his Executors, sold to William N. Williams, and in 1862 he and his wife Virginia U. resold to William P. Fitchett.

In 1870 Fitchett deeded the place to Robert C. Jacob, in trust for Robins Mapp, who in his will three years later left it in trust for his daughter Margaret E., the wife of Fitchett, and after her death it was to go to her heirs in fee simple. In this way title to the house and 125 acres was acquired in 1891 by Edward J. and Willietta (Fitchett) Doughty and in 1929 Warner Ames, as Trustee, sold to the present owner, Charles F. Travis.

Both outside chimneys have a material weathering above the first floor with a shorter one farther up, all being covered with nine inch brick tile. Near the upper weathering of the north chimney are three bricks marked-"Benjamin" "Stratton" "1783" similar to the marking (with another date) on the north chimney of STRATTON MANOR. In each case the houses are older than the dates indicated so the markings must have been done at some time when Stratton was doing some remodeling. We would be inclined to date the building of

this gambrel roof house at about 1750, or earlier, because of the extra large sized bricks. Each of the two first floor rooms has a fully paneled end wall with plain unornamented mantels.

Town Fields

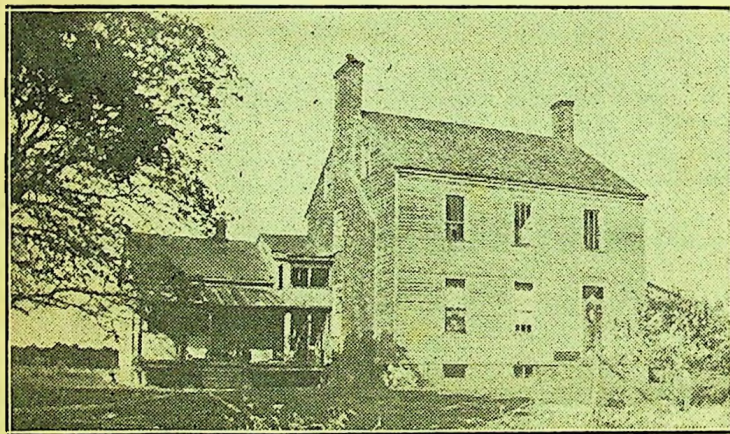
This property, which has a unique place in the history of Virginia, is at the mouth of King's Creek, about two and a half miles west of Cherriton.

In the records of the Virginia Company for the year 1620 there is a reference to "The Allowance of John Pory, Secretary" which reads as follows—"Itt was agreed and confirmed att this Court that Mr. Pory the Secretary and his successors in that place should have five hundred acres of land belonging to that Office, and twenty Tenants to be planted thereupon, whereof Tenn to be sent this year and Tenn the next year, and the Secty. then from henceforward should receive no fees for himself, etc."

Pory had visited the Eastern Shore and apparently had been much impressed by the possibilities of this section, because he chose this location as being the most desirable for the "Secretary's Land", as it is

called in many of the later records, and ten tenants were sent over in each of the years 1620 and 1621. In the same year there is record of a lease for 20 acres to Nicholas Hoskins, Yeoman; in 1627 one for 50 acres to John Webb, Marriner, and in 1628 one for 20 acres to Robert Browne, Planter, and one for 30 acres to John Howe, Gent.

With so much land available it proved difficult to hold tenants on these small acreages as they soon deserted their leases and patented larger tracts, for example Capt. Dilke, who took up 100 acres of his own in 1627. Consequently in 1633 the Secretary was authorized to lease his land in Accomacke as a whole for periods not to exceed twenty one years. Presumably these leases were all recorded in the books of the General Court, because only one has been found in the Northampton records, it being in 1736 when John Carter, Secretary of the Colony of Virginia, made such a lease to John Robins.



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Unfortunately the names of those twenty tenants do not seem to be available, and in the next few years many tenants came and went. The earliest record of a lease in the Patent Books was February 6, 1626 when this entry appears:—"Clement Dilke, Gent., of Accomacke, 20 acres of land with all howses thereupon built, scituate at Accomacke & being part of the late Companies land, abutting North & West upon the Maine Creek, upon ground in occupation of Thomas Powell & South upon ground now in the occupation of Nicholas Fiskins, which sd 20 acres was late in the occupation of Capt. John Wilcocks. Lease: from the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle now last past for & during the terme of 10 years from thence next ensuing & fully to bee compleat & ended. Fee Rent: 20 wgt of good & merchantable tobacco yearly on the above feast

From time to time many efforts were made to put the Secretary's Land to public use, but the location was not central enough for any lasting effect. After the separation of the Shore into two Counties, the first Court House for Northampton, a frame structure, was built here in 1664, but in 1677 the Court was moved permanently to the site of the present town of Eastville.

In 1680 the Assembly passed "An Act of Cohabitation" to encourage the building of a town in each County. Towns were to be fifty acres in size and were to have land set aside for public use and the balance to be sold in half acre lots for homes. A portion of the Secretary's Land was chosen for such a town in Northampton County, but it did not prove a practical or permanent project. It was from this venture that the property acquired the name by which it has since been known.

Finally in 1792 the Assembly passed an Act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to sell the land—"Usually called ye Secretary's Land, & as well known by the title of Town fields"—and on June 6th Jaquelin Ambler, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, deeded it to Henry Guy, who on the next day resold it to John Stratton.

There are two Will references to the property which remain unexplained as it is difficult to account for any private ownership prior to the above purchase by Guy: in that of Littleton Eyre, 1789, "I give my interest in the secretary's land, commonly called Townfields, to my brother John", and in that of Thomas Kendall, 1799, "I give my Plantation called Town-fields to my son John W. Kendall".

In 1795 Stratton sold the tract of 527 acres to John Hollins of the Town of Baltimore, as acting partner of a Company about to erect a salt works. This project seems to have been abandoned because in 1800, after the last serial payment had been made, the Company authorized Stratton to make out the deed to John K. Floyd, to whom they had sold.

After the death of Floyd, each of his heirs had a fifth interest in the property and there were several inter-family transactions after 1843 but finally by 1849 all of the interests had been acquired by Miers W. Fisher, who in 1873 left the place to his daughter Juliette A. Parramore. After her death, intestate, the interests of her various heirs remained undivided until late in 1901 when, for the purpose of a sale, they united in a deed to Ben T. Gunter and L. Floyd Nock, as Trustees, who the following year sold to Linnie S. Parramore, the wife of George F. Parramore. In 1928 S. B. Doughty, as Trustee, sold the house and 380 acres to the late John W. Chandler, and in 1937 his Estate sold to Ballard Brothers Fish Co.

At the rear end of the house is an extra large chimney base with windows in the center between the flues for the first and second story fire places on either side. Near the bottom of this base are bricks marked "J K F" and "1809" to identify the builder and the year of erection. The cornice has a row of hand carved modillions above a row of dentils. The hall is square with double door entrances from the east and south, and above each door is a sunburst light similar to the one observed at Happy Union. The two west rooms have handsomely carved mantels with sunburst, reeding, and

Town Fields

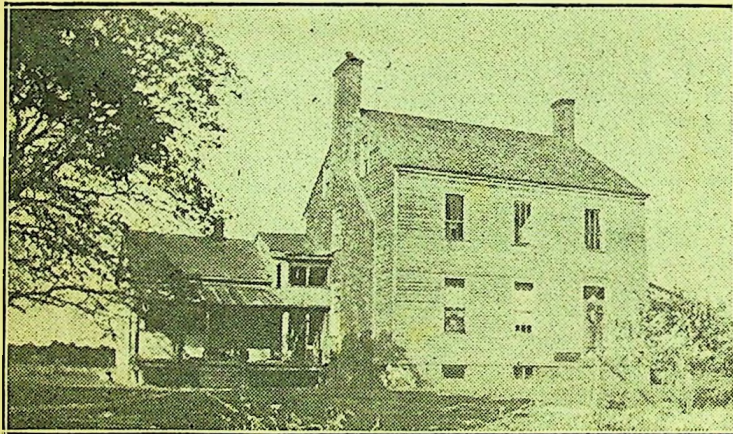
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With so much land available it proved difficult to hold tenants on these small acreages as they soon deserted their leases and patented larger tracts, for example Capt. Dilke, who took up 100 acres of his own in 1627. Consequently in 1633 the Secretary was authorized to lease his land in Accomacke as a whole for periods not to exceed twenty one years. Presumably these leases were all recorded in the books of the General Court, because only one has been found in the Northampton records, it being in 1736 when John Carter, Secretary of the Colony of Virginia, made such a lease to John Robins.



called in many of the later records, and ten tenants were sent over in each of the years 1620 and 1621.

Unfortunately the names of those twenty tenants do not seem to be available, and in the next few years many tenants came and went. The earliest record of a lease in the Patent Books was February 6, 1626 when this entry appears—"Clement Dilke, Gent., of Accomacke, 20 acres of land with all howses thereupon built, scituate at Accomacke & being part of the late Companies land, abutting North & West upon the Maine Creek, upon ground in occupation of Thomas Powell & South upon ground now in the occupation of Nicholas Fiskins, which sd 20 acres was late in the occupation of Capt. John Wilcocks. Lease: from the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle now last past for & during the terme of 10 yeares from thence next ensuing & fully to bee compleat & ended. Fee Rent: 20 wgt of good & merchantable tobacco yearly on the above feast

From time to time many efforts were made to put the Secretary's Land to public use, but the location was not central enough for any lasting effect. After the separation of the Shore into two Counties, the first Court House for Northampton, a frame structure, was built here in 1664, but in 1677 the Court was moved permanently to the site of the present town of Eastville.

In 1680 the Assembly passed "An Act of Cohabitation" to encourage the building of a town in each County. Towns were to be fifty acres in size and were to have land set aside for public use and the balance to be sold in half acre lots for homes. A portion of the Secretary's Land was chosen for such a town in Northampton County, but it did not prove a practical or permanent project. It was from this venture that the property acquired the name by which it has since been known.

Finally in 1792 the Assembly passed an Act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to sell the land—"Usually called ye Secretary's Land, & as well known by the title of Town fields"—and on June 6th Jaquelin Ambler, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, deeded it to Henry Guy, who on the next day resold it to John Stratton.

There are two Will references to the property which remain unexplained as it is difficult to account for any private ownership prior to the above purchase by Guy: in that of Littleton Eyre, 1789, "I give my interest in the secretary's land, commonly called Townfields, to my brother John", and in that of Thomas Kendall, 1799, "I give my Plantation called Town-fields to my son John W. Kendall".

In 1795 Stratton sold the tract of 527 acres to John Hollins of the Town of Baltimore, as acting partner of a Company about to erect a salt works. This project seems to have been abandoned because in 1800, after the last serial payment had been made, the Company authorized Stratton to make out the deed to John K. Floyd, to whom they had sold.

After the death of Floyd, each of his heirs had a fifth interest in the property and there were several inter-family transactions after 1843 but finally by 1849 all of the interests had been acquired by Miers W. Fisher, who in 1873 left the place to his daughter Juliette A. Parramore. After her death, intestate, the interests of her various heirs remained undivided until late in 1901 when, for the purpose of a sale, they united in a deed to Ben T. Gunter and L. Floyd Nock, as Trustees, who the following year sold to Linnie S. Parramore, the wife of George F. Parramore. In 1928 S. B. Doughty, as Trustee, sold the house and 380 acres to the late John W. Chandler, and in 1937 his Estate sold to Ballard Brothers Fish Co.

At the rear end of the house is an extra large chimney base with windows in the center between the flues for the first and second story fire places on either side. Near the bottom of this base are bricks marked "J K F" and "1809" to identify the builder and the year of erection. The cornice has a row of hand carved modillions above a row of dentils. The hall is square with double door entrances from the east and south, and above each door is a sunburst light similar to the one observed at Happy Union. The two west rooms have handsomely carved mantels with sunburst, reeding, and

rope molding designs. The mantel in the east room, next to the hall, is more simply treated, and is duplicated in the second story rooms. All rooms on both floors have wainscoting and on the first floor is a very nice plaster cornice.

