ACCOMACK

AA. 409.02



WELBOURNE

I7IO-The earlier history of the site is the same as for CHINCOTEAGUE FARM. In this year Mrs. Arcadia Welburn, widow of Thomas, gave deeds to her children for her inheritance from her parents. To her son Dan-iel Welburn she gave 250 acres bordering northerly on Swangut Creek and an additional I50 acres rather vaguely described as being in the woods. It is possible that the land on which the house stands is a part of the I50 acre tract, but it is so far removed from the 250 acre part that it seems more probable that Daniel acquired this site

in an interfamily transaction for which no deed is recorded.
1733-In his will, Daniel Welburne made specific bequests of land to his sons Daniel and Francis and the balance, unbounded, to his son Thomas.

1756-Covington Corbin sold to Francis Welburne 40 acres which the deed stated had been bought from Thomas Welburne, as recorded in the General Court.

I769=Francis Welburn left to his son Drummond a "House and Orchard and about Six Acres of Land", which he said was a part of the above tract.

I818-Drummond Welburn's will read: "My Will and desire is that my Executors

or Administrators do sell the whole of my property, both rayal and personal movable, and make the best they can with my Creditors, hoping they will be favourable".

1820-Thomas Drummond Welburn, William Welburn, Sr., and Sebastian Cropper, as Executors, and Polly, the widow, sold the house and 5 acres to Wil-

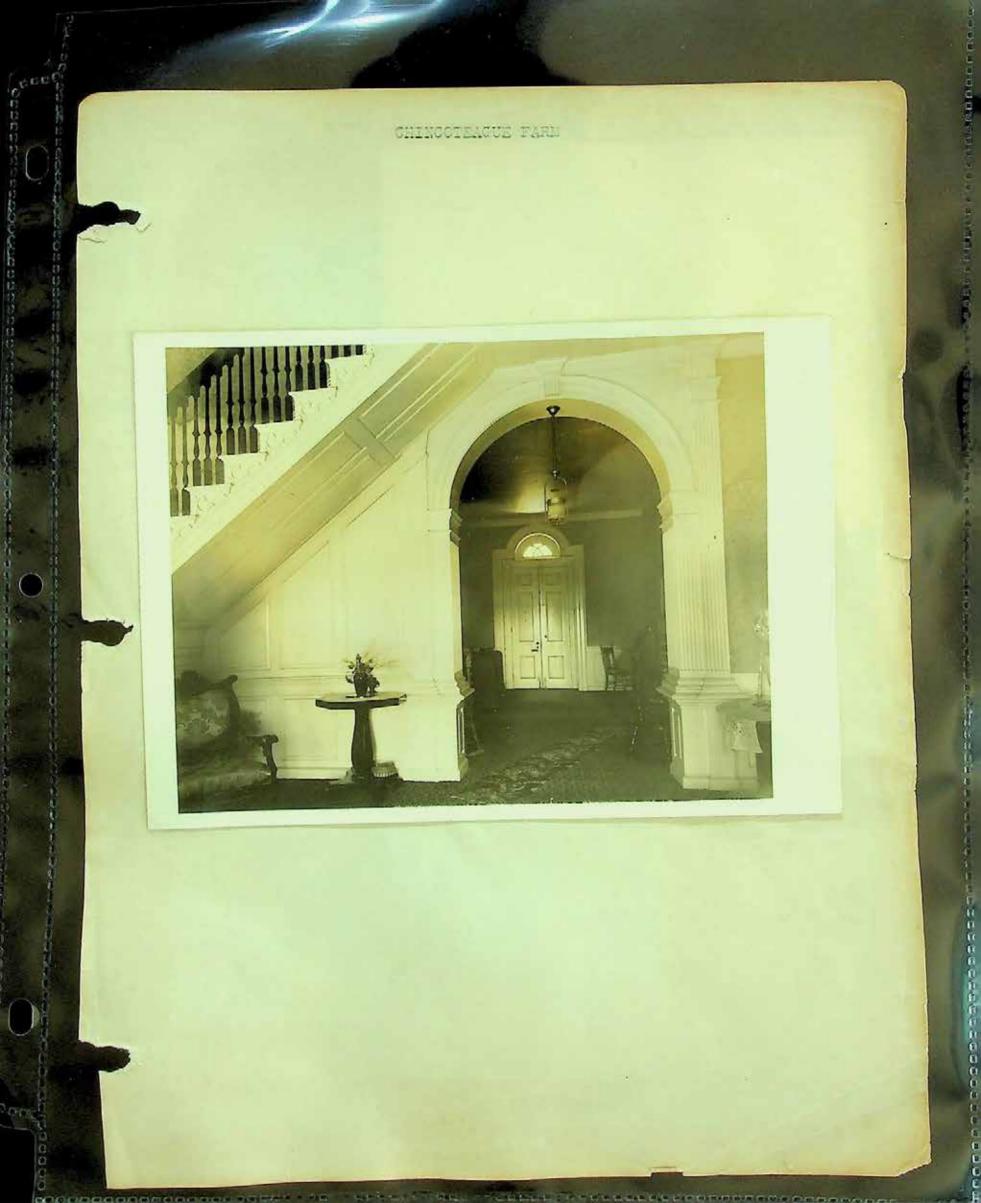
liam Drummond Cropper. 1834-Cropper left "all my Horntown lands" to his daughters Harriet and Eliz. Barbara and his son William D. No record of a division of his real estate has been found, but the house seems to have become the pro-

perty of daughter Harriet, who married Charles A. Hurley.

I900-Charles A. Hurley united with his sons Charles C. and William A. and the latter's wife Lula M. in a deed to T. Lee Hickman for the "Brickhouse Lot" of I2 acres, and since his death in 1937 the place has been owned by his estate.

A brick taken from one of the fireplaces is marked "ISII AP" and local tradition is that the house was built by Drummond Welburn, who committed suicide when he became financially embarrassed.

The enclosed corner porch with the rounded top embrasures is an unusual architectural feature for this section. The house must have had very fine interior woodwork at one time but it was removed some years ago, and as the building has been vacant and exposed to the weather for many years it is gradually falling into decay.





Corbin Half
Double Parlor
Preden removed
for Exhibit Cololy
10/8/2002
SHV



POPLAR GROVE

This brick dwelling is situated at the head of Mosquito Creek about a mile south of Horntown.

At one time it was known as 'Douglas Hall'.

The property was originally a tract of six hundred acres for which a patent was issued to Capt.Richard Hill of Hunting Creek, and upon his death in I694 he left it 'to grandson Hill Drummond 300 acres at Chingotege, being I/2 my divident and planta., & the other three hundred acres to Richard Ayres'.

The house stands upon the part acquired by Hill Drummond who died in I724 leaving to his wife 'the plantation that I lived on being three hundered acres---at her decease---to my youngest daughter Sabra---and in case said daughter should dye without lawful heirs of her body, then I give the

aforesaid land and plantation to my daughter Tabitha Drummond'.

Apparently Sabra died without issue and Tabitha married Col.Edward Douglas, a son of Lord William Douglas and who came to the Shore in 1715. Col.Douglas was a lawyer and a leader in the community during the first half of the eighteenth century. He served in the House of Burgesses for a term of thirty two years which is said to be the record for such service. He died in 1758 and his meticulously drawn will covers four pages in the old will book of the time. He left several bequests to charity of which the following is a sample: Unto the Rector of the Parish of Accomack—the sum of Twenty five pounds—to be by him disposed of with the consent and directions of the Church Wardens of the said Parish for the time being to such poor Persons of the said Parish as they in their discretion shall think Proper Objects of Pity. He also gave many articles of his jewelry and wardrobe to numerous friends and relatives and in his list the following item is noted: I give to my Friend George Holden my best Night Gown'.

Col. Douglas' daughter Tabitha married Tully Robinson Wise and the property later descended to their son George Douglas Wise. In 1790 he inherited Craney Island in Norfolk Harbor from the Robinson family and before moving over there to live he sold 'Douglas Hall' to Thomas Custis.

From that time on the property changed hands every few years being owned successively by W.Selby-W.S.White-S.Downing-F.D.Miller-W.Feddeman-W.S.Horsey-W.Farquhar-A.&T.G.Maltby-H.E.Sutton-W.E.Dodge-O.F.White and L.T.Parker who bought out his partner and sold to W.C.Parsons and C.C.Hur-ley the latter of whom acquired sole ownership in 1932 and still holds it.

The first recorded use of the name 'Poplar Grove' appears in the Miller-

Feddeman deed in 1860.

There are no records available from which the age of the dwelling may be authentically determined; it may have been built by Douglas but it has some features which might indicate that it was erected as early as the

ownership of Drummond. While owned by Mr. Parker he tore down a brick annex where the frame one now stands and in so doing he found a brick marked 'C.S.Ramsey I708' and he describes the part torn down as a Conservatory. That section may have been an earlier dwelling later converted into a Conservatory or that date may be the one for the whole dwelling. As Ramtractor.

The brick work is Flemish bond with salt glaze headers with a sringer course at the second floor level. Under this course is one of very nicely molded brick in ogee form. The beveled top to the water table customary on houses of the period is missing. Probably late in the last century a porch was put all around the house but it has since been torn away.

The handsomely paneled woodwork in the parlor was sold and removed

some years ago.

The stairwell goes to the third story and tradition says that an Irishman committed suicide by hurling himself down it-but who he was or

why the deed are facts lost in the past.

The newel post is an unusual one being made up of four balusters set around a central post. At the outside of the stairway the ornamental boards below each set of balusters to a tread are not carved as developed later during the Geergian period.



MATTHEWS PLACE

1664-Patent granted to John Wallop for IOOO acres, which included the site of this house.

Patent granted to William Waters for I350 acres to the northward of Wallop and extending to Gingoetegue Creek (now called Mosquito Creek). I666-Wallop patent increased to I700 acres.

I670-Wallop had bought the Waters tract and a new patent was issued to him for the combined 3050 acres.

I693-Wallop left 1985 acres to his son Skinner, the balance having been sold. I718-Skinner Wallop died intestate, leaving a son John.

1751-John Wallop left his estate to his wife Ann for life and then to his children. No record of a division of his real estate has been found, but somehow a son Skinner seems to have acquired it all.

I793-Skinner Wallop both bought and sold land during his lifetime. He died intestate, and a survey made in this year showed his holdings to be 2453 acres. He left four sons and although no division of his land has been found, this part seems to have gone to a son, also named Skinner.

I845-This second Skinner Wallop also died intestate and his real estate was divided between his daughters Comfort Ann, the wife of William H.Nock, Mary Rachael and Sally, with the latter getting this house and I25 acres. No disposition by Sally can be found, but in some way the house seems to have come into the possession of Nock.

1875-Nock died intestate and in a division of his lands in this year this house and 205 acres went to William L. Nock.

1906-William L. Nock sold to Nehemiah W. Nock and Annie S. Matthews.

1907-Nehemiah W. and Emily J. Nock sold to Albert S. and Annie S. Matthews. 1918-Anna S. Matthews sold 190 acres of upland and 60 acres of marsh to E.L. Tyndall.

1922-George L. Doughty and Mornay G. Davis, as Special Commissioners, sold to James D. Justice.

1939-George L. Doughty, as Trustee, sold to Paul M. Jones.

DODDDDDDDDDD

The plat of the survey made in I793 shows two other Wallop houses (both now gone) but no house at this site so this one probably was built shortly after that date by the Skinner Wallop who inherited this portion of the land.

The original part of the house has one brick end with a semi outside chimney. The end wall of the parlor is completely paneled, and has upper and lower cupboards, all having solid panel doors to match, on each side of the fireplace. The mantel is without carving but the plainness is relieved by mouldings. The room has a chair rail but no wainscoting.

In the first patent, the grant was made to "John Wallop, alias Wadlow" and in most records of all kinds this wording is used down to the beginning of the nineteenth century. No family relationship has been observed to connect him with a contemporary, Nicholas Waddilowe, who was such an extensive landowner in the midsection of the Shore.

John Wallop took out patents for large acreages in the upper part of Accomack County, both on the mainland and on the Islands, but he disposed of everything except in this vicinity, where his name is preserved in Wallops Neck and Wallops Island.

He was the originator of the large Mill and Pond which bore his hame until acquired by the Watt family.

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His home probably was at the site where Almer W. Somers now lives.



MONTROSE

I674-Patent granted jointly to Edmund Bowman and Southy Littleton for 2264 acres "On the Northerne side of Swansicutts Creeke, otherwise called great Mattapany Creeke."

1679-Col. Littleton died.

I681-Maj. Bowman made a deed of gift of the tract to his grandson Bowman Littleton, who was a son of Col. Littleton. The deed recited that the patent had been taken for the future use of Bowman Littleton and now that he was of age Maj. Bowman was full Talling the agreement so made.

1696-Bowman Littleton bequeathed to "My cousin Edward Robins, son of Maj.

John Robins, land on the east side of Popelar Branch".

1728-Edward Robins bequeathed to his son John "all my Land in Virginia or Maryland that was given me by my father John Robins & Mr. Bowman Littleton, part being my dwelling plantation".

1732-John Robins bequeathed to his cousin George Harmanson "all the land

1732-John Rohins bequeathed to his cousin George Harmanson "all the land from Oyster Shell Gut to the Maryland Line, including that that was Bowman Littleton's in it".

1771-Elizabeth, daughter of George Harmanson, married Caleb Teackle and ap-

parently the property had descended to her.

1793-Caleb outlived his wife but by this year he had died intestate leaving three children, all under age at this time. They were: Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Tabb, and Susanna and George unmarried. In this year Tabb made an agreement to deed the Teackle property to Charles Hope as soon as the children became of age.

1797-Thomas and Elizabeth Tabb deeded their one third of 636 acres.
1800-Peter and Susanna Mayo deeded their one third. George Teackle must have

dled as there is no record of a deed from him.

1805-Charles and Rachel Hope sold 390 acres to Robert Russell.

1852-Russell was survived by his wife Sarah, who married a Wise whom she also survived, and sold to Matthias N. Lindsey.

ISSO-Ben T. Gunter and John W. Gillet, as Special Commissioners, sold to Catherine E. Gibb.

1890-She left to her brother T. B. C. Gibb.

1902-James J. and Amy L. Gibb, William T. and Alma E. Gibb, and William A. and Annie C. Hatch, as heirs of T. B. C. Gibb, united in a deed to Fannie E. Gordon.

1904-She sold to H. J. Hartz.

1905-Hartz sold to William E. Boring.

William E. and May B. Boring sold to Bernard R. and John F. Powell. 1915-John F. and Mary E. Powell sold their interest to Bernard R. Powell.

During the last century the place was generally known as the RUSSELL FARM. The present name first appears in the records in the will of Miss Gibb.

The only evidences of antiquity today consist of the one brick end and the mantel in the present parlor which was the old dining room. In the top course of the chimney the bricks are set on the diagonal with the edges pointing out. The mantel is plain except for vertical lines of gouging at the sides.

Under the circumstances it is difficult to judge the age of the house, but it undoubtedly ante dates I800, because of the plainness of the mantel and the early chimney treatment. It probably was built during the Teackle or Hope ownership.

During the Gibb ownership the old parlor at the east end was removed and the house brought to its present appearance. This old wing is said to have had some very fine paneling, which also would indicate eighteenth century construction. This room was added to an older story and a half house which stood nearer the water and probably dated back to the Robins days. It was burned a few years ago:

In his will off 1696 Bowman Littleton left the balance of his plantation of "FARSALIA" to his brother Nathaniel Littleton and his brother in law Richard Waters and their wives for their lives, then to the male heirs of his brother Nathaniel, or failing such to the heirs of his brother Southey Littleton. This last seems to have come about and in 1726 "VERSALIA or PHARE SALIA" was divided between Edward Mifflin, who had married XMM Mary the widew of Southey, and Thomas Savage who was married to Esther Littleton. In this division Mifflin received the house or house site near the mouth of Swansgut Creek, and the property remained in that family until about 1800. The old brick house known as PHARSALIA stood until about 1900 when it was burned.

PHARSALIA

Old Mifflin home on the esat side of Swansgut Creek (It has been gone for many years)



OLD WALLOP HOUSE OVERLOOKING CHINCOTEAGUE BAY (It has been gone for many years)



CORE and DR. DIX PLACES

The sites of both of these houses trace back to the same original

patent 1656-A patent was issued to Mary Lewis for 400 acres on the Bay side, but this land was found to belong to some one else, and in 1664 she was given the same acreage in this section on the Sea side

1673-By this time she had married Isaac Dix, who took up 600 acres adjoining hers, and a patent for the full I000 acres was issued to him

1688-He left the land to be divided between his sons John and Isaac, "John to have the plantation where I live and Isaac to have his part in the little neck". His wife Mary survived him and married William Groten

1708-Son Isaac died before the 1000 acres had been divided, and in this year John and his wife Elizabeth deeded to his nephews Richard and Isaac the part which should have gone to their father

For the next generation or two it is not practical to trace the Dix lines because of several intestate deaths and also because almost every branch and generation contained an Isaac and/or a John to further confuse the issue.

CORE



1751-An Isaac Dix died in this year and left to his son Solomon 150 acres 'at the head of my land where Thomas Clark now dwells", and the site of this house is a part of this bequest. It cannot be stated with certainty, but this 150 acres would seem to be a part of the orig-

inal 500 acres left to John by the first Isaac.

I780-Solomon left his estate to his wife Leah for life and then to be di-

vided among his children Preson, Caleb, Mary and Santer. ISOO-Santer must have died because in this year all of the rest united in a deed to James Melson for 6 acres.

1839-Melson sold to Colmore C. Hinman

1843-Hinman and his wife Lovey H. resold to Dr. William T. Core 1857-Dr. Core died intestate and was succeeded by a son George W. Core
1938-After the death of the latter, a Trustee sold the property, now 55 acres
to Mrs. Eva. D. Bundick, the present owner.

There is no dated brick, but the house undoubtedly was built by James Melson soon after his purchase in 1800.

The house is known to many people as MOUNT WHARTON, but the reason for that name is unknown as there have been no Whartons connected with its ownership.

The hall has double doors at the front and a single one at the rear. It has wainscoting and the stairway is enclosed.

The end wall of the parlor is paneled and on each side of the fire place are cupboards with doors having twenty panes of glass, the upper row arched at the top. The mantel is plain except for a delicate reeding which also appears around the window frames. The room has a horizontal

In the dining room the mantel is plain and to the right of it the end wall is paneled and has a cupboard similar to those in the parlor. At one time the side to the left was also paneled with a cupboard, but it was removed some years ago and a door to the kitchen put there. The wainscoting in this room is vertically paneled.

DR. DIX

1794-The earliest definite record for this site was in this year when a Levi Dix left his land to his wife Treffy for life and then to a

1848-The second Levi bequeathed the property to his son George J., or if he died then to another son Asa T., and the latter acquired the place in this way, as evidenced by a deed of trust executed in 1868

1886-John# J. Blackstone as Trustee sold the house and 133 acres to Edward P. and Charles L. Bird and Benjamin T. Gunter as Trustee for Margaret E. S. Byrd, and a month after this sale the two former assigned their rights to the last named

1934-Margaret E.S. Byrd left several properties to her nephews Aaron S., J. Abbott and Charles W. Byrd, and in a division among them this

1940-Trustees sold to C. Benjamin Mitchell

The 'small room' section has a brick end and perhaps was built somewhere around I800. It has the only interior woodwork of interest in the house, the mantel being very good with round columns at the sides and a panel in the center of the face having a large sunburst surrounded by a shell in each of the four corners. The room also has wainscoting. The large section of the house probably dates from about the middle of the century.

(II-7 & III-49)

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Pitts Neck Farm

This old brick house is located a few miles west from Miona near of the original acreage and when molding indicates that it antedates the mouth of Pocomoke River and he died in 1756 he left "To my son the more elaborte Georgian period. looks out over the broad expanse John Pitt the land whereon I Now of Pocomoke Sound.

the site of the house went to that it more or less". zealous patentee Col. Edmond Scarburgh who obtained 2000 acres which his estate to be divided equally bewere described as "Near Pohomock tween his sister Ann and his broth-River, being a neck bounded on the South by Crooked (the present Bullbeggar) Creek, west by the Bay, & should be. However Ann must have north by the Sack (the present Pitts) died because when Robert died in Creek, parting this from the land of 1794 he left everything to his Mr. Robert Pitts". Pitts had patented daughter Ann Hack Pitt and at that 1000 acres to the north and east time the plantation contained about of Pitts Creek and also immediately 2000 acres. bought the rights to the Scarburgh tract because in 1663 he was given. Beard and the result of that union a new patent for the combined 3000

The first Robert Pitt died intestate and was succeeded by his son of the same name who died in 1714 leaving the property to his son, also named

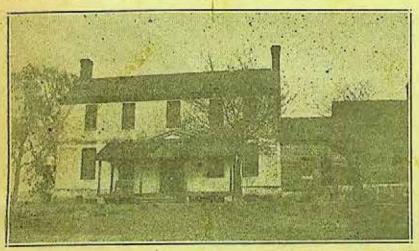
The annex, connected with the

Live Containing by Estimation Twent to date a house which has no au-The first patent for land which is ty one hundred & Eighty Acres bet

> John Pitt died in 1779 and left er Robert, the latter to have first choice as to what portion his share

Daughter Ann married Matthew was a daughter named Ann Hack Pitt Beard who inherited the property and later married Dr. Henry

In 1834 she and her husband sold the place to Thomas R. Joynes and in the description given in the deed



now used as a kitchen, has several name of "Newamasses". features which would indicate that it might have been the first mansion house on the property and if this assumption is correct it prohably was built by the first or second Robert Pitt and may be dated shortly before or after 1700. Its sturdy brick end and the presence of a cellar encourage the belief that it was first erected for a home rather whan just for the customary quarter kitchen of the eighteenth century.

main dwelling by a colonnade, and Bullbeggar Creek is given the Indian

In 1852 Joynes sold to Thomas W. Hargis and in 1868 the property was bought at public sale by James H. Fletcher and upon his death it went to his sister Julia W. Fletcher. In 1902 she sold to Seth E. Bell who in 1925 left it to his son Harry F.

The main dwelling is of Flemish bond brick with glazed headers and has a three brick string course at the second floor level. The modern

Bell who is the present owner.

porch unofrtunately obscures the brick work about the doorway which is one of the outstanding architectural features found on the Shore. The brick columns without capitals, support a pediment of nicely molded brick, all of which improves materiallly the otherwise plain appearance of the exterior,

Originally the parlor was entirely paneled, except for the ceiling, but this woodwork was sold and removed from the room some years ago. The paneling is left in the hall and dining The third Robert Pitt sold some room and its plainness with simple

> It is always hazardous to attempt thentic data to rely upon but it is the authors' opinion that this one was probably erected by the third Robert Pitt at approximately 1725. This conclusion is arrived at by a study of the brick work and paneling and also by the similarity of the house to Poplar Grove and the original Chincoteague Farm, all three of which seem to be contemporaries designed by the same builder or architect.

> In 1764 the Assembly passed 'An Act for amending the Staple of Tobacco, etc.,' in which appears the statement that "Public Warehouses for Inspection of Tobacco shall be -In the County of Accomack at Pitts Landing upon Pokomoke and at Guilford's where the Warehouses are now kept under one etc" inspection-

> This landing is a short distance north east of the house and upon Pocomoke River just below the mouth of Pitts Creek. It is said to have been a landing place used by the Union troops during the War between the States.

A few years ago men getting out some gravel on the property for County road use uncovered four human skeletons. No decaying boards or nails were found to indicate that the bodies were either whites or slaves so it is assumed that they were very old Indian bones.

(The above article is taken from the work sheets of Miss Anne Floyd Upshur and Mr. Ralph T. Whitelaw who are colaborating 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.)

This brick end dwelling is near the village of Marsh Market and is on the north side and near the head of Messongo Greek. It is also known as th FLETCHER HOUSE and the THOMAS FLETCHER PLACE.

The first record on the land goes back to I664 when Charles Rateliffe was given a patent for 600 acres-"At Mesango Creek & running Northerly towards Pocomoke". The tract passed into the hands of Robert Mason and after his death to his daughter Ayme who was his sole heir. She married John Abbot, Jr. and in I693 she and her husband sold to Major Richard Bayly.

In 1712 Bayly sold half of the land to Thomas Fletcher and upon his death in 1736 it went to his son Henry.



Family tradition says that the present house was built by Henry and the Architectural style would seem to bear this out and the building may be dated at approximately 1780-90.

Henry apparently acquired the rest of the original Ratelisse tract because in his will, probated in 1799, he lest to his son Thomas-"The Tract of Land whereon I now dwell at Massongoes reputed to contain six hundred acres".

Thomas died in I820 leaving two daughters between whom he divided the land, giving to daughter Sallie the east side of the plantation which included the house. She was married to Thomas W. Finney and the next year she sold her portion to Henry Flatcher and in 1835 Henry and his wife Hary resold to another Thomas Fletcher.

Cwnership continued in the Fletcher name until 1907 when Thomas E. and Douglas D.Fletcher sold to Eli B.Hallowell and Ralph Souder. In 1911 they sold to Susan L.Hall and the next year the property passed through the hands of Warner Ames to Zadok S.Mears, Jr.

In I921 Elmer W.Somers, as Special Commissioner, sold to William C. Smith and the next year he to George E. and Roswell T.Smith and in 1931 they and their wives deeded to the present owner, the Rev.E.C. Willmer.

The tall house has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys and the eaves terminal has an unusual form of pattern. The interior woodwork must

have been particularly fine when it was in good condition. At one time there was a lovely Box garden east of the house and in the center of it stood the old quarter kitchen, which from the type of its construction would indicate that it might have been the original home of the first Thomas Fletcher.

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WESSELLS

The history of the site is the same as for the NORTHAM place down to 1762 when John Potter acquired the 600 acres originally patented by Robert

1768-John and Rhoda Potter sold IOO acres to William Vessells "whereon the said William Now Lives

1772-Wessells bought additional acreage to the north from Spencer and Comfort Drummond, but the house undoubtedly was on the Potter part of the

1803-In his will, Vessells left to his wife Egnatia-"the small room in my dwelling house and the small cjamber above and a Privilege of passing from the one to the other through the house". Otherwise he left his 225 acre plantation to his son Walter

1837-Walter Wessells (wife Polly Boston) left to his son Henry "the western part of my Land ---- where my dwelling house now stands"

1883-Henry L. Wessells left "the homestead tract" to his nephew John H. S.

1936-J. H. SWessells died investate and the property is now held by his Estate, with a son Henry L. living there.

A dated brick in one of the walls looked like 1768', which would indicate that it was built by William Wessells at the time of his purchase from Potter.

The dwelling burned to the ground during the night of December 29, 1937, before a detailed inspection had been made, but it is known to have been of simple though substantial construction, with plain interior woodwork. It had two rooms on the first floor, with no hall, and the stairway was an enclosed one in the parlor. The doors were of vertical unbeaded boards.

A short distance behind the dwelling site is a rather unusual brick structure. The gable end has glazed headers in a pattern form, and a segmental arch over the doorway, which at one time was protected by a small porch. The lower floor, which is partly underground, has two rooms, while above is a loft with a loading window at the rear. There is nothing like it on the Shore, with its exact purpose unknown, but probably built for a root cellar and grain storage.





The NORTHAM PLACE is at Messongo Bridge, about two miles west of Hallwood.

The history of the land begins in I666 when a patent for 600 acres was granted "on the north side of Messango" to Robert Johnson, who promptly assigned to Francis Benston, who sold to John Michael the next year.

Michael left it to his son of the same name, upon whose death title went to his brother Adam, who left it to his wife Sarah who married John Uustis III. They gave the tract to Henry Custis, a son of John by a former marriage. However Yardley Michael claimed title as next in succession to his brothers John, Jr. and Adam and in 1714 he sold it to the same Henry Custis. Henry left it to his son Thomas in 1732.

No deed can be found for his transfer of the land, but in I75I the thread is picked up again in the will of Thomas Evans in this clause: "I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas Evans One hundred and fifty Pounds in cash which I have already leht him to buy his Land which he bought of Mr. Thomas Custis Lying at Messongoes".

In 1762 Thomas and Susannah Evans executed a deed of exchange to John Potter, who in 1773 sold 202 acres to Southy Northam. In 1795 MEXEMIXEE the latter sold 80 acres to William Northam and in 1822 he and his wife Nancy sold 130 acres to Jacob Northam and his son Col. James Northam, and five years later the former deeded his interest to the latter. In 1863 James and Rosey A. Northam deeded to their son Thomas A. Northam the house and 300 acres, stating that it was where the latter was then living.

In I900 Vernetta A. Northam, as widow, and Ernest D. Northam, as son of Thomas A., sold 413 acres to Alfred J. Lilliston, and the same year he and his wife Ellen F. resold to William M. Day and Ira G. Short. They sold 50 acres and in I902 Short acquired the Day interest and three years later he and his wife Mollie A. sold the balance to William H. Hall.

In 1923 William H. and Missouri E. Hall sold to Sewell Groton and four years later he and his wife Madora sold to their son William C. Groton, the present owner.

The little house is something of a puzzler as to its age. There are indications that it was built in two sections at different times, the older of which may date back to the days of Thomas Evans.

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At the south (brick) end are two rooms, each having a corner fireplace and above the one in the east room is paneling to the ceiling. There is no cross hall and just one room at the north end. At one time the end wall of this room was completely paneled but the woodwork was sold some years ago. It is said to have had a cupboard with glass doors to the left of the fireplace, and to the right an enclosed stairway with the side paneled.

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The outside doors are eight paneled on the outside and battened at a slight diagonal on the inside,

(II-II)

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT



JOHNSON (1802)

I662-Patent for 400 acres granted to John Renny

1665-Renny assigned to George Johnson

I692-Johnson left to his son George 200 acres "neare Blocksoms bridg"
I732-George Johnson II left his inheritance to his sons George and Affradosie, with the former getting the site of the house

1765-George Johnson III left to his son Solomon "The Land and Plantation and the worter Mill" containing IOI acres

1794-Solomon Johnson left to his son of the same name

I802-Solomon Johnson II left to his brother Zadock
I833-Zadock Johnson left to his cousin Talitha Northam the I50 acre "plan-

tation whereon I now live together with the improvements thereunto belonging-also my water Grist Mill & Saw Mill"

I840-Elitha Northam left to her nephew Thomas A. Northam
I898-Northam added materially to his holdings and left "my Johnson Farm"
of 346% acres to his daughter Virnetta A. Northam

1899-The daughter and her mother of the same name joined in a deed of trust for the benefit of Nettie Mears, the wife of Albert F. Mears 1904-Mrs. Mears sold the house and 50 acres to Edward R. Bloxom

In one of the brick ends was a brick dated "I802" and as the will of Solomon Johnson II was probated December 27th of that year, he undoubtedly was the builder of the house.

When first seen the house was too far gone to observe any special features and it is now a thing of the past.



The MASON PLACE is just west of Guilford, on the north side and near the head of Guilford Creek.

In early days Muddy, Guilford and Young Creeks were known respectively as the north, middle and south branches of Muddy Creek.

The history of the site of the house begins in I667 when a patent for 2600 acres was granted to Mrs. Ann Toft. She married Daniel Jenifer and in I672 they sold I400 acres to Richard Hinman, who died in I72I leaving 800 acres to his son John, who in a few months sold his inheritance to William Andrews.

After Andrews death in I763 his property was acquired by James Henry and sold by him to Nathaniel Littleton Savage, who bought additional acreage in the vicinity, and in I779 he and his wife Anne deeded I350 acres to Thomas Fisher. In I784 Thomas and Sarah Fisher sold 30 acres to Thomas Fitchett, and the next year I50 acres to Crippen Taylor. Fitchett resold the smaller piece to Teackle Fisher and in I806 he and his wife Nancy sold it to Crippen Taylor, at which time it was deeded as 32 acres.

In I826 Crippen Taylor left the I82 acre plantation to his son Thorowgood, who was living there at the time, and in I837 he and his wife Susan sold to Thomas A. Gibbons. In I842 Gibbons sold to Robert W. Williams, and two years later he and his wife Mary C. resold to Major Mason, who in I854 left it to his son Thorowgood. He was succeeded by his son Thorogood B. Mason and in I904 the property was bought by his wife Sunie M. when it was sold by James H. Fletcher and Stewart K. Powell, as Special Commissioners. Mrs. Mason owned additional land in the vicinity and in I908 she and her husband deeded the house and 325 acres to Edith I. Smith, who in I916 sold to Mrs. Florence G. Walker. In I937 she and her husband Thomas H. deeded to Harry W. Gillespie, who with his wife Bertie A. redeeded to Herbert V. Ewell, the present owner.

The all brick house has the appearance of being a very old one and as Andrews makes reference to his dwelling in a deed which he executed in I745 it must have been built sometime between when he bought the land in I721 and that date. He seems to have been a most progressive planter and merchant and is known to have operated at least two mills in the neighborhood, He also erected a substantial warehouse on his land, which in I730 was taken over by the Colony for a Public Tobacco Warehouse. This later reverted to his heirs and in I779 the building and the one acre upon which it stood was sold for the considerable sum of 1490.

The little house presents several interesting and unusual construction features. On all four sides of the house, about a foot from each corner, the treatment continues along under the eaves to the first window where the line drops down around the frame, back to the eaves, and then around the doorway and the other window in the same way to produce a panel effect about each opening. The water table is a two brick off set and this is duplicated bottom to give a Chinese effect. The windows are over size as they have twelve panes in each sash.

The hallway has double doors at the front end and a single one at the rear. The newel post is square and quite plain, while the balusters are heavy and indicate the earliest type of turning. The stair ends are not exposed but covered by a wide band of old bolection molding running on a diagonal from the bottom of the newel post to the landing.

The doorway to the parlor is a very fine one of eight panels. The mantel in that room is decorated with some reeding and a single row of fret work and probably dates from just before I800. The windows are deep set with the walls and plaster beveled towards them. The old shell lime plaster is set directly against the bricks on the outside walls. The inside partition walls have a clay filling, perhaps for insulation.

The mantel in the dining room is plain. In this room, in a corner by the fireplace are two small, unexplained sections of wainstating. Elsewhere in the whole Sirst Sloor there is no indication of there ever having been any comice, chair vailor vainscoting, as the old original plaster is unmarked in any way.

Each of the two second floor bed tooms how a tiny fireplace and muntel, and the ceilings have exposed beaded beams instead of the Usual plaster.



The CLAYTON PLACE is at the head of Bagwell's Creek, with an approach from the Bayside road a short distance above Justisville. In the earliest records the inlet was known as Timber Creek, and later it came to be called Back Creek.

In I664 Sir Willham Berkeley granted to Col. Edmund Scarburgh a patent for I000 acres "Lying on the North & South sides of Timber Creek, extending to the head of the main branch thereof". Records for Scarburgh's disposition of this tract have not been found but presumably he, or some later owner, sold it in different parcels because in I696 Lt. Col. John West sold 250 acres to James Ewell, "Bricklayer", who bought 300 acres more the next year from William Jarman, and continued to buy additional acreage in the vicinity. Upon his death in I703 he left "al my Land and plantation" to his son Mark, with this exception-"I give & bequeve to my Loveing wife Anne al ye eastware end of my dweling houce includin the starcase & al that part of ye houce from top to bottom".

In 1727 Mark Ewell divided up his large plantation among his children, leaving to his son James the home place with 400 acres and six years later James sold his inheritance to William Arbuckle, who in 1751 left it to his son James. The Arbuckles added to the acreage purchased from Ewell because in 1778 James and Tabitha Arbuckle sold to Col. Charles Bagwell a plantation of 733 acres. In his will of 1793 Col. Bagwell left to his son Charles "the use of the plantation I bought of James Arbuckle, with my two mills, for life and then to be equally divided between all of his children".

After the death of son Charles, the property was surveyed in 1819 and the house with 20 acres went to his daughter Sally B., while 169 acres went to George Clayton, in right of his wife Ann K., who was a sister of Sally. No record can be found for the change in title to the house and 20 acres, but in 1849 Ann Bagwell (widow of Charles) owned it because she willed it to her daughter Ann. K. Clayton, the wife of George. George Clayton left "my plantation at Back Creek" to his daughter Virginia A. E. Clayton, who must have married a Clayton, because in 1870 she left it to her son Alfred F. Clayton, who two years later sold it to his uncle Thomas G. Clayton. In 1912 he left it to his four sons: Henry K., Thomas E., Augustin F. and Richard W., and in 1916 the latter and his wife Emma May sold his share to his brother Henry K.

On the survey plat of ISI9 is shown an "old house" a little farther down the Creek, and we imagine this was a substantial one of brick, knowing as we do that James was a brickmaker and mason, and it probably was the house mentioned in his will of I703. It is no longer standing.

opposition and a second

We attribute the building of the present house to Col. Charles Bagwell very shortly after his purchase of the property as it has the characteristics of many somewhat similar houses built during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Because of the low ground upon which it is built the cellar is mostly above ground and as the ceilings of both floors are high it makes the house seem unusually tall for its width. It has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys and a water table with a beveled brick top course five and a half feet above ground. The large entrance doors at either side have eight panels each.

Admission to this house has always been refused by the owners but we understand that both the parlor and dining room have paneled ends with plain mantels. A glimpse through an open window once gave the impression that there were fluted columns at either side of the parlor mantel.

Tradition states that the house was once used as a Gustom House and that until recent years there was in existence a 56# tobacco weight left over from use at that time. Thomas G. Clayton and his brother George are said to have gone to California during the gold rush of 1849 and to have brought back from there the Trees of Paradise now growing in the yard.

HILLS FARM-continued

the important session of the Legislature succeeding.
Col.BAYLY'S highest eulogy as a public man is to be
found in the continued confidence of his constituents
which he enjoyed during all of the agitated times and
amid all the irritations of patties through which he passed.
It is a fact as honorable as singular in his history
that he never lost an election and very rarely ever
had one closely contested.Col.BAYLY as a politician
was ever found on the side of popular rights.
This monument is erected to his memory
by his Widow.

Ownership of the property continued in the Bayly name until I853 when it was sold to John R.Drummond who came from Baltimore and so far as is known was not related to the earlier Drummond owners. It is now owned by Mr.J.S.Mathias who purchased it from Drummond descendants in I922.

The house is one of the oldest brick houses in Accomack County and is in a very good state of preservation considering its great age. The woodwork, both exterior and interior, is very plain and it has no particularly distinctive features, and nothing remains of the old garden.



The SHREAVES FARM is on the north side of Hunting Creek, near its head, and about a mile from Lee Mont.

In I663 Sir William Berkeley issued a patent for "I000 acres at Hunting Creek" to John Lewis, who upon his death in I697 divided the land among his three sons, this portion going to Robert. Robert Lewis left no will and the next owner is a matter of conjecture but in I743 we find Lucresha Smith, a widow, selling I00 acres at this site to Henry Grindals or Grinalds. Robert's mother had been named Lucresia so we are assuming that widow Smith was his daughter.

The property continued in the Grinalds family for a hundred years until 1844 when Edward J. Young, as Commissioner, united in a deed with Southey Grinnalds and his wife Maria for 200 acres to Shalmaneser Davis and in 1866 he and his wife Elizabeth J. R. sold to Revell J. Lewis. In 1892 Henry J. Lewis and John T. White, as Trustees for the heirs of Lewis, sold the house and 100 acres to Thomas W. Shreaves and in 1919 it was purchased by his son G. Fletcher Shreaves, the present owner.

The smaller part of the house is the older and while no dated brick was found the interior woodwork would indicate that it probably was built not a great while after the property was acquired by Henry Grinalds. It has two dormers in the front and one in the rear, and has one inside and one outside chimney. The latter has a two brick belt course at the top and bottom of the weathering. In the rear of the house is an old, though not original, addition which makes a salt box type of the structure.

There is no hall and both of the first floor rooms have extra size fireplaces, such as used in the old cook rooms. In the dining room (left) the fireplace thanking itself is six feet eight inches wide and is surrounded by a simple belection molding and there is only a narrow shelf six feet from the floor. Above the shelf the wall is nicely paneled and at either side are narrow fluted columns rising from a base to a capital to match the wooden cornice which goes around the room. Although this is the end of the house which has the outside chimney, the fireplace is built two feet out into the room and originally there were chimney closets or cupboards on either side of the fireplace. The wainscoting below the chair rail is made of beaded weatherboarding.

In the parlor the paneling about the fireplace is similar. To the right of it is a door leading into the newer structure and originally the space probably was used for a chimney closet. To the left is a chimney cupboard

with paneling above and below. The door is made up of small panes with semi arch frame above the top row. To the left of the cupboard is a stairway which starts in the room but is soon concealed by a door and is almost circular as it winds above the cupboard. There is no cornice in this room.

The larger portion of the house was probably built by Davis about the time of his purchase. Not far from the dwelling is a brick spring house.



MARINO

This little brick dwelling stands a short distance north of the Drum-mond Ponds.

It is spoken of today as if spelled "Marina", but all the old deeds very distinctly spellit with an "o" for the last letter. The origin of the unusual name is unknown and a study of both old and modern Encyclopedias does not furnish a clue as to its possible significance.

A tracing of the title to the land would seem to carry back to 1663 when a patent for 400 acres was granted to one John Cary, it being described as "At Hunting Creek, being part of the forked Neck granted to Fenlaw Mackwilliam".

In I702 William Litchfield purchased 80 acres of this tract from Solomon Cary and in I709 another 50 acres from John Goslin who had purchased
it from Jeremiah Cary.Litchfield left his plantation of I38 acres to his
son Jacob who un I735 sold I35 acres to Ann Drummond whose husband Richard
had died three years previously.

She left the property to her son Richard who in I765 left XX to his daughter Ann "the plantation his father had bought of Jacob Litchfield". His father may have negotiated for the purchase prior to his death but the records show that it was consummated at least by his mother. This daughter Ann married Thomas Bayly who at one time or another acquired additional acreage in the vicinity.

In 1796 he gave IOO acres to his son Thomas M. Bayly, then known as Thomas Baylt, Jr., and as tradition says that the house was built in 1798 the latter probably erected it for his dwelling.

In the will of Thomas Bayly, Sr., probabed in ISO8, appears this Item-"I give and bequeath to my son Thomas M. Bayly all the lands and plantation whereon he now lives and has possession of eastwardly of the Bayside County road, as it now runs, including the IOO acres I heretofore conveyed to him by deed, which I now confirm, the sd tract altogether being called and known by the name of "Marino" ".

Bayly left the place to his widow Jane O.Bayly who in I857 sold a property of 350 acres to Levin D.Lewis, and although there have been some transfers among his heirs it is still in that family and the present owner is Mr. Maurice Lewis.

During the Bayly ownership the place was sometimes known as the 'Peach Brandy Farm' so that product must have been extensively produced there at one time.

There are several unusual features in the construction of the house:
The water table is higher than customary on houses of the period.
There is evidence of a porch having extended across the front of the house at one time but it is unknown whether or not it was original at the time of building.

This is the only house of its type which does not have a door at either end of the cross hall. There is no outlet to the rear and the original brickwork is still there with only a window in the place customary

for a door to another porch.

The end door is also something different and there are no marks on the brick wall to indicate that there ever was a porch or additional room at that end to account for the door.

In the hall the stairway to the second floor is entirely enclosed

and is exceptionally steep.

Drummond's Mill

priate to publish the historical back- who in 1801 sold it to Thomas Wise ground of this old Shore landmark who probably put the old Mill back which was destroyed when the dam gave up on August 25, at the time, Richard Drummond of while the memory of it is still fresh Hills Farm must have seen the an the minds of so many people, so we asked Miss Upshur and Mr. Whitelaw for the result of their Findings and they have gladly subemitted the following information.)

At one time there were two mills in this immediate vicinity and it seems best to trace the record of each as later they were brought together under the same ownership.

Before the days of the two ponds the branch emptying into the head of Hunting Creek was the dividing kine between the patents of Richard Hill on the south and John Cary on a mill, the north, and east of Hill's line was land owned by William Willett.

William Willett to be used for a Bayly bought an additional acre on mill and in 1681 Hill sold them two neres on his side to be used for the

(Editor's Note - It seemed appro "Water Mill" to his son, Jonathan, into commission once more.

With the Willett Mill not operating possibilities of another mill as before his death in 1732 he started negotiating with Jacob Litchfield, who then owned part of the Cary truct, for land on the north side of the branch. The deal was completed in 1735 when Litchfield sold 135 acres to Drumznond's widow Ann from whom the title passed to their son, also named Richard. When he died in 1765 he left his "Water Mill" to his daughter, Ann, so that at some time during the thirty years previous to that date he must have built the dam

Daughter Ann married Thomas Bayly and in the old Surveyor's Book In 1678 Cary sold one acre of for 1786 there is a plat of the site his side to George Middleton and of the mill and dam showing where

his partner's interest in the project George Ayres who then owned that and presumably he built a dam land. In 1803 Bayly also bought a from Cary and Hill, thus creating the lower pond and erecting his mill purpose of taking earth for "making, at that site. In some of the old raising and repairing the Mill Dam. records he is referred to as "County

Mam, who in 1736 left it to his son, latter and his wife Sarah deeded it John - "also the Millstones, Spindle to Thomas Wise, thus bringing the and Frog that belong'd to the said two mill properties together under Willett's Mill when She was formerly in repair" - thus indicating that at that time the mill was not being operated. In 1762 John left the

same purpose. Willett later acquired the south side of the branch from

In 1804 Bayly and his second wife Elizabeth deeded the "water grist Willett died in 1719 leaving the and saw mill" to his son Richard mill property to his grandson Wil- D. Bayly and on the same date the one owner. In 1807 Wise willed to his nephew Thomas W. Blackstone - "The Land and Mills which I bought of Jonathan Willett and the Mill bought of Thomas Bayly"

Bayly" (i. e. actually from Richard D. and Sarah Bayly).

In 1818 Blackstone and his wife Ann P. sold the mill properties to John Y. Bagwell, describing them as - "being the whole of the land head of Hunting Creek aforesaid with which Johnathan Willett held on the the Mill aforesaid also, all the land Mill stream, Mill dam &c., there being now no Mill on the premises

but the water being conveyed by a canal into the Mill pond which was Johnathan Willett's as afsd the Mill being located on that land which Richard D. Bayly and Sarah his wife . conveyed to said Thomas Wise, dec'd., together with all and singular the rights members privileges and appurtenances to the said above described land and Mills belonging the said two streams being now united and joined in one by a canal connecting them and one saw creating the upper pond and erected & Grist Mill being now thereon the same being devised by the last Will & Testament of Thomas Wise, dec'd. to the afsd Thomas W. Blackstone."

In 1843 James H. Dix, as Commissioner for the heirs of Rosanna G. Bagwell, sold to John R. Drummond "Wise's Mills - more recently Bagwell's Mills - at Wiseville." In his will, probated in 1882, Drummond directed his Executor to sell "The Mill, farm at Mill, storehouse & lot," which was done three years later, the purchaser being Dr. Fletcher Drummond, and in 1923 after his death his heirs sold the Mill and one acre to the present ower, L. Fletcher Scott,

There is no telling just when the last mill was built. Possibly some parts of it may go back to the middle of the eighteenth century when first erected by Richard Drummond or some of it may even have come from the earlier Willett's Mill but perhaps it is more probable that every part of the original structure has been replaced at one time or another. In any event the mill as it stood was a very old building and was the last one its kind left on the Shore for some time before it was washed away August 25th this year. // 27

September 8th 1997



DRUMMOND'S MILL is a short distance below Leemont at the junction of the cross road from Accomac and Greenbush with the Bayside road.

At one time there were two Mills in this immediate vicinity and it seems best to trace the record of each as later they were brought together under the same ownership.

Before the days of the two ponds the branch emptying into the head of Hunting Creek was the dividing line between the patents of Richard Hill on the south and John Cary on the north and east of Hill's line was land owned by William Willett.

In I678 Cary sold one acre on his side to George Middleton and William Willett to be used for a Mill and in I68I Hill sold them two acres on his side to be used for the same purpose. Willet later acquired his partner's interest in the project and in some of the old records he is referred to as "County Millar". Presumably he threw up a dam across the branch on the lands bought from Cary and Hill, thus creating the lower pond, and erected his Mill at that site.

Willett died in I719 leaving the Mill property to his grandson William who in I736 left to his son John; - "The Mill, also the Millstones Spindle & Frog that belonged to the said Willett's Mill when She was formerly in repair"-thus indicating that at that time the Mill was not being operated. In I762 John left "The Water Mill" to his son Johnathan who in I801 sold it to Thomas Wise who probably put the old Mill back into commission again.

With the Willett Mill not operating at the time, Richard Drummond of HILLS FARM must have seen the possibilities of another Mill, so before his death in 1732 he negotiated with Jacob Litchfield, then owner of the Cary tract, for land on the north side of the branch and in 1735 Litchfield sold to widow Arm Drummond a property of 135 acres and upon her death the title passed to her son, another Richard Drummond. When he died in 1765 he left his "Water Mill" to his daughter Arm so that at some time during the thirty years previous to that date he must have put to the dam creating the upper pond and erected a Mill.

Daughter Ann married Thomas Bayly and in the old Surveyor's Book for 1786 there is a plat of the site of the Mill and dam and showing where Bayly bought an additional acre on the south side of the branch from George Ayres who then owned that land. In 1803 Bayly bought & acre from Thomas Wise for the purpose of taking earth for "making, raising & repairing the Mill Dam."

In I804 Bayly and his second wife Elizabeth deeded the "water grist & saw Mill" to his son Richard D.Bayly and on the same date he and his wife Barah deeded it to Thomas Wise, thus bringing the two Mill properties into his hands. In I807 Wise willed to his nephew Thomas W. Blackstone "The Land and Mills which I bought of Johnathan Willett and the Mill bought of Thomas Bayly". (i.e.from Richard D. and Sarah Bayly.)

In ISIS Blackstone and his wife Ann P. sold the Mill properties to John Y. Bagwell, describing them as-"being the whole of the land which Johnsthan Willett held on the head of Hunting Creek aforesaid with the Mill aforesaid also all the land Mill stream Mill dam &c there being now no Mill on the premises but the water being conveyed by a canal into the Millpond which was Johnsthan Willett's as afsd the Mill being located on that land which Richard D. Bayly and Sarah his wife-----conveyed to said Thomas Wise, dec'd., together with all and singular the rights members privileges and appurtenances to the said above described land and Mills belonging the said two streams being now united and joined in one by a canal connecting them and one saw & Grist Mill being now thereon the same being devised by the last Will & Testament of Thomas Wise, dec'd., to the afsd Thomas W. Blackstone".

From the above it will be seen that the old Willett Mill had ceased to exist, leaving only the one known today as DRUMMOND'S MILL.

In I843 James H.Dix, as Commissioner for the heirs of Rosanna G.Bagwell, sold to John R.Drummond "Wise's Mills-more recently Bagwell's Mills-at Wise-ville". In his will, probated in I882, Drummond directed his Executor to sell "The Mill, farm at Mill, storehouse & lot" which was done three years later, the purchaser being DR.Fletcher Drummond, and in 1923 after his death his heirs sold the Mill and one acre to the present owner L.Fletcher Scott.

There is no way of telling when the present structure was built.Possibly some parts of it go back to the middle of the eighteenth century when
the Mill was first erected by Richard Drummond, but perhaps it is more probable that each part of the original structure has been replaced at one time
or another. In any event the Mill as it stands is a very old building and is
the only one left on the Shore. At one time there were three gates in the dam
but some years ago two of them were permanently closed. During recent years
Mr. Scott has been operating the Mill one day each week.

It is one of the most picturesque spots in Accomack County and a favcrite haunt of disciples of Isaak Walton, patiently hoping to hook one of the large bass in the pool below the Mill.

(On September 8, 1937, after several days of heavy rain, the dam and Mill were washed away, thus removing one more of the old historic landmarks of the Shore which are disappearing all too fast.)



JOHNSON

1666-Richard Hill received a patent for 1000 acres; the land later being know. as Darkes Neck (This patent is not recorded in Richmond) 1694-Capt. Hill left 200 acres in the bottom of the neck to his grandson

Francis Ayres

1696-Francis and Sarah Ayres sold 188 acres to William Willett Willett had previously bought 2 acres from Hill and I2 acres from John Cary to be used for a Mill site, the two lots being adjacent to his purchase from the Ayres

1719-Willett left 60 acres to a son John and the Mill property to another son Ambrose for life and then to his son William

1736-Grandson William sold the Mill tracts to his uncle John

1762-John Willett left his land and Mill to a son Jonathan

1801-Jonathan and Margaret Willett sold a plantation of 82 acres and the Mill to Thomas Wise, and this immediate section soon came to be known as Wiseville

1807-Wise left the property to a nephew Thomas W. Blackstone 1818-Blackstone and his wife Ann sold to John Y. Bagwell

1830-Bagwell left everything to his wife Rosanna G.

1843-After the death of Mrs. Bagwell, a Special Commissioner sold the plantation, including Wises or Bagwells Mill and the Gunter & Drummond Store to John R. Drummond

1882-The will of Drummond directed that this part of his estate be sold and three years later the Executor, Dr. Fletcher Drummond, sold it to John W. Gillett, who redeeded the same date to Dr. Drummond and Anna E. Waples

1922-The heirs of Dr. Drummond, uniting with Mrs. Waples and her husband Samuel T., sold the Mill property to L. Fletcher Scott, and the next year they sold the house and 78.73 acres to Samuel D. Waples, the present owner.

It is said that a brick in the west chimney is marked 'I820', but it is no longer visible since the addition was made. This would date the house during the ownership of Bagwell.

The house has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys. The front entrance, with double doors, opens into a small entryway from which the enclosed stairway goes directly upward. The parlor has wainscoting and a nicely carved mantel. Below the shelf is a row of running circles, and below the face is first a row of small sunbursts with four verticle lines of gouging between each, and below that a row of Wall of Troy reeding. There is also a

rope border around the fireplace and the sides are reeded. At each side of the fireplace are sold door supboards. The mantel in the dining room is plain, but there is a solid door supboard to the right of it and the room also has wainscoting.

The picture shows one of the few old well sweeps on the Shore and even this one has since been done away with.

Across the road in front of the house are the ruins of the old Gunter & Drummond Store, one of the neighborhood cross road stores of the last century.

(II 20 & 2I)



REW

I672-Patent for 620 acres granted to Miles Gray 1683-Miles and Ann Gray sold to Roger Miles

1693-Roger and Ann Miles sold 200 acres to Mary Wright

1726-After the intestate death of Mrs. Wright, her cldest son Henry gave to his brother William the northern half of the tract, which is the site of the house

1745-Mary Wright, widow of William, gave to her daughter Elizabeth and her husband Edward Hickman 50 acres "whereon William Wright, decd., formerly lived"

1797-After the death of Edward Hickman the land was surveyed and found to contain 56 acres which were divided among his sons George, Stephen and Richard

1805-The will of George Hickman reads"I give unto my brother Richard Hickman all my Lands which I inherit by the Death of my Father and my Brother, thus uniting it all in Richard's possession
1821-In a division of the Estate of Richard Hickman, this tract went to his

daughter Zipporah

1830-Thomas and Zepporah Ann Morton, of Somersette County, New Jersey, sold to James H. Rew

1879-After the death of Rew in 1879, he was succeeded by his son Alfred J. Rwe, the present owner.

Tradition states that James H. Rew built the present house on the site or foundation of the previous one which had burned, so it would date from about 1830.

It has one brick end and is simply but substantially built. There is no hallway, and the stairway inside the brick end of the parlor is partially enclosed. To the left of the fireplace is a two door cupboard built into the wall. All the woodwork is plain, both here and in the dining room. The second floor has three small rooms.



PARKES (1803)

1667-Patent for 2600 acres granted to Mrs. Ann Toft, who soon afterwards married Daniel Jenifer

1672-The Jenifers sold 1400 acres to Richard Hinman

1721-Hinman left 1000 acres to his sons Argill and Baly 1722-Argill, with his wife Ann, and Baly, with his wife Mary, exchanged deeds to each other for their respective portions, with the former getting the home place of 400 acres, and the latter the balance of 600 acres, which included the site of this house. Baly soon disappears from the records, but he seems to have been succeeded by a son Richard

1775-Richard Hinman 1eft to his daughter Leah his home and 100 acres and the balance of the land then owned to his daughters Rachel and Elizabeth.

The former married Thomas Russell

1778-Elizabeth sold to the Russells her inheritance of 232 acres

1786-The Russells resold Elizabeth's portion to Jonathan Mears 1796-Mears added materially to his holdings and left to his son of the same name "all my land to the south of the great ditch down to Gilford branch". When this tract was surveyed four years later it was found

to contain 301 acres

ISII-Jonathan Mears II left to his son Thomas

1848-Thomas and Elizabeth H. Mears sold to John R. Bowdoin

1849-Bowdoin and his wife Amanda W. resold to William Stran Custis

1852-Custis and his wife Virginia L. resold to John Wessells

1860-John E. Wise, Commissioner, sold to Thorogood Dix, and on the same date he and his wife Julia Ann resold to Thomas P. Lewis

1878-Montcalm Oldham, Jr., Trustee, sold the house and 88.26 acres to Sylvanus W. Russell

1880-Russell and his wife Polly sold 30 acres to Charles Parkes of J.

1903-Parkes left to his son Sylvanus C. Parkes

1931-The Parkes heirs united in a deed to E. Roy Byrd for the house and 20 acres

1940-Byrd died in July

In the chimney are bricks marked MM 1803

The date would indicate that the house was built by Jonathan Mears II. In a suit for her dower in 1812, Molly his widow stated that Thomas was the only child living at the death of her husband. The initials before the date probably were for her, and the first two below perhaps for children who did not live.

(II-25)

The house has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys.

The cross hall has very good empht panel doors at each end. Instead of the stairway being in this hall, as is customary, there is a short narrow hall at the west face of the house and then the stairs which start up by the last window before turning inward. Both halls have paneled wainscome the parlor also has similar wainscoting and except for the fireplace and a glass door cupboard at the left that wall is fully paneled to match the wainscoting. The mantel is without carving.



MAKEMIE MONUMENTS

These monuments stand on the south side of Holden's Creek a short distance west of Jenkins Bridge.

Inscription:

ERECTED IN GRATITUDE TO GOD and in grateful remembrance of His servant and minister FRANCIS MAKEMIE

who was born in Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland, A.D. 1658(?), was educated at Glasgow University, Scotland, and came as an ordained Evangelist to the American Colonies A.D. 1683 at the request of Col. William Stevens of Rehoboth, Maryland. Adevoted and able preacher of our Lord's Gospel, he labored faithfully and freely for twenty-five years in Maryland, Virginia, the Barbadoes and elsewhere. A Christian gentleman, an enterprising man of affairs, a public-spirited citizen, a distinguished advocate of Religious Liberty, for which he suffered under the Governor of New York, he is especially remembered as

THE CHIEF FOUNDER OF ORGANIZED PRESBYTERY IN AMERICA, A.D. 1706, AND AS THE FIRST MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL PRESBYTERY.

He died at his home, whose site is nearby, in Accomack County, Virginia, in the summer of A.D.1708, and was buried in his family cemetery, located on this spot, now recovered from a long desecration, and dedicated with this monument to his memory A.D.1908 by the American "Presbyterian Historical Society", seated at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



THIS NEMORIAL PYRAMID
COMMEMORATES THE BELIEF THAT IN
THIS ANCIENT FAMILY CEMETERY
WERE BURIED NEAR THE REMAINS OF
FRANCIS MAKEMIE, THOSE OF HIS WIFE, NAOMI,
HIS DAUGHTERS ELIZABETH AND MADAME
ANNE HOLDEN, AND HIS FATHER-IN-LAW
WILLIAM ANDERSON, ALSO JOHN MILLIGAN
AND OTHERS UNKNOWN.

THE BRICKS WHICH ENCLOSE THIS TABLET WERE GATHERED FROM THE RUINS OF THE TABLE-TOMBS, THE CEMETERY WALL, AND THE MAKEMIE HOUSE ONCE PLACED UPON THESE GROUNDS.

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STRAN (About 1750)

1671-Patent for 4500 acres granted to John West

1693-West sold IOO acres to Richard Hill

1710-Richard Hill "Liveing on Nuse River in North Carolina" sold to Daniel Darby

1722-Daniel Darby "of Sumersett County of the Province of Maryland" resold to William Lewis

1747-Lewis sold to Solomon Glading the IOO acres "called by the name of Hills" 1760-Glading sold to James Stran

1767-Stran died intestate and was succeeded by a son William

I829-William Stran had bought additional land, and when he died he divided it between his daughters Mary P. and Jane, with the latter getting the house and 250 acres

I862-Jane Stran left to her niece Eliza Susan Custis for life and then to the latter's daughter Elizabeth Jane Custis

1907-Mrs. Custis and her daughter sold to George H. Ross

I9IO-Ross and his wife Mary E. sold 6I.6I acres to Oliver C. Lewis and Thomas J. Fitzgerald

Later in this year Lewis and Fitzgerald, with their respective wives, Lena F. and Cordelia D., sold to Roy D. White 5 acres "on which is situated the old main dwelling". White also bought additional acreage from Ross

1938-Roy D. White died and the property is now owned by his widow Virginia D.

It is also known as the CUSTIS PLACE

Architecturally the house should dated from about the middle of the eighteenth century, and as Glading paid only Ten Pounds for the IOO acres and sold it thirteen years later for One hundred and thirty five Pounds, it seems reasonable to assume that the house was built during that period.

The original part of the house has brick ends with glazed headers. At one end the chimney is inside, while at the other it is outside and with a deep base. At the top and bottom of the weathering are two brick belt courses. The cornice under the eaves has one row of fret work carving.

There is no hall and the entrance is directly into the parlor, from which starts the partially enclosed stairway to the second floor. The door and window frames are eared at the corners, on of the few examples on the Shore. The wainscoting is horizontally paneled, with an unusual carved bor-

der at the top. It consists of a row of three sided squares, with the open side alternating top and bottom. The outside line of the square is repeated within several times, each time naturally with shorter lines, and resembles a set of nesting boxes. The room has a deep cornice with one row of fret work. The mantel is nicely carved with a rope border at the inside, thumb print and reeding designs at the sides, and pearl drops and fret work rows under the shelf. The breast is plain.

The dining room also has wainscoting, but with no decorated border, and the cornice is plain. The mantel has some reeding and fret work carving.

TOTAL TOTAL OF THE PROPERTY OF

The carved woodwork probably dates from early in the nineteenth century during the ownership of Capt. William Stran, who also may have added the extra two rooms at the rear of the house.

CEDAR GROVE

1664-Patent granted to Col. Edmund Scarburgh for 1400 acres

1668-Searburgh sold to Mrs. Ann Toft, who soon after married Daniel Jenifer 1671-The Scarburgh tract was included in a new patent for II,300 acres issued to Daniel and Ann Jenifer

1689-Jenifer sold 300 acres to Martha Eyre (widow Benjamin) for life and then it was to go to her son Regnall Eyre

I709-Regnold Eyre devised the land equally to his sisters Martha and Elizabeth, with the latter getting the eastern half with the house

1713-Elizabeth had married James Abdill and in this year they sold her inheritance to John Tankred

1749-Tankred devised to his son Stephen

I752-Regardless of the sale by the Abdills to Tankred, in this year Luke and Elizabeth Fortesque and Jeremiah and Rachel Ashby deed their interest in the property to William Jackson. The deed stated that the two women were daughters and co-heirs of Elizabeth Abdel who had inherited the property from her brother Regnold Eyre.

1753-John and Elizabeth Dickson also deed their interest to William Jackson, the deed reciting that she was a daughter of Mary Stott, who was also one of the daughters and co-heirs of Elizabeth Abdel

1756-Jackson sold the I50 acres to the Rev. Arthur Emmerson

1768-Emmerson had died intestate leaving a son of the same name as his heir. In this year the son Arthur deeded the place to his brother William, saying that he was carrying out the intention of his father who had died before deeding to William.

1769-William Emmerson sold to William Taylor

1779-Taylor must have died intestate because in this year in a deed for an adjoining property it stated that this place was owned by Samuel Taylor-orphan

1793-Samuel Burton Taylor sold to John Teackle

1809-John and Elizabeth Teackle sold to Arthur Watson

1812-Watson bought an additional 50 acres adjacent from Edward and Mary Nock 1842-Watson had died intestate and his sons Arthur and Gillet sold to William C. Dix

1855-The Executors for Dix sold to Zadock Nock

IS6I-Nock devised the place to his daughter Annie M. who married G.J.Northam 1903-Mrs. Northam devised to her children L. Bruce; Ida P; and Alice C.

1933-In a division among the heirs the house and 73 acres went to Ida P. Northam

The kitchen end may be older, but construction details would indicate that the main portion probably was built by Watson soon after his purchase in 1809.

The one brick end has a semi outside chimney. There is a nice cornice under the eaves with a row of fretwork at the bottom.

The hall has double doors at the west side with a single one at the east entrance. The stairway is paneled at the side and under the landing and there is a paneled wainscoting with a top border of reeding on the diagonal, which alternates its direction about every foot.

The dining room has a horizontal board wainscoting.

The parlor has a paneled wainscoting with a top border of herring bone reeding. There is a deep wooden cornice with a row of fret work at the bottom. The end wall is paneled except for the mantel and cupboards. There are four of the latter; one on each side in the wainscoting with solid doors, and large ones above with small paned glass doors. In addition to some fret work the mantel has a carved rope border on the inside. In the center of the face is an eight pointed star, on each side of which is a half opened fan.

STARVE GUT (Probably 1700-1725)

1664-Patent granted to Col. Edmynd Scarburgh for I400 acres 1668-Scarburgh assigned to Mrs. Ann Toft, who soon after married Daniel

I67I-Tract included in a new patent for II,300 acres granted to Daniel and

I688-Jenifer sold to William Nock 400 acres adjoining Hog Neck on the north I726-Nock devised to his son William the 400 acre tract on the seaside where that son was then living

1738-William Nock devised 250 acres to his son Elijah

1790-Elijah Nock devised to his son William

1795-William Nock died intestate

1798-In a division of his estate the house and 46% acres went to his son Elijah

ISI2-After the death of Elijah there were interfamily transactions by which the house and about IOO acres went to his daughter Comfort who had married Staton Taylor

I824-After the deaths of Staton and Comfort Taylor the property was divided and the house and 20 acres went to their daughter Sarah Ann Taylor

1841-In a deed for an adjoining property this place was given as owned by the heirs of Luther Hinman. There is no proof of it but possibly Sarah Ann had married him and both were dead at this time.

1847-In a deed for another adjoining property the owner of this place was given as William Pettit, although no deed to him has been found

ISSI-Before his death Pettit had acquired more real estate which he left in trust for his children Mary and William C. for their lives and then to go to their heirs.

I896-After the children became of age the land was divided and this house and about IOO acres, called the MODEST TOWN FARM, went to William C. Pettit who is still living

There is no known date for the house but the basis for the assumption is the large base outside chimney which was still used in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and the fact that the second William Nock was settled here at the time of his father's death in 1726 Except for the large Chimney base and the use of the glazed headers the house has no noteworthy features.

The name now used was given by a tenant of long standing who apparently

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BLOXOM (Part 1786-part 1831)

I673-Patent granted to Daniel and Ann Jenifer for 2350 acres between Guilford and Gargaphia Creeks

1676-The Jenifers sold to John Bloxum 500 acres on the south side of the freshwater northern branch of Muddy Creek

1715-John Bloxam devised to his son Woodman 200 acres "where I now live"
1776-Woodman Bloxom made a deed of gift to his son in law Richard Bloxom
of 224 acres "Being all that Tract of Land whereon I now live"

1786-Richard Bloxom left the property to his wife Margaret Simpson Bloxom for life and then it was to be divided between their sons Major and Richard

I803-In the division Major Bloxom received the southern part with the house I825-In a division of the estate of Major Bloxom the house and 57 acres went to William Bloxom in right of his wife Hetty

I888-Hetty survived her husband, married W. C. Dix whom she also survived, and devised her land to her son William H. Bloxom

I902-William H. Bloxom sold the house and I20 acres to William L. Bloxom 1909-William L. and Elizabeth S. Bloxom sold the house and 50 acres to Robert E. Lewis

1934-Robert E. and Ida Lewis sold the house and 48 acres to Roland L. Somers

The gambrel roof house originally had brick ends and stood about a hundred yards back in the field. In the north end was a brick marked 'I786' and in the south end bricks marked 'WB-HB' and 'AP 3 I831'. This would indicate that the older part was built by Richard Bloxom in the year of his death. In 1934 the brick ends were torn down and the house moved to its present location, but the marked bricks were preserved and set in the new foundations at their respective ends.

The present center hall is a part of the earlier portion and is paneled under the stairs. The doors are made of vertical wide beaded boards. In the newer section are large cupboards with solid doors on each side of the fireplace. With these exceptions there are no other examples of the original woodwork left.

HUMPHREY

I670-Part of an additional 4000 acres included in a new patent granted to William Kendall for 10,500 acres

1705-Deverax and Susannah Godwin sold 1600 acres to John Merris. The deed stated that the land was part of 2000 acres given by Kendall to his granddaughter Susannah (This deed of gift not found)

1712-John and Sarah Morris sold 175 acres to Nathaniel Howard 1751-Howard left to his son Nathaniel "75 acres where I now live" 1788-This second Nathaniel Howard willed that his land should be sold

1789-Keziah Heward, his widow, sold 232 acres to Isaac Warner

1810-Warner had bought additional acreage and in a division of his estate the house and 211 acres went to his son Jacob, who promptly sold his inheritance to Custis Northam

1824-Northam had bought more of the Warner land and he and his wife Nancy sold the house and 96 acres to William Northam

1830-William Northam resold to Zadock Johnson 1833-Johnson left to his cousin Talitha Northam

1840-Elitha Northam left to her niece Hetty Northam, who later married Richard Bayly of Robert

1891-James H. Fletcher, as Substitute Trustee, sold the house and 66 acres to Fountain B. Humphrey

1900-Humphrey left to his wife Carrie F.
1939-Elmer W. Somers, Special Commissioner, sold the house and 34 acres to Florence Bailey Hall, who with her husband Lee immediately redeeded to C. B. Sterling

The general architectural style would indicate that the house probably was built by Isaac Warner during the last decade of the eighteenth century.

The only entrance to the original portion of the house is on the east side, where there are small double doors, and the stairway to the second floor goes straight up in the narrow hall. There is no interior woodwork of

CONQUEST

I670-Patent to William Kendall for IO,500 acres. Part of this was a reissue, but 43,00 acres were new land.

I728-Susanna Godwin-widow-of Northampton made a deed of gift to her sons William and Devorex of 400 acres "near the White Marsh where John Ross lately liv'd on". (In I705 Devorax and Susannah Godwin had sold I600 acres to John Morris and the deed recited that it was a part of 2000 acres given to Susannah by her grandfather Col. William Kendall, and that her tract was a part of 4300 acres patented by him in I670. This gift to her has not been located either as a deed or in his will. The 400 acres now given to her sons presumably is the balance left of that 2000 acres).

Son William disappears from the picture

1785-A survey of the land owned by Devereux Godwin of Northampton showed 353 acres.

I792-Devrax Godwin bequeathed half of the tract outright to a son Edmund.

To another son Daniel he left the other half for life and then it was to go to a third son Littleton. This half of the plantation was to have "the houses belonging to it where my son Laban now lives".

The tract was again surveyed in this year and this time found to contain 410 acres which were divided equally between Daniel and Edmund.

1803-Daniel Godwin died.

1816-Littleton and Nancy Godwin sold the house and 205 acres to Joseph Conquest.

ISSI-Conquest left to his son Edward H. Conquest " all the balance of my land not given away, including dwelling & other Houses".

1906-Numerous Conquest heirs united in a deed to Hitchens Brothers for 300 acres.

Hitchens Brothers sold the house and 137 acres to Joseph H. Savage.

1912-Savage sold to Dr. R. R. Nevitte.

1914-Nevitte with his wife Mary B. sold to George T. Kelly. 1918-Kelly with his wife Ocea sold back to Dr. Nevitte.

Dr. Nevitte resold the house and 75.68 acres to C. Drummond Taylor, the

As the Godwins were Northampton people, the tract probably did not have a resident owner and mansion until Laban went there to live, which date is unknown, but presumably he built the house approximately during the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

The original part of the house with its gambrel roof is something of

an architectural oddity with its wide brick end, behind which are two small rooms, side by side and each having a corner fireplace. The addition would date from about the time of Joseph Conquest and contain a cross hall with stairs and one room beyond at the end. At the back of the original part is a porch connecting with an outside kitchen, and the general appearance of the whole structure is very quaint and picturesque. There is no interior woodwork of interest.

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CHURCH PLACE AND POCOMOKE CHURCH

1674-Patent to Ambrose White for 2000 acres. The tract received the name of Comfort's Quarter, in honor of his wife. White did not settle the land and it escheated to the Crown.

1680-Patent to John Tankred for the same tract.

?? -Tankred devised part of the land to his daughter Sarah, who married

Edward Joyne of Northampton. 1739-Sarah Joyne-widow-made a deed of gift of her inheritance to her second son Edward, and the land was described as being "Between Gingoteague Accocomson and Pottomack".

1790-John Joynes of John and John Joynes of Edward united in a deed to George Wallop for 50 acres. They identifirf themselves as follows: the former as the eldest son of John Joynes who was the eldest son of Edward and Sarah Joynes, and the latter as the son of Edward Joynes who was the second son of Edward and Sarah. The deed reads in part now in Possession of the said George Wallop ---- on which stands the Building called Pocomoke Church and the Houses Adjacent".

1812-In a division of the estates of George Wallop and his wife Comfort,
both deceased, "the Church tract, Situate at Pocomoke Church" went to
David and Mary Davis, in right of Mary who was a daughter of the Wallops. A survey of the tract showed 51 acres and the location of the Church, just west of the house, is shown on the plat. After the death of Davis, Mary married David Wallop.

1828-David and Mary H. Wallop sold 50 acres to Thomas Walters, being "the

Land known by the name of the new church".

1839-Walters devised "the church place" to his wife Elizabeth for life, after which it was to go to their son Thomas for his life, and then to the heirs of the latter.

HOUSE

1897-Various people, presumably the Walters heirs, united in a deed to George W. Covington for the house and It acres.

IGIZ-Trustees for the heirs of Covington sold "The Home Place & Lot" of It

acres to William H. Hickman.

1930-A Trustee sold to James E. Johnson.

1938-Johnson resold to J. William Johnson, the present owner.

The house has one brick end, the only sign of antiquity, and from comparative architecture the original house probably was built during the life of George Wallop. As Covington paid only \$148, the house could not have amounted to much at the time and he probably reconstructed it to its present appearance. The interior has not been inspected.

CHURCH

Tradition is the only source of information about the NEW CHURCH or POCOMOKE CHURCH as it is variously called. It was the most northerly Church in Accomack Parish, is said to have been of wood, and is supposed to have been built during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. It was given up as a place of worship during the decline of Episcopacy following the Re-volution, was used for a school house for a few years, and finally burned down about 1820. It was responsible for the name of the present village of New Church, which grew up about the Church and the tavern of Woodman Bloxom.

TULL

I67I-Patent to William Benston for I000 acres.

1704-Benston left the unsold part of his plantation to his wife Rebecca for life, after which it was to be divided among his three sons; Ambrose getting the western part, Alexander the central, and William the

1742-Alexander Bensten left "all my land" to his son Edward for life and then it was to go to the latter's son Alexander. This second Alexander died and the title passed to his next brother Massey Benson.

1761-Massey Benson sold a tract (no acreage) and Mill and his interest in some swamp land adjacent to George Holden.

1763-Massey and his wife Tabitha sold another tract (no acreage) to Holden, stating that it had descended to Tabitha as daughter of Ambrose Ben-

1764-Massey and Tabitha Benson executed a new deed to Holden which apparently covered the property included in the two previous deeds. It specified 272 acres and the Mill, as well as the interest in the

swamp land, and all was described as "Lying at the great Beaver Dams".

1770-There was recorded a letter from Holden to a Mrs. Perrin of Gloucester "Hadam-

I am informed by my son that you Desire to be informed in what manner I intend to provide for him in case he should marry -- etc". This was in view of a contemplated marriage between George Holden, Jr. and Susannah, the daughter of Mrs. Perrin, and Holden went on in the letter to assure the lady that he expected to make ample provision

1774-Holden left this son George as his heir at law.

1780-There was recorded a letter from John Perrin, as Executor of George Holden, Jr., directing Charles Tomkins to investigate the status of

1803-Nathaniel Burwell, of Gloucester County, who held a life interest, John and Elizabeth Weddeburn, of King and Queen County, in right of Elizabeth who held a reversion interest,

William Talliaferro, who held reversion interests both in his own right and as guardian of Elizabeth Holden Stubs and Martha Halnes Stubs, all united in a deed to William M. Beavans for the "Dama Plantation" of I38 acres, the Mill, and I5 acres in the Green Swamp, and Talliaferro also gave bond that the Stubs girls would execute their own deeds as soon as they became of age. The same group also gave deeds for all of the Holden properties in

Accomack, but in none of the documents is their relationship explained

1830-Commissioners sold 216 acres and a Grast Mill to Cliver Logan.
1843-Trustees sold "The Beavans Land" of 250 acres, and a Mill, in equal shares to Cutten Tull and his wife Harriett J. Tull.

1879-As a widow, Mrs. Tull left her half to her son Littleton J. Tull for life and then to his heirs. Ever a period of years Littleton purchased from the other heirs their shares in the half that had belonged to their father. After the death of Littleton, title passed his son Clinton J. Tull. The property is said to be now owned by the Bank of Chincoteague, but no deed of transfer can be found.

It is difficult to date the house. Architecturally it should be around I780, but it seems too much of a house to have been erected as a tenant house by non-resident owners, so it may not have been built until the property was acquired by Beavans in I803.

It has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys, and the first floor is unusually high off the ground.

It has no hall, and each of the two rooms has an entrance door.
In the parlor the mantel is plain, and to the left of it are wooden door cupboards, while to the right is an enclosed stairway to the second story.

In the dining room the mantel is also plain. To the left of it are two cupboards with double doors; in the upper on the doors have eight panes of glass each, while the lower doors are solid. To the right of the mantel is the door to the kitchen.

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BROADWATER

1674-Patent for 2000 acres to Ambrose White, but he did not settle and the land escheated to the Crown.

ICEO-Patent reissued to John Tankred.

I687-John Tankerd sold 400 acres to Walter Lane.

1714-Walter Lane "of Sumersett County in ye Province of Maryland, Gentl.",
deeded the tract to his daughter Mary, the wife of William Beavans.
1745-Beavans died intestate, leaving a wife Tabitha and a son William as

his heir.

1761-William Beavans II left to his son Samuel 200 acres "where my father lived".

1786-Samuel Beavans sold 57% acres to Ralph Jenkins, and four years later an additional IOO acres.

ISI3-Jenkins left a part of his plantation to a nephew William Silverthorn. IS2I-William and Susannah Silverthorn sold "the manor place" and I37 acres to James White.

1841-In a division among the White heirs "The Manor Farm" went to a daughter Mary Ann, who was the wife of David Brodwater.

1869-Kary Ann Broadwater outlived her husband and in a division of her estate this farm went to Louisa M. Snead.

1878-Mrs. Snead sold to Thomas Hall. 1885-Hall left "the farm called Broadwater Land" to his daughters Manthey E. and Cornelia Hall.

1891-Sallie E. Hall, as widow of Thomas, Littleton J. and Amantha E. Tull, and Isaac J. and Cornelia Davis united in a deed to Edward H. Conquest. Conquest and his wife Mary V. resold to John S. Cutler.

1899-John S. and Rebecca J. Cutler sold to William T. Thornton, and since his death title is held by his estate.

The old house itself has been gone for many years, but the brick end still standing is an interesting relic of an earlier day. The nature of the brick work, and the fact that originally it was only a one room house on the first floor, indicate a very early date, and it probably was built by the first William Beavans before his death in 1745. Along side the fireplace is the flue of an old bake oven.

DAVID WHITE PLACE

1666-Patent to William Cnoughton for 500 acres

1667-Onoughton assigned to Teage Anderson and Wony Macklamy

1673-Anderson and his wife Nele sold his half to Peter Walker, and the next year he and his wife Elizabeth resold to Edward Brotherton

I688-Brotherton sold the 250 acres to Richard Greenall

1715-Richard Grinals made a deed of gift of the tract to his daughter Tabitha Her husband was Charles White who died intestate in I72I

1742-Mrs. White deeded 150 acres to her son Charles and the other 100 acres to her son Jacob.

1762-Charles and Jacob exchanged their respective gifts from their mother 1786-Charles White died in 1786 leaving a wife Catherine and naming a son Joakim his Executor, but to whom he left nothing in his will. He did leave 332 acres each to his sons George and Levin, the two lots being definitely established by bounds which he had made

1797-Joakim and Susanna White sold to Isaiah Bagwell the reversion rights in the two tracts which Joakim claimed as heir at law to his father and "as being undisposed of by his will"

ISO9-Bagwell with his wife Christina sold these reversion rights to George White

1846-George White left "my Land where I now live" to his son David

1892-After the death of David White, D. Frank White, as Special Commissioner, sold 80 acres to John T. White, and on the same date the latter sold a part of his purchase to Louis F. Hinman, who later added to his holdings

1912-Hinman willed that his land be sold and two years later his Executors sold the house and 30 acres to Harvey J. Hinman

1920-Harvey J. and Edna Ruth Hinman resold to Oscar L. Ewell

1930-After the death of Ewell, intestate, his wife Anna and a son O. Miles and his wife Margaret M. Ewell united in a deed to Alfred W. Johnson, the present owner.

The house has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys and an unusually

high brick foundation wall. A brick in the west chimney is marked 1771.

There is no cross hall and entrances on each side are into the larger of the two first floor rooms and a partially enclosed stairway is in one corner of this room. The woodwork in each room is similar: wide board horizontal wainscotings, plain mantels, and to the right of each mantel a solid door cupboard.

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MAKEMIE MILL AT ASSAWOMAN (No longer standing)



BUNDICK PATENT

1664 Patent to Richard Bundick for 1400 acres. This was a neck bounded on the north by a branch of Arcadia Creek, and on the south by Love Long branch of Nuswattocks Creek, which is now Parkers Creek.

1672 He received an additional grant for 600 acres at the head of the earlier

patent, it being called surplus land.

The first tract was split up into several, and the record of each component part is traced as far as seems desirable. The sceond tract was sold in its entirety.

1666 Richard and Ruth Bunduck sold to Thomas Fowkes 700 acres which was at the southern part of the neck. This was the same Fowkes who at this time was living 'at Pungoteague' and at whose house the Court was accustomed to meet. He moved up here in 1671, or shortly thereafter.

1674 In his will Fowkes left 100 acres to his granddaughter Amy, the daughter of Robert and Temperance Mason, and after her death the title passed to her

son Mason Abbott.

Shortly before his death, Fowkes had expected to sell 200 acres adjacent to Robert Mason, but the deed was never executed, so upon the death of Fowkes the title went to his sister Ann Miles. Her son William inherited from her and sold to Mason Abbott.

1719 Abbott sold the 300 acres to Solomon Ewell, who with his wife Comfort

immediately deeded to William Finney (of Slutkill Neck).

1732 Finney left to his son Andrew, who was lining here at the time; Andrew was succeeded by a son Abel, and he in turn by a son William.

1813 In his will this last William Finney divided his land among his children and a few years later when a survey was made for the division, the tract was found to contain 293 acres. There is no old house now standing on any part of it.

1674 Fowkes left the 400 acres balance of his land to his grandson George Parker, the son of John and Amy Parker. It was this Parker ownership which gave

the name to the present Parkers Creek.

It is difficult to properly identify the many Parker wills in the records but it seems reasonably sure that the ownership continued in a direct line through a son John and then a grandson John, The Parker home was at the bottom of Parkers Neck, but the old house is no longer standing. 1801 John and Patience sold 192 acres to George P. Bagwell.

1826 Bagwell left to his son Thomas P.

1837 Dr. Thomas P. and Sally Bagwell sold to John D. Parkes.

1877 Parkes left to his granddaughter Virginia, the wife of Charles L. Byrd, for life and then to her heirs this tract which he called FOX GROVE

1934 In a division among the heirs of Mrs. Byrd, this property was divided between a son Aaron S. Byrd, and Sallie Johnston Byrd and Jacquelin C. Byrd, the widow and daughter of another son Charles W. Byrd, with the mother and

daughter getting the part with the house.

The house evidently was built by Capt. George P. Bagwell at the time of his purchase in ISOI. It is built in two sections, each having a brick end, but one is two stories with attic, while the other is the story and a half type. At the front entrance there is only a tiny hall, with the fully enclosed stairs going straight up and dividing at the top for access to the sceond story of each section. The parlor is in the large section and the end wall is fully paneled, with upper and lower cupboards at each side of the fire place. The paneling comes to the face of the fireplace and the only form of mantel is a narrow shelf fully six feet above the floor. Horizontal board wainscoting extends around the room. The dining room is in the smaller part and it also has a paneled end and similar wainscoting.

1667 Richard and Ruth Bundick made a deed of gift to their daughter Elizabeth and her husband John Sturgis of 200 acres next to the Fowkes tract. 1684 The will of Sturgis made no disposition of the land and his wife later died intestate.

1721 The land was divided between a Daniel Sturgis, presumably a son of John, and Daniel's nephew Richard, with the latter getting the half next to the Fowkes, now Parker land.

1725 Richard and Ann Mary Sturgis sold to John Bagwell.

1742 Bagwell sold to Bryan Colony, who two years later resold to Ralph Justice.

1760 Justice left to his son James, who seven years later sold to Jesse Hickman of Worcester Co., Md.

1778 Hickman left to his son John.

1815 In a division of the estate pf John Hickman, the house and adjacent land went to a daughter Peggy, who married Thomas Peusey.

1826 Peusey had remarried after the death of Peggy, and he and his wife Sal-

ly sold to Jacob Warner.

1726 Going back now to the IOO acres of Daniel Sturgis, he died in this year leaving a wife Elizabeth and a son William.

1751 William Sturgis left several children, among them a daughter Bathsheba, who in some way not clear from the records obtained title to the land. She married Levin Dix whom she survived.

1799 Bersheba Dix left her land to be sold and her Executor sold to Capt. Richard Drummond of Norfolk, and the next year he and his wife Nancy reseld to John Grinnalds.

1810 John and Mary Grinnalds, of Alexandria County, sold to Richard Hickman. 1824 After the death of Hickman, his various heirs sold their respective inheritances to Jacob Warner, who thus obtained possession of the full 200 acres of the original gift to Elizabeth and John Sturgis.

1836 Warner left to his son George J. the land where he lived, and which he GOSHEN called

GOSHEN-continued

The house is on the Richard Sturgis part of the 200 acres, and probably was built by John Hickman shortly after 1800. It has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys. The front porch has dentils around the inside of the

pediment and under the eaves.

There is no cross hall. In the parlor the mantel has one row of fret work under the shelf, and a sunburst on a panel in the center of the face. On each side of the fireplace are upper and lower cupboards with double doors and a horizontal board wainscoting extends around the room. The dining room has a similar wainscoting, a plain mantel and one double door cupboard to the left of the fireplace. On the second floor the base board is painted to simulate marble.

Taking up once more the history of the reunited 200 acres: 1845 George J. and Emily J. Warner sold to Gillett F. Watson. 1859 Watson and his wife Elizabeth sold to Richard P. Bird, who with his wife Nancy J., resold the next year to Edmund Parkes. 1867 A Special Commissioner sold to John D. Parkes, and ten years later he left "GOSHEN where I now reside" to his granddaughter Sally Bundick, who married Edward P. Byrd. 1934 Mrs. Byrd left her real estate to her nephews, and in a division among

them this piece went to J. Abbott Byrd. 1937 A Special Commissioner sold to George A. Bounds & Co.

Next to this tract is another one of 200 acres given to Richard Bundick, Jr., and it continued in the Bundick family until early in the last century. The property is known as ALICADO, but the house on it is not old enough to merit special attention.

The next part of the original patent is a tract of 300 acres which Richard Bundick sold to John Barnes in 1680, and in his will of 1738 he divided it among his three sons: John, Arthur and William. There is no old house left on any part of it and later history has not been traced.

1673 Richard and Ruth Bundick sold the surplus patent of 600 acres to John Drummond, and the deed stated that a survey found only 550 acres. 1714 Drummond left to his sons Robert and James, specifying that the latter was to have the north part on Arcadia Cree. Robert Drummond part

1717 Robert and Elizabeth Drummond, of Sussex Co. Penna. (later Delaware)

sold to Samuel Thomas, Bricklayer.

оссополого оссоправление в сести

1744 Thomas was succeeded by a daughter Betty who married Southy Littleton. However, Robert had left a son John Drummond, who upon reaching maturity, sued for and recovered the property on the claim that his grandfather had entailed the land and so his father had no right to sell it. After recovery John had the entail docked and then sold his 275 acres to Edmund Allen. 1768 Allen left everything to his daughter Margaret, who married Charles Stockley, and from him title passed to their daughter Elizabeth A., who married Dr. Thompson Holmes. 1812 The Hommes sold LOCUST GROVE to Jacob Warner. The old house is gone and the land has not been traced further.

James Drummond part 1719 Application was made for a probate of the estate of James Drummond "who 4 years since took a voyage to Jamaica & yt none of his relations can tell what became of him, save one person who went with the said James, and he told the ad James' friends that he, James Drummond was dead"

1760 In his will a William Tankred made a bequest to "William Drummond, the son of Elizabeth Parker, the wife of George Parker", which discloses that James Drummond had meft a wife and son when he went away. 1772 William Drummond left his whole estate to his daughter Elizabeth, after

the death of his wife Diadamia, and Elizabeth later married Selby Simpson. 1793 The Simpsons sold 100 acres to Parker Barnes, who added to this acreage. Barnes was County Surveyor during a period when there were many transfers of property, and the careful plats recorded by him have been most helpful in this work.

1820 Barnes died intestate and was succeeded by a son George P. Barnes.

1850 George P. Barnes left to his son William P. 337 acres "whereon my father
Parker Barnes died".

1890 George F. and Linnie S. (Powell) Parramore and William P. Powell sol
to Charles L. Byrd the property the Powells had received in the division of
the estate of their grandfather William P. Barnes.

1924 Along with other real estate, Byrd deeded this piece to his sons: Aaron
S., Charles W., William W., and J. Abbott Byrd, and ten years later in a
division among them, this place of II6 acres went to the last named.

1940 Trustees sold to Elvin H. Somers.

The property is known as the WILLIAM P. BARNES PLACE

The house is on the IOO acres bought by Parker Barnes in I793 and probably was built by him at that time. It has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys. There is no cross hall, but both of the first floor rooms have paneled ends, with a glass door cupboard to the left of the plain mantel in each case, and also verticle paneled wainscoting around each room. The stairs to the second floor are in a corner of the parlor.

WATSON PATENT

1666 Patent to George Watson for 600 acres "on the North & South sides of Love Long Branch". This is the present Poor House Branch of Parkers Creek. 1671 Watson did not seat his land and the patent was reissued to William Whittington, but two years later he sold to Watson. 1675 Watson bequeathed half of his land to Tabitha Browne, the relict of Devorax Browne, and the other half to John and Thomas Bundick, the sons of Richard and Ruth Bundick. Division was made later by a north and south line, with Mrs. Browns getting the eastern part, which was on both sides of the present highway. Tabitha Browne part 1690 John and Tabitha (Browne) Custis sold her half to John Drummond, and a few years later he and his wife Patience assigned to John Taylor. 1721 In his will John Taylor divided his tract among his sons Robert, Joseph and William by east and west lines. Robert received the north part; Joseph "my mannor plantation", which was just north of the branch, and William land south of the branch, but as his full IOO acres was not found there, he also reserved the major part of the land east of the road to complete his lot. 1720 On November 24th of this year a petition to the Assembly was presented "the Upper Inhabitants of Accomack County praying that a Church may be

and not at the Courthouse". The House "Resolved, That a Church be built upon Long Love Branch near John Taylor's plantation and a bill be prepared accordingly". The bill was finally passed two years later and a Church, probably frame, was built as there is a record of the Vestry having met there in January 1728. Later references would indicate that the site was on the "mannor plantation" just north of the branch, and of course near the road. This is the first of the two buildings known as the 'Middle Church'. No record exists to explain why it was abandoned for a later building farther up the highway. 1735 Robert and Elizabeth Taylor sold his 100 acres to Samuel Stakes. It has not been traced further.

1751 Joseph Taylor left his IOO acres to his son John, after the death of his wife Mary. It has not been traced further.

1746 William Taylor sold the 50 acres east of the road to Thomas Lilliston and this later was acquired by Edmund Allen and became a part of the LOCUST GROVE plantation.

William Taylor disposed of the other 50 acres of his inheritance by a deed of gift to his son Stephen, and described the land as being "on the South side of Longlove Branch near the midle Church".

1758 Stephen and Rose Taylor sold his 50 acres to Robert Tankard.

1765 Robert and Betty Tankard resold to John Tankard. 1773 John and Mary Tankard sold to Charles West.

1797 Charles West sold to the Justices of Accomack County 45 acres "for the use and purpose of erecting a Poor House thereon", this being the site of the present County Home.

The Bundick boys part

1685 John and Thomas Jones sold to John Stirgis 300 acres which had been bequeathed to them by George Watson. An inference from this would be that Ruth Bundick, the mother of the boys, had remarried while they were still young and that they had taken her new name of Jones.

1692 John and Priscilla Sturges resold to Charles Camplishan.

1708 Charles Camplishon (Mariner) left to his son Charles, after the death of his wife Mary.

1736 John and Catherine Seayers, of Essex County, sold to Justinian Evans 220 acres, all of which was north of the branch. It has not been traced further 1739 The Seayers sold 60 acres south of the branch to John Simpson. Information gained from this and the foregoing deed indicate that Catherine was either a wife or daughter of Charles Camplishon II. Before her marriage to Seayers, she had been the wife of Mark Bannerman, who had repatented the land escheated by Camplishon.

1742 John Simpson left 442 acres to his son Thomas, after the death of his wife Mary. This included the above 60 acres and the rest came from the Thomp-

son Patent adjoining on the south.

1760 Thomas Simpson left his land to his sisters Siner, Mary and Ann. 1770 Ann Rodgers deeded to her daughters Hannah and Mary 104 acres, which may have included the 60 acres from the patent under consideration. 1794 Hannah had married Southy Simpson and they sold the 104 acres to the Overseers of the Poor for a sustaining farm. It has not been traced further.



MOUNT PLEASANT (MAJOR WISE PLACE)

The history of the site is the same as that for the CORE and DR. DIX places down to the will of Isaac Dix, the patentee, in I688 when he divided his IOOO acres between his sons John and Isaac, and is part of the 500 acres

left to son John
I719-John Dix left to his son John I50 acres "where I now live"
I762-John Dix II left his plantation to his wife Sabra for life and then to their son John

1795-John Dix III left it to his wife Anne for life and then to their son James

1815-The property was divided between John M. Poulson and John and Harriet West, the infant children of John West deceased. The Land Gause leading up to this division recited that the property had been owned by James Dix, subject to the life interest of his mother Anne Duncan, formerly Anne Dix. James died in 1800, intestate and before reaching his majority, and after the death of Mrs. Duncan title passed to John M. and Erastus Poulson, sons of Polly (Dix) Poulson who had been a sister of James Dix. Erastus Poulson had sold his interest to the now deceased John West, hence the necessity for this division. In the division John M. Poulson received the site of this house with 76 acres as well as 7 acres and the mill at the branch on the north bounds of the property, and the West children received the then dwelling, which stood farther west on the cross road, and 70 acres

1839-Apparently John M. Poulson had died intestate and title passed to Elizabeth S. Poulson an only child, who in this year married John E. Wise

I845-Elizabeth S. Wise exchanged ALACADO, a property farther down the branch which she also owned, with George P. Scarburgh, as Executor for Jacob Warner, for the inheritance of the West children which had been acquired by Warner, thus reuniting the tracts separated in I815

I887-Mrs. Wise died intestate
I909-A son John H. Wise, with his wife Elizabeth S. sold to his brother
William T. Wise his third interest in the property inherited from his
mother, subject to the life interest of their father Major John E. Wise

I9IO-William T. Wise sold half of the John H. interest to another brother George D. Wise, and then they, with their respective wives Sadie P. and Arinthia P., executed deeds to each other for an equal division of the whole property, with George D. getting the house and 88.62 acres 1929-George D. Wise sold the house and 45 acres to John D. Johnson, the pres-

ent owner

As John M. Poulson received no dwelling in the division of 1815, it can be assumed that he built the first house on this site. Tradition relates that it was destroyed in the great KKMK storm of 1821, so the existing small room, colonnade and kitchen probably were erected after that event. The large section would date about the middle of the century, or during the ownership of Wise.

The 'small room' section has the first floor partially below ground level, with brick walls to the second floor.

There is no interior woodwork of note, and the interior is most interesting for the existence of stairs everywhere. No two sections are built on the same level, which accounts for the multitude of stairways, one even having been built entirely outside (though enclosed).

The yard had an impressive grove of old trees of Paradise.

Mount Custis

This house of many gables is on the south side of Parker's Creek, looking out over Metomkin Bay to the eastward and is about five miles morth east from Accomac.

The land was first owned by John Michael who received a grant for 1000 acres. Before coming here he was an English refugee living at Graft, Holland, and apparently he had become a Dutch citizen because the first mention of him on the Shore occurs in an early book of "Orders" when in 1656 he took out naturalization papers and was made a citizen of Virginia". He is said to have come to America with his friend John Custis I and he must have settled first in the Norfolk area because he married a daughter of Capt. Adam Thorogood of Lynnhaven.

Michael gave the land to his son Adam who died in 1689 without issue and whose widow, Sarah Littleton, married John Custis III of Wilsonia. Custis first wife had been Margaret, a daughter of John Michael and a

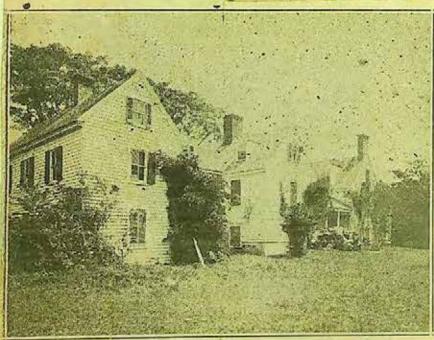
Here lies the Body of Lieut. Colonel HENRY CUSTIS Son of ROBINSON and MARY. He was Born 28th July 1743 and departed this Life 27th May 1793

Death's terror is the mountain Faith removes

Tis faith disarms destruction Believe and look With Triumph on the Tomb.

In 1792 Col. Custis sold the place to Gen. John Cropper for £500 and an agreement that he and his wife Matilda Hack, might remain there as long as they lived. He died the following year and his widow married James Ashby and accepted a pension of \$100 per year in lieu of the agreement to live there.

Gen. Cropper's first wife was Margaret Pettit and their daughter of the same name was married to Thomas M. Bayly of Marino. After the death of his first wife the General sold Mount Custis to Mr. and Mrs. Bayly, who went there to live



sister of Adam, and the property and they probably built the middle next went to Henry Custis, a son of portion of the house with its semi that union. The small portion of the basement first floor. Mrs. Bayly died house between the two wings at the while staying at Hills Farm and was east end is said have been built buried there but later her children by him about 1710.

tis name until just prior to the death burial ground. of a grandson, Col. Henry Custis, who is buried in the yard not far from the house.

removed the remains to their present The property continued in the Cus- resting place in the Mount Custis

SACRED To the memory of MARGARET P. BAYLY Wife of Col. THOMAS M. BAYLY and daughter of Genl. JOHN CROPPER

and MARGARET PETTIT his wife She was born May 13th 1784 and died December 3rd 1824 Leaving two sons and four daughters by whom

(the daughters) this Monument is erected.

Blessed are they that mourn for they

Shall be comforted Blessed are the pure in heart for They shall see GOD"

Upon the death of Mr. Bayly in 1837 the place was inherited by his son, Judge Thomas H. Bayly, and after him it went to his daughter, Mrs. Louis McLane Tifany. In the burial ground is a large vault bearing this inscription:

In this vault lie the bodies of Thomas Henry Bayly son of

Thomas Monteagle Bayly and Margaret Pettit Bayly

born at Mount Custis October 11, 1810, entered into life eternal June 22, 1856

He served his Country and State for wently years in the General Assembly of Virginia and as Brigadier General of the Militia of Eastern Virginia, Judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia ,in the House of Representatives by successive elections from 1843 to 1856.

> and his wife Evelyn Harrison May daughter of

Judge John Fitzhugh May and Margaret Field

Born June 6, 1819, entered into life eternal September 10, 1897

their daughters Anne May Bayly Born 1840, entered into life eternal 1860

Evelyn May Bayly wife of

Louis McLane Tiffany M. D. Born April 13, 1851, entered into life eternal May 25, 1929 "Grant Oh Lord That Light Perpetual May Shine Upon Them"

About 1840 Judge Bayly added the east wing which has vaulted plaster ceilings, and about 1900 the ell and wing of the west were built by Mrs. Tiffany.

The house has a most picturesque setting in a large grove of various kinds of trees, many of them exotic, and is particularly lovely in early summer when the climbing roses are in bloom.

At the time of Mrs. Tiffany's death the house contained a large amount of Cropper and Bayly furniture, portraits and other heirlooms, some of which went to relatives and others to the Thomas H. Bayly Memorial building at the University of Virignia, for the building of which she left \$100,000.

In 1930 the large estate was divided into a number of smaller farms and sold at public auction and the one containing the dwelling went to F. M. Lewis who sold a few years later to Dr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Douglas of Baltimore, the present owners.

Like many other old houses Mount Custis is supposed to have a ghost. It is said that at one time Dr. and Mrs. Tiffany were sitting in the hall with their dog, and although they saw nothing, the dog suddenly stood up, his hair arose and he looked towards the top of the stairs com-

ing from one of the wings. The direction of his eyes seemed to follow down the stairs, and he slowly turned as if watching some one or something which crossed the hall and went up the stairs into the other wing. After that he quieted down again but was restless the balance of the evening.

(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 correction sent to either of them or to this Office will be appreciated.)

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TOTAL TOTAL

REGERERATION OF THE PROPERTY OF

Countrouse On Dra - 9the "The courthouse of This country being much out of repair and hot ma 1730 Condition for the Justices to do the Country business ice, which the Court having takees into consideration Came to A Resolution to build one of Brick and to breat with horkenew who will modertake the same in February Court sunt, and it is ordered that the shoriff give Public notice hereof, botte in accomach, and The county. ou Fel. - 9th The Court having in December 1731 Court last past are order to treat with melanen to build a Brich Courthouse forthis Coccely and this day desiral trolders appeared and bor John Branchall being the fairest proposer for the undertaking of the building of 50,000 pounds of Totacco to funde the according to a Rough Scheme This day read in of su Court to the proposers ordered that the Daid Marchale goes Bout with good and sufficient security in the sum of 100,000 pounds of Johnson to finish the said north by the last day of December next." The building there executed is the restored Court house Stell Strudgey. while no moved from the side of the wood just east of the present location another Consthousentent not trever \$ 400 1795-1796 The Court appointed a committee to leave the Courthouse discontinued as long as it should stand hors home Bullitt Fitzhugle as derection of. 1913 soultamptone Branch of A. P. V. A - headed lain turn down and beter mich helling has

Action from the Martine made about it and a south of the wave about it and a south it may a rower but it may a rower but it may a rower blook the Old Countrained in should be moved to about where the pil had town Prisone were turned down to the A.P.D. A the whole front of the Courthouse is a replacement. The down bring a modern reproducation and the frank cause from an old house one Grandy St. Marfolls be.

It has not been determined where the of testoned Clerks office was built but the less built but the during the work should place it some time during the first half of the eightenette Century Deletons Prisone.

174 3 order for building a good and Sufficient Prisone" - me leave no proof

Sufficient Prisone" - Me leane moposof Deak this mad our present Debtors Prisone as buicks are not hird in Flemisk Ered which was the Custom at that time -1814 was Satchel mas given contract for a new Tail - Which cost \$169.391/2. 1789 The Jail built mas 28'X 18' while our present Debtors Presone.

is 17.2" squale

RUNNYMEDE and the WALSTON PLACE

1664-A patent was granted to John Dolby for 1000 acres which was approxis mately the land in this neck south of the present road

1666-John and Ann Dolby sold to William Melling

I667-William and Ann Melling sold to John Michael
I686-John Michael left to his son Adam
I689-Adam Michael left to his cousin Henry Custis
I708-Henry Custis bought from William Selby an additional 333 acres which
included the site of Mount Custis

1735-After the death of Henry Custis the 1333 acres were divided between his sons Robinson and Henry, with the latter getting this part 1763-After the death of this second Henry Custis this portion of his es-

tate, 630 acres, went to his daughter Tabitha Scarburgh Custis who was the wife of James Arbuckle. The deed of partition stated that this was where Henry Custis had lived

1785-James Arbuckle left to his son Edward "the land whereon I now live"



RUNNYMEDE

1792-Edward and Anne Arbuckle sold to Thomas Cropper 250 acres stating that it was the part of the plantation where they then dwelt 1830-Thomas and Elizabeth Cropper sold to William Parramore "247 acres

where George W. Cropper now dwells'

1841-William Parramore left to his son James H. Parramore

1894-James H. Parramore left to his daughter Elizabeth A. Parramore

1918-"Miss Betty" left to her niece Lizzie E. Parramore for life and then to the latter's nephew Custis P. Mable
1931-"Miss Lizzie" acquired the remainder interest of her nephew

The part of the house with the dormer window is the older. It has a brick end and on the semi outside chimney is the date '1797'. On the interior the end of the room has horizontal panels covering it and the narrow mantel is set quite high above the fireplace opening. There is also a horizontal paneled wainscoting.

The larger part of the house has a brick end up to the second floor and was built in I862. It has very good eight paneled doors at each entrance to the cross hall, and the porch foundation has semicircular arches in the brick

foundation.

It is said that William Parramore bought the place for his son James H. at the time of the latter's wedding.

In the family graveyard near the house is a stone with this inscription:

Louisa Parramore Hope Born July 4, 1878 Died

Faithful servant to be put here when dead-Wait.

Louisa is an estimable colored woman who was raised by Miss Betty and since her death has been the constant companion and hand maiden of Miss Lizzie. Not being sure of the day of her birth she chose July Fourth as a desirable date for the records.



WALSTON PLACE

1796-Edward and Anne Arbuckle sold 400 acres to John Burton

ISIS-In a division of his estate the house and 612 acres went to his daughter Tabitha, who was the wife of William D. Outten

I828-Tabitha B. Outten left jointly to her daughters Esther Ann Duer Outten and Elizabeth Margaret Burton Outten

1833-Elizabeth sold her interest to Peter Shield who had married Esther, and a few years later he acquired 139 acres more which had been a part of

1844-Peter and Esther R.D. Shield sold 200 acres to Anna G. Walston. In 1841 her father William Bagwell had left \$6000 to her husband William Walston

and Isaih N. Bagwell as Trustees to buy a plantation for her. 1885-Mrs. Walston left to her daughter Rose and her son Thomas C.

1888-John W. Gillett, as surviving Trustee under the will of Mrs. Walston, Rose B. Tyler, the daughter, Alfred Parker, as Executor of Thomas C. Walston, and his widow Sallie P. Walston all united in a deed to John

1899-Melson left to his son Wesley T. for life and then to his children

The main part of the dwelling has brick ends and in the chimney to the north are three bricks marked 1802-I(or F) A B-D B. The house undoubtedly was built by John Burton so the first initial was probably an I, as was early used for J, although not customary at this late date. Perhaps the A was his middle initial although it does not appear in the records. If this assumption is correct the D must be for his wife but this cannot be confirmed as there is no record of his marriage and he left no will to mention her.

The end wall of the parlor is completely paneled vertically and has a plain mantel. The wainscoting is similarly paneled and this is continued in the cross hall and a small hall along the side wall and leading towards the dining room and kitchen. The chamber off this little hall also has a paneled end wall but the woodwork is beaded boards so it may be a later work, althought the mantel is identical to that in the parlor.

(III-3 and 4)

Old Court Houses and Prisons of Accomack County

For the first few years after the "Gentlemen of Accomak County: December anno 1677. Yours to picture of it in its later days has burning of them did have from acre with Streets & Land for pubbeen preserved.

Shore was divided into two Counties I have since I came to Pungoteague Comand, John Cole." in 1663 Court for Accomack County given the County free Liberty to There is no evidence that this gen-was held at the homes of the var- keep Court at my house without crous offer was ever accepted and ious Justices but later the Justices chargeing the County and payment the next reference to a Court House came to meet regularly at the Tav-ern of John Cole at Pungoteague removed to some other Place as the Book under date of August 4, 1680: which was then the center of pop- Maior voces of the People think fitt, ulation of the County. This change therefore I being willing to Keep Jenifer Surveyor according to Act came about naturally in order that ordinary still I have for that use people might have a place to stay purchased of William Freeman his the ffifty Acres appointed for a during Court Term and of course Plantacon which I think is a conit was fine business for Landlord venient place for the County to Cole. The old building where he build a courthouse att and if that 'kept Ordinary' continued in existence place is picht upon by the major as Cole's Tavern for over two hun- votes of the people for a Courtdred years until it finally burned house to be there bilt I have thirty to the ground but pafortunately a thousand bricks the making and

Town for the County in the Place by the said Act appointed on Thursday ye 12th of August where all the Justices and other psons that desire to have a Lot in the sd Town are desired to be present and the Surveye to lay out each dividual half lique use as is by the Sd Law enjoynd and that Majr Chas Scarburgh the owner of the sd Land give Authentique Deed of Sale thereof to Lieut Coll John West & Capt Wm. Custis who be instructed as ffoeffees in trust and them to give Authentique deed of sale of each half to such pson as the Land shall be alloted by the Justices the psons desireing the Land pforming wt by the sd Law is enjoyned." "It is ordered that Majr Chas

appears in two entries in the Order

"It is ordered that Capt. Daniel

of Assembly in that behalf lay out

Scarburgh wth all possible Speed agree wth a Workman & cause to be built a convenient Courthouse upon the Land by Act of Assembly appointed for a Town for the County to bring an account of the charge thereof to the County Leavy where it is to be allowed and athat the next Court for the County to be held at the aforesd appointed Place for a Town."

The next reference to a County building occurs under date of November 6, 1684;

"In obedience to an Act of Assembly made at James City ye 6th was the site of the present town of fitt a house up that is on the Sd of Aprill 1684 intituled an Act for Accomac. This land was part of a Land for the Counties use to Keep Building Prisons in each County and for ascertaining rules to each Prison for which a patent was issued in Countie is a bilding there the aforesd the Court did propose to John Coles 1671 to Elizabeth, Sarah and Mar- Courthouse and in the interime I who formerly made use of a Prison garet Dye and Cole's purchase was will do a building houseing for the built at the charge of the County made from the three sisters and their accomadation of those that have oc- that he should finde such a house casion and if concluded by the people as the Law prescribes for a Prison as I have above mentioned I am for the County and ye sd Cole ren-Cole presented to the Justices the very willing to performe as I have dring himself willing to finde aforesaid not else this 17th day of another house in the Roome of that disposed of at the Courthouse where



Cole's Tavern, Pungoteague

The upper part of the County James Ewell which Labour of his I filled rapidly with settlers and soon will give towards the building of the there began to be considerable talk Said Courthouse and also what Timof the Justices meeting at a more ber is convenient on the Land I central location, so Cole bought the will allse give as much as will bild William Freeman Plantation which the said house; and further I will tract of 690 acres "At Matomkin" Court in for the present whilst the

In order to hold his good trade following letter:

OCCORDANCE DE DESCRIPCION DE LA CONTRACTOR DEL CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTOR

the sd Cole inhabits weh is now Baggale is to perform-I the said called the Kitchin and that he repairs and makes the same sufficient according as the Law injoins wthin tenn daies after the date of this order and the same being informed the Sherriff in open Court and allso according to the Rules prescribed by ye sd Act to lay out a certain Space distance or prell of Land adjoining or circumjacent to ye sd Prison not exceeding Eighty Poles square for a place of liberty and privilegt for each Prisoner not comitted for treason or felony giving Bond wth good Security to the Sherriff of the County for true imprisonment the Court having according to ye prescription of the sd Act laid out a prell of Land for ye rules of ye Prison as follows:" (giving the limits of the bounds)

From the above wording "at the Courthouse where the sd Cole inhabits" it would seem as if the Court did not remain very long at the new Town (Onancock) and was now being held "At Matomkin".

On December 21, 1692 appears this

"Whereas the Courthouse at John Coles where ye Court is now held is so far gone to decay and ruinous that it is become inconvenient & incomodious for that use as formerly; and in regard the Act of Assembly made for Ports enjoynes that all publique affaires shall be at such appointed places transacted and done The Court thinks fitt and accordingly orders that ye Court be for ye future held and kept at Scarburgh Port Town at Onancock and yt ye next Court appointed to be held by Law ye third Tuesday in Ffebruary next be then and there held at ye aforesd port according to adjournmt made by Proclamacon in open Court."

In spite of this formal order for the removal of the Court the wording of the next link of evidence would indicate that it was still being held with Cole in Matomkin nine months later.

The original Cole having died he was succeeded by his son John Cole II, and on September 12, 1693, he and his wife Mary sold to Gervas Baggale for forty thousand ponds of Tobacco:

"345 acres of land lying and being where the Court of Accomack County is now kept. Only this excepion following I the said John Cole make, That whereas I the said John Cole have given unto the said County gratis, priviledge to keep Court and build a Courthouse on my owne same." cost and charge for the County to Keep Court in, as also liberty to Sheriff moved this Cort that ye build a prison, and to loy out the Prison for this County was insuffecbounds thereof dureing my life and lient and haveing a prisoner under fitting, the same priviledge the said

John Cole and Mary my wife have not only put our hands and Seals, but have given and delivered unto the said Gervas Baggale his heirs and assigns for Ever, possession and Season by Earth and Twig-etc."

Baggale was a smith who repaired arms and also kept a Tavern at Onancock.

On the day after the above deed was dated Cole and Baggale signed articles of agreement to jointly oprate the two Taverns and this is perhaps the first attempt in America to form and operate a chain of Hotels. The document makes very interesting reading but is too long to be given in full here but in the preamble a reference is made to the fact that the Court was still meeting at Matomkin and Article fifteen provides for a division of the "Jaylors fees being Thousand pounds of Tobacco" annually.

Nothing more is known about this copartnership of Cole and Baggale and upon the death of the latter the Matomkin truct was acquired by John West the elder and his son in law Charles Bayly.

The wording of later Court orders would indicate that the Court never moved back to Onancock.

The following Orders are self explanatory and may be quoted without

August 8, 1706, "Whereas the Courthouse of Accomack County being very much out of repaire and is thought by this Court past repaireing there fore ye Court have considered of ye same do think fitt to erect & build a new Courthouse containing in Length forty five foot & twenty foot in breadth within side and accordingly do order & appoynt Coll Tully Robinson, Capt. George Hope & Robert Snead to Inquire & Inspect into ye charge of ye Building of ye same and whether it be convenient to be built with Brick or Timber and likewise to treat with workemen for ye building of ye same and the Court do likewise order that ye sd persons so appoynted to meet at such times as they shall think fitt to discourse & treat with any workemen that shall present themselves for ye building of ye sd Courthouse and ye sd persons so appoynted to take all ye proposalls yt shall be made by such workemen that shall so present themselves and report ye same to ye next Court held for this County that further measures may be taken for ye performing and effecting and speedy building of ye

December 7, 1705, "This day the heirs see long as the County thinketh his care for a considerable concerne

prayed that there might be care taken for a sufferient Prison and there being a convenient room nere to ye Prison the Court do therefore order that ye ad room that Robert Snead Clark of this County formerly kept his office inn be the prison till such time as a new Prison be built or ye old Prison be repaired & yt ye Sheriff take ye same into his possession."

February 6, 1706, "Whereas the Sheriff hath complaned that prison of this County is insuffecient & sum of ye Comitioners of this Cort haveing viewed it & find it is not suffecient & not to be repaired it is therefore ordered that a new prison be built forthwith and that Coll Tull Robinson & Capt. George Parker be appointed to treat with sum person or persons that will undertake building of ye same and make report to ye next Cort and athat it be built sixteen foot square."

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August 6, 1706, "Whereas there was an order of Cort in Ffeabruary last for the building of a Prison for this County & Coll Tully Robinson and Capt. George Parker were appointed to ye Cort to agree with workemen for ye building of ye same and to make report to this Cort that they had agreed with a workeman for ye building of ye sd Prison but desired ye Cort to appoint sum place for ye setting same upon Mr. Charles Bayly and John West appeareing in Cort declared that if ye Cort thought fitt they would give ye County the privilidge to erect a Courthouse & Prison stocks & a pillory with ye bounds thereof for ye use of ye County on ye land formerly Gervas Baggale' where ye sd Corthouse & Prison now is or thereabouts and give an assurance of ye same under their hands & seals which ye Cort accepted off & ordered that Coll Tully Robinson & Capt. Geo. Parker do appoint a place on ye sd Land for ye setting up of ye sd prison forthwith & that ye bounds of ye prison be as formerly & that ye so prison be paid for by ye County out of ye next Leive Laid for this County."

Same date, "Whereas ordered in August Cort Last past yt a Courthouse should be built for this County containing forty foot Longe and this day the Cort takeing ye same into Consideracon & finding a great nessessity for a Corthouse have ordered that a new Corthouse

forthwith built of forty foot Longe & twenty foot wide within with a room at one end with a brick chimney within ye sd forty foot & to be tenn foot high between ye floor & Cealing with a Chamber over ye same within ye Roofe ye Roofe to be shingled on Ribb Rafters pinned ye same to be framed with Good Timber with a staire case windowes & dores convenient ye flores & outside

to be planked with inch planke & ye inside lined with half inch planke with two bars (?) with bannisters seats & table convenient for ye Cort ye same to be set two foot above ye surface of ye earth & underpinned with brick ye same to be dunn well and Compleat in Workeman like manner ye glass and locks to be sent for with ye waits & Measures it is ordered that Lt. Colly Tully Robinson, Majr Bennit Scarburgh, Capt. George Parker, Robert Snead, John Bloxum & John Barnes Senr or any foure of them do agree with workemen for ye building of ye sd Corthouse & that ye charges thereof be paid for by ye County at ye Laying of ye County Leive."

February 5, 1707, "Ordered that Coll. Tully Robinson highe Sheriff for this County forthwith procure ye prison to be made suffecient to seture prisoners therein."

October 9, 1707, "Ordered that Delight Sheild procure Tarr to Tarr ye outside of ye Courthouse."

May 4, 1708, "This day ye Cort Sat at ye (?) Courthouse and ordered that Delight Sheild ye undertaker for ye building of ye new Courthouse should be sent for who appearing ye Cort asked him if ye Corthouse were finnished ve sd Delight made answer that it was not finnished but he had made it fit so that if they pleased they might keep Cort there whereupon the Cort adjorned for half an Hower and ordered proclamacon to be made that all persons that had anything to doe at this Cort should appeare at ye intended new Courthouse and ordered that ye Court should set there."

February 8, 1709, "This day Coll Tully Robinson and others who were concerned for the County for the agreeing to build the Corthouse for this county prayed the Court that they may be discharged of that trust which the Cort accrdingly ordered that Cell Tully Robinson and the Rest appointed for that purpose be Discharged and the Cort gave them thanks for ye care and Trouble in that Affaire."

Charles Bayly died before John West and the latter in his will probated in 1708 left the Matomkin tract to his grandson John Sparrow, describing it as "The Land I have where the Corthouse of this County now stands." In 1723 Sparrow sold the land to Thomas Wise who resold the next year to Richard Drummond. Just prior to this last sale the Justices had bought from Wise ten acres about the Court House, Prison and for a Bounds and this was formally laid out by the County Surveyor on June 30, 1729.

No order for the building of a new prison has been found but on October 5, 1731 the following order is enterede:

Debtor's Prison, Accomac

"On the motion of Richard Drumthat He had built & finished a new prison for this County & desired that the Same might be viewed & received whereupon it was the opinion of the Court that Edmund Scarburgh & John Smith Gent do view the said Prison & make their imediate report thereof, who made their return to the Court that the same was a good sufficient Prison and the Court did accordingly receive the said prison and ordered that the Twenty Five thousand five hundred pounds of Tobacco which the said Drummond was to have by agreement for building the said prison be levyed for him at the Laying of the next County Levy. And the said Richard Drummond Gent at the same time agreed that if the Court should afterwards adjudge it necessary to have Nailes put into the Door of the said prison it should be done

at the proper cost & charge of the sd Drumond."

This building is undoubtedly the one now standing opposite the Court House on the Greenbush road in Accomac and is known today as the Accomack Debtor's Prison. It is said that one debtor who died in the Prison is buried under it because his relatives were unable to liquidate his indebtedness. The building is now owned by the A. P. V. A. and it is to be hoped that some day it may be put in proper shape for exhibition.

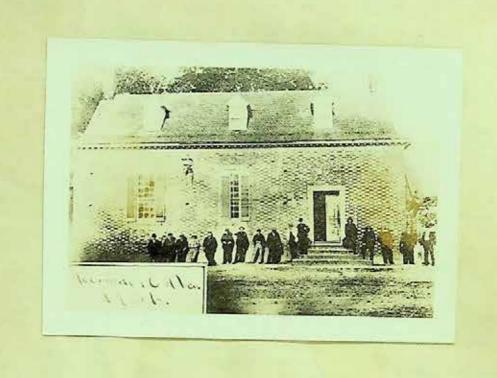
February 7, 1733, "Oredered that the old Prison be set lower upon small Blocks and the Door altered & made large enough for a Horse to enter in for a Stable for the Justices to put their Horses in."

mond Gent acquainting the Court that He had built & finished a new prison for this County & desired that the Same might be viewed & received whereupon it was the opinion of the Court that Edmund Scarbar a number of the old time residents.

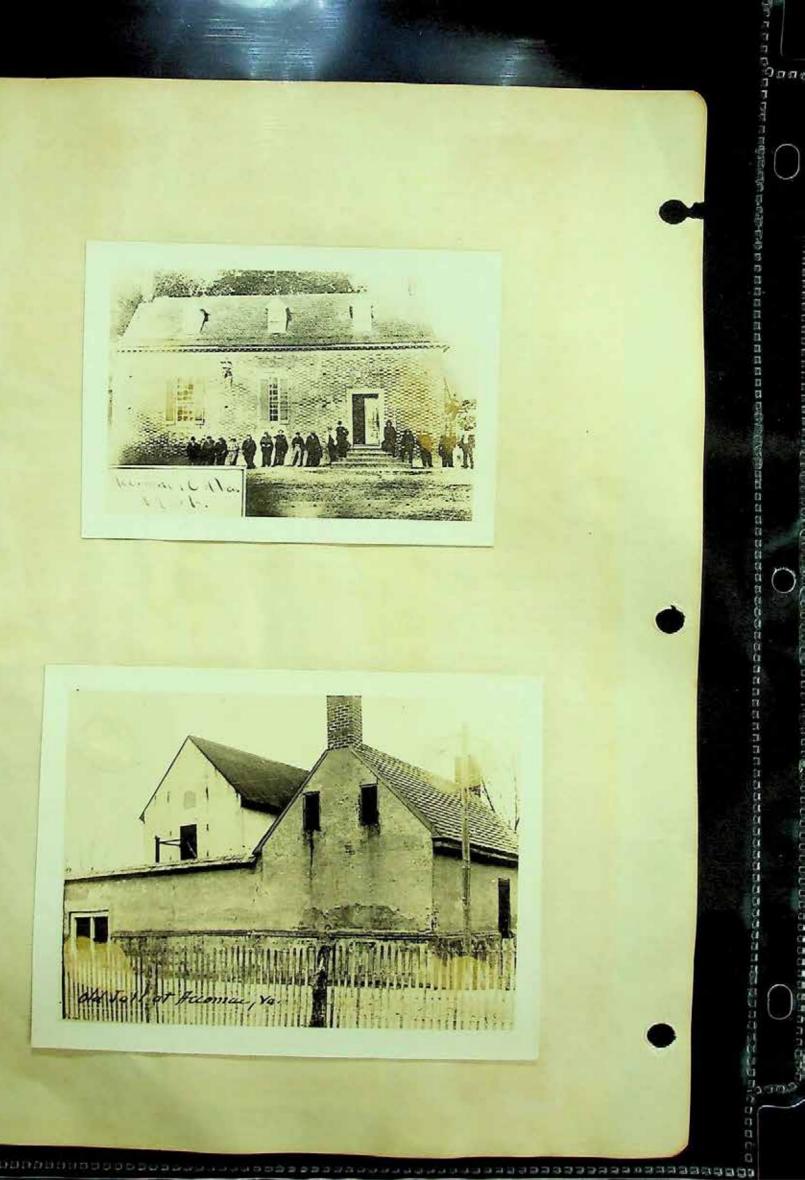
The Court House finished in 1708 probably was the one which was torn down in 1796 for a larger one to be built and in 1899 it in turn was replaced for the same reason by the one now in use.

(The above article is taken from the work sheets of Miss Anne Floyd

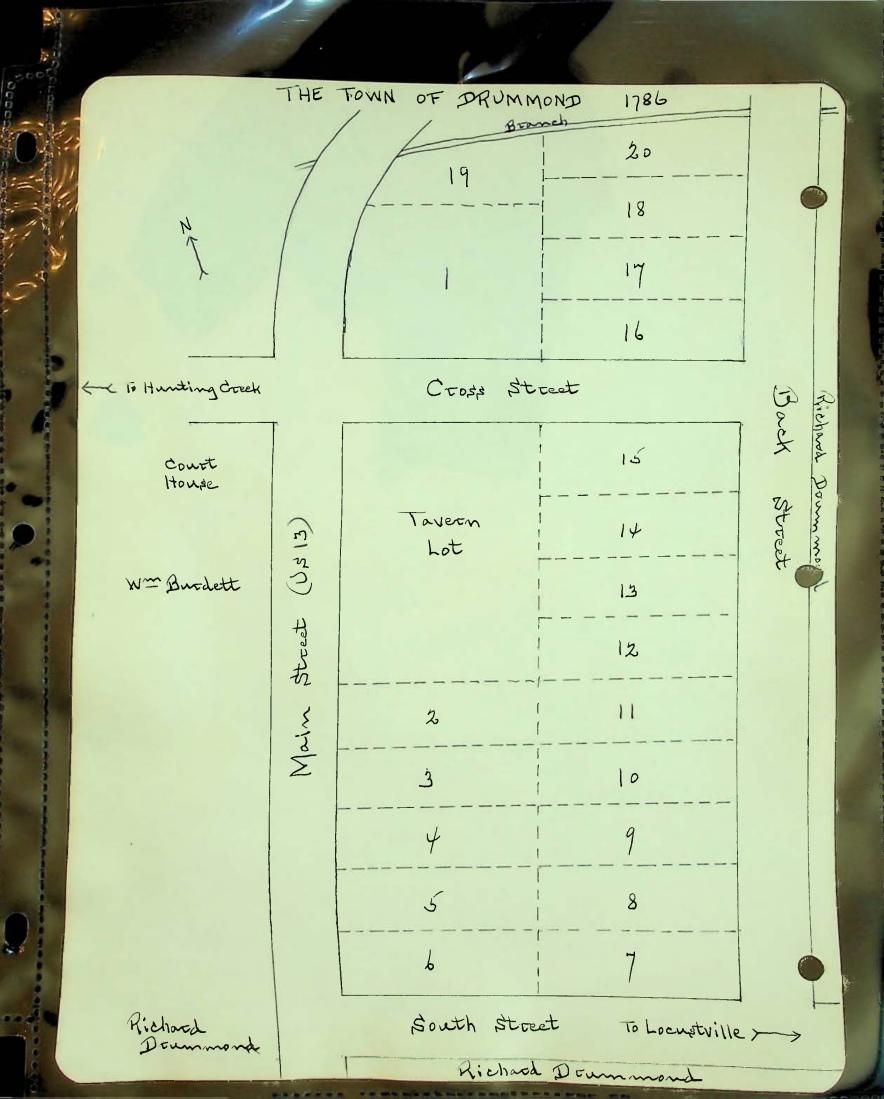
Upshur and Mr. Ralph T. Whitelaw who are collaborating on a history of the old home, etc. on the Shore. If any errors are noted a correction sent to either of them or to this Office will be appreciated.



RESERVED



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At the October Bession of the Assembly in 1786 an Act was passed appointing John Cropper. Jr .- Thomas Evans-John Reackle-Thomas Bayly and Thomas Custis as Trustees to take title from Richard Drummond for 20 acres for the establishment of THE TOWN CF DRUMNOND. The Act does not specify whether a consideration was involved or whether the land was to be a gift on the part of Drummond, but the latter is assumed as he was certain to profit by the sale of some of his adjoining property. Meither the deed for the transaction nor the survey later referred to are recorded in Accomach books and presumably they were entered in one of the deed books of the General Court which were burned in 1865. Through deeds and wills in Accomack it has been possible to reconstruct and make a rough sketch of the Town as then intended, and this shows that only 12 acres were vested in the hands of the Trustees. Road locations have been changed somewhat since 1786 and the sketch is made according to the roads of today. Lot # I This lot was retained by Richard Drummond and in no later transaction is the area given. It was known as the Grass Lot, and the Number I is not given to it in any record, but by elimination it is the only lot that could have received that number. 1794-Richard Drummond left to his son George. 1816-George and Sarah Drummond sold to William R. Custis. Tavern Lot 1786-In the March preceeding the Act of the Assembly, Richard and Esther Drummond had sold this lot of about 2 acres to Gilbert Pielee, and it has been Tavern or Hotel property ever since. All of the other lots were supposed to contain \(\frac{1}{2} \) acre each. Lot 32 This lot was retained by Richard Drummond and descended to his son George 1816-George and Sarah Drummond sold to William R. Custis. 1839-Custis left to his grandson Thomas C. Parramore. 1854-Parramore sold to Mizabeth F. Boynour and it has since been a part of the Land now known as the Ross property. Lots #3 & #4 The future of the land is traced in the history of the RCS3 house. 1791-Sold by the Tustees to Ferwick Fisher-Doctor of Phisick. This lot was retained by Richard Drummond and descended to his son George. 1816-George and Sarah Drummond sold to William R. Custis. 1794-Sold by the Trustees to John Knowlton. 1795-John and Elizabeth Knowlton sold to Elijah Fitzgerald. 1796-Elijah and Sophia Fitzgerald sold to Micholas Doan. 1815-No disposition by Doan can be found, but in this year Elijah Beau-champ left the lot to his daughters Wlizabeth and Margaret Arm. 1835-James and Margaret Pettit sold to William P. Custis. Lot #7
1795-The Trustees sold to Selby Dunton.
Cathanine Dunton sold to 1800-Selby and Catharine Dunton sold to Matthias Cutten. The future of the land is traced in the history of ST. JALLES CHURCH and the AILWORTH house. 1795-The Trustees sold to Matthias Cutten. Lots 29 & 10 1798-The Trustees sold to Thomas Bayly. 1801-Bayly gave them to his son Richard D., and included in the gift Lot FII which he had also acquired. See the history of ST. JAMES RECTORY. Lots FII & FIZ 1790-The Trustees sold to Samuel Ramsey-Merchant.

1796-Ransey died and although no transaction can be found the two lots came into the possession of Thomas Bayly. 1790-Bayly gave Lot #12 to his son Edmund. 1709-The Trustees sold to John Savage. Lot wi4 1788-The Trustees sold to William Dix-Joiner. 1789-The Executor for Dix sold to John Savage. 1790-John and Margaret Savage sold Lots #13 & #14 to Benjamin Pollard. 1793-Pollard sold to Edmund Bayly.

Lot #15
1790-The Trustees sold to Charles Stockly and Thomas Bayly. 1793-They resold to Edmund Bayly. The future of the land is traced in the history of the MAKEMIE PRESEY-TERIAN CHURCH. Lots #16 & #17 1788-The Trustees sold to Matthias Outton. The future of the land is traced in the history of SEVEN GABLES. The record for this lot is uncertain. In the bounds for the sale of #17 the owner of this piece was given as Charles Stockly, although no deed to or from him can be found. See Lot #20 below. 1791-The Trustees sold to John Boisnard, who with his wife Eather resold to George Simpson. 1794-Boisnard had recovered under a mortgage and he resold to George Bunting. 1806-Bunting sold to James Eichelberger. Lot //20 1793-The Trustees sold to Benjamin Potter-Tanner. 1804-Benjamin and Elizabeth Potter sold Lots #18 & #20 to Robert Twiford; "together with the tanyard, Currying shop, and Saddlers and harness makers shop".



ELLISLAND (Also known as the GARRISON FARM)

1664-Patent to Edmund Bowman for 1200 acres.

I69I-Bowman bequeathed his property in three parcels:

The dwelling, with the land from the Cowpen branch to the seaboard, went to his wife and daughter Gertrude for their lives, and then it was to go to a grandson Sebastian Cropper.

(He did not mention his wife by name and it is some question as to who she was. In 1664 he was known to have had a wife Elizabeth and a daughter Gertrude Bowman, and there is no record of the death of this Elizabeth. In 1677 an Ellinor Bowman died intestate and her estate was administered by her husband Edmund Bowman. Therefore there must have been a third wife living in 1691.)

Daughter Gertrude had married John Cropper.

The middle part of the plantation, from the Cowpen branch to the Small Beare branch, went to a grandson Nathaniel.

This is the only reference to Nathaniel in the records, so he must have died and the land reverted to Sebastian, as the heir at law to their grandfather. This section was the site of the house.

The western portion, known as Church Necke, went to a third grandson Edmund Bowman Cropper.

1720-Sebastian Cropper left the home plantation to his son Bowman, and the rest (the Nathaniel tract) to a son Sebastian.

1778-Sebastian Cropper II left 100 acres "at the upper end of my plantation" to a son Bowman, and the rest to another son Sebastian.

I782-Bowman died without issue and his inheritance went to his brother Sebastian.

1796-Sebastian Cropper III left to his son William D. "IOO acres next to Small Bear branch, and the balance to a son Sebastian.

During the nineteenth century Small Bear branch became known as the Latin House branch.

1827-Sebastian Cropper IV left "the plantation whereon I now live" to his brother William D.

1836-William Parramore, Sheriff, sold to Vespasian Ellis.

1840-Ellis and his wife Sophia H. sold to George P. Scarburgh.

1857-Scarburgh and his wife Mary S. J. sold the house and 456 acres to James R. Garrison.

1889-Garrison left everything to his wife Lottie E.

1917-Mrs. Garrison left everything to an adopted son Maurice Ailworth Gar-

1929-Trustees sold the house and 345.54 acres to The Eastern Shore Farms, Inc., which leased a part of the property, with the main dwelling, to the Accawmacke Country Club.

1939-A Trustee sold to the Eastern Shore of Virginia Fire Insurance Co., which loased the house and golf course to the now Folly Creek Golf Club.

1940-The house burned to the ground.

1941-The Insurance Company sold to Denise J. Schwinn, the wife of Sidney J. They have built a modern home near the site of the old house and continue to operate the Golf Course as a combination Golf, Gunning and Fishing Club.

The dormer window part of the house was the oldest and had a brick end. A detailed inspection was not made before the fire, but it is known to have had wainscoting in the hall and one room, and a moderately carved mantel in the latter. Unless this woodwork was a later addition, the house would date from around 1800.

From a study of early sales prices, the large part of the dwelling must have been built during the ownership of Ellis.

After this picture was taken the Club added a large screened porch across the front of the large portion.



BOWMAN'S FOLLY

The property was owned in the middle of the seventeenth century by one Edmund Bowman, who received a Royal Grant from King Charles I in I637. He built a nice home but when a son died of a 'slow fever' he returned to England after naming his plantation 'Bowman's Folly because the folly of his coming to America resulted in the death of his beloved son.

A daughter, Gertrude, married a John Cropper and the property remained

in the family until the death in I82I of another John Cropper.

This General John Cropper, born in 1755, was a man of great energy and ability who served his County, State and Country, both as a citizen and as an officer, with loyalty and distinction. He is known to have served on General Washington's Staff. At Chesterbridge, after the battle of Brandywine, he was publicly embraced by Washington and commended for his gallantry. At one time General Lafayette came to Bowman's Folly to visit the good friend who had served under him.

In 1792 Gen.Cropper commissioned his comrade-in-arms and friend Charles Wilson Peale to paint a portrait of Gen.Washington.This picture remained in possession of the family until 1929 when Mrs.Louis McLane Tiffany, a great grand daughter of GenCropper, willed it to the University of Virginia and it now hangs in the Thomas H.Bayly Memorial at Charlottesville.Peale portraits of General and Mrs.Cropper are in the Smithsonian Institute--also a cannon presented to the General by Lafayette.

The present house was built on a made elevation in I8I5 after a fire had destroyed the original Bowman dwelling. It faces south on the north side of Folly Creek and overlooks Metomkin Bay. It is a very dignified and imposing edifice and the hand carved woodwork, both exterior and interior is unusually fine.

Between I822 and I858 the place was owned by Thomas R.Joynes who called it 'Montpelier'. After that ownership came back to Cropper descendants T.H.Bayly Browne, Major John Savage, Miss Katherine Gibb and another John Cropper, grandson of the General, and his sisters the Misses Rosine and Katherine. The latter, upon her death, entailed it to her cousin Gen. Beverly F.Browne, upon whose deathe it goes to his nephew Samuel Bayly Turlington.

General Browne has delightfully restored the house and once more it is

one of the handsomest on the Shore.







WCODBOURNE

1667-Patent issued to Robert Hutchinson for 1250 acres-the tract being described as half a neck and bounded on the north by Hutchinson's Creek. (The patent stated that the land had been assigned by Col. William Waters, although no patent to him was recorded)

I679-Patent reissued for II25 acres, being all that could be found upon survey Hutchinson assigned to Richard Bayly

No Bayly will is recorded and this tract apparently went to a son Edmund Bayly

1718-Edmund Bayly left to his son of the same name "all my land on the seaside

I75I-In a codicil to his will Edmund Bayly left to George Polson IOO acres "along the Road South towards the Courthouse"

Polson seems to have left no will and for the next Hundred years the title is indefinite

1818-On a plat for EDGE HILL this land is shown as owned by Abbott Poulson, presumably a descendant of George

1843-William T. and Margaret F. Joynes sold 47 acres at this place to Thomas R. Joynes. The deed merely stated that it was where they had been living and gave no clue as to how it had come into their possession

1858-Thomas R. Joynes left the house and 70 acres to his daughter Sarah E. Duffield and the next year she and her husband Charles B. sold to George D. Wise

1865-Wise left to his wife Marietta for life and then to their heirs. He mentioned an infant daughter Marietta and apparently she was the only heir as she was the next owner of record

1929-A Trustee sold to Robert W. Daniel who died in 1940 leaving his real estate to his wife Charlotte

The name WOODBURNE first appears in the will of Thomas R. Joynes.

The older part probably dates back some time but no guess can be made as to its age or the possible builder. The larger portion perhaps dates from the ownership of William T. Joynes.

The interior offers nothing of interest except a connecting hall which has an arched ceiling.



BRICKHOUSE FARM
(Also known as the WEST PLACE)

1694-Capt. Richard Hill left to his grandson Steven Drummond 300 acres "in Drakes Neck". He bequeathed a total of 700 acres in thid Neck, although there is no patent to him for it, nor any record of his having bought the tract. It can only be assumed that his title came through a patent which somehow escaped recording

1710-Stephen Drummond "being now intended by God's permission to the sea"

left his inheritance to Stephen Allen

1750-Stephen Allen mentioned a mother Margaret Bagwell and left the 300 acres to his brothers John and James. The latter disappears from the picture 1767-John Allen left his property to his wife Esther for life and then to be divided among his sons Stephen, Edmund and John. Some years later in a complicated Land Cause, depositions were made that Stephen had died in 1771, intestate and without issue, and that Edmund, a Lieutenant on a Privateer, was last known to have been alive in 1781 when he was a prisoner in London. Title thus passed to the third brother John,

who was a Captain in the Virginia State Navy
1787-Capt. Allen and his wife Margaret sold 145 acres to Gen. John Cropper
1823-The Executors for Gen. Cropper sold the house and 144 acres to George
West. (The house was shown on a plat of the property made a year

earlier)

1860-West left the place to his son George R. West for life and then to his

1899-A Special Commissioner sold the house and II92 acres to James R. Hickman 1911-The will of Hickman directed that the place should be sold and five years later his Executors sold the house and 62.20 acres to L. E. Wessells

1939-After the death of Wessells intestate, a Special Commissioner sold the house and 52.20 acres to Harold P. West, the present owner

The little all brick house is too well constructed to have been built by Gen. Gropper just as a tenant house, and it probably dates back to the ownership of Capt. Allen, if not earlier.

Except for the present modern kitchen shed there is no indication that any amnex was ever attached to the dwelling. The water table is five feet above ground level and the cellar is only partially underground. There are two dormer windows at the front, but only one at the rear.

The entrances at each side of the house have double doors and admit directly into the one room on the first floor, with a partially enclosed

stairway to the second floor. The room has a horizontal board wainscoting. To the right of the fireplace the wall is paneled to the ceiling, except for two cupboard doors, one solid and the other a twenty pane glass door. The mantel has nice reeding at the sides with fish scale carving above, and in the center of the face is a small sunburst. This woodwork is of a later period than the house itself so probably was added after the purchase by George West. The second floor has two small chambers.

In the front yard is a small brick smoke house.



NORTHAM PLACE

1673-Patent for 800 acres issued to Christopher Thompson

1675-Thompson sold 590 acres to Richard Johnson-Negro

1679-Johnson gave 295 acres each to his sons Richard and Francis

1689-Both of the sons sold their respective parts:

Richard to Maximillian Gore, and Francis to Thomas Simpson

I69I-Gore resold to John Parker of Mattaponi I695-Parker left this tract to his son Thomas

1708-Thomas and Sarah Parker sold his inheritance to Thomas Simpson, thus reuniting the full 590 acres in his hands

1727-Simpson died intestate, and although there does not seem to be a record of it, apparently his land was divided among his children, with with a life interest dower portion set aside for his widow Rhody, who soon married Peter Parker Copes

1755-Southy and Comfort Simpson sold his inherited part to John Dix, and the next year they also deeded to Dix the reversion interest of Southy in the dower land of Rhody Copes

1756-John and Leah Dix resold to Mack Williams Wright the reversion interest in the land of Mrs. Copes, stated to be IOO acres

1786-Wright left 40 acres to his son George, and the other 60 acres to his son Jacob for life with reversion to George

1798-Jacob died and George became owner of the full 100 acres, although when it was surveyed in 1810 it was found to contain only 83 acres

I820-Wright had bought additional acreage, and in the division of his lands this house and 56 acres went to a daughter Sally, and an adjacent tract to a daughter Lovey. They married respectively James Northam and Col. Levi Dix

1848-From the will of Col. Dix: "Thirdly, I give to my daughter Rosa &. Northam formerly Rosa &. Dix, the lands which formerly belonged to my wife Lovey Dix, formerly Lovey Wright, ---- & also the land I purchased of James Northam, which formerly belonged to Sally Northam, wife of said James, to her and her heirs forever." Under another item he also mentions his grandchildren: Levin J., Sally and George J. Northam

I874-Apparently Rosa had also married a James Northam, but it is not clear whether he was the widower of her aunt Sally Wright Northam or some one else of the same name. Apparently also she was dead at this time when James Northam, Levin J. and his wife M. Grace Northam, Teagle H. and his wife Sally Frances Taylor, and George J. and his wife Mary Ann Northam united in a deed for 160 to John R. Melson

1899-Melson left the place to his son Levin J. Melson for life and then to his heirs

1914-Special Commissioners sold the house and 152.27 acres to Dr. John H.

Ayres.

1932-Dr. Ayres, after a few special bequests in his will, left his Estate to his wife Mary D. Ayres, who is the present owner.

In the brick end to the north are bricks marked 'I803 No. I9.', so the house would have been built during the ownership of George Wright.

In its original construction the house had no hall and the enclosed stail started from the parlor, but at some later date a new wall reduced the size of the room to make a hall. The end wall of the parlor is paneled and to the right of the fireplace is a cupboard with a large twenty pane glass door, while to the left are double solid doors for that cupboard. The mantel is nicely carved with rope, reeding, fish scale and fret work designs. The room has vertical paneled wainscoting.

In the dining room there is a similar wainscoting and the end wall is paneled in the same way. To the right of the mantel is a double door cup board. To the left the original paneling was taken away at some time to provide for a door to a previous kitchen, but that doorway has since been bricked up and paneling put in to conform to the other side, although the panel molding is slightly different. The mantel has no face and only a narrow shelf.

TAYLOR FARM

1672-Patent for 600 acres granted to John Ayres and Christopher Thompson 1673-Ayres died and Thompson married his widow Mary

Patent reissued to Thompson

1704-There is no record of the patent having been reissued for a larger acreage, but in his will of this year Thompson disposed of 800 acres (Thompson had another patent for 800 acres, which when sold in 1675 was found to contain only 590 acres, so 200 acres from

that grant may have been added to this one)
Thompson left 300 acres "the plantation where I now live" to his wife
Mary for life and then to his "son in law" (stepson?) Edmund Ayres

I719-Edmund bequeathed the 300 acres to his daughters Comfort-Tabitha-Patience-Huldah and Elizabeth Ayres

Presumably Elizabeth soon married Jacob Dunton who bought the shares of all the others except that of Patience

60 acres from John and Tabitha Melson, who had bought from Thomas and Tabitha (Ayres) Onions

60 acres from George and Huldah Wise

60 acres from Comfort Dunton

1763-Dunton left to a daughter Elizabeth that part of his land "on the northeast side of the westermost fork of Indian Town Branch run-

ning through my plantation"

1792-Elizabeth Custis left to her son Robertson (Robinson) "all the land devised to me by my father Jacob Dunton'

I793-Robinson and Polly Custis sold 60 acres to Jacob Taylor
1800-Jacob Taylor left to his son James "that part of my land I bought of
Robinson Custis"

For the next few generations intestate deaths leave no records to show the passing of the title, but perhaps the following may be assumed: 1841-The bounds for an adjacent property show that this place was owned by

James P. Taylor, presumably a son of James 1865-Again the bounds for an adjacent sale show the owner at this time to be William Gardner, who presumably married an only daughter of James P. Taylor

1866-William Gardner left his property to his children William T., James and Eliza (In 1896 Eliza bequeathed "the land belonging to me which was formerly my mother's", which makes the above assumption reasonable)

1902-William T. Gardner left the TAYLOR FARI of 65% acres to his son William H. Gardner

1907-L. Fletcher Scott purchased from a Special Commissioner

1916-He and his wife Virginia C. deeded to Dr. J. L. DeCormis, the present owner

The house offers no clue as to its probably date, but it may have been crected during the first quarter of the last century.

It has no hall, and each of the two rooms has a door at the front. The enclosed stairway starts up from the dining room. The two mantels are similar and each has a small reeded panel in the center of the face.

The history for the site is the same as for WEST VIEW, down to the death of William Burdett in 1780.

1786-Elizabeth Janney, who had been the widow of Burdett, petitioned for her dower rights, and besides receiving her share of the cleared and woodsland, she also was given "the premises that are usually called the Tavern nearest the Courthouse the old Jail house dairy Stablage & blacksmiths shop and the garden which have been usually considered as appendages of the aforesaid Tavern house". It is quite probable that this is the nucleus of the old Tavern and Courthouse of John Cole, who initiated the removal of the Court to this section. The plat which laid out the rights of Mrs. Januey shows that the present road from Greenbush did not then come out to the main highway, and the Burdett land extended across what is now the front half of the Court green and the beginning of the road to Greenbush and included the site of this building.

The above allotment to Mrs. Janney was this ell from the main plantation.

I792-Thomas W. Burdett, who succeeded his father, sold the main dwelling (WEST VIEW) and 90 acres to Thomas Custis. Apparently his mother was dead at this time, but he did not include the old Tavern property.

I795-Burdett died intestate, leaving a daughter Elizabeth D. and a wife Tabitha (Wallop), the latter of whom soon married Daniel J. Marshall.

ISOO-Elizabeth D. Burdett, as heir of her father, was sued by Usher, Roe & Co., of Baltimore, for "L 275.2.4 lawful money of Pensylvania of the value of L 220.1.9 Virginia money". The suit is of interest as showing one of the comlexities of interstate business in those days.

ISI6-Daniel J. and Tabitha Marshall sold the Tavern property to Richard D. and John H. Bayly, the deed reciting that the title had reverted to her upon the death of Elizabeth D. Burdett. By this time the present road from Greenbush had been cut through to the main highway and the land sold was on each side of that road. The part to the north was given as 2 acre, and was called the "Fort Lot".

1819-Richard D. and his wife Sarah Bayly, with John H. Bayly, sold acre of the "Fort Lot", being a house and lot, to Michael Higgins and Alexander McCollom, who carried on a mercantile business under the name of Higgins & McCollom.

1825-Higgins died intestate and McCollom bought out the interests of his heirs.

1829-In his will, McCollom directed that the Store and Tanyard be continued in operation until his son James became of age, when he was to inherit both. He appropriated \$6000 from his estate to carry on the business, and recommended that John B. Ailworth be superintendent at a proper salary. Profits were to be shared equally by: his wife Tabitha, his son James, Edmund Allen (a son of his wife), and John B. Ailworth. He also hoped that James J. Ailworth, a brother of John B., would continue with the business until he was twenty one, and if

so he was to be provided with board and clothes in the meanwhile and be given \$100 when he became of age.

1836-James McCollom sold one half interest in the business to Mdmund R. Allen, and the next year he and his wife Mary sold the other half jointly to John B. and James J. Ailworth, and the business was continued under the name of Ailworth & Allen.

1867-Ben T. Gunter, Trustee, sold a three fourths interest in the "Brick Store" to Dr. Edward J. Young, and six years later the Doctor bought bought the other one fourth share from George T. and Lotte E. Gar-

rison, she being the day ther of James J. Ailworth.

ISS4-Doctor Young left all of his property in trust for his daughter Bettie
1. Walston, and after her death in fee to her heirs. She left only
one child, Sarah P., who married Thomas W. Blackstone. For many years
he carried on a private Bank in the building until he merged with the
Eastern Shore Citizens Bank, which now occupies the building.

1940-Mr. Blackstone survived his wife only a few months, and later in this year his Executor sold the property to Mildred A. Mapp, who leases

to the Bank.

The building was erected by Higgins & McCollon when they purchased the lot, and it was an outstanding example of a mercantile establishment of the times.

Besides being built so substantially, there is ample evidence of architectural taste used in the construction. This is shown by the fan window in the front of the loft and the deed cornice under the eaves, with its modilions and a row of fret work carving. The interior has an ogen moulding cornice. Criginally the fireplace at the rear of the first floor was a very large one, but it was later reduced in size and a moderately carved mantel brought there from an office being dismantled near by.



ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT I

This was the Command Post for Col. Edmund Scarburgh in all of his far flung operations. His name has been previously noted in the story of Northampton County, but it was after he moved into the confines of the present Accomack County that he became partically prominent. He was one of the outstanding men of the first century of Colonial Virginia and undoubtedly the most colorful personality in Shore history. For this reason a special synopsis of his life and deeds will appear after dealing with the history of the tract and its points of interest.

While the official home of the Colonel was here, the actual title to the land was never in his name, although he certainly provided the purchase money for the head rights and also bought title from the Indians. It was his practice to patent large tracts for each of his children and this was one

1649 Fatent for 2000 acres was issued to Edmund Scarburgh, Jr., who apparently was his second son.

1650 Indian title was obtained from Ckiawompe, great Kinge of the Easterne Shore' and the land was described as a neck known as Cochannocke'. 1652 Patent for 1000 acres was issued to Littleton Scarburgh, another son. This was supposed to be approximately the land north of the present neck road but although the Colonel was a surveyor he must have guessed the acreage for the two patents because when actually surveyed twenty years later they had only a total of slightly in excess of 2000 acres between them.

1653 It seemed best for the Colonel to leave the Shore for a few years and before going he leased the 3000 acres to William Eunton, of Boston, "for & dureinge the Tearme of ffourteene Yeares, att with tyme my sonne Edmund will come to age." There is no record of a cancellation of the lease, but three

years later the Colonel was back in charge.

1663 A Court Order provided for a malefactor to be punished at "the Church at Cccahannock". Apparently this was only a temporary frame structure because a few years later there was no Church building in the County. Within the memcry of people still living, SITE A was known as Church Point, so it probably was the location of this early primitive Church. The next year William Aylworth petitioned for the privilege 'to keepe ye ferry at Cccahannock'. His place of crossing is unknown, but it may have been to this point to bring people across the creek to Church.

I67I Col. Edmund Scarburgh died early in May.

1672 Littleton Scarburgh had died before reaching his majority and Charles Scarburgh, as eldest brother, claimed that patent. The suit went up to the General Court which directed that the two patents be surveyed with the understanding that Edmund Scarburgh, Jr. was to have his 2000 acres first and any surplus could go to Charles, but there is no record of Charles ever cwning

any land in this neck so apparently there was no material surplus.

Counting Capt. Edmund Scarburgh, the immigrant, as the first, young Edmund would be the third of that name in direct succession. He was prominent in County affairs, serving many years as a Justice, was Sheriff for several years and before he died he had the title of Colonel. Like his father he was also a surveyor and held that office for the County under the College of .illiam and Mary, which under its charter was the Surveyor-General for Virginia. 1712 Edmund Scarburgh III provided in his will for his wife Elizabeth, eight Caughters and three sons. He must have been an ardent admirer of his picturesque father because both his first and second sons were named Edmund and one of his daughters was Edmund Memoria.

Before he died he carefully surveyed and laid off his land into three tracts for his sons. To eldest son Edmund he gave 832 acres, which was approximatelt the land south of the present neck road; to second son Edmund 604 acres, being the western end north of the road; and to son Mitchell 564

acres, being the eastern end north of the road. Mitchell Scarburgh Part

He married Dorothy Wainhouse in 1715 and they had three sons and four daughters.

In an old Scarburgh Bible is this entry: "Mitchell Scarburgh, Jr. departed this life in Mar. between the 12th and 16th in 1764, being uncertain of the day; he went from Pungoteague in a cainow on the I2th, and by misfortune was drowned over to Wicocomco, and was found on the I6th."

With both brothers gone within a month of each other, the title passed to the third brother Americus. From him it went to his son, also Americus.

beyond which it has not been traced.

The Enund Scarburgh Tracts 1715 One of the Edmunds died without issue, the other Edmund succeeded him, and the two tracts came under one ownership. From two later records it seems evident that it was the elder Edmund who had died; besides the 832 acres left to him in the will of his father, he also was bequeathed a still, and in 1715 the widow Elizabeth made an agreement with the living Edmund in which was mentioned "ye still which he had received from the estate of his bro. Edmund"; in 1725 the living Edmund made a deed of gift to his son Edmund of the 832 acres "given by Edmund Scarburgh deceased to his (i.e. the son's) Uncle Edmund'

Counting the Edmund who died as the fourth, the living Edmund would be the fifth of that line. No record of his first wife has been noted, but by 1732 he had married Susanna, the wife of John Teackle. A survey of the two tracts in 1735 showed a total of 1607 acres. He also was a surveyor and like his father and grandfather became a Colonel and was a Justice for many years.

There is no will by Edmund Scarburgh V, nor any record of his passing in the way of a settlement of his estate. It is probable that his son Edmund to whom he made the deed of gift had died early, because in processioning records down to 1752 the owner of the tracts is shown as Col. Edmund Scarburgh, while in the next processioning record in 1756 the owner is given as William Scarburgh, who must have been a younger son by the second marriage. 1756 William Scarburgh left his land to his son William, but the latter must have died immediately after his father, because in the probate of the

will an infant son Edmund was named as the heir. The widow Alice married Isaac Dunton.

1800 Edmund Scarburgh left the land south of the road to his son Edward K. and the rest to another son William M. K. Scarburgh.

1807 Edward died and left his inheritance to his brother.

With the accession of William, the large tract soon became broken up as beginning with I809and ending with the year of his death he made the following sales:

I809 To Samuel Coward 380 acres on the Bay and Cradduck Creek.

1818 To Charles Smith 391 acres on the Bay and Occahannock Creek. The deed called this part MULBERRY GROVE.

To Thomas Bayly 75 acres which was between the two forks of the cove at

the west of Church Point.

1821 To Major S. Pitts a mortgage for 250 acres, CHINQUAPIN GROVE, which began at Church Point and extended east to the cove or gut west of the mansion. Sale under this mortgage was made six years later to Thomas Bull.

In England the family name was always spelled Scarborough and it started out that way in Shore records, but in a very few years it began generally to be spelled Scarburgh (retaining the original pronunciation) and for the next 150 years most members of the family signed that way, William M. K. always signed his name with the full original spelling. He was married twice; first to an Ann P., and second to an Eliza Maria, there being a daughter by each marriage.

Scarborough died in this year, but in his will he did not dispose of his real estate nor make any mention of his daugheers. The next year Commissioners assigned to the widow certain rooms in the house and 95 acres as

her dower interest.

1845 As a result of a chancery suit filed by Eliza K. Smith, of Morfolk, Commissioners sold the balance of the property (not assigned to the widow) and the purchaser was John C. Kellam, who was the husband of Jane M. K. Sacrborough, the daughter of the second marriage. He died in this same year and left the purchase to his wife.

1850 A Commissioner sold to Mrs. Kellam the dower portion of the property. 1852 Mrs. Kellam left the whole to her nephew Thomas E. C. Custis, who was

the son of her half sister Elizabeth P.

1907 Custis heirs sold to Phillip W. and Samuel D. Tankard, and a survey shortly afterwards showed 322 agres left of the original 2000 acres.

1908 The Tankards, with their respective wifes Florence M. and Mabel R., sold the house and I34 acres to Rosser C. Doughty.

1932 Rosser C. Doughty and his wife Mary Gregory sold the house and 63 acres to Guy B. Marean, and eight years later the rest of the Doughty part was bought by Morrell Marean (son of G.B.) and his wife Eleanor B. Marean.

SITE B

Many people have liked to believe that the house now standing was the home of Col. Edmund Scarburgh, who died in 1671, but neither its architectural features nor the records will support such a supposition. Mo record has been found to give the slightest clue as to where the Colonel did live. As early as 1664 Charles Scarburgh referred to his father's home as 'Cocahannock House', and whereever it stood it probably was a mansion for the times as the Colonel usually did things in a grand manner. It may have been farther down the neck, but it is reasonable to believe that it occupied approximately the site of the present house. On a plat of the property made in 1818 there is marked an Indian Dancing Ground south of the house on the shore of the Creek. As the Indians had ceased to exist by that date, the knowledge of such a place was an original Indian settlement it would have been logical for the Colonel to have picked it for his home site. From generations of experience they knew the safest and best sites for settlements and the locations of many of the early settler's homes were on such Indian Town sites.

About the middle of the eighteenth century there are two records which prove conclusively that the house now standing could not have been the one

then in existence:

1758 In an application for the guardianship of young Edmund, the son of William, an offer was made, among other things, "to New Shingle the Roof with

Two Dorman windows on a side".

1750 The dower interests of Alice Dunton, the relict of William Scarburgh, included all of the land east of the little gut back of the house and a line from its head up to the neck road and "a small room at the south end of the House, the smallest chamber above stairs, one Kitchen next the Creek, one stable, one Smoke House, one Dairy, & four Corn Houses". The present house has a cross hall at the south end instead of 'a small room'. The reading 'one Kitchen next the Creek' is interesting because there were two kitchens on the place and it is possible that this one was a remnant of the Colonel's home grouping.

When the present house was built can only be guess work, but by comparison with somewhat similar houses on the Shore, it should date from late in the eighteenth century up to about IS20. It was during this period that most of the houses with a cross hall at the end were built. The plat of ISI8 showed the house without the colonnade and annex, but another one made in IS22 when Mrs. Scarborough's dower rights were laid out shows that these additions had been made in the interval. Included in the assignment to her was a 'Brick Kitchen' which is no longer in existence, so it must have been an old one and a brick kitchen would indicate an all brick house to have accompanied it at

some date.

The present name for the house, HEDRA CCTTAGE, does not appear in the records until towards the last few years of the life of William M. K. Scarborgugh, so the name probably was given by him.



HEDRA COTTAGE

Except for a modest cornice decoration, the exterior of the house is quite plain and has unbeaded weatherboarding.

The first floor of the main dwelling consists of a wide hall across the south end of the house, and the parlor and dining room. All have vertical paneled wainscoting. The mantel in the parlor is very good, and the nicely proportioned closet doors at each side help to give the room a formal appearance. The dining room is more moderately carved.



END WALL OF PARLOR AT HEDRA COTTAGE

While the intent of this article is to tell something of the life and exploits of Col. Edmund Scarburgh, it will be advisable first to tell about his back ground.

He was the son of Capt. Edmund Scarburgh and his wife Hanna, said to have been the daughter of Robert Butler. In a deposition made by the son in 1642 he gave his age as 24, so he was born in 1618.

The exact date of the coming to Virginia of Capt. Edmund is unknown,

but in 1629 and 1630 he was a Burgess from the Eastern Shore so that he must have arrived some time before the first date in order to have established himself and become a leader in the community by then. He sat as one of the first Justices or Commissioners of the early Plantation of Accawmacke in 1632. In January 1635 a memorandum in the records stated that Hanna was then a widow, but the date of her husband's death does not appear.

It is also unknown when the son came to Virginia but he begins to appear in the records about the time when his mother was a widow. It is assumed that he had been left in England for his education, which must have been a very thorough one, and that he followed when his courses had been completed

or on receiving advice of the death of his father.

Edmund and Hanna also had sons Charles and Henry, a daughter Hannah and

possibly a daughter Katherine.

Charles attained knighthood and was Court Physician. While he did not come to Virginia himself, his influence at Court many a time was used to smooth the way for his brother Edmund.

So far as is known Henry did not come to Virginia, but it is possible

that he had a son Charles who did. (See A25)

Daughter Hannah married the first John Wise. (See A76)

Randall Revell had a wife Katherine and because of his intimate later relations with Col. Scarburgh it has been thought by some that she was his sister, but nothing to prove the assumption has ever turned up.

Although the son Edmund did not attain the rank until later, he will be called the Colonel for brevity and also as that is the way he is usually referred to at the present time. His many sided life was so complex that it will be broken down into sections: first, the offices he held; second, the professions for which he must have been educated; third, his business enterprises; fourth, him land patents; fifth, a chronological list of his outstanding exploits up to the time of his death and its aftermath, and finally some sort of a summary based upon the impressions obtained from the records.

First, however, something about his own family. So far as is known he had only one wife Mary, who survived him. Some have claimed that she was the daughter of Mrs. Ann Charleton, others that she was the daughter of Nathaniel Littleton, but the most reasonable theory is that she was his sister. The Colonel never claimed a head right for her in any of his patents so he must have married her here some time after his arrival about 1635 and by about 1639 as their eldest child was born in 1640.

Edmund and Mary had sons Charles, Edmund, and Littleton and daughters

Tabitha and Matilda.

For more on Charles see A56.

For Edmund see the preceding pages.

Littleton died before reaching his majority and without issue. Tabitha was married four times as told in the story of A78-5.

Matilda married Col. John West, whom she survived, as reported in A24 and A78-1.

From two depositions, wherein she gave her age, the wife Mary must have been born in either 1610 or 1611, so that she was a few years older than her husband. On June 22, 1661 she said she was fifty, and on July 20, 1671 she gave her age as sixty one.

ACCOMACK COUNTY

Public Offices held by Col. Scarburgh 1642 He was a Burgess from Northampton and also served in that capacity In other years: 1644, 1645 (Speaker), 1647, 1652, and from 1659 until the fall session of 1670.

1643 Member of the Northampton Court with which he sat off and on until Accomack County was formed. 1660-61 Sheriff of Northampton County.

1661 One of the Maryland Commissioners for the Eastern Shore, but he did not hold that position very long. (See Chapter on Virginia Patents in Mary-

1663 King's Collector of Quit Rents. He is known to have held this office

in this year, but it is not certain just how long he was in office.

A secondary work called him the Treasurer of the Colony. Official proof of this has not been observed, and it may have been assumed in connection with the above office.

1664 He did not appear as a member of the Accomack Court for the first year after the division, but he sat off and on with the Court beginning in this year and continuing until the fall of 1670.

1666 Appointed Surveyor General for Virginia. He is said to have had this office since 1655, but his commission was not issued until this year. He

continued in this office until the fall of 1670.

Shortly after his arrival in Virginia, and before he could have attained his majority he was a Captain in the Shore Militia, and before many years he became Colonel and later was Commander in Chief of all of the Shore forces.

Unofficially, he is said to have had two other titles conferred upon him. One was 'King' Scarburgh, because of his lordship over Accomack County, and the Indians, who hated and feared him, are said to have called him 'The Conjurer'.

It is quite possible that he acted in other capacities, but the above

offices have been observed in reading over the old records.

Professions

Surveyor The records contain many instances of surveys said to have been made by him, his appointment to be Surveyor General indicates that he must have had some special training for this work. Lawyer There are records where he acted as an attorney for others, but his outstanding case is the brief which he filed in the Gettering matter, as told in connection with the story of Hungars Glebe in Northampton. Physician In 1660 Mr. Littleton was ordered to pay the Colonel fifteen hundred pounds of tobacco for "ye cure of a negro named Congo". Two years later it was ordered that the Colonel "be paid out of ye Estate of Mr. Henry Voss for attendance & admstracon of Medicins as phisicion fifty pounds Sterling". (A very considerable sum in those days).

It is begause of the training in these professions, along with other education, that it is assumed that he did not come to Virginia with his father but remained in England for his education, His large knowledge must have been obtained before 1635 as his life after that was far too busy for

study.

Business Activities Maritime Shipping

This undoubtedly was his largest venture and from earliest days he was either a part or sole owner of many vessels, the names of many of which are mentioned in this grticle. When he leased OCCAHANNOCK plantation to William Bunting in 1653, he so ld him the barque Deliverance, another the Mayfeower, the galiot King David and a small shallop. Some have thought this Mayflower might have been the vessel which had brought the Pilgrims to Plymouth, but research on that subject offers stant proof for the assumption.

Next to the shipping business, this probably was the most important business activity of the Colonel. This of course was the early method of evaporating salt water. The enterprise was first started on this tract and later on he established additional works at GARGAPHIA (See All7). In 1660 the Assembly agreed to grant him ten thousand pounds of tobacco if he should succeed in making 800 bushels of salt annually and a little later gave him a monoply for the Shore, either for its manufacture or importation. However, he was not successful in getting production up to the necessary capacity. In 1666, "Whereas the County of Northampton hath Shewed that by a former Act

a monoply for the Shore, either for its manufacture or importation. However, he was not successful in getting production up to the necessary capacity. In 1666, "Whereas the County of Northampton hath Shewed that by a former Act of Assembly the Importation of Salt into that County was prohibited for the better Encouragement of Colo Edmund Scarburgh who had Erected a Salt Work in Accomack but he not furnishing the people's Wants in that County of Northampton according to Expectation and the Law restraining their Relief from other places—It is humbly proposed that the said Act for so much as relates to that County be repealed and Liberty given to any person to Import and Sell Salt as freely as before the making of that Act of restraint as before he might have done. Colo Scarburgh himself having given his full Assent to the premises". How long the enterprise continued on this tract is not known although in 1669 a reference was found "for mending ye Salt pans at Occahannock howse", but the works at Gargaphia continued for a long time after the death of the Colonel so it must have been a profitable enterprise.

Leather

Tanning and Shoe Making were an important activity, not only on this tract but later at GARGAPHIA as well. In June 1662, besides "ye Tanner & ffamily" the Colonel reported four shoemakers in his employ and by December in the same way a this number how a same way a same

in the same year this number had grown to nine.

Other artisans reported by the Colonel in June 1662 were: three wood cutters, two coopers, one carpenter, and two tailors. He undoubtedly was also interested in other industries, but the ones mentioned appear frequently in the records inconnection with his name.

Land Grants

No patent for land was ever issued to the father Capt. Edmund.

1635 This is the first family patent in the Virginia records. It was granted to Edmund Scarborough and called for 200 acres: "50 acres in right of his late father Capt. Edm. Scarborough, 50 acres for the personal adventure of his mother Hannah Scarborough, 50 acres for his own personal adventure, and 50 acres for a servant Robert Butler". The latter may have been his uncle. From this time on he took out patents for various acreages and a rough summary has been made. Perhaps it is not complete but it will give an idea of the vast acreages which passed through his hands during the balance of his life.

Northampton County 2450 acres

Accomack County

patents to him personally

patents in the names of his children

unrecorded patents which turned up

later as other patents or in deeds

Maryland

14750

12350

14000

3000

Besides the above there were minar patents to Mrs. Toft and others which undoubtedly were at his instigation, so it should be safe to say that he must have been personally responsibly for perhaps 75,000 acres all on this sade of the bay.

Outstanding events in his life

Many of them seem to have brought trouble for the Colonel and some are hardly to his credit, but all are of importance in Shore history so it is

THE STREET STREET, STR

ACCOMACK COUNTY

appropriate to tell about them here, even if some of the quotations are over long.

1651 Court order dated May 10th-"Whereas Mr Edm Scarburgh, Mr Tho Johnson, Mr Rich Vaughan, pt Jno Dollinge, Jno Robinson, Toby Norton, Rich Baily, Ambrose Dixon, Rich Hill, Jenkin Price And divers others Inhabitants & free men in ye Upp pte of ye pish in ye Countie of Northampton Did in a Hostile mannr (contrary to ye knowne Lawes of Virginia And ye League made with the last past Rayse a ptie of men to ye number of ffiftie psons wth Armes & amunicon And upon ye aforesd daie marched amonge ye Indians wth a Resolucon to take or kill ye Queene of Pocamoke, shott att Indians, slashed & cut their Bowles(?), Took Indyans prissoner, And bound one of them wth a Chayne, with sd Accons wased ye Indyans To Invade ye Countie, To ye great danger of our Lives & Estate. It is therefore ordered That ye Sherr shall forthwth Arrest ye Bodies of all ye abovesd pties And such other as (upon inquiry) hee shall have notice of (wch went out agt the Indyans upon their Designe) To ye Number of 50 psons And that hee keepe them in his Custodie untill they enter into bonds to make their psonall appearance at James Citty to answer ye prmisses before the Govnr & Counsell upon ye XXIth day of this Instant Moneth (att ye suite of our Soverign Lord King.)"

The next day the Court ordered William Andrews to "send to ye Queene of Pokamoke one Hundd Armes Length of Ronoke; To ye Kinge of Matomkin towe weedeing Hoes; To ye Towe Indyans (wch were bound) each a Coate; To ye Indyan shott by ye wife of Toby Selbye Twenty Armes length of Ronoke."

Unfortunately the record of the trial at James Citty is not available, but on September 20th is recorded an order of the Council adding Scarburgh

to the quorum and Vaughan to the Commission for Northampton. Perhaps it would have been better if Scarburgh had been properly punished as it might have restrained him from future unauthorized acts, but having gotten by with this he apparently thought there was no end to what he might attempt on his own initiative. Another proof that he was not in disfavor with the Colonial Government comes from a note written to Nathaniel Littleton the following April-"I pray (upon sight hereof) deliver unto Mr. Edmund Scarburgh Towe of yr best Ewe Lambs wch I have given him for his daughters Tabitha and Matilda, charge ye same to accott for yr Llovinge frend William Berkeley.

1651 His vessel the Sea Horse, trading in Delaware Bay; was seized by the Dutch authorities. This groused the ire of the Colonel to such an extent that he later attempted a reprisal which brought him into trouble.

1652 Hearing that a Dutch ship was in Chesapeake Bay, the Colonel borrowed the Commission of Capt. Peter Wraxall of the English ship Speedwell and sent his own Hobby Horse, under Capt. Mark Maggee, to seize it. This was done but the vessel taken turned out to be owned in New England although a German John Jacob was the Master. This stirred up quite a hornet's nest and early the next year Col. Obedience Robins made a formal protest against the seizure and after the local Court and been unable to reach a solution the matter was passed on up to the Governor.

1653 As a sequence of the Northampton Protest of 1652 (see chapter on General History) the following Act is of record: "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 country, and that Leift Edmund Scarburgh, who hath been an assistant and instrument concerneing the subscribeing of the same bee also disabled from bear-

ing any office until he hath answered thereunto, and the honourable Governor & Secretarie be intreated to go over to Accomack with such assistants as the house shall think fitt, for the settlement of the peace of that countie, and punishings delinguests." and punishinge delinquents.

With the serious charges hanging over him the Colonel seemed to think it prudent to disappear for a while so he rented this tract to William Bunton, as already reported, and sailed away supposedly to Manhattan, New Rng-

land and England.

1654 That the Colonel had returned early in the year is evidenced by an order from the Governor and Council to the Northampton Court: "Wee are reedillye informed that Lleift Collonll Edm Scarburgh hath laden on board ye shippe wherein he comes great quantitye of Armes & Amunicon for trade wth the Indyans, etc". A search was ordered and seizure to be made if any such were found. A couple of months later a committee reported that they had searched the 47 gun ship "that Scarburgh came out of England in", also his house, but found none of the articles mentioned.

In July Gov. Bennett and Secretary Claiborne and the rest of the Comission orded by the Assembly came to the Shore and spent many months trying to

settle the many perplexing problems awaiting them.