It is said that upon one of his visits to the Eastern Shore, Bishop Meade was obliged to wait here several days for appropriate weather for crossing the Bay. One morning, while he was having Prayers with the Floyds, Capt. Jake Ooten, the Master of the vessel, rushed in, saying: "Bishop Meade, git up off your marrow bones — wind's ready and tide's ready, and wind and tide waits for no man — not even a Bishop".

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BELLE VUE is near the head of Kings Creek, a little over a mile west of Cheriton.

In 1637 Sir John Harvey issued a patent to John Wilkins for 500 acres which was described as "Butting upon the upper end of the Secretaries Land joyning to Kings Creek, parallel with the same one mile & extending in breadth toward land of Obedience Robins, Gent."

The first John Wilkins died in 1650, was succeeded by a son of the same name, and the property continued in the Wilkins family until near the end of the next century. In 1778 another John Wilkins gave to a son Henry 100 acres at this site and upon his death in 1787 he left Henry 150 acres more.

In 1794 Henry and his wife Ann deeded 202 acres to Matthew Respass and two years later the latter and his wife Sophia deeded 196 acres to Thomas Nottingham and the year following, in his Will, he left the place to his son Jacob. Jacob died in 1809 leaving the property to his wife Bridget until their son Smith became of age when it was to be sold, and when this was done in 1820 it was purchased by Nathaniel Burriss. After his death in 1835 his heirs united in a deed to a John Wilkins, thus bringing it back into the original family once more, and upon his death in 1849 it went to his son Robert E. Wilkins. He was succeeded thirty years later by his son Dr. Daniel F. Wilkins who in 1890 sold to John T. and Nannie W. Savage and as Mrs. Savage has survived her husband she is the present owner.

The oldest part of the house is a small section in the rear and on one of the bricks is an old date which looks like 1686 so it was probably built by John Wilkins II. The section in the foreground of the picture also has a dated brick which appears to read 1776 which would place its building during the ownership of a later John Wilkins. There is still another section, beyond the porch, which is said to have been built by Robert E. Wilkins. When bought by the present owner, the porch was one story with a flat roof with a railing around it but in 1916 it was raised to the present type and the gable above it added.

The first floor rooms in both of the older sections have wainscoting but the mantels are undecorated and there is no noteworthy interior woodwork.

During the War of 1812 a British barge came up the Creek and fired a 3" shot at the house. It stuck in the chimney, where it remained until a few years ago, and the hole may be seen just above the weathering on the right.



KENDALL PLACE

County *Northampton* Vicinity *Cheriton*
No. *64* on Map No. *V.*
Oldest part built by
Later additions by

Present Owner--*Mrs. P. L. Ailworth & Miss Beattie Kendall*
Historical--*House faces east and west on the south side
and near the head of King's Creek.*



TOWER HILL is on Kings Creek, about a mile from Bay View. The location is quite picturesque with a view down the Creek to Chesapeake Bay beyond.

No patent is on record for the site but a later deed proves that the property was owned by William Cotton, who was the second Minister on the Shore. He is supposed to have come here about 1632 and was mentioned as the then Minister at the first formal Vestry meeting held in 1635. While the Patent Books do not list a grant for this site, they do record that patents were issued to him for two other locations: one in 1637 for 350 acres in what is now Wilsonia Neck and another the next year for 300 acres in the present Church Neck. Among the head rights listed in those grants he speaks of his wife as Ann Graves, and also mentions two negroes: Domingo and Sacyony; this being the first record of slaves being brought to the Shore. At the above mentioned Vestry meeting it was voted to build a Parsonage on the Glebe land but apparently Cotton was a man of some means and preferred to continue living at his own home.

In his Will, probated in 1640, Cotton stated that his mother was "Joane Cotton in Bunbury in Chesheire" and it is evident that he named his place after the village of his nativity because in the Will he further says: "I give & bequeath unto my Child (nowe unborne), Sonn or Daughter, my plantacon of BUNBURY". This child was a daughter named Verlinda and in 1665 she and her husband deeded a tract of 444 acres at this site to John Waterson, and the wording of this deed proves that the land was owned by Cotton and was the place he mentioned in his Will: "Thomas Burditt, of Potomacke in the Province of Maryland, and Falinda (she signs the deed as Verlinda) his wife, daughter and heir of William Cotton, late of Northampton County in Virginia, Minister, Deceased, etz".

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Cotton married Nathaniel Eaton, the first Principal of Harvard College and who had to flee to Virginia, but later on, as a widow once more, she lived in Maryland with her daughter, who after the death of Burditt married Capt. William Stone who was the first Governor of that Province; having moved there from Accomack.

John Waterson died in 1679, leaving the place to his son William and it continued in the Waterson family, being known as WATERSONS POINT, until 1742 when Peter Bowdoin gradually began buying up interests of various heirs and when he died three years later he left a tract of 190 acres to his son Preeson. In 1760 Preeson Bowdoin and his wife Sarah sold to Henry Guy who in 1777 left it to his son Matthew. In 1799 Matthew Guy and his wife Margaret traded this place to Custis Kendall for a tract of 807 acres on the Seaside

which is now the site of PROSPECT HILL, and upon his death in 1813 Gustis Kendall left it to his brother Littleton. Three years later Littleton Kendall and his wife Sally sold to Gen. Major S. Pitts and in 1831 John Addison, as Commissioner, sold to John Wilkins.

In 1833 Wilkins and his wife Elizabeth sold to Jessie J. Simkins, and in 1839 he and his wife Laura to James Saunders, whose widow, Maria, sold in 1888 to John T. Whitehead and it is now owned by his son L. T. Whitehead.

An indistinct date on a brick looks as if it once might have been '1787' which would be approximately right for the type of architecture and the interior woodwork. If this is correct, it probably was built during the ownership of Matthew Guy, and surely the house must have been standing in 1799 when he traded 190 acres for a tract of 807 acres which had no house. The building is quite similar in many respects to SEA VIEW in Accomack County so presumably was erected by the same designer.

The bricks are laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers, which however do not show up because of the dull gray paint over them. The water table has a top course of very nicely molded convex bricks and at the second floor level is a three brick belt course.

The hall is unusually wide and has an attractive stair well. The windows in the first floor rooms are very tall, coming within about a foot each of the floors and ceilings, and the reveals are paneled to the floor and converge towards the outside through the thick brick walls. The mantels antedate the period of delicate carving but are pleasingly decorated with small panels. In the parlor there were originally two chimney closets but the doors have been removed and the spaces are now devoted to open book shelves.

At the west side of the house (facing the Creek) the building has been extended about ten feet to provide for two rooms on the south side of the hall, instead of just the one (parlor) to the north. The gable in front is a modern addition.



THE HERMITAGE is on the south side of Kings Creek, not far from the town of Cape Charles.

In 1636 Sir John Harvey issued a patent to William Bibby for 400 acres "On the south side of Kings Creek, westerly on Capt. Epps land, easterly along the Creek & southerly towards the old plantation Creek". Bibby was succeeded by his son Edmund.

In 1663 John Michael obtained a patent for 150 acres to the eastward of this tract and in 1677 he purchased 100 acres from Edmund Bibby and the next year he bought the rest of the Bibby land. Michael was a large owner of Shore property but he lived and died at this site as did his son Adam after him. Adam died in 1689 leaving the place "to my Kinsman (nephew) Hancock Custis", who in 1728 left it to his son Theophilus. The latter apparently did not live to enjoy his inheritance as the title reverted to his oldest brother John. As both Hancock Custis and his son John had homes elsewhere the property was rented out after the death of Adam Michael until 1734 when John Custis sold to Thomas Cable who had married his aunt Sorrowful Margaret Custis.

In 1749, after the death of Cable, the property was divided between his two daughters: Elizabeth who had married John Wise, and Sarah who shortly married William Parsons of Elizabeth City County. Elizabeth's interest went to her daughter Ann Wise, who married Sarah's son Thomas, and upon Mrs. Parsons' death in 1783 she left her half to him so the whole property was once more united in his ownership.

Thomas Parsons died in 1796 leaving the place to his five daughters: Sally, Esther, Nancy, Betsy and Peggy. Three years later Benjamin Stratton married daughter Esther, coming here to live, and in 1804 he bought out the interests of Sally, Nancy and Betsy and in 1811 that of Peggy. Stratton was succeeded by his son William D., who did not live long, and the title passed to his sister Ann W. who married William Kennard. The Kennards had two daughters, Sally and Ann, who, after the death of their mother, deeded about half of the land and the house to their father, and in 1849 Kennard sold his interest to Dr. Jesse J. Simkins, who in 1853 with his wife Laura M. resold to Thomas M. Wilkins.

In 1880 Wilkins with his wife Sarah joined with Frederick E. Nottingham, as Trustee, in a sale to Jesse D. Thomas of Norfolk who eight years later sold to his partner and brother, the late William N. Thomas whose Estate is now the owner of record.

There is nothing very definite to rely upon in attempting to determine the age of the dwelling. Apparently Sarah Parsons moved back to the Shore after the death of her husband, because in her will of 1783 leaving the plantation to her son Thomas she describes it as the one "I live on lying on Kings Creek" so perhaps it was built by Sarah or Thomas. The main part of the house is the oldest and is similar to other houses of this type built about that time. Originally it had two brick ends which the late Mr. Thomas had to take down because of their condition. In so doing any chimney closets or end paneling was removed and it is hard to say what part of the original woodwork is original.

The front and rear doors of the hallway are a type not common on the Shore; on the outside the panels are not beveled but are indicated simply by a border of beading, and on the inside the battening is vertical instead of the customary diagonal. The front door is about eight feet high while the one to the rear is a scant six feet, this being necessitated by the stair landing across the end of the hall. The locks are exceptionally large.

The little annex is of a later period and possibly may have been built by Dr. Simkins for an office. The entrance has double doors. The Flemish bond is used in the foundation of the main house while the annex has the English bond. The modern porch replaces an original smaller one of the customary local type.



April 24 '91

Stratton Manor

This seventeenth century house with two brick ends having wide base outside chimneys is near Fairview a short distance south of Cape Charles.

It is not known just when the emigrant Thomas Stratton came to Virginia or when he died but it is known that in 1632 his wife Alice (Hawkins) was living on the Shore with two children and in 1636 she was given a grant for two hundred acres of land. She later married Henry Bagwell by whom she had other children. In 1651 she deeded 100 acres to her son Thomas Stratton II and in 1657 he was given a patent for "300 acres on the Ridge southerly on Dun branch".

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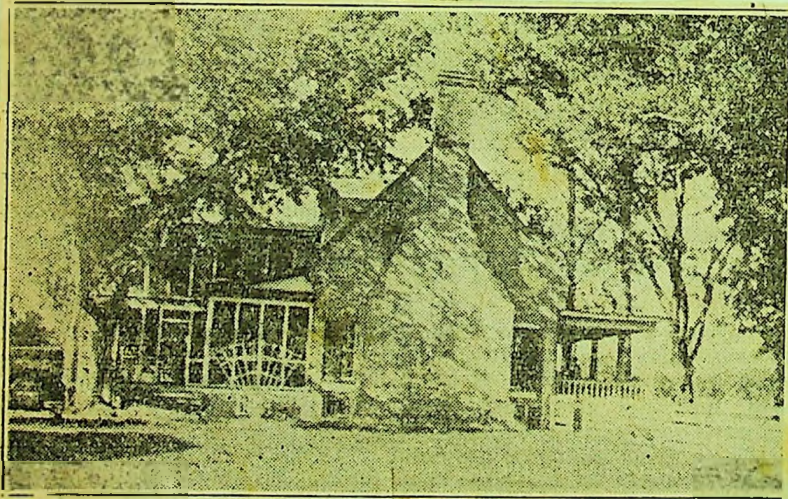
Benjamin Stratton was one of the twelve men elected on June 22, 1691, to the vestry of the newly consolidated Hungar's Parish and if the present Hungar's Church was built in 1691, as some writers state, he must have had a hand in the erection of the church, also.

In 1764 another Benjamin Stratton must have done considerable reconstruction because the same north chimney has three marked

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Mrs. John E. Nottingham and from then on it passed through several other owners without any material structural changes until acquired in 1922 by O. M. Hallett who added the present porches and otherwise modernized the house. It is now owned by Mr. Bruce Charnock who is keeping the place in a fine state of repair so that it should last for a great many years more.

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The late Mr. Stratton Nottingham credits the original building of the house to this Thomas Stratton about 1657, but without knowing his authority it does not seem practical to concur because a brick in the north chimney bears the date "1694" which would indicate that the building was done by his son Benjamin who lived in 1657 and 1717.

It was during the life of this Benjamin Stratton that the Stratton fortune must have reached its zenith because the plantation stretched from the Bay side (including the present site of the town of Cape Charles) to the Sea side where it included the "Poplar Grove" property, and besides other members of the family had large land holdings in Savage's Neck.

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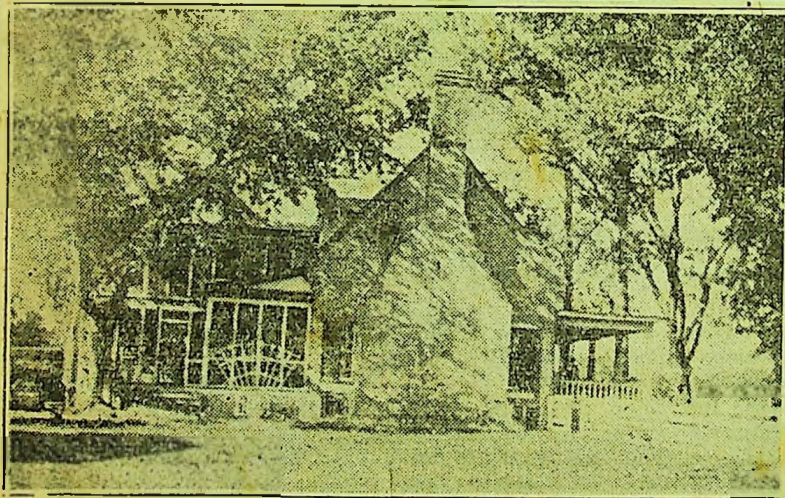
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LEBANON is on the east side of the Seaside road, with an approach about opposite the east end of the Chesapeake cross road.

The site is part of the Robins' Seaside holdings and continued in the family until 1762 when John Robins leased 300 acres for twenty years to Thomas Nottingham, but five years later John and Elizabeth Robins sold the leased land and 100 acres additional to Nottingham. In 1797 Thomas Nottingham left 350 acres to his son William, who in 1840 sold 269 acres to Thomas J. L. L. Nottingham. This tract was on both sides of the Seaside road and at the time of this purchase the buyer deeded to his wife Tabitha the 150 acres east of the road. However he outlived his wife and was possessed of the whole when he died in 1877 leaving three daughters, one of whom Clara W., acquired title to the house and surrounding land.

She married Luther Nottingham and upon her death in 1930 left the place to her sons S. T. and H. F. Nottingham, but specified that her husband was to have the use of the house and two acres as long as he lived and that same year all of her children signed and recorded an agreement to that effect, which is the situation at present.

The larger portion of the house, with the brick end, is the older and probably was built by Thomas Nottingham some time prior to his death in 1797. The smaller part was built by Dr. T. J. L. Nottingham of lumber which he had bought from a wrecked cargo of a vessel which had gone ashore on Cobbs Island. The interior woodwork offers nothing of interest.



The ELSNER PLACE is some distance back from the north side of the Fair View-Sea View cross road.

The site of the house would seem to be a part of an early patent for 600 acres granted to John Wilkins, although it is not recorded in the Patent Office at Richmond. In 1666 Wilkins sold 100 acres "at the south side of my seaside patent" to Jerome Griffith, who assigned it the next year to John Waterson, who the year following, with his wife Frances, reassigned the title to John Floyd.

In 1687 Floyd left the place to his son John Floyd, who left no will, but apparently the land descended to his son ~~SMOKK~~ James, who in 1760 left a tract "100 acres more or less" to his son Charles. It is assumed that a portion of the land went to Charles' daughter Molly, who married John Knight, because in a division of the latter's 60 acres in 1827 a son Thomas received the house and 26 acres, while 34 acres went to another son John. In that same year Thomas Knight sold his inheritance to Peter Moore and he, with his wife Mary Ann, resold to Daniel Smaw.

Smaw left no will and in 1865 his widow Ann W. deeded the place to her daughters Fanny E. Smaw and Mary S. Councilll (wife of Charles H.) Miss Smaw must have died leaving Mrs. Councilll sole owner, and the Councillls also acquired additional land because in 1894, after their deaths, their heirs united in a deed for 75 acres to Martine Elsner. Elsner died in 1935 leaving his farm of 64 acres to his wife Teresa for life, after which it was to go to his grandsons Joe and Martine Elsner, the present owners.

The house seems to have been built in two different sections, but it is difficult to tell which is the older, and it is possible that they were built fairly close together. A reasonable guess would be that they date back to the latter half of the eighteenth century during the ownership of Charles Floyd or his son in law John Knight.

The smaller portion has a fairly large base outside chimney with stack detached from the house, while the larger section has an outside chimney with a double weathering, an uncommon feature on the Shore. The interior woodwork offers no unusual details. The larger part of the house is said to have once been used as a School House.



SEALAND is on the Seaside between the SEA VIEW GIN HOUSE and LINDEN.

The early history of the land is the same as for those places down to 1788 when Georgs Savage purchased 120 acres from John S. Harmanson, followed in 1793 by an additional 94 acres from John Eyre and Nathaniel Goffigon, as Trustees for Harmanson. In 1819 George Parker and John Eyre, as Executors of George Savage, sold the 214 acres to Severn E. Parker, and in 1831 he and his wife Catharine G. resold to Dr. George F. Wilkins.

Dr. Wilkins enlarged his acreage and upon his death in 1897 he left: "My farm known as SEALAND containing 500 acres-lying and being on both sides of the Seaside County road-to my friend Dr. William W. Wilkins. I require him to enclose my family grave yard in the garden with a neat trim fence set in stone and I desire that he will retain this farm as long as he lives as a memorial of my friendship for him".

Dr. W. W. Wilkins died in 1933, dividing the property among his children, and the house and surrounding acreage went to his son George F. Wilkins, the present owner.

The style of architecture and trim would indicate that the house was undoubtedly built by Dr. George F. Wilkins shortly after he acquired the land and there are no evidences of any earlier Harmanson or Savage structures. On a window pane in the parlor is etched "Margaret S. Guy 1811" which can be explained by the possibility that the glass used came from an earlier house on the property or elsewhere. The house has no cross hall and the stairs rise from the south entrance with a small hall behind them at the north entrance. The parlor and dining rooms have wainscoting and a plaster cornice. The parlor mantel has a fluted column at each side and some hand carving in conformity with the period.

Behind the house is a very nice old Box garden laid out in the form of stars.





ELLEGOODS (or ALLEGOODS as it is incorrectly spelled nowadays) is immediately west of OLD CASTLE in Savages Neck.

In his will of 1678 Capt. John Savage left to his son Elkington three plantations in this vicinity which were then tenanted by Edward Cable, John Davis and Samuel Church, and estimated the land to contain 350 avres. In 1732, after the death of Elkington Savage, his estate was divided among his widow and his three daughters and one of the latter, Elisha, and her husband Isaac Baly received 100 acres at this point.

In 1735 the Balys sold to Margaret Ellegood, and six years later she and her husband Peter Norly Ellegood sold to Thomas and Esther Cowdry, the last named being another of the daughters of Elkington Savage. For the next thirty years the records are silent regarding the tract, but in 1772 Thomas Bell left to his wife Mary for life and then to his son Thomas "my plantation in Savages Neck". In 1784 Mary, then as the widow Scott, confirmed this bequest by a deed to her son Thomas Bell, to take effect at her death.

This second Thomas Bell died intestate and the title passed to his son William, but upon his death under age in 1808 the land was divided among his relatives, and the house and 25 acres went to Thomas Jarvis in right of his wife Anne S., who was a sister of William. Jarvis gradually bought up the rights of some of the other heirs and in 1819 he sold the house and the tract, then 131½ acres, to William Fitchett.

In 1851 Arthur W. Downing and William J. F. Peed, as Special Commissioners, sold to Victor A. Nottingham, who four years later resold to William E. Wilkins. In 1867 he and his wife Nancy deeded it to their grand children George T. Wilkins and Rebecca S. Wilkins, with the latter surviving, and in 1904 after her death John T. Wilkins III, as Special Commissioner, sold to Nathaniel L. and Edward Holland. In 1907 after the death of Nathaniel L. Holland, in a settlement of his estate among his children, this place was allotted to Clarence W. Holland, and in 1913 he and his wife Anna P. deeded to Murray James.

In 1918 Murray and Rosa James sold to Thomas D. Smith and Grover C. Belote and the next year the latter sold his interest to George D. and Thomas W. Horner. In 1920 the Horners, with their respective wives Lizzie and Mary, and Smith sold to Sarah Nottingham, and in 1927 she and her husband Ellis deeded to the Eastern Shore of Virginia Fire Insurance Co., which

the next year sold to the Guy L. Webster Canning Co., the present owner of record.

The little frame house was built in two sections: one with a gambrel roof while the other is the more common story and a half type. Both are very old but the former is probably the older. As the property has been known as ELLEGOODS for the past two hundred years it is probable that they were the builders of the gambrel roof part, which was much in vogue in that vicinity at the time of their ownership.

Neither portion has any noteworthy features, other than the high and plain mantels of the period.



LOCUST LAWN is on the east side of the Seaside road about a mile south of Marionville.

In 1672 a patent for 2100 acres was granted jointly to Col. John Stringer, George Brickhouse, Jr., and Robert Foster. Stringer bought the Foster interest and in 1680 he and Brickhouse made a division, with 1400 acres going to the former and 700 acres to the latter, but four years later Stringer sold out to Brickhouse.

In His will of 1713 George Brickhouse divided the tract among his sons and while the old bounds are a little indefinite, the site of this house apparently was included in the bequest to his son John.

After that the records are silent until 1752 when William Tankred (Tankard) left his 450 acre plantation to his nephew John Tankard. There is a record of a plat made in 1769 which shows that this plantation was on both sides of the road and the Tankard home probably was on the west side. In his will of 1779 John Tankard directed that his land should be sold, and while there is no deed on record for such sale, the Survey Records again come to the rescue to show that in 1796 ~~1798~~ John Brickhouse and William Belocate divided equally between them 264 acres on the east side of the road. The plat states that they had bought it jointly from William Harmanson, the Executor of John Tankard, and as the land was divided equally it is evident that no house was then standing, but the north portion, which went to Brickhouse, is the site of the existing house.

In 1790 (prior to the 1796 survey) John Brickhouse and his wife Sophia sold his interest to Edmund Joynes, and in 1798 he and his wife Peggy re-sold to Robert Widgeon. He left the property to his son Thomas N. Widgeon, who in his will of 1820 directed that his land should be sold, and in 1835 Anthony Bell, as his Administrator, sold the place to Jacob Nottingham. Nottingham bought additional acreage adjacent and in his will of 1860 he left his holdings to his five sons. The house and 225 acres went to Alexander Gray Nottingham and his brother William T. Nottingham, and in 1878 the former acquired his brother's interest.