Mrs. Mary Scarburgh deposed:-"that about the 14th Day of Luly last Randall Revell came upp to Occahannocke to this depts husbands howse & there told mee that ye Govnor was come over ye Baye And was comeinge to take away

all that wee had & to make seizure thereof the following order of This friendly tip from Revell kakakaan by the following order of the local Court (with Bennet and Caliborne sitting) which also disclosed that the Colonel again thought a disappearance advisable. "The Sheriffe of Accowmacke complaymed to the Cort that whereas there are divers orders, sequestra 12 cons & execucons agt the Estate & person of Lleift Cololl Edm Scarburgh; yet the sd Scarburgh hath (in great contempt) carryed parts of his Estate soe sequestered out of the County And is wthall gone out of ye Collonye; And wholly neglecteth either to paye ye Debts or answr ye Suite: Therefore the sd Sheriffe humbly prayeth that hee maye bee impowred To Attach ye Estate of ye M sd Scarburgh (any waye remayneringe in the County of Accowmacke) wch ye Court condiscended unto, provided yt this order doe not priudace any former order made wthin one yeare before ye date hereof."

From two suits mentioned in the August records it seems possible that the Colonel had returned to face the music: in one he brought suit against Edward Gibbons of Boston for an accounting of their joint ownership of the "shipp artillery", in the other he was sued by William Payne of Ipswich for

1370 Sterling. This latter Scarburgh appealed to the General Court.

1655 "Att a grand Assembly held att James Citty March 26:1655 Ordrd That mr Edmund Scarburgh haveinge by vertue of a warrant from ye Honble the Govnor made his appearance att this preent grand Assembly To answr such things as should be objected against him And fyndeinge noe positive proofe to convict him the sd Scarburgh; the howse doth therefore clearly gcquitt & discharge him ye sd Scarburgh of all such Crimes & charges as are laid against him (for matter of Trade) Insoemuch that hee shalbe noe more questioned or molested for ye same: And further Reinvest him in such offices and Imploymts (as hee before held in this Colloney). Charles Norwood-The Assem.

It should be remembered that Scarburgh was known to be a staunch Royalist and that this was before the Restoration so that he did not have the influence of his brother Sir Charles behind him. How he accomplished this end to his troubles is a mystery and one can only conclude that he must have been a mighty fluent and persuasive talker.

1656 In this year came his disgraceful affair with the Rev. Teackle. (See A21)

1659 Scarburgh again led a raid against the Indians, this time the Assategues and with the full approval of the Governor. Both the Governor and Scarburgh wrote to the Governor of Maryland soliciting cooperation but it was not forthcoming. In Scarburgh's letter to Maryland dated August 28th he said "In ten days I shall leave here with three hundred men and sixty horses, sloops, and all other things necessary for the campaign, and arrangements have been made for a similar supporting party".

No record of the campaign is available but that it took place is evidence by an Act of the Assembly early in 1661 It was voted that 70,500 pounds of tobacco, "the same allowance of the soldiers that were carried over to Accomack, be also paid to the inhabitants of Accomack for the full charge of all the late warr." Apparently this was considered not merely a local affair and

troops from the Western Shore also participated.

1663 One of the most creditable efforts on the part of Scarburgh occurred in this year when he filed his brief on the Gething or Gettering matter. (See in the story of Hungars Glebe in Northampton)

It was in this year also that he lead the famous raid into the Annames-six-Manokin area in his vain effort to hold that section in the Virginia pre-

cincts. (See Chapter on Virginia Patents in Maryland.)

1668 He met with Phillip Calvert to settle the Virginia-Maryland boundary as

also told in that same chapter.

He recorded his business agreement with Mrs. Ann Toft. (See All7)
In this year was recorded a statement by an Indian named Pick Pocket"Ye Indians were much afraid of Coll. Scarburgh, but ere long they would
make him afraid of them". Such threats may have worked on the Colonel's mind
to cause him to make his greatest mistake of all two years later.

1670 This was a fateful year for the Colonel.

Early in the year he led the intra-Court fight on Edmund Bowman as told in the Chapter on General History and in the story of A87.

In May occurred the assault on him at GARGAPHIA with its resultant tes-

timony damaging to his morals.

In April the General Court KMM had sent over instructions by Col. John Stringer that Scarburgh was not to make any change in the Virginia-Maryland boundary until so instructed by the Court. The motive for this order was never revealed. Supposedly that boundary had been settled two years previously and it is unknown whether Scarburgh had private designs of his own or whether the Court, in consultation with him as Surveyor General, had some such official action in contemplation.

Some time during the summer the Colonel must have committed an act which proved the last straw to the Colonial Government and which brought about his

final downfall, from which even brother Charles could save him.

It is jecal tradition that he had called together many of the leading Indians with the promise that the Great Spirit would speak with them, and upon their arrival at the appointed place they were seated in a ditch. At one end was a concealed cannon which 'spoke' at the appropriate time and today, correctly or not, it is referred to as the 'ditch murder'. Whatever actually

happened, the following order was forthcoming:

"Whereas I am informed by persons of known worth & Integritic and by some of ye Officers of both ye Counties on ye Easterne Shoare Thatt Coll Edmund Scarburgh hath contrary to my order and ye peace long since established betweene us & ye Indians unjustly & most Tiranously oppressed them by Murthering whipping & burning them, by taking their children by force from who are their parents & many other waies to ye apparent hazard of ye and peace established as aforesd These are therefore in his Maties Name to will & require yu forthwth upon Sight hereof to Arrest ye Body of ye and Coll Edmund

Scarburgh & him to cause personally to appeare before mee & ye Councell & Assembly on ye Seaventh Day of October next Then & there to answere such things as shall bee laid to his charge for having see unjustly & contrary to Law & order abused ye Authority comitted to him. Hereof you are not to faile as yu will answer ye contrary at yor perill. Given under my hand this twelfth Day of September 1670. William Berkeley.

This warrant was issued to William Melling, Sheriff of Northampton, rathe than to the Sheriff of Accomack. Apparently Berkeley wanted action and AKA Was fearful of getting it through normal channels because the Colonel had

such great influence over the officials of Accomack.

He was arrested on September 24th and when he tried to give bail was told that orders to the contrary had been received. However, two days later-At ye same tyme when this warrant was Served Coll Edm Scarburgh did declare hee was foure daies before Sumoned by Order from ye Honble Governor to attend his Maties Service as Burgess for ye County of Accomack and at this instant bound over to James Citty on ye Publike Service" and thus talked himself out

of the ignominy of being taken over as a prisoner.

There are no records of what transpired at the trial, but the verdict was recorded October 25th-"Upon due and Serious Examination and tryall of certaine misdemenors Exhibited by Lt Coll George Jordan agt Coll Edmond Scarburgh touching the Complaint of the Indians and other matters contayned in the said charges-It is the unanimous Judgmt of the Governor Councell and Burgesses and accordingly ordred that the said Coll Edmond Scarburgh shall from hence forth stand suspended from all offices as well military as civill untill by his future obedience and fidelity It shall please the Right Honble the Governor to Restore him."

The next day-"Whereas diverse Psons from Accomack hath Exhibited sundry Complts agt Coll Edmond Scarburgh seemeing to take advantage of some late accusations and troubles brought agt him-It is the opinion of the Governor and Councell and accordingly ordred that noe complaint or petition for what was acted by the said Scarburgh be received agt him but such as shall be legally

psented by due pcesse of Law for debt only.

This order, coupled with the fact that more drastic punishment was not meted out for the guilty Colonel, is indicative that great influence of his brother Sir Charles with the King was not forgotten for a moment.

The next seven months until his death was almost a complete black out for the name of Col. Edmund Scarburgh in the local records, and it must have been the most trying period of his life.

Death and aftermath 1671 In a letter written May 23rd to London Gov. Berkeley noted that "the sayde Scarborough is Deade". This is the earliest record of his passing and as Berkeley would receive immediate notice of such an event it must have occurred not many days before that date.

The earliest local record is a reference on July 19th "to the Estate of

Coll Edmund Scarburgh deceased".

One authority states that he died of small pox, while another seems to think he was murdered. Whatever the desease it seems reasonable to believe that his death was due to normal causes according to a record of the following March when testimony in connection with another matter stated that it occurred "about may last in the Time of Coll Scarburgh his sickness"

He certainly died intestate but even so there is no administration of his estate in the Accomack records, and it was not until a year later that administration on his personal effects was granted by the General Court to

Charles Scarburgh, John West and Devorax Browne.

The reason for the General Court assuming control was that the Colonel was deeply involved financially at the time of his death. Probably the largest creditor was Lord Fairfax who was given priority over all other creditors. His claim was for £840 Sterling and the records in connection with it bring

out the fact that the influence of his brother Sir Charles with the King

The Colonel had claimed that he was entitled to certain deductions against the Fairfax debt and the King himself had intervened to make sure that his counter claims have proper consideration. In a letter to the Committee having the matter in charge Berkeley referred to the letter from the King and it must have been a most unusual event as he said it was "the first that I ever receaved from his Royal Highness of this nature".

In granting the administration on the personal effects the General Court stipulated that an inventory should be taken by certain persons named and that the administrators must pay out nothing until the Fairfax debt had been paid. There is so much we would like to know about the settlement of this estate that it is most unfortunate that the old General Court records are no more.

The widow Mary Scarburgh survived her husband twenty years and she seldom appears in the records and one gathers the impression that she must have been an exceedingly quiet and retiring personality.

As told in the Chapter on General History, the County of Accomack was formed early in this year. Previous to the swearing in of the first Justices there are no records on the subject to tell how it came about, but undoubtedly it was a creation of the Colonel. Just when and by whose authority the first division line was established are not revealed, but again the Colonel had his way. It has been said that he made Occohannock Creek the line so his home would be in the new County and out of any jurisdiction of his arch foe Col. Obedience Robins, but the records bring out the fact that the original line was far below that Creek. It is possible that the Colonel wanted to get away from any interference by Robins, but the latter died in the fall of 1662, and it seems more likely that what he wanted was to create a little empire under his sole control and away from all Northampton Court influence.

Summary

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Any effort to attempt an estimate of of the Colonel's character and deeds must be approached with all humility as there is so much good intermingled with the bad. ^

Certainly he had a most brilliant mind and was a real and great leader of his time, but his greatest fault was his arrogance and intoleration of all who were not in accord with his views. He was truly a 'King' in his own sphere he was definitely a lone wolf and made every effort to bend every one under him to his own will while at the same time evading all higher authority when ever possible. Because of his comparatively small orbit he receives small credit in general histories of Virginia but a study of him proves that he was one of the great men of the early days of the colony. If he had settled along the James River nearer to to seat of authority his record would have been indelibly stamped on the general history, even if he had been eventually hanged for what he might have attempted over there. On the other hand, if in his early days he could have been subjected to closer and firmer discipline in that section, his capabilities could easily have resulted in his being Governor

He was one of the very outstanding colonizers of his time and must always be considered the Father of Accomack County, which he worked and fought for with every ability he possessed.

On the debit side, his whispering campaign against the Rev. Thomas Teackle was contemptible to say the least, and from the circumstantial evidence available his relations with Mrs. Toft are open to question.

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 2

This is an early consolidation of two patents and as such should be treated as one tract.

Vaughan Patent

1648 Richard Vaughan purchased from Bebbedeaven 'King of Nandua' a "Neck

of Land lyeinge in Nandue".

1649 Vaughan received a patent for 300 acres on Occahannock Creek adjoining Edmund Scarburgh on the west. The location of the patent is at variance with the purchase, but perhaps it is the same land. Two years later the patent was reissued for a total of 650 acres.

1650 He must have been a man of high principles because in this year he recorded one of the earliest Deeds of Manumission stipulating that his slaves Temperance, aged three years, and James, aged one year, were to be free at the age of thirty years. In his will he left "one thousand weight of tobaco towarde the buildings a howse for gods service". As the will had been written as early as I645, when the first Hungars (Nuswattocks) Church was then in contemplation, the bequest probably was intended towards that edifice.

1656 Vaughan left his estate to his wife Grace. In this year the Northampton Justices held Court at the house of Mrs. Grace Vaughan, this being the first record of their sitting within the confines of the present Accomack County. 1658 "Grace Vaughn, widowe of Ocahanock", about to marry Col. Thomas Lambert of Lower Norfolk, made a deed of gift of the property to her son John Waltham. Waltham Patent

I640 John Waltham I died leaving a wife Grace and a one year old son John, and in his will he asked his brother Stephen Charleton to take up land for

young John "according to certen Indentrs in my possession. 2 1649 The widow Grace had soon married Richard Vaughan and apparently he took over the responsibility left to Charleton, because in this year when he took up his own patent he secured one for young John Waltham for 450 acres which was immediately east of his own. In 1673 this was reissued for a total of 700 acres, so that with the combined Vaughan and Waltham patents he owned a total of 1350 acres.

1698 In his will John Waltham II disposed of his land as follows;

To his friend Christopher Stokely "the land adjacent Richard Kellam."

To his son Stephen "the Little Neck."

To his son Charleton "where I now live between Little Neck and Tobacco House Branch.

(These three bequests disposed of the original Waltham patents)
To his son John "between Tobacco House Branch and Pined Neck Branch."
To his son Teackle "between Pined Neck Branch and Schoolhouse Gut."

To his son Peter the land at the head of Teackle's part.

(These disposed of the original Vaughan patents) 1701 The Vaughan land had escheated to the Crown, but in this year Elizabeth, the widow of Waltham, took out a new patent for it in her name, and two years later "Being bound up to Wiccocomoco" made a will leaving it to sons John, Teackle and Peter, thus insuring to them clear titles for the tracts bequeather to them by their father.

Christopher Stokely Part

1728 Stokely left to his wife Mary and then to his son Christopher. 1744 Christopher Stokely II died intestate, leaving a wife Sabra and a daughte Mary.

1787 Mary had married William Satchell, and in this year a survey was made which showed the tract to contain 214 acres.

There is no old house on the land and it has not been traced further.

Stephen Waltham Part SITE A 1728 Stephen left 250 acres "where I now dwell" to John Heath, alias Waltham, son of my wife Elizabeth Waltham", also "the plantation where his grandfather Heath dwells." (The latter has not been identified) 1773 John Waltham left to his son Teackle.

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 2

1777 Teackle Waltham left to his son John Waltham, alias Heath.

1801 Waltham sold 245 acres to Robert Jinkins, who redeeded to Custis Jenkins.

1805 Custis and Sabra (Corbin) Jenkins sold to Isma Bayly.

1818 In a division among the Bayly heirs the land was broken up into several parcels and the only one with an old house now standing upon it went to a daughter Caty and contained 23 acres.

1829 Catharine R. Bayly sold to Jabez Pritchett.

1845 No deed from Pritchett has been found, but in an Order Book for this wear is an entry "A deed from Jabez Pritchett to William Kellam was further proved by the oath of James B. Poulson, a witness thereto.

1855 The bounds for an adjacent place gave this property as being owned by the hears of William Kellam. The next year John Bradford and his wife Emily gave a deed of trust for the place and as there is no record of their having purchased it, the inference is that Emily was the daughter (or wife) of Kell'am.

1859 A Trustee sold I66 acres to Thomas C. Bunting. 1865 Thomas C. and Maria Bunting sold to David R. Mister and it has since been known as the

MISTER PLACE



OI MISTER

1918 After the death the property was acquired jointly by Walter B. Jones and Charles B. Davis, and three years later the latter became sole owner. 1935 Charles B. and Nannie B. Davis sold 134 acres to Allen Wescott.

The site of the house is unusual in that it is so far back from the waterfront. It has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys. There is no cross hall and a partially enclosed stairway goes up from the old parlor. It offers no woodwork of interest except the carved eaves terminals.

Charleton Waltham Part SITE B

As indicated in the will of John Waltham, this was the site of the original home place and the land now includes the village of Davis Wharf. 1698 While he left her no land in his will, John Waltham directed that his daughter Gertrude was to get the land of the first son who might die without issue. Charleton, the eldest son, was the first to so die, so his inheritance passed to her and she married Andrew Allen.

1729 Inconfirmation of this, John Waltham, who must have been the next of the sons in seniority, deeded the tract of 250 acres to "his Loving Friend Andrew Allen.

1747 Allen and his second wife Elizabeth sold 300 acres to William Finney, who six years later deeded it to his son John Finney.

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 2

1767 John Finney sold 349 acres to the Vestrymen of St. George's Parish "For a Glebe for the use of the Ministers of sd Parish", and in later transactions the property was referred to as

THE GLEBE

1804 Pursuant to the Act of Assembly directing that all Glebe lands be sold, the County Overseers of the Poor sold to William Gibb.

1824 Gibb left to his son Thomas Gibb.

1829 Thomas R. Joynes purchased at a public auction and the next year he and his wife Ann B. sold to Charles S. Snead.

1837 Charles S. and Rachel Snead sold to Elisha W. Mears.

1841 The heirs of Mears sold to Joseph F. Ames, who with his wife Sarah S., resold the next year to Patrick B. Mears.

1855 A Commissioner sold to William E. Jacob.

1865 William E. and Charlotte A. B. Jacob sold to Benjamin Davis.

1870 Benjamin and Rose Davis sold to Thomas J. Davis.

1874 Thomas J. and Eva R. Davis sold to Peter H. Davis.

1899 Davis died and a few years later his large holdings were divided among the children, subject to the life interest of the widow Maggie E. Davis, at which time this house and 75 acres went to a son Forest M. Davis.

As shown by the picture, the house originally was the story and a half type, having a brick end at the west and also on the kitchen at the east end. It may have been built for Glebe purposes, but William Finney paid \$200 for the property in 1747 and twenty years later his son John sold it for \$1000, so it seems as if a house must have been built in the interval to account for the material increase in value.

In 1886 Peter H. Davis made some changes, including the plastering over of the kitchen brick end and outside chimney. About 1900 Forest M. Davis, while living there with his mother, removed the brick end at the west, raised the roof and gable to add another story under it, also adding a length wise hall and the porch. Because of these changes the present house has lost much of its earlier appearance and there is little left of the original woodwork.

It is said that during the Civil War a Confederate soldier on furlough ran the blocade to get home and was trapped here by the Federal troops. He went to the potato hole and burrowed under the sacked potatoes. When the soldiers came to that part of the house they stuck bayonets through the sacks and one went between the legs of the hidden man, but they missed him so he eventually escaped.

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 2 John Waltham Part SITE C 1707 John and Hannah Waltham, "in Sumerset County in ye Provence of Maryland", sold his 200 acre inheritance to Isaac Riggs.

1742 Riggs left "the plantation where I now Live" to his wife Naomi for life and then to his daughter Margaret. Later history of this part has not been traced, but during the last cury it came into the possession of Williams. Sturgis, and a large part of it is now owned by Edward S. Sturgis. Near the creek is a small frame house with a large base outside chimney, which may be quite old, but it offers so little of interest that a detailed inspection has not been made. A short distance west of the old house is the modern summer home of Mrs. L. B. Edgerton, of Narberth, Penna. Teackle Waltham Part SITE D 1706 This son also had moved up to Somerset and in this year sold his inheritance to Thomas Ward. 1713 Ward sold to Thomas Gascoinge, who later died intestate, being succeeded by a son Henry. 1784 Henry Gascoynes left "to Susanna West, Sr., upon Andua, 170 acres on Occa-hannock where I now live which she is to pay 1/450 for". The balance of his property he left to his wife Rachel. 1795 Apparently Susanna's title passed to her son (or eldest brother) Anthony, because in this year he left to his brother Abel his right to this place. 1810 Rachel Gascoyne left 100 acres, which she had inherited from her husband, to her brother Abel West for life and then it was to go to John Henry Harman-1811 Mathew Harmanson made a deed of gift of the reversion interest in the 100 acres to his daughter Elizabeth, stating that the title had come to him upon the death of his son John Henry. 1816 Abel West left his 170 acres to the same Elizabeth, who later married Colmore S. Bayne. 1834 The Baynes sold the 270 acres to James Poulson, who bought additional adjacent acreage. 1840 Poulson left to his son James B. Poulson. 1854 James B. Poulson sold 433 acres to Thomas S. Bull, who six years later left the tract to his son SouthyB. Bull. 1888 After the death of Southy B. Bull, Commissioners sold the property in different lots and 186 acres was bought by William T. Mason, who redeeded to William T. Copes, who was succeeded by his son William N. Copes. The oldest house on the tract is known as BAY VIEW

There is a tradition that the house was built in I80I, but that seems doubtful because at that time the property was owned by the non resident Abel West and it is unlikely that such a good house would have been built for tenant use; also the general architectural features would indicate a later period, more likely during the ownership of the Baynes. The most interesting feature of the interior woodwork consists of the unusual bird's eye maple banisters of the stairway.

Near the present house are indications of the foundations of an earlier

dwelling, possibly the Vaughan home where the early Court was held.

It is unfortunate that the name Schoolhouse Gut is the only clue to the fact that there had been a school in the neighborhood as early as 1698 when John Waltham made his will. We are left in doubt whether the school had been on the Vaughan land or on the Scarburgh tract to the west of the Gut.

Southeast of BAY VIEW is the attractive modern home of Mr. and Mrs. A.

Maury Morris, Jr.

Peter Waltham Part 1704 Accomac! Quit Rent Rolls for this year state that Peter Waltham was then living in New England, and he disappears from the Shore records. As there is no old house standing on his land the later history of it has not been traced.

TRACT 3

1651 Patent for 300 acres issued to Richard Kellum. During succeeding years the patent was reissued several times, each time calling for additional acreages as follows: 1654-200 acres; 1666-350 acres; and 1673-150 acres; thus bringing the total to I000 acres.

He also took out other patents for 1850 acres on the west side of Machipongo Creek, although he continued to make his home here on Occahannock.

The following Court Orders are of interest as relating to this land: "This day Richard Kellum proffed that he is ready & willing to part with & sell such quantitye of Land, out of his owne Devident scittuated upon Occahannocke as shall extend to Accomodate ye publique designe for Marte & edifices to bee erected, consonant to Act of Assembly dated ye 20th of March 1665 upon such Tearmes and satisfaccon for his land as any other pson shall reasonably require".

"This daye publicacon was made of ye Act of Assemblye dated 20th of March 1655 requireinge places of Marte; whereupon (after debate and consultacon of ye Conveniency thereof) It was resolved, by plurality of vote of the psons then psent That Occahannocke Creeke is the place made choyce of (Accordinge to Instruccon of ye Act of Assembly) to build a Church (or meeting house) have publique Marte keepe the Clarke & sherr. office have a house for a pris-

son & other Accomodacons expressed in ye sd Act."

"Its alsoe considered & agreed on, That ye Land wch Rich. Kellum nowe inhabiteth is a place most convenient for ye publique Marte ffor a Church or meeteinge house to bee erected on And such convenience as may suite publique

Negotiacons Dictated by the sd Act of Assembly."

This all seems so definite and final that some have assumed that the first Courthouse and Church within the boundary of the present Accomack County were erected here, but nothing in the records indicates that either was true, nor that Court even met at the Kellam home, although the records

are silent as to when or why this order was ever rescinded.

During the latter part of his life, Kellam made deeds of gift or sales of land to his various sons and daughers, so that when he died there were only IIO acres left (Machipongo land) to be disposed of in his will.

1687 He gave to his son Richard 500 acres at the upper end of his patent.

This would be approximately the area north of the cross road through Shields and on it is SITE A.

I700 He gave to his son Richard for life, and then to the latter's sons Richard and Thomas, the balance of 500 acres in this patent, being the part bordering on the creek. This undoubtedly included the original home site, but nothing in the records gives a clue as to just where it might have been 1722 Richard Kellam II divided this creek tract between his sons Richard and Thomas, the division line being what is now the center of the road south from Shields and a continuation to the creek. Richard III received the eastern half, which includes SITE B, while Thomas had the western part to include SITE C.

Richard Kellam II Part SITE A

1720 He gave IOO acres to his son Richard III, who promptly sold to Benjamin Watson. Later history has not been traced.

1729 He gave to his son William a property called CLEMS, which was the south half of the 400 acres remaining. It has not been traced.

1730 He devised to his daughter Catherine the remaining 200 acres. She married an Aaron Accor.

I753 Jonathan Kellam (son of Richard II) and his wife Esther sold to Dorman Sullivant 50 acres which the deed recited was a part of 200 acres lately bought by Jonathan from Aaron and Katherine Acker. (This Sullivant deed is of interest only as establishing the Acker-Kellam sale, which is not recorded in the local books.)

1771 After the death of his wife Esther, Jonathan made a deed of gift to his son Argol of his 150 acre plantation, reserving for his own use for life the dwelling and 100 acres. Jonathan died in 1778.

1817 Argil Kellam left to his son James the I69 acres "where I now live".
1843 James Kellamof A. had married Rosy Costin, and upon his death in this year he left his property to their son Francis.

Francis married Frances Scherer, but they both died in their early twenties, leaving a young daughter Estelia, who later married Edward W. Anderson, and the house now standing has since been known as the ANDERSON PLACE



I896 Upon the death of Mrs. Anderson, title was vested jointly in the children: Edward L. Anderson, Sarah Y. Anderson, and Fannie S. Anderson, the last named being the wife of John T. B. Hyslop.

I927 Hyslop had acquired the interests of all three of the heirs, and in his will he provided for his wife with an annuity and then left the balance of his estate to his brother William H. Hyslop.

I934 William H. Hyslop left his estate in trust for five years and then two

thirds of at was to go to his granddaughters: Frances Virginia Beasley and Virginia Martin Hyslop.

1940 In a division of the estate, this property went to Mrs. Beasley.

The house has one brick end with twin inside chimneys, and behind this wall are the parlor and dining room. The former has a wainscoting around the top of which is a row of carved rose leaves and petals. The same motive appears on the mantel around the fireplace and under the face, and at the sides are grouped three small fluted columns. A panel in the center of the face has a carved rose bush growing out of a pot, while at each end the carving takes the form of patterned reeding, and above it under the shelf are two rows of fret work. The wainscoting in the dining room is plain and the mantel has reeding at the sides and one row of fret work under the shelf. The cross hall at the other end of the house has double doors at each entrance and a plain wainscoting which continues up the stairs.

Near the dwelling is a brick smoke house. The dwelling should date circa ISI5.

Richard Kellam III Part SITE B

There is no record of the death of this owner, but in later years sales of adjacent tracts give the owner of this place as being John, who probably was his son.

1773 John Kellam died, leaving a wife Bridgett and a son George as his heir at law.

I820 After the death of George Kellam, his estate was divided among his several heirs and the house and 7 acres went to a son Hulton Kellam, who later acquired the interests of the others.

1858 A Commissioner sold the house and 300 acres of the late Hulton Kellam to Samuel K. Shield.

1896 After the death of Shield his large holdings were divided among his heirs, some interfamily transactions followed, with Alfred H. Shield becoming the owner of the house and II5 acres.

1938 After his death a Commissioner sold the place to Francis C. Duer and his wife Billye Atkinson Duer.

1940 The Duers sold I22 acres to Lucius J. and Dorothy D. Kellam, thus bringing the tract back into the Kellam family once more.

A guess would place the original Richard Kellam home on this part of his patent.

Until the fall of 1938, when it burned, a little salt box type house was on the property. It was known as

MOUNT PLEASANT



The architecture is hardly seventeenth century, but it should have dated from soon after 1722 when Richard Kellam III came into his inheritance. The present owners have built a modern residence near the old site.

The road separating SITES B and C formerly went down to the creek where was situated the old property known as SHIELDS WHARF.

Thomas Kellam Part SITE C . 1756 A Thomas Kellam died in this year, but it is uncertain whether or not he was the owner of this tract. He did not mention land in his will, which is understandable as the gifts by the first Richard Kellam were entailed. The will of this year mentioned a wife Abigal and four sons, the first named being Stephen so he may have been the one to inherit. 1783 There is no record of the death of Stephen, but in this year a Thomas Kellam and his wife Elizabeth exchanged 196 acres here with William Satchell

of Northampton for 200 acres on Nassawadox Creek.

Satchell's wife Mary had inherited the Stokely part of the Waltham land adjoining this property on the west, so it was logical for him to increase his holdings here, although he apparently continued to live in Northampton. 1794 Satchell left to his son Christopher 464 acres being "all that tract of land whereon he (Christopher) now lives in Accomack County." 1830 Christopher left to his wife Ann for life and then to his son Southy S. 1842 Southy S. Satchell sold the house and 406 acres to his brother Christopher Columbus Satchell, known generally as 'Kit'. 1864 Life became a little complicated for Kit, so he sough a way out by means of some sort of arsenical poison. He is said to have lingered several days in considerable agony and advised all of his friends never to try the same method.

He left the property to his friend St. George W. Teackle, of Baltimore 1883 After the death of Teackle, the property was divided among his heirs and the house and 30 acres went to a daughter Ellen, the wife of William C. Schley ..

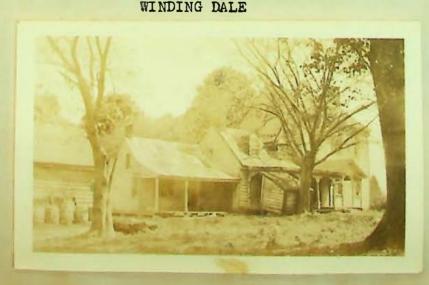
1885. The Schleys sold to John Teackle. 1891 Teackle sold to Bethany Floyd.

1893 A Trustee sold to Nettie S. Doughty.

1895 John B. and Nettie S. Boughty sold to Robert C. Ashby, who bought additional acreage of the original tract.

1921 Ashby left to his wife Mary S. for life and then it was to go to their son Robert C. Ashby, Jr.

1938 Ashby sold to Mr. and Mrs. John O. Burgwin, of Sewickley, Penna. In the deed of 1842 the property was called



1654 Patent for 387 acres issued to William Thorne.

1663 William and Winefrit Thorne sold to Thomas Bloyes.

Bloyes assigned to John Fawsett.

1666 Patent issued to Fawsett for 937 acres, which included this piece and 200 acres new at the head of it, in addition to some more land to the east of it which he had acquired.

1672 Mohn and Rhodey Fawsett sold the new 200 acres to Owen Colloney.

1692 Colloney gave the 200 acres to his daughter Esther Sill.

1673 Fawsett left the 387 acre home plantation to his oldest son John. 1679 John Fawsett, Jr. sold his inheritance to Owen Edmunds.

1683 Edmunds sold to William Kendall.

Kendall resold to Andrew Stewart.

1697 Andrew Stuart left to his son Andrew a home plantation of 737 acres,

he having acquired some adjacent land before he died.

It has not been traced further, but much of the 737 acres remained in the Seewart family for a long time, and after the death of another Andrew Stewart in 1815 his Executor sold 404 acres which was approximately the same as the 387 acres in the original patent. It corresponds to the land owned oy the late George Washington Jacob in this century.

TRACT 5

1651 Patent issued to Richard Smith for 500 acres. The patent description of the land gave it as "beginning at a little branch above the Indian Bridge thence extending down the creeke." This is one of three patent references to Indian Bridges on the Shore. 1664 Smith also owned an additional tract to the east of this one, and before he died he must have divided his land between his two daughters Alice and Susanna, although there is now record of the transaction. This 500 acres went to Alice, who married Nathaniel Bradford, and in this year they sold it to John Fawsett and Dorman Selevant; the former to get the western part next to his other land.

Fawsett Part 1673 Fawsett left to his son William, together with another IOO acres of

new land which was included in his patent of 1666.

1683 William Fawsett, of Somerset Co., Maryland, sold the 350 acres to Andrew Steward-Sawyer, and this piece was included in the 737 acres left to his son Andrew in 1697.

Sullivant Part 1666 Patent issued to Dorman Suellivant for 450 acres, which included the 250 acres bought from the Bradfords and 200 acres of new land above it.

1683 Dorman and Elizabeth Sellivant sold the new 200 acres to George Anthony.

1692 Dormand Silivant left the 250 acres to his sons Daniel and Dorman.

1708 Daniel and his mother moved to Stafford County, and he sold his half to

Robert Watson; his mother released her dower rights under the name of Elizabeth Hews.

1713 Dorman Silivant-in Dweller-sold his half to Robert Watson-Turner. None of this patent has been traced further.

TRACT 6

1651 Patent for 250 acres issued to James Davis. This was a neck between two small branches called 'Capt. Thomas Neck', and the branch to the west was 'James Branch', while the one to the east was 'King Tom's Branch'. 1653 Davis sold to Richard Smith, who took out a new patent for 450 acres to include this piece and 200 acres new at the head of it. This 450 acres Smith gave to his daughter Susanna, who married Robert

Richardson.

The center part of the house before restoration was evidently very old and may have dated back to the days of the first Thomas Kellam. On the first floor were two rooms, the smaller of which had a corner fireplace. This section was gone beyond restoration, so it had to be torn down, but the outside lines were duplicated in the replacement.

The main part of the house probably was built by the first Christopher Satchell about the second decade of the last century. It has one brick end and a handsomely carved outside cornice. The woodwork treatment in the parlor is exceptionally good, the main motives of the carving being small circles separated by a bar and different arrangments of reeding. The work of restoration was carefully done and the place is now one of the most attractive properties on the Shore.





1666 Robert Richardson received a patent in his own name for 500 acres which was north of his wife's inherited land.

1668 Robert and Susanna Richardson sold 310 acres to Daniel Darby. This was at the north end of his own patent and has not been traced further.

The Richardsons sold a Mill site to Devorax Browne-Merchant and Thomas Bowles-Willwright, the deed calling for 50 acres, which probably was in error for 5 acres, as will be noted in connection with the next sale. 1669 The Mill site had come from the Davis patent for 250 acres and the Richardsons now sold to John Cropper-Carpenter, the 245 acre balance of that patent, together with the Richard Smith patent for 200 acres, and 155 acres out of Richardson's own patent.

John and Gertrude Cropper sold the 245 acre piece to John Fawsett.

1673 Fawsett left to his sons Charles and James.

1692 Charles and William Fawsett, both of Somerset Co., Md., sold to Daniel Darby. As there is no record of William acquiring an interest in this tract, it must be assumed that brother James had died; also the oldest brother John, so that it came to William as next in line. It has not been traced further. 1679 The Croppers sold the remaining 355 acres to Bartholomew Mears, and this part remained in the Mears family for a hundred years or more.

TRACT 7

1658 Patent for 350 acres issued to Alphonso Ball.

1664 Patent increased to 900 acres and issued to Ball and James Gray, and two years later, after the death of Ball, it was again issued to Gray as survivor 1719 Gray sold 200 acres at the north end of the patent to Cornelius Wadkinson He devised 3-200 acre tracts as follows:

The home plantation (probably at the south end of his patent) to his daughter Esther Gray-alias Aymes-for life and then it was to be divided be-

tween her sons James and William Aymes.

The next piece to his daughter Elizabeth Gray-azias Hinman (wife of Richard)-for life and then to a granddaughter Ester Macome-agias Hornsby.

The last piece to his daughter Dorothy Gray-alias Littlehouse-for life and then to a grandson Peter Wadkinson.

There is no house on any of the Gray land old enough to justify further research.

TRACT 8

This consists of two patents issued to the same man and the future history of them is so interwoven that the tract must be considered as one. 1651 Patent for 600 acres (a) issued to William Taylor, and a few years later another adjoining (b) for 1000 acres. 1674 Taylor exchanged both tracts with Col. John Stringer for patents which the latter had taken out for land on the upper seaside of Accomack County. 1689 Stringer devised the 1600 acres to his grandsons, sons of his son Hillary, as follows:

To John the 600 acre part (a); to Hillary 600 acres and to Thomas 400

acres of the I000 acres (b).

Part (a) 1698 Son John later married Margaret Teackle, but died in this year without issue and his inheritance went to Hillary as oldest brother. 1704 Hillary and his wife Grace sold the east half of 300 acres to his brother Thomas, at the same time buying from him and his wife Frances his inheritance of the 400 acre part of (b).

The 300 acres retained by Hillary became merged with the other 1000 acres

and will be considered later in the history of (b). 1747 Thomas Stringer settled upon the 300 acre purchase and lived here until his death when he devised: 50 acres at the upper end to a son Jacob, who also received a Mill on the lower part; IIO acres in the middle to a Fereby; and the balance seems to have gone to a son Thomas, who later acquired the Mill and also bought additional land on the other side of the branch from Abel Upshur for enlarging the Mill.

1764 The part inherited by son Thomas undoubtedly was the home plantation of his father, Son Thomas died in this year leaving I67 acres to a son John, and directed that the Mill be sold for debts,

By inheritance and sale the land soon became further broken up into small tracts and has not been traced further.

Site A. When the first patent was issued to William Taylor, it was described as being between two branches of Occahannock Creek: the Lesser Otterdams on the northwest and the Great Otterdams on the south east. The present Middlesex road between Pungoteague and Belle Haven XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX was perhaps the earliest road laid out in Accomack County and where it crossed the Great Otterdams was known as Taylor's Bridge. It is mentioned many times in the old records, and was a constant division point for precincts assigned for highway or processioning purposes. It was from this point across to the seaside that the Assembly in 1677 established as the tentative divisional line between Accomack and Northampton.

It has always been known as a spooky place, and there is an ancient and vague tradition of a headless horseman having been seen here at times.

Part (b)

This tract, with its addition of the 300 acres from the other, had non resident ownership for a long time as the Stringer owners continued to live in Northampton.

1722 Hillary Stringer left his Accomack lands to his second son John, who must have died without issued and the title passed to his older brother Hil-

1744 This Hillary (wife Elishe) left the 280 acres part of (a) to son John, and 600 acres from (b) to son Hillary. John's inheritance has not been traced further.

1785 Hillary gave IOO acres out of the 600 to a son John, and five years

later in his will he left John 150 acres more.

In this same will Hillary left the balance to sons Thomas and Hillary and daughters Margaret and Anne T. This was surveyed and divided the next year, but none of it has been traced further.

Site B. 1806 John Stringer left his 250 acre plantation to his son Hillary B., who later acquired additional acreage.

1822 Hillary B. Stringer sold the house and 500 acres to Severn E. Parker. John Addison and John H. Bayly, and the next year Parker bought the interests of the other two. After his later death, intestate, title passed to his daughter Catharine, who married Robert S. Costin. They lived at KENDALL GROVE in Northampton.

1856 The Costins sold to James K. Walker, and the property has since been

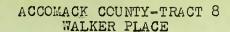
known as the WALKER PLACE.

1878 A Commissioner sold the house and 378 acres to Thomas S. Richardson. and in a later division of his estate, this piece went to his daughter Georgia G., the wife of Upshur B. Quinby.

1898 After the death of the Quinbys, in a dividion of their property, this house and 369 acres went to a daughter Henrietta C., who married Robert C. Hale of Baltimore.

1906 The Hales sold the inheritance to Joshua H. Turner.

Turner and his wife Emma Kate sold the house and IOO acres to George W. Elmore, who two years later left it to his son Charles T. Elmore.



The original part of the house probably was built by John Stringer soon after his father gave him the IOO acres, and he seems to have been the first of this branch of the family to become a permanent resident on this tract. The parlor has a chair rail and the mantel has some carving in the way of reeding and fret work, the most interesting part of which is the center panel of the face which has vertical reeding crisscrossed with horizontal diamonds. There is an enclosed stairway from this room to the second floor. The dining room also has a chair rail, but the present mantel is a replacement.

Site C.

The site of this house is on the 400 acre part of (b) left by the first John Stringer to his grandson Thomas, who in 1704 sold it to his brother Hillary. Like the rest of the 1000 acres this part was geased to tenants by the Northampton owners, so for the first half of the century it has no special history. After that it became the basis for a protracted law suit and the records fail to provide the necessary facts to account for one of the changes in ownership. One of the depositions in the suit gives some idea of what was transpiring: "After the death of Hillary Stringer in 1722 his son John entered upon the land his father had bought of Thomas Stringer, but in 1750 Fereby, son of Thomas, entered upon the 400 acres and built a house". The supposition is that when Col. John left the 400 acres to his grandson Thomas in 1689 the land had been entailed, so Fereby felt that his father had had no right to sell it, which would account for his taking possession and the ensuing suit.

1753 In this year one Thomas Aimes sold the 200 acres at the south end of the 400 acres to Ferribt Stringer. There is no record of how Aimes acquired title to the land, but it may be possible that Fereby, to establish title had sold the whole 400 acres to Aimes by a deed recorded in the General Court Deed Books (burned in 1865), Aimes then retaining the north half and selling the balance back to Stringer. The mext year Fereby Stringer sold the north half of his 200 acres to Moses Watson.

1779 Fereby Stringer (wife Rachel) devised the remaining IOO acres to his son John. The records now fail us again, as the next owner was Sacker Stringer, and one can only assume that John had died without issue and title had passed to his brother Sacker.

1797 Sacker Stringer sold the IOO acres to William Edmonds, who the next year bought 30 acres adjoining from the heirs of Arthur Roberts, and the property has since been known as the EDMONDS PLACE



1801 John and Hillary Stringer, sons of the Hillary who died in 1790, caimed that the site of Edmonds dwelling and 6 acres about it were not on the IOO acres which Sacker Stringer had sold to Edmonds, but actually came out of the 600 acres devised by their father, and threatened to bring suit. Apparently Edmonds recognized the justice of their claims and paid them a fair price to secure a quit claim deed from them. 1824 Edmonds left the 130 acres to his son Thomas, provided that the latter assume certain responsibilities including that of providing "house room in my best dwelling" for a daughter Margaret. 1856 Thomas Edmonds left the property equally to his children.
1875 Healy P. Bagwell, with his wife Sarah A., Leroy S. Edmonds, with his wife Janie H., and Thomas C. Edmonds, with his wife Anna B., sold their interests to George A. and James W. Edmonds. 1899 James W. Edmonds left his half to his brother George A. Edmonds for life and then it was to go to a niece and nephew. 1907 George A. Edmonds left his half to his wife Alexine for life and then to a niece Mattie E. G. Grant and a nephew Leroy S. Edmonds, the same persons mentioned in the will of his brother James W. After the death of Mrs. Edmonds the property was divided and the house and 65 acres went to Mrs. Grant and John T. Edmonds, a son of Leroy S. 1922 Paul L. and Mattie E. Grant and John T. and Emma E. Edmonds deeded to Trustees for a sale and two years later the tract was divided into lots, most of which were bought by Leonidas R. Doughty.

1935 Doughty left the 'Old Edmonds Homestead' to his wife Susan B. S. Doughty for life and since her death it has passed to an only son Dr. James C. Doughty

Near the house is an old brick end quarter kitchen with a loft. It indicates considerable antiquity and probably was an early tenant house built by the non resident Stringers, and was first used by William Edmonds while he was building his 'best dwelling'.

The main dwelling has been remodeled somewhat, as evidenced by the change in the roof line and the porch on the front. The east room has a vertically paneled wainscoting and a horizontally paneled end wall. The cross hall has a similar wainscoting and the entrance doors are paneled on the outside and diagonally battened on the inside, although the upper part of each now has glass panes.

TRACT 9

1652 Patent to Arthur Upshott for 300 acres between the Great Otterdams on the north and a small branch out of Occahannock separating from Roger Johns on the south. Three years later he received another patent for 300 acres which was east of the other, and in I66I the patent was increased to a total of 700 acres to include IOO acres found within the bounds of the first two. 1664 Arthur and Mary Upshor deeded the 700 acres to Edward Hamon, a son of Mary by a former marriage, in exchange for land in Northampton.

In this deed a small tract on the Otterdams was reserved for a Mill,

which remained in the family until 1743, when a grandson Abel Updhur sold it to Thomas Stringer and it became known as Stringers Mill. The site was about half way between the Middlesex road and the confluence of the two Otterdam branches of Oc. harrock,

1665 Edward and Ann. Hamon sold it all to Robert Watson.

1703 Robert Watson devised the land as follows:

To his sons Robert and David equally the 400 acre home plantation, which undoubtedly was the western part on the creeks.

To a daughter Joanna, the wife of Samuel Benston, 200 acres "on the other side of Cross or Pratts Branch".

To their son John Benston IOO acres adjacent to them.

The land generally remained in the Watson and Benston families for several generations, gradually becoming broken up into smaller tracts and eventually sold off.

No really old house has been found on any part of the tract. At the east end of the 400 acre part is a house, known as FARMERS CALL, which probably was built in the second quarter of the nineteenth century and at one time was the home of Thomas S. Richardson. It has no interesting architectural features, but in the yard is considerable Boxwood still left from what once must have been a very lovely garden. 'Cross or Pratts Branch' turns eastward a short distance east of the house.

TRACT IO

1651 Patent to Roger Johns for 300 acres, which was at the west end on Occahannock Creek.

1652 Johns bequeathed to his friend James Barnabye, who promptly sold to Wiljiam Jordan.

1658 Patent to Jordan for 550 acres, which included the Johns land and 250 acres to the east of it.

1664 Jordan fades from the picture and his widow Dorothy received a patent for 450 acres which was adjoining and south east of her husband's tract.

1690 The Jordans had only one child, a daughter Elizabeth, who married John Shepheard. In her will of this year Mrs. Jordan devised:

To her granddaughter Ann Shepheard "450 acres where I now live".

To her granddaughter Elizabeth Shepheard "the lower plantation where my son in law John Shepheard "the lower plantation where my son in law John Shepheard "the lower plantation where my son in law John Shepheard now lives". (This was on the south side of Occa-

hannock Creek, to the eastward of Concord Wharf.)

She made no mention of the 550 acre tract.

1696 John Shepherd executed formal deeds to his daughters to confirm their

To the eldest daughter Ann, now the widow of Peter Watson, the 550 acre tract.

To daughter Elizabeth Andrews (husband Robert) the 250 acres in Northampton.

In this case the 450 acre tract was not mentioned, but apparently Ann retained it under the will of her grandmother.

1702 Ann Watson made a deed of gift to her son Peter Watson of 225 acres, being half of the 450 acre tract.

1709 Ann Simkin, once more a widow, made a deed of gift to her son William Simkin of I50 acres out of the 550 acre tract.

1728 Ann Hilton, a widow for the third time, (husband had been James Hilton) made two deeds of gift:

To her son Benjamin Watson the 400 acres balance of the plantation where

she then lived, thus completing disposition of the 550 acres.

To her son William Simkins 225 acres, being the other half of the 450 acre tract.

None of this land has been traced further, but at a later date a considerable part of it was owned by the Underwood family.

TRACT II

This is a consolidation of several patents, most of which had a number of early owners:

1653 Patent to John Toulson for 400 acres. This began in Northampton County at Poplar (now Knobby) Branch and extended north along Machipongo Creek.

1661 Toulson assigned to William Jordan who received patent.

William and Dorothy Jordan sold to Henry Bishop. 1669 Henry and Ann Bishop sold to Arthur Robins who received patent.

1654 Patent to John Grey for 300 acres which began at the Toulson land and extended on up the creek.

1661 Patent to Edward Smith, but in the interval the patent had been assigned Grey to John James-to Alexander Draper-to Edward Southern-to Robert Hart, who finally assigned to Smith.

for 300 acres

1660 Patent to Edward Smith/which was north of the Grey piece. (In 1663 a patent was issued to John Sturgis for 200 acres, which in 1668 John and Elizabeth Sturgis assigned to Henry Fforsse, who the next tear assigned to William Sterling. However it then disappears from the records, and as the bounds for it were similar to those for the 1660 patent to Smith, it can be assumed that the duplication had been discovered and the patent canceled, although there is no record of such action.) 1674 Edward and Ann Smith sold the two 300 acre tracts to Arthur Robins.

1664 Patent to Cornelius Watkinson for 450 acres, which was inland from the above three tracts.

1672 Deserted by Watkinson and patented to Ambrose White.

1676 Deserted by White and patented to William Anderson, who two years later

sold to Arthur Robins.

1726 During the later ownership of Arthur Robins III, a survey was made of the land supposed to be in the above patents and a surplus of 457 acres was found to exist and a new patent was issued to him for the total of 1907 acres.

1693 Arthur Robins I (wife Barbara) devised 650 acres to his son John and the balance to his other son Arthur, but John died without issue soon after and Arthur II succeeded to it all. There is no record of the death of Arthur II, but he in turn was succeeded by a son Arthur III.

As time went on the large tract gradually became broken up into smaller tracts, both by inheritances and sales. The inherited tracts will be considered first and then

the parts sold. The holdings remained intact until towards the end of the life of Arthur Robins III when he sold two tracts (Site D) and laid out another part for the use of his son Thomas (Site C).

1792 After providing for his wife Zillor, Arthur Robins III left the undisposed part of the land to his son Arthur.

1802 Arthur Robins IV either remained a bachelor, or survived his wife and died without issue, because he devised the land among the sons of his deceased brother Thomas.

To his nephews Isaac and Bowdoin he gave tracts which have not been traced further, and to his nephew John Site B.

Site A. To his nephew Arthur he gave the MANOR PLANTATION, and this undoubtedly was the site of the first Robins home mentioned in the document of I688 which established the dividing line, as it now exists, between the two counties. As there is no old house now standing it has not been traced further. The oldest tombstones in the family graveyard are those of Arthur Robins V 1786-1843 and of his wife Julia 1796-1874.

This farm is now known as the PHILLIPS PLACE and a few feet in front of the house is a stone in the ground which is said to be a marker for the county line, so the occupants are in both counties as they go from one end of the

house to the other.

Site B.

1821 John and Jane Robins sold 307 acres to John C. Parramore, Thomas H. Guy and John B. Revell.

1829 Parramore, with his wife Harriet B. D., Revell, with his wife Ann, and Elizabeth Guy, widow, sold to Nathaniel B. Turner and Joshua B. Wyatt.

1845 Turner and Wyatt, with their respective wives Ann and Tabitha S., sold the house and I45 acres to Custis Willis.

1877 Willis left his estate to be divided among his seven children. During succeeding years there were many interfamily transactions, which have not been unraveled.

1901 At this time the house and 69½ acres were owned by Tully A. Joynes and his wife Virginia, who had been the widow of Zorobabel Willis, and Emily P. T. Willis, and they united in a deed to William O. Mapp and the farm has since been known as the

MAPP PLACE

1925 William O. and Nina E. Mapp executed a deed of trust which resulted in the farm being owned by Edward O. Kellam.

1930 In his will Kellam ordered this part of his holdings to be sold.

1935 H. Hayward Kellam, son and Executor, sold the house and 160 acres to Lelia T. Kellam (his wife).

In the semi exposed chimney in the north end of the newer part of the house is a brick marked 'JOHN S. RO'.

The house has not been inspected.

Site C.

1790 Arthur Robins III had surveyed 400 acres at the northeast part of his plantation for the use of his son Thomas, but did not give him a deed for it.

1792 Arthur devised the tract to Lettice Robins as long as she remained the widow of his son Thomas, and then it was to go to their children. By later transactions among the sons it came to Isaac D. Robins.

1841 Isaac D. and Elizabeth Robins sold acre to the "Trustees of Matchapungo Academy" (of which he was one) "in Consideration of the Great and important object all the parties have in view for the General benefit of Education". It is not known whether or not the Academy was ever erected, but the site was on the north side of the Belle Haven Station road where it meets the Seaside road.

Later in this year the Robins also sold 40 acres at the northeast end of the plantation to William P. Moore, Jr., and three years later sold him the home place and 200 acres more. Moore added materially to his holdings and the farm has since been known as

MOORELAND



Went to two of them: Bessie V. Kellam and William M. Kellam.

Later in the year Burleigh C. Kellam and his wife Bessie V. joined with William M. Kellam in a deed to Mary Esther Kellam.

1906 Mary Esther Kellam sold the house and 350 acres to John S. Gordy, Nathan H. Gordy and Levin C. Gordy, trading as J. S. Gordy and Bros.

1913 The Gordys sold to Asa Sample.

1918 Asa and Tinie S. Sample sold to John T. B. Hyslop and George W. Turner.

1927 Hyslop acquired the Turner interest, and from this time on the history of the property is merged with other Hyslop pieces which followed the story as outlined in connection with A3A and it is now owned by Mrs. Beasley.

It is doubtful if any part of the house goes back to the time when Thomas Robins first settled here. Part, if not all of it, probably was but by Isaac D. Robins, although the larger portion may have been added by William P. Moore, Jr.

It has not been inspected.

Site D 1722 Arthur Robins II and his wife Margaret sold 300 acres to Simon Harmon. This acreage was partly that of Site D and the other part was from the land of Site C. The next year Harmon sold half of it to William Barker.

1753 Arthur Robins III brought suit and recopered the land sold by his father who had had no right to sell as the land had been entailed.

1790 Arthur Robins III sold three pieces: 200 acres to Isma Wyatt.

60 acres east of Wyatt to Richard Sturgis.

200 acres south of these two pieces to Richard Cutler. This was between the branch and the Belle Haven Station road. It has not been traced,

1800 The 60 acres sold to Sturgis apparently reverted to Robins ownership and Arthur Robins IV resold it to Wyatt. 1808 The 200 acres sold to Wyatt were surveyed in this year and found to contain only 168 acres, for which Arthur Robins V gave him a new deed. 1827 Following the death of Wyatt, a son William bought the interests of the other heirs in a deed for 220 acres. 1854 A Commissioner sold the house and 200 acres to Lewis N. Mathews, who with his wife Maria H. redeeded to Brazoria Henderson. The property has since been known as the

HENDERSON PLACE or THUNDER CASTLE



1878 A Commissioner sold to John R. Sturgis.

1906 Sturgis left to his son Upshur Q. Sturgis, who the next year with his

wife Manie J. sold to Warner Ames.

1908 Ames and his wife Ethel B. sold the house and I64 acres to Joseph H. Savage.

1923 Savage had made a verbal sale to his nephew Joseph L. Savage, but a deed had not been given before he died. The latter brought suit and Special Commissioners executed a deed to him.

The far end of the house is the older and probably was built by Isma Wyattwhen he made his first purchase in 1790. Originally it was the typical story and a half type but has since been raised. In the chimney of the gambrel roof portion is a brick dated 'I802', so Wyatt must have added this part before he died.

The parlor has a high mantel, with cupboards on each side, and the rest of the end wall is paneled. The room has a cornice and a vertically paneled wainscoting which is continued up under the enclosed stairs. The dining room has a wainscoting of horizontal boards and a plain mantel.

1654 Patent to Richard Allen for 500 acres "called by the name of Allen's Quarter".

No record of an assignment but repatented to Robert Windley.

1664 No record of an assignment or a patent to him, but the next owner was Thomas Sellbe, who in this year with his wife Mary sold the south half to Henry Bishopp.

1666 Henry and Ann Bishop sold back to Selby and he and Mary sold the whole 500 acres to John Hopkins of Bristol, Eng.

I689 Presumably he was succeeded by a son Richard, because in this year the Accomack Justices, passing on a suit by Rowland Savage for a debt of 1/200, ordered an attachment on Richard Hopkins' 500 acres at Machipongo to satisfy 1/100, and the balance to be paid with English goods.

1703 Patent to Rowland Savage for 500 acres 'lately Richard Hopkins and esecheated."

1717 Savage left the land to his three sons: Richard to get the northwestern part; Robert the central; and John the southeastern end.

Richard Savage Part

1739 Richard Savage left to his son Francis.

1778 Francis Sacage (wife Rose) left his 160 acre home plantation to a son Richard.

I810 Richard Savage had died intestate, leaving a daughter Anne and sons James and Francis. Anne sold her interest to her brothers, who then divided the tract between them. /Savage

1820 James sold to his uncle Francis, and the next year a Commissioner sold

Francis' part to the same buyer.

1823 Francis Savage died intestate leaving a daughter Elizabeth C. who married George Smith and the large Savage holdings became merged with those of Smith.

Robert Savage Part-Site A

1762 Savage left this equally to his sons William and Charles.

1784 Charles Savage left his part to his son Robert, and the next year William left his to his son George Smith Savage.

1791 The land was surveyed this year and divided into two tracts of 93 acres each.

1797 The Executors of Robert Savage sold his part to Hutchinson Kellam. 1810 Kellam and his wife Sarah resold to George S. Savage.

Kellam was the son of John Kellam and in this same deed he joined with other Kellam heirs (Custis Kellam-femme sole, and Betsy Milby, widow of Gilbert) in a sale to George S. Savage for I75 acres which the deed recited had belonged to their grandmother and descended to them upon the death of John Kellam in I785. Presumably the grandmother mentioned was the daughter and sole heir of the John Savage who had inherited the tract in I7I7, but no confirmation can be found, nor van the given name of her husband be identified.

George S. Savage thus became the owner of two thirds of the original patent and a survey made the next year showed the tract to contain 365 acres.

1823 Savage left to his son George.

1868 A Trustee sold the land of George S. and Margaret S. Savage to John W. Pitts, and the farm has since been known as the PITTS PLACE.

1869 Pitts left to his sons William C. and John W. Pitts, Jr., but a posthumous son Paul M. Pitts entered the picture.

1899 Katie H. Cochran, widow of John W. Pitts, Jr., sold her third interest to Paul M. Pitts, and the property is now owned by William C. Pitts and the Estate of Paul M. Pitts.

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 12 PITTS PLACE



The house has two brick ends with inside chimneys and it is possible that it might date prior to the death of Robert Savage in 1762. One feature which seems to substantiate this possibility is in the cross hall, which instead of being plastered, is finished with horizontal random width weather boards, an pld treatment. Also the stairway is entirely enclosed. The parlor has a paneled wainscoting and a handsomely carved wooden cornice. Presunably the mantel also was hand carved, as it was sold some years ago. The dining room is without cornice, but has a similar wainscoting. The carved woodwork would have been added during the ownership of George S. Savage, and either he or his son built a two story addition (not shown in picture) behind the older part.

TRACT 13

1663 Patent to John Savidge for 250 acres, which was reissued the next year for 350 acres.

1708 John Savage left the plantation equally to his sons John, Thomas, William and Robert.

John Savage Part-Site A

1751 John died intestate, leaving a widow Rachel and a son Thomas, who three
years later sold 87 acres to Solomon Richerson. (Various transactions for the
inheritances by the four brothers are all too vague to show just how the 350
acres were divided, but John's part undoubtedly was at the west end of the
patent.)

1785 Solomon Richardson left to his wife Mary and then to a son Charles.
1823 There is no record of the death of Charles, but in this year Thomas S.
Richardson sold 872 acres to Benjamin Floyd, which the deed stated had been

left by his father Charles.

1847 A Commissioner sold to Charles T. Sturgis and it has since been known as the STURGIS PLACE. There is no book record of the death of Charles, but his tombstone near the house tells that he was the son of John and Margaret Sturgis, was born in 1815 and died in 1875.

1906 He had been succeeded by a son John R. Sturgis, who left to his son Upshur Q. Sturgis, along with adjacent lands which had been acquired.

1910 Upshur Q. Sturgis, with his wife Manie J., sold 228 acres to Warner Ames, who resold this house and 36 acres to Thomas B. Watson.

1932 A Trustee sold to Jesse R. Ames (colored).

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 13 STURGIS PLACE

The little house is old and probably was built by Solomon Richardson soon after the middle of the eighteenth century. It has only one brick end with a semioutside chimney, and there are no dormers in the roof. Originally it had only the two rooms on the first floor, but at some later date a hall was cut off from the parlor. The parlor has a good chair rail and a plain wooden cornice, and at one time a paneled end wall with cupboards at each side of the mantel, but this was sold a few years ago. The only woodwork left in the dining room is an old quarter round chair rail.

Thomas Savage Part

1709 Thomas Savage died and title passed to a son John, who had brothers
Jacob and Abel.

1718 John Savage sold to his uncle Robert Savage.

William Savage Part

1710 William and Phebe Savage sold his 87 acres to his brother Robert.

Robert Savage Part (with purchases)

1720 Robert Savage devised to his 'Cozins' (nephew sons of his brother John)

To Jacob 175 acres, and to Abell 87 acres.

1784 Jacob Savage left his 175 acres to his grandson Robert, son of Major.
1795 Robert Savage left to his brother Arthur.
1810 Arthur Savage sold to Abel and James Garrison and they resold 100 acres of the tract to William S. Roberts. It has not been traced further.

1738 Abel Savage died intestate leaving a wife Elizabeth and a son Peter.

1761 Elizabeth had married William Hancock and they sold her dower rights to Peter. It has not been traced further.

TRACT 14

I672 Patent to William Wouldhouse for IOO acres.

1679 Woodhouse sold to Robert Gill, and the next year he and his wife Frances resold to Thomas Clark. There is a record that Clark was still alive in I709, but then he disappears. In I737 a Blake Clark (son of Thomas?) died intestate leaving a widow Tabitha. Although there is no record of it, she must have married a Walter next, but she died in I775 as Tabitha Fletcher and her will mentions a son Richard Walter. Presumably she had no son by her first husband and the title passed to her first son by her second.

1787 Richard Walter left to his wife Paggy and then to a son Richard IO4 acres

the location of which corresponds with the original bounds for the patent, so it seems reasonable to believe that the title descended as outlined. 1843 The second Richard Walter added materially to his holdings and this piece became merged with the additional acreage, which after his death was divided among his various heirs in this year. It has not been traced further.

TRACT 15

1653 Patent to Capt. Francis Pott for I500 acres. After the death of Pott, his widow Susana married Col. William Kendall.

I66I Patent reissued to Kendall, and the next year he bought the Indian rights from 'Pyony, King of Matchepungo' for 'foure good Coates'. Tradition gives this consideration as the one paid for the Upshurs Neck tract, but it definitely appears in the deed for these I500 acres.

1665 Kendall sold the south 500 acres to John Smith, and the north 1000 acres to Timothy Coe, both of whom received patents in their own names the next year.

1669 Timothy and Sarah Coe sold his south 500 acres to Francis Roberts and the balance to Edward Hamon.

1673 John Wallop surveyed the whole tract and ran the definite division lines and each of the three owners were found to have 550 acres.

John Smith Patent

1678 Although the survey showed 550 acres, Smith devised only the 500 acres called for by his patent. To his son George he left 200 acres at the east end "whereon I am now sittuated"; the next I50 acres to son James, and the other 150 acres to a son John. He also had another son Thomas and two daughters: Ann, the wife of Edward Hamon, and Director. His widow Joyce later married Maximillian Gore.

George Smith Part-Site A

1703 George Smith died intestate, leaving a wife Mary (Huitt) and a son Hew-

ett Smith as his heir.

1766 Huet Smith left "my plantation at the seaside" to a grandson John Smith.

1804 John Smith left the still intact 200 acres to his son George. He appears in the records as 'George Smith MP'(for Machipongo) to distinguish him from other contemporaries of the same name. By marriage (see Tract I2) and purchase he acquired very material land holdings.

1837 Smith left this house and 400 acres to a son Hugh G. Smith. 1879 H. G. Smith left 200 acres to his son Francis S. Smith.

1920 Francis S. Smith left to his son Edwin L. Smith and aftenhis death it is to revert to all the living heirs of Francis. The 200 acres has thus remained in the Smith family since the patent of 1666. The place is known as WILLOWDALE



The house has two brick ends with glazed headers, and on one of the bricks of the south end (now covered by the colonnade roof) is the date 'I728' so it must have been built by Hewitt Smith. The end walls show that the house originally was the story and a half type, but later was changed to the gambrel roof, probably during the ownership of George Smith. The kitchen end was added by Hugh G. Smith, and the colonnade room by Francis S. Smith. During the several reconditionings, most of the original interior woodwork disappeared thus leaving nothing of special interest upon which to comment. James Smith Part

1708 James and Ellinor Smith sold his 150 acres to Richard Savage.

1739 Richard Savage left to his son Richard.
1742 Son Richard sold 34 acres on the northeast side of Smiths Branch to Francis Savage and seven years later sold the balance of II6 acres to Abel Roberts.

John Smith Part

1708 John and Bridgett Smith sold his 150 acres to Jeffery Davis. There is no disposition of record by Davis, but some years later Francis Roberts left to his son Abel the land "that was left me by the will of Japhat Davis". Apparently Davis did not live long after his purchase, because in I7II Richard Savage and Francis Roberts made a formal agreement on the exact divission line between their respective parts. Abel Roberts thus became the owner of all but the 34 acres of the James and John Smith tracts.

1761 Abel Roberts left his land to his daughter Paggy, the wife of Major Savage, and from her it descended to her son Arthur, who later sold to James

Garrison. It has not been traced further.

1817 After the death of Carrison the land was surveyed for division purposes and it was found to contain 279 acres. The plat shows a very substantial Garrison house (now gone) and on the north side of the Coal Kiln road where it meets the Seaside road a School House was also shown.

Francis Roberts Part 1697 Francis Roberts (wife Sarah) left his land to his sons Arthur and Francis: Arthur to have the home plantation, which included 'a brick house-a large tanhouse adjacent-kitchen-Millhouse-Mill & Shop'; Francis to have the balance of 200 acres.

1702 Arthur Roberts died leaving a wife Joyce and a son Arthur to succeed

him.

1732 Arthur Roberts II sold IOO acres to William Wyatt, and as time went on the balance of this piece became broken up into smaller tracts, none of which have been traced further.

1746 Francis Roberts (wife Rose) left his home plantation of 170 acres to a son John. No later record of John has been picked up and this part has not been traced further.

Edward Hamon Part

1677 Edward and Ann Hamon sold 200 acres at the west end to Richard Garryson. This is roughly the part west of the Seaside road and is referred to again in the story of TRACT I6.

Site B

1787 Jonathan Garrison, the then owner, deeded one acre to William Parramore, Thomas Parramore and Americus Scarburgh, of Accomack, and John Guy, Major Pitts, Coventon Simpkins and Richard Bull, of Northampton, "for the Express purpose of Building a Preaching house on for the use of the Methodice Preach-· Apparently a Church was built promptly because a record in 1794 refers to 'The Methodist Meeting House'. The original site was where the home of W. Calvert Cullen Jr. now stands on the Seaside road just north of Mappsburg (formerly Hawks Nest). Some years ago the Church was removed to Paint where it is still known as GARRISON'S CHAPEL.

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 15 1678 Edw. and Ann Hammond sold 420 acres to Jno. Michael, Sr. 1701 Title had descended to a son Yardley Michael, who with his wife Ann, sold to Arthur Roberts. 1734 Roberts gave 225 acres to his son of the same name, who inherited the balance upon the death of his father. The Roberts made their homes in Northampton for several generations, and from time to time parts of this tract were sold off. 1821 In this year a survey was made of the land of Wm. Roberts, dec'd., when it was found that 429 acres still remained in the Roberts ownership. Part of it came from the Francis Roberts purchase and the balance from the Edw. Hamon half of the Coe patent. It has not been traced further. TRACT 16 1674 As originally granted the Taylor IOOO acres (8b) and the Pott I500 acres (15) were supposed to bound on each other for their interior lines, but in this year Col. Wm. Kendall discovered that there was a narrow strip between them containing 268 acres, so he took out a patent for this excess not claimed 1688 As seen above Richard Garryson had bought 200 acres from the Hamons in 1677, and he now realized that Col. Kendall had never seated the 268 acres so he obtained his own patent for it as deserted by Kendall. The two strips thus owned met each other a little northeast of Painter to form an 'L' shap-

ed piece of land. 1717 Garrison left to his wife Rose for life and then to a son Jonathan. 1760 Jon. Garrison left to his wife Fillis and then 200 acres were to go to a son Jonathan and the balance of 240 acres to a son William.

1776 Wm. Garrison left to his wife Agnes, then to a son William and finally

to the latter's son John.

by either.

1789 Jon. Garrison left his part to a son Archibald. 1794 Jno. and Arch. Garrison made a formal agreement for the location of the line dividing their respective parts. Both died the next year; Archibald intestate, and John leaving his part to his brother William. Neither part has been traced further.

TRACT 17

This tract, which is known today as BELL'S NECK, had several early patents granted for it, but the patentees were slow in seating so the title was a bit involved in the first stages.

1654 Patent to Thomas Harmanson for I500 acres, being a neck or island. 1662 Patent granted to James Nevil.

1684 A reissue of the 1654 patent to Harmanson.

1685 Patent to Capt. Wm. Whittington for NEVELL'S ISLAND, reciting that it had been patented to Harmanson in 1654 and to Nevell in 1662, but deserted

In the meanwhile James Nevill-Marriner-had sold his patent as follows: 1678 Half of it to Isaac Foxcroft and three years later the balance to Wm. Whittington.

1685 In spite of the reissue to him in the year previous, Thomas Harmanson apparently realized that the patent to Neville would stand up through actual seating, so he gave a quit claim deed to Whittington for any interest he might have in NEVILLE'S NECK.

1690 Harmanson seemed to still want a finger in the pie, so in this year he bought from Isaac and Bridgett Foxcroft the half interest owned by them.

From now on the title is clear and the new Harmonson half was the south end of the neck while Whittington held the upper half.

Harmanson Part 1697 Thos. and Eliz. Harmanson sold to Robert Bell and Wm. Cuttin, and seven years later the latter left to his brother in law Robert Bell.

1725 Bell left to his wife Mary for life and then son Mathaniel was to get 150 acres at the bottom of the neck; son Thomas the home plantation of 250 acres in the middle, and son Wm. the balance of 250 acres at the upper end. 1746 Nath. Bell left to his wife Mary and then to a son Mathaniel. As time went on there were a number of interfamily transactions until events all three parts came into the possession of Nathaniel II. 1799 Nath. Bell II left to his wife Agnes and then to a son Nathaniel.

1817 Nath. Bell III sold 600 acres to John Upshur. John and Eliz. Upshur resold to Christopher Satchell, betond which it has not been traced.

Whittington Part

1691 Wm. Whittington, of Somerset, sold his half of the neck to Cornelius Harmon and Simon Foscue, the former taking the lower part adjacent to Bell.

1708 Harmon left to his wife Elizabeth and then to a son William.

1773 The will of Wm. Harmon did not mention land so it probably was entailed and went to his eldest son Bayly.

1792 Bayly Harmon left to his son William.

1816 Wm. Harmon left to his wife Sally for life and then it was to be divided between "Tamor Harmon & the children of Jeodiah Bell, which he had by his wife Caty Bell". It has not been traced further. Fosque Part

1718 Simon Foscue left to his wife Ann for life and then son John was to get "the hortheast part from ye Indian Landing across to ye horse bridg that Leadeth out of ye Neck", and son Simon the balance.

1746 John Fosque left to his wife Mary for life and then it was to be divided among all of his children.

No disposition, by deed or will, has been found for the Simon Fosque part, nor has either been traced further.

There are a few houses in the neck which might have been built from the second quarter of the nineteenth century on, but none of them offer any unusual architectural features, or seem old enough to merit special description.

From the earliest times and during practically all of the eighteenth century the neck appears in the records as NEVILLE'S, but later it became known by the present name of BELL'S NECK. The small creek separating from the mainland was also originally called NEVILLE'S, but now it is generally spoken of as PARTING CREEK.

Many years ago there was another bridge to the neck at just about the east end of the County line, which gave direct access to the Bell part, but now there is only the one bridge farther up at the site of the original one.

TRACT 18

1653 Patent to Capt. Francis Pott for 2000 acres.

1664 Patent to Arthur Upshott for the 2000 acres, the document reciting that the land had formerly been granted 1000 acres each to John Pott and George

Marsh, who deserted, and repatented to Wm. Kendall who had assigned to Upshur.

At the time of his purchase from Kendall, Upshur was still living on Church Creek in Northamton and it was perhaps ten years before he moved to this section, which ever since has been known as UPSHUR'S NECK. The date of his moving probably was between July 1673 and November 1674, as indicated by two court records. At the time of the first date he was tried in the Northampton Court for murdering a servant woman 'Christian', but he was honorably acquitted upon ample evidence that he was a kind master and

that the girl had died of scurvy. At the time of the latter date Upshur's wife Mary filed a formal paper in the Accomack Court, so that some time during the interval he must have moved to this tract. It was hos last move and both Arthur and Mary are buried at site A, and their tombstones (two of the oldest on the Shore) are still legible:

In memory of Mary ye Wife of Arthur Upshur born in ye County of Warwick in ye Kingdom of England who died July ye 3d 1703 in ye 85th year of her age

In memory of Arthur Upshur born in ye County of Essex in ye Kingdom of England who died January 26,1709 in ye 85th year of his age

Their home WARWICK presumably was named in honor of Mary's home Shire in England. Apparently Arthur was without polotical ambition and his name appears seldom in the records of Accomack in law suits, indicating that he

lived a peaceful planter's life.

1688 Upshur made a deed of gift to his son Arthur of the 1000 acres at the lower part of the neck and in his will of 1709 he left him the balance. The tombstone of Arthur II has never been found, but it is quite probable that he made his home at Site B, it being a part of the gift acreage and also was just across the mouth of Machipongo Creek from BROWNSVILLE, the inheritance of his second wife Sarah. There is nothing in the records to prove it, but a tradition says that his home was known as ESSEX, named for the English home Shire of the Upshurs.

1713 Arthur Upshur II had his land surveyed and finding that there were 2300

acres in it he obtained a new patent for that quantity.

1738 The eldest son of Arthur II had been Arthur III, but he died before his father, who in this year left all his lands to his other son Abel.

1754 Abel Upshur (wife Rachell Revell) bequeathed 1300 acres to his eldest son Arthur IV, and apparently did not think it necessary to mention the IOOO acres balance, as it had been entailed and would automatically pass to Arthur 1784 Arthur IV (wife Leah Custis) left the home plantation (i.e. Upshur's Neck) to his son Abel.

1790 Abel Upshur died intestate, leaving a second wife (Elizabeth Gore) and their children Ann, Elizabeth and Arthur V. Mrs. Upshur married his cousin John Upshur, of BROWNSVILLE, but lived only about two years and a half more and upon her death her husband buried her at WARWICK beside the father of

her children.

1801 The Neck was resurveyed in this year and found to contain 2150 acres, which were divided among the three children of Abel Upshur: 730 acres at the upper end going to John Eyre, in right of his wife Anne; 730 acres in the middle to Arthur V; and the balance of 690 acres at the bottom to Littleton D. Teackle, in right of his wife Elizabeth.

Anne Eyre Part 1855 After the death of Mrs. Eyre in 1829, without issue, title passed to her husband and in his will of this year he bequeathed the land to her surviving heirs at law, and the next year it was surveyed for purposes of di-

196 acres at the north end went to the children of Daniel and Virginia

Lloyd, she having been a daughter of Arthur.

The next I50 acres, including the old home, to Elizabeth U. Quinby, she having been a daughter of the Teackles.

The next 216 acres to Emily L. Upshur, a daughter of Arthur. The final I90 acres to Laura A. E. Bowdoin, the third daughter of Arthur.

The Lloyd portion has not been traced further, but it became known as ALABAMA. The house on it (probably not an ancient structure) was remodeled early in the present century by the late Phillip S. Mosher, but it burned to the ground in the fall of 1928. On either side of its location are modern houses: the one to the north having been owned for many years by Christopher Besold, while the bungalow to the south was built by Will Nat LeCato and was later owned by the late I. Walke Truxtun, of Norfolk.

and was later owned by the late I. Walke Truxtun, of Norfolk.

Mrs. Quinby, the wife of Aaron B., received the old homestead of WAR-WICK, which is also sometimes known as the QUINBY PLACE, which is Site A.



1875 After the death of Mrs. Quinby, the title passed to an only child, a son Upshur B. Quinby.

1898 Quinby left very large land holdings to his wife Georgie G. (Richardson) for life and then it was to be divided among their children. Commissioners later alloted tracts to each child, but WARWICK and KERR PLACE were held jointly.

1900 The other heirs united in a deed for WARWICK to a sister Elizabeth W. Smith.

1912 Mrs. Smith, with her husband E. Sumter, sold to Frederick Putnam Platt.

Later in the year Platt and his wife Daisy Weber deeded to Phillip S.

and Ella Frances Mosher.

1921 The Moshers sold to William B. Mapp, G. Walter Mapp, and J. Brooks Mapp. 1927 The Mapps, with their respective wives: Mary R., Mildred A., and Eloise K., sold the house and 25 acres to Ralph T. and Paula O. Whitelaw, of St. Louis.

1936 Whitelaw sold to J. Dodd Martensen and his wife Liane C., and two years later Martensen deeded his interest to his wife, who has since added considerably to her acreage.

The house is part brick and part frame, and the brick portion with its large brick laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers and a beveled brick water table is very old, probably going back to the time of the first Arthur Upshur. Tradition relates that it was a part of a larger house, which was burned during the Revolution, but it is unknown whether it is the first part built by old Arthur or a wing added later. A few years ago when the house was being restored, it was necessary to remove all of the plaster from the one room on the first floor of the brick part and at that time charred lintels of old doors in the center on each side gave mute evidence of the traditional fire. When acquired by the Whitelaws the house had been

in tenant possession for many years and it was in a most delapidated condition, but it had such atmosphere and charm that it was a labor of love to give it a new lease on life. As few changes as possible were made to modernize the house and make it livable according to present day standards. Four acres of Peonies planted about the house added much to the attractiveness of the property. Some further modernization was added by Mrs. Martensen.

Two traditions in connection with the property are worth recordinf; One night in December 1749 there was a disturbance in the fowl house and Abel Upshur, who was then in delicate health, got out of bed and went to investigate the cause. He was gone longer than his wife Rachel expected, so she followed him to see what was detaining him. Both were in their night clothes and the night was cold. She found him standing near the fowl house and he told her that he had been unable to discover anything and yet the fowls seemed much frightened. She begged him to go back to bed for she was afraid he would catch his death of cold, so together they went to the door of the house which she had left open. He was just ahead of her and as she started to go up the porch steps a red fox, which was suffering from rabies, bit her on the heel, and the blood is still visible on the stepping stone. Nine days later she developed hydrophobia, and as tradition further relates, on Christmas day she was deliberatedy smothered in her feather bed, that being a not unknown method in those days for relief from this misery.

The first Arthur and Mary are buried about a hundred yards from the house, but Abel buried Rachel within a hundred feet of the brick end and succeeding generations have used that graveyard. He planted a holly tree at the head of her grave and as it grew to an enormous size for its kind it gradually enfolded her headstone and started lifting it from the ground, but that process stopped with the death of the tree a

few years ago.

The other tradition has to do with the burning of the house. As the story goes, Arthur Upshur IV, the then owner, was an officer in a company of Minute Men and was away from home when a report was brought to

when he reached home, with some of his command, he saw the enemy re-embarking in their barges and be ieving that they had committed all sorts of atro-

cities he commanded his men to open fire, which inflicted some casualties. After they were out of range, he went to the house and his wife told him that they had been perfectly respectful to every one. They had simply asked permission to fill their water casks, and that after filling them and buying some meat they had left for thear barges. Suspecting that they would return for vengeance, he hastened to remove every thing possible that day and night and sure enough they landed in force the next



day, burned the house and carried off everything of value they could find. As the frame part of the house is old, it probably was added to what was left of the brick portion to make approximately the house of today. 1857 Emily L. Upshur sold her 216 acres to Thomas C. Bunting and that par of the Neck has since been known as the BUNTING FARM.

The I90 acres received by Laura A. E. Bowdoin (husband Severn Eyre Bow-

doin) became a part of what was known as the BOWDCIN FARM.

Arthur Upshur V middle part of the Neck

1830 Upshur left his 790 acres to his daughters Laura and Virginia and five years later it was found on survey to contain 638 acres which were divided about equally, with the former taking the north part which was next to the land which she later received through the will of John Eyre.

Neither part has been traced further, but in I907 Harry C. and his wife Sallie Parramore Mabie sold the BOWDOIN FARM to A. Lanfear Norrie, who built a nice house upon it, and he has since been succeeded by a son L.B.Norrie. Elizabeth Teackle bottom part of the Neck

1805 Littleton D. and Elizabeth Teackle, of Princess Anne, Md., (TEACKLE MAN-SICN) sold her entire inheritance to William W. Wilson.

It has not been traced further, but eventually it became divided into two farms: the upper one being known as PENROSE, which is now owned by J. Brooks Mapp; and the one at the end of the Neck is called the FOINT FARM, which was bought in 1920 by Josephine Macy Barron (husband George D.)

This latter property is one of the most highly developed places on the Shore, and the house on it has been remodeled extensively, but as its lines give some indication of age, it may have been the house of Arthur Upshur II said to have been called ESSEX (Site B.)

TRACT 19

1686 Patent to John Revell for 450 acres on HOME ISLAND, an inside island The title has not been traced through the Revell family, where it remained until some time during the last century, and for most of that time it probably was used as a cattle range. 1884 Alexander R. and Caroline Williams, the then owners, sold 700 acres on REVELS ISLAND and 400 acres on SANDY ISLAND to the Old Dominion Gunners and Anglers Association, and for nearly sixty years it continued to be one of the famous Gun Clubs on the Shore. 1892 The corporate name was changed to THE REVELS ISLAND CLUB. 1940 The Club was sold to John O. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, who had acquired all of the stock. 1941 John C. and Adelaide D. J. Burgwin sold to Alexander R. and Edith B. Siemel, of Rio de Janiero, Brazil.

TRACT 20 1649 Patent to Richard Bayly for 700 acres "at Cradicks". This was the land on the south side and east end of Craddocks Creek. 1651 Patent to Toby Norton for 500 acres, bounding southward on "Corratock Creek and Richard Bayly". Two years later Norton sold to Bayly. 1672 The first Richard Bayly had been succeeded by a son of the same name who in this year received a patent for the full I200 acres. 1728 Richard Bayly II (wife Elizabeth) left the land to his grandson Richard IV, who was the son of Richard III and his wife Rosana. This land left to Richard was approximately the original Bayly patent, as he had made other disposition of the Norton land, as will be noted later. 1769 Richard Bayly IV made no mention of land in his will, probably because it had been entailed, and presumably it went to Edmund as his eldest son.

1796 Edmund Bayly died intestate and the next year when the land was surveyed

for a division among his heirs at law the tract was found to contain 692 acres. On the plat a 'New School House' was shown on the east side of the Bayside road immediately opposite the dead end of the Craddock Neck road. Site A

In the division the house and 39 acres went to Betsey Bayly, a daughter of Edmund.

1823 Eliza A. R. Harmanson sold to her uncle Edward L. Bayly all of her interest in the land of her grandfather Edmund Bayly which had descended to her by the death of her mother Elizabeth Harmanson, the Betsey Bayly named in the division. Edward had received I78 acres in the division and as time went on he acquired the interests of some of the other heirs. 1855 Edward L. and Pamela E. I. A. Bayly sold the house and 400 acres to William W. Rogers and the property has since been known as the RODGERS PLACE

THE HERMITAGE



1856 In a partition deed among the hears of William W. Rodgers, the home place went to a son Arthur. 1894 In a division of the estate of Arthur S. Rodgers, the house and 300 acres went to Carroll A. Rodgers. 1927 Carroll A. and Mollie Wise Rodgers sold the house and 183 acres to William H. Hyslop. From this point on the title is the same as for A3A and the property is now owned by Mrs. Beasley.

The main part of the house has two brick ends, with semi outside chimneys, and glazed headers are in rows parallel with the roof lines. The house was shown on the plat of 1797, so it was built prior to that date, and its architectural features would indicate that it probably was built before the death of Richard Bayly in 1769. The chimney to the north is in the center of the end wall, but it will be noted that the one to the south is off center. This was done because off of the cross hall in the center of the house a small hall runs south along the front of the house and the room behind it was widened to the west and the chimney was moved over to put the fireplace was widened to the west and the chimney was moved over to put the fireplace in that room in the center of it. The room just mentioned has a nicely paneled end.

The end wall of the parlor is one of the most unique on the Shore, with its deep and partially carved wooden cornice, the chimney cupboards with eared frames, the eared panel set over the mantel, and the eared treatment used once more around the fireplace.

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 20 End Wall of Parlor at THE HERMITAGE 1720 Richard Bayly made a deed of gift to his grandson Edmund Bayly of the 250 acres at the west end of the original Norton patent. This has not been traced further, although it has been noted that in 1754 a William Bayly, with his wife Patience, sold the piece to John Teackle. Site B 1728 In his will of this year Richard Bayly left the other 250 acres of the Norton land to his grandson Henry Bayly, who in 1750 sold to Thomas Jacob. 1753 However the land must have been entailed in the bequest of 1728, because Richard Eayly, the brother of Henry, recovered it and then sold 200 acres to Jacob. 1811 The will of Thomas Jacob left his whole estate subject to several life interests and then his property was to be divided between Thomas J. Parker, William Ivy and Thomas J. Ivy, and in that division this place went to Parker. 1819 Thomas J. and Ann M. Parker sold to Thomas S. Wilkins. 1822 Thomas S. and Lucinda S. Wilkins sold to John W. Kellam. 1850 Kellam left to his son Jonathan W. Kellam. 1868 A Trustee sold to John W. Hyslop, and the property has since been known as the EUCK HYSLOP PLACE. Cwnership continued in the Hyslop family and went on down to Mrs. Beasley the same as Site A. The house has not been inspected and is of indeterminate age, but it may date back to some time during the life of Thomas Jacob.

Company of the contract of the



BUCK HYSLOP PLACE

TRACT 21

This area is a consolidation of several patents for land between "Corattocke (now Craddock) and Nandewe Creeka".

1652 Patent to Thomas Teackle for 500 acres. This was followed by 200 acres in 1658, and 350 acres more in 1669.

1652 Patent to Richard Hill for 300 acres. Hill exchanged this land with James Atkinson for land on Hunting Creek, and in 1669 Atkinson sold to Thomas

Teackle.

1670 John West discovered that there were 200 acres excess land in between Tracts 22 and 23 (212) which had never been taken up, so he applied for a patent for it and two years later sold to Thomas Teackle.

Before going on with the history of the land, it will be worth while to devote some space to the owner, as he was an outstanding character of

his time in Shore history.

1652 He is said to have gone from England first to Bermuda and then came to the Shore at the instance of his cousin Col. Cbedience Robins. Just when he arrived is uncertain, but in January of this year there is a reference to "Thos. Teagle Ministr of ye Upp. parrish", so he was settled here at that time. Six years later, in making a deposition, he gave his age as 28, which would have made him 22 at the time of the first record. As his first patent was taken out in May of 1652, he must have been a man of means on arrival.

1656 During his long and effective Ministry only one cloud overshadowed his good name and there is no reason to believe that this cloud was anything more than an mental one in the mind of that brilliant but erratic Col. Scarburgh. On May 28th of this year the following petition was recorded:

"To the worps ye Commissioners for ye County of Northampton Assembled

att Occahannock

The humble peticon of Tho: Teackle

Most humbly sheweth, That whereas yor petr doth lye undr sevrall reproaches & Callumnies undeservedly cast upon him by Coll Edm: Scarburgh as concerninge an Act of fornicacon with his wife, & attemptinge to take away his life by poyson; All weh hee hath not only privatly instilled into sevrall peoples eares, But allsoe publiqly to his discredit & Diffamacon blareth abroad to comon conserne Although hee hath nevro beene able to prove any of those things agt him, And beinge more about to departe ye Country (yor petr being still undr this Cloud of infamy).

Its therefore the humble request of yor petr, the premises beinge considered yor worps would take ye matter into serious Examinacon & give such

reparacons As you in yor discrete Judgmts shall and needfull. And yor petr shall ever be bound to praye.

The Commissioners acted as follows:

"The difference dependeinge in Court betweene Mr Tho: Teackle, Ministre plt. Coll Edm: Scarburgh dft. is prferrd to ye Hoble ye Govnor & Councill att James Citty, only Coll. Scarburgh wholly declines ye first charge of se peticon concerninge ye chargeinge Mr Tho: Teackle (wth the Act of fform ic. con wto his wife) ffor sevrall reasons by the sd Scarburgh showne to ye Court pswadeinge him to alter & better his oppinion concerneinge his wife."

Whether or not this matter ever had a further airing at James City 1s

urknown, as there is no reference to it in the few extant General Court records, but on June 25th thirty five of Teackle's parishoners presented:
"To the Worps Comissioners of Northampton County nowe Assembled in

Court att Hungers

the Humble peticon of ye Inhabitants of Nuswattocks oish Most Humbly

That Whereas Mr Thomas Teackle Clarke by reason of some scandalous reports raysed of him by Collonll Edm. Scarburgh hath bine dismisabled to officiate as hee ought & is bound unto by Engagmt with us in ye worke of ye

Ministrey (To yor petrs great discomfort & detrimt).

Yor peticonrs therefore doth humblye crave, That yor worps would bee pleased in Justice as it ought to tendr our case; that if ye sa Teackle hath not appeared guilty to yor worps before whome the mattr hath bine brought to tryall of those crimes hee hath charged wthall; Consideringe alsoe the Integritye of his formr life & conversacon amongst us; who hath not bine any ways in ye least blemished since his Liveinge in this Country (untill this reproach now put on him by Coll. Edm. Scarburgh). Gods publiq worp maye bee noe longer Neglected, our Minister undeservedly suspended (his office) Nor yor peticonrs unjustly deprived of the ordinances to the great discord of god & to ye most manifest discomfort & detrimt of yor peticonrs."

The Court took prompt action upon this petition:

"Upon ye peticon of ye Inhabitants of Nuswattocks parrish-It is ye request of the Court That Mr Thomas Teackle Minister bee pleased to officiate in his ministerriall callinge; wee haveinge good reason grounded upon the Civill & honest behavior of the sd Mr Teackle To be manifested in his demeanor, ever since his residence in this Country, weh causseth us to continue our good oppinion Notwthstandinge the calumnious reproache cast upon him."

1658 "Thomas Teagle, minister" made a marriage agreement with Isabella, the widow of Lt.Col. Edward Douglass. For the next twelve years or more in a number of records Teackle is referred to as being "of Old Plantation", and as he owned no land there he probably was living at the Douglass home, which

presumably was adjacent to the site of the later Magothy Bay Church. Under the law of the times, Isabella would have lost any dower rights in the property upon remarrying, but as she had a young dealth to raise it would have been logical for Teackle to have lived with her there. If they had any children, none of them seem to have lived to become of age.

1674 The earliest record of Teackle being a resident of Accomack County ap-

pears in November of this year, the move probably being made after the death of Isabella.

All through the records Teackle is consistently called the Minister for "Ye Upper Parish" (of Northampton), "Nuswattocks Parish", or "Hungars Parish", as it was called at various times, and his ministry there possibly continued up to I69I, when the Upper and Lower Parishes were combine under the name of the former, i.e. Hungars. This means that at no time did he live in his ow Parish, which must have been inconvenient, to say the least. After he moved to Accomack, it would have been natural for him to have preached occasionally at old "Pungoteague", but until his death in I687 Henry Parke was Minister

of Acco-

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mack Parish, and no record has been found to identify Teackle as being officially connected with this Parish, although he may have occupied the pulpit regularly from I69I until his death.

Some time after the death of Isabella, Teackle married Margaret, the daughter of Robert Melson, a Merchant of London. She died before him and in his will he left bequests to four children, all young so they must have been by her. As will be noted below Dame Rumor said that he contemplated

a third marriage, but it was never consummated.

1695 During the Reverend's absence from home, his eldest daughter Margaret gave a party one Saturday night which lasted until nearly noon of Sunday and which must have upset Teackle a plenty when he heard of it. During the course of the evening Margaret seems to have had a liberal turn of mind and gave away a number of things for which later on Teackle brought suit against Phillip Parker and his wife Elizabeth, and received judgment for 129 Sterling. Many pages in the old records are filled with an account of the trial, but the following, while a little long, give the general story and are an interesting sidelight on the life of the times.

September 18,1695-the deposition of John Addison "aged 40 yeares": "Saith-That this depont on Saturday the second day of ffebruary last haveing ended his worke at the house of ye sd Mr. Teackle the sd Mr. Teackles servt woman Eliz told this depont yt her said masters Daughter Mrs. (Mistress?) Margaret Teackle had sent her for the said Elizabeth Parker ye wife of ye sd Phillip Parker as the said servt Eliz said and the answer the (sd) Eliz Parker returned that her father was not at home but could not come till he came home and then would waite on her or to that effect: and accordingly about an houre by son the sd Eliz Parker Sam Doe his wife and Daughter came wth her to ye house of ye sd Mr. Teackle and a negro fidler with them belonging to Capt Richard Baylet whose fiddle was sent for or brought after him and one James Fairefax (as I think them that knew him said his name was) came for the fiddle, and the sd Elizabeth Parker replyed she had borrowed the Fidler of her sister Ursula Bayly wife of the sd Capt Richard Bayly and he should not goe with her will and pulled out a bitt of Spanish money out of her pockett to stay & thereupon the fidler stayed and ye sd Elizabeth Parker and company stayed till ye next Sabbath day after breakfast till about ten or Eleven a clock in ye forenoone, when this depont went away with them from the sd Mr. Teackles house and yt they the sd Eliz Parker & company continued danceing & merry most of the Saturday night whilest this depont staid up in the parour of the said Mr. Teackles dwelling house, and this depont further saith that goeing up into the parlour Chamber of the sd Mr. Teackle where he had layen for his belt with he had left in ye so Chamber the so Mr. Teackles Daughter Mrs. Margaret Teackle sitting by a Trunke crying bitterly and the sd Eliz Parker & Mary Doe ye wife of ye sd Samuel Doe with her that this depont tooke notice of and pittying the said younge Gentlewoman Mrs. Margaret Teackle asked her the occasion of her lamentacon who replyed the Trunke was open and she could not lock it nor get the Key out and therefore wished her self dead for feare or dread of her fathers anger or to that effect: Striving to gett out the Key some of them were concluding to send ye Lock to ye Smith takeing the Key to broke in it Mrs. Margaret Teackle saying she had noe money to pay ye Smith the sd Eliz Parker profered to lend her a bitt or two to pay ye Smith but presently ye sd Mr. Teackles mallato Hugh came up into ye Chamber and tooke ye Locke of and mended the Lock and (after)wards of the Key and put it on againe and lockt it And on the Sabbath day after this depont had eat his breakfast and was ready to dome away with ye rest of ye company the sd Mrs. Margaret Teackle was lamenting and crying as much or more then she did before: this depont asked her the reason & she replyed she had lost the Key of the Trunke wherein her father put all his Keys and so left her and farther saith not".

Jane Hall was called as a witness and several questions were put toher:

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ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 21 "What councells & advice the sd Jane Hall had heard the sd Eliz the wife of Phillip Parker give unto Margaret Teackle in reference to her undutifullness of carriage and demeanor towards her father in goeing anywhere & comeing at her pleasure; makeing feasts in her fathers absence and giving his goods away slighting his comands and reproofs and at any time if he was angry with her to give him as good as he brought.

To which the sd Jane Hall Answerd That she hath heard the said Elizabeth
Parker tell Margaret Teackle that she should not regard her father and to make feasts in his absence and to give away to her friends. Whether you did not heare Eliz ye wife of ye sd Phillip Parker (tell) Margaret Teackle that her father was suddanily to be marryed to Capt Wallop deced his Kinswoman & what a proud woman Shee was and wore fringes at the bindsing of her petticoate and that shee had best provide for herselfe by secueing what she could in friends hands. To which the sd Jane Hall answers affirmatively." To get back to the history of the land: 1657 Thomas Teackle sold an unspecified acreage on Craddock Creek to Robert, Huit. 1677 Robert Huitt left his plantation "at Chotatock" to his wife Micall for life and then to their daughter Mary. Mary married George Smith (Tract I5) and some time after her death in 1703 she married James Fairfax. 1728 James and Mary Fairfax made a deed of gift of 200 acres to her son John Smith, but somehor the Huitt land later was all in the hands of another son Huet Smith. 1766 Huet Smith left to his wife Isabella for life and then to their son George Smith. 1817 The land of George Smith was surveyed for division and found to contain 420 acres. It has not been traced further. Site 1696 Thomas Teackle left a small part of his land to his daughter Margare until his son John should reach the age of I8; if she married a man who did not own land she was to keep it, but only for her life and then it was to revert to John or his heirs. As he gave land outright to each of his other two daughters, it would seem as if he had not fully forgiven her for her escapade of the year before. She must have been of age when he made his will because he did not nominate a guardian for her. She married John Stringer (Tract 8) but he lived only about a year. To his daughter Catherine he gave land on Pungoteague Creek and placed her with William Willet until she should become of age. She married John Robins. To his daughter Elizabeth he gave land at the head of Muddy Creek and placed her with Nicholas Mellichops. She married his son Nicholas, by whom she had a daughter, and after his death she married William Taylor, by whom she had two sons: Teackle and William. The balance of the land was left to the son John. In a later inventory of the Teackle personality are listed the names of 329 books, which must have constituted one of the finest Libraries in America for that first century. They were printed in English, Latin, Greek and other languages, and while most of them had to do with Theology, there were others on Medicine, History, etc. 1722 John Teackle died intestate, leaving a widow Susanna (Upshur) and at least two sons: John and Thomas. Susanna later married Edmund Scarburgh V (Tract I). There is no record of any division of the land between John and Thomas. 1760 Presumably John Teackle II never married, or he died a widower without children as he left his land to his brother Thomas. 1769 Thomas Teachle II had added to his acreage by acquiring 500 acres from Tract 22, which he left with the home place to his son Thomas after the death of his wife Elizabeth (Custis). He also gave land to sons Caleb and Severn.

1689 Samuel Milby had died and John, as his eldest brother, succeeded to his part of the land, which he exchanged with Joseph for the land hhe latter had inherited from his father.

A few years later William died and left his estate to his brothers John and Joseph.

1702 John Milby made deeds of gift of his land to a son Peter and to a grandson John, the son of his son John.

1712 Joseph and Agnes Milby sold his land, 200 acres, to John Hall. It has not been traced further.

1742 Jacob and Elizabeth White sold 500 acres to Thomas Teackle, which is the tract mentioned in the history of Tract 21. It must have been the land which John Milby gave to his grandson John in 1702, but how it got into the hands of the Whites is an unknown mystery. There is no deed to the Whites and it may have been an inheritance to Elizabeth in some way, but such a descent cannot be traced.

1747 The land given to Peter Milby in I702 descended to his son Nathaniel and in this year Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth sold I70 acres to Littleton Scarburgh Major, the then owner of Tract 23, this land being adjacent to that tract.

TRACT 23

1650 Patent to John Major for 400 acres "on the south side of Great Nuswattocks River" (Nandua Creek).

1664 Major left the plantation to his brother Richard Johnson and his cousin William Waller. There is no record of any disposition by either Johnson or Waller, but in some way the title came into the possession of William Major, a brother of John.

1684 William Major left to his wife Mary and then to his son William "the Plantation at Skipper's Gut where I now live".

1730 The second William Major also left to a wife Mary and then to a son Littleton Scarburgh Major.

1767 L. S. Major left to a grandson Littleton, the son of his son Frederick.
1781 Littleton Major died intestate, leaving a wife Sarah and presumably a son William as his heir.

1824 William Major left to his son William L. Major.

It has been said that the property was once known as CHESSCNEESE, but that name has never appeared in the records, and it has generally been called the



1859 Commissioners sold the house and 467 acres to Samuel Scherer.

ACCOMACH COUNTY-TRACT 23 1859 Samuel and Sara Scherer sold to Richard S. Rew. 1872 Richard S. and Mancy Rew sold to John D. Parkes. 1877 Parkes left to his son Francis D. Parkes. 1918 F. D. Parkes left to his daughter Hattie. 1936 Trustees sold to John G. Townsend, Jr. and Julian E. Townsend, jumber men, who now carry the title under the name of Jax, Inc. The house has not been visited for nearly ten years, at which time it was almost inaccessible and in a sad state of ruin, so it is not known whether it is still standing. The smaller part gave some evidence of age and may have gone well back into the eighteenth century. At one time the larger part is said to have had some very fine hand carved woodwork (since removed) and this should date it circa 1815. TRACT 24 1649 Patent to Randall Herle for 600 acres "upon great Nuswattocks River from Chingandehee Creeke Louth unto Arokoko Creeke." This patent was due to Herle for the transportation of twelve persons, among whom were Anthony West, his wife Ann, their son John, and their daughter Katherine. As this is the first record of the West family upon the Shore, where they have been prominent ever since, it is worth while to tell what little is known about them. Some genealogists have stated that they were related to the West family which gave three Governors to the Colony, but such a defini ite tie up has not been found in Virginia records. 1625 At the time of the Virginia Muster taken January 23, 1624)CS), an Anthony West, who came over in the James in I622, was listed among those living on the Treasurer's Land. Under date of December I2, I625, among the few extant records of the Minutes of the Councill and General Court, this entry is found: "Henry Menefe Merchant sworne and Examined sayeth yt he was in place at Mr Rowsleys howse with Capt Sampson Mr Rich Bass when Mrs Rowsley did sett Anthony West free and delivered his Indentures to Capt Sampson to Cary into England to his ffreends. Anthony West sworne and examined sayeth yt he made an agreement wth Zacharie Crips and Edmund White to have fyfteen hundred plants and after, he intendinge to goe for England, he quitted that agreement, and after purposinge to staye about planting tyme Zacharie Crips p'mised to give the said deponent Content for his labor, and so he stayed and Contynued in worke wth him till the Crop was in." These are the only references to an Anthony West that can be found in Virginia records before the middle of the century, but whether or not he is the same one who came to the Shore with his family under the Herle patent is unknown. He died in 1652 and his widow Ann married Capt. Stephen Charlton. In 1662 Col. Edward Scarburgh received a patent for 600 acres previously granted to Herle, as having been deserted by the latter, but this patent did not stand up because the tract had already been repatented by John West, the son of Anthony. 1650 Although there is no record of any transfer from Herle to West, in this year John West received a patent for 1600 acres which included the Herle 600 plus ICOO acres additional. This patent is not recorded in the land books in Richmond, but some years ago the late Stratton Nottingham found the original document among some old papers in the Clerk's Office in Accomac, where it is now hanging. It is long, but perhaps it is worth while quoting in order to give a better understanding of the patent system.
"To All to whom these presents Shall come, I Sr. William Berkeley, Kn Governor and Capt. General of Virginia Send Greetin in Cur Lord God Everla ing -- Whereas by Instructions from the Kings most excellent Majesty directed to me and the Council of State his Majesty was graciously pleased to Author-

ize me the said Governor and Councill to grant Pattents and yo Assign Such proportions of land to all Adventurers and Flanters as have been unusual heretofore in the like cases either for Adventurers of money or for Transportation of People into the Colony according to a Charter of Orders from the late Treasurer & Compr. and that there may be the same proportion of fifty acres of land granted and Assigned for every person that have been transported thither since Midsumer I625 and that the same course be continued to all Adventurers & Planters until it shall be otherwise determined by his Majesty. Now Know ye that I the said Sr. William Berkeley do with the Consent of the Council of State Accordingly give and grant unto John West the son of Anthony West sixteen hundred Acres of land lying Scituate and being in great Nuswattock River in Northampton County, bounded as followeth beginning and lying North North West upon great Muswattock River from Chingandokee Creek's mouth unto Arroko Creek's mouth on the West South West therewith the said Chingandokee Creek on the East North East with Arrocko Creek-finally bounded on the South South East with the woods from Creek head to Creek head afsd. the said land being due unto the said John West by and for the Transportation of two and thirty persons into the Colony by the said Anthony West his father all whose names are in Records mentioned under thia Pattent. To have and to hold the said land with his due Share of all Mines and Minerals therein contained with all Rights and Privileges and Hunting hawking fishing and fowling with all Woods, Waters and Rivers with all Profits Commodities and hereditaments whatsoever in any wise belonging to the said land to him the said John West his heirs and Assigns forever in as large and Ample manner to all intents and Purposes as is Expressed in a Charter of Orders from the late Treasurer & Compr. dated the 18th Novm. 1618 or by consequence may be justly Collected out of the same or out of the Letters Pattents whereon they are grounded. To be held of Cur Sovereign Ld. the King his heirs and Successors forever as of his Mannor of Easts Greenwich in Fee and Common Soccage and not in Capite nor by Knights Service Yielding and Paying unto Cur said Sovereign Lord the King his heirs and Successors for every fifty Acres of land herein by these presents given and Granted Yearly at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel the fee Rent of one Shilling to his Majesties use which payment is to be made Seven years after the first grant or seasing thereof and not before According to the said Charter of Orders and Since Confirmed by his Majesties said Instructions as also by the Act of Assembly of the 2d of March I642 Provided that the said John West his heirs and Assigns do not plant a seat or cause to be planted or seated upon the said Land Within Three years next Ensuing It may and Shall be lawful for any Adventurer or Planter to make claim and Seat thereupon. Given at James City under my hand and Seal of the Colony this 23d of December, 1650.

William Berkeley"

John West married Matilda, one of the two daughters of Col. Edmund Scarburgh, and by that marriage as well as by patents and purchases he became possessed of much land. He owned between Chesconnessex and Deep Creeks, living for a large part of his life on the north shore of the first named creek and signed his name as 'John West of Chicconessick'. Towards the end of the century he moved to this tract after which he signed his name as 'John West of Nandua'.

1653 George Parker complained to the Court that he had a certificate for 600 acres at Andua between John West and John Major but he could not ascertain the exact location because West would not survey. The Court ordered West to survey for his 1600 acres and if there were any excess it was to go to Parker, but apparently there was none as Parker never made disposition of any land in this vicinity.

John West was done of the leading men of Accomack County, at one time or another holding about every position or title that could be given to him.

Site A 1652 In 1652 a third Parish, 'Ccquhanock', was established on the Shore. Its limits were to begin at the south side of Cccahannock Creek andit extended northwards as far as there were any settlements. A record indicates that a Church was built almost immediately in the new Parish, at least by the following May, when punishment was meted out to two persons accused of malicious gossip: Joan Pettyjohn was to stand "att the Church dore (during the tyme the psalme is singeinge) with a gagge in her mouth" and Genefra Jones was to be "towed over the creek at Nandye: agt Mrs West her landinge place from the Indyan pointe". Ten years later this Church was mentioned in connection with further penanced: Murrim (Miriam) Cornelius, for slander, was to "make her Contrition for the said offense by acknowledgment in open Court and the next Saboth at Occahamnock Church (AIA) & the Sunday after at Nandue Church"; and a little later Mary White was ordered to appear "once in open Court and once at either Church in this County". The last reference to this Church occurred in January 1664, when John Major was "cleared from his presentmt for not comeinge to Nandue Church in Respect hee uses Occahannock Church." Both of these Churches must have been of a temporary nature, because by 1667 it is known that neither was then in existence. A short distance back from Cedar View Wharf is the stump of a very large Sycamore tree, which may indicate the site of the old Nandue Church, as such trees were planted near all of the early churches.

1678 John and Matilda West sold to Owen Collonell 300 acres in 'Timber Neck', which was at the head of Curratuck Creek next to Tract 23.

1693 Owen Collony geft this piece to his grandson Brian Coljony.

1745 C'Bryan Coloney died intestate, leaving a wife Florianna and sons Benjamin and Littleton.

1776 Benjamin Colony left his land to his son Major.

1787 Major and Peggy Colony sold I20 acres to Richard Walter and six year later his balance of 30 acres to John Wilkins. From the bounds he must have inherited the west side of the neck.

1773 Littleton Collony deeded his I50 acres to his son Upshur.

1784 Upshur and Anne Colony sold to Argol Kellam.

1805 Argil Kellam made a deed of gift to his son Robert.
The Neck has not been traced further.

Site B. At this spot is a little house with a brick end. It shows some signs of considerable antiquity, but it has not been inspected carefully enough to make an estimate as to its age or who maght have built it.

1680 John and Matilda West sold to Owen Colloney the 'Island Neck', with an unspecified acreage, it being adjacent to the first neck.

1693 Owen Colloney left the 380 acre plantation "where I now live" to his son Owen.

1716 Owen Colloney II left to his wife Winifret for life and then it was to be divided between their sons Owen and Benjamin.

1742 The names of both Cwen III and this Benjamin disappear from the records and it may be that their land went to their brother Brian, because in this year Brian Colony sold 50 acres to West Kellam and I38 acres to Esau Jacob, who resold 50 of his acres to Kellam. It has not been traced further, but a plat made in I8I6 shows I74 acres in this neck to have been the property of West Kellam, Jr. deceased. There is now old house in the neck.

1697 John West (now 'of Nandua') made a deed of gift to his daughter Frances Kellam and her husband Richard Kellam, Jt. of 'Sara's Neck', which is the third of the three little necks around the head of Curratuck Creek.

1731 Frances Kellam made a deed of gift to her son West Kellam of 300 acres the 400 acres guven to her by her father CCL. John West.

1732 Kellam sold to William Arbuckle, who deeded it back three years later.

1742 West Kellam sold to John Sill 100 acres at the head of 'Sarah's Neck'. 1769 West Kellam left to his wife Elizabeth and then to their son Scarburgh West his 200 acres in 'Sarah's Neck'.

1776 Scarburgh Kellam left to his wife Keziah and then to their son Severn. 1824 Severn Kellam left to his son Abel W. Kellam for life and then to his son Augustus J. F. Kellam.

1864 A Trustee sold 271 acres to William P. Moore. 1872 Moore left to his grandson William M. P. Kellam.

1880 W. M. P. and Sarah Kellam sold to Charles H. Rogers.

1933 A Special Commissioner sold to the A. T. Hickman Lumber Co.

Site C is on this land. The house, known as the ROGERS PLACE, probably was built about the middle of the last century.

1703 Col. John West died leaving six sons and seven daughters, to each of whom he left substantial tracts of land. Two of the sons were named John, which was to provide a headache for later genealogists. In his will and in the records generally they were mentioned as 'John the elder' and 'John the younger! I704 Mrs. Matilda West, widow, "refused to take the usual oath, being a Quaker She must have been considered a desirable convert in view of the fact that both her father and husband had been strong adherents to the Church of England.

Site D

1703 John West left his new home and this neck to his son Anthony.

1717 Anthony West left to his two sons anthony and John with the latter get-

ting the house and the south side of the neck.

1773 John West did not dispose of the land in his will as the property had been entailed by the will of his father, so it went to John's eldest son Anthony but he did leave land at Deep Creek to another son Abel. However Anthony went to Deep Creek to live while Abel remained at Nandua. 1795 In his will Anthony West gave the Mandua land to his brother Abel, pro-

vided Abel would make over to Anthony's Estate the Deep Creek land received from his father. This was done and Abel continued to live at Nandua which he

now owned. Not far from the house is his still legible tombstone:

In memory of ABEL WEST

was born at this place May 30,1734 and died May 30,1816 thus completing the 82 years of his life

Respected by all for his Virtues and Morality

1816 After making many bequests to his relatives and friends, Abel West left the house and the balance of the plantation to his neice Charlotte Bayly. CEDAR GROVE or the CHARLOTTE BAYLY PLACE It is known as



1874 A Commissioner sold the house and ISI acres to George W. Mason. 1898 Mason left to his son George B. Mason.

1916 George B. Mason sold to John T. B. Hyslop and William H. Hyslop.

1928 After the death of John T. B. Hyslop, William H. and Sadie M. Hyslop sold to George S. Mason, the son of George B.

1932 George S. Mason died intestate leaving a widow Annie R. and three daughters.

The little house must have been built about the last quarter of the seventeenth century. With its large bricks with glazed headers, steep roof without dormers, and originally large base outside chimneys, it is an unusually fine example of sturdy colonial architecture. The house had two rooms on the first floor and at some later date two more rooms were added at the rear. There was no hallway, and the enclosed stairs went up from the old parlor. There were also two rooms on the second floor which have an interesting set back or paneling effect in the plastering. The east wall with its large cooking fireplace has fallen out and the small chimney at the west, shown in the picture, is a replacement. The house is fully exposed to the weather and probably will not last much longer.

Site E.

1816 Abel West had freed his slaves in I806 and in his will appears this item: "I give all the negroes which belonged to me the land laying above the Neck Road, supposed to be two Hundred acres, more or less, it being part of the land where I now live to them and their heirs forever on the Female side in common amongst them all as a place of Refuge. I also authorize my Executor to give thirty barrels of Corn & one thousand weight of Poark. I also give them all the Flax, wool, & leather that may be in the house at my Death"

This section later came to be known as Guinea. No investigation has been made to determine just how the land was disposed of legally, but for reasons not immediately available this colored settlement seems to have gradually moved a little farther up the Bayside road onto a part of Tract 25. The original settlement then became known as Old Guinea as the name went with the migrators, but the new section is now known as Boston.

TRACT 25

1649 Patent to Ralph Barlowe for 850 acres "North North West upon great Noswattock River from Arokoko Creek mouth, bounded West South West on same and East North East on Mansotanzick Creek".

1653 Barlowe's wife was Kathryne, the daughter of Anthony and Ann West. In his will Barlowe left his plantation to his unborn child, but if the child aid not live then it was to go to his kinsman John Ellsey. He mentioned his mother Joane Ellsey, so John must have been his half brother.

The child was born and was named Ralph Bennony Barlowe, as is evidenced by deeds of gift from his grandmother Ann West and his uncle John Elsye, but he did not live long and the land reverted to John Elzey.

It seems worth while to tell what became of Barlowe's widow, before going on with the story of the land.

1654 Charles Scarburgh, gent. made a marriage agreement with Katheryne Barlowe whereby she was "To keep her cattle now on the plantation of her brother John West".

Some historians have confused this Charles Scarburgh with Charles the son of Col. Edmund Scarburgh, but this is impossible because the latter was not born until I643. It is possible that the Charles who married Katheryne was a son of Henry Scarburgh, a brother of Col. Edmund Scarburgh.

1656 No record has been found to indicate that this Charles Scarburgh had a home of his own. The closest to it is a reference concerning him "att his nowe dwellinge howse att Nuswattocks". It seems reasonable to believe that after the death of young Barlowe, when Katheryne Scarburgh lost her interest in this tract, she and her husband went to live with her mother Ann, now the widow of Capt. Stephen Charlton.

1657 Charles Scarburgh (apparently about to take a voyage) set John Coale free, in case he should not return within twelve months. There is no other record to indicate that he ever came back to the Shore again prior to his

death at some unknown date.

1676 There must have been a son from this marriage, because in this year the will of a Henry Scarborough was probated. He mentioned his grandmother Mrs. Ann Charlton, and named his uncle John West as his Executor. His only estate consisted of cattle, presumably the increase from those mentioned in the marriage agreement between his father and mother. As he mentioned no land, it is further proof that his father had left none to which he could succeed. 1681 Although the event must have taken place some time prior to this date, there is a reference to Maj. Edmund Bowman "as marrying ye executx of Mrs. Ann Charlton", who was Katherine (West-Barlowe) Scarburgh. She was Bowman's second wife and survived him.

Back to the land:

1658 John and Sarah Elzet sold his inheritance to William Waters, and the next year William and Margaret Waters assigned the title to Devorix Browne. 1671 Devorax Browne obtained a patent in his own name and had the land resurveyed.

1680 Browne was the second husband of Tabitha Scarburgh and they had one son, Edmund, who died intestate in this year, his estate being administered to his wife Martha. A deposition by his mother made in 1708 discloses that Edmund was born in 1660 and died in Turkey in 1678, being taken in captivity. Capt. John Martin had reported the death and one Timothy Low said that he carried young Browne to his grave.

I682 After the death of Devorax Browne, Tabitha next married John Custis, of Arlington, and in this year he had the patent for this tract reissued to

1684 In a settlement of affairs with Martha Browne, the widow of Edmund, John and Tabitha Custis deeded these 850 acres, called ANDEWY PLANTACON, to her. 1699 Matthew Trim, Marriner, of Middlesex, Eng., and his wife Martha (Browne) sold to George Nicholas Hack, who had previously rented it for a year. 1705 G. N. Hack left this part of his holdings to his son Peter.

1717 Peter Hack left "all my lands at Andua" to his son Peter, "which is my will to be baptized Peter". 1790 Peter Hack, sometimes known as Peter Hack Hack, made a deed of gift of 450 acres to his son Peter, who later inherited the balance. 1844 This Peter Hack left the "land and houses over the road" to Cave Jones Hack. This part was known later at different times as SOMERVILLE and BALDWIN. There is no old house now upon it and it has not been traced further. Site A. He left the land on the west side of the Bayside road, on which was the old Hack homestead, to his son John William Hack. It is known as FAIRVIEW. 1861 A Special Commissioner and Sabra C. Hack, the widow of John W. Hack,

united in a deed to Peter P. Hack. 1870 Peter P. Hack sold the house and 360 acres to the heirs of John W. Pitts. The present condition of the house does not justify further tracing. In 1920 the colonnade and little room portions were removed and a modern farmhous built around the main part of the dwelling, leaving only one original brick wall exposed. At that time a brick dated '1717' was taken from the old chimney, indicating that the Mouse was nearly finished at least during the last year of the life of the first Peter Hack to own the land. At the same time, a mantel, upon

which was carved the Hack coat of arms, joined the ranks of the things that are gone forever.

Some years ago all of the tombstones in the family grave yard were buried, a granite coping set around the plot, and a shaft raised in the center. Upon this shaft the following is cut:

In memory of dau. of Peter Hack, d. Aug.

Dr. Joris Hack, baptized in Cologne, Germany, Mar.,

20,1620, died in Virginia, I665;

Married Anna Varlett dau. of Casper and Micholas Hack, born in

Cologne, Germany, died in
Accomac County, Virginia;
Married Anne Leisler

Herman, born in Amsterdam,
Holland, sister of Judith Varlett Married Anne Leisler

Herman, born in Amsterdam,

Holland, sister of
Augustine Herman of

Bohemian Manor, Cecil Co., Md.

Lieut. Col. George
Nicholas Hack, died I705

and Ann, his wife, dau. of
Richard Wright and Ann,
his wife, dau. of Col. John
Mottrom of Northern
Neck, Virginia.

Peter Hack, d. I792, aged

43 yrs.

Children of Peter Hack
and Sallie B. Upshur,
2nd wife: Dr. P. Thomas U.
Hack, B. Jan., I5, I795, and his
two wives: Ist Sallie T.
Selby; 2nd Harriet
Fleming Selby.
Sallie B. Upshur Hack,
wife of Col. Thomas
Kellam, d. I874-5.

East Face
PETER HACK, D. 1717; And
Matilda, his wife, dau. of
Anthony West and
Elizabeth Rowles
his wife

. Peter Hack Hack, d. Jan., I, 1802, Aged 85 yrs. Ann, his custis and Ann, his wife, Peter Hack who died in dau. of Col. Wm. Kendall, I844 and his first wife who died in I732, and Ann Elizabeth Robins Hason, his wife.

Peter Hack, B. Apr., II, I754,

d. Cct., I8, I844, Married Ist,

Elizabeth, dau. of John

Smith High shorist

Entrance Entrance Entrance

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m. Rev. Colmore Bayne.

Melinda U. Hack,

m. George Cropper. Smith, High sheriff, Chancock, Va., and
Susannah Custis, his
wife. She lies buried to his
right. 2nd, Sallie Brown,
day, of Thomas Walkers dau. of Thomas Upshur of Northampton Co., Va., She
lies buried to his left.
Issue from both marriages.

B. Drummond Ayres
and Henrietta
Dawson (Ayres) Sheppard

James, son of Hugh Henry, d. 1787, aged 28 yrs.

John William Hack, . m. Sabra, dau. of Thomas Cropper. Helinda U. Hack Ann Q. S. Hack, much beloved, d. 1827, unmarried.

Charlotte J. Denis.

by

. Descendants.

The natural inference from the information given on the West Face would be that Dr. Joris Hack, Dr. George Nicholas Hack, and Lieut. Col. George Nicholas Hack were father, son and grandson, but the Shore records are absolutely silent as regards any Dr. George Nicholas Hack; in fact the existence of any such person here is a physical impossibility.

Dr. Joris Hack was the immigrant to the Shore, where he is always called Dr. George Hack in the records. He was a brother in law of Augustine Herman because they had married Varlett sisters. In a deposition made by him in January 1664, he gave his age as "fourty yeares or thereabouts," which approximates the date of his birth as given on the shaft. There are other records to substantiate that his wife had been Anna Varlett.

Dr. Hack's will was probated February 16,1665, and in it he mentioned his wife Ann and three children: George Nicholas, Peter and Anne; all under age. Peter perhaps went to the Western Shore; what became of Anne is unknown; but George Nicholas Hack appears constantly in the records until his death in 1705. Shortly after becoming of age, he had the title of Captain and a few years before he died he became a Lieut. Colonel. At no time was he ever referred to as a <u>Doctor</u>. His oldest son (Spencer) did not become of tithable age until about 1696.

As both Dr. Hack and his son George Nicholas lived and died on the property now known as EVERGREEN, it is unlikely that either was buried here.

TRACT 26

1666 Patent to Tobias Selvey for 600 acres. 1675 Tobias Sellvey, Chirurgion, made a deed of gift of 150 acres to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband William Fletcher. 1692 Selvey bequeathed 50 acres each to his three daughters Elizabeth, Matilda and Climencye. As he made no other disposition of land, it is possible that he had also given I50 acres each to daughters Matilda and Climencye, although such deeds are not recorded. This would have given each of them a third of his patent acreage.

1710 The will of William Fletcher geft the land to his son William after the death of his wife Elizabeth. 1729 William Fletcher II left to his wife Sarah and then to a son Mathew. 1751 Mathew Fletcher left 125 acres each to Bezaleel Watson and to his brother in law Daniel Watson.

1704 Matilda and Arnold Harrison gave 50 acres to their son Selvey Harrison for life, and then to his son, if any; If he had no son, but a daughter Matilda, it was to go to her, but if he had no heir at all it was to go to his brother Joseph Harrison. 1731 Joseph and Elizabeth Harrison sold to Stephen Harrison.

No record has been found to tell what became of Climencye or her land.

There was considerable interfamily buying and selling of small tracts, and some intermarrying to further complicate the situation, and as there is no old house on any part of the land, no further attempt has been made to unravel the involved title situation.

Some of the other owners of parts of the land during the eighteenth century were: John R. Downing-Betterton Fletcher-Brandon Fletcher-John Folio-Jacob Harrison-Josiah Harrison-Salathiel Harrison-Eburn Heath-Robert Heath-Elisha Meers-Bolomon Meers & Richard Walter.

TRACT 27

1649 Patent to Robert Parker for 500 acres "att Great Nuswattocks River from Mossacotanzick Creek mouth to Mattawompson Creek". In 1660 he received an-

A - The second reserved

000

other patent for 250 acres additional. 1673 Robert Parker was a brother of John Parker, of MATTAPONI, and of George Parker, of POPLAR GROVE, on Onancock Creek. He went back to England, where his will was probated in this year, and he left his Virginia Plantation to any of his daughters who would go there to live.

1686 A clue to the next owner is found in a bond given by John Shepherd to George Dewy (whose position in the matter is unknown). Shepherd was to pay over to Dewy certain things when Jane, Thomas and John Hall became of age. The document stated that they were the children of Thomas Hall, deceased, and his wife Margaret, who was then the wife of Shepherd. From this it is assumed that Margaret was the daughter of Robert Parker who came to Virginia to claim his land.

1714 A Thomas Hall died intestate leaving a wife Jane and apparently a son Thomas III as his heir.

1775 The will of Thomas Hall III disposed of 536 acres, so apparently the second patent tp Robert Parker for 250 acres conflicted with an earlier patent to some one else and that part was lost.

He divided the plantation into theee parts: the two lower parts were to go to his daughters Anna Maria Andrews and Jean Hall; while the upper part was to go to Margaret Fisher for life and then to a grandson Thomas Hall Fisher

1783 Anna Maria Andrews, widow of William, gave her inheritance to her son Thomas Hall Parker, and two years later he and his wife Peggy sold to Edward Ker.

1787 Edward and Margaret Ker gave IOO acres to their son George.

1812 Richard and Jane (Jean Hall) Read sold to Hutchinson Kellam.

1827 Hutchinson and Elizabeth Kellam sold to John Phillips.

 $\overline{1848}$ Phillips left to his nephew John, the son of William Phillips.

1797 Thomas H. and Prissy Fisher, and his mother Margaret (Hall-Fisher) Bradford sold to George Ker.

Mone of the tracts have been traced further as there is no old house now standing on any part of the land. It is the section known as Nandua, with the neck road going through it to Nandua Wharf.

TRACT 28

1654 Patent to William Andrews for I500 acres "att great Muswattocks River beginning at the fourth neck up the River and parted by Mattawamson Creek from Mr. Parker.

(As Andrews had started disposing of this land in 1653, the above must have been a reissue of an earlier unrecorded patent, probably granted in I649 at the same time as the grants to Herle, Barlowe and Parker for the little necks below him.)

1653 Andrews gave 500 acres to his son Robert.

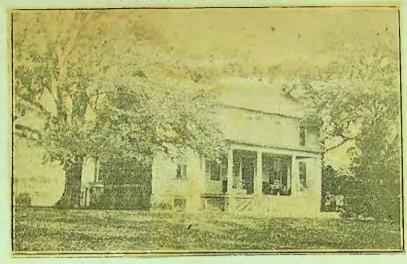
1654 He gave 500 acres to his son William.

1656 Andrews bequeathed 200 acres to his daughter Susanna. This left 300 acres which descended to William as oldest son.

Before going on with the story of the various Andrews tracts, it is advisable to dispose of another patent which caused many sleepless nights. 1654 Patent to Richard Bunduch for 650 acres. This was reissued to him in 1661.

1659 There is no previous deed from Bundick of record, but in this year John Moritzen sold 300 acres at the south end of the Bundick patent to Robt Bayly 1662 Richard and Dorothy Bundicke sold the north 350 acres to Richard Jacob.

ACCOLACK COUNTY-TRACT 28 1672 Thomas (son of Richard) and Jane Jacob sold to John Coale. These are the last transactions that could be found for this patent area. Countless efforts were made to pick up later clues, but without avail. Finally the realization came that the site of this patent coincided with the southeastern end of the Andrews I500 acre patent. William Andrews lived in Northampton County and while to hold his patent he had to seat a part of it at least with tenants, the fact that Bundick had received a patent for a part of his land probably was not realized until his children, to whom he had given it, began to take an active interest in it. There may have been an Andrews-Bucdick suit in the old General Court records (burned in 1865) but there is nothing on the subject in the Shore books. In any event Bundick lost out, as well as the people to whom he had sold, and the area is definitely a part of the land covered by the Andrews patent. Robert Andrews Bart 1657 Robert Andrews left his 500 acres to his wife (no name) for life and then it was to go to two sons of his brother William. 1685 These sons were William and Obedience and William sold his inheritance to Obedience. 1693 Obedience Andrews sold the whole 500 acres to John Shepherd. 1707 John Shepheard, of Northampton, gave the 350 acres on the creek to his son Morris, and two years later he bequeathed the 150 acres southeast of the road to his granddaughter Elizabeth Watson, alias Smith. Site A 1729 Morris Shepherd left to his wife Edmund Memore for life and then to their son John. 1740 John Shepherd died intestate leaving a wife Catherine and two daughters Elizabeth and Margaret. (Catherine married twice more: first to Richard Drummond, by whom she had two daughters: Alicia Drummond who died unmarried, and Ann Drummond, who in 1759 married William Justice and after his death in 1762 she then married Thomas Bayly; second to Ralph Justice, the father of her son in law-no issue.) Elizabeth Shepherd married John Harmanson and her sister Margaret married Edward Ker. 1755 The Harmanson's sold Elizabeth's interest in the 350 acres to Ker, who must have built the house now standing soon thereafter. 1790 Ker left to his wife Margaret for life and then to their son George. 1824 There is no record of the death of George Ker, but in this year John Ker, of Northampton, deeded this tract to his sister Margaret S. Ker, it being part of the land which they had inherited jointly by the death of their father the Rev. George Ker. In this same year Margaret married the Rev. Samuel C. Stratton. 1852 After the death of his wife, Stratton, with his children James and Mary, sold 300 acres known as SHEPHERD'S PLAIN to Richard J. Ayres. 1880 Ayres had died intestate and in the settlement of his estate this place was sold at public auction when it was bought by his son of the same name. 1902 Richard J. Ayres, Jr. sold the house and 200 acres to John L. Warren. NAKNOSKAKOKKAKAK Warren and his wife Sarah F. sold to Dr. A. T. L. Kusian of Roanoke County, and he changed the name of the place to MELROSE. 1920 Dr. Kusian died intestate leaving a daughter Mary as his only heir.
1942 Mary, who had married Belford D. Kellam, died and left her estate to him. The original Shepherd house was about 200 yards northeast of the present dwelling and within the memory of those still living there were the remains of an eight foot cellar to indicate the site.

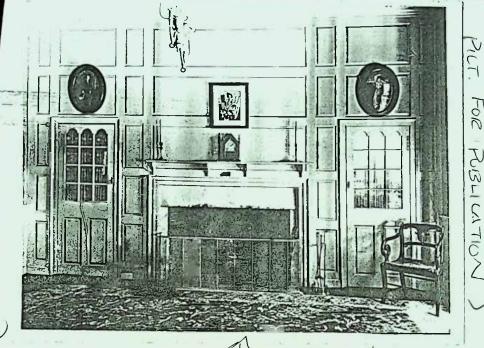


MELROSE-formerly SHEPHERD'S PLAIN

The house has two brick ends which have a three brick string course at the second floor level. At the outside edges of the walls alternating bricks are set out flush with the string course to give a miniature quoin effect. The house is two rooms deep. The cross hall is quite wide and the stairway, instead of being in the hall proper, is set back to the right its full width so that the room to the right of it is smaller than the other three first floor rooms. Two of the rooms have paneled ends: the one to the southeast being fairly plain, but the one to the northwest is particularly handsome and probably this room was originally the parlor. At each side of the fireplace and in the corners are very fine fluted pilasters and the room also has a nice cornice of dentils and a paneled wainscoting below the chair rail.



LAIN THE BE



Through the courtesy of Mrs. Henrietta D. (Ayres) Sheppard, who lived here as a child, we have a very good word picture of the place as it was in

the days of its glory:

My father kept the road clear so that you had a peek of the house from the main highway. To the second creek, from the front door, were rows of cedars with the little blue berries. Skirting the coves were willow trees that delighted the eye. Mother had a small flower garden in front of the house, fenced in with paling fence, and I remember well in that garden bordering the walk, were Four o'clocks and other old time flowers, and one large japonica bush. To the immediate right, outside of the garden, was a handsome acacia, and on the left of the garden gate was a large cedar, which was always filled with blue berries.

In the yard, planted by my grandfather, were many of the old cottonwood poplar thees; there were also the purple catalpa, as well as the white. Across the cove, separating the yard proper from the orchard, was a large peach and apple orchard, those lovely round and handsome trees that bore the round white apple. I believe the name was the May or June apple and the old Mixon peach. Bordering the extreme right, where the main cove extended, was a long row of Morello cherries. Along the border of the woods were tall pine trees, where the chicken grapevines entwined, and grapes were in profusion. Through the woods were lucious fox grapes, and in the Spring the wild azalea, or as it is called on the Eastern Shore, Honeysuckle-and snakes as well. Behind the house were handsome walnut trees. There was one very large one I remember that lightning split during a terrific storm. To the left were sev-

eral others and we had walnuts in abundance.

To the creek side, at the end of the house, was the large vegetable garden, also the plum trees, the syringas (Lilacs), and the usual flowers, and the early relishes that delight a child. Down the creek, to which it extended, were fig bushes bordering the fence, and water snakes as well. There was also a large asparagus bed. The lawn was extended outside of this garden to the little landing, where my father had his boats, and where we went in bathing. The lawn itself, including the orchard, had thirty acres and with the sheep and horses pasturing kept the grass in beautiful condition. It was quite an event every Spring to have the colored people come in with their brooms, made of the brush that grew around the creek, to sweep the yard.

The old grave yard of the first Kers (since plowed up) was on a little hill across the cove from the house. Many a time have I peeked into the holes; wondering what they looked like. I had always heard that they were great people and the fantasies of youth aroused the imagination. Formerly, my father told me, there was a high brick wall which surrounded these graves, but that some one came, in his time, and hauled the bricks away for building purposes."

The north end of this 350 acres, sold off some time ago, was known as EDGEWATER. There is no old house upon it.

Site B

1715 Elizabeth Watson, the granddaughter of John Shepherd to whom he had left the I50 acres east of the road, was married to Charlton Smith. They lived in Somerset County, Md., and in this year sold her inheritance to Mathew Flet-

1719 Fletcher left to his brother Brandon. 1762 Brandon Fletcher (wife Jean) jeft to his grandson Thomas Cutler, whose mother Rose was still living.

1778 Thomas Cutlar jeft to his son Thomas Fletcher Cutlar, but if he had no heirs it was to go to his sister Margaret.

1807 Richard and Margaret Mears sold to their son Thomas Cutlar Mears. 1825 Thomas C. and Hessey Mears and Sukey Mears sold 156 acres to Benjamin

1851 The will of Colonna directed that his land be sold and two years later

all of the other heirs united in a deed for sc as to a son John W. Col-

1861 John W. Colonna sold 196 acres to James J. Edwards.

1662 Isaac J. Edwards and his wife Annie B. sold to William P. Moore, Sr., who resold to Thomas W. Bull.

1884 Bull left to his children Amelia, John T., Mary and Lottie Bull.
1888 The above joined in a deed for 250 acres to Henry F. Powell.
1909 Powell sold to William H. Nicolls.

1939 A Trustee sold the house and 80 acres to James G. Doughty.

The property is known both as THORNFIELD and the BULL PLACE. It has a very picturesque appearance from the road. Part of the house may be fairly old, but it offers nothing of particular architectural interest.

Site C

This is on a part of the 500 acres given to William Andrews in 1654. It appears in old records as "ye fforked Necke".

CALL DESCRIPTION A LOCAL DE

Charles and the second second

1673 Major William Andrews eft to his son Robert, who married Elizabeth Shepherd, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Shepherd, she in turn being the only daughter of William and Dorothy Jordan.

1718 In his will Robert Andrews confirmed a deed earlier in the year to his

son Robert for 280-acres, which is this site.

He left the balance of 200 acres to a son Jacob. This will be mentioned later.

1750 Robert Andrews died intestate, leaving a wife Elizabeth and a son Wil-

liam as his heir.

1778 William Andrews had married Anna Maria (Hall), who was the widow of his neighbor Entity Parker. She survived him and their son Robert was the next owner.

1803 Before he died. Robert Andrews had left the ancestral acreage and moved across the neck road. He left this site "where my mother now lives" to a daughter Anna Maria Hall Andrews, who married John Wilkins. A survey for division made in 1815 showed that the Wilkins received 98 acres along with the house. The house is oldish, but not ancient enough for special attention, and the tract, now known henerally as the BULL FARM, has not been traced

N t far from the house is the family grave yard containing many tombstones of the Andrews, Parker and related families. One of them is of particular interest. It is a white marble stone flat on the ground and broken almost in half. The inscription reads:

Here repose the bodies of Doct. JOHN UPSHUR Son of Littleton and Anne Upshur He died on the I5th of May A.D. 1818

Aged 26 Years And of his wife LUCY UPSHUR

Daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Parker She died on the 29th of April A.D. 1818 Aged 22 Years

"They were lovely in their lives and in their deaths they are not divided"
The attachment of this amiable pair commenced in

their early youth, and continued with unabated tenderness for 13 years. They were united in marriage on the 15th of April ISI8 and on the 29th day of the same month the warm hearted bridegroom saw himself a widower! His manly spirit which had borne itself erect under all other calamities, bowed beneath this stroke. After an unavailing struggle of I8 days, he found his only relief from despair and a broken heart, in a voluntary death.

Reader: waste not your moments in fruitless speculation on the manner of his death. The tears of a whole community attest his worth: the widow, the orphan, the poor, the oppressed, those whom his unbought benevolence protected and soothed shall be his intercessors before the throne of God.

Ill fated pair: Your bridal robes are your winding sheet, your bridal couch the grave: Peace to thee meak and gentle Spirit: Peace to thee broken hearted martyr of a tender passion: In heaven your virtues are recorded and there shall you rest together in the bosom of your Saviour and your God.

This inscription is said to have been written by Judge Abel P. Upshur, a brother of John Upshur.

1740 When Robert Andrews bequeathed the 200 acres to his son Jacob in 1718, it was with the understanding that Jacob was to make over to his brothers Nathaniel and John a tract of land which had been given to him by his grandfather Shepherd. Apparently Jacob did not do this because in this year he bought the 200 acres from his brother John, who was then living in Somerset County, Md. In the Andrews days the property was known as SYLVAN RETREAT, but it is now the G. E. BULL FARM. 1770 Jacob Andrews had married Margaret Joynes, who survived him, and he left a plantation of 286 acres to their daughter Barah. She later married George Parker, of POPLAR GROVE on Onancock Creek. It has not been traced further.

1656 It will be remembered that in this year Col. William Andrews bequeathed 200 acres to his daughter Susanna. This descended to a granddaughter Margaret, the wife of Randolph Hewitt, and they sold to Nathaniel Littleton.



Upshur Tombstone

It will also be remembered that there were 300 acres out of the Andrews patent for I500 acres of which the Colonel made no disposition, either by deed or will. This automatically went to his eldest son William.

1673 Major William Andrews left this 300 acres to his daughters Grace and Susanna Andrews.

1696 Grace had married Thomas Harmanson and they sold her half interest to Nathaniel Littleton, who had married the other daughter Susanna.

1700 Nathaniel and Susanna Littleton sold the whole 500 acres, to which he

now held title, to Francis Darby and Churchill Darby.

This acreage gradually became broken up into smaller tracts through inheritance, but most of it remained in the Darby families for more than a hundred years. It has not been traced further. This 500 acres comprised a large part of the 650 acres which Bundick thought he had patented, and the duplication turned up when it was discovered that the bounds for the two tracts were the same.

1651 Patent to Anthony Johnson for 250 acres.

1652 Johnson was a free negro and apparently stood well in the community, as evidenced by a Court order in this year: "Anthony Johnson, negro, & Mary his wife who have been Inhabitants of the county above thirty years, & having the great misfortune to lose by a fire after great service & etc are exempted from paying taxes."

1653 Johnson appealed to the Court for the return to him of John Casor, another negro, whom he claimed for life; thus giving an early record of a free negro owning another as a slave.

1665 Johnson gave 50 acres to his son Richard and sold the other 200 acres to Morris Mathews and John Rowles.

1672 In spite of the fact that he had a partner, John Rolles had a patent issued to himself for the whole 200 acres.

Eastern Part of the Tract

I671 George Parker had bought the 50 acres from Richard Johnson and he now bought of Morris Mathews "of great Choptanck" his one half of the 200 acres.

I674 Parker left the I50 acres to his son Phillip. (It was this Phillip Parker and his wife Elizabeth who were later sued by the Rev. Thomas Teackle)

I700 Because Rowles had taken out a patent for the whole 200 acres, Parker now had to but from John and Jane Rowles the I00 acres which his father had bought from Mathews.

1708 Parker bought an additional 70 acres from another patent from Daniel and Mary Middleton.

1721 Parker left his 220 acre plantation"at Nanduey" to his son of the same

1741 Phillip Parker II died intestate leaving a wife Tabitha and a son Thomas as his heir.

1785 Thomas Parker had married Anna Maria Hall, by whom he had a son Thomas Hall Parker, but he died soon after and his widow married his neighbor William Andrews. In this year Thomas H. and Peggy Parker sold 175 acres to his half brother Robert Andrews.

1803 A Trustee sold to Henry Parker.

As there is no old house, the property has not been traced further. It is known today as the Colonna Farm.

Western Part of the Tract

1695 John and Jane Rowles sold the other IOO acres to William White, Jr. 1704 William and Margret White sold to Richard Rogers.

1740 Rogers had inherited IOO acres from Tract 30 and when he died in this year he left his plantation of 200 acres to his wife Mary and then to their son John.

1757 John Rodgers (wife Elizabeth) left to his son Abel. There is no record of the death of Abel, but apparently he was succeeded by a son Asa J. Rodgers. 1845 Asa J. Rodgers left to his nephew John Read, and the property has since been known as the JOHN READ FARM. The house now on the place probably was built about the middle of the last century.

TRACT 30

1662 Patent to John Rogers for 200 acres.

IC75 Rogers died intestate leaving a wife Mary and sons Nicholas, Peter and Richard. Nicholas Rogers disappears from the records and Peter and Richard divided the 200 acres, with Richard (Tract 29) taking the IOO acres next to him.

1702 Richard Hoffington discovered that there was a small surplus of land



1784 Thomas Teackle III left to his wife Ann (Upshur) for life and then the home place and the Milby land to his son John.

1811 John Teackle left to his son Thomas after the death of his wife Ann. 1836 Thomas U. Teackle sold his property of 1400 acres to Smith Hyslop.

1875 Hyslop's Executor sold to John W. Gillet.

1885 Gillet sold to Francis H. Allen of Washington.

1892 Allen, with his wife Henrietta, sold to Leonidas R. Doughty. Doughty and his wife Susan B. resold to Alfred J. Lilliston.

1900 Lilliston, with his wife Ellen F., sold the TEACKLE FARM or the ALLEN FARM to Levin J. Melson.

1913 Levin J. and Sarah J. Melson deeded 500 acres of upland and 560 acres of marsh jointly to John T. Melson and George W. Melson.

1928 The Melsons divided the property, with John T. taking the western part including the old house, which is known as



1674 The Rev. Thomas Teackle undoubtedly built the original house on the property about the time he moved up here from Northampton.

1778 It is said that in this year the British landed nearby for the purpose of capturing Col. Thomas Teackle, the then owner, but he was not here at the time. They learned from a colored man that he was expected back shortly to see his wife and a child recenyly born, so the force went into hiding. Then they knew that he was in the house, they forced their way in but he heard them and went down into a potato storage hole, instructing a young colored girl to lower the trap door and warned her not to give his hiding place away. when the soldiers entered the room she acted dumb and witless so they soon gave up trying to get any information from her. When they left the room she let the Colonel outand he went to the second floor and reached the ground by means of a locust tree and went off for help. When he could not be found, the British threatened to kill the baby if the mother would not tell where he was hidden but when convinced that she did not know they put mother and child in the weaving house and set fire to the dwelling. The Colonel and his friends arrived soon afterwards to drive the British away, but in the mean while the damage had been done.

The present house was built upon the old site after the fire. The picture shown is of the rear because a large modern porch obscures so much of the front. The front is similar except for a Palladian window over the entrance door. The house has two brick ends.

When the new house was completed a large party was given to celebrate the occasion and during the evening the guests were startled by hearing a

strange and eery animal cry nearby. This noise has been heard ever since nearly every Spring and sometimes in the Fall and although persistent efforts have been made to locate the source, it remains as mysterious as when first heard nearly a hundred and seventy years ago. It has always been he in superstitious awe by the colored people, but probably it is some non native aquatic animal which comes to this section for mating each tear.

End Wall of Parlor at CRADDOCK

Both the parlor and dining rooms have plain but good paneled end walls with a little hand carving on the mantels. The four painted panels shown above were done by an artist, Miss Ida O'Hearn, who was a guest of the Hyslop family about 1860.

TRACT 22

So much of this land later became a part of the Teackle tract that perhaps they could have been considered together, but it seemed best to give the early data on this place by itself.

1652 Patent to Jenkin Price for I00 acres, which was the point fronting on both the Bay and the Creek. The next year he received another patent for I50 acres east of the other, and later sold both tracts to John Milby.

1661 John Milby received a patent for the Price lands and also a new patent for 700 acres additional.

1672 Milby bequeathed the property to his four sons: John, Joseph, Samuel and William. He stipulated that his wife (no name) was to have no part of his estate "seeing that she hath been a very cruel wife unto me".

north of Peter Rogers, so he obtained a patent for the 67 acres, which two years later he sold to Rogers.

1719 Peter Rogers (wife Sisela) left to his son John "the plantation where I now live, being the IOO acres which was my father's", and to his son Peter "the land purchased from Richard Hufington". Three years later Peter sold to his brother John.

1769 John Rodgers died intestate, leaving a wife Mary and a son Kendal. 1771 Kendal Rodgers and his mother Mary sold the 167 acres to Eli Hornsby. 1801 Hornsby left to a son of the same name. 1808 Eli Hornsby, Jr. died intestate, leaving a wife Elizabeth (who later married Shadrach Ames), a son Samuel H. and a daughter Ann Priscilla. Samuel disappears from the records, so he must have died without issue, and his interest passed to his sister.



AMES PLACE

1827 Ann P. Hornsby married Levin S. Ames. Neither of them left a will.



End Wall of Parlor

I885 James H. and Dorinda W.
Hutchinson, and their children,
united in a deed for 76 acres
to I. Davis Clark, as Trustee
for John Clark. The deed stated
that Dorinda had inherited from
her mother who must have been
Ann Priscilla Hornsby Ames.
I890 The heirs of John Clark sold
to Jennie Nicolls, who was Virginia S., the wife of James E.
Nicolls.

1904 The Micolls sold 143 acres to their son Charles E. Micolls. Site A

1933 Charles E. and Margie L. Nicolls sold the house and 25 acres to Julien L. and Lillian Fox Macdonald, but later recovered title.

1940 The Nicolls resold the same piece to G. B. teBow.

The little house with two brick ends was just across the vove from the JOHN READ FARM. The paneling in the parlor would date it at least about the time of the Hornsby purchase in I77I, if not earlier. It was torn down in 1940 to make way for a modern residence.

TRACT 31

I655 Patent to George Truett for 300 acres at "Nondui".

I661 Patent reissued to Michael Ricketts, who had bought from Truett.

I687 Michael Richards, Sr. exchanged this 300 acres with his son of the same name for 300 acres on Hungars Creek, which the latter had inherited from Capt. William Jones.

1757 Michael Rickards bequeathed:

100 acres at the east end to his grandson Michael Ricketts Tatum. 200 acres at the west end to his grandson Michael Hall.

1784 Tatum deeded his IOO acres to Edward Ker, in consideration that Ker would support Tatum for the rest of his life. 1790 Ker bequeathed to his son Edward Ker, Jr. It has not been traced further.

1762 Michael Hall died intestate, and two years later the land was surveyed for a division among the heirs. One of them was a daughter Comfort, who married William Colony, and she received 60 acres. Her husband seems to have bought out the rest of the heirs, because when he died in I790 he left to his wife Comfort a plantation of 223 acres.

1636 Although there is no existing record of it in the Land Office at Richmond, and the then acreage is unknown, a patent was granted to Nathaniel Littleton in this year, as will be noted from the will of his widow Ann dated twenty years later. At this early date patents were only beginning to be taken up for the section around Old Plantation Creek and the area below it, so this patent was for land in an isolated section, in so far as white men were concerned. The evidence indicates that he took out this patent, not for purposes of a normal plantation, but as an advanced post for trading with

· I650 In January of this year, Col. Henry Norwood, with friends, janded on part of Assateague Island opposite Maryland. Theylanded from The Virginia Merchant which, because of a storm, was obliged to sail off and leave them. Norwood later wrote a journal of his experiences, parts of which are worth while noting here. Soon after landing, an opportunity presented to secure a drink of fresh water which he took "prostrating himself on his belly, and setting his mouth against the stream, that it might run into my thirsty stomach without stop", and which he says "I thought the greatest pleasure I ever enjoyed on earth."

After the ship sailed, "the gentlemen thus left, exploring their new

territory more carefully discovered that it was an island."

After several days of despair, friendly Indians came to the Island and carried the party across to the mainland, where they remained some time. In the meanwhile the ship had arrived in the James River and the Governor had sent instructions to the Shore to be on the lookout for the stranded pas-

sengers, and an Englishman finally turned up at the Indian village.

"He told me his business was to trade for furs, and no more; but as soon as I told him my name, and the accidents of our being there, he acknowledged he came under the guidance of the Kickotank Indian (which I imagined, but was not sure, the king had sent) in quest of me, and those that were left on shore, sent by the Governor of Virginias order, to enquire after us, but knew not where to find us, till that Indian came to his house. —————His name was Jenkin Price; he had brought an Indian if his neighborhood with him that was very well acquainted in those parts, for our conduct back to Achomac, which Indian was called Jack. By better acquaintance with these our deliverers, we learned that we were about fifty English miles from Virginia: That part of it where Jenkin did govern, was called Littleton's Plantation, and was the first English ground we did expect to see.

The party started south one morning. "Towards evening we saw smoak (an infallible sign of an Indian town) which Jack knew to arise from Gingo Teague. We went boldly into the king's house (by advice of his brother of Kickotank) who was also a very humane prince."

The next day-"I resolved, by God's help, that night to sleep at Jenkin's house. -----The close of the evening, and a little more patience (thro' the infinite goodness of the Almighty) did put a happy period to our cross adventure. A large bed of sweet straw was soread ready in Jenkin's house for our reception .---- It was on Saturday the --- day of January, that we ended this dur wearisome pilgrimage, and entered into our king's dominions at Achomac, called by the English Northampton County, which is the only county on that side of the bay belonging to the colony of Virginia, and is the best of the whole for all sorts of necessaries for human life.

(Other experiences of Norwood on the Shore have already been noted in

connection with the Charlton and Yardley Tracts in Northampton)
Norwood further reported that the Indian Jack "Afterwards lived and

died my servant."

1652 Nathaniel Littleton leased 300 acres at the east end of his patent to Capt. Samuel Goldsmith for a period of 3I years. 1658 Goldsmith assigned to John Wise.

1667 Wise assigned to Hendrick Waggaman, who died in 1682, one year before the lease was to expire.

1655 Patent to John Wyse for 200 acres between Littleton and Truett. 1672 John and Hannah Wise sold to Southy Littleton, the then owner of this Tract.

1656 Nathaniel Littleton left no will and there is no record of his death. In this year Ann Littleton, his widow, left a will, one item of which reads: "I give & bequeath unto my younger sonne Southey Littleton all my land att Nandue lyeing in ye County of Northampton aforesd (as by patent taken in his name accordinge to the Bounds thereof may appeare), The pattent beinge granted in Anno one Thousand sixe hundred thirty & sixe. I doe give more unto my said sonne Southey all the rest pf ye Household goods moveable & un-moveables, As well for husbandry as other wayes, That are att & doe belonge unto yt my plantacon of Nandue.

The patent issued in this year to Southey Littleton called for 2340 acres "at Nondui" and was bounded by John Wise, Chesapeake Bay and Arrocock

Creek (later known as Butchers Creek).

1672 Patent reissued to Littleton for 2800 acres to include the original acreage, the purchase from Wise, and a surplus of 260 acres found within the bounds.

1673 Southy and Sarah Littleton made two sales in this year:

To Richard Holland; I80 acres between the forks of Butchers Creek.

To Mathew Shipp; 350 acres at the east end of the tract. Both of these sales will later be traced for a few years.

1679 Col. Southy Littleton was one of the ablest and most respected men of his time; not only locally on the Shore, but in the whole Colony. In 1677 he was a member of Gov. Berkeley's Courtmartial to try the followers of Bacon in that famous Rebellion, and in this year Gov. Chicheley commissioned him, together with Col. William Kendall of Morthampton County, to attend the Conference called by Gov. Andros of New York to treat with the Iroquois Indians.

He died while visiting Robert Livingstone at his home on the Hudson and his will was witnessed by his host, John Willett and Thomas Eares (Eyre). As

the last two were from the Shore, they may have been alternates.

He left his 2270 acres at Nandua to his youngest son Southy "remainder

to his male heirs, & for want of such heirs to my heirs at common law".

A meticulous inventory of his personal effects takes up several pages in one of the old books and is listed according to the rooms where found; these rooms being: Back Room Chamber-Parlor Chamber-hall Garret-New Roome-Hall Chamber-Porch Chamber-Parlour-Hall and the Litthe Roome over ye Kitchin. In addition to the considerable personality were listed 8 horses & colts-96 Sheep-44 Cows, etc, and 50 Pigs.

Southy Littleton II married Mary, the daughter of Thomas and Susanna Browne. They had two children: Southy III, who died in his youth, and Leah, who later married Levin Gale of Maryland. The date of the death of Southy II is unknown and his widow Mary then married Hancock Custis. Upon the death of Southy III the title to the land reverted to Nathaniel Littleton, the eldest son of Col. Southy, under the terms of the latter's will. From Nathaniel the title passed to his son Southy IV.

1712 From the will of Southy Littleton IV-"Item, My Plantation or Devident of Land at Andua I give unto my two sisters Sarah Custis Littleton and Ester Littleton and my cozon Leah Littleton to be equally divided between them. My Will and Desire is that my Loveing Wife Mary may have the benefitt of my Sister Ester Littletons part and my cozon Leah Littletons part untill they both

come to the age of Eighteen Years or day of Marriage.'

Sarah Custis Littleton died and her share went to her sister Esther, who married Thomas Savage; widow Mary married Edward Mifflin; and Leah Lit-

tleton married Levin Gale, as noted above.

1728 Thomas and Esther Savage deeded her interest to Leah Gale, and three years later the Mifflins deeded the widow's interest to Levin and Leah Gale. 1743 Levin Gale died leaving a daughter Leah as his sole legatee. She later married Levin Gale, the son of Matthias and Margaret Gale, her first cousin. 1759 Levin and Leah Gale, of Somerset, sold the 2270 acres to Peter Hack, of FAIRVIEW.

1771 Pater Hack gave a part of the land to his son George-"It being the Plantation whereon the said George now lives and bounded, to wit, beginning at the Tan vats at the Head of a small Creek or Gut near Gales old houses & running a direct Line across the Neck to the Northwest corner of Richard Cutler's Land (it being the corner Tree between Richard Cutler, Peter Rogers and Peter Hack) Thence along the Line of Richard Cutler to Andua Creek.

Thirty years later George inherited the rest of the Tract. 1805 George and Margaret Hack made a deed of gift to their son Dr. Peter Hack of 300 acres, known as Menadox Point, at the end of the neck. 1817 George Hack left additional land to Peter and the rest of it was to be divided among his daughters.

A survey for division later in the year showed 993 acres of highland and 390 acres of marsh.

220 acres went to Peter Hack

60 acres and the dwelling went to Sally Hack

100 acres to Charlotte Hack 190 acres to Margaret Hack

88 acres to Mary Hack

155 acres to Elizabeth Jacobs

180 acres to Dr. George Scheper, in right of his wife Frances.

390 acres of marsh to be held in common

The shares of Elizabeth Jacobs and Margaret Hack have not been traced, although a clause from the will of the latter will be quoted. The land of Peter Hack will be followed later. 1821 Charlotte Hack died, and seven years her sister Molly (Mary), each leaving her share to the surviving sisters.

Site A

1845 Two items from the will of Sally Hack are of interest:
"It is my wish to be decently buried & to have my grave Bricked up in the usual manner-I wish to be buried in a strong Pine Heart Coffin with a Ridge Top & XMA the Coffin not to be stained with any colouring matter- I wish my Executor to have marble Head and foot stones with my age & the time of my death inserted upon the stone at the Head of My Grave." (Either her Executor neglected to carry out her instructions or the stones have since disappeared, as she is the only one of the sisters whose grave in the family burial ground is unmarked)

"I lend to my sister Margaret Hack during Her natural life & no longer upon the following conditions, my House & Land on Andua where we now live-I lend the above mentioned property to my sister Margaret upon the following conditions, & no other, that she will never permit Thos. P. Hack who married my Niece Margaret H. Scherer to ever visit Her, in my House or in any other house that she may reside in, that she will never permit Thomas P. Hack to live with her in my House, or upon any pottion of my Land, nor to have or possess any Portion of my Property, as a loan, upon hire, or as a gift & in no way whatever should my Sister Margaret Hack suffer Thos. P. Hack to visit Her or Reside with Her, in my House or anywhere else."

(Niece Margaret had married her first cousin, a son of Dr. Peter Hack, and the marriage seems to have embittered the whole family. In his will of I846 Dr. Scherer disinherited his daughter Margaret with a very scathing denunciation of her husband. Apparently Sally knew that her sister Margaret was more charitably inclined towards the niece, because in I850 Margaret left her portion of the land to Trustees for the separate use of her niece Peggy and after her death it was to go in fee to her children. In Dr. Scherer's will he left his portion of the land to his children, with the exception

of daughter Margaret)

Sally Hack further provided in her will that after the death of her sister Margaret the house and land were to go to her nephew George Nicholas Hack

Scherer.

1850 George N. H. Scherer exchanged his interest in the Molly Hack part of the land with Thomas P. and Hargaret H. Harck for their interest in the Charlotte Hack part. The latter was adjacent to the dwelling and the rest of

the Sally Hack part.

1852 George N. H. Scherer and his wife Henrietta S. sold to Richard P. Read the Sally Hack tract and any interest he might have in the tracts of the other 1875 Special Commissioners sold the house and 185 acres to Thomas L. Trower, and on the same day he and his wife Ann W. redeeded to Sylvanus H. Lucas of Baltimore.

1883 S. H. and Mary H. Lucas sold to John W. Corbin of Baltimore.

1895 J. W. and Sally F. Corbin sold to Mary L. Hayward of Rochester, N.Y.

The property is generally known as SHIRLEY, but locally in the neck it is called the HAYWOOD FARM.



1901 Dr. Edwin S. Hayward, widower, sold to William T. Mason.

1926 Special Commissioners sold to Alvin T. Mason.,

1938 A Trustee sold to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and four years later it was bought by A. C. Hawthorne, of Huntington, L.I.

A clue to the site of the original home of Col. Littleton is obtained from the Gale-Hack deed of 1759. Both of the Levin Gales and their wives made their homes in Maryland, so it is probable that on their occasional trips to this plantation they used the Col. Littleton house, referred to in the above deed as "Gales old houses". From the description it would have been near the little gut to the west, but on which side is guess work.

It seems reasonable to believe that the main part of the present dwelling must have been built by Peter Hack for his son George some time between the purchase in 1759 and the deed to him in 1771. The gambrel roof building has a brick end to the west, the bricks being laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers, and from marks on the wall it is evident that originally the twin chimneys were on the outside. The old parlor and dining room are behind the brick end and beyond them is a wide cross hall. The parlor has a nicely carved mantel, which would date from just before or after the death of George Hack in ISI7 and it may have been at that time that the outside chimneys were removed.

At one time there was a small addition to the east of the cross hall, but during the ownership of Corbin a three story frame section was built around this addition, so that now it is impossible to determine just what it was like or its approximate age.

The new owners take pride in their possession and it is a satisfaction to know that one more Shore landmark is to be preserved. The Corbin addition is being removed and other appropriate changes are to be made.

Peter Hack Part

Site B

I82I Dr. Peter Hack left his property to his wife Anna Haria and their children.

1830 The Executor of Dr. Hack sold the 520 acres to Ellison A. Hopkins. 1860 Ellison A. and Jane H. Hopkins deeded 200 acres to their son John W. M. Hopkins, whom they had educated to be a Doctor. The land was approximately the part that Dr. Peter Hack had inherited from his father in 1817. The new owner of this part was a devotee of Scott and named this place WAVERLY.

The little story and a half house probably was not built before 1860,

but it has a quaint and old timey appearance.

1897 A Special Commissioner sold to John L. Warren. 1898 John L. and Sadie T. Warren sold to William T. Mason.

1926 Special Commissioners sold to J. Milton Mason, who made it his home until 1942.

Site C

ANDUA



1887 After the death of Ellison A. Hopkins, the rest of the land went to his heirs.

A daughter, Mrs. Fannie S. Warren, inherited a tract west of WAVERLY. This she called EEULAH. Later it was acquired by William T. Mason and it is now owned by Bert D. Mason. There is no old house upon it.

Another daughter, Jennie D. Davison, received the Menadox Point farm. 1899 Mrs. Jennie D. Davison, of Ridley Park, Pa., sold 133 acres to Wil-

liam T. Mason.

1926 Special Commissioners sold to J. C. Evans, who redeeded to J. Milton Mason.

1942 J. Milton and Beulah L. Mason sold the house and IIO acres to Eugene

F. and Celeste B. Hartley, of Long Island.
Dr. Peter Hack called his 520 acre plantation ANDUA, but after the creation of WAVERLY and BEULAH the use of the name ANDUA was restricted to this part of the original 300 acre Menadox Point tract, although of recent years the place is known locally in the neck as the DAVISON FARM.

There is a tradition that ANDUA was the name of an Indian Quenn, but there is nothing in the records to support it. Most of the original patent plantations on Mandua Creek were at one time or another referred to as Andua, Andewy, Mondui, etc Plantation, and it seems more likely that one of

the early spellings for the creek stuck to this plantation.

As there would not have been occasion for anything but a tenant house on the site before Peter Hack was given the land in 1805, the oldest part of the present house undoubtedly was built by him. It is picturesque, but offers nothing of particular architectural interest.

The area between Back and Butchers Creek contains the allotments made in 1817 to Margaret Hack-Mary Hack-Elizabeth Jacobs and Dr. Scherer, and the present village of Hacks Neck is on the last named.

A brief mention of the tracts sold in 1673 by Southy and Sarah Littleton. Mathew Shipp Part

1674 Shipp resold to John Rowles.

1709 John Rowles bequeathed to his sons John and Daniel, with the former taking the western half.

John Rowles II Part

1745 John and Phoebe Rowles sold to John Hall, Sr.

1757 John and Elizabeth Hall, of Northampton, sold to Richard Cutler. With the exception of a small part bought a few years ago by Mrs. Hazel Larsen (nee Cutler) for her modern residence, the land has remained in the Cutler male line ever since.

Dahiel Rowles Part.

1729 Daniel Rowles sold to his brother in law Hancock Nickless, who sold it back three years later.

1736 Daniel Rowles left to his brother Jonathan.

1750 Jonathan Rowles died intestate, and his estate was administered to a John Rowles, but the relationship is uncertain.

1751 John Rowles (wife Tabitha) left to their son Hancock Nickless Rowles. 1763 H. N. Rowles left to his brother John.

1768 John Rowles sold 75 acres to Richard Cutler, 77 acres to Peter Rogers, and 23 acres to William Colony.

Richard Holland Part

This I80 acres was between two branches of the south fork of Butchers

1677 Richard and Frances Holland sold to Henry Selman.

1726 Selman left to Harburt Rapwell, the husband of his daughter Mary.

1752 Halbert Raphiel died intestate and his estate was administered to John Rodgers, Jr. Just what the relationship (if any) might have been is not clear from the records.

No attempt has been made to trace the title further, but on the plate made in I817 for the division of the George Hack land there is shown rather a substantial looking house just across one branch of Butchers Creek (which would put it on the Holland land) as the residence of Peter Rodgers. It seems possible that this is the site of the GENERAL WEST PLACE, which came into the West family by the marriage of Margaret, the daughter of Peter Rodgers, to Mitchell Scarborough West. There is no such house now standing.

TRACT 33

1652 Patent to Dr. George Hack for IOOO acres; 900 acres being on the south side of Pungotegue Creek, and the other IOO acres being two islands near the 'North point' of the creek. The next year he obtained a deed from Tepitiason, Kinge of great Nuswattocks, for the IOOO acres "by the English Acct".

This is the Dr. Joris Hack, born in Cologne, Germany, in I620, according to the shaft at FAIRVIEW (A25A). Perhaps he was not aware of the exact year of his birth, because in depositions made in I659, I66I and I664 he gave his age respectively as 36, 38 and 40, which would make him born in the first two instances in I623 and in the last I624.

It is understood that he spent some time in New Amsterdam before coming

to Virginia.

That he was married to Anna Varlett is proven by a document recorded in a Northampton book. It was a deed from Jervrien Blanck, of Amsterdam, and was for the pinnace "ye ffortune" and the specified equipment that went with it. The deed was to "Mrs. Anna Varlet ye wife of Mr. George Hacke dwelling in Virginia". Gaspar Varlett and Nicholas Varlett were securities for the payment of I300 Guilders by Mrs. Hack, and her brother William Varlett accepted the pinnace for her account. 1653 Dr. Hack received a certificate for land for the transportation to the Colony of various persons among whom were listed himself, 'Ann Hacke' (his wife), and 'Kath. Varlett' (her sister?). 1654 Dr. George Hacke sold to Richard Prill and William Sherman "Two thirds pte of my Barque ye ffortune nowe rydeinge before my howse". 1658 "Denization issued -----to George Hacke, Chirurgeon, being a German borne, now resident in the County of North'ton". 1659 Hack submitted additional head rights for land and among them were:

'Geo. Nicholas Hack', 'Sepherin (Severn?) Hack' and 'An Kathrine Hack'. The
The George Nicholas was undoubtedly the son born in Virginia, and the An may
also have been a deviate undoubtedly the son born in Virginia, and the An may also have been a daughter born here. Possibly Sepherin was the brother mentioned in the next item. 1661 "Whereas George Hacke had formerly a Commission of denizacon granted him in the year Sixteen hundred fifty-eight, And hath petitioned in behalfe of himselfe, his Brother, & children yt the same might be renewed to him & conferred on Them. The Grand Assembly hath thought fitt to grant confirmation thereof on his & their takeing ye oathes of Allegiance & Sup'macie."

1662 One Edward Baker made a deed of gift of a calf each to Geo. Nicholas

Hook and Indith Hook Hack and Judith Hack. Apparently Judith was another daughter of George and Anna Hack, named for her maternal grandmother, but as this is the only appearance of her name she must have died before her father. 1665 In his will Dr. Hack mentions his wife Ann and three children (George Nicholas, Peter and Ann). He named his wife as his Executrix, but requested "Maj. John Tilney, Hugh Yeo and James Weadon to assist her while she stay here & for her transportation up the Bay".

Before proceeding with the story of this Tract, it is advisable to take

some notice of the words 'up the Bay'. While no attempt has been made to search the Maryland Land Records, it is known that Dr. George Hack owned and there and probably spent some time in that Province. His interest in that section may have come about through the influence of his brother in law Augustine Herman.

1659 In one of the Northampton books is this record of a Maryland patent to Dr. Hack: "for & in consideration yt George Hack hath transported himself (& 3 others) into this Province, here to inhabit ---- Doe hereby Grant to ye said George Hack all yt Neck of Land called Anna Catherine Neck near unto the head of Chesapeake Bay----fower hundred acres".

1662 George Hacke sold to Simon Carpenter.

Also in this year Hack received a Maryland "Lycence to transporte 20 barrells of corne out of this Province.

1663 The Maryland Assembly ordered "That an Act of Naturalization be prepared for Augustine Herman (his children) and his brother in law

George Hack and his wife and children".

1666 It is unknown just what Dr. Hack had in mind when in his will he Spoke of his wife going 'up the Bay'. Perhaps he had contemplated moving there until his last illness interfered, or he may have felt that she would be happier if she went up there to live near her sister. In this year the Maryland Assembly "granted this petition of Augustine Herman of the realm of Prague, in the Kingdom of Bohemia-Anna Hacke born in Amsterdam in Holland, George and Peter Hack, her sonnes, born at Accomack in Virginia-have long there inhabited and now removed into this Province and both for many years inhabited within this Province".

This would indicate that Anna and the children did go 'up the Bay',

but they were back again the next year.

No effort has been made to determine if Dr. Hack owned any more and in Maryland, besides the tract which he sold in 1662, but the later will of George Nicholas Hack disposed of 800 acres on the Sassafras River, which he may have either inherited or bought.

1665 In this year there was a reissue of the 1652 patent "Granted to Dr. George Hack, dec'd., late husband of sd Ann & father of sd Geo. Nich. & Peter Hacke, which sd George dieing & being an alien sd land fell to his Majestie & upon petition of sd Ann to the Rt. Honble. Govr. was granted & confirmed to the abovenamed".

1668 Either in Maryland or on her return, Ann had married Nicholas Boote. who died in this year leaving to her "my interest in land at Pungotege in Accomack County".

In this same year is an item recorded that should make an antique dealer's mouth water. It was an agreement by one John Rickards to Mrs. Anne Boate: "within I2 months to make for her

Nine Tables & Ten formes

five close cupboards five courth cupboards

one courth cupboard very handsome accordinge to Mrs. Boate her directions

one close cupboard six Spinne wheeles five Chaire tables foure chests"

1674 Patent to Mrs. Ann Boate for 1350 acres. This was a reissue of the former patent for 900 acres (the islands apparently having been dropped) and a surplus of 450 acres found within the bounds. This extended along Pungoteague Creek from Wanstansick Branch (Bucklands Gut) on the east, to Arrakoke Creek (Butchers Creek) on the west.

1682 In a deposition which he made in 1685, George Nicholas Hack gave his age as 28, which would make 1657 the year of his birth. The following will show that in this year, when he was only 25, he held one of the most responsible positions in the County: "This day Mr. George Micholas Hack high-Sheriff of Accomack County petitioned the Court shewing that severall Prisoners were comitted to his charge and custody and no Publique Prison appointed and made his praier yt the Court would appoint a Goale to be his the sd Hack's own house dureing his Sherriffatty to wen the Court conceds provided he finds a sufficient Prison accordinge as the Law in that case directs".

1685 Mrs. Ann Bote died intestate and her estate was administered to her two sons. No clue has been found to tell whether the daughter Anne had died or whether she married and lived happily ever afterwards.

TOURS TOUGOUR

For an unknown consideration Peter Hack gave a quit claim deed to his brother Goerge Nicholas Hack for his interest in the land at Pungoteague, and four years later a new patent was issued to George Nicholas Hack for the

1350 acres.

George Nicholas Hack had married Ann, the daughter of Richard and Ann Wright, the latter being the daughter of Col. John Mottrom of Northumberland County. His brother Peter married Elizabeth, the daughter of Capt. David Fox and his wife Ann, who had been the widow of Wright, so the brothers married half sisters. As Peter now disappears from the Shore records, it is possible that the consideration he received was a quit claim deed from his brother for any interest in the Mottrom lands and he went across the Bay to live. 1694 The following is an unusually good illustration of the quaint phrase-ology and transportation methods of this time: "Shipped by the Grace of God in good order and well conditioned by me George Nicho. Hack of Virginia in and upon the good ship called the <u>Concord</u> of London-whereof is master under God for this present Voyage George Nantor-and now riding at Anchor in York River in Virginia and by Gods grace bound for London-to say eight hogsheads of Virginia Leafe Tobacco-being marked and numbered as in the margent-and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned at the aforesaid Port of London (the danger of the Seas only excepted) unto Mr. Jonathan Mathews of London, Mercht-or to his Assigns he or they paying Fraight for the said Goods Eleaven pounds four shill ster P Tun with Primage and Avera accustomed. In witness whereof the Master or Purser of the said Ship hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading all of this Tenor and date; the one of which being accomplished, the other two to Stand Void. And so god send the good ship to her desired Port in Safety Amen. Dated in Virginia this 20th George Mantor" day of July 1694. Inside & Contents unknown to mee. 1696 George Nicholas Hack bought 66 acres from Robert Hutchinson, the then owner of Tract 34, Apparently this was a narrow strip extending southward from Pungoteague Creek and moved the Hack land eastward to the present Evergreen Road.

"This day Capt. Geo: Nich Hack peticioned this Cort yt he had omitted by inadventoure he had neglected in setting down ye ages of his children by which means ye certain ages of his children could not be known and since makeing inspection into his childrens ages occasionally happened that he had omitted throw ignorance to enter his son Spencer Hack who is become a Tithble Spencer served his father as under Sheriff for a short time, but then disap-

pears from the records and it is unknown what became of him.

George Nicholas Hack had the title of Captain for many years and later that of Lieut. Col. Besides being High Sheriff for many years, he was a member of the County Court and a respected citizen at all times.

Site A

1705 From the will of George Nicholas Hack: "All my Lands lying at Pungoteag
I give and bequeath unto mu sonne George and to his heirs for Ever, Onely
I reserve for, and give unto all my Daughters (Frances-Mary MargarettaElizabeth and Anne) so long as they shall live sole three romes in my now
Dwelling house, Vizt-the Roome I now lye in, and Commonly called my Room, the
Chamber above the same And that Roome called my parlor, etc". As already

noted he gave the land on Nandua, which he had bought from the Trims (A25), to his son Peter. He also gave each of his sons half of the tract on the Gassafras River in Maryland and the 700 acres on Messongo Creek.

1712 George Hack had married Sarah, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth

1712 George Hack had married Sarah, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Preeson, and she survived him when he died in this year. After the death od Sarah this plantation was to go to their daughters Francina and Betty. He gave his Messongo land to his daughters Mary Margaretta and Anne.

Betty disappears so she must have died. Francina married Adam Muir, and the widow married James Gibson. Muir was a Deputy Collector of His Majesty's Customs and Naval Officer of the District of Accomack.

1729 As Sarah had a one third life interest in the property, her husband and Muir made a formal division of the land and the Gibsons were to have a third of all the chambers in the house, so apparently the two families lived

1733 After the death of Barah, Gibson deeded to Muir any interest in the pro-

perty which he might have had.

together.

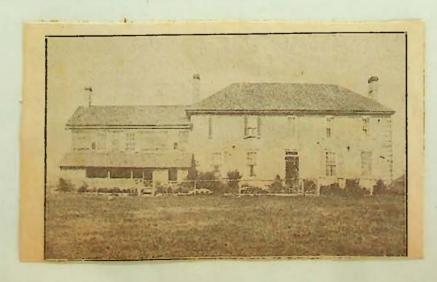
1766 Adam and Francina Muir deeded 1616 acres to Col. Thomas Hall, the deed stating that Francina was the only daughter and heir of George Hack. Hall deeded back two days later; this procedure had been taken to insure proper title to the Muirs.

1772 Muir left I416 acres to his wife Francina, and also mentioned a son Adam, Jr. and daughters Elizabeth, Ann, Sarah and Margaret, 1785 Francina Muir left her property to her daughters Elizabeth, Ann and

Sarah Muir, for life and then it was to go to her grandson Walter Hatton, Jr., the son of another daughter Margaret and Walter Hatton, Sr. The latter had come to America about 1760 as Collector of Customs for Virginia and Carolina. I800 Young Hatton died before his aunts and left his reversion interest to his sisters Anne, who had married William Taliaferro, and Margaret, who had married John Kellam. After the desth of Margaret her share was to go to her youngest son John (C) Kellam. Anne soon died without issue and her interest passed to her sister Margaret.

1808 After the death of her first husband, Margaret had married Mathew Beard and in this year the Beards deeded the whole tract to her sons Thomas Hatton Kellam and John C. Kellam. In this deed the property was called Muirs Neck. 1818 The tract was surveyed and found to contain 1271 acres which were divided equally between the two boys, with Thomas H. getting the mansion and the northeastern part and John C. the balance. At this time Aunt Sarah was still living so the division must have had her consent.