In 1904 Edgar J. Spady and Otho F. Mears, as Special Commissioners, sold the house and 144 acres to Andrew J. Nottingham, who three years later sold to Benjamin F.B. Woodall, who assigned to Coulbourn Brothers, who sold to John R. Dunton. In his will of 1919 Dunton left the property to his wife Saidie E. for life, after which it is to go to their children.

There are no records available which might give the age of the building, but on the basis of comparative architecture it probably was built shortly after the land was acquired by Robert Widgeon in 1798. Originally the kitchen was at the south end, but was moved to its present position by Mr. Dunton when he added the new wing in the rear. The house has two brick ends.

The mantel in the parlor has sunbursts on its face and half round fluted columns at each side. The room has a nice wainscoting on three sides and as the cross hall has it on only one side, the stairway probably originally was in this room. The dining room has the same wainscoting and a mantel with some carving including a fan in the center of the face. Each of the second floor rooms have small off center fireplaces with slightly carved mantels.



BLOOMFIELD is back a little from the junction of the Elliotts Neck and the Bayside roads, north of the former and west of the latter.

The first patent for the land was one for 450 acres granted in 1642 to John Toulson. Title passed to his son William, who sold to Col. John Dolby, who acquired additional acreage adjacent, and in 1664 a new patent was issued to him for a total of 1000 acres. When he died in 1671 he had 450 acres left which he divided among his sons John, Edward and Peter, but the first seems to have obtained the interests of his brothers, and when he died in 1689 he divided his plantation among his sons John, Thomas, Benjamin and Joseph. The last named received 100 acres which is the site of this house.

In 1752 Joseph Dolby left his 100 acres to his son Isaac, who in 1760 passed it along to his son Spencer, who in 1778 left 96 acres to his son Thomas. In 1787 Thomas Dalby left his plantation, then 200 acres, to his son Isaac, who in 1804 left it to his daughter Catharine H. when she should become of age. She married Henry B. Kendall, whom she survived, and in 1867 she left her estate to her son John C. Kendall and her daughter Louisa, the wife of Samuel E.D. Kellam. Mrs. Kellam obtained the house and 75 acres, which in 1898 she deeded to her son James C. Kellam, and in 1919 his widow Virginia C. united in a deed with their children for the house and 30 acres to Darrell M. Kellam, the present owner.

The gambrel roof house has only the west end of brick at present but as the eastern chimney is fairly modern it is probable that that end of the house also was brick when originally constructed. Except for one full size and one cupboard door, nothing of the original interior woodwork is left. There is nothing whatever to give a clue to the age of the house, but it probably was built about the middle of the eighteenth century.



The JOHNSONTOWN TAVERN is in the village of that name on the Bayside road south of Bridgetown.

Apparently the site goes back to a patent for 300 acres granted in 1639 to Thomas Smith, or to an adjacent one for 100 acres granted to Richard Smith. Both of these patentees assigned their rights to John Holloway, who in 1642 was granted a patent for 1300 acres, which included the lands of both of the Smiths. In his will of 1643 Holloway left to Peter Lang the lands which he had bought of Thomas and Richard Smith.

For many years after that the title can be determined only by inference, but conclusions reached are fairly logical and the site itself can be traced through the various owners. Peter Lang is known to have left a wife Elizabeth and two daughters, Elizabeth and Joane. Daughter Elizabeth disappears from the picture, but Joane seems to have married John Clegg, whom she survived. Records are then silent on the subject until 1725 when a Henry Clegg sold to Peter Clegg 200 acres at this point which he described as "all that tract of land formerly John Holloway's given by Joane Clegg to John Clegg. This gift by Joane cannot be found in the records, so the assumption is made that this John was her son and that possibly Henry and Peter were her grandsons.

In 1749 Peter Clegg left to his son Isaac his plantation, then 408 acres, and in 1784 Isaac in his will disposed of parts of his acreage to other children and then devised the balance to his son Peter. In 1787 Peter and his wife Rose sold 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres at the junction of the Bayside and cross roads to Johannis Johnson. No deed of sale by Johnson can be located, but in his will of 1835 Charles West left to his son William W. West "The whole of the tavern Lott and all the Land that I purchased from Johannis Johnson and his mother, except the Store Lott and two acres".

William W. West died intestate shortly afterwards and in 1839 Nathaniel W. Winder and Miers W. Fisher, as Commissioners for West's daughter Joanna C., sold a property of 140 acres to Dr. T. J. L. Nottingham and Robins Mapp. In 1851 Dr. Nottingham sold his interest to Samuel Y. Nottingham, and two years later he and his wife Leah F. resold to William Leatherbury. No deed can be found transferring this half interest from Leatherbury, or any one else, to Mapp, but in his will of 1873 he left the whole property to his daughter Sally A. Jacob for life and then it was to go to her children. In a partition of the tract among her children in 1890 the house and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres went to a daughter Sally M. Dennis, and in 1908 she sold the house and 18 acres to Richard S. Floyd, the present owner.

In the will of Isaac Clegg in 1784 leaving the tract to Peter Clegg there is no special reference to a house on this portion of the land, but three years later Peter obtained nearly £90 from Johnson for the small acreage sold, which would indicate that the house was built during that interval. Its architectural features are similar to those of other houses of that period.

The original structure had two brick ends with semioutside chimneys. The framing is of black walnut instead of the heart pine customarily used in this section. At one time there was a cross hall but the partition on the parlor side has been removed. The stairs are enclosed or boxed. The parlor has wainscoting and cornice and the wall above a plain mantel is paneled to the ceiling. Original chimney closets at either side of the fireplace have been removed. The more modern part of the house was built by the present owner.

It is probable that Johnson was the first to use the house as a Tavern and the settlement takes its name from him. It is doubtful if Charles West ever lived here as he built MYRTLE GROVE and died there, but apparently he continued to operate the place as a Tavern and to own the stores adjacent. This fact is assumed from the finding in the garret of MYRTLE GROVE of an old ledger. A study of the entries in it show that a Tavern was involved, as well as the stores, and the names of the customers are all of Bayside residents, instead of in the vicinity of MYRTLE GROVE.



HUNTINGTON faces Chesapeake Bay near the mouth of Cherrystone Creek, to the left of the neck road as it turns to go towards its end at the Creek.

The site is part of two patents, one for 450 acres and the other for 500 acres, both granted in 1643 to Col. Obedience Robins and after his death his eldest son, Col. John Robins, fell heir to his father's large land holdings on both sides of the Shore. This tract of 950 acres became known as the Robins' Bayside Plantation. Upon his death in 1709 Col. John Robins left this plantation to his son Obedience for life and then it was to go to his next son, John, the latter being left the management of the property, thus indicating that Obedience was a mental or physical invalid and not expected to live very long.

As anticipated, John outlived his brother Obedience, and upon his death in 1739 he left the 950 acres to his son Edward after the death of his wife Katharine. Local tradition places the location of the homes of the early Robins as being the property known as SALT GROVE on the south side of Cherrystone Creek. No previous record has been found which would furnish a clue as to the original home site, but in this will of 1739 the description of the home place of John Robins would indicate that it was the site of HUNTINGTON, and that at his father's death Edward was living at the site of SALT GROVE. This assumption would also seem to be confirmed by the will of Edward in 1779 in which he left to his son Edward "the plantation at the mouth of Powell's Gut where I formerly lived" and this plantation to his son John.

In 1825 John Robins deeded to his son Temple N. Robins 250 acres at this site and in his will of 1832 the deed of gift is confirmed. In that will he called himself Col. John Robins and stated that the plantation he gave Temple was the one given to him by his father and was where Temple was then living while the Colonel himself was living on the plantation (SALT GROVE) "which was given me by my brother Edward".

In 1843, after the death of Temple N. Robins, his widow Maria H. and William G. Smith, as Commissioner, united in a deed for 280 acres to Daniel Fitchett, who lived here until his death, after which Edward C. and William S. Fitchett, as Executors, sold the property in 1865 to William H. Kimberly. In 1881 the title was placed in the name of John B. Kimberly, as Trustee for Mrs. Kimberly, but later on he acquired title in fee simple and in 1903 he and his wife Leonora V. sold the house and 250 acres to Avarish W. Hamilton, the present owner.

In 1895 William H. Kimberly sold the house and 250 acres to Arthur L. Boykin, and in 1903 Sidney J. Dudley, as Trustee, sold to John B. Kimberly, who with his wife Leonora V. resold the same year to the present owner Azariah H. Hamilton.

It seems reasonable to assume that the site of the original home of Col. Obedience Robins was near the site of the present house, and not far away is the old cellar foundation of an early house which may have been his. The present burying ground goes back only to the Fitchett ownership and it is said that during the Kimberly ownership a very old burying ground was covered over.

The house was materially changed and added to by Mr. Hamilton in 1910 and only the old parlor has any of the original woodwork left. This includes wainscoting and a tall fairly plain mantel with small fluting at each side. The cross hall and dining room originally had similar wainscoting and the latter a mantel somewhat like that in the parlor. The house is all frame construction without the customary brick ends, and dates perhaps approximately 1800.

Arthur L. Boykin was a colored man from Hampton and probably was a graduate of the Institute there. During his ownership he operated a large school called the Cheriton High School for colored children. He had under him two men and two women teachers and had about two hundred pupils of all ages, some boarders and some day pupils. The latter paid fifty cents weekly for their tuition.



Mr. Boykin found in the garden a very old and much worn seal ring made of gold. All of his family has left the Shore so it is impossible to locate the ring today, but fortunately the late Thomas T. Upshur made a sketch of it, from which this reproduction is made. The markings would indicate that it was made specially as a gift for some Indian, possibly old Debedeavon himself, but unfortunately nothing has turned up in the records to tell its history.



FRUITLAND

1662-Patent for 400 acres granted to John Johnson

1663-Johnson assigned his rights to Thomas Smith and the patent was reissued to him

1665-Thomas and Elizabeth Smith sold to Daniel Quillon

Daniel and Lidia Quillon sold to John Prettyman

1670-John and Mary Prettyman sold to George Dewey

George and Ann Dewey sold to Henry Stott

1688-Henry Stott deeded the southern half to his son Jonathan and later confirmed the gift in his will of 1692. No disposition of the land by Jonathan Stott can be found, but a few years later he bought and moved to a plantation below Johnsontown, so presumably he sold this piece and the deed never was recorded.

1716-John Addison left "the land and plantation whereon I now dwell, containing 200 acres" to his wife Barthina for life and then to their son Arnold, who left no will.

1749-Whittington and Joanna Addison sold to Esau Jacob

1750-Esau and Betty Jacob sold to Thomas Dolby

1752-John and Joyce Davis signed a release to Dolby for any dower interest she might have in the property, stating that it was where Arnold Addison had lived.

1753-Thomas and Rachel Dolby sold to Josiah Jacob

1754-Frances Jacob, as widow and Executrix of Josiah, sold to John Westcoat

1786-John Westcoat had bought additional acreage in the neighborhood, but in his will he left this 200 acres to his son Littleton for life and then to a grandson William Westcoat. From then on family wills are lacking, but the property seems to have descended in a direct line through a son and grandson, both named Hezekiah P., although the latter spelled his name Wescott.

1927-After the death of Hezekiah P. Wescott, his holdings were divided among his children, and after some interfamilial transactions the house and the present farm became the property of a daughter, Mrs. Margaret W. Smith.

An older house on the place was torn down a few years ago. The older portion of the present house probably was built by John Westcoat, shortly before his death. It has one brick end with semi exposed chimney. The mantel in the parlor is of a later period. It has half a sunburst in the middle

of the face, with some fretwork elsewhere. The carving is said to have been done by a Savage, who was a brother of the wife of the first Hezekiah P. Wescoat. The modern part of the house was added in 1921.

Tradition says that the beginnings of Methodism on the Shore resulted from a group meeting held in the parlor of the house.