I846 Thomas H. Kellam died before his mother and in her will of this year she left to her grandson Thomas H. Kellam, Jr. her 575 acre plantation which she called EVERGREEN



1874 A Trustee sold 400 acres to Eugene J. W. Read, George T. Garrison and John Neely and on the same day they, with their wives, conveyed to Capt. John Kelso.

1903 Capt. Kelso left to his children and the next year a Special Commissioner, to settle the estate, sold I9I acres of upland and I89 acres of marsh to the firm of Martin & Mason.

1933 Martin & Mason sold to J. Curtis Kelley, at which time a survey showed a total of 6II acres, and six years later the property was acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Co.

On the plat of I818 a story and a half house with a chimney at each end is shown just a few feet south of the house now standing. It is quite probable that it was the original Hack home, but as it has long since gone there is

now no way to make sure.

The present house must have been built by Adam Muir by I750 or earlier. It is one of the few early hip roof houses on the Shore and is substantially built of brick. The walls are twenty inches thick at the base and taper to sixteen inches at the top. It was entirely plastered over early in the present century, but at the edges the plastering has chipped enough to show that the quoins are brick instead of stone. The edges are beveled and the water table has a beveled brick top course. At one time the front and rear entrances had the customary small porches. After the Kelso purchase all of the old interior woodwork was removed, new trim put in and the interior walls replastered.

It is said that several large portraits in oil of members of the Muir family hung on the walls of the mansion for mahy years. Towards the end of the Kellam ownership the house was occupied by the family of Benjamin Wescott and they had boarding with them three sisters; the Misses Eliza, Jennie and Bettie Powell. One day the girls turned all of the pictures to the wall as a prank and that night there were weird sounds and noises like huge chains being dragged across the floors and after that the pictures were considered as harbingers of ill luck. Some say that the next owner had the pictures taken down and burned, while others insist that the frames were removed and

the canvasses plastered over when the house was being renovated.

Formerly a driveway about thirty feet wide, covered with pebbles, extended up to the front entrance. Besides a number of trees and shrubs in various parts of the yard, there were rows of Lombardy Poplars separating the yard from the fields on the north and south sides.

In the family burial ground not far from the house are the stones for Adam and Francina Muir, several of their children and their descendants, and

this inscription is worth recording:

In Hope of rising at the last Day to
A Blessed and Glorious Immortality
Here lyes ye body of
Margaret, ye Wife of Walter Hatton,
Was born on ye 6th of March, 1745
And departed this life the 16th Jany 1774
She was a dutiful Child, a loving Wife,
an affectionate relation & a tender Parent.
Reader, whoever thou art, prepare to follow her.

Site E

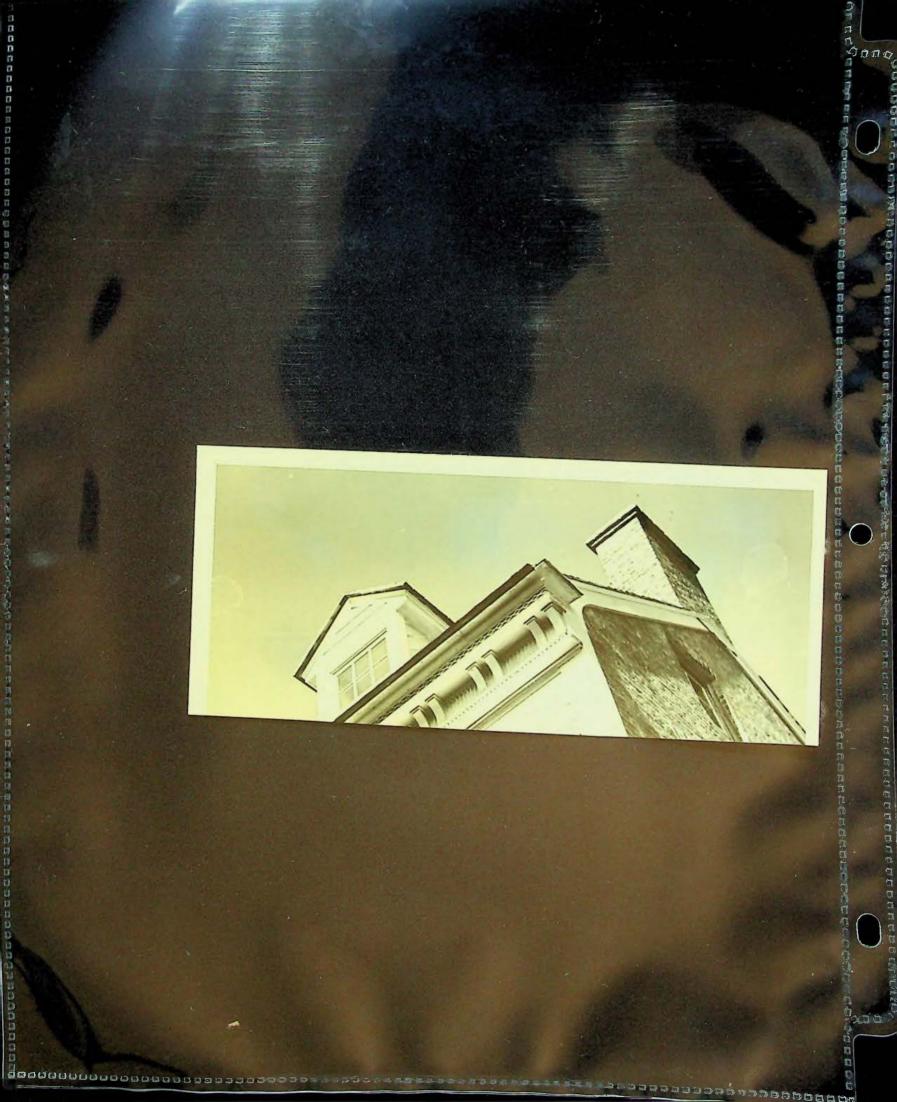
The home on the John C. Kellam Part was known as MYRTLE GRCVE.

1845 Kellam left this tract to his nephew Thomas H. Kellam, Jr. As there is now old house now standing the title has not been traced further.

John C. Kellam and his first wife are buried near the site of their home, in brick tombs, each of which has a marble top containing a lengthy







At the time of the Civil War there was a steamboat wharf on this property, which was burned when a detachment of Federal troops moved in on a part of the land. This outfit was stationed here some time and their chief concern seemed to be in trying to break up the blockade running which had been considerable from this neck.

. Levi Hutchinson Part 1824 Levi Hutchinson left all of his land to his son John W. Hutchinson, Subject to certain conditions. Presumably the son did not feel equal to accepting the conditions, because the next year the tract was surveyed and divided into five portions which went to Elizabeth Hutchinson, Dorenda V. Hutchinson, John W. Hutchinson, Louisa Hutchinson and Joice Hutchinson. The last named received the Hutchinson home and 25 acres. The division lines for the other four ran in a northeastern direction and their parts as listed were from east to west. The line between the Dorenda and John parts later became the site for the present Harborton road from the neck road to the wharf.

As time went on there was considerable buying and selling and by 1856 James H. Hoffman had acquired most of the land east of the present Harborton road and the settlement became known as Hoffman's Wharf. Two years later he had his part surveyed and began selling some of it and eventually it became broken down into the small lots of today.

By 1830 John W. Hutchinson had acquired the land west of the present road and in 1864 he left it all, estimated to be 161 acres, to his sen Ray-mond R. Hutchinson. In 1880 the latter made a long time lease of 'Dock Point', where a menhaden and guane industry flourished for some years, and a few years later he began selling lots in the growing village.

One of the lots sold was to Smith K. Martin II and William T. Mason, who operated under them name of Martin & Mason, which carried on an extensive business in lumber and building materials until recent years.

TRACT 35

- 1656 Patent to John Williams for 250 acres.
- 1661 Williams assigned to John Jenkins, who received a patent.
- 1662 Jenkins assigned to John Brookes.
- 1674 John and Jane Brookes sold to Abraham Taylor.
- T686 Abraham Taylor sold to Thomas Teackle.

 1696 Teackle left to his daughter Catherine, who married John Robins of Northampton.
- 1753 Katherine Robins gave to her grandson John Robins, and the next year
- he and his wife Sarah sold to William Andrews.

 1778 William Andrews left his "lands on Punceteague" to his son Rebert.
- 1786 Robert Andrews sold to his brother in law Thomas Parker, who named the property POPLAR GROVE after his ancestral home on Onancock Creek.
- Parker entered the Revolutionary War as a Lieutenant in Capt. Thomas Parramore's Company of the 9th Virginia Regiment. He was taken prisoner at Germantewn, but later exchanged and served throughout the War. For reasons unknown the British called him "Hangman Tom Parker". After the War he was prominent in the local Militia and rose to the rank of Colonel.
- He had a mercantile establishment in Pungeteague and also for some years
- owned the LAST SHIFT Tavern at Grangeville on the Seaside road.
- . 1826 Parker had died in in 1819 and in this year the rest of the heirs joined
- in a deed to George Parker, ason.
- 1829 The property was bought by Thomas Teachle Taylor. As there is no old house now standing, the title has not been traced further.

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 36 The early history of this Tract is somewhat involved. 1652 Patent to John Johnson, Negre, for 550 acres.
1664 John and Susan Johnson sold to George Parker. 1654 Patent to Richard Johnson, Negro, for 100 acres.
1658 Johnson assigned to Mathew Popin. 1660 Pepin assigned to Francis and Mary Vincent, who received a patent. Francis Vincent assigned to John Okin. John and Mary Okin reassigned to William Chase, who in turn reassigned to George Parker. 1657 'Deabedanba, Kinge of great nussangs', gave IOO acres next to John Johnson to his sister Jone Johnson, daughter of Anthony Johnson. There is no further record of this piece and presumably there was no land left in this vicinity for her to receive the gift. 1673 George Parker had his two purchases surveyed and instead of getting 650 acres as he had supposed, only 374 acres were found, for which he received a patent. 1674 George and Florence Parker sold to William White. 1677 White sold to Abraham Taylor. <u>1686</u> Abraham Taylor started disposing of his land and gave 50 acres to his son John. This was at the west end of his property. He deeded I70 geres to his second wife Bridget which was to go to their sen or sons, if any, otherwise to Abraham's youngest son Thomas. 1695 Apparently Thomas inherited, because in this year he sold IIO acres to his brother John and 60 acres to William Wale. 1688 Abraham Taylor gave 50 acres to his son William, who three years later sold to his brother John. 1689 Abraham Taylor gave 50 acres to his sen Abraham, who two years later sold to his brother William who resold to William Wail. 1692 Abraham Taylor sold 50 acres to Thomas Middleton. This was at the east end of the tract and adjacent to a part of Tract 37 then owned by Middleton. The net result of the above transactions was that John Taylor owned 210 acres at the west end, William Wale IIO acres next, and the 50 acres balance of the 370 acres was added to the next tract. John Taylor Part 1698 John Taylor left 60 acres to his son Bartholonew and 50 acres each to sons John and Abraham and an unborn child, if a son. 1719 Apparently the unborn child was a sen, because in this year William Ketchme Taylor, of Somerset, sold to his brother John 50 acres which had been left to him by his father John Taylor. Abraham Taylor, also of Somerset, sold his 50 acres to brother John. There is no disposition by Bartholomew of his 50 acres and it is assumed that he died and John, as eldest brother, inherited it. 1744 John Taylor left. 100 seres adjacent to William Wail to his sen Barthelonew, and the balance of IIO acres to his wife Patience and then to their sen Levin. sen Levin. 1785 Bartholomew Taylor left to his wife Patience and then to their son John. This Taylor Plantation later became known as THE SYCAMORES, but as there is no old house the title has bet been traced further. 1772 Leven Taylor left his IIO acres to his son Charles B. Taylor. 1795 It was found to centain 96 acres and Charles B. Taylor, now of Isle of Wight County, sold the west half to Themas Parker, and the east half to Samuel Trader, who had married Patience, the widew of Bartholemew. 1798 Samuel and Patience Trader sold to John, the sen of Patience, and this part was added to THE SYCAMORES.

William Wale Part

1714 Wale left to his wife Margaret for life and then to a son William. He also had a daughter Sarah.

No disposition has been found by William Wale II, either by will or

deed.

1765 In this year an Abraham Taylor died leaving a wife Sarah and sons Teackle and Joshua. He made no mention of any land, so it must have belonged to his wife. She jater married William Parker.

1785 Sarah Parker left her land to her son Joshua. Whether or not she was the daughter of the first William Wale is unknown, but in some way she must

have inherited the land.

1789 Joshua and Patty Taylor sold 134 acres to Robert Andrews. He had inherited A28C, but as his mother was still living, he left her there and moved across the neck road and made his home here.

1803 Robert Andrews left this part of his land to his daughter Betsy.

1815 All of the Andrews lands were surveyed and this piece was found to wontain 105 acres.

1818 Elizabeth Stuart (Betsy) Andrews married Edward A. Joynes and later in the year they sold herinheritance to Abel R. Rogers. The property has since been known as ROGERSVILLE, but the title has not been traced further.

TRACT 37

1655 Patent to Nicholas Waddilow for 600 acres. The patent stated that 350 acres were by assignment from N. cholas Granger and 250 acres new land. There is no record of such an earlier patent to Granger.

1660 Patent was renewed to Waddilow and he also died intestate in this year leaving a wife Amey and daughters Temperance, Patience and Comfort, who married respectively Thomas Fowkes, Robert Mason, William Nock and Ambrose White. 1667 The Masons and the Nocks deeded to the Whites this tract inherited from their father.

1677 The Whites sold the southeastern half to William Stevens and Henry Read,

and the next year they sold the northwestern part to Morgan Thomas.

The divisional line between the two parts was the old Batside read which at that time came up from the branch, passed ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH closer to and more nearly parallel with its front, and crossed the Hacks Neck road a short distance west of the present cross roads. The two halves of the tract will be treated separately.

Morgan Thomas Part

1679 Mergan and Dorothy Thomas sold to William Stevens and Henry Read and in the deed was a clause "Except two acres formerly given to the Church", but as there is no deed for such a gift it is unknown whether the Whites or the Thomases were the denors, but probably it was the former.

1680 William Stevens and Henry and Jean Read sold the 300 acres to William Sill.

1691 William and Easter Sill sold to Thomas Middleton and the next year Middleton bought 50 acres from Abraham Taylor, as previously noted.

1708 Thomas Middleton (wife Elenor) jeft 70 acres to his sen Daniel, gave a Mill Site to his daughter Anna Danela and her husband Thomas Budd and left

the balance of the land to three young sens: Thomas, John and Gabriel.

Daniel and Mary Middleton promptly sold his inheritance to Phillip Par-

ker.

1721 The three young sons must have died, because in this year Daniel and Mary Middleton sold the 280 acres to Thomas Gascoyne. The deed stated that Daniel was son and heir of his father Thomas.

1746 Henry Gascoyne, as sen and heir of Thomas, sold I2I acres to William

Groton. The bounds for these I2I acres were the same as those for the 280 acres previously sold by Middleton, so apparently the land had never been surveyed heretofore and a deficiency of more than 50% now developed.

1750 William Greten was "lycensed to keep Ordinary at his House".

1774 William Greten left to his son William "the plantation where I new live" containing TOS live" containing 125 acres, so that it was the same land which he had bought

from Gascoyne. 1777 William Groten II left to his brother Zerobabel "the plantation where my mother and I live, containing 175 acres". His will also contained this item: "The public House with the privileges now belonging to it to be enjoyed by Benj. Hutcheson for the present year and the year fellowing, he accounting for it at the rate he new gives of 230 per year".

Unfortunately there is no deed of record to William Groten for this additional 50 acres. Presumably during the short time between the deaths of the two William Grotens the original location of the old Baysade road had been moved to the southeast to its present location. This would have cut a triangle of about 50 acres off from the land of Augustine Lecatt, which the second William Groten must have bought by a deed recorded in the General Court books. It was on this triangle that the old Pungoteague Tavern stood until about the first of this century and it must have been the 'public House' referred to in the above will.

1794 Zerobabel Groten died intestate and was succeeded by a sen William D. During the second decade of the nineteenth century William D. Groten began selling parts of his land. Some of the sites sold have a historic interest and will be discussed later, but first it is advisable to begin up in the northeast corner of the Greten land with the old historic structure

ST . GEORGE'S CHURCH - Site A

desimble of a ine whiles or



Historians have assigned various dates for the erection of the edifice, one going as far back as 1636. Lack of early Vestry records reaves us without definite facts on the subject, but through stray items culled from old Court records it is possible to approximate the situation. 1663 Reference has already been made to the first two Churches in Accomack County: Occahanneck (AIA) and Nandua (A24A). 1667 On January 17th the Court erdered: "that Samuell Jones, Reader of this parish, give notive every Sabboth day betweene this and the 17th of next moneth for the parishionrs to meet at the house of Mr. Tho. Fowke on the 17th day of ffebruary next where the said Samuell Jones is to read, and that they choose a vestry and Churchwardens according to Act of Assembly. From this it is natural to assume that the early primitive structures above mentioned had ceased to exist and that there was no Church building

then in the County. With a new Vestry now in existence, it would follow that

that serious thoughts concerning the erection of a new Church began to take form, although actual construction can hardly be assigned to that date.

1676 The next helpful item is a patition dated January 12th of this year:

"The Humble Peticon of the Parishonrs of Accomack Parish-Humbly Showth That ye Peticoners have very lately Contributed to ye utmost of their abillities for ye building of a Church weh yet Standeth unfinished for want whereof it will in a very short while fall to utter ruin and as if it were an easy thing to build Churches the Vestry are Endeavoring to set a far greater tax upon ye Peticoners for the building of another Church as ye Peticoners humbly conseive Contrary to law & reason at least untill the first be finished and our abillities greater. Your Peticoners therefore most humbly Pray ye worships to take the premises into serious Consideracon & order some way for reliefe of ye Peticoners that they may not be oppressed wth such burdenable taxes so far above their abilities to pay & for such a use weh the law hath not injoyned them". (The second Church contemplated was undoubtedly the one later erected at Assawoman)

Three months later in the return of the accounts of Southy Littleton, Sheriff, was an item for "20993 lbs. of Tobacco paid to severall psons P ord of vestry", and such a large sum could hardly have been for anything

other than on account of the new Church recently started.

In those days there was no semblance of a town or village on the Shore (with the possible exception of at Town Fields in Northampton) and a name was given to a section according to its proximity to the nearest large creek. This immediate section began to appear in the records as 'at Pungoteague' and the Church was called 'the Church at Pungoteague' or simply PUNGOTEAGUE CHURCH.

1678 Just when the Church was opened for services is unknown, but in May of this year in a deposition by Robert Watson he mentioned "being at Pungoteag Church about Shrove tusday in the yeare 1677", which according to the new

style calendar would be 1678.

That the Church had a Minister soon after completion is determined by a bill for "300 lbs. of Tobacco in cash" presented by Henry Parke against the estate of Joseph Jackill "whose funerall Serman I preached". This was recorded in August of this year and two months later there was a deposition by "Henry Parke Minister of Accomack Parrish aged about thirty three yeares".

1687 The date of the death of Parke is not a matter of record, but in January of this year the Court ordered his estate "to be sold at outcry".

It is probable that after this time the Rev. Thomas Teackle preached in this Church when possible, and after the consolidation of the two Northampton Parishes in I691 he may have been officially the Minister of Accomack Parish until his death in I696, but there is nothing in the records to sub-

stantiate this assumption.

1709 The Rev. William Black was the next Minister of Accomack Parish. He wrote to England that when he took charge in this year the Parish had been without a Minister for fifteen years, which would correspond approximately with the death of Teackle, thus giving some support to the belief that the letter had been officially Minister for a few years at least.

latter had been officially Minister for a few years at least.

Elack had been a S. P. G. Missionary for the Parish of St. Peter at
Lewes, Del., during I708&9 but left after the town was plundered by French
privateers. He is supposed to have come directly here, but he wrote the S.
P. G. on March IO, I7II that he was to be inducted into Accomack Parish on

the I4th.

TORE

Black married Sarah, the daughter of Charles Scarburgh, from whom she

had inherited 2000 acres of land.

During the early part of his Ministry he seems to have been very active and industrious, but towards the end he slipped materially and was constantly in trouble with the authorities, as will be noted in the general history of the Episcopal Church.

It has always been assumed that what is left today of old PUNGOTEAGUE CHURCH is a part at least of what was built about 1676, but three records have turned up which tend to indicate that the original structure was replaced by a later one.

1726 On June 2nd the Journal of the House of Burgesses records: A Petition of Henry Scarburgh and Edmand Scarburgh in behalf of themselves and the Inhabitants of the Parish of Accomack Complaining of the unjust and Arbitary Proceedings of the present Vestry of the said Parish and that they refuse to repair the Mother Church with intent to induce A necessity of building a new Church and praying that the said Vestry may be dissolved was referd from the Governor and Council and was read.

Resolved: That the said petition be rejected. A Complaint from Sundry Inhabitants of the said Parish against the said Vestry being already referd by this House to the consideration of the next Session of the Assembly.

Resolved: That it is the opinion of this house that the Vestry of the said Parish Ought to make all necessary repairs to the Mother Church".

It is unfortunate that the record of the next Session is not available to perhaps throw some further light on the subject, but the above could indicate that the Church built in the seventeenth century could not have been a very substantial affair if the question of a new Church could come up only fifty years later. In fact, if the amount of 20993 lbs. of Tobacco listed in the Sheriff's report of 1676 was all that went into its construction, it could hardly have been a brick Church, as that sum was only twice the contract price for the small frame Hungars Church a few years later.

1738 In an Order Book under date of October 3rd appears this entry: "An Assignment of all Tobacco &c to be levied for Building of Pungoteague Church From John Snead Gent to Williams, Gent was proved in Court by the Oath of Peter Bowdoin a Witness thereto and admitted to Record".

In the corresponding Deed Book for that date is recorded: "Accomack Sa Know all men by these presents that I John Snead of the County aforesaid do hereby Assign to William Andrews allothe Tobaccos hereafter for me to be levy'd by the westry of Accomack parish for the Building of the Church at Pungeteague and I hereby request the said vestry to levy the same from time to time as the same shall become Due and payable to the said William Andrews his heirs and Assigns for the proper use of the said William Andrews his heirs and Assigns and I hereby Authorize and Impower the said Andrews in my Name to sue and Implead and use all Lawfull means for the recovery of the premises if the same is so refus'd to be levy'd and paid provided such suit or prosecution be made at the proper Cost and Expence of the said William Andrews his Executors Administrators and Assigns and I further Acknowledge that all and every sum of money Tobacco and other things whatsoever by me found and Expended towards the building of the said Church are to me by the said Andrews fully satisfied and that the property of every materiall and thing whatsoever by me heretofore found towards carrying on the premises now in the possession of the said Andrews is hereby vested in the said Andrews for value of him by me Received. Witness my hand and Seal this fifth day of July Anno Dni MDCCXXXVIII. · JOHN SNEAD"

It is to be regretted that nothing more can be found on such a controversial subject, but the above would indicate that a new Church had been started when Snead wrote the above.

On March 7th of this same year "Arthur Emmerson, Clerk, came into Court and took the Oaths of Government and subscribed the Test". (This happens to be the same date on which Black's will was filed for probate, but there is nothing to tell whether he had been incapacitated by illness towards the end of his life, or whether he had been dropped because of his misdeeds)

1763 Upon the division of the County into two Parishes, the Rev. Arthur Emmerson went to Accomack Parash, while this Parish of St. George's was left

H H H H H H H H H

without a Minister. The Vestry "Ordered that the Clerk of Pongoteague Church be continued to read Prayers as usual", and also "that Isaac Smith and James Henry Gent apply to the Minister of Hungars Parish to Preach at Pungoteague Church at such times as they shall think proper", and a few days later aded "not to agree to give the Minister of Hungars Parish above 350 lbs. Tob. for each Sermon he may preach in this Parish".

Later in this year the Rev. Walter Jameson was inducted as Minister.
A few years later when the new Church was built between Onley and Accomac (in thosedays 'the Cross Roads and the Courthouse') it took the new Parish name of St. George's, while the old Church continued to be known as PUNGOTEAGUE, but early in the next century the former took the name of ST. JAMES and the latter acquired its present name of ST. GEORGE'S.

1773 Jameson had died and the Rev. John Lyon was chosen to succeed him.

Lyon also came here from Lewes where he did a good piece of work as
the mission appears to have prospered under him, but the unhealthy condition
of the place was too much for his family. He buried a wife and one child
there and his other four children were continually sick. Soon after his arrival here he married Sarah, the daughter of John Smith of Onancock.

At another time Lyon might have served here with eminent success, but he was definitely Tory in his sympathies and that proved his downfall. In 1781 he was tried by Court Martial, found "guilty of having given aid and comfort to the enemy in the late Invasion" and sent to Williamsburg for imprisonment. Because of his family connections, there were several petitions for elemench sent to the Governor, who apparently released or paroled him, because in February of the next year John Poulson wrote to Col. Davies "The People here are much surprised at the return of Mr. Lion as he has taken the Pulpit again without satisfying the Publick by whose Authority he came here". 1785 Lyon died and the Rev. Mr. Vere was acting Minister for a few months. Rev. Theopholis Nugent was called, but resigned after a little over a XXX

The separation of Church and State, with the subsequent loss of the tithes by the former, caused many Episcopal Churches to become inactive, but the Vestry of St. George's Parish incorporated, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, and continued to carry on.

During succeeding years Nugent was followed by the Reverend Cave Jones, William Ayres, Reese and Gardiner. The first named became so outstanding that he later received a call to Trinity Church in New York.

1818 William D. Groten made a sale of land adjacent to the Church and at that time the Churchyard was surveyed and found to contain slightly over four acres. On the plat the original ground plan of the Church is shown to k have been

1819 The Rev. James Wallis Eastburn came to the Parish. He served for eight months when his health broke and he was given a leave of absence, but died at the age of twenty two while on a voyage to the West Indies. He was not only a poet, but wrote hymns which are still in use, and must have been dearly beloved by his parishoners. When Bishop Meade compiled his Church History in 1855, he reported that many people here still referred to Eastburn as that extraordinary young man. While Rector of ST. GEORGE'S he wrote a book of poems, on the title page of which he made a pen and ink drawing of the Church, which fortunately has been preserved.

Reginning with the Reverend Eastburn, the names of succeeding Rectors are all preserved in the Parish records.

Mrs. Howard stated in her article on Shore Churches: "It was a brick building in the shape of a cross, with a bow window in one arm of the cross and the vestry room in the other. The floor was of brick and the pews had high backs. The pulpit was circular, with a flight of steps leading to it". The Eastburn sketch shows the roof to have been a most unusualtype, being generally gambrel but with each slope showing a definite concave curve. Because of its shape the old Church was some



times irreverently called 'The Ace of Clubs Church', largely because of the circular apse at the east end. In his splendid work on Colonial Churches, Mr. George C. Mason reported: "It is apparent from soundings made on the site that the church as built was about sixty nine feet north and south, by fifty four feet east and west, exclusive of the apse. The nave was about twenty four and a half feet long, and the chancel twenty one feet, while all four arms of the cross had an inside width of twenty one and a half feet, the apse being about six feet narrower. The walls were twenty two inches thick". The brick bond was Flemish, with well glazed headers, and the top course of the water table was a beyeled brick.

During the Civil War the Church was used as a stable by the Federal cavalry and for some years afterwards it was in such bad shape that services had to be abandomed for a while. After many sacrifices and great effort on the part of the communicants, it was finally restored to its present form and services have continued ever since. In the restoration the east and west arms had to be removed and the bricks thus obtained were used in repair work. The north end was shortened and the north and south length is now fifty eight feet four inches.

The old chalice and paten are still in use. They bear the inscription: "This belongs to the Parish of Accomack" and the hall marks indicate that they were made in London 1733/5.

Site B

The story of the old Tavern should come next as it ended up by being on this side of the present Bayside road, but as it began on the other side of the original road, it will be better to wait until the general story of the other side has been told later.

T820 William D. and Susan Groten sold the Tavern and 4 acres to Joseph Ames.

The title has not been traced further.

The year before this the Grotens had sold a 3 acre lot on the neck road behind the Tavern Lot to Jesse W. Ames, who with his wife Mahala resold to Joseph Hill, who built a substantial brick house on the site, but it has been gone for many years.

ISIS The Grotens sold a 2 acre lot to William Savage, of Griffine
ISIS Savage left a young son Samuel G., but the property was involved and
Trustees sold to James W. Parker.
IS28 Parker had increased the land to I7 acres and in this year Patience
TFader bought the place at a public sale.
IS3I Mrs. Trader sold to Samuel G. Savage, the son of the first owner.
IS47 A Trustee sold to Lorenzo D. Mears, who with his wife Sophia A. B.,
resold the next year to John D. Tyler.
IS50 Tyler and his wife Mary R. deeded to Frederick R. Fisher, at which time
the lot contained 20 acres.

1852 Fisher and his wife Rosy Anne deeded to Dr. John L. Harmanson.

1894 Dr. Harmanson left to his wife Anne C. 1897 Mrs. Harmanson sold to John W. G. Ayres. 1941 A Trustee sold to the First National Bank of a to bustent lead gid nov Onancock, which redeeded to Collier Taylor.

The house was undoubtedly built by William

Savage at the time of his purchase.

The older portion has a brick end and an old photograph shows the structure to have been the 'big room, colonnade and little room' type, probably haveing been changed to its present form by Dr. Harmanson.

The parlor has a vertical paneled wainscoting, a deep cornice with swag decorations, and an attractive plaster decoration around the chandelier hook. The face of the mantel is plain, but under it are hand carved patterns of running circles and gouging, with reeding at the sides.

It is known as the HARMANSON or AYRES PLACE

* intermedia Site D-FUNGOTEAGUE METHODIST CHURCH 1812 William D. Groten and his sister Ann D., the wife of W. W. Burton, sold a lot 50 x 30 yards to Shadrach

Ames, Richard Bailey, Joseph Ames, Mathew Doughty, Zorobabel Kellam and William Colonna, Trustees, "where they shall erect and build, or cause to be built thereon, a House or Place of Worship for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church".

1818 A survey made of this section shows the lot to have been immediately south of the HARMANSON PLACE at the point where the road makes a slight angle turn to the eastward.

The Church was later moved up the road opposite ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH and this building was also used as a stable during the war and it had to be abandoned.

1868 A new Church was built at 'Read's Gate' on the neck road, but in 1885 the congregation divided, part forming the EVERGREEN CHURCH at Harborton, and the remainder going back to Pungoteague to establish the present Church.

Stevens and Read Part

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I677 Shortly after the partners bought this part from the Whites an affidavit stated that "John Charles was assistant to Henry Reade in tending on the wounded men brought from the other side of the Bay, to the house of Henry Reade". The wounded men were from Bacon's Rebellion and as this was the first known land owned by Paradala Programment and Council by Paradala Programment and Counci known land owned by Read 1t may have been the site of that improvised hospital.

1678 On February 28th William Stevens and Henry and Joan Read sold their half

of the tract, calling it 400 acres, to John Cole.

A month and a half later on April 16th John and Mary Cole resold to Phillip Alexander Lecatt and John Lecatt, Jr.

1701 P. A. Lecatt left his interest to his sons Richard and John. Richard

That son John was the same of the same o disappears from the records and it is assumed that son John was the same as the John who joined in the purchase from Cole, so he now owned it all.

1748 John Lecatt left Marylande to his sons John, Littleton and Joseph, and to his son Nathaniel he left "all the land I hold on Pocomoke Branch where I now live containing 300 acres" with succession to his male heirs, but if there were none such it was to revert to Joseph and his male heirs.

He also included that the standard whereas my son Charles Lecatt

He also included this item in his will: "whereas my son Charles Lecatt some time ago went to Sea, and not having any certain account whether he be

living or dead, in case the said Charles should return within IO years from this date, my son Nathaniel to give a good and sufficient maintenance out of the estate above given him".

1759 It is evident that Charles did return and although there is no record of the transaction, Nathaniel must have given him land instead of a maintenance. This land Charles sold, but the deed must have been recorded in the General Court as there is no local record of it except in this year when Esther Lecatt (presumably wife or widow of Charles) executed a deed of release to William Groten for IO2 acres which "he had purchased of Charles Lecatt". This land was at the southeastern or lower part of the original Waddilow patent.

. 1774 William Groten left to his son William, who three years later left to his brother Jonathan.

1784 Jonathan Groten sold to Thomas Jacob, and ten years later it was bought by Samuel Trader, beyond which it has not been traced.

1766 A Nathaniel Lecatt died without male hears or disposing of any land, so presumably the rest of the land reverted to Joseph and the next owner was the latter's son Augustine. (The deed from Esther Lecatt to William Groten stated that the IO2 acres were adjacent to Augustine Lecatt, so there may have been some kind of an unrecorded family transaction to have placed him in ownership before the death of his uncle Nathaniel)

1788 Augustine Lecatt executed a mortgage to Thomas Jacob for I30 acres and nine years later it was purchased by Salathiel West at a public sale.

1800 The land was surveyed for I20 acres and Salathiel and Nancy West sold

the northeast 39 acres on the branch to Richard Rodgers and the balance of

8I acres to Samuel Trader.

known as the

Site E

1807 Richard Rogers sold to George Teackle.

1809 A Commissioner sold to William A. Parker.

1828 A Trustee sold to Abel P. Upshur, and the next year he and his wife Elizabeth A. B. sold to Walter D. Bayne.

1837 Walter D. and Harriet E. R. Bayne sold to John G. Joynes, who with his wife Ann R. resold to John M. Henderson.

1840 John M. and Louisa W. Henderson sold to John J. Ayres.

1842 John J. and Margaret B. Ayres sold to Richard J. Ayres.

1861 Richard J. and Leah Ayres sold to Albert R. Heath and it has since been

HEATH PLACE

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Cartle sites the partners bound that such tree the little on a

I882 Commissioners sold to Francis T. Boggs and title later descended to his daughter Emma Laura.

longer the property appears several times in the records as GROTEN'S TAVERN. The name of COLE'S TAVERN for the building has become so well established during the past half century, that it probably will stick until it finally fades from the memory of those now living who know it as such, even though the name has no historical foundation.

One of the most cherished traditions of the Village of Pungoteague is that the first play to be given in America-"Ye Bare and Ye Cubb"-was presented here. The information available on the subject is tantalizingly

meager, consisting of a few Court records as follows:
November 16,1665-"Whereas Cornelius Watkinson, Phillip Howard &William Darby were this Day arrested by Mr. Jno. ffawsett his Maties Attory for Accomack County for acting a play by them called ye Bare and ye Cubb on ye 27th of August last past, Upon examination of ye same The Court have thought fitt to suspend ye Cause till ye next Court, and doe order the said Cornelius Watkinson, Phillip Howard & Wm. Darby appear ye next Court in those habilments that they then acted in, and give a draught of such verses or other Speeches & passages, wch were then acted by them, and that ye Sherredetaine Cornelius Watkinson & Phillip Howard in his Custody untill they put in Security to performe this order".

"Its ordered yt the Sherr. arrest ye Body of William Darby for his ap-

pearance ye next Court to answer at his Maties Suit for being artour of a play commonly called ye Beare & ye Cubb".

December 18, 1665-"Its ordered yt ye Sherr. Sumons Edward Martin to ye next Court to shew cause why hee should not pay ye Charges wch accrue upon ye Informacon given by him against Cornelius Watkinson, Phillip Howard & William Darby".

January 16, 1665/6-"Whereas Edward Martin was this Day examined Concerning his informacon given to Mr. ffawsett his Maties Attory for Accomack County about a play called the bare & ye Cubb, whereby severall psons were brought to Court and Charges thereon arise but ye Court finding the said psons not guilty of same suspended ye payment of Court charges, and for as much as it appeareth upon ye Oath of ye said Mr. ffawsett that upon ye said Edward Martins informacon the charge & trouble of that suit did accrew, Its therefore ordered that ye said Edward Martin pay all ye charges in ye suit".

It will be noted from the above that no mention was made as to where the play had first been given. Placing the scene at Pungoteague perhaps arose from the assumption that Courts were then being held here at the so-called COLE'S TAVERN, so that it was a community center and the logical place for the hest attendance. However, the records do not support this idea and it seems more likely that the play was given out doors or in a barn in the vicinity of the homes of the 'artour' and actors.

Cornelius Watkinson received a patent in 1664 for 450 acres, which was

south of Coal Kiln Crossing on the highway, about AIID.

Phillip Howard was a head right of Robert Richardson-A6.

The home of William Darby has not been identified, but the family early were found along the Middlesex Road between Pungoteague and Belle Haven, and at this time he may have been a tenant of James Gray-A7.

Edward Martin was a head right under Richard Smith, who received a pat-

ent for land in 1651, which was southeast of Shields Post Office-A5.

Consequently they were all approximate neighbors in the general vizinity of Middlesex.

In any event, the scene could not have been far distant from Dungoteague and in the absence of any definite information, it seems best to let the Village continue to cherish the tradition.

The records on this area are most complicated. It should be separated into two Tracts, but they are so interwoven that it is impossible to do so. Even some of the outside bounds for the whole area are extremely vague.

1671 Patent to Ambrose White for I300 acres, which theoretically was the west part of the Tract.

1674 Patent to Southy Littleton for I500 acres, supposedly to the east of white.

1678 Patent to Southy Littleton for 2800 acres to include his first patent and the I300 acres granted to White, which it was claimed had been deserted. It is difficult to see how Littleton could have claimed the White land as the latter had made sales from it even before Littleton took out his first patent.

About the only way to treat the Tract is to begin at the west end and take up each subdivision as it comes, without any attempt at a chronologuical order of each detachment.

1672 Ambrose White-Marriner-sold 800 acres to Robert Huitt. This was at the upper west end, and was bounded on the north by Deep Branch (a branch of Pocomoke Branch) and on the west by Pocomoke Branch.

1677 Huitt bequeathed this land as follows:

To Rowland Savage, 300 acres at Pungoteague where he now lives".

To son in law Richard Jones, 300 acres "which he has begun to clear. It was his own purchase although included in my deed of sale".

To daughter Mary Huitt, 200 acres adjacent Savage and Jones.
The Savage part will be taken up last.

1720 Richard Jones left his 300 acres to his daughter Elizabeth. As so often happens when land was left to an unmarried daughter in those days the future title is most uncertain.

1749 Thomas and Rachel Johnson sold to Henry Bayly 250 acres. There is no record of how they obtained possession, but the general location would indicate that it was a part of the Jones 300 acres.

1728 James and Mary (Huitt-Smith) Fairfax gave IOO acres to her son John Smith, and he must have inherited the other IOO acres later as he disposed of Mary's full 200 acres.

1739 John and Keziah Smith sold IOO acres to Thomas Johnson.

1742 The will of John Smith directed that the IOO acres which he had sold to Jacob Fox be deeded to him.

Rowland Savage acquired additional acreage and it will all be included in the story of

Site A

1679 In his will Southy Littleton stated that he had agreed to seal 155 acres
to William White, Sr. and directed that the obligation be fulfilled. The land
was down in the southwest corner of the whole tract, adjacent to the part
that Rowland Savage had inherited from Huitt.

1692 White sold it to Savage as 175 acres. It is on this White part of the Savage land that this Site is located.

1717 Savage left 200 acres to his son Rowland and 125 acres each to sons

William and Charles.

1729 As there are no deeds to him, Rowland Savage II must have inherited the lands of his brothers William and Charles, because in his will of this year he left his whole plantation of 450 acres to his wife Frances.

1737 Frances had married Salathiel Milby after the death of Savage, but in this year she again was a widow when she gave 250 acres to her son John Milby (This was north of the site under discussion)

1748 Frances had married once more, this time to Edmund Poulson, and in this year they executed a Trust Deed to William Darby for 200 acres. The Poulsons were to enjoy the land as long as they lived and then it was to go to their

son Edmund Poulson, and then to the latter's heirs. 1777 Edmund Poulson, Jr. and his wife Anne sold a part of the land to Edward Ker.

1788 Edmund Poulson and his son William sold 95 acres to Robert Andrews. 1789 Andrews sold to John Rodgers, of James, and the next year Rodgers exchanged it (plus a considerable monetary consideration) with John Milby for the 250 acres which Frances Milby had given to John Milby, the father of this one. The property thus acquired by Milby has since been known as the MILBY PLACE



1816 John Milby had died intestate in 1804. At this later date a survey was made which showed I58 acres which were divided among the heirs, with a son William getting the house and 38 acres, subject to the widow's dower rights. I828 Ann, the widow of John Milby, had married William Addison, and they joined with William Milby in a sale to Smith Hyslop.

1853 Hyslop sold 158 acres to Thorowgood Mears.

1877 In his will Mears loaned the property to his wife Caroline for life, then to two daughters for their lives, and finally it was to go in fee to Susan Moore.

1898 Mears and Moore heirs united in a deed for I69 acres to Joseph H. Savage.
1907 Savage sold the house and 621 acres to Joshua H. Turner.
1915 Turner had died intestate and this place was allotted to a son Harold
L. Turner and a daughter Catharine T. Slocomb, a widow.

1937 A Trustee sold to Elmer A. and Catharine T. Rolley.

The house has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys. In one of them are three bricks marked MAY 1700. The 'I' would be the old 'J' for John, but the 'F' is a puzzler. It could be in honor of his grandmother Frances, or Milby may have had another wife at the time the house was built, although when he died his widow was named Ann or Nancy.

The end wall of the parlor is completely paneled, with cupboards at

each side of the plain mantel.

-Letin with to

1804 Francis Savage bought the 250 acres from John Rodgers and a survey in this year showed that he owned a total of 330 acres. This property was on the southwest side of the road at the point where the roads from Keller and Painter join on the way to Pungoteague.

1746 On the south side of the whole tract and to the east of the 200 acres for which Edmund and Frances Poulson had executed the Trast Deed in 1748 is another piece of 200 acres. In this year Edmund Scarburgh decided that it

was deserted land and applied for a patent for it which was granted to him. Later he sold it to Hancock Belote and Richard West. 1760 In 1759 Littleton heirs had sold land to John and Littleton Harmon, who now claimed that this piece was a part of the original Littleton pater and that they were entitled to it under the terms of their purchase. They entered suit for the property and the case dragged along for several years, ending up in the General Court, but they finally won out. 1772 John and Rachel Harmon and Littleton and Sophia Harmon sold to Edward Ker.

1672 North of the above land and extending to the north bounds of the whole tract were I50 acres Which Ambrose White sold to Richard Niblet. 1681 The Court entered an order to the effect that the land sold by White to Niblet had been included in the Littleton patent as deserted land, but the sale was not upset.

1753 The descent from Richard Niblett is not clear, but in this year a Wil-71am Niblett sold to William Groten. From him it went to his son Jonathan. and finally in I825 in closing a Groten estate, I55 acres (still called 'Niblette') was sold to George W. Cropper.

1679 At the east end of 'Nibletts' the bounds for the whole tract turn north ward to Revells Branch and in this year Southy Littleton sold to John Washbourne 600 acres along the branch a ways and then south. In some later trans-

actions this part of the branch is occasionally called Washbournes Branch. Washbourne was undoubtedly a well educated man and served as Clerk of the Accomack Court for thirty years after the final separation of the two counties.

1681 John and Sasanna Washbourne sold 200 acres at the south end of his land to James Longo.

1730 James Longo (wife Isabel) jeft 70 acres each to his three child Mary Hutton, James Jr., and Elizabeth Longo, all of whom later moved up into Somerset.

1736 Nathaniel and Mary (Hutton) Willis sold her part to Dennis Tigner. This was the west end of the 200 acres.

James and Elizabeth Longo sold theirs to Ezekiel Ashby. 1721 Washbourne left I50 acres to his wife Susanna to be sold by her if she found it necessary, and the other 250 acres to his grandson Washbourne Johnson, the son of his daughter Dorithy.

1724 Susannah Washburn sold her 150 acres to Capt. Obedience Johnson. 1742 Washburn Johnson sold 100 acres at the east end to Richard Turner.

Disposition of the other I50 acres has not been found.

1738 East of 'Nibletts' and south of the west part of the Washbourne land was another I50 acre piece which in this year another Richard Niblett sold to William Ritchenson (Richardson). It was "known as the dwelling place of his father Burnal Niblet". No sale of this land to any Niblett by either Southy Littleton or Ambrose White has been found, nor has later history been traced.

1679 South of the above and between two branches of Machipongo Beaverdam Branch were 200 acres known as Chestnut Neck, extending to the south bounds of the whole tract. This Southy Littleton sold to Richard Jones before he left for the Albany Conference..

1687 Richard and Licia Jones sold to Joseph Clark.
1698 Chark gave 100 acres to his son Henry, who was to inherit the balance upon the death of his mother.

1750 Henry Clarke sold 100 acres to Joseph Clarke and the other 100 acres to

another Henry Clarke, both of whom may have been his sons. 1755 Joseph and Esther Clark sold his 100 acres to Anthony West and the next year Henry and Sarah Clark sold his IOO acres to Henry Martin.

This brings us to the unsold part of the tract which was bequeathed by Southy Littleton and which also became right complicated.

1679 This he left to his daughters Esther, Sarah, Gertrude and Elizabeth,

Esther married William Whittington and had a son William.

Sarah married first John Michael and secondly John Custis, but died without issue so her quarter interest reverted to he r brother Nathaniel, the eldest son and heir at law to Col. Southy Littleton. Upon the death of Nathaniel, title passed to his daughters Esther Savage and Sarah Custis King, and upon the death of the latter without issue Esther Savage became possessed of this quarter interest. issue.

Gertrude married Henry Harmanson and had/INKKKKKKX Elizabeth married Richard Waters, whom she survived.

A later survey showed I144 acres or 286 acres for each quarter interest. Esther Whittington Part

1735 William Whittington II (son of William and Esther) and his wife Elizabeth sold his inherited 286 acres to Richard Savage, and title descended to his son John.

1751 John Savage sold as 218 acres to John Johnson, Jr., who resold to Edward Turner, and title descended to his son Samuel.

1774 Samuel and Sally Turner sold 33 acres to John Ashby. This has not been traced, but it probably was a part of the land on the north side of the Keller cross goad east of the Railroad.

The Turners also sold Idi acres to Elisha Mears.

1798 Elisha Mears had also bought from Phillip Tignall 74 acres, which was the part of the Washbourne-Longo land which had been bought by Dennis Tigner (Tignall), father of Phillip.

In this year Mears left the I6I Turner piece to his son Elisha (W), and the Tignall piece to another son William, who was succeeded by a son

John B. Mears.

Elisha W. Mears later bought 66 acres of the Niblett-Richardson part of the whole tract.

1840 After the death of Elisha W. Mears, his heirs united in a deed to their cousin John B. Mears for the home place of 168 acres and the Richardson

piece of 66 acres.

1851 John B. Mears died and was succeeded by a son Benjamin W. Mears, who acquired additional acreage east of the home place and which probably came

from the Gertrude Harmanson part. 1896 Benjamin W. Mears died and two years later his large land holdings were

divided among his heirs, there being seven lots or parcels.

Lot #I-Hears had owned the major part of the Village of Keller west of the Railroad. This had been surveyed into building lots, many of which he had improved himself with stores, warehouses, etc. Each of the heirs received a small number of these lots, but most of them were grouped as Lot #I and went to Leonard C. Mears.

Lot #2-This was II2.85 acres 'part of the Savage Farm' and went to Otho F. Mears. an lagarde no

Lot #3-This was 169 acres, known as the Pusey Farm, about two miles west of Keller and went to Annie E. Ames.

Lot #4-This was II5.40 acres also 'part of the Savage Farm' and went to E. Cora Byrd.

Lot #5-Site B-This was the home place of 127.25 acres and went to Harry C. Mears.

Lot #6-This was 78,20 acres called 'Richardson Field' and went to Dr. John B. Mears and is where he has since built a modern home.

Lot #7-This was the 'Tigner Farm' of 63 acres and went to Charles B. Mears.

. A part at least of the Lots #2 and #4 probably came from the inheri-

tance of Gertrude Harmanson.

The home place has sometimes been known as LOCUST GROVE. It may have been built by John B. Mears during the last decade of the first half century past but has not been inspected. Gertrude Harmanson Part

This was generally east of the Esther Whittington part and so far as

the records go it is mostly one large question mark.

1739 There is no record of a disposition of any part of it by Mrs. Harmanson prior to her death in this year. She had large land holdings, most of which she definitely bequeathed, but this piece was not mentioned and must have been included in "the balance of my Estate not disposed of" which was left in equal proportions to her son Henry Harmanson, her daughter Sophia Tazewell, and her grandson Littleton Eyre.

1750 William Tazewell and Littleton Eyre sold 86 acres to William Hazelup (Hyslop). This has not been traced, but it was in the general vicinity of

the school house east of Keller.

This is the only sale which can be identified from this part, and after

it the black out.

Shortly afterwards land in this vitinity, when given as a bounds, was called the State Land'. No record of such a tract can be found in the local records and any further knowledge probably could only have come from the late lamented General Court Books. At times the names of Rowland Savage, then John Savage, and in the last century Major Savage appear in this section, but lack of deeds to them or wills for succession make it difficult to pick up the threads. It was undoubtedly a part at least of this land that Benjamin W. Mears acquired to leave the 355 acres of 'Savage' land including the home place.

Elizabeth Waters Part

1741 As the widow of Richard Waters, Elizabeth sold her 286 acres to Esther Savage who, as outlined earlier, had inherited the part of her aunt Sarah. 1755 Esther Savage sold her 572 acres to John and Littleton Harmon, and four years later she gave another deed to the Harmons stating that it had been her intent in the first deed to dispose of all of her interest in the Southy Littleton land, regardless of the acreage specified. It was this latter deed which gave the Harmons grounds for the suit entered the next year against the peope who had bought the 200 acres patented by Edmund Scarburgh as deserted land.

1759 A transaction occurred which is hard to understand. The facts given are

Specific enough, but it is hard to make sense out of it.

John Burroughs and his son William "of the County of Sussex and Government of the Three Lower Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on the Delaware" sold 450 acres to John and Littleton Harmon. The deed recited that Esther Bebbee had inherited the land from her father Southy Littleton. Also that she had married John Burroughs and had a son William, they being the two grantors. This in itself is strange because the general understanding is that Esther Littleton married William Whittington, she being his second wife. and that he had three more wives after her. She could not have been Whittington's widow when she married Bebbee and then Burroughs, nor could she have married them first and then Whittington, with Burroughs still alive, unless there had been a divorce.

The other odd fact is that the Burroughs picked on the Harmons to also buy from them in order to insure their title. As will be noted above, will liam Whittington II sold Esther's part to Richard Savage, and any claim the Burroughs might have had should have been directed against Savage, rather

than the Harmons.

In this same year Littleton Harmon and John and Rachel Harmon joined in a deed to John Beach-Wheelright-for IOO acres being "the south part of the land bought of John & William Burhus"

1777 Littleton Harmon died first and left "my plantation in the woods" to his wife Sophia and then to his godson Ephraim Watson, although Bayly Harmon was his heir at law.

1779 John Harmon left his part to his wife Rachel, then to their son Ken-

dal and then to the latter's son John.

Until about the beginning of this century an old Harmon house stood a short distance south of the Keller Fair Grounds. While the property has not been traced further, Harmons continued to hold land in this section until the past few years, and there may even be small tracts still in that name.

TRACT 39

1664 Patent to Richard Hill for 200 acres, and the next year it was reissued for a total of 650 acres. (This is not the same Richard Hill who settled on Hunting Creek)

1672 Richard and Wilmot Hill sold IOO acres at the southwest end of the tract

to Richard Smith, who resold the next year to Joseph Ames.

1678 The Hills sold the 550 acres balance to John Devenish, but apparently he did not complete his purchase because the next year the Hills, now of Somerset, sold the same tract to Hercules Shepherd.

1682 Hercules Shepheard, of New Deale County, resold to Col. John Stringer,

the consideration being:

One negro woman slave and one English male servant

One feather bed, Bolster and Blanckett

1687 Stringer sold to Peter Watkinson and Joseph Ames. Watkinson died the next year and although the property had not been divided, he left his half to his son Cornelius.

1708 Joseph Ames made a deed of gift to "my loveing friend and Cozen Cornelius Wadkinson" of the 275 acre half of the joint ownership which had never been divided.

Watkinson Part

1713 Cornelius and Abagaill Watkinson sold 250 acres to Burnal Niblett.

Site A is on this Watkinson half of the original tract.

1728 Niblett bequeathed the land to his sons Richard, Burnal and William.

Ames Part

1709 Joseph Ames died leaving a wife Ester and sons Thomas and John. As time went on the Niblett parts were gradually bought up by various Ames interests, and there were any number of Ames interfamily transactions, so that it is almost impossible to follow up each smaller part of the whole. 1742 Thomas Ames made deeds of gift of 130 acres each to his sons Thomas and Joseph. Apparently this was all the land then owned by father Thomas, because when he died twelve years later he made no mention of land in his will. He left a wife named Mary.

1797 For the next fifty years the situation is quite complicated because there were two or three Thomas Ames living in this section at the same time, but in this year a Thomas Ames, Sr. deeded 200 acres to his son Jesse, with the provise that Thomas and his wife Tabitha were to live there until the

death of the survivor of the two. 1822 Jesse Ames made a deed of gift of the same 200 acres to his son Thomas

H. Ames. 1853 There is no record of the death of Thomas H. Ames, but in this year John A. Ames deeded his interest in the same 200 acres to Edward T. Ames, "what is commonly called on Ames Ridge, whereon Edward T. Ames now it being "what is commonly called on Ames Ridge, whereon Edward T. Ames resides". Possibly they were brothers and sons of Thomas H. Ames.

1871 A Trustee sold the house and 126 acres to William A. H. Hopkins and John P. L. Hopkins, subject to the dower rights of Sally Ames.

1885 In a division of the estate of William H. A. Hopkins this tract was assigned to Ella K., the wife of William P. Pitts, and to secure clear title the Hopkons heirs first paid a settlement sum to Sally Ames, the widow of Edward T., for her dower interest in the property.

1890 The Pitts sold to Isaiah D. Northam who later bought additional acre

1942 After the death of Northam the Federal Farm Mortgage Co. acquired title to 284 acres.



AMES RIDGE

The house has one brick end with a semioutside chimney and the water table is unusually high, considering that the house is not built on low land. It has been made into a stable and implement house and there are no clues left to definitely determine its age. The general architecture should date it during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and it probably was built by the Thomas Ames who made the deed of gift in 1797.

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TRACT 40

1662 Patent for 500 acres to William Taylor and Bartholomew Mears. This was bounded on the northeast by Matchepungo Beaverdam Branch.

1666 Patent to Mears alone for 300 acres north of the branch.

1668 Taylor and Mears divided the joint ownership land; Taylor and his wife Elizabeth giving a deed to Mears for the 200 acres adjacent the branch, and Mears and his wife Mary giving Taylor a deed for the 300 acres balance. Taylor Part

1670 William and Elizabeth Taylor sold their 300 acres to Edward Hitchins. Two years later Hitchins had the land surveyed and found it to contain 340

acres for which he received a patent.

1692 Edward and Elizabeth Hitchins deeded 170 acres to their son Jarret. 1708 Jarret (Garrett) Hitchins jeft to his wife Mary and then to their son Major.

1718 Major Hitchins sold to John Mears. 1705 Edward Hitchins deeded the other 170 acres to his wife Elizabeth. 1711 Hitchins joined his wife Elizabeth in a deed to their son in law Henry Armitrader, who eight years later gave to his son Arthur.

1736 Arthur and Mary Armitrader sold to John Taylor.

Mears Part 1672 Patent to Bartholomew Meares for 500 acres, being the 200 acres south of the branch from the Taylor-Mears patent, and the 300 acres north of the branch previously patented to Mears alone.

1692 Bartholomew Mears bequeathed his land as follows:
To son Bartholomew, "the plantation whereon I now live", which was the

200 acres on the south side of the branch.

Out of the other side of the branch is a small branch extending north ward which just about divided the other 300 acres of Mears land and he gave to son John the I50 acres to the eastward of it and the other I50 acres to son Richard.

Bartholomew Mears Part

1749 Bartholomew must have died without issue, as in this year his brother John was the owner and he bequeathed I50 acres to his son Thomas and the 50 acres balance to another son Mark. This small piece has not been traced fur-

1775 Thomas Meers left to his son Southy for life and then to the latter's son Covington.

1797 Covington Mears died intestate, leaving a wife Nancy and daughters Adah and Jenny.

1805 After the death of the widow, the property was surveyed and found to contain 229 acres and divided between the girls, with Adah getting the south part of 126 acres and Jennie 103 acres next to the branch.

Adah Mears Part-Site A

1810 Adah had married William Smith and they sold 58 acres each to Isaac Melson and Alexander Morrison. The sale to the former has not been followed up. The section for a long while was known as 'Morrison's Hill'.

1840 There was no disposition by Morrison by deed or will, and it is uncertain just how the land came into the possession of Abel Mears, but in this year, after his death, the rest of his heirs united in a deed to a son Abel.

1867 Abel Mears sold the house and 61 acres, which he called RED HILL,

to Edward G. Savage.

1881 Savage left to his wife Elizabeth G. for life and then jointly to a son James E. and a daughter Mary Julia. The latter married Rupert T. Christian, whom she survived, and also outlived her brother. 1938 After the death of Mrs. Christian, the property was finally divided and the house with appropriate acreage went to Ella H. Savage, the widow of James E.

The small part of the house probably was built by Morrison at the time of his purchase and the larger part by Edward G. Savage. It has not been inspected.

Jenny Mears Part

1831 Jenny had married Thomas Kellam, who survived her, and in a divise ion of his estate this tract went to Custis Kellam.

1841 Custis Kellam sold to Charles W. Taylor. 1856 In the division of the Taylor estate this part went to a daughter Mary S., who married Augustus F. Roberts.

1865 Mrs. Roberts survived her husband and sold the 103 acres to Levin W. Nock.

1889 Nock left to his daughter Fanny W., the wife of E. T. Powell. As there is no old house on the land no attempt has been made to bring it down to date.

The site of the first Mears home was undoubtedly on this part of the patent. The name of the Beaver Dam Branch later became Mears Mill Branch. but today it is generally called Frog Stool Branch.

John Mears Part-Site B

1729 John Mears gave his I50 acres to his second son John. A small section of it extended across the Seaside road, but it later became separated. 1763 The second John Mears died intestate and was succeeded by a son William. 1768 William Meers sold to Jonathan Meers. 1777 William and Easter Mapp sold to James Roberson I60 acres which the deed

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 40 stated had been bought from Jonathan Mears, although such a sale is not recorded in the local books. 1779 Roberson sold the 80 acres next to the cross road to Spencer Mears and the other half along the branch to John Bradford. The Bradford part went to a son Custis Bradford, was sold to Francis Roberts, and eventually was acquired by John Kelly, who had obtained possession of the other half.

1794 Spencer Mears left to his wife Margaret for life and then to a son James.

1800 James Mears left 20 acres to his sister Salty who married John Belote, Jr.

1802 The Executor of James Mears sold 32 acres to William Groten. 1803 William and Sally Groten sold to Labin Lewis.

1810 Labin and Sally Lewis sold to John Kelly.

1816 A Trustee sold to Kelly 48 acres which was the land of John and Sally Belote. This gave Kelly the north 80 acres and he gradually bought up the other half. 1835 No disposition by Kelly, by deed or will, can be found, but in this year Thomas and Susanna Nock deeded 165 acres to Benjamin Nock who redeeded the next day. This apparently was to establish title in both names, but just why such a transaction was deemed necessary has not been determined. 1851 Thomas Nock left to his wife Susan for life, then to his sister Nancy Nock for her life, and finally to a nephew William P. Beach. 1873 William P. and Virginia E. Beach sold the house and I20 acres to Levin J. Hyslop. 1919 Levin J. Hyslop sold the house and 84 acres, called STRAWBERRY HEIGHTS, to Frank S. Hyslop. 1937 The property was acquired by the Federal Land Bank which resold to John R. James. In the chimney of the larger part of the house is the date '1837' so it was built by Thomas Nock. The smaller part is older, but there is no clue to justify a guesa as to its age. Richard Mears Part 1704 Richard and Margaret Meers sold his 150 acres to William Savage.
1727 William Savage left to his wife Feby for life and then to their son Parker Savage. 1736 Parker and Sarah Savage, with his mother Pheby French, sold to Richard Savage. The latter owned adjacent land which was from the Harmanson part of Tract 38 and this piece became merged with that. TRACT 41 1661 Patent to John Evans for 400 acres which John and Joane Evans assigned to Richard Kellam. 1662 Patent to Richard Kellam for 400 acres more. 1664 Another patent for an additional 900 acres. 1672 One more patent issued to him for a total of 1850 acres to include all of the above and I50 acres surplus found within the bounds, and this was reissued the next tear. This was the same Richard Kellam who had patented Tract A3 and he followed the same procedure here that he did there; first giving and then selling parts of the land to his children. 1687 Kellam gave 300 acres to his son Edward and ten years later sold him 100 acres more. He gave 300 acres to his son William and six years later sold him IOO acres more. He gave 300 acres to his daughter Rachel the wife of William Lingo. 1693 He sold 200 acres each to sons Richard and Edward. 1695 He sold 250 acres to son Richard.

1703 When Kellam died there were only IOO acres still owned by him and he jeft 50 to son William and gave the other 50 to his daughter Rose Kellam now Garretson'. This last was in the southwest corner of the Evans patent and has not been traced further.

Edward Kellam Part

This was the land contained in the John Evans patent. It extended southward from the Otter Dam Branch across Bussels-Branch to another small unnamed branch, the last two branches both entering the Otter Dam Branch a short distance above its mouth. Bussels Branch later became Taylors Branch and is now Lewis Branch.

1729 Edward Kellam gave 90 acres to his daughter Mary the wife of William Groten. This is approximately the part west of the present Seaside road. It

has not been traced further.

1737 Kellam left the rest to his wife Sarah for life and then it was to be divided, with I50 acres on the south side of Bussels Branch "where I now live to go to son John and I50 acres on the north side of that branch to son Arthur.

John Kellam Part

1771 John left to his wife Ursilla and then to a son Argil.

1784 Argol Kellam left to his wife Margaret and then to a son Hezekiah and a grandson Argol. A survey was made the next year and 79 acres each were laid out for Hezekiah and Argol. Neither has been traced further. Arthur Kellam Part-Sate A

1770 Arthur Kellam died intestate and was succeeded by a son Abraham. 1789 Abraham Kellam, apparently a widower, left to his son Shadrack 150

acres "where I & my son now live".

1794 Shadrack Kellam left to his wife Leah and then to his son Thomas.
1832 Thomas Kellam had added materially to his holdings and after his death intestate his property was divided and this house and 86 acres went to a daughter Melinda, the wife of Charles W. Taylor.
1844 Taylor devised his land to his son Charles K. Taylor and a daughter Mary Susan, but eleven years later the will was set aside by the Court and the property was divided among all of the heirs. This house and 65 acres went to a daughter Mahala Jane Taylor, who must have been a posthumous child as she was not mentioned at all in her father's will. She later married Lloyd K. Mears and the house has since been known as the



1879 The Mears sold to Edward G. Savage.

1881 Savage left the place in trust for his daughter Charlotte E. Sturgis for her life, the trust then to continue for the lives of her sons Etheridge S. and Cars S. Sturgis, after whose deaths it is to pass in fee to their children.

The house is of indeterminate age, but probably was built near the

end of the eighteenth century. The end wall of the old parlor is fully paneled, except for cupboards at each side of the fireplace.

William Kellam Part-Site B

and after one

1714 William Kellam left to his wife Ann and after her death it was to be divided equally between four sons; "Thomas Kellam to have that part of my Land where on my dwelling house is", Nathaniel to have next choice and then William and John.

1723 John and Thomas sold their inheritances to brother William: 1747 William Kellam sold to John Darby the 200 acres which he had bought

from his brothers John and Thomas.

Presumably Darby later acquired the William and Nathaniel parts by deeds recorded in the General Court books, as he finally sold the whole by a deed similarly recorded.

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1769 Severn and Attalanta Guthreidge sold 445 acres to Thomas Parramore, the deed reciting that it was the property purchased from John Darby as recorded in the Secretaries Office.

1772 Parramore resold, together with a water Grist Mill, to Howson Mapp.

1799 Mapp left to a wife Betty and then to their son Howson.
1823 Housan Mapp left to his son George S. "my manor farm where I now live". It has since been known as the

GEORGE S. MAPP PLACE



1868 George S. Mapp had added materially to his inheritance and left a property of 600 acres to his sons James S. and G. Columbus Mapp. The next year James S. and his wife Margaret F. sold his interest to his brother. 1878 George C. and Rosa Ann Mapp sold the house and 400 acres to Margaret T.,

the wife of Edward D. Joynes.

1898 Mrs. Joynes left the house and a part of the land to her nephew Thomas J. Custis.

1917 Custis, with his wife Mary L., sold the house and 300 acres to Leonidas R. Doughty.

1935 Doughty left to his wife Susan B. S. for life and since her death the

title has passed to their son Dr. James C. Doughty.

In the semi exposed chimney the date '1808' is cut in one brick. At the other end of the house is a very large outside chimney which should date back to a much earlier time. As there is no indication of an addition having been made in 1808, it may be that the present house was built against the large chimney left from an earlier dwelling. This chimney is now enclosed by a kitchen addition. The eaves terminals are nicely carved, but the interior woodwork offers nothing of special interest.

Rachel Lingo Part-Site C

This was north of the William Kellam part and extended up the creek for breadth. The deed of giftfrom Richard Kellam had provided that after the deaths of William and Rachel Lingo the property was to pass on to their sons Aynesley and William.

1744 Rachel leased the land to her sons for her lifetime. 1747 There is no record of the death of Rachel, nor of a division between the two sons, but in this year Robert Coleburn sold to Thomas Custis I50 acres which he said he had bought from Ansly Lingo (no record in the books). 1801 Custis left to his grandson James Glenn and the place has since been known as the GLENN FARM



1847 Glenn left to his wife Kitturah for life and then, as there were no children, it was to be divided among various named relatives. 1875 A Special Commissioner sold 140 acres to Levin W. Nock. 1889 Nock left to his sons James G. and L. Floyd Nock.

1920 The Nocks with their respective wives, Matilda F. and Ellen J., sold 120 acres of upland and IO acres of marsh to John K. Adams.

1922 A Trustee sold to Mary R. Mapp, G. Walter Mapp and J. Brooks Mapp.

1939 The interest of G. Walter Mapp was acquired by the others and the pro-

perty then sold to DR. John R. Ames.

The little house had one brick end, the bricks being laid in the Flem-ish bond with glazed headers. The massive wide base outside chimney was the most interesting feature of the exterior. Instead of regular bricks being used on the weathering surfaces, they were covered with tile bricks nine inches square. All trim was gone from the interior. On each side of the inside of the large cooking fireplace were little alcoves for lightwood sticks or candles.

The chimney and brick end were torn down in 1939 and the bricks used in the restoration of WINDING DALE .(A3C), which oddly is on the Occahannock

Creek patent of Richard Kellam.

The unusually large outside chimney should date the house from the seventeenth century, so it probably was the original Lingo home.

1750 The son William Lingo died in this year leaving a wife Hannah and bequeathed the property to three sons: Littleton to have the home plantation, William 65 acres, and John 60 acres. None of these small tracts have been traced further.

Edward Kellam Part of 200 acres This was also on the creek, next north of Lingo. 1723 Edward Kellam sold the whole 200 acres to Bartholomew Twiford. 1749 Bartholomew and Sarah Twiford sold 50 acres to James Rule-Merchant. This was at the back end of the tract. It has not been traced.

1758 The Twifords sold 50 acres to their neighbor Thomas Custis. 1759 Bartholomew Twifoot left to his wife Sarah for life and then it was to be sold.

1763 The Twiford heirs and Sarah sold IO9 acres to William Ward, Jr., of Northampton.

1796 Ward died intestate and four years later the property was surveyed for division among the heirs, the total area at that time being 102 acres. 1901 While the title has not been traced further, in this year a survey was noted for 151 acres, the land then being owned by Mrs, G. W. Stockley, so during the century some one must have accumulated the different parts of the 1800 division (and more).

Richard Kellam Part of 200 acres-Site D

This was up the creek from Edward and was the northeast corner of the Kellam patent.

1731 Richard Kellam gave to his son Jonathan the 200 acres "where John Taylor lives".

1746 Jonathan and Easther Kellam sold to Jeodiah Bell I50 acres on the creek.
1750 Bell (wife Sarah) eft this part of his holdings to a son William.
1800 William Bell (wife Ann) left the northeast corner of his land to a son John (this later was found to contain 40 acres), and the balance was to be divided between sons Anthony and William, with the former getting the houses.

A survey made the next year gave Anthony 57 acres with the improvements

and William 82 acres. The Anthony part was between John and William.

Until it burned a few years ago there stood an old house with a brick dated '1772'. Being on low land the house had almost no cellar, but the walls were brick about two thirds of the way to the eaves, quite an unusual type 1797 No record has ever been found to tell what became of the other 50 acres which belonged to Jonathan Kellam, but in this year they turned up when a George Hyslop (wife Joice) left 50 acres to his son William, and in the above survey of ISOI William. Hyslop was shown as a bounds west of the land then being divided so this must be the missing 50 acres.

.Richard Kellam Part of 250 acres-Site E

This was back from the creek and behind the tracts of William, Rachel, Edward and Richard's 200 acres part.

1723 Richard Kellam sold 50 acres to William Lingo. It has not been traced.

1731 He gave the balance of 200 acres to a son West Kellam.

1773 John Taylor gave an unnamed acreage to his son Rueben Taylor Shield (?). The deed stated that it was part of a tract which he had bought in 1750

from West Kellam by a deed recorded in the General Court. 1774 John Taylor (wife Tabitha) left 75 acres to a son Benjamin; if no heirs another son John was next in line and after him the son Rueben Taylor Shield. 1777 Rueben Taylor Shield, with his wife Elisha T., and his mother Tabitha Taylor sold 102 acres to John Smith. This probably was the gift he received in 1773.

1783 Rueben Taylor Shield and John Lingo sold 84 acres to John Smith. This may have been the land left to Benjamin, but just how Lingo got into the picture has not been solved.

1804 John Smith left to his son William a total of 2152 acres. 1830 Thomas Kellam, by several purchases, had acquired it all and sold 230

acres to Edwin S. Roberts.

1875 A Trustee sold 219 acres to Francis T. Stockley. The house is not old enough to merit attention, but the location is given to identify this part, although there is some doubt if it is actually on the Kellam patent. The Kellam Mears line crossed the branch at the bridge and then went northeast as indicated, and it may have gone just about through the house site.

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This is the section known as Bradford's Neck. 1662 Patent to Nathaniel Bradford for IOOO acres. This was at the south end of Bradford's Neck adjacent to the balance of the neck known as Upshur's Neck(AI8).

1664 Another patent to him for 1400 acres which was north of the first one and extended up the neck nearly to the present town of Wachapreague. The patent stated that the land had been assigned to him by Edmund Scarburgh, although there is no patent of record to the latter. In the assignment the I400 acres were called "Watcheprege".

1672 A patent to Bradford for 2800 acres which included the above two and

also 300 acres which he had patented in 1667. This 400 acres was sold before

Bradford died and will be treated separately as Tract 46.

1690 Bradford died intestate leaving a son William as his heir at law-Bradford's first wife Alice (Smith) had died and at the time of his death he was survived by a widow Joane, who has not been identified. The next year she married Thomas Bud.

I691 William Bradford, without getting permission from the Justices, altered the road leading through his land to Upshur's Neck. Arthur Upshur brought suit and a jury found in his favor and ordered the old road restored. This angered Bradford and tradition relates that he started digging a ditch across the neck at his south line, thinking he could thus put Upshur on an island and do away with the need for the road entirely. The ditch (part of which can go a never finished for reasons which tradition fails to supply still be seen) was never finished for reasons which tradition fails to supply. 1699 Patent to William Bradford for 3000 acres which included the first 2400 and 600 acres surplus found within the bounds. At the head of the neck the tract extended westward across the head of Machipongo Creek.

1710 Starting in this year Bradford began making deeds of gift of land to his children. For convenience in taking them up later, these are listed geographocally from the south northward, without regard to the chronological order of the gifts.

To son William 500 acres adjacent to Upshur.

To son Thomas the next 500 acres. To son Nathaniel the next 500 acres.

To son Bayly the next 400 acres.

(These four tracts extended from the broadwater across the neck to the creek)

To son John 200 acres extending from the present neck road east to the broadwater.

To daughter Sarah, the wife of Jeodiah Bell, 200 acres extending west from John's land to the creek. The north line of this tract was approximately the present Trower cross road.

The next property was William Bradford's home plantation, which he retained until his death. It extended from the broadwater west to the limits of his patent.

To son Fisher 400 acres north of the home plantation and with the same east and west bounds.

1736 After providing for his wife Bridgett, William Bradford, Sr. left to his son Fisher "the plantation where I now live", supposed to contain 600 acres. Adding up the acreage disposed of shows a total of 3300 acres out of a

Succeeding history of some of the above tracts is quite complicated,

but approximately it is as follows:

William Bradford Part There is no record of the death of William Bradford II, but he seems to have been succeeded by a son Levin. 1772 Levin Bradford died leaving a wife Joans and a son Zephaniah as his

1790 Zephaniah Bradford died intestate leaving a wife Elizabeth and five children.

1792 The land was surveyed and found to contain 430 acres of upland and 108 acres of marsh. This was divided by lines across the neck, Lot #I being at the south end next to Upshur, and allotted (subject to the widow's dower) as follows:

Lot #I 90 acres todaughter Mary.

Lot #2 69 acres and the dwelling to daughter Esther. Lot #3 92 acres to daughter Jane. Lot #2

Lot #4 95 acres to son Abel. Lot #5 84 acres to daughter Elizabeth.

All of the above were upland and each Lot also received the marsh at each end of it.

Only Lots #2 and #4 will be traced further.

Lot #2-Site A

1806 Esther Bradford married Littleton LeCato.

1837 Upon the death of LeCato three of his sons: William R. and his wife Jane, Littleton and his wife Mary, and John LeCato deeded their interests to a fourth son Nathaniel B. LeCato.

1874 Nathaniel B. LeCato made a deed of gift of the dwelling and certain lands adjacent to his son Littleton T. LeCato and his wife Cordelia E. for their lives and then the title was to pass to their children, who at that time were: Bettie S.-Edwin H.-George H.-Margaret E.-Mary M.-Susan Cordelia and Eva Rogers, but another daughter Emma Walter was born later.

1917 The LeCato heirs united in a deed for the dwelling, 26 acres, and another piece known as 'The Thicket' to Charles D. Eichelberger, who had married the youngest child Emma Walter. The property is known as ATLANTIC VIEW



The smaller part of the house is said to date back to the days of William Bradford II and originally stood closer to the marsh. It was moved to its present losstion in 1839 by Littleton B. LeCato and three years later he built the larger section. It offers nothing of special architectural interest. interest.

Lot #4-Site B 1812 Abel and his wife Sarah Bradford sold to Thomas A. Bradford 25 acres "whereon the said Abel Bradford now lives". 1818 Thomas A. Bradford left to his daughter Polly, who four years later

married the Rev. Joshua Burton. 1859 Burton left to his son John J. R. Burton.

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1884 John J. R. Burton had died intestate and in the division of his considerable estate this house and I82 acres went to a daughter Maggie S., the wife of Andrew J. Kellam, subject to the dower of the widow Sallie M. Burton. I886 The above united in a deed to John T. Powell.

IN a division of the Powell estate this place went to a daughter, the late Clara E. Garrison, at that time the widow of George H. Garrison, and title is still held by her estate. The property is known as the BURTON PLACE



The survey of 1792 showed no house on the 95 acres received by Abel Bradford, so he undoubtedly built the small dormer window part. The larger building, strangely built directly in front of the other, probably dates from the days of the Rev. Joshua Burton. To the right of the cross hall was the parlor which had a moderately carved mantel, but it has recently been removed. (The history of this size is corrected at the end of the story of Troat 42)

Thomas Bradford Part

1720 The original deed of gift for this 500 acres was made by William Bradeford in 1716, but for some reason the deed was confirmed in this year.

1786 There is no record of the death of Thomas, but in this year Edmund Bradford (as heir of Thomas) and his wife Elizabeth disposed of the whole acreage as follows:

The IOO acres at the south end was sold to Zorobabel Kellam. The next 200 acres they gave to their son Thomas. The north 200 acres were sold to John B. Upshur and this is the only part that is being traced further.

Site C

1806 John B. and Mary Elizabeth Upshur sold to Reuben Beach.

1809 Molly Beach, widow, and the Executor for Reuben Beach united in a deed to Jacob Bradford.

1841 Jacob Bradford had died intestate and in this year John W. and Ann Bradford sold a interest to Benjamin S. Bradford, who nine years later bought the other interest from Thomas T. and Margaret A. C. Kellam.

1860 Benjamin S. and Catherine Bradford sold to S. M. Turlington.

1861 In his will Turlington directed that this part of his estate be sold and five years later his Executor sold to James W. Edmonds.

1876 James W. and Mollie A. B. Edmonds sold to John W. Edmonds.

1907 John W. and May Gunter Edmonds sold 100 acres to the late Leonidas R. Doughty, and 60 acres more six years later, and it is now owned by his son Dr. James C. Doughty.

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The house should date from about the second quarter of the last century. It has not been inspected.

Nathaniel Bradford Part

1734 Nathaniel Bradford died intestate, leaving a wife Elizabeth and a son William as his heir at law.

1785 William and Sarah Bradford deeded all of the land to their daughter Sabra and her husband William Polk. The gift stated that when a grandson Nathaniel Polk became twenty one the home place of 275 acres was to go to him, and if he died without issue then to his brother Robert. This was the north part of the tract. After the deaths of Sabra and William the south balance of the tract was to go to another grandson James Polk.

James Polk Part

1800 Apparently Sabra had died and William married again for in this year William and Anne Polk sold to James Polk I45 acres in which William had a life estate. Two years later William (alone) sold I40 acres more to his son

1805 James and Elizabeth Polk sold 270 acres to James Garrison. 1820 Garrison left to his wife Sally and then to a son James.

The property later came into the James family and is now known as the

JAMES PLACE. There is no old house now standing. Nathaniel Polk Part-Site D

1790 By this year Sabra Polk and the sons Nathaniel and Robert had all died because William Polk (alone) gave a mortgage on the 275 acres and the document stated that the land had reverted to William upon the death of his son

Nathaniel.

1794 William Polk and his second wife Anne sold 200 acres to John Garrison.

1824 Garrison left to his wife Nancy and then to a daughter Kitty and a son Abel. He also had another daughter Charlotte, and although she was not mentioned in the will, she later owned the south part of the land which has not been traced.

1846 Kitty had married Gilbert Bell and they joined with Abel Garrison in selling 1422 acres to Thomas W. Smith.

1883 Smith left to his wife Susan G. and then it was to go to a daughter

Mary Susan.

1904 Susan G. Smith and Mary Susan Fleming sold to the late Leonidas R. Doughty and it is now owned by his son Dr. James C. Doughty. It is known

SMITH PLACE



The house may have been built by Garrison shortly before his death, but it may not have been built until the land was acquired by Smith. It offers nothing of special interest, but in the yard nearby are two out buildings which may antedate the dwelling. One of them is said to be the old weaving house, but the original use for the other is unknown. 1846 The month after the Garrison heirs sold to Smith, they sold the north half of 142 acres to Thomas F. Floyd.

Bayly Bradford Part

Much of the early history of this part is very vague because some transactions concerning it went into the now missing General Court records. 1746 Bayly Bradford gave to his daughter Joanna Mary and her husband Whittington Addison the IOO acres at the north end of the tract. Seven years later the Addisons sold to Fisher Bradford.

This is the last appearance of Bayly Bradford in the Accomack records, except stray references to him in land suits, and it is not known just what became of him.

Shortly after his gift to the Addisons (but date unknown) he sold the balance of his land to his brother Fisher by deeds recorded in the General Court books.

At about the same time all this was taking place it was discovered by survey that after laying out the 500 acres each for William, Thomas and Nathan iel Bradford there was a surplus of IO6 acres between Nathaniel's north line and the south line of Bayly's part, now owned by Fisher. Both Nathaniel and Fisher claimed it, but after an involved suit it was awarded to Fisher. 1764 Fisher Bradford left to his wife Mary for life and then to their son Nathaniel his 506 acres in "Matchepungo Neck"i.e. the 400 acres obtained from his brother Bayly and the Addisons and the IO6 acres surplus awarded him. Five years later Mary Bradford gave a release to her son Nathaniel for her life in the life her life interest.

1785 As will be noted later Nathaniel lost the 400 acre part in a suit but in his will he left the balance to his wife Jenny and then to a son Nathaniel. Site E

1806 Son Nathaniel had died without issue and his rights passed to his brothers and sisters. There were a number of interfamily transactions, but

eventually I25 acres were acquired by Frederick Floyd and in this year Richard and Jenny (Bradford) Read released her life interest to Floyd. I822 Floyd left to his son George.

1831 A Special Commissioner sold to Maria Floyd.

1846 The heirs of Maria Floyd sold their interests in I20 acres to Thomas F. Floyd.

1857 Thomas F. and Margaret E. Floyd sold 167 acres to Robins H. Mapp.

1866 Mapp left to his son William C. Mapp.

1897 William R. Mapp left to Muscoe R. Bulman.
1927 Bulman died intestate and the property has recently passed into the ownership of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. It is known as the BULMAN PLACE



The little house is quite quaint in its appearance, but offers nothing new architecturally. It probably was built in the second quarter of the past century by one of the Floyd owners.

Site F
1778 As noted above, Nathaniel Bradford had lost the 400 acre part of his
inheritance from his father Fisher. This suit must have been tried in the
General Court so we know nothing of the details or the date. The only knowledge of the fact is obtained from the will of Ezekiel Bradford in this
year. It can be assumed that the original gift from William Bradford to his
son Bayly was entailed and as Bayly had heirs it should not have been sold
to Fisher. Just where Ezekiel came from is unknown as this is his only appearance in the Accomack records, and the wording of his will is vague, to
say the least. "I give to my brother John Bradford my right of 400 acres in
Bradford's Neck. I give one half of this 400 acres to my son Kendall Bradford supposing my brother Should Get it for Trying for it."??
1793 Kendal Bradford sold IOO acres to Peggy Stockley.

Is22 Mrs. Stockley left to her children.

Later in the year John and Margaret Stockley, Charles B. and Drucilla Stockley, Jeremiah and Margaret Stockley and Patsey Stockley united in a deed for the IOO acres to Savage Davis.

1857 There is no record of the date of Davis, but in this year the property

was owned by his sons Thomas and Henry S. Davis.

1896 Exact relationship of the following has not been determined, but George E. and Maggie S. Davis, Henry C. and Amanda S. Davis, George A. and Alexine M. Edmonds and George W. and Virginia F. Crockett all united in a deed to John T. Nock.

Nock resold to his brother the late L. Floyd Nock and title is now held

by his estate.

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 42 DAVIS FARM

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The oldest part of the house probably was built by Savage Davis. It offers nothing of special interest.

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1797 The other 100 acres of his inheritance Kendall Bradford left to his son Abel.

1822 Abel and Nancy Bradford sold to George Floyd.

This has not been traced further, not has any effort been made to follow up the other 200 acres mentioned in the will of Ezekiel Bradford, as no old houses are involved.

John Bradford Part

1784 John Bradford died intestate and was succeeded by a son James.

1795 James Bradford left the 200 acres to his son John. Apparently John died later without issue and his inheritance was divided among his brothers and sisters.

Site G

1835 Rachel Bell, daughter of James Bradford and now widow of William Bell, sold 40 acres to George H. Bell. This must have been the original John Bradford home site as the grave yard was excepted.

George H. Bell acquired considerable additional acreage.

1860 A Commissioner sold 400 acres to George W. Bell.

1877 Trustees sold to Levin W. Nock.

1889 Nock left to his son John T. Nock. The will called this his home place, but Levin W. Nock is buried on the part of the Mears land (Tract 40) which he left to his daughter Fanny W. Powell.

The original John Bradford house was burned years ago and the house which replaced it came to the same end a few years ago.

Sarah Bell Part

1750 Jeodiah Bell left to his son George after the death of his wife Sarah.

1792 George Bell left to Jedediah Bell, the son of his brother William.
1825 Geodiah Bell left to his son George.
1829 A survey of some adjacent land shows that in this year George Bell had a Store House on the south side of the junction of the cross road with the neck road, where the quaint little cottage of the late Abel J. Bell now is.

Site H

An old grave yard would indicate that the original Bell house stood about a quarter of a mile south of the above point.

William Bradford Home Plantation

1736 As noted earlier, William Bradford left the 600 acre "plantation where I now live" (and probably the home of his father Nathaniel before him) to his wife Bridgett and then to his son Fisher.

1764 The will of Fisher Bradford did not mention this land but as it was en-

tailed it went to his son Nathaniel.

1785 Nathaniel Bradford (wife Jenny) left to his son Thomas Hall Bradford.
1806 Thomas H. and Elizabeth Bradford sold 80 acres across the creek to
Levin Mears.

1821 They sold Mears 50 acres more, 77 acres to Thomas Bradford and 13 acres to Geodiah Bell, making a tomal of 220 acres to close out the land outside

of the neck proper.

They sold IO6 acres to Elijah Lilliston. This has not been traced in detail but it was the land left in I873 by Peter S. Turlington to his daughter Margaret J., the wife of George W. Stockley.

1830 The Bradfords sold the home place of 254 acres to John T. Elliott.
1833 The Elliott heirs: Garrison and Sally Burton, Solomon and Catherine Bunting, Charles S. and Rachel Snead, William and Susan Elliott, Littleton T. Elliott and Thomas P. Copes sold to Lorenzo D. Bell.

The original Bradford home has been gone since a date beyond the mem-

cry of anyone now living.

The property later became known as the GOFFIGON FARM and recently has been acquired by the Gulf Stream Nursery, wholesale growers of Azaleas and other flowers.

Fisher Bradford 400 acre Part'

1756 Bradford gave the 400 acres to his daughter Anne in contemplation of her marriage with Samuel Bagge. The latter's tombstone on the property reads:

SAMUEL BAGGE

Departed this life the 9th Day of October Anno Dom 1774 Aged 47 Years

1798 Widow Ann Bagge bequeathed her land as follows:

To son William 200 acres beginning at the broadwater and extending west across the road.

To son Luke the IOO acres west of William.

To son Theophilus the next 40 acres for life and then to son Samuel. To son Samuel the last 60 acres.