COTTINGHAM PLACE

- I653-Patent for 500 acres was granted to William Melling and from him the tract descended to a son and then a grandson, both named William
- I681-William and Anne Melling sold 155 acres to William Scott
- I710-William and Elizabeth Melling sold 150 acres to Scott
- I711-William Scott made an entailed deed of gift to his son William of half of the 305 acres.
- I750-Title descended to another William Scott
- I804-After the death of this Scott his property was divided among his children and a total of 159 acres went to his daughter Peggy, the wife of William Wilkins
- I826-After her death her inheritance was divided among the Wilkins children
- I833-Henry Cottingham acquired 28 acres which came from the tracts assigned to John W. Wilkins and Thomas S. Wilkins
- I879-After the death of Henry Cottingham a son William H. Cottingham bought the interests of his sisters Margaret S. Willis and Elizabeth W. Copes
- I895-William H. Cottingham left the place to his wife Mary A. for life and then to be sold and the proceeds to be divided among the heirs
- I911-After several inter family transactions title was obtained by Henry C. Willis
- I933-Henry C. and Bessie N. Willis sold 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres to Frank Parsons

Without a dated brick it is impossible to date the little house accurately but the original portion behind the larger chimney is undoubtedly very old and might have been built in the first few years of the eighteenth century, if not before. Its finish would indicate that it was built for a home, rather than as slave quarters or a quarter kitchen. The weatherboarding is twelve inch beaded planks and the doors are the earliest type of vertical beaded boards with three horizontal battens on the inside. The annex behind the smaller chimney is a later addition. A more modern house nearby was built some years ago and this old house is now used for storage.

JARVIS PLACE

- I732-In the division of the estate of Elkington Savage 168 acres went to his daughter Elisha, the wife of Isaac Baly. This tract was on the east side of the road and extended northward from Rooty Branch
- I733-The Baly's sold to Thomas Welland and during the next few years the land changed hands several times; Welland sold to Esau Jacob, he to Digby Seymour, and he to Hezekiah Tilney
- I746-Hezekiah and Betty Tilney sold the southern half to William Ferkettle, who resold to Daniel Call, or Caul as sometimes spelled
- I765-Call had died intestate and ownership passed to his daughters Susanna and Elizabeth and the former and her husband George Jordan sold her half to John Bowdoin
- I766-Elizabeth died and the Jordans sold her half also to Bowdoin
- I775-Bowdoin left the 84 acres to his son James
- I780-James must have died and the title passed to a brother for in this year another John Bowdoin sold the 84 acres to Griffin Stith
- I789-Griffin and Elizabeth Stith sold 24 acres at the southern end to Adah Kendall
- I802-Adah Kendall died and left everything to two slaves: Nanny and her daughter Mary, whom she emancipated
- I812-Mary Pool sold 18 acres to Daniel Esham
- I815-Daniel and Elizabeth Eshon sold $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres to Custis Kendall
- I836-Elizabeth W. Kendall, widow of Custis, sold 6 acres to William G. Smith. The year before this Smith had bought from William E. and Margaret A. Taylor a total of $304\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Most of this Mrs. Taylor had inherited from her father Dr. James Lyon, but it also included the balance of the 24 acres left by Adah Kendall which she had gradually bought up and also 128 acres south of the Rooty Branch which she had bought from the Kendall interests
- I857-William G. and Elizabeth U. Smith sold 186.62 acres to George T. Jarvis
- I874-Jarvis left to his nephew Samuel A. Jarvis, and since the latter's death the property is held jointly by his daughters: Margaret R. Jarvis, Louis J. Nottingham and Virginia Moomaw.

The house should date from about 1800 and perhaps was built by Adah Kendall not long after her purchase. One feature is the double weathering of the chimney which was not customary in this section. The original interior woodwork of the oldest part of the house is entirely gone so there is nothing to record about it.

BOGGS FARM

- 1636-Patent granted to William Mellinge for 100 acres at the head of Old Plantation Creek.
- 1661-Anne Mellinge, wife of and attorney for William Mellinge of London, assigned to William Kendall, who reassigned to Robert Marrot.
- 1681-John Marrott, son and heir of Robert, with his wife Frances deeded to John Roberts.
- 1686-Roberts resold to Thomas Wade.
- 1739-After the Wade purchase until this year the records are silent. In this year William Scott bought from William Watterson 50 acres north of this tract and the deed stated that the land purchased was bounded on the south by lands of Scott, who must have obtained it by marriage or unrecorded deed.
- 1750-Scott left to his son William "My Plantation which is called Marriotts".
- 1804-This William Scott died intestate and the plat for the division of his lands among his children shows a son Thomas to have received 75 acres at this point.
- 1806-Thomas Scott sold this inheritance to Thomas S. Stockley.
- 1809-Stockley resold to Thomas Nottingham.
- 1824-Nancy Nottingham, widow of Thomas, bought at a public sale by Jacob G. Parker, Sheriff.
- Later in this year Mrs. Nottingham bequeathed it to her daughters Catherine Elizabeth and Patsy Floyd Nottingham, who married respectively Thomas J. Nottingham and Walter L. Wilkins.
- 1833-The sisters bought 45 acres adjoining at a public sale.
- 1834-The Nottinghams sold their half interest to the Wilkins.
- 1842-After the relocation of the neck road there were 32 acres south of the new road which belonged to William Kennard who sold to Wilkins.
- 1856-Joakim Wilkins, as Commissioner, sold the house and 152 acres to Thomas M. Wilkins.
- 1868-Wilkins and his wife Sarah A. deeded to John S. Whitehead.
- 1884-Apparently Whitehead died intestate and in a division among the heirs this tract was deeded by William S. and Salley P. Whitehead to Ella S. Whitehead, the wife of Edgar A. Whitehead. Presumably the two men were sons of John S. Whitehead. Mrs. Ella S. Whitehead survived her husband and married Capt. James Boggs, of Accomack County, whom she also survived.

The house has been remodeled so extensively that now it has no external appearance of being an old one, but certain features of the interior would indicate that the oldest part might have been built by William Scott during the latter half of the eighteenth century.



HOLLYWOOD

- I632-Patent for 300 acres granted to Roger Saunders
In this same year a patent for 100 acres was granted to Thomas Savage-Carpenter-but a few years later his land was proven to be a part of the Saunders grant so Savage relinquished his rights.
- I634-Although there is no record of a deed, Saunders must have sold to George Travellor, because in a suit in this year over a lease a reference is made to such a sale.
- I636-Patent for 500 acres granted to George Travellor.
- I642-Travellor left to his son George.
- I677-Elisheba Reverdy and her husband Peter sold to Francis Pigot, and the deed stated that she was the only granddaughter of Goerge Travellor (probably the first).
- I684-Pigot left to his son Ralph.
- I685-Ralph Pigot bought from John Andrews 100 acres adjoining on the west.
- I742-Ralph Pigot (possibly the second of that name) sold 639 acres to William Burton, and during the next twenty five years Burton gradually bought additional tracts until he owned all of Old Plantation Neck.
- I770-Burton left this whole plantation, then containing 1600 acres, to his daughter Margaret Savage, and for want of male heirs, reversion to her daughter Mary Burton Bolling.
- I796-Robert Bolling, of Petersburg, sold to John Stratton, subject to the life estate of Littleton Savage, the widower of Margaret.
- I798-Stratton sold 835 acres to John Nivison, his brother in law, who had married his sister Sarah Stratton.
- I804-Stratton left the balance to his daughter Sally.
- I819-Sally and her husband, Edward H. C. Wilson, sold her 700 acre inheritance to William T. Nivison, who died leaving everything to his mother Sarah, and the Wilsons executed a new deed in this same year to her.
- I860-In the Northampton records there is no will or deed signed by Sarah Nivison and the next owner, Littleton W. Tazewell, possibly was her son in law. In this year a division of his estate was made and his holdings in this vicinity went to his daughters Sally A. and Ella W. Tazewell.
- I883-The Tazewell sisters sold three tracts to William L. Scott, of Erie, Pa.
(1) 735 acres called Old Plantation, which included this house.
(2) 772 acres called New Quarter, which extended to the Bay and down to the mouth of Old Plantation Creek.
(3) 600 acres called Kings Creek, which included the land north to this Creek and west of the HERMITAGE to the Bay.
- After laying out the Town of Cape Charles, as a terminus for the

new Railroad from the Kings Creek Plantation, that property was operated as a separate farm while the other two Plantations were operated as one.

- 1892--Scott left a very large estate with holdings in many parts of the country and after making certain specific bequests, he placed the balance of his estate in trust for ten years with his sons-in-law Richard H. Townsend, Jr., and Charles H. Strong for the benefit of his daughters Mary Scott Townsend and Annie Wainwright Strong.
- 1905--After the expiration of the Trust, the sisters partitioned for a partition and these Virginia holdings went to Mrs. Townsend.
- 1931--Mrs. Townsend left the properties to her daughter Matilda, the wife of Sumner Welles.

The original part of the house with a gambrel roof probably dates from the time of the Burton ownership. This assumption is made because of the type of construction, as there were several houses on the Shore somewhat similar which were built about that period. None of the interior woodwork is left except a graceful stair rail supported by plain square spindles.

Roger Saunders, or Sanders, was one of the five Commissioners who held the first Court for the Plantation of Acchawmacke on January 7, 1632, and attended the next three meetings before he died.

Shortly after his death the following deposition was recorded: "These deponents sayeth that Mr. George Scovell did laye a wager with Mr. Mountney, IOb. starlinge to 5b. starlinge, calling us to witness the same, that Mr. William Burdette should never mach in wedlocke with the Widdowe Sanders while they lived in Virginia. Soe the syd Scovell, not contented, but would laye 4Ob. starlinge more to IOb. starlinge that the syd Mr. William Burdette should never have the Widdowe Sanders."

No connection has been traced between the Thomas Savage, Carpenter, and Ensign Thomas Savage. He probably is the same Thomas Savage who later took out a patent for land on Nassawadox Creek.

A Court order in the early County records reads as follows: "Whereas Robt. Wyard hath in a most disgraceful and barbarous manner blemisht the reputation of Alice Traveller, the wife of George Traveller, in the most base and ignominious language, by which defamation hath taken away the reputation of the syd Alice. It is therefore thought ffit and requisite and accordingly ordered that the syd Robert Wyard shall stand three several Sandayes in the time of Devyne serviss before the face of the whole Congregation in a white sheet with a white wande in his hande which are to be provided by the Church wardens of this County and there shall aske the said Alice forgiveness in form and manner as shall be dictated unto him by the minister of this County of Northampton".

Alice, or Alicia as some records call her, must have had considerable charm and apparently her reputation did not suffer materially from this slander as after the death of her first husband she married successively William Burdett, Capt. Peter Walker, and finally was the second wife of Maj-Gen. John Custis.

Francis Pigot was a lawyer and his son Ralph was one of the Justices for Northampton in the early years of the eighteenth century.

William L. Scott enlarged the original house and made other extensive improvements, including a race track on the property. During the early days of the Railroad and until his death he did a great deal of entertaining here on a large scale.



MILLFORD is on the east side of the Seaside road about a mile south of Sea View Post Office.

The site is of unusual historic interest because it was patented as a result of the second oldest reference which is recorded in the Virginia Land Office at Richmond. In 1645 a formal patent was issued to William Shrimpton for 1000 acres but four years later a second patent was issued to him correcting the amount to 2000 acres. This patent may be quoted in part as follows: "Bounded on the East with the seaboard side, West by the land of old plantation Creek, & on South by land of Edward Douglass. Due sd Shrimpton as being the survivor & sole Executor of Dame Elizabeth Dale & due unto her as being the sole Executrix of Sir Thomas Dale to whom it was due by bill of adventure into this Colony."