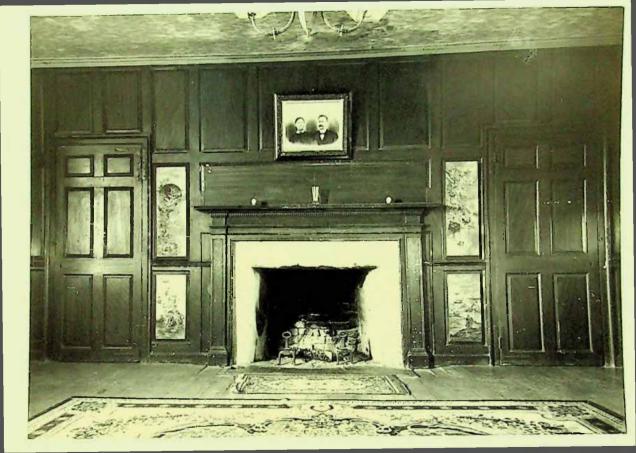
Site J

1816 Robins Mapp married Achsah Bagge, the daughter and heir of William Bagge by his forst wife, and the property has since been known as the MAPP PLACE.

The present house is built around one brick room which undoubtedly dates back to soon after the gift to Anne Bradford Bagge.

Site B-Correction

The house is not on the 95 acres received by Abel Bradford in 1792, but on the 200 acres which in 1786 Edmund and Elizabeth Bradford gave to their son Thomas (A), it being a part of the original Thomas Bradford 500 acres. From there on the history is the same and the small part of the house perhaps goes back to the Edmund Bradford days.



An additional 200 acres part of this Tract has turned up, making a total of 3500 acres disposed of by William Bradford.

1728 William Bradford deeded to his son John 200 acres which was west of

the 400 acres given to his son Fisher and the 600 acres home plantation.

Although she did not have title to the land it seems to have been occupied for some years by John 's sister Ann. Her first husband was Cornelius Johnson, by whom she had Bayly, Cornelius, John and Rebecca. Her second husband was John Latlor. After the death of Ann Laylor, her eldest

son Bayly Johnson ived here until about 1745.

1784 John Bradford died intestate and the title passed to his son James. James Brdaford sold off some few small acreages and after his death the title for the balance went to his daughter Rachel, who married William

1839 Rachel Bell, as a widow, sold 58 acres north of the Great Drain to John S. Beach and this part became added to Tract 46. The balance descended to the heirs of Mrs. Bell and some of it is still owned by her descendants.

TRACT 43

1686 Patent to William Custis for 800 acres "on ffoakes his Island". The next year he obtained another patent for 36 acres being "Coony Island als Cods

(Cows?) Calfe pasture".

1726 Custis left to his daughter Bridgett, but if she died without issue It was to go to his granddaughter Joanna Bustis Hope. Bridgett died the year after her father and Joanna later married Thomas Parramore.

1787 A survey showed the main Island to contain II50 acres of upland. 1816 William Parramore left jointly to his sons Thomas and William. The Tract was never divided and continued to be vested in the various descendants as time went on. There may have been some interfamily sales of interests, but no effort has been made to find them.

1871 The Parramore descendants and owners at this time were:

Harriet B. D. Kellam, William R. Parramore, Elizabeth C. Bell, Thomas C. and his wife Juliet Parramore, James H. and his wife Susan Parramore, Sally S. Parramore and Emanuel Ben Swanger, all of Accomack County.

Benjamin E. and his wife Mary Reed of Surry County.

Anna V. Reed, William P. and his wife Nannie Reed and Enoch and his

wife Ann T. Reed, all of Calvert County, Md.

All of them united in a deed to Tallmadge F. Cherry, of Baltimore, for 7000 acres of land and marsh including the 'Calf Pasture'.

1774 Upon the death of Thomas Parramore the title passed to his son William. 1872 Dr. Cherry sold to Nelson Beall and James J. Hoblitzell of Alleghany County, Md.

Beall resold a two thirds interest to Seth Pancoast and William McGeorge

1891 Carrie A. Pancoast, widow of New York, and William McGeorge, Jr. and his wife Mary Armadelle of Philadelphia sold to Duncan C. Anderson, also of Philadelphia.

1892 Anderson, now of Big Stone Gap, Va., sold to the Parramore Land and

Improvement Company.

1917 The Corporation sold to Edward P. Timmons of Philadelphia.

1920 Timmons and his wife Ellen A. sold to the Fox Island Association, Inc.

1921 Name changed to Parramore's Island Association, Inc.

1924 Name changed to Parramore's Island Development Corporation.

The original Club House was at the north end of the Island. It was sevverely damaged during the hurricane of 1933 and later a part of it was moved to about the middle of the inside shore of the Island and added to. 1935 A Trustee sold to Mrs. Jean Maxwell Schmidlapp of Cincinnati and William J. Sturgis. Mrs. Schmidlapp later acquired full ownership and she is now Mrs.

Sturgis. The Island is the most heavily wooded of all of the barrier islands and

besides being a natural haunt for water fowel it also has much upland game and even deer are seen occasionally.

TRACT 44

1705 Tracts 42 and 45 were supposed to bind on each other according to the original patents for them, but Edward Kellam discovered that there was a surplus of 130 acres in between them which had not been claimed so he obtained a patent for it in this year.

1737 Kellam (wife Sarah) left to his son John.
1771 John Kellam (wife Ursilla) left to his son Zorobabel.
1791 Zorobabel Kellam (wife Mary) left "To my son Thomas in case he ever returns home, but if he does not return then to my son John Kellam for life and then to my grandson Thomas Kellam, son of John". 1812 Thomas Hatton Kellam sold to Thomas Ashby.

It has not been traced further, but a large part of the Tract was later owned and occupied by John S. Mears, and a part of it by Dr. Nathaniel B.

LeCato.

TRACT 45

1663 Patent jointly to Edward Revell and Jonah Jackson for 1000 acres: 1673 Theydivided the property by a west and east line, with Jackson taking the southern half. This line began at the west bounds and went approximately along the road beside the Masonic Building to the waterfront. Jonah Jackson Part

1744 Peter Bowdoin of Northampton sold to Levin Teackle 500 acres which the deed stated had been bought from Jonah Jackson by a General Court deed. 1794 Teackle (wofe Ann) left to his grandsons James J. Teackle and Edwin Teackle, the sons of his deceased son Arthur and wife Elizabeth. Edwin

shortly died and his interest went to his brother.

Early in the next century Teackle began selling off small acreages at the west end of the land. One of them was bought by Jacob Bell, it being the lower part of the settlement later known as Locust Mount. An interesting article about the beginnings of this village was first published in the Peninsula Enterprise in 1893 and reprinted in 1943: "In 1828 Thomas Watts Smith, with the idea of establishing a mercantile business, leased land from Bell and built a store house which he located in a pleasant grove of walnut trees. From the circumstances the place naturally took the name of Walnut Grove. Here associated with his brother William B. Smith, the new firm soon built up a thriving and prosperous business and Walnut Grove became the popular mart of the neighborhood. But eventually Mr. Jacob Bell, the owner of the land on which the store house stood, refused to let the site for a longer period. Smith & Co. then bought a piece of adjoining land from Col. John Finney (then owner of the Teackle land) to which they removed their store building, Jacob Bell erecting another on the site of the old stand.

And here the two rival houses prosecuted their business with considerable energy. Smith & Co. erected other buildings on their lot, planted out a grove of locust trees along the road side and gave to their end of the village the name of Locust Mount. Mr. Bell falling behind in the race with his competitors became discoraged and retired from business, selling out his store to William B. Smith and Walnut Grove thereafter became merged with Locust Mount. In 1840 it became a Pest Office and a few years afterwards was

made a voting precinct.

Many quaint little houses were erected during the second quarter of the past century, but during the last quarter, with the development of Powell ton (later Wachapreague), the village went into decline and it is now a colored settlement, but it is still a picture sque group of buildings.

1828 In his will James J. Teackle directed that his land was to be sold to pay his Bebts if necessary and later in the year his Executor sold the remainder of 328 acres to Col. John Finney.

1848 Col. Finney had established his son Edward C. Finney on this plantation

and in his will of this year he left it to that son.

1872 Edward C. Finney sold an unspecified acreage in the southeast corner of his land to Powell Brothers (George W., Henry F. and John T. Powell) and the sale included the Wharf property and an outlet over the Finney road. The firm operated a sizable mercantile and shipping business and also sold off small lots so that gradually the Town of Powellton came into being.

1891 In a division among the heirs of the Powell Brothers a survey was made which showed 24 lots definitely laid out besides some other area hot plotted. Two of the larger lots were marked the 'Hotel Lot' and the 'Store House Lot'.

1902 A Special Commissioner sold these two lots, together with the 'Wharf Property' to A. H. G. Mears, who in the same year built the present Wachapreague Hotel, the name of the town having been changed in the meanwhile from Powellton to Wachapreague. The Hotel has been a Shore institution ever since and a nationally known resort for fisherment.

The original Teackle and later Finney house was between the water and the first cross street a couple of blocks north of the main street. It was burned about eighty five years ago and a new dwelling erected just west of

the old foundation. In the family graveyard are the tombstones of:

Levin Teackle 1717-1794; his wife Joyce 1735-1760; his son Arthur Teackle 1755-1791; and his daughter Elizabeth Read 1760-1815, she being the first of the four wives of Edmund Read of CHESTNUT VALE.

Edward Revell Part

traced further.

1687 Revell (wife Frances) left to his daughter Rebecca who married Robert Coleburn, but he did not live long.

Site A 1699 Just as Edward Kellam discovered a surplus in the Jonah Jackson part of the original patent, in this year Rebecca Coleburn, widow, discovered a surplus of IOO acres in her part and took out a patent for it. It joined the Jackson part on the south so will be considered here before taking up her other 500 acres. Mrs. Coleburn gave this IOO acres to her daughter Rebecca who married Edward Revell II.

1728 Edward and Rebeccah Revell gave to William Coleburn.

1752 William Coleburn (wife Temperance) left to his son Spencer under certain conditions, otherwise it was to go to son William. The records following are not clear but apparently Spencer retained title. 1778 Spencer Coleburn died intestate with no record of his wife or children. 1788 Revel Coleburn sold to Zorobabel Kellam 100 acres "left me by my father" (no record), but the bounds in the deed place it between the Teackle part and the other land of the Coleburns so it is assumed that Revel may have been a son of Spencer. Kellam's daughter Sabra married Thomas Coleburn and the title seems to have passed to them. 1829 Thomas Coleburn left no will but in this year William D. and Susan Groten sold a one seventh of 1 interest in IOO acres "lately Thomas Coleburn dec'd". There were no other purchases by Bradford so other heirs are not evident. 1846 Bradford had left no will and in this year Ezra Bradford and William J. Bradford sold their interests in 100 acres "formerly John B. Bradford" to Margaret S. Bradford and Elizabeth A. Martin (nee Bradford). 1847 Margaret S. Bradford and William P. Goffigon made a marriage agreement and put this land in trust for the separate use of Margaret. He is said to have been an extensive slave trader.

1886 The heirs of Mrs. Goffigon sold to John T. F. Hope. It has not been

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 45 GOFFIGON PLACE



The house on the property gave up the struggle a few years ago and it is now a thing of the past. It was definitely old and probably dated not later than the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The very steep roof was a striking aspect and instead of the parlor having a paneled end as customary it was the old cooking-dining room that was so treated.

1752 Mrs. Rebecca Coleburn, the widow of the first Robert, left no will, but the title to the original 500 acres Edward Revell part of the patent seems to have passed to a second Robert Coleburn. His will was probated in this year and in it he mentioned a wife but does not give her name. He left to his daughter Comfort the wife of William Spiers the land where the Spiers then lived. This was at the west end of the tract and will be treated later. He left the balance to a son John with reversion to the latter's son Robert. 1776 The will of John Coleburn mentioned a wife Catrin but as this part of his land holdings had been entailed he made no disposition of it and it went to his son Robert as provided in his father's will.

1785 Robert Coleburn (wife Tabitha) left to his son William "the land where my mother in law Catherine Coleburn holds for her thirds". This would be the 'Catrin' mentioned in the will of his father John and she probably was his second wife and Robert's step mother as 'mother in law' was the early name for 'step mother.'. He left the balance of this tract to his son John.

The wills of the two Robert Coleburns thus divided the original 500 acres into three parts: the Spiers land and the John and William Coleburn tracts. The last will be treated first as it was next north to the IOO acres surplus land already traced.

Site B

1820 William Coleburn of Robert sold I25 acres of arable land to George (T.) Mapp. The fact that this had been the dower interest of Catherine Coleburn gives some foundation for the possibility that this had been the site of the original Coleburn home on the land.

1862 George T. Mapp left to his son George B. Mapp.

1891 George B. Mapp left MARSH SIDE to his son John E. Mapp.

1927 Dr. John E. Mapp left to his son G. Walter Mapp and it is now owned by his widow Mildred A. Mapp

The little house probably was built by George T. Mapp not long after his purchase in 1820. It offers nothing of special architectural interest.

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 45 MARSH SIDE



Site C

North of MARSH SIDE, on part of the land inherited by John Cole-burn in 1785 is an appealing little house known as BUNTING POINT PLACE. It gives some appearance of being eighteenth century and may have been erected at an early date for some son or daughter in the Coleburn family, but it does not offer enough for further consideration.

Site D

1825 John and Catharine Coleburn sold the house and 365 acres to Col. John Finney.

1826 John and Margaret Finney resold to Solomon Bunting.
1850 Bunting left to his son Thomas C.
1872 Thomas C. and Maria G. Bunting sold to William S. Hope.
1910 Hope left the house and a part of the land to his daughter Sadie, the wife of E. W. Mapp.

1942 The property was acquired by the Federal Land Bank. BUNTING or MAPP PLACE



The house must have been built during the last quarter of the eighteenth century; possibly by Robert Coleburn before his death in 1785, but certainly by his son John shortly thereafter.

The cross hall in the center has wainscoting and double doors at

each entrance.

(1887 William S. Hope left to his son John T. F. Hope.

The parlor also has wainscoting. The mantel has one row of fret work under the shelf, a large unvarved panel in the center of the face, and a five pointed star at each end of the face. The dining room has wainscoting, but the mantel is plain.

Site E

This is the site of the Spiers home. There is no old house now standing but the location is indicated to show one of the subdivisions of the Revell part of the original patent. 1755 Upon the death of William Spiers the title passed to a son John. 1796 John Spiers left to his son James. 1806 James Spiers (whife Tabitha) left to his daughter Nancy and ten years later Ann C. Spiers married Zorobabel Willis. It has not been traced further.

In the early records the creek which starts west of Locustville and after passing Bunting Point flows past Wachapreague before turning eastward towards the sea was called Little Matomkin and later Wachapreague. Later on in the records it sometimes was called Locustville Creek and more commonly now Finney's Creek.

Just west of Bunting Point a fork makes off to the southwest and this was called Nicowampson and today this has been but slightly changed to Nickawampus. West of the Point this branch was the north bounds of the Revell part of the IOOO acres patent.

TRACT 46

This was the 400 acres patented to Nathaniel Bradford in 1667 and later included in a patent to him for 2800 acres but was not a part of the 3000 acres patent (A42) to his son William. 1690 Nathaniel Bradford had agreed to seal the 400 acres to Samuel Beech,

but died before signing the deed and in this year the son William completed the transaction.

1701 Samuel and Sarah Beech sold IOO acres at the south end of the land to Samuel Benson .

1704 In his will Beech left I50 acres at the north end to his son Samuel, the next I50 acres to his son Benjamin, and the I00 acres below this to his wife Sarah. Seemingly he had disposed of IOO acres more than he owned, but the will was written in I700 and the IOO acres sold to Benson was the same and bequeathed to his wife Sarah, the will not having been changed. Witnesses to the will were George and Joan Coolb, the only occasion upon which this unusual name appears in the records.

Samuel Beach Part

This was bounded on the north by the main branch of Nickawampus and on the south by a small branch known as Beaches separating from the Benjamin Beach part, and about through the middle was the cross road to Fair Caks. 1767 The will of Samuel Beach II mentioned a wife Sarah and sons William, Rubin, Samuel, Leaven and Sacker. He did not dispose of any land as it had been entailed and so passed to William as eldest son.

1769 William Beach (wife Mary) left to his son Ezekiel.
1799 Ezekiel Beach (wife Anna) left to his daughters Sarah, Mary and Catharine. It has seemed impossible to pick up the trail of any of these daughters.

Site A 1827 A Patience T. Willis sold IOO acres north of the road to Littleton Willis but who she was or how she obtained title is not evident. As the deed simply bounded the land sold on the south by the road it is not known who owned that part at the time.

1866 After the death of Littleton Willis a survey was made for his heirs and the eastern part with the house went to Custis M. Dunton in right of his Wife

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Elizabeth C. a daughter of Willis. The western part went to a son Littleton T. Willis. At that time the land south of the cross road was shown to have been owned by Dunton, but just how he could have obtained it has not been made clear. Neither part has been traced further.

A quaint little oldish house stands on the land allotted to Elizabeth C. Dunton, but it does not seem old enough to warrant a special inspection.

The section is known as Pickpenny.

Benjamin Beach Part

This was approximately the part south of Beaches Branch and north of the present Keller-Wachapreague cross road.

1727 Benjamin Beach (wife Hannah) left to his son Benjamin. He also mentioned sons Thomas and Luke.

1769 Benjamin Beach II died intestate leaving a wife Tabitha.

1781 Tabitha Beach in her will mentioned three daughters: Anne Elliott, Susanna Ashby and Seymore Beach, but no sons. As the land later turned up in possession of the three women apparently there were no sons to inherit it.

Susanna (husband Jesse Ashby) had the eastern part. 1804 The heirs of Jesse Ashby united in a deed for 30 acres to Wescoat Elliott.

1825 The Executor of Wesket Elliott sold to William Beach. 1826 William and Tabitha Beach sold to Nathaniel Bradford.

1834 Nathaniel and Margaret Bradford sold to Neely Heath who resold to Zorobabel Willis.

Seymore had the middle part.

1817 A clue to this part was finally discovered in the will of Wesket Elliott in this year. In it he referred to a will (unrecorded) of his Aunt Seymour Corgin wherein she had placed her part in trust with him. It was to be deeded to her daughter Mary Heath as soon as he was "certyfied of the death of John Heath her son in law who was gone beyond sea". This Mary Heath 40 acres later came into the possession of James N. Ward who owned it for some years.

Anne had the western part-Site B. 1804 John and Anne Elliott deeded to their son Westcoat Elliott a tract of 56 acres.

1825 The Executor of Wesket Elliott sold to William Beach.

There is no record of the death of William Beach nor any deed from him but in some manner the title went to his sister Molly who married George Coleburn. From them it passed to their son Samuel Coleburn and then to his daughter Mary who married Francis T. Stockley. 1907 Stockley left to his son George Thomas Stockley.

A Special Commissioner sold the house and 62 acres to George E.

Mapp (colored).

It is known as the COLEBURN PLACE. The little house has two brick ends with outside chimneys. It offers no interesting woodwork or other features. It would seem to have been built about the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

Samuel Benson Part-Site C

This was south of the cross road. 1746 Samuel Benson II sold the IOO acres to Joseph Beach, and the deed stated that it was the land "known by the Name of COTTEL'S RIDGE". It has not been possible to identify this Joseph Beach. It would seem as if he must have belonged to the Basch family that settled in this vicinity, but neither the wills of Samuel I or II nor Benjamin I mentioned such a son so his parents are a mystery.

1772 Joseph Beach (wife Mary) jeft to his son Kendall.
1815 Kendall Beach (wife Rosey) jeft to his sons John (S.) and William. Apparently John S. received the south 40 acres with the dwelling and William the 60 acres north to the cross road. After the death of William his undivid-

ed part reverted to John S. 1819 John S. Beach bought 40 acres from John G. Bagge which carried the east-2rn part of his land down to the Great Drain.

1839 He bought 58 acres from Rachel Bell. This was west of the Bagge piece and the purchase gave him the Great Drain for the south bounds of his whole tract.

1854 Beach left to his wife Elizabeth B. (Edmonds) for life and then to their daughter Betsey J. the wife of George W. Bell. She left no will but the title passed to her daughter Sadie B. Bradford. The Land Books show a total of 222

acres now in the tract.

The original dwelling on the property has been gone for many years but near its site is a small brick end quarter kitchen or other outbuilding which is most picturesque with the large Euonymous bush which has enveloped the brick end,

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TRACT 47

1667 Patent to Arthur Robins for 1000 acres. 1673 Arthur and Barbary Robins sold to Henry Chance. By sales and inheritance the tract became broken up into several smaller properties and although no old house is now standing on any of them each will be traced briefly in geographical rather than in chronological order. 1677 Henry and Margaret Chancey sold 230 acres to John Willis. This was the south end of the patent.

1697 John and Jane Willis deeded to their son Henry, he to have possessid after their deaths. 1750 The will of Henry Willis mentioned no wife or children and his re-Siduary legatee was his cousin John Richardson who lived with him. 1785 The will of John Richardson was quite complicated. He left ICO acres at the north end to his son Kendall for life, reversion to son James for life and then to the survivors #08 all of the sons. The next 26 acres went to son John for life and then to son William. The balance at the south end went to son William for life, then to son John for his life, then to the survivors of all sons, and finally to two grandsons: Severn the son of Kendall and William the son of William.

1806 After the deaths of the sons of John Richardson the title passed to the two grandsons William and Severn Richardson and in a division between them Severn took the IOO acres at the south end of the patent.

1811 Severn and Susannah Richardson sold 30 acres to Arthur Bradford. Neither the Severn Richardson nor Arthur Bradford parts have been

traced further.

1808 In this year James Edmunds began buying up acreage north of the Severn Richardson part, not only from William Richardson, but also from owners of other parts of the original patent, and when he died he owned a total of 283 acres on the east side of the Seaside road.

1844 James Edmunds left this land to his son John W. Edmunds and today at least the major part of it is still owned by Edmonds descendants.

There is no old house now standing on the EDMONDS PLACE. The fame

ily graveyard reveals that James Edmunds was 70 years old when he died. Also in the graveyard is a tombstone illustrative of the appreciation and genuine affection in which slaves were frequently held by their owners: In memory of

> John the faithful Servant of William F. Eichelberger who died in 1854 aged 35 years

1688 Henry Chancey sold to William Twyford 150 acres which was north of the and sold to Willis.

1692 Twyford sold to Richard Melton.

1697 Melton sold to Alexander Richards.
1780 James Richards (son of Alexander?) sold to John Beach and Robert Guy.
1787 John and Amy Beach sold their interest to Guy.
1797 Robert and Leah Guy had sold off several small lots and in this year they sold a balance of IIO acres to David Bowman. The next year David and Isabel Bowman resold to James Edmunds and it became merged with the later purchases by Edmunds.

1739 The first Henry Chance left no will so there is no record of just what he did with the unsold parts of his IOOO acres. In this year Henry Chance II sold to George Green IOO acres which he said had been given to him by his father (no record). This was west of the I50 acres of the Armitraders and extended to the Seaside road. The next year Jacob Chance, presumably another son of the first Henry, gave Green a deed for the same IOO acres.

1749 George and Sarah Green sold to Littleton Lecatt.

1784 Lecatt died intestate and was succeeded by a son Shadrach. After the

later death of the latter his widow married Gilbert Milby.

1811 Littleton Lecatt had sold 30 acres at an early date (this is accounted for in the story of the next part of the patent) and in this year the heirs of Gilbert Milby united in a deed for a balance of 78 acres to Robert C. Lilliston. It has not been traced further, but in later years the old settlement of Dunkirk was on this land.

1706 Henre Chance gave 150 acres to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband Richard Mrmitrading. This was at the east end of the patent and north of a part of the Twyford land just traced.

1755 Richard Armitrader left to his wife Elizabeth and then to their daughter

Sabrah and her husband John Meers.

1785 John Mears (wife Molly) left the north 100 acres to their son Richard and the south 50 acres to son Abel. Meither part has been traced further.

1692 Henry Chancey sold 100 acres to William Twyford. 1695 William Twyford-Hatmaker-and his wife Jane resold to Henry Armitrading.

1806 After the deaths of the sons of John Richardson the title passed to the two grandsons William and Severn Richardson and in a division between them Severn took the IOO acres at the south end of the patent.

1811 Severn and Susannah Richardson sold 30 acres to Arthur Bradford. Neither the Severn Richardson nor Arthur Bradford parts have been

traced further.

1808 In this year James Edmunds began buying up acreage north of the Severn Richardson part, not only from William Richardson, but also from owners of other parts of the original patent, and when he died he owned a total of 283 acres on the east side of the Seaside road.

1844 James Edmunds left this land to his son John W. Edmunds and today at least the major part of it is still owned by Edmonds descendants.

There is no old house now standing on the EDMONDS PLACE. The famely gray and neverals that lames Edmunds was 70 years old when he died.

ily graveyard reveals that James Edmunds was 70 years old when he died. Also in the graveyard is a tombstone illustrative of the appreciation and genuine affection in which slaves were frequently held by their owners: In memory of

John the faithful Servant of William F. Eichelberger who died in 1854 aged 35 years

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1692 Henry Chancey sold 100 acres to William Twyford. 1605 William Twyford-Hatmaker-and his wife Jane resold to Henry Armitrading.

1702 Henri Chancey sold 75 acres to Henry Armitrading. This I75 acres now owned by Henry Armitrader was north of the I50 acres owned by Richard Armitrader (his brother?); it extended north to the present Fair Oaks cross road, but was cut off from the Seaside road by the strip previously sold to George Green.

1735 Armitrader left to his son Richard who appears in the records as Jr.

because of his contemporary uncle of the same name;

1755 Richard and Patience Armitrader sold to Thomas Johnson. 1758 Thomas and Rachel Johnson resold to Zorobabel Kellam.

Kellam also bought from Littleton and Siner Lecatt 30 acres of the Green part which carried the Kellam lands west to the Seaside road. 1765 Zorobabel and Mary Kellam sold their 205 acres to Peter Watson and he and his wife Mary resold to John Harmon. It has not been traced further. Site A

ПП

The present Fair Oaks Methodist Church should stand on a part of the 30 acres sold by Lecatt to Kellam, but as it is not an ancient structure the title of the land has not been brought down to date. In the Churchyard is a tabate erected to the memory of a beloved early Minister:

REV. GRIFFIN CALLAHAN

I759-I833

For 45 Years a Minister of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

He entered the Ministry in I787, and in September I787 preached at Carpenter's Fort, near Warrenton, Ohio, at the first

Methodist Meeting held north of the Ohio River.

He stamped his moral and religious Character on this Community, where he lived for many Years, and where he died August 22, I833.

His wife was SUSAN LUKER, daughter of LUKE and SUSANNA (CHRISTIAN) LUKER

GRIFFIN W. CALLAHAN 1813-1841 LEAH A. CALLAHAN 1805-1895

The above reported sales by the Chance family come to a total of 805 acres and carry up to the Fair Oaks cross road, leaving the land between there and Nickawampus Branch still owned by Chance descendants. Because of lack of Chance wills it is difficult to trace the breaking down of this balance and a serious attempt has not been made as there are no old houses on any part of it. A few sales however can be noted:

1745 A William Chance sold 80 acres to his brother Elijah Chance and six years later sold him 80 acres more.

1757 Elijah Chance sold 40 acres to Spencer Coleburn and in 1774 he and his wife Leah sold him 8 acres more, while two years before this latter date Coleburn had bought 12 acres from Jacob Chance.

1786Revel Coleburn (son of Soencer?) and his wife Margaret sold 70 acres to Reuben Beach.

1771 A Jacob Chance sold to Nicholas Potter 38 acres where Potter lived and "holds in right of his wife's dower".

1794 Potter left all of his land to his daughter Vianna Potter. She sold it to her brother Labin Potter.

1796 Labin and Sophia Potter sold 20 acres to Ruben Beach.

1808 Reuben Beach left all of his land to his wife Molly for life and then to their son George. It has not been traced further.

The above will account for most of the 195 acres remainder of the Chance family land.

1672 Patent to Nathaniel Bradford for 400 acres.
1691 As early as 1680 Bradford had agreed to sell the land to John Willis but had never given a deed for it before his death and in this year his son William completed the transaction.

1683 The local Court entered this order: "This day John Willis produced to ye Court Twelve Ells of Limen Cloth when he made appeare was of his owner proper growth & manufactory; according as the Law in that behalfe provides the Court have therfore granted him certifft for the same to ye next Assemblye". (The year previously the Assembly had passed an Act providing for an allowance of six pounds of tobacco for each ell produced, provided it was at least three quarters of a yard in width.)

1692 John Willis (who lived on the 230 acres across the road bought from Henry Chance) gave to his son Daniel the 200 acres at the north end of this

patent.

1709 John Willis gave the balance to his son John for life and then it was to be divided between the latter's sons John and Nathaniel, with the latter having the south IOO acres.

Grandson Nathaniel Willis' Part

1734 Nathaniel Willis of Somerset Co., Md., sold to John Taylor.

1742 Taylor gave to his son John.

1746 John Taylor, Jr. sold to William Red.

1757 William and Rachel Redd sold to Edmund Scarburgh.

1764 In has will Sacrburgh had directed that this land be sold and his Executor sold to John Robins Downing.

1779 J. R. Downing (wife Sophia) left to his son John Downing. It has not been traced further.

Grandson John Willis' Part

1764 John and Catharine Willis sold the south 62 acres to John Coleburn.

1786 John and Catharine Coleburn sold as 50 acres to Charles Lecatt.

1793 Major Lecatt (son of Charles?) sold to Arthur Bradford. It has not been traced further.

I760 John and Catharine Willis sold the north 40 acres to Henry Davis.

I778 Davis died intestate leaving a wife Keziah. A further lack of Davis wills then clouds the succession, but by studying bounds for adjacent preparties it developed that Henry was succeeded by a son William and then a grandson John.

1823 John Davis left the part south of the branch to James Hyslop and

It is still owned by his descendants.

Davis left the part north of the branch to his sister Betsy Hutchinson and then to her heirs. It has not been traced further.

Son Daniel Willis' Part

1740 Daniel deeded to his son Peter, he to have final possession after the deaths of Daniel and his wife Isabella. Daniel died nine years later.

1768 Peter and Rose Willis made a deed of gift to their daughter Susannah and her husband James Dorman of the south 40 acres. This was on the Seaside road and at a later date on the cross road which was along the division line of the Daniel and John parts.

Site A

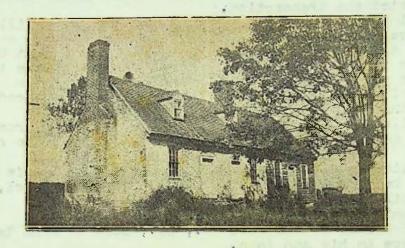
1786 James and Susanna Dorman sold to William Polk and John Spiers.
William and Sabrah Polk and John and Patience Spiers resold to Shadrack

1787 Shadrach and Sarah Lecatt sold to Thomas Parker and Robert Andrews, and five years later Robert and Betsy Andrews sold their interest to Parker.

Thomas Parker has already been identified in the story of A35. He operated this property as a tavern and as time went on the little settlement which developed about the cross roads became known as Grangeville.

The tavern was known as

LAST SHIFT



There is a tradition that Mrs. Parker had followed her husband through many changes of residence until they came to this house when she stated very definitely that the labest move was her 'last shift', thus accounting for the name. However there is no record that the Parkers ever lived here and a more plausible tradition is that the name came into existence as this was where the 'last shift' of horses was made for the south bound stage coaches for the final stretch to Eastville.

1811 The following order by Col. John Cropper is of interest:

"Drummond Town Sept., I, 1811-The officers of the second regiment are

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requested to meet for instructions at this place on Monday the 14th day of October; and the regiment muster must be held at the tavern called the Last

Shift on Thursday the 17th of Oct."
1819 Thomas Parker left to his wife Elizabeth for life and then to their children.

1826 The heirs: Maria Hack, Mease W. and Elizabeth Smith, William A. Parker, James W. Parker and George Parker sold to James Edmunds.

1844 James Edmunds left to has son John W. Edmunds. 1852 John W. Edmonds left to his son Edward T. Edmonds.

1927 Edward T. Edmonds left jointly to the children of his brother John W.:

Alfred B. G., John W., Ellen T., May E., and James Frederick Edmonds.

The older part of the house is of brick construction with outside chimneys. There are two entrances on the east side and only one on the west. All three doorways have segmental brick arches above them. What original doors are left, both exterior and interior, are made of vertical beaded weather boarding properly cross battened on the inside. There is no indication that any wainscoting or other form of interior paneling ever existed. There is no cross hallway.

The date of the house is a puzzler, but on the basis of some circumstantial evidence it seems reasonable to give it the benefit of the doubt and call it seventeenth century. The segmental arches KKM definitely belong to that period of Colonial architecture, the lack of a hall indicatesearly construction and the doors are the earliest type observed on the Shore.

Shortly after he received a patent for the land Nathaniel Bradford leased a part of it to one James Ewell who is known to have been a brick make and mason. The part leased by Ewell was south of the present cross road, but under the circumstances one can hazard the guess that instead of a cash or crop share rental, Ewell was to build this house for Bradford. Bradford later instituted a suit against Ewell for damages and this dragged through

the Court records for some time. In 1676 Arthur Upshur and William Nock were appointed to view the property and their report reads: "Wee----doe finde the said Bradford damnified by the sd Ewell for removing Eighteen Apple trees being Planted out at a distance & wee doe find the dwelling house to be covered but the Chimney and Gable end of the house damnified and a small shad at the end of ye house damnified". Upon reveiving this report the Court allowed Bradford damages to the extent of 280 pounds of tobacco, but this did not satisfy him and he continued pressing his suit until two years later the Court raised the award to 5000 pounds. Such a large award as this could hardly be justified by an ordinary frame building and seems to further warrant the belief that the brick structure dates back to that period. The frame part probably dates from the time when the place became a taverne

Middle Part of Daniel Willis' Fart Site B

1769 Peter Willis was survived by his wife Rosanna and he left the land after

her to their son Zerrobabel.

1801 Zorobabel Willis died intestate and was succeeded by a son Custis.

1816 Custis Willis also died intestate and it became necessary to sell his land so it was surveyed and found to contain I68 acres. Zorobabel Willis was acting as Executor for his father so could not bid at the sale, so a friend bought it and then redeeded to Willis. At the time Zorobabel Willis was living on his wife's tand (A45E) and that continued to be his home.

1842 Zorobabel Willis (wife ann Ca) left to his sons Edward I and Pobent To

ing on his wife's tand (A45E) and that continued to be his home.

1842 Zorobabel Willis (wife Ann C.) left to his sons Edward L. and Robert T.

the land 'bought at my Father's sale'; Edward to have the south part with the dwelling and Robert the balance. However Robert later died without issue and

the whole undivided land became the property of Edward.

1887 Edward L. Willis died intestate and the next year the property was surveyed for division into two parts; the south containing IO6 acres and the house, and the north 66 acres.

1890 A Special Commissioner sold the south part, called MOUNT WILLIS, to

Dr. John E. Mapp.

1927 Dr. Mapp (second wife Elizabeth) left this part of his holdings to his daughters: Madeline Barrow, Ada Guerrant, Zilla Winn and Fairy White.

The survey of ISI6 shows a different type of house then standing, so

the present one dates some time after that. It has not been inspected.

North and of Daniel Willis' Part

I88I Edward L. and Joice Willis leased 20 acres to George H. Adair, A. J. Mears, and Dr. John E. Mapp, acting as the Executive Committee for the Eastern Shore Agricultural Association.

I888 This lease went with and was a part of the north 66 acres shown on the survey of this year, and the Willis' heirs sold it to Wesley S. Phillipps.

I894 The Association incorporated as THE EASTERN SHORE AGRICULTURAL FAIR

ASSOCIATION, with Dr. John W. Kellam as President, and the other Directors were: Arthur M. Nottingham, William M. Turlington, William B. Pitts, Leonard

C. Mears and William T. Mason.

This deed is of interest as bounding the property on the north by the "new cross road", which is the present road from the Seaside road going by the Fair Grounds to Melfa. Old surveys show that the old road coming over from Pungoteague went in a sweeping curve from the southwest corner of Tract 49 and came out on the Seaside road about opposite the present site of FAIR OAKS CHURCH. The new road went along the original bounds between Tracts 48 and 49 and undoubtedly was necessitated by the need of better approaches to the Fair.

1917 G. Walter and Mildred A. Mapp sold I6 acres to the Association and later about 4 acres more were bought from Harmon heirs (part of Tract 38).

The Association has held annuel fairs since its organization and the 'Keller Fair' is one of the Institutions of the Shore.

TRACT 49

1672 Patent to William Nocke for 400 acres. This was bounded on the north by a "freshwater branch of Little Matomkin (alias Watchaprag or Nichowomson)". This upper end of Nickawampus Branch is now known as Nock's Branch.

Nock later bought additional land on the north side of the branch, but the purchase will be reported later in the story of another patent. 1727 William Nock left to his son Benjamin the original 400 acres and 150 acres north of the branch.

1766 Benjamin Nock left to his son William 300 acres "on the east side of the land where I now live". This was 150 acres out of the 400 and 150 acres over the branch.

To his son Benjamin he left 250 acres "being the remaining part of the land where I live".

William Nock Part-Site A

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1771 William Nock died intestate leaving a wife Peggy and as nearly as can be determined a son John as his heir.

1820 There is no record of the death of John Nock, but in this year a survey of the property was made for a division among his heirs: Levin (W.) Nock, Edmond Nock, Samuel Nock (heirs), Ann Joynes and James Nock. Levin received the dwelling and I7 acres, but he must have gradually have bought up the interests of the others, because when he died he owned 329 acres which was almost identical with the land left by his father.

1848 Levin W. Nock also died intestate leaving a wife Polly and three years later still another survey was made for division and the house and IOO acres (on both sides of the branch) went to a son George W. Nock.

1885 George W. and Mary E. Nock sold to James R. Bull (colored).
1909 A Special Commissioner sold to Robert S. Bull (son?) and it is now owned by his estate.

The original part of the NOCK HOUSE is small and has one brick end. The only interior woodwork consists of a modest chair rail and cornice in the old parlor. The building is undoubtedly old and may date from about the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

Benjamin Nock Part 1791 Benjamin Nock left to his son George. 1821 George Nock left all of his land to his son George, provided the latter paid \$700 to his brother William; otherwise William was to have 50 acres at the east end next to the heirs of John Nock. Presumably George preferred the many contractions of the many contractions and the many contractions are not to the heirs of John Nock. money as a survey the next year laid out the 50 acres for William. It has not been traced. 1851 George Nock left "the plantation whereon I live" to his nephew John (E.) Turlington, the son of Samuel M. Turlington. 1867 A Trustee sold the land (now 300 acres) of John E. Turlington to James N. Turlington. 1903 James N. Turlington left the GEORGE NOCK FARM to ket sons Samuel C, and William M. Turlington.

William M. Turlington received the house and IOI acres and it is now held in the name of his wife Annie M. Turlington. It is also known as the TURLINGTON PLACE.

The present dwelling should date from about the time of the second George Nock and has not seemed old enough for a special inspection.

There is much about this Tract that is not as definite as might be desired, considering that a part of the land has considerable of interest in connection with County history. A special effort has been made to clear up some of the uncertainties, but without complete success.

1652 Patent to John Robins for 700 acres. The page in the Patent Book is

incomplete and no further information is available.

1655 Patent to Nicholas Waddilowe for 1300 acres, being 350 acres assigned by John Robinson and 950 acres new land.

1661 Patent to Waddilowe for 700 acres. stating that he had bought it from John Robinson.

I67I Patent for the whole I300 acres reissued to Ambrose White stating that It had been deserted by Waddilowe. White had married Comfort, one of the Waddilowe daughters and co-heirs.

The Tract breaks down into three parts known as Fowkes, Anderson and

Atkinson.

Fowkes Part-Site A

After the death of Waddilowe his widow Amey married Thomas Fowkes. This name was also occasionally spelled Fookes. As nearly as can be determined the Fowkes made their home on the 700 acres which Waddilowe had obtained from John Robins or Robinson.

1664 After the death of Anthony Hoskins, at whose house (652A) the first Courts for the new Accomack County were held, this entry appears: "Its ordered yt ye Court for ye future bee kept at Mr. Tho. ffookes house till there bee a Court ordered by ye County".

1666 The account of Thomas Fowke was allowed "in gross for the accomodacon of the Court at his house".

There are other references to confirm the fact that the Court met here for about eight years.

I672 Thomas and Amey Fowkes gave a quit claim deed to her Waddilowe daughters and their husbands for all of her dower right in the several Waddilowe lands "and more especially" a plantation at the head of Pungoteague "called Fowkes where we did lately dwell". (Fowkes had bought land on the seaside in what is now known as Parkers Neck and they had moved there)

Presumably the Whites continued to live here and carry on the lucrative Court business as in this same year there was an order "to meete at the house

of Ambrose White where the Court is now kept".

1673 The daughters and their husbands: Comfort and Ambrose White, Temperance and Robert Mason and Patience and William Nock sold 700 acres to "John Coale-Inholder", the deed stating that it had been the 700 acres patented to John Robins who had assigned to Waddilowe. As this part of the I300 acres patented to Waddilowe (later reissued to White) had been seated by Waddilowe, apparently White had no personal claim to it in spite of the patent to him.

The Court immediately began to meet at Cole's house and continued with him here for about five years.

1674 Up to this time there had been no Prison in the County, the Sheriff being personally responsible for his prisoners and usually he had the doubtful pleasure of maintaining them in some part of his own house. In this year the Court directed the Sheriff to make an agreement with one John Barnes "to build a prison fifteen feet long and ten feet wide within one hundred feet of the Court house". The Court was to furnish the nails and pay Barnes eight hundred pounds of tobacco, while Cole was to give the ground and the timber.

In this same year Cole was fined 20 shillings for "sellinge drinke on the ffeast day of the Nativity of our Lord" and also ordered "to make and

finish a good & sufficient new paire of stocks".

At a later date during the time when Cole kept Ordinary at this site
"There was Complaint made to Thomas Clifton, being one of the Grand Jury,
that at the house of John Cole one Sabboth day there was very few in the
Church but at the same time above twenty drinking at John Coles house ye time
of Sermon".

Interest In this year a meeting was called "at the present Courthouse at Pungoteague" to vote upon a more convenient or central place for a new Court house and at this meeting the following communication from Cole was read:

"Gentlemen of Accomack County: I have since I came to Pungoteague given the County free Liberty to Keep Court at my house without chargeing the County any payment for soe doing and now being it is to be removed at some other Place as the Maior votes of the People thinks fitt therefore I being willing to Keep ordinary still I have for that use purchased of William Freemen his Plantacon which I think is a convenient place for the County to build a Courthouse att and if that place is picht upon by the maior votes of the people for a Courthouse to be there bilt I have thirty thousand bricks the making and burning of them did have from James Ewell which Labour of his I will give towards the building of the Said Courthouse and also what Timber is convenient on the Land I will allso give as much as will bild the said house; and further I will fitt a house up that is on the Sd Land for the Counties use to Keep Court in for the present whilst the Countie is a bilding there the aforesd Courthouse and in the interime I will do a building houseing for the accomodation of those that have occasion and if concluded by the People as I have above mentioned I am very willing to performe as I have aforesd promised not else this I7th day of December Anno 1677. Yours to Comand,

John Cole".

There is no record of any vote on the subject but the Court did shortly afterwards follow Cole to his Freeman Plantation which is the site of the Court House of today.

1678 In January Cole must have believed that his offer would be accepted as he and his wife Mary sold the 700 acres to William Stevens and Henry Reade, but in February he was not sure and to play safe he bought another tract (part of A37) from Stevens and Reade. By April he apparently decided it was safe to move to the Freem plantation because he sold this recent purchase to the Lecatts.

It is not possible to state definitely just where Cole's Ordinary and this first County Prison stood. For convenience the old site of Fowkes house must have been on the road or 'horse path'. The use of his house for a Court house antedated the beginnings of the old PUNGOTEAGUE CHURCH and following the early custom of having Courts and Churches in the immediate vicinity of each other the selection of the Church site indicates that it was fairly close to the place where the Courts were being held. Just across the branch from the Church there is low land one one side of the road and high land on the other and the assumption is made that the historical sites were on the latter, but they may have been on the low land immediately next to the branch separating from the Church. At any rate they must have been some where along the road between the old Church Branch and the next branch a little farther up the road. In early days this second branch was called Smith Shop Branch but now it seems to be generally known as Cypress Branch.

1684 Up to the time of the death of William Stevens in this year there had been no division of the 700 acres between him and his partner Henry Reade, and Stevens bequeathed I50 acres to Henry Reade, Jr. and 200 acres to Richard Reade, both sons of his partner.

1695 Henry Reade (wife Mary) confirmed the bequests to his sons by Stevens and placed Henry Junior's I50 acres at the head of Smith Shop Branch and the 200 acres for Richard in the bottom of the Neck. He gave the balance of the land to his sons James and William, giving 200 acres to the former and I50 acres to the latter but did not state the locations as to the others of these two pieces. He also had another son John who received no land. The later disposition of the I50 acres left to Henry Read, Jr. is fairly clear and will be taken up after discussing the tracts of the others.

The division line between the part of Henry Read, Jr. and his three brothers was approximately the old Keller road from Smith Shop Branch east to Tract 51, Henry being south of that line and the others north of it. Except that Richard was in the bottom of the neck, the locations of James and William are unknown; however the last two disappear from the records and their portions must have reverted to other brothers. Between 1728 and 1755 the Processioning Records show that the land north of the road was owned by Richard Read, Sr. and Richard Read, Jr., the latter being idehtified as of John'.

1759 A Menry Read and his wife Sarah sold 537 acres to a Richard Read. Just who Henry was or how he obtained full possession of the three parts is unknown, and lack of Read wills also makes it impossible to definitely identify the buyer Richard. Although there is no record of it buyer Richard must have died not long after this date, because the 537 acres became broken up just as mysteriously as they had been joined. 200 acres became the property of another Richard Read and the balance was owned by a John Read.

Richard Read Part-Site B

This was the north part and must have been approximately the 200 acres inherited by Richard the son of the first Henry. 1771 Richard Read (wife Elizabeth) left his land to his son John.
1808 John Read died intestate leaving a wife Sarah and a son Richard P. 1867 Richard P. and his wife Sally C. Read sold a Water Mill and 247 acres to Eugene J. W. Read a son of Richard P. by an earlier wife Mary E. In the deed the property was called LIBERTY HALL. 1875 Trustees sold to George S. Rogers. The old house has been gone for many years. John Read Part

1777 John Read (wife Elizabeth) left to his son Charles 200 acres "where I now live" and to his son Caleb a balance of I38 acres. About 50 acres of the 200 was on Church Branch south of the road to Site B and west of the Bayside road; all the rest of the land bequeathed was east of the Bayside road, north of the Keller road and extended up to Tract 51. The 138 acre piece was at the east end.

1797 Caleb Read left to his sister Elizabeth Conway (the wife of Galen Connor) "the plantation where my father lived, which descended to me by the death of my brother Charles Read" and to Levin Rodgers he left "the plantation in the woods which my father gave me". There is no old house on either part.

Henry Read Part

1713 Henry Read-Cordwainer-and his wife Ann sold his 150 acres to Thomas Budd-Miller.

1719 Thomas and Annadahela Budd sold back to Read.

1734 Henry Read (wife Ann) 1eft 74 acres each to his sons Richard and Henry and a Mill to them jointly.

1746 Richard Read sold his interest to his brother Henry.

1772 Henry Read died intestate and was succeeded by a son Southy. There is no record of the death of Southy but he was succeeded by either a son or a brother named Zorobabel Read.

1798 Zorobabel Read left the west half to Edmund Hutchinson and the east part to William Tatham.

1817 Edmund G. and Elizabeth Hutchinson sold 79 acres to Joseph Ames. If the old Cole's Ordinary and the first Prison had been on the high land east of the road they would have been on this piece bought by Ames. There is no old house on any part of the Henry Read Part.

Anderson Part

1676 Ambrose White sold 500 acres to William Anderson.

1698 Anderson (wife Mary) jeft the land as 400 acres to his nephew and Godson Anderson Parker.

1701 Anderson Parker sold 300 acres to John Rowles, that being all the land that was found upon survey.

1709 John Rowles left to his sons Jonathan and Major.

1732 Major Rowles left his half to his brother Jonathan.

1749 Jonathan Rowles died intestate and was succeeded by a son John.

1751 John Rowles (wife Tabitha) reft to his son Major Rowles.
1765 In spite of the land having been in the Rowles family all these years

a William Anderson Parker II sued and recovered title.

William Anderson had left the land in fee tail to Anderson Parker so he had had no right to sell to the first John Rowles. Anderson Parker did not die until 1760, but in the meanwhile his two oldest sons John and William Anderson Parker I had passed on. William Anderson Parker II was the son of the latter and the title had reverted to him.

At this time the property contained 303 acres which William Anderson Parker sold to Thomas Jacobs by a General Court deed.

1782 Thomas Jacobs gave to his son of the same name.

1811 Thomas Jacobs, Jr. 1eft to his son John, but in case he died then to Thomas' wife Ann for life and finally to his Annts Peggy Parker and Susan Ivy 1818 In this way the piece came to William N. Ivy and Thomas J. Ivy and they united in a sale for 289 acres to William A. Parker.

Atkinson Part

1672 Ambrose White sold 200 acres to James Atkinson. (The deed stated that this piece was bounded on the west by 200 acres which White had sold to Francis Branston, but there is no record of such a sale, and at the time of the sale to Anderson that was bounded on the east by the Atkinson land.) 1676 Atkinson assigned to Richard Jones, Jr.

1720 Jones left to his daughter Lisia who married Whittington Bayly.

1753 Whittington and Leasha Bayly and their son Edmund sold to Major Rowles. 1757 Major and Elizabeth Rowles sold to William Groten, but the next year William and his wife Amey sold back to Rowles.

1761 Rowles (alone) sold the 200 acres to James Rodgers.

1785 After the above transaction the trail disappears for a while, but in this year Thomas Hall Parker and his wife Elizabeth sold a surveyed tract of 176 acres to Elijah Hancock and the next year Elijah and Peggy Hancock sold the west half of 88 acres to Thomas Jacobs.

There are no old houses on either the Anderson or Atkinson parts of

this Tract.

TRACT 51

This is the land called Yeo's Neck in early days and is a consolidation of several smaller tracts. 1652 Patent for 400 acres to Charles Scarburgh of London. This is not Charles the son of Col. Edmund, but the Charles who two years later married Kethrine (West) Earlowe (A25). The next year Scarburgh assigned to Hugh Yeo.

Patent for 450 acres to Thomas Johnson, Jr. In 1670 he sold to Hugh Yeo and besides the customary 'Tobacco and Caske' the consideration included "Creatures" and a "Horse Mill".

Petent for 700 acres (A52) to Anthony Hoskins. Hoskins gave 200 acres at the south end to John Jenkins, Jr. and in 1674 Jenkins sold to Yeo. 1653 Patent for 250 acres to John Studson. In 1665 Stephen and Mary Barnes, as heirs to Studson, asigned to Yeo.

1655 Patent for 644 acres direct to Yeo. Nine years later he received another patent for 1044 acres to include this one and the 400 acres he had bought from Johnson. (In 1679 after the intestate death of Yeo a patent for the 644 acres was issued to John Washbourne and later in the same year one for the same acreage to Nathaniel Bradford, but neither of them stuck as Yeo had seated the land and his title was good.)

I679 Hugh Yeo was the son of Justinian Yeo of the Parish of Hartland in Devonsh , England. He was one of five sons and also had a sister Beborah. As Hugh had died without issue the title went to his oldest brother Richard who sold to another brother Justinian. The next year Justinian leased to William Cleverdon who had married the sister Deborah.

1699 Justinian Yeo sold the north half to Charles Scarburgh and the south half to George Nicholas Hack. The next year Hack sold back to Yeo who resold to George Parker.

1744 A survey of the whole showed a total of 1695 acres instead of the 1919 acres which had been sold by Yeo.

George Parker Half

1724 George Parker left to his son Charles.

1740 Charles Parker died intestate and his estate was administered to Henry Custis.

The personal effects of Charles Parker were divided between Mrs. Agnes Parker (presumably the widow) and Henry Custis, but the claim of the latter is not clear. He could not have married a daughter because his wife was Tabitha Scarburgh Custis the daughter of Edmund and Tabitha Custis of Deep Creek.

1747 The local books contain a deed from John Bagwell to Henry Custis for 950 acres stating that it was the same land which Henry and Scarburgh Custis had deeded to Bagwell by a General Court deed.

In this same year the east end of this half is shown by the Processioning Records to have been owned by (William) Digby Seymour, so Custis must have sold that part by a General Court deed also. It will be taken up later.

Custis Part

1763 Both Henry Custis and his wife Scarburgh had died intestate and in this year his holdings were divided between their two daughters Margaret and Tabitha. Margaret received this piece of 400 acres and later married Williams.

1772 William and Margaret Williams sold the 400 acres to Luke Luker.

1777 The Executor for Luker sold to James Cox who had married Susannah (Christian) the widow of Luker. The deed stated that the will of Luker had ordered the land sold and it had been sold to William Seymour who died before a deed was signed and his will also requested its sale.

1784 James Cox of Shelhurn. Nova Scotia, sold to Edward Ker.

1790 Ker left the Cox land to his son John Shepherd Ker.

1806 J. S. Ker left to his daughter Elizabeth Revell Corbin Ker who married William D. Seymour, but died without issue.

1836 Seymour and his second wife Anne U. sold to John K. Chandler.

A Special Commissioner and Elizabeth P. C. Chandler, the widow of John K., sold I80 acres to George W. Parker.

1902 The heirs of Parker united in a deed for 90 acres to Arthur P. Kellam and Frank E. Kellam. Arthur E. Kellam devised to Mary E. Kellam the wife of Frank E. Kellam.

1909 The Kellams sold to Mary L. Taylor.

1921 Frank C. and Mary L. Taylor sold 70 acres to Tully W. Parker (col-

ored) and in 1938 it was acquired by Carroll J. Waterfield.

Unfortunately and interesting old house on the property was burned to the ground June 30,1936 and the only details available are from an earlier casual inspection. It had one brick end with some glazed headers

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 51 CHANDLER PLACE



which were laid in no particular pattern except for the normal Flemish bond. Four bricks were marked

THE

October 3 0 1772

When Luke Luker bought this land early in that year he was living on a part of A52 but he then sold that property so this house must have been built for him. The initials T H E have not been identified but they probably are those of the contractor or mason.

The door shown probably went from the missing colonnade and kitchen section into the dining room which had a corner fireplace. To the right of the dining room was the larger parlor with a paneled end wall having cupboards on each side of the fireplace. Beyond these two rooms was a cross hall at the south end of the dwelling.

I802 J. S. Ker leased a part of the land to Littleton and Susanna Chandler for their lives. They were the parents of John K. Chandler. Littleton died first and Mrs. Chandler survived her son. In the sale to John K. Chandler in I836 this leased land was included, but as the house does not seem old enough for special attention the history of the land was not traced further in detail. At one time it was owned by Capt. John Histor, is known as the MISTER PLACE, and is now owned by the L. Floyd Mock Estate.

Seymour Part

1751 The Seymours lived in Northampton and William Digby Seymour had died intestate but the Processioning Records showed Mrs. Seymour as the owner. 1761 Mrs. Rose (Powell) Seymour left a will naming her children Michael and William Christian, Elizabeth James, Susanna (Christian) Luker, and William, George and Mary Seymour. Her first husband had been Michael Christian. She did not mention any land and presumably this piece went to William Seymour as the eldest Seymour son.
1776 William Seymour (wife Leah) left to his son George then under age.

1818 George Seymour (wife Leah) left to his son George then under age.
1818 George Seymour had died intestate and in a survey for division the
land was found to contain 419 acres. It was divided into three parts:
from west to east-William B. Seymour, John B. Revell and William A.
Christian.

Site C

. While the Seymour house is no more, it was shown on the survey and the site is indicated.

Scarburgh Half
1702 Scarburgh left to his daughter Mary "the land at Pungoteague called
Yeo's Neck, now BRADFIELD, purchased of Justinian Yeo".

1716 Mary had married Charles Bayly who died in this year leaving the tract
to his son Charles, but Mary filed an objection to the will because she had
owned the land in fee before her marriage and her husband had devised it to
their son Charles without her consent.

1717 A clause in the will of John Bailey reads as follows: "Daughter in law
Mary Baily to enjoy the plantation where she now lives and the plantation
where my son Charles lived for life, provided she make over by deed to her
second son Charles Baily that tract of land given to her by her deceased FAKNA
father Charles Scarburgh at the head of Pungoteague Creek commonly called
Yeo's Neck". Mary decided this was a good trade so did what was necessary.

1772 Charles Bayly (wife Amey) left 845 acres being "the Land where I now
live" to five daughters and a grandson and the land was divided among them

Sarah Wyatt, Ann Braughton and Susannah Taylor (mother of Charles B.)

Charles B. Taylor Part-Site D

He was allotted the house and I27 acres and the property later became known as the

from west to east:-Charles Bayly Taylor, Margaret Bayly, Elizabeth Wise Bayly,

PARKER or MURRAY PLACE



1793 Charles B. and Elizabeth Taylor sold to John Kellam, Jr. 1797 John and Margaret Kellam sold to David Bowman & Co. 1799 George and Sarah Ker, John S. and Agnes Ker, and David and Elizabeth Bowman sold to Henry Parker. 1819 Parker left the house and 142 acres to his son George W. Parker. "together with the right to the Ferry Established from my said Land by an Act of the General Assembly to the towns of Norfolk, York and Hampton, together with my two packet boats Accomack and Norfolk and everything belonging to the said boats". 1877 Parker executed a Trust Deed to a son in law Charles W. Murray for the house and I8O acres. Parker and his wife Drusilla were to enjoy the place as long as they lived and then Murray was to deed it to the children or grandchildren then living. 1900 Murray ended the Trust by deeding to the existing heirs.
1902 All of the heirs united in a deed for the house and II5 acres to three of them: Sally M. Murray, Ella M. Parker and Lillian L. Parker. 1905 John J. and Lillian L. Cliver sold her interest to the other two. 1912 Ernest H. and Ella M. Wardell sold her half interest to Mrs. Murray. 1936 After the deaths of the Murrays a Trustee sold to Parker F. Norfolk, a grandson of George W. Parker.

The site of the house would seem to be on the land originally patented to Thomas Johnson, Jr. The little house has two brick ends and probably dates from about the third quarter of the eighteenth century It presents no features of special interest. Just behind the house is an old Live Cak tree which is the only one observed on the Shore.

Margaret Bayly Part-Site E

She married Seth Ewell whom she survived. 1796 Mrs. Ewell sold 90 acres to Robert Twiford, the deed stating that

the land was her inheritance from her father Charles Bayly. 1798 Robert and Tabitha Twiford resold to William Ewell a son of Margaret. Tradition states that he was a Sea Captain who spent very little time at home, leaving in charge his three sasters Jane, Elizabeth and Margaret, none of whom ever married. Upon his death the title passed to the three women.

1842 The Misses Ewell united in a deed for I20 acres to William P.

Moore, Sr.

1852 Moore wrote a deed of gift to hid daughter Margaret J. W., the wife of George S. Rogers for three tracts of land including this one. This deed was never recorded but is now in the possession of Mrs. J. H. Hiden one of the granddaughters of Mrs. Rogers.

1884 Mrs. Rogers left this tract to her grandchildren, the children of her daughter Addie M. Rogers who had married Henry Battaile. After the death of his first wife Battaile married her sister Susan S. Rogers.

He built the present house which he called BLENHEIM.

1910 In his will Battaile left his one quarter interest in the place to his wife Susan for life and then to his unmarried children-"My intention & wish is that this farm, BLENHEIM, shall remain a home for my widow and unmarried children as long as they may wish to occupy and hold it as such".

Later in this year all of the heirs united in a deed to one of them Hallie Battaile Mears, the wife of Charles B. Mears. 1935 The Mears sold to Frances A. Mears and the next year she resold to

Carl W. and Margaret H. Heflin.

As the house is not an old one it offers nothing of architectural interest, but the yard while now somewhat overgrown gives evidence that at one time it must have been very lovely with its great variety of trees, shrubs and a formal garden.

Elizabeth Wise Bayly Part

The tract allotted to her was east of BLENHEIN and now includes a part of the east end of that property. FOUR CHEMNEYS, the old Boggs

Wharf tract and the place now owned by Mrs. Judson K. Mears. Elizabeth was the first wife of James Cox but upon her death with

out issue her portion was divided among the other heirs.

Sarah Wyatt Part-Site F

At the time of the division Sarah apparently was the widow of Thomas Wyatt by whom she had a son Robert. In 1775 she married Solomon Read who survived her.

ISOI Robert Nyatt, of Philadelphia, sold his reversion interest to John Arlington, subject to the life interest of Solomon Read.

1813 John and Sophia Arlington sold to William P. Moore. 1819 William P. and Tabitha Moore sold to William Mister, and the deed stated that it was where Moore was then living.

1839 The Mister heirs united in a deed to James K. Savage. 1842 James K. and Ann Savage sold to Albert R. Heath.

1847 Albert R. and Sarah R. Heath sold to William P. Moore.
1852 This was one of the three tracts included in the unrecorded deed from Moore to his daughter Margaret J. W. Rogers (see BLENHEIM above).
1884 Mrs. Rogers left to her daughter Susan S. Rogers who became the second wife of Henry Battaile whom she survived.
1912 Mrs. Battaile deeded to Margaret Battaile Southall and Estelle Conway Battaile and two years later they sold to Charles B. Mears.

The property is known as SNUGLY



The middle part perhaps goes back to the Wyatt days in the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the larger section not a great deal later. The location is very attractive but the quaint little house is now almost a total rhin and offers nothing of special interest.

Ann Braughton Part

This was east of SNUGLY and extended to the Bayside road. She and her husband James sold it off in several tracts none of which has an old house on it.

Susanna Taylor Part-Site G

This was the most easterly part of the Charles Scarburgh half of Yeo's Neck. Susanna had married Teackle Taylor whom she survived and they had Charles Bayly Taylor who inherited this place upon the death of his mother.

1801 The will of C. B. Taylor directed "all of my land to be sold" and his Administrator sold 238 acres here to John Rodgers of Peter.

1820 John Rodgers left his home plantation to his son John H. Rodgers, but in case of his death without issue it was to go to another son George S. Rodgers, which is what happened.

Upon the intestate death of George S. Rogers (who dropped the 'd' in his name) the title passed to his daughters who successively married Henry Battaile (see BLENHEIM).

1910 With the consent of Mrs. Susan S. (Rogers) Battaile who was then living the property was divided among the children of her sister and the house and 71 acres went to Ellen Z. Hiden the wife of Dr. Joseph H. Hiden.

1936 A Trustee sold to John S. McMath.

The house is said to have been built by John Rodgers in I804 and originally had two brick ends but one of them was taken down some years ago. The interior woodwork is entirely without hand carving which is most unusual considering the size of the house and the period during which it is supposed to have been built. At each side of the plain mantel in the dining room are solid door cupboards and in the floor of one of them is a trap door leading to a brick wine cellar.

The property is known as HOLLYBROOK

At the edge of the road not far from the house is a magnificent old Oak known as the Marriage Tree. Tradition relates that many couples chose this romantic soot for an outdoor ceremony. The march of progress has often threatened the life of the tree but it is still standing largely because of the efforts of Dr. John W. Robertson of Onancock who has been its champion in recent years. The picture taken some years ago also shows an example of the old split rail worm fences once so prevalent on the Shore.



HOLLYBROOK MARRIAGE TREE

1652 Patent to Anthony Hoskins for 700 acres. In local records the name was often spelled Hodgskins, as well as with variations of both.

The name was an early one in Shore history as the muster of I624 listed Nicholas Hodgskines who came in the Edwin in I616, his wife Temperance who came in the Jonathan in I620 and their daughter Margrett who was born in Virginia. Anthony himself came in the George, John Severne Master, in I635 but it is now known what if any his relationship was to the earlier Nicholas. In the headrights for this patent was listed his wife Alice Hoskins so he was married when he came, but his later will does not indivate any surviving children by this first marriage. In I640 Anthony was granted the first license as an 'Ordinary Keeper' but it is not certain just where he held forth. I653 Patent to Anthony Hoskins for 400 acres at the mouth of Kings Creek (Northampton) on the south side, and an indenture in this same year showed that he was then living at that place and that Alice was still his wife. There was considerable litigation over the title to the Kings Creek land and he finally jost it and later moved to this site.

1656 Hoskins made a deed of gift to John Jenkins, Jr. of 200 acres at the south end of this tract but there is nothing to indicate a relationship or motive for the gift. As noted earlier this 200 acres became a part of Tract 51 and the bounds shown on the patent map for Tract 52 are after the detach-

ment of this acreage.

1663 At the March meeting of the Northampton Court Hoskins was one of the Commissioners or Justices sworn in for the Court of the new Accomack County and at the first meeting of that Commission on April 21st his name appears by itself at the head of the list so apparently he was the First in the Commissio or head of the Court. The minutes of this meeting do not state where it was held but the next meeting was ordered to be held at Hoskins house so perhaps it is safe to assume that the first meeting was held there also and that this was the site of the first official acts of the new County. At this first meet-

it is safe to assume that the first meeting was held there also and that this was the site of the first official acts of the new County. At this first meeting: "Its ordered that what persons shall receive any accommodation where the Court shall be keept, that they subscribe to their accounts, wen shall bee reputed as Judgment & confesso, and ye sums to be received by ye Sheriff wth ye Publicke dues". Presumably Moskins operated an Ordinary and Courts continued to meet at various Ordinaries for some years until a Court house building came into existence. The Court continued to meet here until after the death of Hoskins a little over two years later.

I665 In his will of this year Hoskins left his plantation to his wife Joyce for life and then bt was to go to a daughter Elizabeth (under I6) and she was named his sole heir. He also mentioned another daughter Ann but she disappears from the records either because of death or because her married name is unknown. (By I660 the first wife Alice is known to have been succeeded by this one Joyce and from a later will of Capt. William Jones it developed that she was the flaughter of William and Ann Jones and the mother of the only children to survive Hoskins.)

The next year Joyce made a marriage agreement with Alexander Fleminge of WESTFALIA in Rappahannock County. but she survived him and became the second wife of Capt. Lawrence Washington. She also survived him and the last known of her she was the wife of one James Yates.

Daughter Elizabeth married Cornelius Wood. also of Rappahannock, who was one of the witnesses to the will of Capt. Washington. After his death she became the wife of William Jette.

1681 William and Elizabeth Jette sold the 500 acres balance of this patent to Nathaniel Bradford.

1690 Bradford died intestate and was succeeded by a son William.

1818 William and Bridgett Bradford sold 200 acres to George Lucar. This was the north part of the land east of the Bayside road and will be discussed later.

1722 Bradford gave the remaining 300 acres to his daughter Bredgett and her husband Nathan Adason.

1738 Addison died intestate leaving his wife Bridgett and a son Elijah as

his heir at law. In 1740 the estate of one John Bearce was administered to his 'ward' Bridgett Pearce but a few months later in another record she was mentioned as the widow of both Nathan Addison and John Peirce. However by the next year she was the wife of Bartholomew Twiford, Jr.

1757 Twiford sold the land as 500 acres to John Hutchison, but the real heir and owner Eqijah Addison was still living so the sale was no good.

1774 The will of Elijah Addison mentioned no wife or land although several

children were listed. Son Nathan was the heir at law.

1788 The will of Nathan Addison mentioned a wife Elizabeth, a son William B. and a daughter Bridgett who later married Zorobabel Kellam.

1799 After the death of Mrs. Addison the land was divided and that west of the road went to the son and that to the east to the daughter. The latter part will be discussed later. William B. Addison Part-Site A

Addison sold some of the north part of his land but the old homestead portion was soon acquired by his sister.

1830 Mrs. Kellam survived her husband and left the property to Isaac Smith.

1833 Smith left to his wife Margaret (Dowty).
1842 Mrs. Smith deeded to the surviving children of Mrs. Kellam and they united in a sale to Edward D. Joynes. In this last deed the name of 'Bobtown' first appears, but as early as 1716 there was a reference to 'Budds Store-house'. Because of the existence of the public Tobacco Warehouse in the vicinity for many years and later the establishment of MARGARET ACADEMY, the

cross roads must have been an active center for a long time. 1891 Joynes left the property to his son Edward J. Joynes for life and then it was to go to the latter's children. In his will Joynes called the place MOUNT HOPE, but today it is generally known as WAREHOUSE



1917 A Trastee sold to the late Samuel W. Ames and since his death in 1940 the tract of 70 acres has been owned by his Estate.

The weatherboarding of the older part of the house, instead of overpapping, is set flush with beveled edges. This is an old treatment but

annatamente

it can hardly be claimed that this part goes back to the time of Hoskins, e, though it may date from the time of the gift to Bridgett Bradford Addison in 1722 or not long thereafter. The larger section undoubtedly dates from the time of the purchase by Joynes in 1842. It offers no special features.

Site B-FUNGOTEAGUE WAREHOUSE

Just across the end of the neck road from the above house was the site of this early public structure. It has been gone for an unknown time but the elevation where at stood and the old sunken road to the landing just beyond are distinctly in evidence.

1714 When the Assembly selected this location for the Warehouse, William Bradford who then owned the land refused to build the structure and Henry Scarburgh as Agent for the County offered to do the job and the Court ap-

pointed a Commission to condemn an acre for the purpose.

1730 The Assembly reaffirmed the fact that this Warehouse was to continue to be at 'Addisons Landing'.

1749 Presumably the owner of the land had never been paid for it and in this year the Court appointed Commissioners to "lay off an Acre on Pungoteague River in this County where the Public Warehouses now stand" and two years later there was another order to "pay to Bartholomew Twiford the Money that the Warehouse Lands were valued at on Pungoteague".

The Inspector for this Warehouse arso had charge of NASSAWADOX WAREHOUSE

at the head of Warehouse Creek.

1776 The Vestry Book of this period contains this entry: "Capt. Levin Joynes Commander of a Company of Regimentals Took Possession of Sd Warehouse & now refuses to deliver it to Mr. Walker which renders the Vestry unable to Perform that pt of their agrmt. By this means the Levy is likely to remain uncollected.

.With the discontinuance of Tobacco as the currency for Levies the Pub-

lic Warehouses became a thing of the past.

Bridgett Kellam Part-Site C

1810 Zorobabel and Bridgett Kellam sold her inheritance to Henry and William O. Parker. It consisted of 137 acres east of the Bayside road.

1819 Henry Parker bequeathed his interest to his daughter Sarah.

In a division between Sarah Parker and William O. Parker the latter received the north half and the 'new house'. The Sarah Parker part has not been traced further.

1820 Upon the intestate death of William O. Pasker the title passed to his sons Tully W. and John W. H. Parker.

1868 Susan A. Parker, widow of Tully W., deeded her half interest to John W. H. Parker.

1900 Parker left "my farm at Bobtown" to his wife Sarah A. 1916 Mrs. Parker left to her son Tully W. Parker.

1931 After making other specific bequests Parker left the balance of his Es-

tate to his second wife Eva H.

1935 Commissioners sold the house and 80 acres to William West. It is known as the PARKER PLACE

As indicated above the house must have been built shortly before 1819. With a central chimney the house is a definite departure from the customary Eastern Shore type of architecture. It has recently been shingled on the outside and wallboarded on the inside so that no original woodwork is exposed except the wainscoting in the old parlor.

It is said that at one time the house was used as a Girl's Dormitory

for students at MARGARET ACADEMY.

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 52 PARKER HOUSE

George Lucar Part

1755 George Lucar died intestate and was succeeded by a son Luke Luker.

1767 The Vestry of St. George's Parish agreed to pay Luker 1/200 for his

200 acres to be used as a Glebe but later refused to accept the deed, for
reasons not stated, and instead bought the Finney land (A2B).

1772 The first of this year Luke and Susanna Luker sold to William B. Walker
and the next day bought the Williams land (A5IA) and started building his
new home.

1780 William Banfield Walker (wife Sarah) jeft this piece to his son Hugh.

1780 William Banfield Walker (wife Sarah) jeft this piece to his son Hugh.

1801 Hugh and Ann Bryan Walker sold as 336 acres to George Teackle.

1809 George and Fanny B. Teackle sold to John Teackle of CRADDOCK. A survey at the time showed 192 acres.

ISII The Executors of John Teackle sold I52 acres to the Trustees of MARGARET ACADEMY and it became merged with other holdings of that Institution.

Site D

MARGARET ACADEMY

1786 The Assembly granted a Charter to George Corbin, Isaac Avery, Thomas Evans, Littleton Savage, Levin Joynes, George Parker, John Harmanson, Edward Ker and John Cropper, Jr. as Trustees for "establishing a Seminary of learning either in the County of Accomack or North Hampton", to be known as "MARGARET ACADEMY". The Charter provided that some from Accomack ACADEMY". The Charter provided that seven Trustees should come from Accomack and five from Northampton and placed full responsibility with them for the raising of funds, acquisition of property, etc.

There have been several theories about the choice of the name, but the one most generally accepted is that it was in honor of Margaret Pettit, who

had come from Northampton but was then the wife of Col. Cropper.

1788 Apparently money came in slowly and as an impetus Nathan Addison gave five acres as a site, the deed reciting on part as follows: "Nathan Addison for and in Consideration of the Benefit of Society and the Encouragement and Advancement of Learning and by these presents doth give grant Alien Enfeoff and Confirm unto the said Trustees for the use of the said Academy and their Successors forever, etc".

The next year the Trustees were able to buy from Addison ten acres more adjacent to the gift lot and a survey of the fifteen acres was made and re-

corded.

1806 For lack of funds actual construction had been delayed until this year when the Trustees were able to add to voluntary subscriptions the sum of ZIO24:I2 received from the Overseers of the Poor as a part of the receipts from the sale of the Glebe Lands.

As the two buildings were contemporary and offer a somewhat similar appearance, it is possible that the architect who came to the Shore to build WHARTON PLACE was selected for this work as well.

1807 In this year the Academy was formally opened. Some years ago an old bell was found in Pungoteague which had this inscription:

Heffrly Fec1t

Philadelphia I807

The inference would be that this bell was cast for the Academy. 1811 The Shore prospered during the general economic upswing of this period and as noted the Trustees bought the Luker land adjacent as a sustaining farm and wood lot.

The quarter century following the opening of the Academy ANA was perhaps its greatest era of success and many later prominent Shore youths were students. It is said that at each meal a student was called upon to say Grace and upon one such occasion Henry A. Wise, later Governor, arose when his name was called thought for a moment and then said:

Lord from above Send down his love As thick as thorn and thistles Upon the back Of Madame Hack

For giving us no better vittals.

1833 During the depression diving the prosperous era students fell off and debts accumulated but in this year the Assembly granted \$1000 which gave the

Academy a new lease of life.

The Civil War brought another setback and as the Federal Troops used the building it was in bad condition when peace came, but repairs were made and a new effort to carry on began. However the severe depression which soon followed prevented the Academy from ever regaining its former record of success. 1891 In this year the Trustees met to consider the future of the Academy and two different schools of thought developed. One group wanted to make a determined effort to carry on in the then location, while another felt that a sale of the property and a move to a more desirable site promised the best for the

future. A committee from each group was appointed to consider ways and means and report later.

1893 It was finally decided that a move to a new site was preferable and after securing an enabling Act from the Assembly the old buildings and land were sold.

In I883 the Trustees, to secure much needed funds, had sold IOO acres to John T. and Charles P. Finney and I7 acres to Patrick W. Killmon, and they now sold the buildings and a balance of 60 acres to the Finneys.

With the funds thus obtained they bought from Tully A. T. Joynes the old COLLEGE PROPERTY in Onancock and moved there absorbing ONANCOCK ACADEMY and the EASTERN SHORE ACADEMY.

1920 The rejuvenated Academy prospered for a while in its new location, but the trend towards public schools was increasing all the time and finally in this year the Assembly authorized the Trustees to sell the property and wind up the affairs of the old Institution. Accordingly, W. B. Wilson as President of the Board of Trustees of MARGARET ACADEMY, sold the I3 acres and buildings to the School Board of Onancock School District and the name became just a memory.

The original building on the Addison land has been gone for many years so a detail description of it is impossible, but fortunately a picture of the old landmark has been preserved.

1652 Patent to Randall Revell for 500 acres. This patent is not recorded but two years later a patent for 1000 acres was issued to his son Edward Revell

TRACT 53

and this second one stated that half of it had been issued to his father and assigned by him. The new patent was defined as a "neck of land parted by Thitsapenny Creek from the land of Anthony Hoskins, bounding south upon the Creek, making a point on the sd River (Pungoteague) & enlarging itself easterly to a tree by an Indian Bridge". Whitsapenny Creek or Branch soon became known as Revells Branch. The Indian Bridge was one of three mentioned in patents for Shore land and while the exact site of this one has not been determined it was on or across the head branch of Pungoteague Creek at the north bounds of the Revell patent. 1655 A patent for 650 acres was issued to George Frizzell and Thomas Moore. The location of the bounds would seem to conflict with the Revell patent and apparently it ceased to exist as it does not again appear in the records. 1668 Charles Scarburgh had a large patent for land on the north side of Pungoteague and he put in a claim for the Revell land as being part of his. To settle the matter the Court appointed twenty men to decide which was the head branch of Pungoteague and their decision was that it was the fork between Scarburgh and Revell, so the former lost out and the next year he gave a quit claim deed to Revell for any right to the IOOO acres held by the latter. 1697 Edward Revell (wife Frances) left this part of his holdings to his son John. The only reference to the death of John occurs in 1770 in a claim for a dower settlement for his widow Leah who had married William Seymour. John seems to have been succeeded by a son Edward as his heir at law.
1803 Edward Revell left no will but in this year the tract was surveyed for

a division and was found to contain I685 acres.
625 acres east of the Bayside road went to a son John K. Revell who in his will of I812 left it to his daughter Comfort Ann Revell. It has not been traced further.

560 acres, being the north part of the land west of the road, went to a deughter Margaret who married Isaac Smith. It has not been traced furth The home place of 500 acres went to a son Edward A. Revell.

Site A

1814 Edward A. Revell sold I28 acres to Henry Parker of A5ID. It was on the north side of Red Bank Gut isuing out of Pungoteague Creek. Here Parker built a small brick end house known as.

RED BANK



In the foundation walls are several bricks, each marked HP I8I4. The jittle house offers nothing of special interest. Site B

1819 Edward A. and Catharine Revell sold the old mansion house and the 372 acres balance of his land to William Perry Moore. The property has since been known as the MOORE FARM and the house itself as



I832 Henry Parker had bought an additional IOO acres from the Margaret Revell tract and had left the whole of his RED BANK property to his son William H. In this year William H. and Agnes Parker sold the little house and the 228 acres to Moore. who later acquired still another IOO acres adjacent.

I873 Moore left the whole 700 acres to his grandson William P. Moore III.

I877 William P. and Mary A. Moore deeded to their daughter Bettie W. and her husband Rudolph H. King for life and then it was to go to their children.

I905 The Kings and their children united in a deed for 600 acres to the late L. Floyd Nock and the property is now owned by his Estate.

The two story brick house has features which indicate that it might have been built around I700, either way. The bricks are laid in the Flemish bond, with the headers having an exceptionally high glaze, and the water table has the old style beveled brick top course. The windows are very high for the heighth. So far as can be determined, the hip roof, not a common type on the Shore, is original. The south or front door has a more recent panel of set out brick about it and the windows on this side have later brick arches, but on the north side, both above the door and at least one of the windows are still left the very old original segmental brick arches.

The first floor of the house has only two rooms with the cross hall between. In the northwest corner of the parlor is a corner fireplace, which is quite unique in a house only one room deep. There is no fireplace in the room above and the chimney comes out of the roof above the center of the end wall, so the flue must take a strangely winding course from the corner fireplace around the top of a window in the center of the wall before it finds its normal outlet. Above the fireplace is plain paneling to the ceiling and the simple mantel has no shelf. The room also has a paneled wainscoating.

The dining room beyond the hall has a chair rail but no wainscoting, and the mantel is a more modern affair as the original large cooking fireplace was reduced in size at some unknown date.

The annex probably dates from around the middle of the last cebtury. There is an unauthenticated tradition that during the ownership of the last Revell a considerable portion of the land was a peach orchard. It is said that in a card game with Moore, Revell was a heavy loser and when his cash gave out he started betting a row of peach trees at a time but continued to lose until he became obligated for the whole property. The consideration of \$9500 mentioned in the deed was certainly a low one for a plantation of such a size during that economic period.

TRACT 54

There is no patent of record for this land and it has been very difficult to determine its exact bounds, but they are approximately as shown on the Patent Map. When Charles Scarburgh received his original patent for TRACT 56 it called for 3050 acres and the land was north and west of the main head branch of Pungoteague Creek. Later on he received a reissue for 4350 acres and the additional amount was supposed to be obtained by continuing on around the end of the head branch and then southward along the east side of TRACT 53. However that arrangment was found to be impossible because of the patent for TRACT 55, which had been issued in the meanwhile and which blocked him off, so he obtained this land instead.

1702 Charles Scarburgh bequeathed to his daughter Sarah 2000 acres "on the south side of the White Marsh" and this is the Tract under discussion and for which no patent exists. Sarah married the Rev. William Black and they sold three parcels before she died without issue when the title to the balance reverted to her eldest brother Bennett Scarburgh. He made some sales and then left the balance to his wife. She made no sales but left it elsewhere and it was some years before the balance was broken up further.

The changes in the family ownership and the numerous sales will be listed first chronologically and after that a brief record geographically will be given for the smaller parts of the whole.

1719 William and Sarah Black sold 200 scres to Luke Foscue.

They sold 300 acres to Richard Rodgers and 60 acres to William Lurton.

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They sold 300 acres to Richard Rodgers and 60 acres to William Lurton.

1730 He sold 149 acres to Peter Martin and 150 acres to Joseph Heath.
1734 Scarburgh left an unsold balance of 700 acres to his white Temperance.

who married William Kitchen.

1738 Mrs. Kitchen bequeathed the 700 acres to Heorge Hope the son of Thomas. 1746 George Hope sold it all to John Banfield, who immediately sold a third part to John Walker.

1751 John and Anne Banfield sold 100 acres to William Floyd.

1764 Banfield left the balance to his grandson William Banfield Walker.

William Lurton Part-60 Acres

This was west of the old middle road and was the most northerly part of this Tract where it bordered on Tract 53.

1730 William Lurton (wife Tabitha) died intestate and was succeeded by a son Littleton.

1751 Littleton and Peggy Lurton sold IOO acres to Robert Parker. This inc,uded 50 acres of this tract and 50 acres which came from Tract 55. 1774 Robert Parker left to his son John.

1781 John Parker sold to Mikeel, Thomas and James Bonewell, and the next year they with Betty and Nancy, the wives of the first two, sold to Zorobabel Rod-

1789 Zorobabel Rodgers (wife Matilda) left this part of his land to his son Thomas Wise Rodgers.

1798 T. W. Rodgers sold to John Rodgers. It has not been traced further. Poter Martin Part-60 Acres

This was immediately south of the above. Peter Marten gave to his mother Abigail Marten.

1742 Mrs. Martin gave to her daughter Abigail, the wife of John Lucar, for life and then it was to go to a granddaughter Peggy Lucar. The last named later married the Robert Parker montioned above, whom she survived.

1795 Mrs. Parker left 24 acres each to her granddaughters Peggy Parker, the daughter of Samuel Parker, and to Margaret Luker Hickman, the daughter of the helance of T2 acres went to another granddaughter Peggy Hickman, while the balance of I2 acres went to another granddaughter Esther Carlisle Parker, the daughter of Molly Carlile. None of it has been traced further.

Luke Foscue Part-200 Acres

This was immediately south of the above.

1770 Foscue left 50 acres each to his daughters: Sarah, the wife of Littleton Savage; Elizabeth, the widow of Nelson Savage; Rachel, the wife of Jacob Lurton and Mary the wife of Solomon Richerson. As no old houses were involved it hardly seemed worth while to definitely follow un these small pieces, but Selby Vannelson, Jacob Savage and Isaac Smith owned parts at times and in the last century a John Foskey also had some of this acreage. Isaac Rodgers Part-I50 Acres

This was east of the Lurton and Martin and a part of the Foscue jands.

1736 Isaac Rodgers sold to Parker Savage. 1750 Parker Savage (wife Sarah) died intestate and was succeeded by a son Abel 1794 Abel Savage (wife Nanny) jeft 75 acres each to his sons William and John but there was a posthumous Abel and in 1803 there was a survey for division with 622 acres going to each of the first two and 28 acres to Abel. None of it has been traced further, but the William portion came to be known as the 'Savage Land' and later was owned by Charles Beloate, William J. Beloate, John Lawrence, John H. Killman and others.

Richard Rodgers Danie 1. 100 Acres

Richard Rodgers Part-Total of 440 Acres

This was in the southwest corner of the whole Tract and was south of the Foscue land and a part of the Banfield-Walker land. 1740 Richard Rodgers (wife Mary) left this part of his large land holdings to his son Daniel.

1752 Daniel Rodgers (wife Hannah) left to his son James "the land on this side of a little branch where I now live" and to son Zerobabel "the land on the west side of the branch". This latter part has not been traced further.

1770 James Rodgers (wife Patience) was succeeded by a son Daniel.

1782 Daniel and Esther Rodgers of Sussex County, Delaware, sold his inheritance of 283 acres to Jonathan Groten.

1795 Groten left to his wife Joyce, provided there was no posthumous child. She was a daughter of Levin Ames and later married Samuel Coleburn. There w.s no Groten child and her disposition of the land will be mentioned later in the story of some of the Banfield-Walker land.

John Phillips Part

This was east of the Isaac Rodgers part and west of the Banfield-Walker and, but it was not recorded above in the list of chronological sales. His name appears here as a bounds for surveys of adjacent lands about I800 but persistent efforts have been unproductive of any record showing how he might have obtained it. It is the only part of the whole 2000 acres which cannot be accounted for. No effort has been made to trace it since it appeared on the surveys.

Pater Martin Part-149 Acres

The was also east of the Isaac Rodgers part and north of the Phillips and Banfield-Walker lands.

1761 Martin left IOO acres to his son Smith and 50 acres to a son Peter. The latter disappears from the records and it is possible that his part reverted to his brother Smith.

1831 Smith Martin (wife Sophia) reft to his son William S. Martin.

1842 William S. Martin (wife Rosa) left to his sons John S. and William S. 1879 William S. Martin (wife Susan A.) left his inheritance to his brother John S.

1891 John S. Martin left to his son John W. Martin "the farm devised to my by my Brother William".

I924 John W. Martin (wife Louisa B.) left to the children of his two sisters: Margaret A., the wife of George C. Phillips, and Alice L., the wife of L. R. Phillips. It has never been divided and the current Land Book calls for 92 A.

One brick end part of the house on the John W. Phillips Farm (known as the MARTIN PLACE) is definitely old and may date I750 or even earlier and is the only truly Colonial house still standing on any part of the whole 2000 acres. While it is the story and a half type, it is quite a little wider than its average contemporary. It has not been inspected. It is Site A on the map. Joseph Heath Part-I50 Acres

This was east of the Martin and Banfield-Walker lands and extended to the Fair Oaks-Fair Grounds road which was approximately the east bounds for the patent. It extended southward nearly to the junction with the Judson Kellam cross road. The present part of Melfa east of the Railroad and south of

the cross road to Fair Oaks are within this part.