Below this entry in the old Patent Book appears the following: "The Right Worshipfull SIR THOMAS DALE, Knt., Marshall of Virginia (being the first man of his Rank & Degree that hath undertaken that charge & place) hath not only adventured his person in that service in time of greatest difficulty but alsoe being at a great charge both in furthering the action & furnishing himselfe, the Councill of Virginia at there meeting on the 18th of this Instant (upon special trust & confidence) that as he hath begun soe he will proceed & continue in advancing soe Xpian & noble an action have with uniforme consent thought fit that verry Exterodinary consideration be now had of him and such as in futer times shall by no means be drawn into president upon any occasion whatsoever they therefore agree that his person should 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 hereditanents as shall from time to time be there recovered planted and inhabited and of such mines and mineralls of gould and silver and other mettalls or treasur pearles precious stones or any kind of wares & merchandize, commodities or profits whatsoever wch shall be obtained or gotten in the sd Voyage in as ample manner as any other Adventurer therein shall peaceably receive for the like summe. Written this 25th of February Anno Domini 1610.

(Signed)

Edward Mayer.

Note: This copia agreeth with the originall under the Seale of the Virginia Company Examined this 12th day of October 1643, by us underwritten.

(Signed)

Solo. Sebright

Francis Mosse

No. pub."

The fortunate rewriting of this ancient action of the Councill thus preserves a record of one of the earliest grants to an individual in the

English Colonies. While the grant did not name any specific land, Adventurers were entitled to 100 acres for each 12 pounds 10 shillings invested, so that this 700 pound rating, when translated into acreage, represented a most liberal action on the part of the Council. In the "Great Charter of Privileges Orders and Laws" of 1618 a division of lands was determined on, at which time Sir Thomas probably exercised his privilege by applying a portion of his rating to take up this 2000 acres on the Shore. There is reason to believe that even before that date he had assumed the title to this tract because in 1614 Lieut. Craddock, with a detachment of men, was sent to the Shore to produce salt by evaporating sea water on Smith's Island and also to catch fish for the Colony. This little group had its headquarters on what is now known as Old Plantation Creek, and probably at the western end of this tract because the settlement was called DALE'S GIFT. Although it was later discontinued, this was the first record of English settlement on the Eastern Shore and shortly afterwards the Creek was given its name when the new plantation was started on the Secretary's Land at what is now TOWN FIELDS.

Apparently Shrimpton had the patent issued in his name, confirming the ancient grant to Dale, for purposes of a sale as he sold the whole 2000 acres to Edward Douglas, who had already patented 1700 acres to the south of it. In 1704 William and Elizabeth Willett sold the site of this house and 250 acres to John Bowdoin and the deed recited that the land was part of the 2000 acres sold by Shrimpton to Douglas and that Elizabeth was his daughter and also sister to and heir of Edward Douglas II, deceased.

In 1702 William Gelding had sold 200 acres adjoining this site on the north to James and John Bowdoin, "Marriners", of Boston. They were sons of Pierre Boudouin, a French Huguenot, who had settled in Boston, and after one of whose descendants Bowdoin College was named. James soon sold out his interest in this purchase to his brother John and the Gelding land continued to be the home of the Bowdoins as long as they remained in this part of the Shore; later members of the family adding to these two purchases until in 1775 the holdings amounted to 808 acres in this immediate vicinity.

John died in 1717, passing the title on to a son Peter, and he in 1745 to a son John, who in 1770 purchased what is now PEMBROKE from Littleton Eyre and moved there, and when he died in 1775 he gave that property to his son John and the and this Seaside tract to his son Peter. Upon the death of his brother a few years later Peter came into possession of the newer family seat, moved there and gradually sold off the earlier holdings of the Bowdoins

No deed can be found for the selling of this particular part of the Bowdoin land but in 1791, in a deed for another part to William B. Wilson, one John Williams was shown in the bounds to be the then owner of this site, and in 1801 Peter Bowdoin also sold to Williams 2 acres and a Mill located on the branch between Williams and the Gelding land which Bowdoin had sold to John Nottingham and which is now owned by Marion Scott. In his Will, probated in 1805, Williams directed that his land, with the Mill, was to be divided among his three youngest sons, Benjamin, Thomas and James, when Benjamin became of age, and the site of this house and the Mill went to Thomas, according to the plat of division made in 1816, at which time 382 acres were divided.

Thomas Williams later acquired title to more of his father's holdings and after his death in 1834 his Executor, James Saunders, sold 162 acres to John E. Nottingham, who two years later also bought from Miers W. Fisher, Commissioner, the dower lands of Mrs. John Williams. In 1880 Edgar J. Spady and Thomas C. Walston, as Assignees of John E. Nottingham, sold the tract of 322 acres at public auction when it was bought by John E. and his sons Lucius S. and Henry I. Nottingham, and after the death of their father in 1885 Henry I. sold out his interest to his brother Lucius S. Upon the latter's death in 1914 the title passed to his sons H. Irving and Sterling and since

the former's death in 1923 it has been vested in the names of Sterling and his sister Nannie S. (Mrs. Marion Scott).

The house as it stands today consists of the original part, an addition made in 1840 by John E. Nottingham, another one made in 1897 by Lucius S. Nottingham and still further improvements made in this century by H. Irving and Sterling Nottingham. The west end of the original portion is shown in the picture and it is of the story and a half type and had two brick ends. No dated brick has been found so that its age is unknown. There is a tradition in the Nottingham family that it was over a hundred years old when purchased by John E. Nottingham in 1834; if this is correct it probably was built by some early Bowdoin for a son, as the family continued to reside on the land purchased from Gelding.

We are rather inclined to date it at about 1816 when young Thomas Williams received the site of 48 acres and the Mill in the division of his father's estate, because there is no house shown at this spot on the plat of division and his father's house, which was allotted to his mother, was shown to be a short distance south of this site. The absence of the customary early water table, the smaller size of the bricks, and the semi outside chimney are all more typical of this date than they would be of a house built in the first half of the eighteenth century.

The first floor of the old part has only one room and a cross hall, which is the present main entrance hall, but it is probable that there was a frame addition to the east of the hall which the 1840 one replaced. The one room mentioned has a very nice wainscoting and a handsomely carved mantel of the period around 1816 so that if Thomas Williams did not build the house he at least must have added this interior woodwork at the time he came into possession of it. The room also has an excellent cornice of wood with the unusual feature of several lines of horizontal reeding along the concave portion. The stairway in the hall seems to be the original one and as it goes to the second floor without a landing it is a steep ascent. The 1840 addition also has a wainscoting and the carved window frames and mantel of that period.



The AL WISE HOUSE is behind a more modern house on the east side of the Seaside road, about midway between Sea View and Capeville.

The land is part of the original patent to Sir Thomas Dale and came into the Willet family in the same way as MILLFORD just to the north of it. In 1739 William Willet left 400 acres to his grandson Thomas Willet, who in 1752 left it to his son William, but when he died without issue title passed to his sister Elizabeth, who married Southy Nelson. She outlived her husband and in 1781 deeded the land to her sons William and John, and in 1828 John and Rosey Nelson deeded to Polly Goffigon and her children. She was the widow of William Goffigon and the deed recited that he had bought the property but had died before transfer could be made.

In 1830 the Goffigon estate was divided among his heirs and his widow received the house and 170 acres. In 1839 William Goffigon and James L. Kellam, as Commissioners, sold the property to John Trower, who died the next year and left it to his son Thomas L. Trower. In 1857 he and his wife Ann W. sold to James B. Nottingham, but bought it back the same year, and in 1882 they joined with Benjamin T. Gunter, as Special Commissioner, in a deed to William A. Wise.

In 1899 Wise left the place to his wife Emma S., who married Miles W. Minter, and in 1907 they sold to Henry T. Nottingham. In 1933 Warner Ames and Benjamin W. Mears, as Trustees, sold to John R. Ames, who in 1937 resold to William L. Saunders, the present owner.

The little house has but the one brick end with its twin chimneys. The wall has a few glazed headers but they are set without design. The water table is a two brick offset. The weatherboards are unbeaded.

The cross hall is at the east end and has the usual paneled and diagonally battened doors. The two rooms off the hall have small and plain mantels. Nowhere on the first floor is there any evidence of wainscoting, cornice or chair rail, while the rooms on the second floor have a simple double beaded type of chair rail.

There is not much concrete evidence to rely upon but probably the house was built by Southy Nelson about the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

lishing the early use of the name Arlington for the home and also for the use of 'vulgarly' for 'commonly' in those days without the implication of baseness as used now.

Apparently John Custis III did not move from his home at Wilsonia to Arlington as he is buried at the former place.

his violent disposition. This Frances seems to have been a 'chip of the old block' as she is spoken of as a "Tartar, shrewish and curst" and evidently she was a full match for her irascible husband. Many tales are told of the many differences which these two had during their married life and perhaps it is in

out into the water. Not understanding why he was driving into Chesapeake Bay Mrs. Custis asked:

"Where are you going, Mr. Custis?"

"To Hell, Madam."

"Drive on Sir", was her only comment.

Presently the water began coming

into the foot of the gig and she repeated her previous question and received the same reply and once more she merely said:

"Drive on Sir."

After a while the horse began to swim and the old high gig was almost afloat with the water up to the seats so she tried once more:

"Again I ask you, Mr. Custis, where

are you going?"

"To Hell, Madam."

"Drive on Sir."

At this he turned the horse about and started back for the shore, saying:

"If I were to go to Hell and the Devil himself were to come out and meet us I do not believe you would be frightened".

"No Sir, I know you so well that I am always willing and not afraid to go where you go."

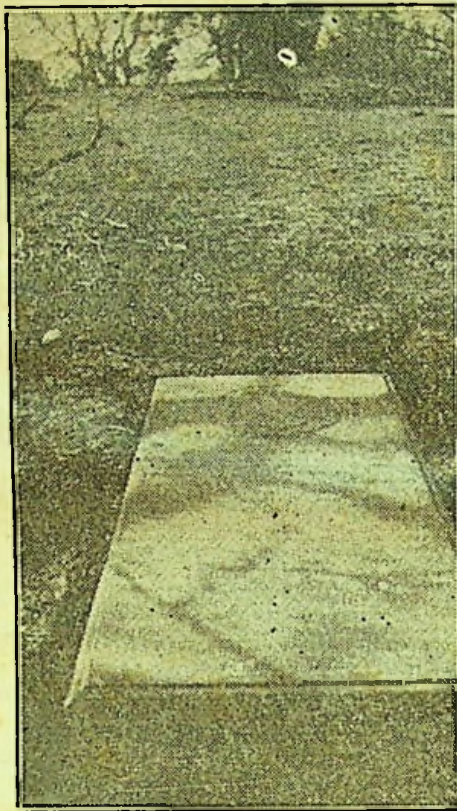
At one time their differences became so acute that they finally went to a lawyer with the result that a long and formal Article of Agreement was drawn up to cover their many problems. After that their relations seemed to be more amic-

able for a while, but she died not long afterwards and later he moved to Williamsburg where he died in 1753.

In his will he desired, "My Executor to lay out £100 for a handsome tombstone of the most durable marble, very decent and handsome to lay over my body, engraved on tombstone my coat of arms, which are three parrots, and my will is that the following inscription may also be handsomely engraved on said stone:

Under this Marble Tomb lies ye Body of the HONORABLE JOHN CUSTIS Esq.

of the City of Williamsburgh and
Continued on page 16



The inscription on his tombstone there reads:

Here lyeth ye Body of John Custis Esqr. One of the Councill of Virginia, Colonel and Commander in chief of the Militia on the Eastern Shore of this Colloney.

He was the Son of the Honourable John Custis of Arlington and departed this Life the 26th of January, 1713 and in the Sixtieth Year of his Age. his first Wife was Margerett ye Daughter of Mr. John Michael by whom he had 7 Sons and 2 Daughters who with 3 of their Sons lies near him, his Second Wife was Sarah the Daughter of Colonel Southy Littleton and Widow of Mr. Adam Michael who survived him, but hopes to be Buried by him when She dies, as was his desire.

Which accordingly now Shee is and

Departed this lfe the 18th day of Aprill ANNO DOfini 1720 and in the Fifty first Yeare of her age.

One of the sons of John Custis III and his first wife was John Custis IV, who was one of the most eccentric characters which the Shore has ever produced. About 1706 he married Frances, the daughter of Col. Daniel Parke, a man noted for

order here to repeat two of the stories which have appeared in print many times and in many places.

It is said that they were not on speaking terms for long periods and during such times all necessary conversation was carried on in the third person through the butler Pompy. For instance at the table Mrs. Custis would say to the butler, "Ask your Master if he will have coffee or tea and sugar and cream?" and through the same medium the reply would come, "Tell your Mistress that I will take coffee with sugar and cream".

Upon one occasion it is reported that Mr. Custis dressed himself with elaborate care and ordered his horse and gig. When it was driven to the house he approached his wife and with a profound bow and in a most dignified manner asked:

"Mrs. Custis will you take a drive with me?" to which she replied.

"Certainly Mr. Custis; when have you ever asked me to drive with you before. Certainly Sir, I will drive with you with pleasure." Having assisted her into the gig, he seated himself beside her and drove to the Bay shore, always a beautiful drive, but instead of driving along the shore as usual he drove

Custis Tombs

Continued from page 14

Parish of Bruton
Formerly of Hungars Parish on the
Eastern Shore of
Virginia and County of Northamp-
ton the Place of His Nativity
Aged 77 Years and yet liv'd but
Seven Years

Which was the space of time He kept
A Bachelors house at Arlington
on the Eastern Shore of Virginia

On the other side of the tomb is
this statement:

This Inscription put on this Tomb
was by his own Possitive Order

and at the bottom of the stone is the
name of the maker:

WM. COLLEY, macon in Fenn
Church Street. London. Fecit.

It is said that he also requested
that he be buried standing up and to
insure faithful observance of his
orders regarding his burial and the

subsequent care of his tomb he added
in his will: "And if my heir should
ungratefully or obstinately refuse or
neglect to comply with what relates
to my burial in every particular,
then I bar and cut him off from any
part of my estate". His tomb, which
is the elevated one in the picture
of the ARLINGTON burial ground,
is evidence that his wishes were
faithfully observed.

Daniel Parke Custis, the son of
John IV and Frances, married the
beautiful Martha Dandridge who
later, as a widow, married George
Washington.

John Parke Custis, son of Daniel
and Martha, married Eleanor Cal-
vert and for a while lived at MOUNT
VERNON, but soon moved to his
large plantation close by which he
named ARLINGTON after the Cus-
tis ancestral home on the Eastern
Shore. When he died at the siege
of Yorktown, while acting as Aide
to General Washington, the latter
formally adopted his two younger
children, George Washington Parke

Custis and Eleanor Parke Custis,
better known in history as 'Nelly
Custis'.

George Washington Parke Custis
lived at MOUNT VERNON until
the death of his grandmother, Mar-
tha Washington, when he married
Mary Lee and moved to ARLINGTON
and built the beautiful mansion
which was his home for fifty years.

Their daughter, Mary Anne Ran-
dolph Custis, married Lieutenant
(later General) Robert E. Lee and
they made ARLINGTON their home
until the Civil War.

That old manison is now the cen-
ter of the beautiful National Ceme-
tery which will continue for all time
the old name of ARLINGTON.

(The above article is taken from
the work sheets of Miss Anne Floyd
Upshur and Mr. Ralph T. Whitelaw
who are collaborating on a history of
the old homes, etc., on the Shore.
If any errors are noted a correc-
tion sent to either of them or to
this Office will be appreciated.)

TOMB OF JOHN CUSTIS IV AT ARLINGTON
(Before restoration)





PINEY FOREST, or the JARVIS PLACE, as it is perhaps better known today, is on the Bayside road just south of the site of old ARLINGTON and Old Plantation Creek.

In 1635 Capt. John West, as Deputy Governor, issued to Charles Harmer a patent for 1050 acres which extended south from the Creek along the Bay shore and east to about the present road. The acreage was later increased to 1200 and in 1654 the tract was sold to Nathaniel Littleton by Thomas Harmer, "sonne of Dr. John Harmer, heir to the sd Charles Harmer & Elizabeth his daughter". Two years ^{later} the patent was reissued to Edward Littleton, son of Nathaniel.

After Edward Littleton's death in 1663 his wife Frances married Francis Pigot and in 1677 they sold to Southy Littleton, a brother of Edward. Southy had acquired additional lands, both by purchase and patent, and when he died two years later he left a plantation of 4050 acres to his son Nathaniel-"remainder to his male heirs, and for want of such heirs to my heirs at common law". In 1702 Nathaniel left it to his son Southy who died ten years later without male heirs so the land went to his sisters Sarah Custis Littleton and Esther Littleton, the latter getting the portion which includes the site of this house.

Esther married Thomas Savage, whom she outlived, and in her will of 1764 she left 201 acres to a grandson, Giles Cook, Jr., and in 1775 Nathaniel Littleton Savage, acting for young Giles still a minor, sold this inheritance to William Jarvis. In 1800 Jarvis left the place to a son William and it continued on in Jarvis ownership until 1911 when 155 acres were purchased by William W. and Thomas J. Dixon, the present owners.

The smaller part of the dwelling is the older and while it may have been built by the first William Jarvis, the simplicity of its construction might date its erection back to the early part of the eighteenth century. It has two ends of brick, laid in the Flemish bond with some glazed headers, and outside chimneys. The regular water table is a two brick off set but at the second floor level is another water table with a beveled brick top course. At the sides of the chimneys only are two brick belt courses at the bottom of the weathering as a base for the bricks laid flat upon the weathering.

The entrance door is the oldest type, being made of vertical weatherboarding. The parlor has an undecorated mantel and chair rail, while the hall and dining room have wainscoting of horizontal boards and the mantel in the latter is similar to the one in the parlor except that it once had

a single row of dentils for ornamentation. There are indications that the original stairway started in the dining room, turned and was continued in the hall, but when the larger annex was built the two portions of the house were connected by a small colonnade which now contains the stairs to a small hall above which has access to both parts.

In 1826 the old Magotha Bay Church was condemned as unsafe and the bricks were bought by the second William Jarvis who used them in the brick end of the annex which was built at that time. The bricks are laid with three courses of stretchers alternating with one of headers. Three of these old bricks from the Church look as if they might once have been marked and possibly 'the wish is father to the thought' but upon one is what seems to be the word "LorD", upon another the word "ErecteD" and upon the third a date, which unfortunately is too indistinct to be made out.

The door from the colonnade to the first floor room of the newer part is a double one with paneling on one side and diagonal battening on the other. The end wall of the room is fully paneled with an undecorated mantel and chimney closet doors without lights. This room also has the horizontal board wainscoting and a plain cornice of wood. The only interesting feature of the second floor room consists of two eight inch semi circular bracket shelves attached to the mantel, one at each side. They have the appearance of being quite old but their use is unknown.



The PARSONS PLACE is on the south side of the Capeville cross road, a short distance above the Station.

The site of the house was a part of the large Littleton holdings of 4050 acres until 1757 when Esther Littleton Savage sold 245 acres to Thomas Bell, who in his will of 1772 left "my lowerplantation" to his son Robert. About 1796, in the division of the Robert Bell estate, 58 acres went to his daughter Sally who later married Jacob Nottingham, and in 1816 they sold her inheritance to John Whitehead. In 1822, in the division of Whitehead's property, the house and $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres went to a son William, who purchased an adjoining lot from one of the other heirs, and in 1835 he and his wife Peggy sold the house and 58 acres to Southey Spady, who had other extensive holdings in the neighborhood. Ownership descended to his grandson Dr. Thomas F. Spady, and in 1886 Gilmer S. Kendall, Special Commissioner, and Maria Ann Spady, widow of the Doctor, sold the house and 174.786 acres to Julius F. Parsons and the place is now owned by his widow, Mrs. Sadie Parsons.

The original dwelling had a cross hall at the west end, then two first floor rooms, outside of which was a brick end with an enormous base semi outside chimney. The brick work is a modification of the English bond with six and seven courses of stretchers between courses of headers. In the wall is a brick which looks as if it might once have been dated '177?' so the house probably was built by Robert Bell after his inheritance from his father. The hall and first floor rooms all have wainscoting and a cornice of wood. The mantels in the two rooms are plain, but both rooms have completely paneled end walls and the panel boards, both there and in the wainscoting, are very wide. In the dining room, to the left of the mantel, is a narrow cupboard only one panel wide. The more modern portion of the house and the porch were added by the Parsons.



WALNUT GROVE is near Cheapside with an approach from a back road between the Seaside and Bayside roads.

The site is a part of the large Littleton holdings of 4050 acres which descended to Esther Littleton Savage who in 1760 sold 250 acres to William Jarvis. He lived elsewhere so settled his son Thomas here and left him this plantation in his will of 1800. Thomas died in 1920 leaving the place to his son William for life after which it was to go to a grandson Thomas B., who in 1842 sold the property, then 275 acres, to William Costin.

Costin died three years later willing it to his daughter Leah Fitchett for her life after which it was to go to her children. After the death of her first husband she married Azariah Thurston, whom she outlived, and during the years 1882-1884 her heirs sold out to William C. Fitchett. He died in 1920 leaving the property to his wife Missouri, the present owner, and after her death it is to go to their children.

Construction features would indicate that the house probably was built by William Jarvis for his son Thomas not many years after the land was purchased in 1760. It has two brick ends with outside chimneys, although both stacks have fallen down. The water table consists of three single brick offsets and on the south chimney only there is a two brick string course at the bottom of the weathering. The cellar has several rooms with brick partition walls. The east side of the house is entirely gone and with the exposure to the weather the building itself may not last much longer.

The parlor has a completely paneled end wall but the mantel, with some hand carving, should date about 1800, and new wall panels on either side show that it replaced an earlier and larger one. The wainscoting is of vertical paneling to match the end wall. Originally the stairs started from the parlor but in 1860 a narrow cross hall was cut off from that room and the stairs are now at the back end of this hall. The mantel in the dining room is similar in type to the one in the parlor, but it is the same size as the original one about the large cooking fireplace. This room has no wainscoting but a bolection moulding chair rail.



The FITCHETT HOUSE is behind a more modern house on the west side of the Seaside road just above Townsend.

The site is part of the large 4050 acre holdings of the Littleton family 'at Magothy Bay' which remained intact down to the owner ship of Esther Littleton, who married Thomas Savage. Before his death Thomas and Esther Savage had deeded 1200 acres to their daughters, but in 1756 Esther, as a widow, joined with Hannah Savage, an unmarried daughter, and the married daughters Sarah and her husband William Raisin and Margaret and her husband Giles Cook, in a deed for 315 acres at this point to Thomas Respass.

The day after this purchase Respass sold 108 acres to Joshua Fitchett, who in 1766 left it to his son Daniel, who died in 1818 leaving his property to his wife Molly for life and then to their son Thomas, who in 1849 willed it to his son George P. Fitchett.

In 1874 John A. Simkins, as Special Commissioner, sold the house and 257 acres to William H. Parker, and in 1892 in the division of his estate the house and 108 acres went to his daughter Agnes W. the wife of Tully W. Parker. After their deaths the interests of some of the heirs were acquired by Mrs. Bertie W. Parker and the place is now owned by her and the remaining heirs of the unsettled estate of Mrs. Agnes W. Parker.

The little house was without brick ends but had outside chimneys at each end.

Except for pieces of narrow double beaded chair rails the woodwork is entirely gone so comment is impossible.

Perhaps it is safe to guess that the house was built by Joshua Fitchett soon after his purchase in 1756.

In 1771 John and Gertrude Stratton sold this property to William Satchell for 1845 Pounds and two years later he and his wife Mary sold to Nathaniel Lyttleton Savage and again two years later he and his wife Anne resold to Ralph Dixon.