1763 Joseph Heath (wife Margaret) left to his son Joseph.

1765 Joseph Heath (wife Comfort) left to his sons Joseph and Fletcher. There was considerable interfamily buying and selling for a while and early in the last century the names of Leah Heath, George Taylor, John East and William Le Cato owned oarts of it for a while. Later a large part of it belonged to Samuel Turlington and still later considerable acreages were owned by William H. Oliver and Richard H. Elmore. Otherwise it has not been traced further.

The Banfield Walker land's were generally south of the Martin part, west of the Heath part, and extended south to the Richard Rodgers part on the south

west and the head of Revells Branch on the south east.

William Floyd Part-100 Acres

The bounds for this were quite vague and it might possibly have been land later owned by the John Phillips mentioned above.

I751 William Floyd of Northampton sold to Tindley Dixon.

1755 Tindley and Betty Dixon sold to James Rodgers.

1770 The will of James Rodgers directed that the IOO acres "Where Laben Belote now lives" were to be sold. A sale was made to Edmund Kellam, but he died before a deed was issued and five years later Daniel Rodgers, as heir to James, executed a deed to the Kellam heirs with 20 acres going to John Kellam and 80 acres to Edmund Kellam. Neither part has been traced further, but part or all of it may be the land which later turned up in the possession of John Phillips without apparent record as reported above.

John Walker Part

1796 John Walker (wife Elizabeth) left 35 acres to his son Robert and the balance to a son Levin.

Robert's land was in the southeast corner of the whole patent adjacent to the Nock land (A49). Tradition relates that he was an eccentric hatmaker but he did not long prosper and in ISII his small piece was sold to Ezekiel AShby.

1798 Levin Walker (wife Elizabeth) left his inheritance to his son John B. Walker.

1819 John B. Walker sold to Edmond Nock and a survey at the time showed 185 acres.
Site B

While the Nock purchase has not been traced further it is probable that the OLIVER FARM, on the west side of U.S.#I3 between Melfa and Keller and now owned by Mrs. Florence B. Turlington, was a part of this land. William H. Oliver at one time owned a much larger acreage which contained land from both the Walker and Heath parts of the patent. The little house indicated is not old enough to merit special attention, but the site is shown for a better understanding of this part of the Tract.

understanding of this part of the Tract.
William Banfield Walker Part
I780 William B. Walker (wife Sarah) left to his son Hugh Walker.
I801 Hugh Walker, of Norfolk, sold the balance of his land in this section to Levin Rodgers and Samuel Coleburn, with the former getting 73 acres at the west end and Coleburn getting III acres which was adjacent to the land of his wife Joyce. Coleburn later died intestate and before her own death the widow Joyce divided both her own land and that purchased by her husband into

two parts which she deeded to their sons Thomas A. and Samuel C. Coleburn.

During the second and third quarters of the last century William Killman began buying ur lands in the center of the whole patent and at the time
of his death in 1873 he owned over 500 acres which he bequeathed to his varicus heirs so that it was again broken up into smaller tracts. Ever since his
activity in that section it has been known as Killmantown and the name as used
anplies to the considerable area instead of to a small cross roads settlement.
North and south through the middle of it a mile long concrete runway was built
during the recent war for the first Emergency Flight Strip constructed on the
coast.

TRACT 55

I672 Patent to Daniel Pensax for 600 acres. An entry in the County records for the year previous reads: "Mr. Daniell Pensax master of ye ship JOHN & WILL LIAM then riding in the harbor of Pungotig". Masters, usually at least part owners of their ships, often brought over headrights on their own account and thus were able to take out patents for land which they could sell to good advantage.

1674 Pensax assigned to Richard Holland.

1678 Holland obtained a patent in his own name and he and his wife Frances sold it to John Scammell and Henry Lurton.

1683 John and Mary Scammell sold his half to Obedience Johnson. This was the southeast part of the patent.

1709 Obedience Johnson (wife Temperance) left his half equally to his daughter Mary Parramore and Elizabeth, the wife of John White.

1714 Henry Lurton bequeathed his 300 acres as follows: IOO acres each to his sons William and Thomas and 50 acres each to sons Lazarus and Jacob.

1715 Mary Parramoure had married Washbourne Ashby and in this year both the Ashbys and the Whites sold jointly to William and Thomas Lurton.

This placed the whole of the patent in the ownership of the various Lurtons and it remained in the family until after the middle of the century, with interfamily transactions to make the searcher's head spin. 1730 William Lurton (wife Tabitha) died intestate. The IOO acres he had in-

herited from his father Henry passed to his eldest son Littleton, but as the joint ownership of the 300 acres of Johnson land had never been divided it went to his brother-partner Thomas.

1750 Thomas Lurton bequeathed his 400 acres as follows:

I50 acres to his Cozen Littleton Lurton 100 acres to his Cozen Jacob Lurton

(Both of these apparently were sons of his brother William so they were nephews)

150 acres to his brother Jacob Lurton

1751 Lazarus Lurton sold hid inherited 50 acres to his nephew Littleton.

The result of these several transactions left the land owned as follows: Jacob of Henry-200 acres Jacob of William-IOO acres

Littleton of William-300 acres

Dispositions by these three will be noted briefly, but only the first transaction will be recorded as there are no old houses involved and it hardly seemed worth while to follow up each small part further. Jacob of Henry Part

1751 Jacob Lurton sold to John Window, Jr. the 50 acres left to him by his father Henry .

1770 Jacob Lurton (wife Rachel) jeft his 150 acres home plantation to his son Jacob. This probably was the 150 acres inherited from his brother Thomas. Jacob of William Part

1762 Jacob and Rachel Lurton sold to John Rodgers of Richard the 100 acres which had been left to him by Thomas Lurton. Littleton of William 'Part

1751 Littleton and Peggy Lurton sold 80 acres to Robert Parker.
1752 They sold 24 acres to John Window, Jr. They sold him 21 acres more in 1762 and an additional II acres in 1770.

1755 They sold 86 acres to John Cave.
1786 Littleton and Patience Lurton sold: 5 acres to John Foskey, 3 acres to Anthony Mathews, and 60 acres to Charles Elliott. 1787 Littleton Lurton (wife Patience) left 30 acres to his son Laban and 20 acres to his son John.

During the next century the name of Lurton appears only once in connection with land transactions and that involved only a small lot of Tangier Island. No Lurton tombstones have ever been found and so far as can be ascertained there is no one of that name now in the County.

TRACT 56

1652 Patent to Charles Scarburgh for 3050 acres beginning at the first branch on the north side of Pungoteague Creek. From the age which he gave in a deposition some years later it can be deduced that he was born in 1643. He was a son of Col. Edmund and Mary Scarburgh and the Colonel took out this patent in

the name of Charles, just as he took up lands in the names of his other under age children. It is probable that the Colonel also built houses for the children, using them from time to time as the need occurred to attend to the wants of the various plantations. Early in I663 he is known to have been established here because Mrs. Anne Toft, who apparently was a guest in the house at the time, made a deposition regarding the conversation which took place between several gentlemen who "came to Coll. Edm. Scarburgh at Pungoteage".

Before going on with the history of the patent it will be worth while to dwell to some extent on the subject of Charles as he was an interesting character and came to be a prominent person in the history of the Shore as well as the Coloney. He definitely was "a chip off the old block" and came honestly by his tempestuous nature. While he owned vast acreages of land, he was not the empire builder to the extent that his father was, and his quick temper was evidenced chiefly in a personal and a political way.

1653 In this year the 400 acres part of Tract A5I was assigned by Charles Scarburgh to Hugh Yeo. As he was then under age it was not until over ten years later when he had become of age that he signed a formal deed for the transfer. At the time of the assignment he was in London, where he remained for ten years longer, so it is apparent that his father was giving him the best education possible.

I654 William Whittington was made "Feoffee in trust & Guardyan to ye Estate of Charles Scarburgh the Eldest sonne pf Lleift Coll Edm. Scarburgh". Among the assets of the Estate at the time were "9 Hghds of Tob. rec'd for ye sale of a Tract of Land" (the A5I piece). However Whittington does not further appear in that capacity and apparently the Colonel took over the managment of his son's affairs.

1663 Towards the end of this year Charles was back on the Shore with a wife Elizabeth, a daughter of Richard Bennett who was the Governor of Virginia under the Commonwealth in England.

1664 As a young man Charles must have been particularly difficult and constantly was at odds with his father. In January Gov. Berkeley wrote to Col. William Kendall: "Capt. Scarborough complaines to mee that his wife and goods is Detained from him, This I prsume none Dare to Doe in Virginnia without some Important occasion. I desire you to inquire into it and if there bee noe just cause for her absentinge herselfe from her husband, I doe then lay my comands on you and all other Officers to see her restored to him; the Strangenesse of the cause has moved mee to write this to you to wch desire your answer by the first opportunity".

A little later was recorded: "This Day Lt Coll Wm Kendall in obedience to his Honors Comand came up to ye Court to examine ye Complaint of Charles Scarbrough Concerning his wife being keept from him, and upon some discourses past ye so Charles Scarbrough was content to lett his wife Remaine at her His?) Mother's house tell his busines with Coll Scarburgh bee finished. No light is thrown upon the cause of this particular trouble between Charles and his father, but it was a beginning of several controversies which must have resulted in intense bitterness on both sides.

Later in the year the Colonel sued Charles on a 150 Bill of Exchange.

1665 In March is recorded this order: "Whereas Complaint was this Day made by Coll. Edm. Scarburgh against Charles Scarborough for fellonious accons by him comitted, The sa Charles Scarborough cast himself upon ye Mercy of ye Court with teares in his eies desired their favour & Clemency towards him, the Court judging him by his present Demeanor to seeme distracted, and Coll Scarburgh not persueing his Complaint. It is therefore ordered untill ye Honble Govnors pleasure bee further knowne yt ye sa Gharles Scarborough remaine as ye Sherr's prisoner and not to be enlarged untill hee put in Security for his good be-

havior and ready appearance at ye Court when hee shall bee thereunto called ". In April Cahrles confessed judgment on the suit filed the year before and was ordered to make payment; on the same day: "Its ordered yt Charles Scarborough stand before ye pillory one hower wth his fault written in Capitall Letters (A Scandallous person)"- also "Whereas Charles Scarborough upon ye Complaint of Coll. Edm. Scarburgh hath bin found guilty by ye verdict of a Jury of small theeft It is therefore ordered yt hee bee whipt when ye Court shall think fitt". 1677 In the March Minutes of the Council and Geberal Court appear these entries: "Itt being most Evident that Capt. Charles Scarburgh hath utterd Divers Scandalous & mutinous words Tending to the dishonor of the Rt Honoble Governor, Butt the said Capt Scarburgh Submitting himselfe & being Ready to

Comply with what fine the Court shall Adgudge Agaonst him, the Court have thought fitt & doe order that the said Capt Scarburgh be fined or Amerced Seventy pounds Ster to be paid upon Demand to the Rt Honoble Governor which the said Capt Scarburgh Willingly Submitted to and "This day major John West & Capt Charles Scarburgh had granted to them the Benefitt of his Most Sacred Maties p'clamacon and did take ye oath of obedience to his matie". This sounds as if both West and Scarburgh had been moral, if not active, supporters of Bacon in the recent Rebellion and thus perhaps entitled to ask for amnesty under the proclamation in that case.

1688 From an order of the Council "Upon Complaint of the Gov., Maj. Charles Scarburgh was ordered to appear at the next meeting to answer a charge of seditious language". Apparently his quick tongue had again gotten him in trouble, but the nature of it and the result are not evident.

1691 However, in spite of all the controversies mentioned, Charles seems to have been growing in mental stature all the time and in this year the Journal of the House of Burgesses mentions that he was one of nine persons whose names were "to be presented for the takeing their Maties grant of A Charter to erect a Colledge"; two years later the Journal of the Council refers to him as "Comander in Cheife, a Justice of the Peace, and President of the Court in Accomack County"; and three years later he was appointed to the Council, all of which indicates that he had real ability when properly applied as he held about every appointive office possible,

Mary Scarburgh, mother of Charles, died in this year and a codicil to her will reads: "Whereas I Mary Scarburgh have in this my above and within written will bequeathed to my son Charles Scarburgh his obligation for money due thereon to me and for that he doeth in this my Languishing Sickness & weake Condicon neglect to performe that Duty owing to me and incumbent upon him to pforme doe therefore for the Reason aforesaid disannull deney and holey objiterate in my said will all and everything or things gifts or other bequests unto or relating to ye said Charles Scarburgh --- etc". 1702 As his own time drew nigh Charles must have softened and become more

thoughtful as he stated in his own will "And for as much as I find by experience how undutifull Children are to their Mothers if they have any opportunityes" and with this as a preamble he went on to make definite and ample provision for his wife. Madame Elizabeth Scarburgh did not remarry and lived until 1719.

Apparently Charles never overcame his bitterness towards his father as not once does the name Edmund appear in this branch of the family, while in comparison his brother Edmund (AI) named two sons and a daughter after the Colonel and the name continued in that branch for several generations.

The 3050 acres patent comprised somewhat more than the eastern half of what is known as Slutkill Neck. There is a vague and slanderous tradition to account for the name but it does not have enough substance to justify a recording of it. In the reords it was variously spelled 'Sleuthkill', 'Slutgill', etc, but the above was the most common spelling and is that used today.

In several documents Charles signed his name as "of FAIRFIELD" which was

his name for the plantation, but after his death the name disappeared from the records.

And now back to what has been dug up about the land and its later owners.

1674 Another patent to Charles Scarburgh for 4350 acres. This was a reissue of the patent of 1652, with 1300 acres of new land. As related in the story of A54 this new land was supposed to extend up around the head of Pungoteague Creek and then southward along the east side of A53, but A55 was in the way for this so Scarburgh obtained the unrecorded patent for the 2000 acres of A54 and the 1652 patent reverted to its original acreage of 3050.

1702 Scarburgh left his home plantation to his son Henry and his heirs but the wife Elizabeth had the privilege of remaining there as long as she lived.

1703 In June the Estate of "Edward Randolph Esqr. Survr.Genll. of her Majties Customs" was sold at public outcry. It consisted of a quantity of fine personal effects and brought \$\frac{1}{2}7:15:01\$. Apparently Randolph was a guest in the Scarburgh home at the time of his demise because a little later "Whereas Maddame Elizabeth Scarburgh Petitioned ye Court of Accomack County to be paid for ye Funerall Charges and Expences of Edw. Randolph Esqr. Deceased out of ye sd Estate of Edw. Randolph Esqr. it being in ye hands of Mr. Henry Scarburgh the Court ordered ye said Mad. Elizabeth Scarburgh to be paid & the same With ye account to be put upon record".

It seems worth while to record the account in full as an interesting

side light on the customs of the times.

making of a Cofing	Z00:10:00
60 odd foott of planck	00:05:00
sending for A Carpenter	00:05:00
a fine holland shirt	00:12:00
a fine holland sheet	01:04:00
2 sheep & a lamb	01:16:00
I6 gall burnt sider	00:16:00
6 gall brandy burnt	OI:10:00
a Caske of beere	OI:10:00
4 bush of wheat ground	00:16:00
sugar spice butter & such like things	00:15:00
Diverse troubles in ye house	OI:00:00

1735 Henry Scarburgh (wife not mentioned by name) did not dispose of the land in his will as it had been entailed, but it went to a son Henry as heir

apparent.

1740 In the patent of 1674 for the 4350 acres the bounds for the original 3050 acres were explicitly given, but a survey made in 1723 produced bounds quite at variance with them. There must have been a number of arguments with neighbors because in this year the land was surveyed again and a new set of lines established to which all interested subscribed. These are the lines as shown on the patent map.

1745 Henry Scarburgh II (wife Margaret) was succeeded by a son Henry as heir

at law.

1762 Henry Scarburgh III petitioned the Assembly to have the entail docked so that half of the land could be sold and the proceeds put into slaves for the remainder. This was granted three years later and in order to obtain fee simple title Scarburgh deeded it all to Georgey Parker who, with his wife Adah, redeeded to Scarburgh. Henry and his successors gradually sold off different parts, all of which will be sketched briefly after finishing with the part which continued in the family for nearly another century.

1770 Henry Scarburgh (wife Elizabeth) left the unsold part of the tract to his sons Henry, Bennet and George, but Henry succeeded to it as heir at law.

1789 Henry Scarburgh IV jeft to his brothers Bennett and George.

I799 Bennett Scarburgh, apparently a bachelor or widower without children, left his undivided portion of the land to his brother George.

I83I George Scarburgh (wafe Cassey) directed that the property be kept in tact for seven years and then his home place was to go to a son George P. Scarburgh and the balance to be divided among his daughters.

I835 Preparatory to the later division of the property it was surveyed and found to contain a total of I20I acres. The survey consisted of three parts: two of them were on Pungoteague Creek with a dividing line extending north from the head of a little gut just east of Exans Wharf; the third was in the middle of the neck and consisted of the unsold part of Dahl's Swamp. (The origin of the name Dahl is unknown. In some of the early records it is called Doll's Swamp, but no individual of either name has been encountered in any record).

The home place contained 408 acres; the other Creek tract 309 acres, and the Swamp land 388 acres. Both of the last two went to the daughters and the Swamp part will not be mentioned further but the Creek part will be noted

briefly after finishing with the home place.

Many years ago a portion of a Scarburgh tombstone was found a short disetance of the wharf road and it is possible that the original Charles Scarburgh home of FAIRFIELD may have been in that vicinity. It is indicated as Site C. On the 1835 plat two houses were shown as being on opposite sides of the little dividing gut. Whether by intent or otherwise the surveyor sketched them as being almost identical and it may be that they were the homes of Bennett and George Scarburgh built about the same time and after the first mansion had disappeared by fire or other cause.

George P. Scarburgh Part

This was the Creek frontage east of the little gut containing 408 acres which came to George P. by the will of his father George so the inference would be that the house west of the gut had belonged to Bennett.

1842 George P. and his wife Mary S. J. Scarburgh were joined by his mother Cassey in a sale of the whole 408 acres to Richard S. Rew. As the other parts of his father's land inherited by his sisters had been broken up and now appeared in the names of their husbands, this sale was the final one from the family name from the original tract of 3050 acres patented 190 years earlier. 1872 Rew placed the 150 acres at the north end of his land on trust for the sole and separate use of his wife Nancy.

1875 A Trustee sold the balance of the 408 acres to William H. Oliver, of Baltimore, and it has since been known as either the REW or the OLIVER FARM. During the Bresent century it has been broken up into smaller farms.

This was the location of the George Scarburgh home but it was burned at some unknown date and until recently the brick foundation and the callar were the only remnants. In the I842 Scarburgh-Rew deed there was excepted a family burial ground of ½ acre in a right angled parallelogram bordered by cedars. This was an unusually large grave yard and that fact may indicate that the original FAIRFIELD was here and that the stone found across the road had strayed from its first setting. Unfortunately no stones old enough are now visible to give any clues on this subject and the plot can no longer be distinguished by the rectangle of old cedars.

1939 The site and IOO acres were bought by Edith M. Kollmorgen and she and her husband Frederick have built a modern dwelling where the former foundation stood.

Going on around the Creek to the east are the homes of James Kennedy, Harold A. Wise and Miss Edith B. Ellsworth, all of whom have come here recently to enjoy life on the Eastern Shore. The last named owns a part of the I5O acres given to Nancy Rew in I872.

14

19 24

14

Site B

In the division among the daughters of George Scarburgh the house to the west of the dividing gut was assigned to Cassey who had married Alfred Lofland. It is quite doubtful if the house now standing just northeast of the Wharf is the one then in existence. Site D

The division was followed by a number of interfamily transactions which have not been followed in detail but the Loflands gave up the above place and he acquired some of the tracts between Pungoteague Creek and Underhill's Gut it being the section known as Mill Stone Point. On this land he built a new house which is now owned by the heirs of J. W. Shrieves. It is known as the



It is a picturesque little place, but because of its 'youth' the house has not been inspected for detail.

We can now turn back to the time of the docking of the entail and make some mention of the parts of the patent which were sold out of the Scarburgh family.

1765 Henry and Elizabeth Scarburgh sold I82 acres to William Groten. This was all of the land to the east of the Onancock-Pungoteague road owned by Scarburgh and was bounded on the east by A55.

I786 Zorobabel (son of William) and his wife Ann Groten sold to William Read.

This land was finally sold off in smaller parcels, none of which have been traced further.

1765 Henry and Elizabeth Scarburgh sold 250 acres to Edmund Poulson but the next year Edmund and his wife Anne sold it back, It was later resold in three parcels all of which soon came under one ownership.

1786 50 acres were bought by Thomas Baily Bradford.

1795 Bradford (wife Amy) left to their son Charles Baily Bradford who shortly resold to Levin Rodgers.

1789 I5 acres were bought by Stephen Warrington and three years later he and his wife Susanna sold to John Hannaford who resold to Levin Rodgers.
1790 I60 acres were bought by Levin Rodgers.

1815 Levin Rodgers left 2192 acres to his son John W. Rodgers. Thes included the above three pieces, all west of the road, and a small part of the Read land east of the road.

1830 J. W. Rodgers (wife Mary M.) left to his daughter Elizabeth V., who later married Phillip B. Tankard.
1846 The Tankards sold 240 acres to Samuel K. Shield.

1850 S. K. and Mary K. Shield sold to George Savage and it is from him that the present village of Savageville takes its name.

West of the Savage holdings and extending generally along the north line of the Scarburgh patent to its western bounds was gradually accumulated by

Henry Gustis.

1768 Henry and Elizabeth Scarburgh sold to Levin Parker IOO acres "where Soloman Willis Lately Dwelt".

1770 Parker's Executor sold to Edmund Wise and he and his wife Fosque resold to Clement Parker.

1771 Clement and Rosey Parker sold to Laban Lewis and the next year he and his wife Joyce resold to Henry Custis.

1788 Beginning with this year Custis began buying acreage direct from the Scarburgh owners and from adjacent owners until he had accumulated quite a plantation.

1797 Henry Custis (wife Polly) left his land to his sons Henry and William, the latter to have "the land lying above Doll's Road".

1821 A survey of the land of son Henry showed 204 acres of which he sold 179 acres to Col. John Finney.

1838 A survey for the heirs of son William showed 138 acres, so his father had left a total of 342 acres.

1768Henry and Elizabeth Scarburgh sold 400 acres to John Watts. This touched the Savage and Custis tracts at the elbow where the creek turns south and extended agong it to the land retained by the Scarburghs until George P. Sacre burgh sold the 408 acres in 1842. This land was in two parts of 200 acres each: the north part was sold without any strings attached to it, but the south part was subject to a life lease which had been made in 1757 to John and Tabitha Arlington.

North Part

1774 John and Rebeckah Watts sold this 200 acres to William Teackle.
1777 William Teackle left to his mother Margaret "the plantation where James Wise lives"

Margaret Teackle-widow-sold to Thomas Teackle.

1784 Thomas Teackle left to his son George.

1793 Dr. George Teackle sold to John Teackle, Jr. 1811 John Teackle (wife Ann) left to his son St. George Teackle.

1834 St.G. W. Teackle sold to William Mason beyond which it has not been traced.

South Part

1787 David Watts had inherited the 200 acres of leased land from his father John and after the deaths of John and Tabitha Arlington he and his wife Peggy sold it to John Arlington, Jr. As time went on young Arlington bought a total

of 95 acres more from the later Scarburgh owners.

ISIS John Arlington II (wife Sophia) left it all to their son John. I857 John Arlington III left the plantation to his nephew William W. Finney provided "the said Wm. W. Finney shall have his name legally changed from Wm. W. Finney to John Arlington and the reason I desire this is because I am the last one of the Family of that name".

1860 Apparently Finney did so change his name but he did not long enjoy the property because in this year Trustees sold it all to Elijah S. Kellam beyond which it has not been traced.

1790 Bennet and George Scarburgh sold I60 acres to Levi Rodgers. (This was not the contemporary Levin Rodgers who acquired the later Savage land) It was an irregularly shaped tract west of the Arlington land and north of the Scarburgh creek lands which remained in the family until after the death of

George Scarburgh and it separated the creek lands from the unfold part of the Dahl's Swamp tract which he left to his daughters.

1819 Levi Rodgers (wife Euphamey) left the I60 acres to his daughter Elizabeth P. She later married James Boggs whom she survived.

1859 Mrs. Boggs left the I60 acres to her sons Levi R. and James A. M. Boggs beyond which it has not been traced.

1765 Henry and Elizabeth Scarburgh sold I25 acres to Ruhen Joyne. This was west of the above piece and was between the two head branches of Renny's (now Underhill's) Creek or Gut.

1789 Reuben Joynes (wife Margaret) left to their son William beyond which it has not been traced.

1794 Somewhat farther up on the west end of the Scarburgh land Bennet and George Scarburgh sold 89 acres to John Riley Parker.

1800 Parker (wife Elizabeth) left to their son Charles beyond which it has not been traced.

1792 Between the Parker piece and the west end of the Custis tract Bennet and George Scarburgh sold I50 acres to Garret Topping. This was well back in the middle of the Dahl's Swamp area.

1817 Topping left 75 acres each to his sons John S. and Nathaniel S., with the latter to get "the mannor part of my plantation". The John S. part has not been traced further.

Site E

1830 Nathaniel S. and Leah C. Topping sold his inheritance to Thomas W. Finney and although the property went out of the family that long ago it is still known as the TOPPING PLACE



1875 After the intestate death of Finney his considerable land holdings were divided among the children, subject to the dower interest of the wife Sally, and this piece of 7I acres went to a daughter Elizabeth F. the wife of William S. Rogers.

1883 After the deaths of both of the Rogers their children also agreed upon a division of the lands and this place went to a son Spencer F. Rogers.

1916 Spencer F. and Alice T. Rogers sold to Henry F. Parks and he and his wife Carrie O. resold to George H. Powell and J. Norman Beloat.

The quaint little house must have been built by Garret Topping soon after his purchase in 1792. It has only one brick end with twin semioutside chimneys and there are no indications that it ever had any kitchen or other annex.

There are only two rooms on each of the two floors. The partially enclosed stairs, nicely paneled underneath and at the sides, are in the smaller of the two rooms on the first floor. In the larger room or parlor the end wall was entirely paneled with glass door cupboards at each side of the plain mantel, but it has all now disappeared. The last occupants of the house were an old colored couple Tom Jackson and his wife who eked out an existence by means of a little garden and the selling of walnuts and well made splint hickory baskets. It has now been untenanted for some years and is exposed to the elements so that it may not last much longer. The place impresses one with a sense of mystery because of the isolation of such an expensively built little dwelling, and of charm because of the quaintness and splendid lines of the house itself.

Up at the elbow where the head branch of Pungoteague makes its last turn to the eastward was the old Scarburgh Mill and Mill Pond which was retained in the family when the land about it was sold to Levin Rodgers, Henry Custis and John Watts. Although it is all now a thing of the past, within the memory of people now living the Mill was operated by a man named Dingley and the head branch of the creek from this point on is known as Dingley's Branch.

1687 Patent to Maj. Charles Scarburgh for 30 acres. This was a small island at the mouth of Pungoteague on the north side and in the patent it was called Scarburgh's Winter Island. It is not given a separate Tract Number, but is worth recording with this one.

1702 Scarburgh left to his son Henry along with the home plantation.

1735 Henry Scarburgh left to his daughter Henrietta.

1767 Isaac and Hanniretta Dashiel sold jointly to William Smith and John Arlington.

There is no record of any further sale nor is it mentioned in the will

of either Smith or Arlington.

During the early part of this century the island is said to have been acquired from the State by George C. (Neil) Bonnewell and until his death a few years ago he operated the place as the Goose Island Gunning Club, a popular resort for gunners when water fowl were more plentiful.

TRACT 57

1655 Patent to Matilda Scarburgh for 500 acres on the north side of Pungoteague at its mouth. This was another of the patents which Col. Edmund Scarburgh took out for his under age children.

1661 Patents for 250 acres each were issued to John Reyney, who had bought

from Matilda, and to John West, who had married her.

1664 John and Mary (Wise) Renny assigned his half to Alexander Masey who reasigned to John West. The name of Renny's (now Underhill's) Gut or Creek came from this John Renny who apparently had the east end of the patent.

1672 New patent to John West for the whole 500 acres.

1690 Patent to John West for 200 acres of new land which was on the Bayside and north of the western part of the 500 acres patent. West sold this two year later and it will be noted briefly after finishing with the story of the original 500 acres.

1703 Col. John West (wife Matilda) left to the younger of his two sons who

both were named John.

I719 The son John West left his home plantation in Northamton County to his son Argoll Yardley West and this 500 acres in Accomack County he divided between his second wife Josepha Maria and a son Thorowgood. The assumption made that Thorowgood died without issue and that his part of the land went to an older brother John West.

1726 This last named John West traded this 250 acres with Argall Yeardley West

for the latter's inherited home plantation in Northampton and the latter moved to thid site.

The widow Josepha Maria West renounced the provisions made for her in the will of her husband and sued for her dower rights. No record can be found of what became of her 250 acres but it seems as if it must have gone to the son John West. Some of the later developments in connection with it are hard to puzzle out, but disposition of parts of it will be indicated to some extent.

Argoll Yardley West Part

1736 Argol Yardly West (wife Comfort) left his 250 acres to his son John West This was the west part of the land on the creek and the bay.

1756 John West sold 200 acres to Peter Watson.

Peter and Mary Watson resold as 275 acres to Edmund Potter.

1775 Edmund and Mary Potter sold 300 acres to John Smith.

I818 Smith sold 275 acres to his sons John G. Smith and Thomas H. Smith, beyond which it has not been traced. Site A

'The Battle of Pungoteague' (sometimes called 'The Battle of Rumley's Gut') was the nearest approach to a major engagment on the Shore during the War of 1812. It took place May 30,1814 and the following account is from the report made the next day to the Governor by It.Col. Thomas M. Batly.

report made the next day to the Governor by Lt.Col. Thomas M. Bayly.

"On yesterday morning at half past 7 o'clk, a very heavy cannonading was heard at my house, and instantly an express informed me that the enemy in a Tender and seven barges were entering Onancock Creek. I expected his intention was to attack Qnancock Town, about 8 miles from me, but when I reached that place I found he was in Pungoteague Creek 8 miles further; that he had come close in the mouth of Onancock Creek, caused an alarm to be sounded at that station to draw the Militia there, and then pursued his course

down to Pungoteague. At 9 O'clock I fell in with a part of two companies of Infantry, about fifty, with our elegant bras cannon and about twenty five old men who had joined about one mile and a half from where the enemy were engaged. Here I received the information that the enemy had landed below, a station where I had heretofore had a guard, with five hundred men partly negroes, all in full uniform; that he had captured a cannon and was then formed in line in a large open field, about a mile in advance from his landing place. Believing that he intended to retain his ground during the holly days, that the slaves from Accomack and Northampton might join his standard, or that his intention was to obtain live-stock, I communicated to the officers and soldiers then present, my plan to attack him in front and retreat, to draw him further from his boats, while detachments from the right and left was to cut off his retreat to the barges. I entertained no doubt, but during the day to have a force amply sufficient to effect my intention (and I should not have been deceived). I then went and joined Major Finney and his detachment about half past 9 o'cl'k, when the enemy was leaving our shores defeated. The point of land where he landed was on a noint of marsh, on the north side of Pungoteague Creek, a quarter of a mile below a station where I had heretofore fixed a guard, but had broken it up about the time of my last communication to your Excellency. Pungoteague and Onancock Creeks are about three miles apart nearly parallel, seven miles in the country; a large road runs down this neck of land nearly an equal distance from both creeks, with a thick woods on each side. A guard of men was placed on the south side of Pungoteague Creek, but they could render no assistance-the enemy always without the reach of their musketry. At 7 o'clock the enemy crossed the bar of Pungoteague in eleven barges and launches in two divisions. The center barge wore a large broad Flag; two Tenders, a sloop and a schooner, lay off in the bay close in. Upon their first fire, (an I8 1b cannon), the Albion 74, Rear Admiral Cockburn's ship, in full view, was decorated with a great number of elegant colours.

Lieutenant Thos. Underhill of the Artillery, who had charge of a cannon at his house (about one mile from the station before mentioned), with it and five men repaired to that place. He was soon afterwards joined by Major John Finney, who lived on Onancock Creek, and with ten men had been watching the enemy from his first appearance. At 2 past 7 the enemy commenced his attack upon Major Finney with I8 1b shot and Congreve Rocketts, which was returned with rapid firing by Lieutenent Underhill. Soon afterwards Captain Isaac Smith, who had been stationed on Onancock Creek about four miles from that place, made his appearance with 20 men, and occupied a pine wood on the right. The enemy then opened his fire upon Capt. Smith, and at the same time upon the detachment stationed on the south side of Pungoteague Creek, and the attack was then general. The enemy used his I8 1b, I2 1b, 4 1b cannister and grape shot and Congreve Rocketts with great profusion, but without effect. He soon landed from eight barges and Launches one quarter of a mile from Major Finney and Lieutenant Underhill, and gave three cheers; put about 30 negroes in full uniform in front and rushed upon the Major, receiving and giving a continued fire. Major Finney ordered Lieut. Underhill to retreat with his cannon, but the Lieut. not having enough men to take off his cannon, charged with cannister shot, and when the enemy had reached him in column about 100 yards distant, he gave him a well directed fire, spiked his cannon and effected his retreat. The enemy then advanced with 30 negroes, 400 or 450 sailors and marines, as nearly as I can ascertain, and took possesion of a large open field, and with a small party the house of John Smith, aged 76, near to it, and formed a Battalion about one mile from his landing place. Major Finney with 15 men now occupied a thick skirt of woods on his right, and Captain Smith with his 20 men occupied a thick woods on his left. During the whole of this time an incesant fire of musketry was kept up on both sides, with cannon and Congreve Rocketts from the barges then in the creek, three of which never anded, and had moved up the creek. In a short time the enemy rushed to the woods occupied by Captain Smith, drove him from it and took possesion. This wood was nearly united with the woods occupied by Major Finney; between them was an open field nearly in the form of a tringle, with a fence on each side. The The enemy had the advantage of Major Finney in having a ditch and bank on which his fence was placed, the ditch next the woods. In this situation each advanced along their fence towards the angle of the field, keeping up an incessant fire, when about one hundred yards apart, the bigle horn sounded from the barges a retreat, which was instantly and cheerfully obeyed. At this place a negro in full iniform was left dead; he was in advance. They were one mile from the barges; half of the distance was marsh. His retreat was rapid and without order except a corps of 80 marines who covered their retreat. They entered their barges and made all sail to their Fort and Camp on Tangier Isjand.

Six wounded men or dead bodies were seen to be carried in blankets to their barges, and blood was found at three places. Our loss, one private badly wounded, but not dangerously.

John West Part

There is not only no definite record of just how this half came to the son John West, but his disposition of it is also most vague. When sold later by others it was piecemeal and the total acreage sold came to more than the original patent after counting in the part acquired by John Smith as outlined above.

1727 West sold 80 acres which will be noted shortly.

1730 His will made no reference to this land whatever. He left a wife Ann and a son Jonathan as his only child.

1754 In this year two sales were made:

John and Comfort Henderson of Northampton and Jonathan and Ann West of Accomack sold 200 acres to Peter Watson. The Hendersons have not been identif-

ied. John West did not have a daughter Comfort, yet she with her husband was a joint owner with Jonathan, who surely was the son of John. Could Comfort have been the relict of Argoll Yardley West?.

1755 Peter and Mary Watson resold to Whittington Bayley.

Whittington and Lisha Bayly sold 50 acres to Makemy Boggs and gave 50 acres to their son Edmund. Three years later they sold 30 acres to Edmund Potter which he and his wife resold to Makemie Boggs. This is all the disposition that has been found of the 200 acres bought by Bayly.

1768 The two pieces acquired by Boggs were on the Creek just east of the John Smith land and in this year he left it all to his son Mackemie. 1774 Makemie Boggs (wife Jean) left to his son William, beyond which it has not been traced.

1727 As mentioned earlier, in this year John West had sold 80 acres and the buyer was Isaac Smith who had married West's sister Sarah. This was east of the land later obtained by Boggs.

1734 Isaac and Sarah Smith sold to Littleton Eyre.

1743 Eyre sold to JohnRiggs.

1754 Riggs bought the 100 acres east of this from John and Comfort Henderson and in this deal the names of Jonathan and Ann West do not appear at all. The next year Riggs sold both lots to Edmund Scarburgh.

1764 Scarburgh (wife Mary) left to his son John.

1783 John Scarburgh sold to Thomas Underhill and a few years later when the land was surveyed it was found to contain 131 acres. These two pieces were on the north side of the old Renny's Gut which ever since this time has been known as Underhill's Gut or Creek.

1797 Underhill (wife Susanna) left to their son Thomas, who was the Lieutenant of Artillery mentioned in the battle. It has not been traced further.

1692 Going back now to the extra 200 acres which Col. John West had patented in 1690, he and Matilda sold it in this year to John Stanton. Stanton and his wife Margaret sold IOO acres to John Fisher and a few years later the other IOO acres.

1713 Fisher (wife Grace) left the 200 acres to their sons John and Phillip. 1720 Phillip and Elizabeth Fisher sold his half to brother John.

1722 John and Mary Fisher sold IOO acres to James Leary. This was the south part of the land. James Lary Part

1749 Title passed to a son James who sold to William Bagge. 1761 William and Jemimah Bagge sold to William Parker.

1789 Parker left no will, but title passed to a son of the same name who with his wife Ann sold in this year to his brother Michael Parker, beyond which it has not been traced.

Jonn Fisher Part

1778 John Fisher (wife Mary) devised the land in two parcels:

mall to their taughter Susannah (wife of Benjamin Phillips) for life and

then to a grandson Charles Phillips.

The other half to grandson James Fisher and if he had no heirs then to

Charles Phillips.

1799 There is no further mention of either of the grandsons and in this year Tubannah Phillips-widow-left her land to her son Benjamin so he may have gotten it all. It has not been traced further.

TPACT 58

1655 Patent to James Price for 400 acres at the mouth of Matchatank Creek on the south side. James and Susana Price assigned to Henry Smith.

1668 Henry Smith assigned to James ffookes. (Many years later in a record for adjacent land the name was given as 'Fox's')

1686 Fookes had agreed to sell the tract to William Willson. The latter died before a deed was executed but he left the land to Naomy Anderson, to whom Fookes now gave a deed. Naomi married Francis Makemie and this must have be their first home as two years later he was listed as a tithable in this section. They had two daughters: Elizabeth and Anne.

1703 Francis and Naomy Makemie sold to John Howton 145 acres which was the

southeastern part of the patent.

1709 John Houtton (wife Elizabeth) left to a son William who later died

intestate and was succeeded by a son William.

1750 William and Sarah Hooten sold to Washbourne Johnson who died in the same year leaving his lands to his cousin (nephew) Joshua Johnson, but if he died without issue then to Richard Johnson brother of Washbourne and father of Joshua. This happened and title later passed to Richard's only children: Elizabeth who married Littleton Harman and Sarah who married Levin Widgeon.

1772 Sarah, as sole surviving heir, and her husband Levin sold to William

Crowson.

1796 Crowson left to his daughter Susannah the wife of William Boggs, be-

yond which it has not been traced.

1708 Both Makemie and daughter Elizabeth died. The next year Naomi married James Kemp but there was no issue and she survived him, dying probably soon after 1728 when her name last appears in the records. Title then passed to the

surviving daughter Anne.

Anne was married three times, without issue in each case, and survived her three husbands: Thomas Blair, Robert King of Maryland, and George Holden. From her father and from her grandfather William Anderson she had inherited considerable land and through some unrecorded arrangment with her last husband some of it went to a stepson George Holden, Jr., but this piece remained at

her own disposal.

1787 Madame Anne Holden made a deed of gift of her land in 'Fookses Neck' to John, Francis and Joseph Boggs-"In consideration of the Natural Love & affection which she bears to John, Francis and Joseph Boggs aforesaid and that they will always Vote at the Annual Election for the most Wise and Discreet men and who have Proved themselves real friends to American Independence to represent the County of Accomack, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged." She also confirmed this in her will of the next year. (In his will Makemie had made a bequest to his "kinsman William Bogg" although the relationship is not clear)

TRACT 59

1655 Patent to William Stevens for 700 acres on the south side of "Matchatanke alias Little Anancock Creek".

1661 William and Priscilla Stevens sold to Robert Hutchinson.

1693 Hutchinson sold the north half to Francis Makemie.

1708 Makemie left to his daughter Anne and its future will be related in

the story of Tract 60.

1712 In his will Hutchinson directed his son Stephen to sell the balance of 350 acres and the next year Stephen with his mother Margaret united in a deed to Henry Scarburgh who the year following resold to Henry Smith.

1721 Smith left jointly to his sons William and George Smith and to John Arrington (Arlington).

William Smith Part His will has not been located but later another William Smith had land in this section so he must have been a son.

Henry Smith Part

1765 Henry Smith (wife Susanna) left to their son George.

ACCOMACK COUNTY-TRACT 59 At some unknown date Arrington had sold to Stephen Drummond by a General 1765 Stephen and Elizabeth Drummond sold 128 acres to Ruben Joines. 1778 Ruben and Peggy Joyne sold 50 acres to Levin Smith and ten years later

they sold him 20 acres more. 1789 Mrs. Joynes as a widow sold the balance of 572 acres to John Parsons. (In 1796 John Parsons bought the Henry Smith Part of 114 acres from George and Esther Smith of Northampton)

TRACT 60

1652 Patent to Nicholas Wadilow for 600 acres. This was on the north side of Matchatank Creek and extended eastward from the Bay. 1660 Waddilow assigned to William Anderson who received a patent for it.

1653 Patent to Dr. George Hack for 400 acres which was east of the above. (The north line for both patents was approximately the road now called 'Broadway' although the Hack land extended east beyond the main neck road) 1663 Hack sold to Francis Sherwood and the patent was reissued to him but he did not seat the land. 1667 Patent issued to Joseph Newton-Cooper-who assigned to William Anderson.

1698 Anderson left the 1000 acres to his daughter Naomi and her husband Francis Makemie, from whom it descended to their surviving daughter Anne, but after the death of her third husband George Holden the title passed to her stepson George Holden, Jr., together with the 350 acres from the Stevens patent on the south side of the creek.

1770 In this year young Holden was caurting a Susannah Perrin of Gloucester County and the cautious prospective mother in law wanted to know something of his future prospects. There is recorded a letter from his father to Mrs. Perrin beginning as follows: "Madam-I am informed by my son that you Desire to be informed in what manner I intend to provide for him in case he should marry, etc, etc". Apparently she was satisfied and the marriage followed. 1780 Young Holden died intestate.

1802 The tract was surveyed for the Holden heirs and found to contain a total of II87 acres. By several deeds it was all sold to different people and the heirs who united in the deeds were: Nathaniel Burwell of Gloucester County who had a life interest in it all and after his death it was to go: one third to John Wedderburn of King and Queen County in right of his wife Elizabeth; one third to William Talliaferro also of King and Queen in his own right, and another third to him as guardian of Elizabeth Holden Stubs and Martha Haines Stubs. No attempt has been made to determine the relationship of these various people to young Holden or his wife Susannah.

The sales made were as follows:

50 acres to Francis Boggs. This was on the south side of Matchatank and east of the land which Madame Anne Holden had given to the three Boggs.

200 acres to Custis Kellam. This was east of the above.

IOI acres to John Finney, again to the eastward.

These three sales approximately comprised the half of Tract 59 which

Hutchinson had sold to Makemie.

Northeast of the Finney piece IO8 acres were sold to Spencer Kellam and again to the northeast II6 acres to William Boggs. Both were east of the neck road and must have come out of the original Hack patent.

West of the road and north of the creek, extending to the Bay, were 612

acres sold to Carvy Dunton.

John Arrington Part

Court deed.

1812 Beginning in this year Carvy and Margaret Dunton began selling it off. 150 acres went to John Finney; 364 acres to John and William R. Custis and IOO acres to William W. Rodgers. Only the last has been traced further.

Site A 1856 Rodgers had acquired more adjacent acreage and in the division of his estate in this year the home place of I44 acres went to his daughter Elizabeth the wife of Henry J. Boggs. Since then the property has been known as the BOGGS PLACE



1908 In a division of the Boggs estate the house and 85 acres went to a son Henry W. Boggs.

1914 Henry W. and Maggie S. Boggs sold the house and 51 acres to Edward L. Harrison.

1920 Harrison sold to Daniel Stafford and James T. Wright.

1925 A Trustee sold to Warner Ames.

A Special Commissioner sold to Cecil H. Scott.

Bricks in one of the chimneys are marked:

"Septem I821 blown down Rebuilt Nov I"

Tradition states that the house was in process of construction when the big 'September Gust' (today a hurricane) of that year blew down the chimney. The house has one brick end with an outside chimney and an inside chimney at the other end. The hall is quite wide and has horizontal board wainscoting, and the stairs are partially enclosed. Mantels of the two first floor rooms are plain.

On a plat made in I812 a Schoolhouse is shown in the corner of the land where Broadway comes to a dead end at the main neck road.

TRACT 61

1654 Patent to William Johnson for 400 acres but apparently he never seated. 1655 When a patent for Tract 62 was issued in this year it was bounded on the Southwest by "Batchelors Branch separating from Robert King and Walter Taylor" but there is no record for any patent for this land to that pair.

1660 Patent to John Parker for 600 acres. This was north of Broadway and extended from the Bay to a short distance east of the neck road. Parker called his plantation MATTAPANY.

1687 Parker received a patent for 200 acres which was an island north of the mouth of Matchatank Creek. It was Called PARKERS ISLAND in the patent and is Still so called. It continued in the family for several generations but it has hardly seemed worth while to trace its history in detail.

1694 Parker made a deed of gift to his son Edward of the 200 acres at the east end of the patent.

1704 Edward and Patience Parker of Sussex Co., Penna. sold to his brother John Parker II.

1695 John Parker I (wife Amy) left the western 400 acres of his patent to his

John. (This son John was the second in age. The eldest son was a George, but he did not anherit any of this tract as he had already seated himself ejsewhere).

1721 John Parker II (wife not mentioned) Left to his son Sacker the 200 acres at the east end which he had bought from his brother Edward. This will be traced later. The balance went to another son John Parker III.

1747 John Parker III gave the 200 acres at the west end of the tract on the

bay to his son John IV, who settled there.
1755 John Farker III (wife Frances) died and his son John also inherited the

family place but did not move back there.

1757 John Parker IV died intestate leaving a widow Sarah and a son John Riley Parker as heir.

Site A-Mattapany

This was the site of the original Parker home and John Riley Parker went there to live.

1800 J. R. Parker (wife Elizabeth) died and was succeeded by a son Henry Parker, who in turn was succeeded by a son John R. Parker.

1883 After the death of the last named the 208 acres were divided among numerous heirs. The East Point part went to some and the home place went to a son John E. Parker. It is now owned by G. D. Evans and about twenty five years ago he tore down the old dwelling to build a more modern house.

This was the west end of the tract where Sarah, the widow of John Parker IV, continued to live. After her death the title passed to their son John Riley Parker.

1768 After the death of his mother, John Riley Parker sold as 184 acres to John Potter.

1774 Potter moved to Delaware and sold to John Finney.

1782 Finney died intestate, leaving a wife Anne and a son John as his heir at law.

1806 John and Margaret Finney and his mother Anne Cutten united in a deed to Duncan Glenn.

1807 Duncan Glenn (wife Nancy) jeft to his son Edmund.

The part of the land west of the cove later came into the possession of Thomas D. Boggs and now it is generally known as the Boggs Land. It is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Franz Schrader who use it as a summer home.

Site C CHANDLER or DRUMMOND PLACE



This is on a part of the 200 acres which John Parker II left to his son Sacker Parker in 1721.

1739 Sacker Parker (wife Leah) left to his son John.

1755 No record has been found of the death of this John Parker and how he could have obtained it is unknown, but the Processioning Records of this year

show the land to have been owned by one Nathan White.

1794 White (wife Frances) died intestate, eaving three daughters: Elizabeth Badger, Parker the wife of Spencer Kellam, and Sarah the wife of William Boggi and also a son wathan White. Two years later the land was surveyed for a division and found to contain 136 acres. The house and 37% acres went to son Henry.

1331 Henry White of Philadelphia sold to his nephew John W. Chandler. For the next few generations there are no wills and the title can be traced only by inference. It is known that James C. Drummond married Annie F. Chandler, the daughter of John W., and their daughter Elizabeth S. Drummond married Benjamin W. Parker.

1935 Benjamin W. Parker left to his wife Elizabeth S. for life and then it is to go to a son Benjamin. In this will it was called the DRUMMOND FARM.

The rear part of the house with the outside chimney is the older and undo btedly dates from the latter part of the eighteenth century. Originally the first floor contained two small rooms, but now it is one room with a plain but nicely paneled end and the stairs are partially enclosed. The other part perhaps dates from about the second quarter of the last century and offers nothing of particular interest.

1655 Patent to Jenkin Price for 800 acres. In the patent the branch on the south west was called Batchellors Branch, while that of the north east was Spoone Branch.

1660 Price assigned to John West who had the patent reissued to him.

1666 West assigned to Andrew Finne.

1669 Finne died intestate leaving a widow Jane and a son william as his heir. 1721 William Finney made an agreement with John Watts that if Sarah the daughter of watts married William Finney, Jr., he (William Finney; Sr.) would deed this plantation to the young couple and their heirs. Such a deed was recorded later in the year. It is assumed that William, Jr. and Sarah had a son William as the heir to the property.

1730 Possibly Sarah had died by this time as in this year a William Finney

made a marriage agreement with Comfort the widow of Joshua Taylor.

1743 There seems no record of the death of Comfort's new husband, but in this year she left a will but mentioned no husband or Finney children.

1766 The land was not mentioned in the will of William Finney III (wife Joana but he made a reference to the two sons of his deceased son William (IV). Perhaps the elder of these two boys was also a William who inherited the entailed land.

1806 William Finney V (wife Euchamy) left the southwest part of the plantation to a son Thomas Watts Finney and the balance to his eldest son William VI. Site A

1875 After the intestate death of T. W. Finney, the property was divided and the house and 58 acres went to a daughter Susan C. the wife of John P. L. Hookins, and later in the year the Hopkins sold to her brother Charles P. Finney.

1897 Charles P. Finney left an elaborate will but it was renounced by his wife Maggie S. and two years later a Special Commissioner sold this piece to a brother John T. Finney.

1905 John T. Finney left to John T. F. Rogers.

1929 Trustees sold to the First National Bank of Chancock.

1939 The Bank sold the house and 33 acres to Dr. John W. Robertson and two years later he and his wife Lula P. resold to William E. Genmell. It is known as the FINNEY PLACE.



The south end of the house is of brick and three of the bricks are marked TWF DB 1813. The DB may have been the initials of the contractor or builder but the TWF undoubtedly stands for the owner at the time. As originally built the main part of the house had no cross hall and the stairs went up in the end wall corner of the larger room. The mantel in this room is nicely carved with designs of circles, fish scale, fret work and reeding.

As nearly as can be determined this is approximately the site of the original Finney home and is on the part of the land that went to William VI in 1806.

1853 William Finney VI left to his son William (VII) for life and then to

the latter(s male heirs if any.

1901 William Finney VII died in this year and was succeeded by a son Henry O. Finney. He also has since passed on but the land books still show 360 acres as belonging to his estate.

TRACT 63

There were several early patents for land the descriptions of which were vague but might have applied to this neck, but none of the owners seem to have made any effort to comply with the requirements necessary to hold titye. They were:

1652 Patent for 600 acres to Ambrose Dixon and Stephen Horsey. Mor further

record.

1652 Patent for 700 acres to John Robinson, Jr.

1602 Robinson (wife Mery) eft to his two younger sons. No further record except that in 1681 thied to claim the land but the then owner was able to prove title.

1655 Patent for 500 acres to William Johnson and Stephen Horsey. No further record.

1655 Patent for 850 acres to John Dorman. No further record.

1658 William, son and heir of Choratywince (Indian) sold the title to 1200 acres to Nicholas Waddelowe. No further record.

1660 Two patents for 500 acres each granted to George Trewett and John Wil-Tiams. Apparently that much land was not found in each case as all later transactions called for 350 acres each. These two patents were the beginnings of actual title for this neck and they will be traced separately until both came into the same ownership. Trewett Part

This was the lower end of the neck. 1670 George Trewett left to his son Henry, who two years later obtained a latent in his own name for 350 acres.

1675 Henry and Elizabeth Truit assigned to Joseph Newton. Joseph and Ann Newton promptly sold 100 acres to John Gunsolius, but the latter never took possession.

1688 The Newtons sold the whole 350 acres to John Baily. Williams Part

1669 John and Elizabeth Williams sold their patent to George Parker.

1674 George Parker (wife Florence) left to their son John.

1710 John and Tabitha Parker of Somerset County, Nd. sold as 350 acres to Henry Scarburgh. Henry and Winnefred Scarburgh resold to John Baily, thus bring both patents under the same ownership.

1717 John Paily left his plantation to his grandson John, the son of his deceased son Charles and his wife Mary Scarburgh Baily. The will also contained this clause "After my wife's (no name) decease Madam Tabitha Hill shall, if she so desire, dwell on the plantation where I now live". The reason behind this thought is not clear, but as Mrs. Hill died shortly thereafter she had no opportunity to take up the offer.

1768 John Bayly left to his son Charles the 636 acres where I now live.
1782 Charles Baily (wife Mary) left the lower part of the neck to his son Thomas and the upper part to son John.
Thomas S. Bailey Part

This was surveyed in T818 and found to contain 398 acres. The survey went into considerable detail and showed several things of interest. At that time the creek on the southwest side of the neck was still called Spoon Creek. Site A

This was marked Bailys Point and showed an old house, probably the original Baily homestead. Not far from it were three buildings labeled 'Barracks' which must have served the forces stationed there during the War of ISI2. Site B

This was the Baily home at the time of the survey and the sketch indicated a two story house with chimneys at each end. This house was burned some years later.

A little later John J. Bailey also inherited the John Bailey part so the whole tract once more came into one ownership, but he probably lived on this part and about 1850 built the house now standing which is known as the BAILEY PLACE



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1858 John J. Bailey left the land in his will to his several children and the part about this house went to a son Thomas S. Bailey.

1900 After the intestate death of this Thomas S. Bailey this house and adjacent land went to a son James H. Bailey, who sixteen years later sold to Calvin Starr Boggs.

1930 C. Starr and Minnie A. Boggs sold to Everett J. Beloate and J. Norman Bel loate and the latter is now sole owner.

The house has no particularly interesting features and is hardly old enough to warrant a special description.

John Baily Part

This was surveyed in I800 and found to contain 242 acres. 1837 John Baily left to his sister Margaret Baily for life and then it was to go to his nephew John J. Baily. 1858 As reported above John J. Bailey divided his large holdings among his children and this part of 88 acres went to a son William P. Bayly. 1871 William P. Bayly sold to William H. Finney who later in the year devised jointly to John T. and Charles P. Finney.

After the deaths of the joint owners there were a number of interfamily transactions with half of the tract finally descending jointly to Elizabeth R. Cowan and her sister Eunice R. Edmunds.

1932 Luther T. Cowan, husband of Elizabeth, acquired the interest of her

sister. It the records the property appears variously as the BAYLY OF FINNEY PLACE



The original part of the little house has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys and probably dates from soon after the inheritance by John Baily in 1782. There are two rooms on the first floor but no cross hall. The larger of the rooms has a plain but completely paneled end wall and the stairs are partially enclosed after they make a turn and go up behind the paneling. The mantel is also plain, showing that it antedates the time of elaborate carving. The other room has a paneled wainscoting but no other woodwork of interest.

It will be noted that the first John Baily to own the land spelled his name in this way, and presumably he was from an entirely different family than the Richard Bayly of WXXXXXXXX who settled on Craddock Creek. During succeeding generations members of this family spelled the name variously Baily, Bayly and Bailey, but today most of the existing descendants use the last form.

TRACT 64

Included in this Tract are several patents which eventually came into the possession of Thomas Leatherbury. In the original wordings some of the patents are quite vague and some of them may be possible duplications, but in building up the patent map it was possible to locate his combined holdings by the bounds of adjacent patents. As originally issued the various patents

were as follows:

1655 Patent to Thomas Leatherbury for 600 acres. The vague bounds would seem to place it east of Tract 63 and to include the oresent sites of the ROGERS

Patent to John Westlocke for 300 acres, apparently southeast of the Leatherbury patent. This was successively assigned to John Williams and then William Benson (Benston) before sale to Leatherbury.

1660 Patent to John Elsey for I200 acres. As near as can be determined this included the neck of land on which are located MEADVILLE and the HARMANSON PLACE. Three years later John and Sarah Elzey assigned to Thomas Leatherbury and for 'Three Matchcoates' he bought the Indian rights from Kokewiss,

Watchesagon and Tapatiapon, great Emperor of ye Easterne Shore.

1661 Patent for I500 acres to Col. Obedience Robins. This seems to have been pretty much of a duplication of the Elzey patent and as there is no disposition of it perhaps it was cancelled. In this patent the branch at the west of the neck was called 'Diamond Branch' and the one to the east 'Cabbin Branch'. Later on these bacame respectively Leatherbury's and Warrington's branches. 1669 Patent to Thomas Leatherbury for I400 acres. This seems to be a reissue for the land covered by the Elzey patent and to include a surplus found with in the bounds.

1671 Patent to John West for 1000 acres. This was southeast of the Westlocke land and south of the Elzey-Leatherbury Diece. Three years later John and

Matilda West sold to Leatherbury.

1673 Thomas Leatherbury bequeathed his holdings to his sons Perry and Charles. To Perry he left three tracts:

600 acres; presumably his original patent.

300 acres adjacent; presumably the Westlocke land.

IOOO acres "purchased of John West".

To Charles-"the plantation where I now live after the death of my wing Ellenor". Apparently this was the Elzey land. (Ellenor soon married Major Edmund Bowman to become his second wife)

From this point on it seems almost impossible to trace accurately the future of the two bequests because of lack of some wills and the complication of the constant repetition of the same given names in each branch of the family. For convenience the Perry part is designated 64a and the Charles part 64b.

Part 64a-General

1709 Perry Leatherbury (wife Comfort) devised his 1900 acres as follows: To son Perry 300 acres "where I now live".

To sons Edmund and Charles 600 acres

To son Thomas 700 acres

To Thomas Bagwell I50 acres to be sold to pay any debts the testator might have.

(Before his death he had sold I50 acres to Charles Piwell, thus account-

ing for his whole inheritance.

Son Perry died in I7I7, but there is no record of what became of sons Charles and Thomas. Most, if not all, of the tract must have reverted to son Edmund.

1721 Edmund Leatherbury (wife Mary) left the "land where I now live" to his son Perry and directed that part of the balance should be sold to provide a proper education for Perry.

The land for Sttes A and B will be considered first and then the mis-

cellaneous sales will be briefly traced. 1743 William Bagge sold 250 acres to Perry Leatherbury the deed stating that it was "a part of 900 acres of Land conveyed by the said Perry to the said William". Such a sale does not appear in the county books so it must have been recorded in the now lost General Court Deed Books. In 1767 Bagge

TRACT 64

deeded another 300 acres back to Leatherbury. Site B is on this resale land KO and will be considered later. Site 64aA ROGERS PLACE



1772 William Bagge jeft "the Land & Plantation whereon I now live" to his wife Jemimah for life and then it was to go to John Addison the son of Elijah. 1793 At this time the records indicate that John Addison had died intestate and his land had been divided among his brothers and sisters, although no record of such a division exists. One of his sisters was Bridgett the wife of Levin White.

1822 Bridgett left her land and houses to her grandson William Welch, but if he died without issue his heir was to be his sister Sally.

1835 Sarah H. Welsh sold the house and 22 acres which she had inherited by the death of her brother William to John Finney.

1849 Edward O. Finney, as Executor of John Finney, sold the house and 125

acres to William W. Rodgers. 1856 In a division of the Rodgers estate a son William S. and his wife Eilza-

beth received I37 acres where they were then living.

1883 In a division of the lands of William S. and Elizabeth F. Rogers a son

John W. Rogers received several tracts, one of them being I7 acres and the house where his parents had lived.

1928 John W. Rogers died intestate leaving two daughters Elizabeth R. Cowan and Eunice R. Edmunds. The latter has since died.

Tradition relates that the little house was built in I82I. It is quite an appealing little place but offers nothing of particular interest in its construction.

Site 64aB

1776 The will of Perry Leatherbury (wife Sarah) jeft 100 acres to his sons George and William. This was east of Savageville on the north side of the cross road. It has not been traced further. Son Edmund was his heir for the balance of the land owned at the time of Perry's death.

1785 Edmund Leatherbury (wife Peggy) left his plantation to his son John.
1822 John Leatherbury left to his son John (W).
1843 John W. and Vianna Leatherbury of Northampton sold 300 acres to Lewis L. Snead and Tully A. T. Joynes. Later in the year the partners divided their holdings and Joynes received this site. The property has since been known as the JOYNES PLACE.

1877 A Trustee sold the house and 75 acres to Elizabeth F. Rogers the widow

of William S.

1883 In a division of the Rogers estate this place was one of the pieces allotted to a son William T. Rogers who died intestate in 1914 leaving a wife Cordie F. and a son Harry F. Rogers.

1937 The son Harry had died in 1929 and in her will of this year Mrs. Cordie
F. Rogers left the place to his daughter Virginia Rogers, who is now Mrs.

Wilson R. Hancock.



The little house probably does not antedate the ownership by Joynes in 1843 and has no noteworthy features.

64a-Miscellaneous Sales

1704 As previously reported Perry and Comfort Leatherbury sold I50 acres to Charles Piwell. This was east of Savageville and between the Bayside and the Middle Roads.

1708 Piwell left to his mother (no name) and his sister Sarah Richardson for their lives and then it was to go to Sarah's son Piwell Richardson.

No disposition by Piwell Richardson can be found but he seems to have

been succeeded by a son Charles.

1730 Charles Richardson (wife Elizabeth) died intestate, apparently succeeded by a son Charles. There is no record of the death of this second Charles but a William Richardson later stated that he was the son and devisee of Charles. 1784 William Richardson sold half of the land to his brother John. Both began selling off in small tracts, none of which have been traced further.

I7II Following directions in the will of Perry Leatherbury, Thomas Bagwell sold I50 acres to William Lurton. This was east of the Middle Road and was at the extreme southeast corner of the Leatherbury land.

1730 William Lurton (wife Tabitha) died intestate and was succeeded by a son Littleton Lurton.

1750 Littleton and Margaret Lurton sold to Bennet Mason.

1766 Bennet Mason left to his son Thomas, and not long afterwards Thomas and Temperance Mason sold several tracts.

I72I Edmund and Mary Leatherbury sold 250 acres to Robert Tiseker. This land was at Savageville and extended northwest from the Bayside Road.

I754 Robert Tizzaker (wife Fetaplace) left the plantation to his sons William and Joseph. The latter died eleven years later so William obtained it all.

I786 William Tizeker left all of his land to his daughter Mary. She later married Jacob Bard and she appears in the records several times as Polly Bird.

I829 The Birds sold two small tracts and in this year the land of Polly Bird deceased was divided among her heirs. A survey showed 207 acres left for division.

1742 Thomas Leatherberry of Sussex County in Pennsylvania and Perry Leatherberry of Accomack joined in a deed for IOO acres to Jacob Lurton. This was

also east of the Middle Road and north of the piece which had been bought by William Lurton.

1770 Jacob Lurton (wife Rachel) left to his son Jacob.

1786 Jacob Lurton left all of his land to his daughter Betsy, but if she died without issue it was to go to his wife Sally. Betsy is known to have married Stephen Adams but they both disappear from the picture.

Sally married Henry Townsend and after his death in 1794 there is some

reason to believe that she then married Thomas Sturgis.

1743 Perry Leatherbury sold I20 acres to John Nelson. This was on the west side of the Middle Road, across from the lands of William and Jacob Lurton and between the road and the Piwell land.

1772 John Nelson left to his grandson Provess Nelson.

1778 Provost Nelson left to his sister Betty, the wife of John Harmon. The Harmons sold some of the land and the balance descended to their son James. Severn East became the purchaser of a considerable part of it.

Part 64b. In much the same way as in the case of 64a, this part can be divided into two parts: the home plantation on which Sites A and B are located and a group of miscellaneous sales. The former will be considered first. 1721 Charles Leatherbury (his wife had been Vallance the daughter of Thomas Bagwell) left the home plantation to his son Thomas.

1748 Thomas Leatherbury (wife Rachel) left to his son Charles.
1790 Charles Leatherbury (wife Sarah) died intestate.

1800 The plantation was surveyed for division and found to contain 614 acres.

Site 64bA

18II In the above division a daughter Susana received 124 acres. She married Ephraim Outten and in this year they sold her inheritance to John Finney.

Col. John Finney probably built the existing house very shortly after this purchase. It is now known as MEADVILLE



1848 Col. Finney had acquired considerable more land in the vicinity and in his will he left this home plantation of 500 acres to his son William B.

1853 William B. Finney sold to his brother Louis C. H. Finney.

1861 Louis C. H. Finney sold the house and 400 acres to his sisters Mary H.

and Margaret B. Finney.

1880 Mary died first and left her interest to their brother Louis, but if he died without issue the title was to pass jointly to her sister Margaret and their brother Oswald B. Finney. 1883 As Louis had passed on without issue Margaret left all of her interest

to brother Oswald.

1900 Oswald B. Finney left to his nephew Edward B. Finney.

1915 Administrators for Finney sold the house and 62 acres to Marguerite
E. Tyler.

1917 John S. and Marguerite E. Tyler sold to Robert L. Hopkins and William S. Nelson.

I921 Hopkins and Nelson, with their respective wifes Susie Fitchett and Ora \overline{V}_{\bullet} , sold to Harwood Bristow.

1927 Harwood and Ella W. Bristow sold the house and 69 acres to Henry E. Powell.

1937 A Special Commissioner sold to Goodwyn G. Joynes, Jr.

The house is on a point close to the creek and sets in a large and beautifully shaded park or lawn. The parlor has a chair rail and a deep plaster cornive. The mantel in this room is nicely carved with three sunbursts on the face and reeding at the sides. Hall, dining room and kitchen all have wainscoting but otherwise no woodwork of interest.

Site 64bB

1800 In the division in this year a son Charles Leatherbury received 134 acres and there is some reason to believe that this is the site of the original Leatherbury settlement. He immediately sold his inheritance to Tully Snead.

ISII Tully Snead left to his wife Rosey for I4 years and then it was to go to their son George F. Snead. A few years later Rosey was the wife of Elijah A. White.

1830 George F. and Henrietta Snead sold to his brother Lewis L. Snead.

1874 Lewis L. Snead left to his grandson the late Dr. Lewis J. Harmanson and it is now owned by his heirs. The little house on the property probably was built by Tully Snead. It is now known as the HARMANSON PLACE.

64b-Miscellaneous Sales.

1678 Charles Leatherbury deeded to William Custis "Ye Schoole house upon the hill by the Maine Roade side neare a certaine bridge". This is the first record of a School in this part of the county and unless the old road of that day has been changed it can easily be determined about where the little building must have stood.

1704 Charles Leatherbury sold I50 acres to Richard Cutler. This was on the south side of the old Onancock-Onley road.

1733 Cutler left this piece to his son Richard.

1744 Richard Cutler left to his wife Mary for life, with reversion to George Holden.

<u>I777</u> Title had descended to George Holden, Jr. who sold to Abraham Outten, and the next year Abraham and Jamimah Outten sold to William Townsend.

<u>I807</u> Littleton P. and Anne Townsend sold to Thomas Sturgis.

1704 Charles Leatherbury sold IOO acres to John Warrington. This was south east of the Cutler piece and along the branch separating from Tract 65.

1728 John Warrington (wife Sarah) left to his son Jonathan, but if he died without issue then to another son James.

1744 Jonathan Warrington (wife Sarah) died without issue so the title reverted

to his brother James.

1784 James Warrington (wife Mary) left to his grandson James Warrington.

After the death of James the land was divided among his heirs and most of the smaller pieces were bought up by Thomas Sturgis.

1707 Charles and Vallance Leatherbury sold I50 acres to Thomas Leatherbury This was south of the John Warrington piece.

1710 Charles and Thomas Leatherbury united in a resale of the land to John Lurton.

1749 John Lurton (wife Rachel) left to his son Jacob, and so it bacame merged with the IOO acres which Jacob Lurton had bought in 1742 from Thomas and Perry Leatherbury.

1705 Charles Leatherbury sold IOO acres to William Lewis. This was north of the Richard Cutler piece and was in the bottom of what was known as the Forked Neck. Lewis soon sold to Richard Cutler.

1733 Cutler left to his son John.

1745 John Cutler died intestate and presumably was succeeded by a son Daniel.

1760 Daniel Cutler (wife Ann) left to their daughter Betty. By inference Betty was the first wife of Major Ironmonger.

1781 Major Ironmonger (wife Catharine) left to son Edward.

1788 Edward Ironmonger left to John Major Monger, son of George Ironmunger.

1809 John and Sally Ironmonger sold as 95 acres to William Seymour.

1714 Charles and Vallance Leatherbury sold IOO acres to Provist Nelson,
1721 Provis Nelson (wife Elizabeth) left to their sons John and Provis.
John Nelson Part

1772 John Nelson left to his grandson John Phillips, Jr.

1775 John Phillips left to his wife Catherine and then to a son Thomas. (Catherine was the second wife of Major Ironmonger)

1820 Thomas Phillips (wife Betsy) left to their son Levin, who soon sold to James Carmine.

Provis Nelson Part

There is no record of the death of Provis but he was succeeded by a son Major.

1762 Major and Mary Nelson sold to Solomon Phillips, and six years later it was bought by John Hannaford.

1738 Thomas Keatherberry sold IOO acres to William Tilney. This was south of the Bayside road just before it forks to go on down the neck in one direction and turns south towards Pungoteague in the other, and on the east was bounded by the little branch. Both Tilney and his son operated a mill and for many years this branch was known as Tilney's Branch.

1741 Tilney died intestate leaving a widow Elizabeth and a son William as his heir.

1772 William and Naomi Tilney sold to Jonathan Savage.

1774 Savage left to his wife Susanna who soon married John Warrington. Later in the year they sold to Stephen Warrington.

1768 Charles Leatherberry sold 25 acres to John Hannaford.

1787 He sold 25 acres more to Stephen Warrington.

Neither of these small pieces have been traced further.

1721 When Charles Leatherbury left his home plantation to his son Thomas he also made bequests as follows:

To son John three plantations; acreages not given but identified by the names of the then tenants.

To son Perry one plantation similarly identified.

To daughter Elizabeth some land on the east side of Pungoteague Road.
To daughter Ann some land in dispute between Charles and Edmund Legther-bury.

No disposition has been found of the John or Perry inheritances and it is possible that they died and title reverted to eldest son Thomas.

What became of the two daughters is unknown so it is impossible to attempt to trace their lands.

TRACT 65

1666 Patent to John Jenkins for 1200 acres "between two maine branches of Accomack (Onancock) Creek making Egg Neck". This extended southeast from the creek at MOUNT PROSPECT and took in most of the present Town of Onley as far as the old road at the east end of town. For years Onley was simply 'Cross Roads'. Southwest of the town it included the site of the State Experiment Station but Texaco Town is on Tract 66.

1685 John Jenkins (no wife) bequeathed his land as follows: 200 acres each to daughters Elenor, Margaret and Ann. 200 acres to grandson John Warrington, son of Stephen. 400 acres to his son John Jenkins, Jr.

They will be taken up in the order mentioned.

Elenor Jenkins Part

1687 The lands of Elenor and her sister Ann were at the east end of the patent and in this year John and Ellenor (Jenkins) Burrock and Ann Jenkins made an agreement that the Burrocks were to take the south part.

1725 There is no record of the deaths of either John or Ellenor, but in this year John Barwick (Burrock) sold 80 acres to Joseph Wimbarry (Wimbrough) the deed stating that it was a part of 200 acres formerly belonging to John Barwick deceased. This land was on the west side of the Middle road.

1727 Joseph Wimbbough sold to Joseph Gunter.

1729 Gunter gave to his friend Sarah Warrington. It thus became merged with the Leatherbury-Warrington land and has not bee traced further.

1726 John Burrock gave the balance of 120 acres to his brother Evan Edwards and his wife Elizabeth.

1733 In his will Edwards left the land to their son John, but as his wife had an equal interest and she survived him he had no right to dispose of it.

1734 E73 abeth Edwards deeded it to their son David Edwards.

1789 David Edwards left the land to his sons John and Sacker.
1782 John Edwards (wife Betty) left his part to his son Zorobabel Edwards 1798 Sacker Edwards left his part to his sister Nancy Mason and her husband Thomas and then to their son William Mason.

This land later became a part of the large Belote holdings in this vicinity and embraced the acreage about the Experiment Station.

Margaret Jenkins Part

This extended northwest from the Onley cross roads and the southeast corner is now the site of the Esso Servicenter.

1718 Margaret had married John Stanton who died intestate in this year. There is no record of her death, but they were succeeded by a son James Stanton. 1730 James Stanton sold to John Wise, Jr. the 200 acres which formerly belonged to John Stanton. There is no record of the death of this John Wise but he seems to have been succeeded by a son George. 1757 George Wise gave 80 acres to his son Edmund and six years the latter inherited the balance upon the death of his father. 1795 Edmund Wise gave 25 acres (later found to be only 13) at the cross roads to his son George A. Wise.

1798 The will of Edmund Wise directed that his land be sold and a deed was executed by George A. and Betsy Wise for their 13 acres and by James Ironmonger and his wife Molly (relict of Edmund Wise) for 193 acres, both of which pieces were sold to George P. Bagwell. 1799 George P. and Peggy Bagwell resold it all to James Poulson.

Ann Jenkins Part 1725 Ann Dickason sold to Isaac Chase one half of the 200 acres left to her by her father John Jenkins. (presumably she was a widow and the first name of her husband has not been picked up). Two years later she sold him the other IOO acres, but it is possible one of the pieces was only a life interest as a few years later she sold IOO acres to another son. 1727 Isaac and Mary Chase sold IOO acres to Phillip Phen, the deed stating that he had bounght it from his mother. This raises the question as to whether Ann had had a first husband Chase before she married Dickinson, or whether she was the mother in law of Chase.

1743 Phillip Fenn left to his wife Mary for life and then to her son Elijah,

1885 name not given. 1745 Elijah may have been an Underhill and died by now because William and Mary Underhill sold to John Dawson.

1768 As Mary had only a life interest she had had no right to sell and with Elijah deceased the title had passed to a daughter Sarah who had married James Anslow. They left a daughter Catherine, now the widow of Joshua Newberry, and she must have recovered title as she now deeded to John Dawson. 1773 John Dawson, Sr., and John Dawson, Jr. and his wife Leah united in a deed to John Aimes. 1778 John and Margarett Aimes sold to Churchill Aimes and a few years later he and his wife Peggy began selling off in small tracts. 1737 Ann Dickeyson sold the other IOO acres to her son Richard.

1745 John Lindsey, cousin and heir at law of Richard Dickinson, sold to John Warrington. The next year Warrington resold to Samuel Doe.

1775 Doe left to his sisters Nelle and Margaret Doe.

1788 Aleanor Doe left her interest to McKeel Bonnewell, son of James.

John Warrington Part

1728 John Warrington (wife Sarah) left to their sons Stephen and John and
the next year Stephen released his interest to John.

1755 John Warrington left to his son John.

1790 John Warrington (wife Elizabeth) left to sons John (B.) and Thomas.

John Jenkins, Jr. Part

1695 He made a deed of gift of his 400 acres inheritance to his daughter

Elizabeth.

1734 Elizabeth Linsey, widow of Hampton Linsey, left to her son James the part of the land southeast of the road and to son John that on the other side extending to the creek. She also made bequests to daughters Elizabeth Guy and Catherine and Margaret Linsey.

1745 Apparently James Linsey had died without issue and his part had reverted to brother John. In his will of this year John left the James part to John Warrington, his cousin Benjamin Griffin and his cousin Caleb Guy. None of these small pieces have been traced further. John's will however made no reference to his own inheritance and as he left no issue it passed jointly to his sisters.

In this same year Hewit and Elizabeth (Guy) Only, Richard and Catherine Jones, and Emanuel and Margaret Griffin sold to William Bagge the 290 acres which had been left to their brother John by their mother Elizabeth.

1772 William Bagge (wofe Jemimah) left to James Henry "my plantation called Linseys".

1778 James and Sarah Henry sold 'Linsey's Neck' to George Corbin; the next year he resold to Thorowgood Smith; and the year following Thorowgood and Mary B. Smith resold to Levin Joynes.

1782 Col. Joynes was an officer during the Revolution and apparently was captured at one time as in this year there is a record that he was waiting on his Excellency the Governor "for an order on the Commercial Agent for Five

Thousand pounds of Tobacco voted by the General Assembly in their May Session 1780, to each of the Virginia Officers then prisoners of war, among whom he was one and was named in the vote".

1794 Col. Joynes (wife Ann) reft the 318 acres "plantation where I now live" to his son John (G.).

1841 John G. Joynes (wife Ann) jeft "the land whereon I now live, called MOUNT PROSPECT, to be sold for debts if necessary". He mentioned a Tannery and Oil Press on the property.

His Executor sold to Thomas R. Joynes.

1858 Thomas R. Joynes (wife Ann B.) left to his son Levin S. Joynes. The next year his widow joined with Levin S. and Susan B. Joynes of Richmond in a sage to Isaiah N. Bagwell.

1862 Bagwell left to his son Isaiah William Bagwell.

1905 I. W. Bagwell left everything to his wife Sarah P. 1916 Mrs. Bagwell stapulated in her will that her son was the privilege of buying the home place if he so desired and two years later he took advantage of the opportunity. Possibly a part of his present home includes some of an earlier house, but it is not evident.

Other parts of the land have been sold off and the old name of MOUNT PROSPECT has been preserved in the suburb of Onancock which has been built

up adjacent to the original home site.

TRACT 66

The original patent for this Tract is not in the Land Office records but a later reissue stated that it was for a patent for 3000 acres granted in I667 and a surplus of 5000 acres found within the bounds. 1674 The reissue is recorded in this year and was in the names of Charles Scarburgh, Capt. E. Scarburgh, Mrs. Tab. Browne and Capt. John West as heirs to Col. Edmund Scarburgh to whom the original patent had been granted.

However, two years before this date a patent for 2150 acres had been issued to Ambrose White and this area was included in the reissue for 8000 acres to the above heirs. Apparenty the heirs tried to recover this part from White, because two days after the date of the reissue this entry appears in the Minutes XXX of the Council and General Court: "The whole Cause Betweene Mr. Scarburgh Capt John West Mrs. Tabitha Browne and Mr. Edmond Scarburgh Admbs of Coll Scarburgh Deced & Mr. Ambrose White is refferred to the Assembly by Reason it Very much Concernes the Country". It is assumed that all of the assets of the estate of the Colonel had been sequestered pending the payment of his debt to Lord Fairfax because nothing more appears in the records about this tract until I685.

There is no further record of the controversy with Ambrose White but as he disposed of the 2150 acres claimed by him apparently it was not revovered

by the heirs and it will be treated separately as TRACT 70.

1685 Edmund Scarburgh, John West, Devoyan Browns and Charles Scarburgh united in a deed of division for the approximately 6000 acres to which they held joint title. They agreed that Burtons Branch about divided the tract in half and the part southwest of it went to Edmund Scarburgh and John West, while that to the north east went to Detark Browne and Charles Scarburgh.

Almost all of it was soon sold off in moderate size tracts. Probably at no time was there ever any real mansion on any part of it as the small acrea ages did not justify such. There are countless small houses existing which may have dated around the middle of the last century, but apparently only three which can really be considered Colonial and they are all on the Charles Scarburgh portion. The disposition of the four parts will be sketched as briefly as possible to show what became of them for a while. 66a-Edmund Scarburgh Part

This was the western part of the section south of Burtons Branch. 1693 Edmund and Elizabeth Scarburgh sold 95 acres to James Lary.

1693 Elizabeth Scarburgh had given John Washbourne her power of attorney to sign her name for all of the above sales she and Edmund had made. Included in her list was a sale of 165 acres to James Simcock. Such a deed was never recorded nor has any later reference to it been found so it may not actually have been made.

1696 Edmund and Elizabeth Scarburgh sold IOO agres to Thomas Tailer-Cordwainer This piece later became merged with another one sold to Jonathan James and will be considered in connection with that one.

1696 Edmund and Elizabeth Scarburgh gave 100 acres to their daughter Hannah the wife of Edmund Bayly. This became merged with a later sale to Richard Rogers and will be considered in connection with that one.

1705 Edmund and Elizabeth Scarburgh sold I20 acres to Jonathan James.
1706 Jonathan and Mary James sold to Thomas Taylor.
1708 Thomas Taylor left his home plantation of I00 acres to his son David, but this will was written before Taylor had bought this extra I20 acres and David inherited it all.

1725 David and Sarah Taylor sold 50 acres to John Phillips. This little piece has not been followed further.

1728 The Taylors sold the balance of 170 acres to Hathen fett a place Chainlor.

1763 Hathan Fettaplace Chandler left his land to his sons Caleb and Hathan.

1786 Caleb Chandler (wife Sarah) left his part to son Charles.

1794 Hathan Chandler died intestate and no effort has been made to follow his part further.

1706 Edmund and Elizabeth Scarburgh sold 120 acres to John Charles. 1708 Charles left to his wife Ann and the thread was lost as no record of her can be found.

1707 Edmund and Elizabeth Scarburgh sold I2I acres to William Mason. 1715 William and Ellinor Mason exchanged with John Collins for another 100 acres.

1724 John Collins sold to Joseph Gunter.

1758 Gunter left to his sons Joseph and Mesheck.
1833 There is no record of the death of Joseph Gunter, Jr., but early in this century this land was owned by a Polly Gunter. She married Isma Wyatt and in this year they sold 60 acres to William Belote.

1772 Mesheck Gunter left his part to his brother Bednego Gunter. There is no further record of him, but the next owner was a Zachariah Gunter, 1784 Zachariah Gunter sold 61 acres to Thomas Elliott, Jr.

1810 Thomas Elliott of Northampton sold to James Belote of Hnacock.

1707 Edmund and Elizabeth gave I20 acres to their daughter Edmund Memoria. the wife od Morris Shepherd.

1712 The Shepherds sold to Evan Edwards.
1733 Evan Edwards (wife Elizabeth) left to their son John.
1782 John Edwards (wife Betty) left to their son Zorobable.
1807 Zorobabel and Jane Edwards sold to Joseph Gunter.

1709 Edmund and Elizabeth Scarburgh sold 165 acres to Richard Rogers. (This may have been the I65 acres sold earlier to James Simcock). 1699 Edmund and Hannah Bayly had sold their IOO acres to John Collins. 1713 Collins exchanged this IOO acres with William Mason for a similar acreage, and William and Elener Mason then sold this piece to Richard Rog 1740 Richard Rogers (wife Mary) left the 265 acres to their son Richard. 1758 Richard Rogers gave 50 acres each to his sons Laban and Richard and in his will of three years later he left the balance to Laban.

1720 James and Mary Leary sold to William Stakes and it became merged with part of 208acres which his father Henry Stakes had bought from the Scarburghs.

1693 Edmund and Elizabeth Scarburgh sold 63 acres to Henry Lurton. 1714 Henry Lurton left it to be divided among his four youngest sons. 1759 The names of the four sons have not been identified nor is it known just what became of them, but in this year Jacob Lurton, Sr. and Littleton and Margaret Lurton sold to Henry Heath. 1767 Henry and Jane Heath sold to Luke Luker and this piece also became merg-

ed with a part of the Stakes land.

1693 Edmund and Elizabeth Scarburgh sold 208 acres to Henry Stakes. 1720 Stakes gave 50 acres to his son William, and seven years later left the balance to his son Jacob.

William Stakes part (including the Leary land)

1729 William and Rachel Stakes sold to Joseph Heath.

1763 Joseph Heath (wofe Margaret) left to his son Henry "the plantation where I now live".

1792 Henry and Jane Heath sold I50 acres to John Walker, Jr. 1796 John Walker (wife Elizabeth) left to their son John S. Walker.

Jacob Stakes part

1765 Jacob Stakes sold to Thomas Parramore by a General Court deed but his wife had not signed it and the next year Thomas and Joanna Custis Parramore joined Jacob and Elizabeth Stakes in a deed to Luke Luker. The next year Luker bought the Lurton-Heath piece as noted above.

1773 Luke and Susannah Luker sold as 202 acres to William Welch. 1824 The jand was surveyed and divided among the Welch heirs.

1693 Edmund and Elizabeth Scarburgh sold 150 acres to Reynold Badger. 1748 Reginald Badger left to his son Jacob. 1754 Jacob Badger died intestate leaving a wife Ann and a son John as his heir.

1784 John Badger (wife Elizabeth) died intestate.

1795 The next link is missing but in this year Brown Bradford (wife Peggy) eft the same land to his son John B. Bradford.

1693 Edmund and Elizabeth Scarburgh sold 100 acres to Thomas Nicholson. 1696 Thomas and Ann Nicholson sold to William Phillips and this piece became merged with the next sale.

1693 Edmund and Elizabeth Scarburgh gave 180 acres to their daughter Ursilla the wife of Richard Bayly, Jr.

1706 The Baylys sold to William Phillips.

1730 William Phillips (wife Margaret) eft the two pieces to their sons William and John.

William Phillips part

1740 William and Mary Phillips deeded their 140 acres to their son John. It has not been possible to follow the title further, but around 1800 the land was owned by a William Phillips and later by Smith Phillips the son of William and Rachel. The property is now away known as the BULL PLACE and is on the east side of the railroad a short distance above Melfa and has on it the quaint little pinkish colored house. John Phillips part

1760 John Phillips (wife Tabitha) left to their son William. (With William Phillips having an heir John and his brother John an heir William it can be seen why it is so difficult sometimes to trace titles)

1790 William Phillips made a deed of gift of 140 acres to his son John.

1764 Laban Rogers left 50 acres to his wife Margaret and the balance to his son Custis.

1777 Custis and Sarah Rodgers sold 150 acres to John Taylor.

1779 John Taylor (wife Sophia) left to their son George.

1804 George Taylor left to his mother Sophia and then to his son Charles There is no will of Charles but he seems to have had a son Charles W. and daughters Polly and Sally.

While the title has not been followed further John S. Bundick was a later owner and he and his wife Jane are buried on the place.

1787 Richard Rogers (wife Esther) left his inheritance to their son Smith. 1793 Smith and Ruth Rodgers of Barnstable, Mass. sold 93 acres to John Phillips.

Exclusive of the doubtful sale to Simcock, Edmund Scarburgh sold a total of 1642 acres as his part of the whole Tract. His portion is often referred to in the records as the Great White Marsh.