Dixon died intestate and was succeeded by his son William and then by the latter's daughter Elizabeth who married Jeremiah Griffith. Their daughter Ann Major married J. B. Wilkins and in 1919 their heirs sold the house and 127 acres to Henry T. Nottingham who is still the owner of record.

The great difference between John Stratton's purchase and selling prices indicate that the house must have been built by him and probably soon after he acquired the property. Originally the house had two brick ends but both fell out, at different times, and have been replaced with weatherboarding.

The rooms and hall on the first floor have paneled wainscoting and a good but plain cornice of wood. The parlor has a handsome paneled end with fluted pilasters at either side of the fireplace. The west or entrance door to the cross hall is one of the largest on the Shore, measuring 9'2½" by 3'10½". It has ten panels on the outside, is diagonally battened on the inside and requires three sets of H and L hinges to support it. The stairway is paneled at the side and the east door is lower than the other in order to fit under the stair landing. To the north of the hall is the old dining room which also probably had a paneled end, which must have fallen out with the brick wall, as that end shows a more recent plastered wall and the original room has been divided into two rooms. The second floor has one large chamber over the parlor, a hall chamber and two at the north end.





The TROWER HOUSE, behind a more modern one, is on the west side and near the lower end of the Seaside road.

The site is part of a 502 acre patent issued in 1668 to William Kendall and three years later his wife Susanna joined him in a sale of 262 acres to Thomas Poynter, who resold to Dorman Loughland. He died in 1687 and left the acreage to his daughters Sarah and Mary, who divided it equally. In 1741 Sarah Webb, as a widow, sold her 130 acres to Mathew Floyd and during the next few years the title passed through several owners: In 1742 Floyd sold to Michael Waterfield, in 1745 he to Esau Jacob and the next year Jacob resold to Robert Trower.

In 1804 Robert Trower left 303 acres to his wife Nelly for life and then to their son John, who in 1840 left it to his wife Delitha for life after which half of the property was to go to their son John and the other half jointly to their other sons William and Douglas W. Trower. In 1853 after the death of John Trower, Jr., William J. F. Peed, as his Administrator, and Elizabeth Trower, as his widow, united in a deed to Delitha Trower for John's half interest, and in her will of three years later she left this half to William and Douglas W. Trower for their lives, after which it was to go to their children.

After the deaths of William and Douglas W. Trower the ownership had become too complicated to be of much use to any of the heirs so Thomas L. Trower was appointed Commissioner to dispose of the property and in 1860 he sold the house and 329 acres to John T. Collins.

In 1883 Benjamin T. Gunter, as Special Commissioner, sold the house and 229 acres to six of the heirs of the late Dennard Fitchett, and three years later Edgar J. Spady, as Commissioner for them, sold to Francis Parsons, John W. Parsons and George E. White. In 1900 the Parsons with their respective wives: Susan A. and Mary R., sold their interests to James H. and Minnie S. Latimer, and in 1917 they acquired the other one third from George E. and Emma White, so they are the owners of record at present.

Some years ago lightning struck the west chimney and destroyed a dated brick and the recollection of the owners is that the date was either '1812' or '1813'. Shortly after the lightning experience the owners built a new house nearer the road and converted the old one into a storage house.

The east room has wainscoting and cornice and above a high plain man-



POINT PLEASANT is on the sea side, near the lower end of the peninsula, with an entrance just above where the highway turns west to go over to Kiptopeake.

In 1636 Sir John Harvey issued to John Neale a patent for 1500 acres-"Beginning at the long point on the seaboard side". The 'long point' continued to be mentioned in descriptions of the property for over two hundred years but about eighty years ago, during a severe storm, the water cut through several hundred yards of the point leaving the present Long Point Island between the main land and Smiths Island.

Neale assigned his rights to Thomas Deacon and Morris Tomson, who in 1646 reassigned to Capt. Francis Potts, who upon his death left the tract to his wife Susana. She formerly had been the wife of Thomas Eyre (Eyre), by whom she had three sons: John, Thomas and Daniel, and after the death of Potts she married once more, this time to Col. William Kendall. She must have made some kind of a prenuptial contract with Kendall, to protect the sons of her first marriage, because he had the patent for this tract re-issued in his name, together with an additional 100 acres, but when the Eyre boys became of age he assigned his rights to them and in 1670 a new patent for the 1600 acres was issued jointly to John, Thomas and Daniel Eyre. That patent stated that the tract was formerly called "Goulden Quarter".

In 1688 the three boys formally divided the land between them. John received the south end, which later descended to his grandson John Burton. Thomas received the north end, which went to his son Severn, then to a grandson Neech and then to the latter's daughter Ann who married George Mifflin. Daniel received the middle part of 533 acres, which included the site of this house, and later he purchased an additional 200 acres west of his share.

Daniel died in 1691, leaving to his son Daniel: "My Plantation or Devedent of Land, whereon I now dwell, containinge seven hundred Thirty & Three acres". Son Daniel must have moved to Delaware because in 1728 William Burton purchased a $\frac{3}{5}$ interest in the tract from James and Margery Miers, Jabez Maud Fisher and Joshua Fisher of "Sussex County on Delaware in the Territorie of Pensilvania", and in 1737 he purchased the other $\frac{2}{5}$ interest from Jabez Maud Fisher, "heir at law of Thomas Booth, dec'd., at Sussex on Delaware" and James Fisher "of Sussex".

In 1742 Burton resold to Ralph Pigot who ten years later left 537 acres to his son of the same name. No deed transferring the place to the next ow-

ner can be located, but in 1756 Obadiah Johnson and his wife Priscilla sold this same land to Anne Mifflin, widow, but unfortunately the deed makes no mention of how the property was acquired.

Widow Anne married Humphrey Roberts of Norfolk and in 1760 they sold to John Stratton and in 1792 he and his wife Peggy sold to Joshua Fitchett 428 acres. Fitchett acquired other lands in the lower part of the County and upon his death in 1826 he left a considerable estate to his wife Patsy (Martha Polk) for life and then to be divided among their four children. Patsy died in 1841 and the next year all of the Fitchett real estate was sold at public auction, at which time the house and 386½ acres were purchased by Thomas K. Dunton and his wife Emeline, a daughter of Joshua and Patsy.

In 1856 the Duntons sold to Daniel Fitchett, who later in the same year willed it to his son Edward C. Fitchett, who had married Mary W., a daughter of the Duntons. In 1889 William T. Fitchett and Otho F. Mears, as Special Commissioners for the heirs of E. C. Fitchett, sold to William B. Wilson and John H. Doughty. In 1902 Wilson and his wife Virginia S., Doughty and his wife Deborah and R. D. L. Fitchett and his wife Elsie M.E. sold 350 acres to W. W. Dixon, who the next year sold a half interest to his brother Thomas J. Dixon and they continue to own the property.

The old house has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys and a one brick offset water table. In the east chimney are two bricks which look as if they might once have been marked "J F" and "1797" and family tradition says that the house was built by Joshua Fitchett. It has had tenant occupancy for many years, so that not much can be said about the interior, except that the mantels are very plain and the chair rail is a three inch board beaded at top and bottom.

The Creek near the house is now known as Mill Creek but in early records it is referred to as 'Craducks Creek'. It will be remembered that Lieut. Craddock was in command of the small detachment sent over in 1614 to catch fish and make salt for the Jamestown Colony. Their settlement was on Old Plantation Creek and perhaps a boat was kept in 'Craducks Creek' for getting over to Smiths Island where the salt making works were established, which might account for this old name.

It is said that Joshua Fitchett was a Sea Captain and that he and his wife Martha fell in love at first sight and did their courting near an old mill on her father's property and that after their marriage he was glad to give up his previous calling and become a planter in order to be always with her.

The HALLETT HOUSE is the caretaker's cottage at KIPTOPEAKE at the southern end of Northampton County.

There is some uncertainty about the earliest history of the land. It is reasonable to believe that land in this vicinity must have been patented at a very early date but the earliest patent that can definitely be traced to this tract was one for 400 acres issued in 1668 to George Freshwater. He died twenty years later and divided his acreage between his sons George and William, with the former getting the site of the house. Son George died in 1717 leaving his estate to his sons George and Thomas, and apparently the latter inherited the house site. He died intestate, leaving a son William, who in 1753 with his wife Sisley sold 125 acres to Edmund Potter. Three years later Potter and his wife Mary resold to John Pigot, who in 1768 resold to William Simkins.

Simkins acquired additional acreage and when he died his holdings in Accomack and Northampton Counties were divided in 1770 between his sons Arthur and William, with the latter getting 581 acres at this point. This William Simkins increased his holdings to 800 acres and in his will of 1793 directed that his estate should be sold and the proceeds divided among the children of his second wife, he already having made provision for the children by the first wife. The real estate was sold in 1802 and the 800 acres bought by a son John, but the next year he and his wife Margaret sold it all to Dr. Thomas V. Custis, who four years later with his wife Margaret S. deeded the property to William Hallett. In this deed the property was called CAPE CHARLES.

Hallett died intestate and in 1825 in a division among his heirs 110 acres at this point went to a son Michael. For the next few years there was considerable inter-family buying and selling with Thomas Hallett, a brother of Michael, acquiring this site along with additional lands. He also died intestate and in 1889 Edgar J. Spady, as Special Commissioner, sold his holdings at public auction, at which time the house and 371 acres were purchased by Mrs. Arinthia P. Latimer, who conveyed a quarter interest each to Sarah Hallett and James H. Latimer. In 1895 she and her husband George and the others resold to John S. Wise.

Wise was a son of Governor Henry A. Wise and the author of several books including "The End of an Era", an intensely interesting work but particularly worth while to Shore history because of the description of his boyhood life at ONLEY before the war.

In 1897 Wise and his wife Eva D. conveyed the title to The Cape Charles

Venture, Inc., which was a hunting, fishing and social club. In 1902 the Club voted to liquidate and Gilmer S. Kendall, as Trustee, sold the property to Henry A. Wise, son of John S., as Trustee. In 1915, after the death of John S. Wise, his widow Eva D. and Henry A., as Trustee, sold to Henry A. Wise personally, who is the present owner, and the property is known as KIPTOPEAKE.

On June 2, 1608 Capt. John Smith set out from Jamestown on his voyage of exploration about Chesapeake Bay, which was to result in his map of Virginia which was remarkably accurate considering the facilities at his command and the limited territory which he was able to visit in person. He was accompanied by a Doctor, six Gentlemen and seven Soldiers and we quote from his own history the report of his landing at this spot: "these being in an open barge neare three tuns burthen, leaving the Phoenix at Cape Henry, they crossed the bay to the Eastern Shore, and fell with the Isles called Smiths Isles, after our Captaines name. The first people we saw were two grim and stout Salvages upon Cape Charles, with long poles like Javelongs, headed with bone, they boldly demanded what we were, and what we would; but after many circumstances they seemed very kinde, and directed us to Accomack, the habitation of their Werowance, where we were kindly antreated. This King was the comliest, most proper, civill Salvage we incountered."

This Werowance was Debedeavon, the Laughing King, and one of the Indians who met Capt. Smith at Cape Charles is said to have been Kiptopeake, a younger brother, who acted as a sort of Prime Minister for the King. Tradition places the home of Kiptopeake at the site of this house so the present name for the property is quite appropriate.

The little old house has undergone many changes to adapt it to its present use so that it is now impossible to make even a guess as to its approximate age, and it offers nothing of architectural interest.

Shortly after he acquired the property, Henry A. Wise built a very fine modern home which is known as KIPTOPEAKE and is one of the show places of the Shore.

LIGHT HOUSE AND COAST GUARD STATION ON SMITHS ISLAND
(About 1895)



VI-12

MRS. TABITHA SCARBURGH (SMART-BROWNE) CUSTIS
Painted by Sir Peter Lely circa 1675



Pictured are Ralph T. Whitelaw, left, and Floyd Upshur.



c, 1945