66b-John West Part

1678 John and Matilda West sold 400 acres to William Burton. (It will be noted that this was some years before the whole tract had been divided among the Scarburgh heirs, and when that did take place perhaps the Wests were given the portion they received in order to protect this earlier sale). This 400 acres was in the northeast corner of the West part bordering on Burtons Branch and the present Seaside road.

I696 William Burton (wife Ann) jeft this part of his holdings to his sixth son Stratton Burton.

Some years later Stratton Burton acquired an adjacent piece which had been sold by the Wests some time later. After the two pieces came into the same ownership it became impossible to keep track of them separately so the early record of the second piece is given here.

1692 The Wests sold 140 acres to James Lary, but the next year he and

his wife Mary sold it back.

1697 The Wests resold as 150 acres to Tully Robinson.

1729 William Robinson of Princess Anne County, as heir of Col. Tully

Robinson, sold as II5 acres to Stratton Burton.

1763 John Coleburn sold to Stratton Burton 600 acres more or less which Burton had sold to Coleburn by a General Court deed-date unknown. This land extended generally along the Seaside road on its west side from Burtons Branch down to a part of the Burtons Neck land which crossed the road. A little later this land was again in Coleburn hands but as there is no local record of such a transfer it must again have been recorded in the General Court books.

1763 John and Catharine Coleburn and Stratton and Scarburgh Burton sold 100 acres to William Coleburn. For reasons not now clear William Coleburn deeded it back to them and the next year it was once more sold to

him.

1766 William and Rachel Coleburn sold 80 acres to Benston Bradford who

later increased his acreage.

1803 There is no record of the death of this Benston Bradford but in this year his other heirs united in a deed for I25 acres to another Benston Bradford, presumably a son. Some time later this land was owned by a Benjamin Bradford. It was on the west side of the Seaside road and on the south side of the first cross road south of the branch.

1776 John Coleburn (wife Catrin) devised his land as follows: To son Thomas the "mannor plantation" which was on the branch.
The balance to sons George and That I the latter died his part was to go to another son Isaac, which is what happened.

Thomas Coleburn Part 1791 Thomas Coleburn (wife Sabra) died intestate. The heirs were two daughters Catherine who married John H. Harmanson and Mary who married William Dunton 1803 William and Mary Dunton sold the west part of II8 acres to James

Ashby .

1831 James and Tabitha Stewart sold the east part on the branch and road, containing 64 acres, to Thomas A. Underhill. The deed stated that they had bought from John H. and Catherine Harmanson, but no such deed was ever recorded. As the Catherine acreage was so much less than that of her sister Mary it is probable that she received the home place with the house.

George Coleburn Part

1795 George Coleburn had sold off some small tracts and in this year sold the balance of 43 acres to his brother Isaac, calling his home LITTLE REST. Isaac Coleburn Part

1819 Isaac Coleburn left all of his land to his nephews Thomas and Samuel, the sons of his brother Samuel Coleburn.

1829 Samuel Coleburn sold LITTLE REST and 97 acres to Albert D. Ward. The balance of his part has not been traced further.

1685 The Wests sold 400 acres to William Nock. This was the southwest corner of the West part and was across Nicowampus (Nocks) Branch from Tract 49 which was Nock's own patent land.

1727 Nock left 250 acres to son John, it being where the latter lived, and the balance to son Benjamin.

John Nock Part

1740 John Nock (wife Rose) left to their sons George and William.

1741 George and Anne Nock and William Nock united in a deed to Reuben Shield.

1767 Ruben Shield (wife Tabitha) left to their son Nicholas.

During the following years Nicholas and Becka Shield sold small pieces to Littleton Wyatt, jr., Sacker Kellam, Richard Rodgers, Edmund Read and Robert Harris.

1790 Nicholas Shield left the balance to his wife Becky for life and then to his sister Sarah the wife of James Rodgers.

1795 Becky Sheal and Sarah Rodgers sold IOO acres to William Ward. Benjamin Nock Part

1766 Benjamin Nock left to his son William.

1771 William Nock (wife Peggy) died intestate and presumably a son John was his heir.

1818 John Nock left this part of his land to son Levin.

1689 The Wests sold 200 acres to Thomas Bagwell. This was the northwest corner of the West part.

1701 Thomas and Elizabeth Bagwell sold IOO acres to William Phillips. This was the east end.

1730 William Phillips (wife Margaret) left this piece to his daughter Mary Turlington. Actual proof has not been found but it is believed that Mary was the wife of John Turlington and that this IOO acres became merged with the next sale by the Wests to be recorded.

Thomas Bagwell sold the other IOO acres to Peter Burnley.

1746 Leah Burley sold her interest to Stephen Harrison. The deed stated that her father Thomas Burley (son of Peter?) had died intestate leaving Leah and her sister Mary, the wife of Harrison, as his heirs.

1811 The land of Stephen was divided: part going tp Abel Phillips a half brother and the balance to William Churn who had married Nancy a full sister of Harrison.

1691 The Wests sold I50 acres to Thomas Willson. This was southeast of the Bagwell piece.

I705 Willson made a deed of gift to Peter and Olive Turlington and after their deaths to their son John "reserving to myself during my natural lift the house Erected and now standing upon the aforesd Land comonly Known and called by the name of the school house to live ih". As stated above it is

assumed that John Turlington was later the husband of Mary Phillips. There is no record of the death of either of them but a William Turlington seems to have succeeded them.

I78I William Turlington (wife Anne Mary) reft his land to his sons Peter and William.

1784 Peter Turlington (wife Leah) left his part to a son John and also mentioned a daughter Rachel.

1785 William Turlington left his part to his nephew John and niece Rachel. Rachel later married James East.

The John Turlington part became known as HICKORY HILL and is still owned by Turlington heirs.

1691 The Wests sold 150 acres to John Spiers. This was on Burtons Branch just west of the Stratton Burton land.

1693 John Spiers (wife Sarah) left to their son John.

1715 John and Yacoboh Spiers sold 46 acres to William Rodgers.

1758 John Spiers gave 50 acres to his son William. There is no further record of John but apparently William inherited the balance upon his death.

1796 William Spiers (wife Margaret) left to their son Thomas.

1805 Thomas Spiers-Mariner-of Baltimore sold II4 acres to James Ashby who two years previously had bought II8 acres adjoining from the Duntons.

1692 The Wests sold 274 acres to Robert Taylor. This was east of the Nock piece and south of the Willson-Turlington land.

Robert and Hannah Taylor sold IOO acres to Edward Bird.

XXXX 1697 Edward Bird (wife Jane) left to his son in law William Rodgers.

I703 Robert and Hannah Taylor sold 40 acres to William Rogers.

1731 William Rogers left to his youngest sons Samuel and Henry and there the trail has been jost.

1716 Robert Taylor sold 94 acres to Henry Armitrading.

This is the last disposition by Robert Taylor, leaving 80 acres unaccounted for. It is possible that there was another unrecorded deed to Armitrader as that family later held about 200 acres with no other record of having bought more than the above.

1735 Henry Armitrader left to his son Henry.

1760 Henry Armitrader died intestate, his estate being administered to Littjeton Armitrader (a son?).

1764 Littleton Armitrader left his land and mill to a son Arthur.

1791 Arthur Armitrader (wife Catharine) Jeft to their daughter Ann Burton Armitrader who later married Thomas A. Elliott.

1812 The Elliotts sold 200 acres to Wesket Elliott, stating that it had been jeft to Ann B. Elliott by her father Arthur Trader.

The Wests had disposed of 1724 acres as their portion of the whole tract. Custis

66c-Tabitha EXXXXX Part

1684 John and Tabitha Custis gave 500 acres to their kinsman Joseph Webb. This was a few months before the tract was formally divided and no bounds were given. There is no further record of Joseph Webb and it is quite possible that for some unknown reason the title reverted to Custis or his wife.

1703 Tabitha Hill sold 200 acres to William Parker. This was in the southwest corner of her part.

1721 William Parker left to his grandson in law William James.

1757 William James gave IOO acres to his son Thomas.

1764 William and Amey James sold 50 acres to James Twiford.

1765 Upon the death of William James the balance passed to his son Thomas. 1783 Thomas James (wife Sarah) died intestate.

1703 Tabitha Hill sold 150 acres to Jonathan James. This was on the branch southeast of the above piece.

1716 Jonathan Sames sold to Richard Shield.

1734 Shield sold to Joseph Custis.

1747 Joseph Custis (wife Mary) died intestate and was succeeded by a son

1762 Joseph Custis sold 50 acres to Nash and Elizabeth Kellam for their lives and twe ve years later gave them an outright deed for it.

1786 Nash Kellam (wife Elizabeth) left to their sons James and Spencer

with son John next in line in case of either dying without issue.

1770 Joseph and Nanny Custis sold 50 acres and a mill to James Henry. 1772 James and Sarah Henry sold to Levin Silverthorne.

1777 The Executor and Tabitha the widow of Silverthorne sold to William Parramore.

1784 William and Sarah Parramore sold the 50 acres to Selby Hickman and four years later sold 'Silverthonres Mill' to James Ashby.

1791 There is no further record of this Joseph Custis but after his intestate death he was succeeded by a son John who in this year sold the balance of 50 % acres to William James.

1704 Tabitha Hill sold IOO acres to John Perry. This was the southeast corner of her part.

1708 John Parry (wife Jane or Joan) 7 eft to his son John, or if he died with out issue then to son in law Francis Hill.

1710 Francis and Elizabeth Hill sold to John Only.

1722 John Only died intestate. His wife Micall married Jacob Rodgers. His son William was heir at law.

1759 William Onley sold 40 acres to his brother Fairfax.

1764 Fairfax Onley sold to Robert Rodgers.

1759 William Onley sold 40 acres to Thomas Savage. It has not been traced The balance of the Onley land became merged with some of the Charles Scarburgh part.

1706 Tabitha Hill sold 150 acres to Thomas Nicholson. It has been impossible to pick up any further record of this piece.

1718 Tabitha Hill left an unsold balance of 700 acres to her great grandson Thomas Custis.

1721 Thomas Custis (Wife Ann) left to his unborn child "700 acres near Burtons Branch". Presumably this child did not live and the title reverted to John Custis the heir at law of Thomas.

1733 John Custis (wife Ann) left to their son Hancock.

1752 Hancock Custis of Northampton sold to Thomas Respess also of Northampton. Respess sold back the next year, but there must have been another sale to him through the General Court books as he soon began to dispose of it all. 1754 Thomas Respess sold 249 acres to James Rule.

1771 Trustees sold to Thomas Fisher of Northampton. The deed stated that Rule had died intestate in 1763. His only heir was a daughter Margaret and after her intestate death without issue in 1768 the title reverted to Rule (s sisters and a nephew who had united in a deed to the Trustees for purposes of a sale. The signers of this trust deed were: Marion the wife of Francis Jeffrey of Edinburgh Margaret the wife of Peter Spence of Linlithgow Janet the wife of James Mitchell of York Town William Gillies of Linlithgow whose mother Christian had been the fourth sister of Rule.

1772 Thomas Fisher left to his son Caleb.

1779 Caleb and Elizabeth Fisher sold to Smith Kellam.

During succeeding years Smith and Mary Kellam sold small parcels to Timothy Kelly, Peter Taylor, James Twiford, Arthur Mears, Teackle Elliott and Joseph Wiltse of Chatham County, North Carolina. These amounted to about 150 acres in all legging 100 acres in acres about I50 acres in all, leaving I00 acres which remained in the Kellam family for a while longer.

1753 Thomas Respess sold 250 acres to Edmund Allen. After the death of Thomas Custis in I72I his widow Ann had married Henry Custis and after his death she next married Edmund Allen. Allen put forth a claim that she was entitled to a dower life interest of the lands of her first husband and she had been assigned this 250 acres as that right. Respess now sold it outright to Allen.

1758 Edmund and Ann Allen sold to Isaiah Bagwell. 1760 Isaiah and Sarah Bagwell sold IOO acres to Ezekiel Bloxom and eleven years later Bloxom (wife Ann) left to his son Southy Bloxom. 1764 Isaiah Bagwell (wife Sarah) did not mention land in his will and

it is uncertain what became of the balance of this land.

1753 Thomas Respess sold IOO acres to Thomas Lewis. 1779 Lewis (wife Betty) left to their son Thomas and the will stated that the land was on both sides of the cross road (probably the present Onley-Locustville road).

1787 The son Thomas sold to Levin Joines. 1754 Thomas Respess sold 149 acres to James Twiford 1754 Twiford sold 392 acres to William James. This became merged with other James land and has not been identified further. REMEKKERIKEKEKEKEKE

1783 Twiford sold IOO acres to Thomas Stringer, Sr. Two years later Thomas and Anne Stringer sold to Thomas Lewis and again in two years Joynes and his wife Anne resold to Thomas Lewis (probably in the nature of an exchange for the IOO acres Joynes had bought from Lewis at the same time.

This was the southwest corner of the Tabitha Hill part and was bounded on the northeast by the Onley-Locustville road, on the southwest by the old road at the east end of Onley and extended on down that road to take in the later Belote property known as MAPLE SHADE. Exclusive of the doubtful Webb transaction, the Tabitha Hill sales

totaled 1348 acres for her fourth part.

66d-Charles Scarburgh Part

1690 Charles Scarburgh sold 400 acres to Thomas Taylor-Cordwainer. 1692 Thomas and Elizabeth Taylor sold IOO acres to Matthew Laylor. 1720 Tabitha Laylor, widow of Matthew, sold to Arthur Howard. No disposition by Howard has been found.

1696 Thomas Taylor (wife Elizabeth) left 100 acres each to their sons Edward, Thomas and James. Thomas soon died without issue and his part reverted to

Edward as eldest brother.

1728 Edward Taler (wife Sarah) left the Thomas part to his daughter Mary and his own part to daughter Sarah. No further record can be found of the Sarah part.

1730 Mary Taylor-Spinster-sold to John Jackson.

1734 John Jackson gave this IOO acres and 200 more he had bought from William and Bridgett Arbuckle (A68) to his daughter Jane and her husband John Snead. The Sneads sold to Andrew Steward by a General Court deed. 1742 Steward sold to Mary Turner-widow-jately called Mary Taylor. No disposition by Mrs. Turner has been found.

1704 James Taylor (wife Elizabeth) left to son William.

1768 William Taylor died intestate and the trail became lost. This Taylor 400 acres was in the southeast corner of the Charles Scar-

burgh portion and a part of it later turned up as the property of one John Taylor, but no record can be found of how he obtained it.

1767 John and Sophia sold 50 acres to Jechonias Pigot and in 1781 he and

his wife Mary resold to Custis Kellam.

1777 John and Sophia Taylor sold IO8 acres to Custis Rodgers.

1781 Custis and Sarah Rodgers sold to William Blair Henry, and four years later he left it to his wife Elizabeth.

1799 Mrs. Henry sold to James Ashby, Jr.

1590 Charles Scarburgh sold IOO acres to John Rogers.

1721 John Rogers left to his son John.

1733 John and Sarah Rodgers sold to Robert Carruthers, and four years later

he and his wife Sarah sold to Francis Stockley.

1741 Stockley reft this piece, with another adjacent he had bought, to the unborn child of Mary the widow of his son Eyre Stockley. This was a grandson Eyre Stockley, but he died without issue and the title reverted to his sisters Elizabeth and Anne.

1762 Denwood and Elizabeth Turpin and Thomas and Anne Upshur sold both pieces-

175 acres-to George Garrison.

1789 George Garrison left this his home place to his wife Rachel and then to a son Thomas.

1799 Thomas sold the north 70 acres to his brother James.

Site 66dA

1695 Charles Scarburgh sold IOO acres to William Rogers.

1724 William Rogers wrote his will leaving this IOO acres to his son Richard but the will was not probated until I73I and apparently Richard had died in the meanwhile because in I730 William and Rachel Rogers sold the same lane to John Green.

1736 John Green died intestate leaving a son George as his heir. There is no

record of the death of George.

1786 Patience Taylor, widow of Bartholomew Taylor, and Peggy Rodgers the widow of Peter Rodgers and formerly the widow of George Green united in a deed to George Garrison for 82 acres.

1789 George Garrison had bought adjacent land from William Metcalf (General Court deed?) and left the two pieces to his son James. As noted above James

bought an additional piece from his brother Thomas.

1820 James Garrison (wife Sarah) left a plantation of 270 acres to his daughters Rachel, Salley H. and Ann J., who married respectively Elijah Floyd John Smith and Nathaniel S. Smith.

1826 All of the above united with the widow Sarah in a deed to John S. Mears for the house and 246 acres.

1872 John S. Mears had died intestate and in a division of his lands the house and I48 acres went to a son Hugh C. Mears.

1873 Hugh C. and Sarah D. Mears sold to Thomas P. Copes and it has since been known as the COPES PLACE.

1886 Copes left all his real estate in trust for his son William T. Copes and at his death the 'Mears Land' was to go to a granddaughter Mary Jane

1921 Mary Jane Copes sold 100 acres to Edward A. Ames.

1939 Ames died intestate and two years later his widow Lena E. sold a half

interest to Ernest Ruediger.

The house probably was built by James Garrison at the time of his inheritance in 1789. The original portion has one brick end with a semioutside chimney. It has one room on the first floor, no hall, and a partially enclosed stairway to the two rooms above. The end wall of the first floor room was paneled, with cupboards each side of the fireplace, but this woodwork was removed a few years ago for use in the restoration of the old kitchen wing at SEVEN GABLES in Accomac. At some later date the house was lengthened, using the same roof line.

1689 Charles Scarburgh gave a release deed to John, Isaac and Samuel Metcalfe for 530 acres which had been left them by their father Isaac, "which said Land being not fully confirmed to the said Isaac in his life time". All but I50 acres has been accounted for and came from Tract A68 so this amount may have come from Charles quarter part in the 6000 acres. If so it accounts fro sales by him of 750 acres.

1702 Charles Scarburgh (wife Elizabeth) left the unsold balance "whereon Joan

Edge then Lived" to his daughter Tabitha who married John Bagwell.

1703 Elizabeth Scarburgh, widow of Charles, sold II7 acres to John Perry. This was at the southwest corner of this part and adjacent to the piece Perry had bought from the Tabitha Hill part. a son William as heir. 1765 As previously Weported William had sold 80 acres at the west end and now he and his wife Judith sold the balance of 137 acres to Benjamin Floyd. 1802 Floyd left to his son Benjamin, or if he died to his daughter Polly. Polly G. Floyd inherited and married John A. Ames.

Site 66dB 1749 John Bagwell left to his grandson John Wharton 250 acres "being part of the tract of land I hold by the Curtesy of England in right of my wife Tabitha deceased". The name of the daughter who had married the father John Wharton was not given. 1776 John Wharton left all of his lands to his son John. 1815 In a division of the large real estate holdings left by John Wharton this tract went to his sister Tabitha the wife of Ephraim Watson. 1821 Ephraim and Tabitha Watson gave 125 acres to their daughter Susan the wife of William D. Groton. At that time the land was called 'Frog Neck'. 1868 John L. and his wife Margaret A. Groton deeded his half interest in IOO acres more or less to James P. Groton. It is assumed that they were brothers and the heirs of William D. and Susan Groton.

1888 In a partition of the lands of James P. Groton after his intestate death 'Frog Neck' went to Maggie N. Groton.

1910 Margaret N. Groton sold the house and 86 acres to Edgar D. Fletcher.

1912 Edgat D. and Susie R. Fletcher sold to the late Roy D. White.

. MARGARET GROTON PLACE

1939 Commissioners sold to David C. and Louise W. Wessels.
The property is generally spoken of as the

The only interesting feature of the little house, originally one room, is the wide base outside chimney giving evidence of its antiquity. Perhaps it was erected by John Bagwell about the second quarter of the eighteenth century for his son in law John Wharton.

After the death of John Bagwell in 1749 the unsold balance of the Charles Scarburgh part descended to his son Thomas.

Site 66aC

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1764 Thomas and Sophia Bagwell sold 250 acres to Zerubabel Kellam.

1791 Zorobabel Kellam (wife Mary) left to son John the 291 acres where John was then living.

1794 John and Margaret Kellam sold to Edmund Read.

Read is known to have been married four times: first to Elizabeth Teackle; second to Ann Hack; his third wife is unknown; and his last was a widow Nancy Ward. His tombstone not far from the house reads:

In

memory of

EDMUND READ

Son of Edmund and
Absabeth his wife
who departed this life
Decr 25th 1836
hasAged about 78 years
He/left four Daughters
who sincerely lament their loss
He was a kind Husband
an affectionate Father and
good neighbor.

TRACT 66

Thy life of toil is over Thy Body's now at rest And anxious care no more Thy spirit shall molest

O may thy soul arise Andbe forever blest To dwell above the skies Where all is Peace and Rest.

1837 After the death of Read his widow Nancy was assigned her dower interest in his property and ten years later in a final division of the land the house and I29 acres went to a daughter Mary H. Higgins. The next year she sold to Miers W. Fisher as Trustee for the sole and separate use of Maria S. Coleburn, the wife of Thomas A.

1878 In a division of the estate of Mrs. Coleburn the house and II2 acres went to a daughter Catharine A., the wife of John T. Hutchinson. 1909 Mrs. Hutchinson sold the house and 45 acres to Benjamin F. Ames and two years later he resold to Robert S. Young.

The old name for the property was CHESTNUT VALE, but locally it is

called the HUTCHINSON PLACE.

The little house is very old and probably dates from the latter part of the seventeenth century. When Charles Scarburgh left to his daughter Tabitha his unsold part of the Tract in 1702 he described it as the jand at Bubtons Branch "whereon Joan Edge then jived". (Her husband Robert had died in 1698) Either the house may have been built by Edge who had a lease for the land, or was built by Scarburgh for him as a tenant.

The house had only one brick end, with a massive base outside chimney, and a later addition at the other end has since fallen down-one more example of the fact that the very oldest houses survived ordinary wear and tear better than those of later construction. The chimney base has two two brick belt courses at the top and bottom of the weathering and the stack is T-shaped, rather rare on the Shore. There were small windowns in the brick gable end and the north side of the house had two dormers, with only one on the south side.

As originally built the house had only one room on the first floor with an enclosed stairway in the corner at the chimney end. The mantel is high and has a plain bolection moulding. The large cooking fireplace had the little arched top alcoves at each side for candles or light wood torches. The house has been vacant for years and will not last much longer.

1766 Thomas and Sophia Bagwell sold 86 acres to William Parramore. This was near Site A and this sale completed the disposition of this part of the tract. 1770 William and Sarah Parramore sold 25 acres to Robert Rodgers and the next year the balance to James Wharton.

Including the probable sale to Metcalfe, 1642 acres have been accounted for from the Charles Scarburgh part, or a total of 6167 for the patent acrea age of 6000. (The two heirs receiving the land southwest of Burtons Branch seem to have done a little better in the division)

TRACT 67

1659 Patent for I500 acres to Littleton Scarburgh, Tabitha Smart and John Alexander. This was described asbeing "on the North and South sides of Little Matomkin Creek including Wattche preag on the South and Little Matomkin Towne on the North & including all necks & branches of sd Creek". This description approximately identifies this Tract but there is no further record of this patent.

1668 Edmund Scarburgh sold to William Burton 400 acres which was described as being "in a forked neck made by two branches of Nicowampus Creek". He made no reference to a patent date so it is unknown whether he claimed this 400 acres under the above patent or whether he sold it out of his 1667 patent for

Tract 66.

1673 In the meanwhile Arthur Robins had secured a patent for 1000 acres which in this year he and his wife Barbary sold to William Burton. It was called "ye fforked neck" and was bounded "on the south by Nicowomson alias little Matomkin separating from Edward Revell (A45) & on the north by Little Matom-kin alias Wacha preague separating from William Custis (A68)."

1696 William Burton (wife Ann who later married James Alexander) left this I400 acres to two sons: the north part to his eldest son William and the

south to his third son Thomas.

1754 Abel Upshur left to his son Caleb "800 acres in Accomack County near Watchaprig Creek ately purchased of William Burton of Northampton County". (This deed is not recorded locally so it must have been sent to the General Court for entry.)

1774 The following is recorded in the Journal of the House of Burgesses:-A Petition of several Persons of the County of Accomack, whose names are thereunto subscribed, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth that the Petitioners and their forefathers, who inhabited the lands lying back from Navigable Water, near Wachapreague Creek, have, until very lately, been allowed the privilege of a way over a corner of Land now belonging to Caleb Upshur, to a janding on the said Creek, for taking and bringing away Fish and Oysters, which way being but short along a Bank, and nearly on the line of the said Land, did not interfere with the Owners inclosures, and was not otherwise considered detrimental to him; but that the said Upshur hath now forbidden the Petitioners from frequenting that Landing, at their Peril. whereby they are in great measure deprived of a comfortable supply of Food; and therefore praying the consideration of the House and such Relief as shall seem just." The decision is not of record. This instance is cited as one of the very many petitions, both to the Assembly and to the County Justices. by people living inland and which resulted in so many Public Landings being established, many of which are still in existence.

1778 Caleb Upshur (wife Anne Brown) died intestate and was brried at WARWICK. He left an infant son John Brown Upshur as his heir at law. Another child Elizabeth Brown Upshur later became the second wife of John Upshur of BROWNS-

VILLE.

1822 John Brown Upshur (wife Mary Elizabeth Stith) also died intestate leaving several children.

1835 In a final division of the land it was surveyed and found to contain 816 acres, another example to prove how strangely accurate the very early surveys were in spite of the crude instruments available at the time.

The house and 240 acres went to a son William S. Upshur (subject to the widow's dower), he having previously bought the interests of his brothers

Site A

At the time of the division the home place was called ROSE COTTAGE



1842 In this division a dower interest had been assigned to the widow Mary E. and another part to a son Hampden S. Upshur and in kwakkama year they united with William S. Upshur in a deed to Edward J. Young for the house and 545 acres. 1842 Edward J. and Sarah E. Young resold to Solomon Bunting.

I850 Bunting left the house and 350 acres to his daughter Catharine S. who three years later married Andrew J. Finney. I880 Mrs. Finney had separated from her husband but she deeded a life interest to him, after

which it was to go to their sons.

1883 Andrew J. Finney, Jr. and his wife Tissie B. deeded his reversion interest to his brother the late Dr. William B. Finney of Baltimore.

1939 Some time after the death of Dr. Finney a Trustee sold to Mrs. Jennie R. Fletcher.

The original part of the house was built of bricks laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers. The water table has a beveled brick top course and the door and window lintels are of wood. The little house with its unusually good lines and convenient interior arrangment is one of the most appealing on the Shore as it seems to have grown out of the land naturally. It may have been the home of William Burton before he moved to Northampton, but it seems safer to date it from soon after the inheritance by Caleb Upshur.

Parlor, cross hall and dining room all have wainscoting and in the first the chair rail drops about the windows in a very nice treatment. The mantel in this room, probably dating from the time of John B. Upshur, is the work of some unknown master craftsman. Under the shelf are successive rows of pearl beading, running circles and fret work. The center panel of the face is reeded in concentric squares and at the ends are the familiar fish scale patterns. Under the face is a row of vertical gouging and around the fireplace a rope carving. The mantel in the dining room is plain. In the annex, of a later period, is a first floor chamber, along the front of which was a small hall connecting the dining room with the kitchen wing. In the picture can be seen a crack at the north (right) end of the front wall and during a severe storm in September 1936 the whole north wall fell out.

The house has been exposed to the elements for many years and may not last much longer, which is unfortunate because if taken in time it would have made a charming home when restored.

Site B

1835 In the division of the Upshur estate 27I acres on the Seaside road were allotted to Solomon Bunting, he having purchased the interests of a son Robert S. Upshur and his sister Elizabeth the wife of Judge Abel P. Upshur. ert S. Upshur and his wife Catharine T. sold I82 acres to Littleton LeCato.

1840 Bunting and his wife Catharine T. sold I82 acres to Littleton LeCato.

1882 Littleton K. LeCato left the home place to his son John T. L. LeCato.

1891 John T. and Nora J. LeCato sold to Rosetta Ann Waterfield the wife of William H.

I807 The Waterfields sold the house and I25 acres to G. Walter Mapp.

1933 G. Walter and Mildred A. Mapp deeded to John E. Nedab (colored).

1941 Some time after the death of Mr. Mapp a Trustee sold to his widow.

In the will of Littleton K. LeCato the place was called MOUNT HOPE.

Neither the survey of 1835 nor the one five years later for the Bunting-Le Cato sale show a house on this site so the present one must have been built by LeCato after the later date. Colonial lines were adhered to so the house seems much older in appearance. It is one of the best examples on the Shore of the 'big room, little room, colonnade and kitchen' style of architecture. Each section has a different



floor level. The interior woodwork presents nothing of special interest. Thomas Burton Part

This began a short distance southeast from ROSE COTTAGE, continued down Burtons Branch to the mouth of Nocowampus and then along the north side of that branch and included a jib of land west of the Seaside road.

1735 Thomas Burton left it as 500 acres to his son Joshua.

1735 Thomas Burton left it as 500 acres to his son Joshua.

1778 Joshua Burton died intestate and was succeeded by a son Thomas.

1821 Thomas Burton left the land east of the road to his son the Rev. Joshua and that west to a son Garrison.

Site C

The will of Thomas Burton likewise contained this clause:"I give and bequeath unto the Methodist connection one half acre of Land whereon the Meeting House is now situate to be laid off by my sons Joshua and Garrison as will be most convenient for said Meeting House to the Trustees now in Trust and their successors forever according to the form of Discipline provided for in such cases". This undoubtedly was the first building for the congregating now worshipping at FATE OAK, CHURCH.

1834 Garrison and Sally Burton gave a deed to the Trustees for the land on

1834 Garrison and Sally Burton gave a deed to the Trustees for the jand on which stood 'BURTON'S CHAPEL'. It was bounded on the east side by the road and perhaps was at about the site indicated. On the east side of the road a colored church now stands and if it is on this old site the position of the road must have been changed at some time.

There is no old house now standing on either the Joshua or Garrison parts. On the former down at the junction of Burtons and Nicowampus Creeks Mr. T. W. Demarest has built a modern home.

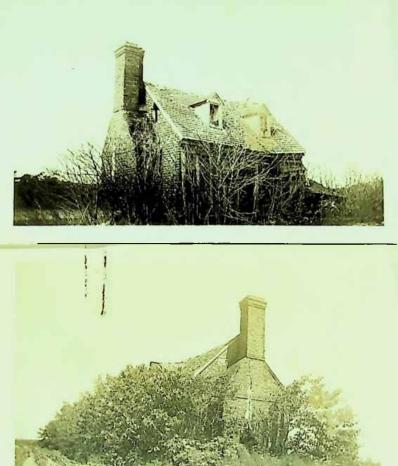
According to the old records the Burtons and Nicowampus branches were generally referred to as Little Matomkin Creek. Nicowampus has retained its old Indian name to the present time. Burtons has had many names. This one was used longest in the records, although it was first called Watchapreague. It has appeared as Custis, Locustville and perhaps more commonly of later years as Finney's Creek.

TRACT 68

I663 Patent to Edmund Scarburgh for 2400 acres "bounded on the north by a branch of a middle Creeke between Great and Little Matomkin Creeks."

He made a number of sales out of the patent, but instead of taking them up chronologically it will be done geographically beginning at the most southern one across the creek from ROSE COTTAGE, this being the largest tract sold.

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1665 Scarburgh sold 1200 acres to William Custis.

1682 Patent to Custis for the above and 150 acres of marsh additional. Custis was a younger brother of Gen. John Custis and probably came over with him about I650 as the next year he was one of the signers of the Oath of Allegiance to the Commonwealth of England. He was in Northampton County first but there is no record of his owning land until he acquired this tract.

In 1656 he was arrested on suspicion of murder and was required to undergo the 'Ordeal of Touch' but was acquitted by the jury: "We have viewed the body of Paul Rynnuse late of this County deceased & have caused Wm. Custis to touch the face & stroke the body of the said Paul Rynnuse which he willingly did. But no sign did appear unto us of question in the law."

After his removal to Accomack he was a prominent citizen and held many public offices during his long life.

His marriages are something of a puzzle but it seems reasonable to believe that he was married three times. The name of his first wife is unknown but she must have been the mother of Henry who established the RAVENSWOOD line, Frances who married Edward Sacker, and possibly a John Custis of Pocomoke who appeared in the records for a short period. The second wife must have been a Joan by whom he had a daughter Joanna who afterwards married William Hope. The third was named Bridget who bore him a daughter of the same name and both of whom survived him.

1724 Custis made deeds of gift to the two Bridgets: to his wife 200 acres at the northwest end of his land, which will be traced later, and to the daughrer "a Certain tract of Land being the plantation whereon I now dwell to her & her heirs for Ever scituate lying & being in the county aforesaid-----my Land & plantation aforesd my said Daughter Bridget to have & Enjoy at my decease my wife having her thirds of my said Land during her natural life & my grand Daughter Joanna Custis Hope to have the privilege of being & remaining on my said plantation till the day of Marriage or till she comes to the Age of Eighteen years which shall first happen with the privilege of the back room & sufficient Cloaths & diet to be found her out of my Estate But if my said Daughter Bridget should die with out heirs of her Body then my grand daughter to have & enjoy all the Land before given." Custis died two years later and confirmed the two gifts in his will.

1727 Daughter Bridget survived her father only one year and the title thus passed to Joanna who soon married Thomas Parramore.

(In 1666 John Parramore the father of Thomas had received from Gov. Berkeley a patent for I500 acres and recent generations of the family have always thought that it was for this land now under discussion. However it has now been determined that the I500 acres was on the seaside of the lower part of Maryland which was then claimed by Virginia. John Parramore later obtained a patent from the Maryland authorities for the I500 acres and so called that plantation DOUBLE PURCHASE.)

1774 Thomas Parramore survived Joanna and in his will he mentioned three sons William "my heir apparent", John and Thomas; also numerous grandchildren being the children of MANNEXXX several of his daughters. The following clause in his will is given as indicating how slaves were trained towards making life on the plantations as self sustaining as possible: "I give and bequeath unto my son William Parramore my Negro Robin Shoe Maker but to be obliged to make Twenty pair of Shoes for each of the Families of Major Guy, Ezekiel Young,
John Parramore & William Holland every year as long as he is able to Work and also for my son Thomas Parramore's family the same Quantity each year, when my said son Thomas gets a family.

Son William was a prominent man in the community during his lond and useful life and in 1777 was one of the County Justices who transferred their allegiance from the Colony to the Commonwealth of Virginia. He was a Colonel

of Militia during the War.

1787 A survey of his plantation showed it to contain 9II acres.

He had been converted to Methodism and was one of the Trustees for GAR-RISON'S CHAPEL when it was organized (AI5). That he took his religion very

seriously is evidenced by the following most humane and thoughtful Deed of Manumission: "Know all men by these presents that I William Parramore of Accomack in Virginia, being fully convinced of the Just and equal Right that all Human Nature have to the happy enjoyment of Personal liberty, as well as that the Slavery of our fellow Creatures is Repugnant to and a Viclation of our blessed Christian Religion, have and hereby do Manumitt, set free, and Discharge my several negroe Slaves-To Wit, Jacob Bemane, Isaac Wan, Phillis Roan, Phillis Anthony, Stephen Moses, Caleb Brister, Abel Daniel, Tabitha EMEX Christopher, Ezebella Joshua, EstherRoan; and for as much as the Introduction of the abovementioned negroes into Society make a Second name Necessary for their Distinction from other Negroes who have been or may be gereafter liberated, I have added the names above as a Second name to each of them respectively and further I do for myself and my heirs Ratify, Release, Grant and Confirm unto the above mentioned several Negroes & their Heirs forever all and singular my Right and Claim of, in and unto any Property demand or Interest to them or any of them, Only reserving to myself and my Heirs the Right of holding such as are under lawful age for and during the Term of such Non-Age." 1789 William Parramore made a deed of gift to his son William of 338 acres at the upper end of his plantation. This is Site B and will be traced later. 1803 The wife of William, Sr. and the mother of his two sons Thomas and William had been Sarah the daughter of Digby and Rose Seymour of Northampton. She died in I802 and in this succeeding year he is known to have been married to another Sarah. She is thought to have been a Justice but before this marriage she had been the widow of George Abbott and Southy Grinnalds. She survived her last husband by a few years.

1816 Col. Parramore jeft to his son Thomas the balance of his plantation which

is known as BELLE VUE and is Site A



Gov. Nelson: "a volunteer Troof horse have been assembled under the command of Capt. Thomas Parramore-this corps is chiefly composed of single young gentlemen and they are gentlemen of the first fortunes and characters among us."

Capt. Parramore followed his father in joining the Meth-

odist faith.

He married Mary Darby the daughter of Col. Nathaniel Darby of DARBY'S WHARF.

1832 Thomas Parramore left every thing to his wife for her life

and then this part of his estate was to go to their daughter Harriet B. D. Parramore. She married first her cousin John C. Parramore of CONCORD and after his death Thomas H. Kellam of EVERGREEN.

1877 A Special Commissioner sold this place to William R. Parramore a nephew of Thomas Parramore.

1886 William R. Parramore left everything to his nephew William P. Bell.
1934 Bell left to his wife Mary T. for life and then it is to go to a grandson William P. Bell the son of his deceased son William and his wife Flise
Q. Bell.

In the west wall of the house is a brick dated I818 and set in the same wall are large wrought iron initials T and P, so apparently at was built by Thomas Parramore shortly after his inheritance from his father. At the time this house was built the older one stood a short distance to the east ward and was turned into slave quarters, It was finally torn down towards the end of the last century.

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The house has two brick ends. The cornice under the eaves is ornamented with modillions alternating with four point stars, below which is a row of carved scroll work. The lintels are of wood. The eaves and pediment of the front porch have small modillions and the scroll carving but no stars. The piklars are round and fluted. Each of the double entrance doors has five sets of graduated superimposed panels. The rear porch has square fluted columns and the scroll carving on the pediment but no modillions.

From the front porch the entrance is into a large square hall with the stairway in the corner. As the stairs pass the windows in the front and end walls the hand rail and banisters of the inside are duplicated, presumably as a safety precaution. The hall has a chair rail and wainscoting and a plas-

ter decoration about the chandelier hook in the ceiling.

The parlor is behind the entrance hall and has an outside entrance from



the rear porch. Besides
the chair rail and wainscoting of the hall this
room also has a deep plaster cornice and a more
ornate ceiling decoration. The mantel in this
room is exceptionally fine
and the details, as well
as those of the trim, are
clearly shown in the picture.

To the left of the hall is the dining room and behind the latter, but with no door to the parlor is a first floor chamber. Both of these rooms have wainscoting and plaster cornice. The mantel in the former has one row of fret work under the shelf; the face has somewhat the same patterns as in the parlor although the sun bursts are flat and in

the corners of the center panel are fans instead of the scallop shells. Below the face is a row of gouging in swags while around the fireplace the gouging is in garlands. The mantel in the chamber is without carving but the face is

decorated with graduated lozenge shaped panels.

There are four chambers on the second floor, three of which have fireplaces. The mantel in the master bedroom is the most elaborate with sunburst,
scallop and fret work carving, some pattern gouging, and at the sides an unusual reeding which is broken at intervals. The mantel in the bedroom over
the first floor chamber has a row of fret work ubder the shelf and the large
panel of the face is reeded and worked into designs by different directions
for the reeding. At the sides the reeding appears in diamond shaped patterns.
The mantel in the other bedroom is plain except for one row of fret work under
the shelf.

The third floor has one finished and one unfinished room.



Parlor Mantel at BELLE VUE

A68-Site B

This is on the 338 acres given to William Parramore in 1789 and the property is known as RURAL HAPPINESS.

TRAIT William Parramore left



1841 William Parramore left to his son William R. Parramore.
1886 William R. Parramore left to his nephew William P. Bell.
1907 William P. and Mary T. Bell sold the house and 68 acres to Andrew J. Kellam.
1921 Kellam left everything to his wife Maggie S. (Burton) and daughter Lizzie Parramore Kellam. The widow died intestate and the daughter married Clarence L. Guy.

рппп

The narrow brick end gambrel roof section is the older and probably was built by William Parramore soon after he

was given the land in 1789. The other part must have been built hot many years later. Although it has since been removed, the end wall in the new parlor formerly was paneled and on each side of the fireplace were cupboards, the upper part of the doors being small glass panes with arched moulding over the top row.

Bridgett Custis 200 acres

This land was west of Site B and extended north east from the creek along the east side of the Seaside road to about opposite where the Church now stands. It included all of the present site of Locustville east of the

1729 Widow Bridgett had married William Arbuckle and in this year they sold

it all to John Jackson.

1734 Jackson gave to his daughter Jane and her husband John Snead.

1751 Andrew Stewart, son and devisée of Andrew Stewart, Sr., and his wife mary deeded to Sarah Stewart the widow of Andrew, Sr., a tract called WATCHA-PREAGUE which had been purchased by Andrew, Sr. from John and Jane Snead by a General Court deed.

1756 Sarah Stewart left to her son Levin "the plantation where I now live". 1784 Levin Stewart left to a son John for life with reversion to another son Levin C. Stewart.

Levin C. Stewart.

1819 After the death of the latter ISI acres was divided Alsey A. Steward and George Floyd as his heirs.

William Custis had disposed of two parcels of land before he gave and left the balance of his plantation to the two Bridgetts.

1719 William and Bridgett Custis sold 200 acres to William Black. He was minister of Accomack Parish and has already been mentioned (A37A). His first wife was Sarah the daughter of Charles Scarburgh. It is not of record when Sarah died but by June 1728 Black was married again to a Margaret, possibly an allege on a Parish land after the beauty to a margaret. an Allen or a Bagwell. Not long after that he began to appear in the records in an unfavorable light.

1730 The Grand Jury presented him for "Getting Drunk on the Sabbath day".
1731 "On the Information of the Churchwardens against the Revd Wm Black for swearing two prophane Oathes, The said Black appeared & acknowledged himself Guilty whereupon it is ordered that He be fined for the same according to Law".

One Margaret Whale brought suit against William and Margaret Black in a case of assault and they were jointly fined fifty shillings. 1734 "The Reverend William Black having misbehaved himself to this Court It is ordered that the Sheriff take the said Black into his Custody & him safe keep till he enter into Bond with sufficient Security for his good Behaviour in the Sum of twenty pounds".

There was a Grand Jury presentment against him "for not preaching on the fifth day of November".

1738 Black left everything to his wife Margaret, who soon married James Rule. 1740 The Rules sold this land (which apparently was the Black home place) to Robert Coleburn.

1784 Robert and Tabitha Coleburn sold to William Floyd.

This piece of land was on the waterfront north of the BELLE VUE property and it was during the Floyd ownership that the broadwater in front became known as Floyd's Bay, although now it is more generally called Burton's Bay.

1672 William Custis deeded 300 acres to William and Francis Sacker, they being the heirs of Edward Sacker deceased who had married Frances a daughter of Custis. This was a strip of land extending from the broafwater (north of the Black land) inland to the head line of Custis.

1688 Francis Sacker died intestate and a few months after William became the sole owner he left it to his cousin Elizabeth Custis, the daughter of his

uncle Henry Custis. Elizabeth marrhed Delight Shield.

1744 After the death of Shield he was succeeded by a son William Sacker Shield 1789 William S. Shield left the land to his to brothers Peter and Aser-150 acres each. Peter received the home place and after his death it was to goto his son Aser. Upon the death of Brother Aser his part was to go to his son William S. Shield.

Peter Shield Part-Site A69C



1836 After the death of Peter's son Aser (sometimes Asa or Asher) his widow Rachel married Edmund Garrison and they bought the interest of Aser, Jr. from him and his wife Elizabeth. 1841 Carrison left to his son

Edmund, or if he died to daughters Elizabeth and Lavinia. Son Edmund died and Elizabeth married Zorobabel Fox and Lavinia Teackle Elliott. 1849 The Elliotts sold their interest to Fox and it has

since been known as the FOX PLACE. At one time there was

a Burton ownership of part of this land and from him came the name of Burtons Bay and Burtons Shore. The latter was a popular place for Church pienics for many years. The little house of indeterminate age offers nothing of special interest.

Aser Shield Part-Site A68D It has been impossible to trace this part very intelligently. 1800 A survey for purposes of a family division shows the land to have gone to James Wharton, James Shield John Shield and Nancy Shield. Early in the last century a considerable tract in this section was acquired by Thomas James and the little house is

known as the JAMES PLACE. The house is an antique but it offers no clue whatever as to its exact age.



The history of the balance of this Tract goes back to sales made by Edmund Scarburgh before he sold the southern part to William Custis. 1668 Edmund and Mary Scarburgh sold 400 acres to Thomas Bagwell. This was described as being on the west side of Nuswattocks Creek, being a small creek between Great train Natomkin (Folly) Greek and Little Matomkin (Wachapreague or Burton) Greek.

1672 Thomas and Anne Bagwell sold 70 acres on the creek to Henry Williams. This will be traced briefly in connection with the next sale made by

Scarburgh. 1690 Bagwell left the home part of his plantation to his son John and the balance to a son Thomas.

John Bagwell Part

1749 John Bagwell left his plantation to his grandson Thomas, the son of deceased son John.

1770 As there is only one little old house now standing on any part of the John Bagwell part it is the only section that will be traced further. John Bagwell part thomas and Sophia Bagwell sold 100 acres to Levin

Bayly-Cabinet Maker. The property is now known as SHABBY HALL.

1772 Levin and Nanny Bayly sold to George Oldham.

the widow Margaret joined with Rachel Garrison and James

Oldham.

1778 Oldham resold to George Garrison.

1789 Garrison (wife RXKKX Rachel) left to their son Abel.

1836 The will of Abel Garrison directed that the homestead could be sold if his wife and children so desired, and two years later

and Sarah Ann Ashby in a deed to John H. Langsdale.

1854 John H. and Elizabeth S. Langsdale sold to George T. Mapp.

1862 Mapp left this part of his real estate in trust for the heirs of his son Edwin T. Mapp and some years later it was allotted to a daughter Mrs. Carrie S. Oliver.

1913 Mrs. Oliver sold the house and 53 acres to G. Walter Mapp.

1936 Title was acquired by the Federal Land Bank and four years later
it was sold to George Walter Mapp, Jr. and his wife Rebecca D.

The house originally had two brick ends with semioutside chimneys but the north end fell out during a storm some years ago.

1771 Thomas Bagwell left his land to his wife Sophia until son John should become of age and then it was to go to him. This part of the Bagwell land has not been traced further.

Thomas Bagwell Part

1713 Thomas Bagwell left his home plantation of I65 acres to his son Thomas.
1740 Thomas Bagwell (wife Elizabeth) died intestate and was succeeded by a son William.

1753 William Bagwell also died intestate and apparently was succeeded by a son Isaiah.

1764 Isaiah Bagwell (wife Sarah) made no mention of land in his will.

1783 Processioning Returns in this year show a Stephen Bagwell and a John
Kellam to have owned land in this vicinity, but it has not been traced further

I669 Edmund Scarburgh sold 200 acres to Thomas Hunt.

I673 Hunt exchanged with Henry and Francis Williams for land on Old Plantation Creek, and as noted above the Williams bought 70 acres adjacent from the Bagwell land.

1679 Henry and Francis Williams sold I20 acres to Isaak Medcalfe and this will be followed in connection with the next Scarburgh sale. This deed was also signed by a Jane Williams, but it is uncertain whether she

was a sister or the wife of Francis.

1693 Francis Williams of Sussex County, Pa., sold I70 acres to James Walker, Jr
This Williams must have been a son of either the Henry or Francis above as the
deed stated they were both dead. Walker had married the Jane Williams also
mentioned above

This land was down on the south side of Nuswattocks Creek at its mouth and for many years the creek and its freshwater branch which runs just south of Daugherty was known as James Walkers Branch. Still later it became Metcalfs Branch, which will be self evident later, and then it was called Muns Branch, the reason for which is not clear. During the last century the name was changed once more to Bull Run or Bull Branch.

1698 James Walker sold to Elizabeth Tilney and nine years later she resold to James Davis.

1725 Davis resold to Francis Stockley who sold to Gertrude Harmanson four years later and in the same year she sold the I70 acres to John Bagwell. 1747 John Bagwell sold to William Kellam and six years later William and Susanna Kellam sold to Thomas Bagwell.

1771 Thomas Bagwell (wife Sophia) left his land to son John and his will also mentioned another son Thomas and a daughter Rachel.

1808 A tract of I68 acres was surveyed for Rachel Kellam "formerly the land of John Bagwell supposed to be deceased". She may have been the Rachel Bagwell mentioned above as she is known to have been the widow of Jesse Kellam.

1672 Charles Scarburgh, as heir to his father Edmund, sold 200 acres to Benjamin Igoldett.

1674 Patent issued to William Walton for the same land and the same year he sold to Benjamin Aydlott, the deed stating Walton had bought the land from Col. Edmond Scarburgh before his death. The next year Aydelett resold to Samuel Thomlinson.

1686 Samuel Tomlinson of Northampton sold to Isack Medgalfe.
1689 Isaac Metcalfe (wife Ann) left a total of 530 acres to three sons: to John the home place; to Isaac CAGGUA in the middle and to Samuel the balance at the head of his land. As previously reported Charles Scarburgh in this same year gave a deed of release to the three sons, stating that some of the land which the father had bought from Col. Edmund Scarburgh had not been formerly deeded. The part which son Samuel reveived probably came from Tract 66d. By inheritances, interfamily and other sales, the separate parts grad-

ually became broken up.

One piece in the southwest corner became a part of 66dA and east of that on both sides of the Seaside road 70 acres was divided in 1818 among the heirs of William Haley. Up in the northwest corner the Metcalfs had a mil on the branch close to the road and early in the MXXXX nineteenth century Raymond Taylor had 35 acres on the branch and on both sides of the road. Towards the end of the eighteenth century a John Edmunds acquired sev-

eral of the Metcalf parcels.

1785 John Edmunds (wife Tabitha) left his plantation to his son George, or for want of heirs to son Thomas (J). The latter inherited and added to his holdings.

1829 A Special Commissioner sold the land of Thomas J. Edmunds-225 acres-to

Joseph Gunter.

1840 Joseph Gunter left the land east of the road, with a small exception, to his son Benjamin T. Gunter. This property is now known as WILLOW BANK and the site of the house is probably the same as that of Isaac Metcalf who left his home place to son John. This is Site A68F.

1895 After specific bequests, B. T. Gunter left his property to his children:
May Gunter, the wife of John W. Edmonds. She died in 1938.

Elizabeth Ellen Gunter, who died S. P. Ben T. Gunter, Jr., who died in 1939.

The current land books show a total of 463 acres of land and marsh. Site A68G

1840 In his will Joseph Gunter left & acre "where the Baptist meeting house called Zoar now stands on the seaside road" to Charles Belote, William Laws, Benj. T. Gunter and John J. Laws as Trustees. After the Church ceased to exist the land reverted to the heirs.

TRACT 69

1662 Patent to Col. Edmund Scarburgh for 2100 acres at Great Matomkin (Folly) Creek. 1664 A separate patent was issued to him for IOOO acres which was the south

part of the above land.

1671 Patent to Edward Revell for this same 1000 acres as patented to Col.

Scarburgh in I664 and deserted by him.

Later in the year he received a patent for 1950 acres "ye Great neck of ye Matomkins", it being the same land as patented to Scarburgh in 1662. 1678 Patent to Charles Scarburgh for 2100 acres formerly (1662) patented to Col. Edmund Scarburgh.

Because of the conflicting patents both Edward Revell and Charles Scarburgh each thought he owned the whole neck. 1682 Perhaps both decided it would be cheaper to divide the land involved than to enter into an expensive land suit as in this year they gave each other quit claim deeds for 975 acres, i.e. half of the 1950 which they both agreed was probably the correct total. Revell took the south part on Nuswattocks Creek and Charles the northern on Gret Matomkin (Folly) Creek. 1683 Edward and Frances Revell made a deed of gift of their half to their daughter Rachell and her husband Henry (son of William) and their heirs. This is Site A69A and the property which later became known as RAVENSWOOD.



1709 Henry Custis died and Rachel followed him eleven years later. In neither will was the land mentioned, but as it had been entailed it went to their eldest son Edward.

1739 Edward Custis (wife not named) was followed by their eldest son William.

1766 William was succeeded

by his son John.

1808 John Custis left the 975 acres "whereon I now live" to his son Henry (Bagwell) Custis.
1817 Henry B. Custis (wife Elizabeth F.) jeft the home place of 575 acres to his son

William H. B. Custis and the balance of 400 acres to a daughter Elisha Anne Drummond Custis. This latter XXX part has not been traced as 1t has no old houses now standing, but it was the north part of the whole plantation and included the farms now owned by Mrs. Jennie F. Hall, George F. Doughty and others.

William H. B. Custis was a member of the Virginia Secession Convention in 1861 and was Clerk of the County Court for a long term of years. He married Emma V. S., the daughter of William and Euphemia Conquest.

1889 Custis left everything to his two daughters Jane H. and Alice E. Custis,

neither of whom ever married.

1915 Miss Alice E. Custis died intestate, and the year following her sister Jane H. followed her but did leave a will written some time before. If her sister did not survive her then three fourths of her estate was to go to a cousin Margaret L. Custis and the balance to Edwin P. Conquest, the son of Pleasanton L. Conquest. Edwin immediately sold his interest to his father. 1920 A survey showed 422.63 acres of upland and 482.70 acres of marsh. Margaret L. Conquest and Pleasanton L. and Emma P. Conquest sold it all to Alfred L. Lilliston.

1936 A Special Commissioner sold to Dr. J. Fred Edmonds.

1937 Dr. J. Fred and Julia D. Edmonds sold to Mrs. Phoebe Hall Valentine of

Philadelphia and her son Robert is now making it his home.

No dated brick has been found and there are indications that the original house has under gone several changes but there are features eft lead one to believe that it was first built early in the eighteenth century, if not towards the close of the previous one. The house has two brick ends with dut

side chimneys. The bricks in the walls themselves are laid in the Flemish bond with some glazed headers. The present chimneys, while quite old, are not the original ones as marks on the walls show that the first pair had the wide bases of the earliest type. The bricks in the present ones are laid i English bond and are smaller than the ones in the walls. The water table is a double offset of unmoulded bricks.

When purchased by the present owner the first floor consisted of two rooms and a cross hall with the stairs, instead of an outside door, at the rear end of the latter. The hall has been done away with by removing the wall between it and the parlor, this wall having been a later addition. At present the stairs start from the parlor but originally there was an enclosed stairway from the dining room with paneling underneath and at the side. The front door now opens into the parlor and the dining room has two outside doors; one to the south and one to the west. The first floor rooms have chair rail but no wainscoting. The mantels are similar and contain a moderate amount of hand carving for ornamentation. The second story has a small hall and two rooms.

The present chimneys and mantels perhaps date from the time of John Custis, while the frame annex to the rear and the pleasing front porch with brick floor were probably done towards the latter part of the life of William H. B. Custis.

Charles Scarburgh Part

1702 Scarburgh (wife Elizabeth) left to his son Charles who was then living here. The will called the plantation 2100 acres although his earlier division with Revell left only 975 acres as his part.

1725 Capt. Charles Scarburgh died intestate and was succeeded by a son John. 1743 John Scarburgh (wife Tabitha) reft his 975 acres plantation to his son Charles. He also had three daughters: Bradhurst who married William Drummond; Elizabeth who married John Coleburn; and Sarah who married James Henry. Son XXXX Charles died without issue and the sisters inherited jointly. 1752 In a division of young Charles estate sister Bradkurst and her husband received land elsewhere and this property was divided between sister Sarah (still single) and Robert Coleburn the heir of sister Elizabeth. Sarah Scarburgh Part

Soon after the above date Sarah married James Henry. Henry was born in Aberdeen in 1731 and is supposed to have been the grandson of Alexander Henry who married Jean Robertson, whose ancestry can be traced to James I of Scot-land. He studied Law at the University of Edinburgh and in Philadelphia before setting in Accomack. During the period of his life here he was one of the outstanding lawyers of the Shore and always prominent in local affairs. 1761 James and Sarah Henry sold as 4872 acres to John Thompson but the next

year he deeded it back to them.

1788 James and Sarah Henry, of Northumberland, sold the house and 4872 acres where they "lately dwelt" to John Savage.

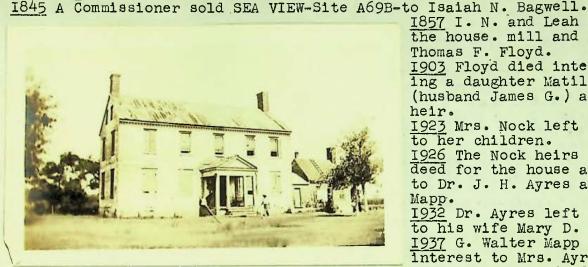
1792 John Savage left his Matomkin Plantation to his wife Margaret for 18 years to bring up their several children and then it was to be divided. Margaret soon married a neighbor William S. Custis whose first wife had been

Bridget Pennock.

1808 The property was divided by a survey and the heirs reciving portions were: Joseph Savage, Severn E. Savage, William Savage, Charles Savage, Thomas W. Savage, and Ann who was now the wife of William Stone. Custis immediately bought up all of the interests except that of Severn E. who had died intestate leaving a daughter Margaret as his heir. This share was finally obtained by Custis in 1818.

1821 William S. Custis survived his wife and left his land and mill to a son of the same name. The mill mentioned was a large tide mill at the entrance to the salt water pond just in front of the house.

1829 William S. Custis II made a deed of gift of 250 acres to the children of him and his wife Elizabeth (Stran): Sarah Ann Custis, Margaret Jane Custis, William Custis and John Custis.



1857 I. N. and Leah Bagwell sold the house. mill and 425 acres to Thomas F. Floyd.

1903 Floyd died intestate leaving a daughter Matilda F. Nock (husband James G.) as his only heir.

1923 Mrs. Nock left the property to her children.

1926 The Nock heirs united in a deed for the house and 310 acres to Dr. J. H. Ayres and G. Walter Mapp.

1932 Dr. Ayres left everything to his wife Mary D. Ayres. 1937 G. Walter Mapp conveyed his interest to Mrs. Ayres. 1939 Mrs. Ayres deeded to her

son B. Drummond Ayres and shortly afterwards he and his wife Nellie Bird conveyed a one half interest back to her.

The large brick house must have been built by the Henrys ahout 1765. There is a three brick belt course at the second floor level and the water table has a top course of ogee moulded brick. All of the wooden window and door lintels have a nice dentate pattern across the top. In the foundation of the brick kitchen annex is a brick marked M C (Margaret Custis) although the brick is set so that the marking is upside down. At the back of the house behind the dining room is a two story ell which perhaps was built as the office for Mr. Henry. Considering the time at which the house was built and the means available there should have been some very handsome paneling on the inside, but the only attempt at anything of the sort now consists of paneling below each of the deep set windows. Original paneling may have been taken out some time during the last century as happened at EVERGREEN, HILLS FARM and elsewhere. The stairwell goes to the garret although that part of the house has never been finished.

Robert Coleburn Part 1385 Robert Coleburn (wife Tabitha) left his Matomkin plantation to his son James.

Two parcels on the south fork of Folly Creek were sold; one up at the head line of the patent to William Grinnalds and the one east of it to Bagwell Bull, but neither has been traced further. 1816 The remaining land was surveyed for a division among the James Coleburn heirs and found to contain 398 acres. This was divided in about equal acreages thus indicating that there was no material house then in existence. A son James received the part at the west next to Bull; a daughter Nancy Copes (husband Henry S.) the middle and a son Robert the home place at the east end next to part SEA VIEW. Site A69C-The last named KXXXX is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Carroll R. Bull who have improved it into a very attractive property although the large and

substantial house is not of colonial structure. Ye Great Neck of ye Matomkins is now known as Custis Neck.

TRACT 692

1681 Patent to William Burton for 500 acres on Cedar Island. The next year he received a new patent for II50 acres being all of the Island. 1683 Burton assigned the north half of the Island to Thomas Bagwell and they

petitioned the County Court for "a convenient road to a point where we can embark for the Island recently patented by us". There is no record of any action so it is unknown where, if any place, such a public landing was provided for them.

1690 Thomas Bagwell (wife Ann) left his interest to his sons John and Thomas and six years later William Burton (wife Ann) left his to sons William, Thomas and Stratton.

As the years went on there were further bequests breaking the ownership up into small parcels, and countless sales until the ownership finally became so complicated that it was worthless to any one individual.

1870 (About) The Island became State and and a new notest was issued to Capt.

I870 (About) The Island became State and and a new patent was issued to Captoris A. Browne. All except a small acreage at the south end is now owned by the Cedar Island Development Corporation.

At the extreme south end the Government established a Coast Guard Station many years ago, but it was destroyed in the hurricane of 1933 and has since been rebuilt on the inside of Parramore's Beach.

Just north of the Station the late A. H. G. Mears acquired land where he built a small hotel as an auxilliary to his main enterprise at Wachapreague. It was a popular vacation place for many years but finally was allowed to go to pieces and there is now nothing left at that end of the Island.

TRACT 70

This is the land which the heirs of Edmund Scarburgh tried unsuccessfully to claim as a part of the original (unrecorded) patent to him for 8000 acres, as noted in the history of Tract 66.

1672 Patent to Ambrose White for 2150 acres. Before the unknown date of his death he and his wife Comfort (Waddelowe) made the following sales: 200 acres to Edmund Allen; 500 acres to Richard Bayly; and 1200 acres to John Cole. This leaves a deficiency of 250 acres which later turned up in the ownersh of one Edward Smalley although no deed or bequest to him can be found. The history of each part will be traced separately.

In I68I Comfort is known to have been the wife of John Roads and ten years later she was the wife of Jeremiah Scott before she slips out of the pixture.

1672 Ambrose and Comfort White sold 200 acres to Edmund Allen. This was at the southeast corner of the Tract and included that part of the present Daugherty (at one time Bull Run) south of the neck and cross roads and down to the branch.

1711 Edmund Allen (wife Margaret) died intestate and was succeeded by a son

1751 Stephen Allen (no wife living) did not mention the land but apparently son Edmund was his heir at law. He mentioned his mother Margaret Bagwell.

1764 Edmund and Tabitha Allen sold the 200 acres to Robert Bell.

1779 Robert Bell (wife Elizabeth) jeft to son Thomas. He had another son Savage Bell who must have inherited upon the death of Thomas.

1798 The will of Savage Bell directed that his plantation was to be sold to

1798 The will of Savage Bell directed that his plantation was to be sold to Elizabeth Custis Savage for 1200 which was done and she married to George Smith.

ISI5 George and Elizabeth Smith sold to Higgins & McCollom and a survey showed 203 acres. There is no old house on the land and it has not been traced further.

1678 Ambrose and Comfort sold I200 acres to John Cole. This generally was north and west of the Allen sale. John and Mary Cole resold as II00 acres

John Michael (wife Ann Tilney) devised this his home plantation: 200 acres

TRACT 70

each to son John and daughters Ann, Elizabeth, Adriana and Gratiana, and the IOO acres balance to son Symon. These will be taken up geographically as a matter of convenience.

The widow Ann married Capt. Richard Drummond of HILLS FARM.

Elizabeth Michael Part

This was along the branch west of Allen. She married Daniel of St. Thomas

Jenifer.

1747 Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer of Charles Co., Md., son and heir of Daniel of St. Thomas and Elizabeth Jenifer of St. Mary's County, sold to Jonathan Edmunds. The deed called for 500 acres although Edmunds later disposed of only the 200 acres he was supposed to get.

1754 Jonathan Edmonds (wife Elisha) directed that 50 acres next to Allen be

sold for debts and left the I50 acres balance to son Southy.

Mrs. Edmonds sold the 50 acres to Pierce Chapman who deeded it back to her the next day. In 1762 she sold it to her son Thomas Edmunds who apparently had inherited the rest of the land on the death of his brother Southy. (In her will of 1776 Elisha, now the widow of Smith Bunting, called Pierce Chapman her son)

1777 Thomas Edmonds (wife Joyce) jeft 150 acres to son John and 50 acres to

son William.

1801 William and Peggy Edmunds sold to Edmund Bayly. 1806 John and Nanney Edmunds sold part of his inheritance to Ebern Bird and some more to Dr. Fenwick Fisher.

Ann Michael Part

Presumably Ann died without issue and the title to her part reverted to KNAXKXXXXXXXXXXX Her part was next west from that of Elizabeth. 1734 Joakim and Margaret Michael of Northampton sold to Tobias Bull the 200 acres which had been left to his sister Ann by her father. 1760 Tobias Bull (wife Frances) jeft to their son Benjamin who was then living there. 1771 Benjamin Bull (wife Bridgett) did not mention the land but he was succeeded by a son Richard. 1797 Richard Bull (wife Bridgett) eft 95 acres to son Teackle; 50 acres to Mo son Tobias; and 50 acres more to son Richard.

Gratiana Michael Part

John Michael had designated the locations of all the rest of his bequests but could not have been very sure where to place this piece as he said: "where ye same shall fall". It was west of Ann and in the southwest corner of his land. Gratiana married John Bonwell who survived her 1725 John Bonwell jeft to his son Joachim Mikeall Bonewell "the 200 acres which I had by my wife". There is no disposition by this son but the land later turned up in the will of his brother James. 1767 James Bonnewell left to his son Michael the 200 acres "which was my mother's maiden land". 1798 Mickeel and Betty Bonwell sold I3I acres to Ebern Bird and the balance in smaller tracts to Major Hornsby, Matthias Cutten and John Bull. Only the first sale has been followed up. 1816Ebern Bird left his home plantation to son William. 1831 William and Hester Bird sold IOO acres to John P. West. 1857 John P. and Ann West sold to Bagwell Mears who also bought additional adjacent land.

Site A70A-The property has since been known as the BAGWELL MEARS PLACE.



1881 After the intestate death of Bagwell Mears (wife Elizabeth) the heirs united in a deed to George W. Powell for the house and I222 acres.

1885 The will of Powell directed that the place was to be rented for five years and then it was to go to his children. 1900 The property was surveyed for a division and a Special Commissioner sold the house and 53 acres to A. J. Lilliston. The same day he and his wife Ellen F. resold to Lizzie E. Parramore.

1903 Miss Parramore sold to

Margie E. Mears, and the next year she and her husband Benj. T. Mears resold to Edward A. Ames. E. A. and Lena E. Ames sold to John R. Beasley.

1916 J. R. and Mattie Beasley sold to B. T. Parks.

1937 The property was acquired by the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Onley. The annex to the rear is the oldest part of the dwelling but it has been altered to such an extent that it is hard to tell much about it. The brick end portion has a brick dated 'I8I3' which would place Ebern Bird as the builder. The end wall of the single room on the first floor is covered with tall sections of vertical paneling. The mantel is plain and to the left of it is a cupboard having a sixteen pane glass door with rounded moulding above the top row. The largest part of the house probably dates from the ownership of Bagwell Mears.

Simon Michael Part-SITED-PARKER PLACE
1685 Simon inherited IOO acres being "yt point of land bounded on the north
east by ye Mill Branch on the west by ye horse road called ye Kings High Road, on the east by the head of the creek and on the south by the land of Edmund Allen".

1715 Simon and Susanna Michael sold to Alexander West.

1728 West left this part to his wife Mary (she had been the widow of William Hartley) for life and then it was to go to Mary's daughter Anne Hurtley. I748 What became of Anne is unknown but she may have married John Cole and died because in this year Cole sold the south half to Oliver Griffith and three years later the balance to Smith Bunting. There is no record of how Cole obtained the land, hence the possible assumption. Bunting jater acquired the Griffith (or Griffin) part as well as some of the land west of the road from the John Michael part.

1770 Smith Bunting (wife Elisha formerly widow of Jonathan Edmunds) left his

land to son Levin.

1798 The 246 acres plantation of Levin Bunting was surveyed for a division

among his heirs.

1825 The disposition of the smaller tracts have not been followed but beginn ning in this year Revell Parker began buying up the original Simon Michael land and "yt point" has since been known as the PARKER PLACE.

1878 Parker left to his son John M. Parker for life and then it was to go

to various grandchildren.

1885 The house and 65 acres were assigned to Margaret H. Twifford (husband Philander T.) and Mary S. Parker. The latter may have died without issue as XX some time later it was owned by Twyford jointly with his son Bernard H. and

his wife Audrey (Colonna). 1940 The place was purchased by Everett P. Parks.

John Michael Part

This was on the west side of the Seaside road and was the home site of the father John Michael.

1715 John and Sarah Micheal sold to his brother Simon and he and his wife Susanna resold to Alexander West.

1726 West gave to his son Major West.

1754 There is no bequest or deed by Major West but in this year John and Agnes West sold the south part to Smith Bunting and two years later John and Sarah West sold the balance of I5O acres to William Bayley.

1774 William Baily left the land to his son Sacker, or if he died, it was to be sold and the proceeds divided among his daughters Elizabeth, Tabitha and Patience. Nothing more has been found on Sacker nor for a sale as directed. 1781 Joseph and Tabitha Ross sold 53 acres of the Bayly land to John Kelly who deeded it back the same day.

Salathiel and Margaret Fitchet sold 88 acres more of the Bayly land to

Jacob Ross, a brother of Joseph.

A part of the acreage is still owned by Ross descendants. The same family also acquired some of the land from Tract 7I on the north side of the branch which has since been known as Ross Branch.

Adriana Michael Part-This was west of her brother John. 1685 When John Michael left this part to his daughter Adriana he stated it was to revert to her brothers John and Simon if she had no issue. 1708 Simon and Susanna Michael sold his interest to beother John, and title descended to his son Joachim.

1732 Joachim and Margaret Michael sold to Eborn Bird.

1768 Eburn Bird (wife Mary) left 90 acres to son Jacob and IO5 acres to son Levi.

1799 Levi Bird died intestate leaving a wife Nancy.

1811 Shadrack and Elizabeth Ames sold as IIO acres to Dr. Fenwick Fisher. As there is no deed to them she may have been a daughter and heiress of Levi Bird

Edward Smally Part

This is the 250 acres out of the Ambrose White patent which cannot be accounted for from the records. Although there is no deed for it, it must have been about the first sale by White because when White made the sale to Cole (later Michael land) that land was bounded on the northwest by Smally. It was north of Adriana, west of Tract 7I, and extended to the middle road. 1679 Smally died intestate and his estate was administered to Walter Harges who had married the widow (no name). There is no record of the deaths of Harges and his wife but a George Hargress (possibly a son) was the next owner. 1749 George Hargress (wife Rachel) died intestate. A son Thomas was the heir. 1751 Thomas Hargress sold 40 acres at the south end to Jacob Bird. Later on he and his wife Keziah sold him 65 acres more. The Bird land has not been followed in detail but he acquired some of the Adrian Michael land and after his death a survey in 1822 showed he owned 174 acres. 1759 Thomas and Keziah Hargress leased 50 acres to Argol Hornsby but four

years later they sold it outright to him.

1775 Argall Hornsby left to his wife Leah for life and then to a son Major Hornsby .

1809 Major Hornsby added to his holdings and left this his home plantation to his wife Susanna and then to a daughter Rosey. Rosey married a Townsend but died without issue and the title passed to her sisters Sally and Susan. 1829 Sally married James Walker and he bought Susan(s interest. A survey showed 103 acres.

The property has since been known as the WALKER PLACE.



1875 James Walker left the house and the original 50 acres piece to his son John R., but if he died with out issue it was to go to his sisters Mary E., Susan C., Sallie B. and Charlotte A. J. Wanker.

John, Susan and Sallie all died without issue. Mary married Thomas S. Richardson and Charlotte William J. Eichelberger and the last named survived them all.

1922 In a division of the estate of Mrs. Eichelberger this place went to a daughter Mary Eichelberger.

The small part of the house is the older and according to the ledger of Capt. James Walker the larger section was built in 1839. His records show

the major items of expense in i	is building to have been a	ra toffoma:
	25.00 Plank shingles	\$ 90.
Second Kiln I	00.00 Boarding workmen, c	carpenter
One hundred pounds of nails	6.50	bricklayer 68.
25 hundred sawed lathes	6.87호 Hauling Bricks from	Kiln I2.
Glass & putty	7.00 Two hands I5 days-w	vages & board 15.
Cash paid William Parramore	4.75 Digging cellar	6.
" T. A. T. Joynes I	79.90 Bricklayers bill	7
Latches & screws	.70	Total #6

They make strange comparisons with similar prices today.

Richard Bayly Part

This was the north part of the Ambrose White patent. It was west and north of Tract 7I and extended up to the north fork of Great Matomkin now Folly Creek.

1673 Ambrose White sold to Richard Bayly.

1681 John Cole had repatented 650 acres of land on the upper seaside which had been sold by Daniel Jenifer to John Flack and deserted. Cole exchanged this 650 acres with Robert Mason for 600 acres on the north side of Messongo Creek and now exchanged the Messongo land with Richard Bayly for this White

1685 Cole executed a mortgage to John West.
1691 West deed back to Cole as "ye Same Plantacon called ye ffotty where Mary Cole liveth". This will indicate that while Tract 7I is now known as THE FOL-LY the name was originally applied to the next little neck north of it.

The deed also made the statement that the transfer was "for ye better support of ye said John Coles wife and Children" and to carry out this plan Cole now deeded the property in trust for his wife for her life and then 1t was to go to their children as follows: To William I50 acres; to Robert and Richard I25 acres each; and to John I00 acres.

William Cole Part

1740 William Cole of Talbot Co., Md. sold to Jonathan Buntine-Blacksmith. Two years later Bunting deeded it back and it must have been again sold to him by a General Court deed as he owned it at the time of his death. 1764 Jonathan Bunting (wife Mary) jeft to his son William Black Bunting the 150 acres which he had bought from William Cole.

1789 William B. Bunting sold his home place of I42 acres to Col. John Cropper. This sale included a Waten Grist Mill on the branch.

1818 A survey at the request of Gen. Cropper now showed I5I acres and he called the property SOUTH EDGE HILL. Today it is known simply as the BRICK HOUSE FARM. It is Site A70D.



I82I Catherine, the widow of Gen. Cropper, joined with his Executors in a sale of the house and 90 acres to SOUTH EDGE HILL to Col. William R. Custis who then owned a large part of Tract 7I.

1839 Col. Custis left to his son Thomas B. Custis.

1852 A Special Commissioner sold as 124 acres to Peter.F. Browne.

1860 Browne sold to Wm. Young

1860 Browne sold to Wm. Young.
1894 William Young deeded 60
acres each to his sons Wm. B.
and John E., they to maintain
him for the rest of his life
and the house went to Wm. B.

1907 Wm. B. Young left to his wife Julia and then to their children.
1911 A Special Commissioner sold the house and 80 acres to Dr. John H. Ayres and Thomas H. Melson.

1939 Dr. Ayres had left his interest to his wife Mary D. and in this year she joined with Mr. Melson in a sale to Asher Shrieves.

The little all brick house is definitely old but no definite clue as to its age can be found. It must have been built by Jonathan Bunting or his son perhaps in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The bricks are laid in the Flemish bond with some glazed headers. The water table is a one brick offset. There is no cross hall and each of the first floor rooms has an out side door but on different sides of the house. There are no indications that either doorway ever had a porch. The doors themselves are the oldest type being made of vertical weatherboarding. The stairway is enclosed. At present there is no mantel in the parlor but there are indications that cupboards once existed on each side of the fireplace. The mantel in the dining room is six feet high without hand carving but has narrow vertical side panels. Both rooms have a simple chair rail but to wainscoting.

Robert Cole Part

1739 Henry White sold to John Cole, son of Robert, I25 acres which had been the latter's part of the trust deed by John Cole. What had become of Robert is unknown and there is some belief that his son John had previously deeded this land to White by a General Court deed.

John Cole sold IOO acres to John Smith and three years later the balance of 25 acres to Joseph Wimbrough. This small piece has not been traced further. I753 John and Susannah Smith made a deed of gift to his brother William Robinson Smith of the purchase from Cole and a part of Tract 7I.

1760 Smith left to his wife Mary for life and then to an unborn child if a

boy. Presumably this was a son John Smith.

1785 John Smith sold 130 acres to Levon Walker.
1798 Walker (wife Elizabeth) left all of his lands to their son John B. Walker
1826 John B. Walker jeft to his wife Ann T. who married Enoch Reed.

1841 Enoch and Ann T. Reed sold 147 acres to Southey S. Satchell.

1873 Dr. Satchell left to Eliza Frances Scott who married George W. Garrett.

1904 Garrett sold the house and 30 acres to William P. Bell. 1927 Bell and his wife Mary T. sold to Mrs. M. B. Steinmetz.

Site A70E

The place is known as ROSELAND.



The house as it stands to day is the result of many changes and additions to the original part which must have been the low section with dormer windows. It had a brick end wall which is now a partition between two parts. As William R. Smith was the first known resident owner one can assume that he was the builder, and also of the far section which was the quarter kitchen but now is connected with the rest of the house. Tradition says that the larger end part was built by John B. Walker and if so it probably was done shortly before he died because the semiexposed chimney and

type of interior woodwork should date it about I825. Dr. Satchell is also known to have made further changes but it is difficult at this time to tell just when and by whom some of the remodeling was done. Mrs. Steinmetz also has made some changes, particularly cutting doorways so that the whole interior is connected, although at present the house consists of three separate apartments with outside entrances. The parlor in the large section has a nice wainscoting with a hand carved border at the top, handsome window and door frames and a mantel with some carving and two round columns at the ends.



Rear View of ROSELAND

TRACT 70

The place at one time had a very lovely Box Garden which Mrs. Steinmetz is gradually restoring. In the front view of the house may be seen two magnificent Irish Yew trees. These have since been moved to the yard in front of the new home of Mrs. H. D. Sheppard in Accomac. They have had good care and it is hoped that they will live many years more.

Richard and John Cole Parts

Nothing further can be picked up about one of these, but which one is

a question.

1753 At the same time that John Cole of Robert deeded his own inheritance of 125 acres to Henry White by a General Court deed in 1739, he also deeded him another 125 acres in the same manner. Whether this was the inheritance of his uncles Richard or John, or how he got it is unknown. Whichever one it was what became of the other is not evident.

In this year Henry and Sarah White sold to Edmund Allen IOO acres of the I25 he had bought in I739 and the deed stated that it was where White was

then living.

1758 Edmund Allen sold to Edmund Poulson, and two years later Edmund and Ann Poulson resold to George Garrison.

1762 George and Rachel Garrison sold to Jacob Phillips.

1790 Phillips (wife Priscilla) left to their son Matthias.
This TOO acres was in the southwest corner of the White-Payly.

This IOO acres was in the southwest corner of the White-Bayly-Cole 500 acres next to the Edward Smally land.

TRACT 71

1672 Patent to John Bagwell for 600 acres.

1686 Bagwell (wife Ann) left to his sons Henry and Alexander. The widow Ann married Edmund Allen.

Henry Bagwell Part

1734 Bagwell (wife Margaret) left his part to his son Henry and grandson Charles, son of son John.

1735 Henry Bagwell II (wife Sabra) left 50 acres to son Heli and the balance to son Spencer.

176I Heli left his part to his mother now Sabra Dix (husband John) for life and then to his brother Spencer.

1779 Spencer Bagwell left to his son John 120 acres and his mill and to son Heli the land at Folly Landing leased to Thorowgood Smith. Bagwell left a widow Sophia.

This Spencer Bagwell land was the south half of the neck proper extending back to approximately the Seaside road. Custi

1816 Heli Bagwell sold his inheritance to William Robinson Switch 1787 John Bagwell sold his inheritance to Levin Walker and while this has not been followed in detail it also was later acquired by W. R. SMIKKX Custis.

1777 Charles, the grandson of Henry Bagwell, sold his part of the land west of the road to Salathiel Fitchett.

1782 Salathiel and Margaret sold in small tracts to John Poolman, Major Hornsby, George Poulson and Dr. John Boisnard and the last named acquired some of the other parts.

Dr. Boisnard called his property RURAL FELICITY and it is still known by that name. An insurance policy written in I802 shows the house to have been all of wood; a large two story section in the center and one and one half story wings at each side.

1813 Dr. Boisnard left to his daughters Margaret and Elizabeth. It has not been traced further but the site has some additional historical interest.

1861 At the outbreak of the Civil War the local Militia established their camp here and it was known as Camp Wise. When the Federal forces took possession of the Shore the Second Regiment of Delaware used the same site which they called Camp Wilkes. While camped here they public a paper known as The Regimental Flag, several copies of which are sto be found in Accomac homes. It was XMMXXMMAX printed at the defunct MXX office of the National Recorder in what was then Drummondtown.

Alexander Bagwell Part

1722 Alexander Bagwell (wife Neomy) left to his daughter Mary.

1742 George Douglas sold to John Smith the land he had bought from Mary Bagwell by a General Court deed of unspecified date.

1753 John and Susannah Smith made a deed of gift to his brother William Robin-

son Smith, along with the Cole land A7OE.

1760 William Robinson Smith (wife Mary) left to their daughter Elizabeth.

1765 The patent land of John Bagwell had never been divided since the bequests by him to sons Henry and Alexander and in this year Fairfax Smith, as next friend of Elizabeth Smith Infant, sued for a division between her and Spencer and Charles Bagwell the descendants of Henry. This division was made later in the year and Elizabeth was given the north half of the land. Elizabeth later married Thomas Custis.

Site A7IB

I803 Thomas Custis of the Town of Drummond made a deed of gift to his son William Robinson Custis (later familiarly known as Col. Bob Custis) of Folly Creek of this land "which the said Thomas now holds as tenant by countesy and to which the said William is entitled after the death of the said Thomas". His wife Elizabeth lived until I824, surviving her husband by twelve years. The property is known as THE FOLLY.



This site was for many years one of the two official Ports of Entry for Accomack County, the other being Onancock. One of the many recorded references to the Port; Nehemiah Tunnell died 23 December 1795 at sea & was then a Marriner on board the Schooner Fair American of the Port of Folly Landing, William Wallop Commander, & that after his and death they out back into the Island of Jamaica and buried him".

1838 Col. Bob Custis bought considerable more acreage than he had inherited. This included criginal patent but more land

not only a good deal of the other half of the original patent but more land to the westward and left to his son Thomas B. Custis "the whole of the plantation cald and known by the name of FOLLY LANDING containing about six hundred acres".

He was an individual of quick temper and positive likes and dislikes, as indicated by many of the records concerning him. One example of his positiveness can be obtained from a clause in his will:"I will and direct that my son Thomas B. Custis purchase out of any money belonging to my estate a suitable slab or toom stone of sufficient length and breadth to cover the grave of son John W. Custis deed the price of which not to exceed three or foure hundred dollars, and that the one sent by his Wife never be put on him as it is not long a nuff by nine of twelve Inches to cover him and that it was sent more for pomp then Utility, I enjine that this clause be strickly adheard to".

One wonders if the existing stone is the one supplied by the wife or as stipulated by the will:

TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN W. CUSTIS

He lived respected & died lamented by all who knew him

Who departed this life This stone which covers the remains of the on the 18th Day of October 1836 best of Husbands is erected in token of Aged 35 Years her regard by his bereaved Widow.

Col. Bob homself is not honored by a tombstone.

After the intestate death of Thomas B. Custis without issue the title went to his sister Sallie M. Custis who married Richard Bayly Winder, and then to their children.

1898 R. B. Winder, Jr. and wife Catherine S. and Harry A. and Mary Winder Mille united in a deed for the house and 5032 acres to Henry B. Wilcox of Baltimore, possession to be given January I, I900, and on the same date H. B. and Kather-ine E. Wilcox redeeded to the late L. Floyd Nock.

1920 Nock left to his children Miriam B. Sarah E. and L. Floyd Nock, Jr. and

there has never been any division.



The old quarter kitchen on the property undoubtedly is the oldest building. It was latge for that purpose alone and may well have been an early Bagwell dwelling. In 1927 Mr. and Mrs. L. Floyd Nock, Jr. enparged and restored this build ing, making it into anattractive home for themselves. The dog in the picture is 'Col. Bob Custis'.

According to a plat made in 1816 both portions of the main dwelling were standing in that year, but the story and a half part in the foreground probably is a little the older.

No dated brick can be found but it seems safe to believe that it was built by Thomas Custis when his son Col. Bob went there to live perhaps during the last decade of the eighteenth century. The larger part also has a brick end and perhaps was added after Thomas Custis formally deeded the land to his son.

The smaller section has a fifteen foot cross hall having the little porches at each entrance. The latter have round columns with Doric capitals and paired modillions under the eaves. The hall has wainscoting but no cornice The old parlor has wainscoting with a carved border at the top and also a hand carved cornice. The door and window frames are decorated by reeding at the sides and fret work across the top. The mantel is a nice example of the carving done during the early years of the last century. It has most of the customary types of designs but the panel in the cemter of the face is an unusual seven branch candlestick.

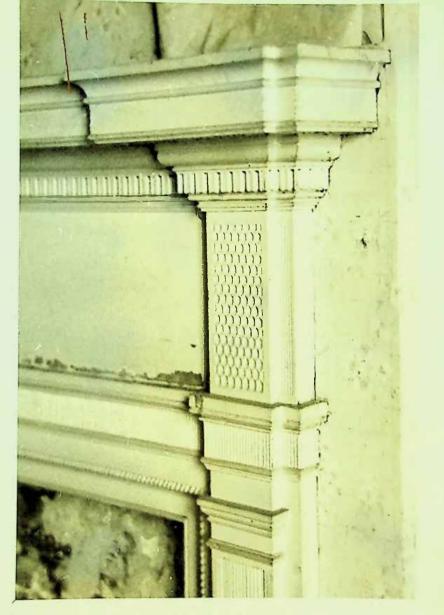
There is a porch on only one side of the larger part of the building. Originally it probably was open but now it is enclosed. The corner posts are square with fluting and plain capitals while the inner ones are round and fluted with Ionic capitals. There are regular block modillions under the eaves and the pediment has excellent lines. The woodwork in the interior of this part is quite plain and while it has a finished garret there is nothing noteworthy to call for special comment.

The site is quite a commanding one on a bluff where Folly Creek forks and the view down the creek is always a rare one regardless of tide, weather or time of day. The large lawn was terraced and landscaped down to the water.



A short distance from the end wall of the smaller Ma part of the house is an @ld Ma and well preserved ice house sunk deep into the ground







1655 Patent to Christopher Calvert for 800 acres. Five years later the patent was reissued in the names of Charles and Mary Calvert, children of Christopher and seven years after that it was again reissued to them. Sales by the Calverts will be considered geographically from the creek eastward.

1679 Although the patent then stood in the names of Charles and Mary, Christopher united with Charles in a deed to Charles Scarburgh for 200 acres which was at the west end between the two forks of Onancock Creek.

1675 Mary was now the wife of Garrett Supple and he joined with her in a sale of 200 acres to Thomas Fowkes and two years later they sold him 100 acres more. This was on the south fork east of the part later bought by Scarburgh.

1680 The Supples sold their balance of 100 acres to Robert Hutson.

1683 Charles Calvert sold 200 acres to Phillip Quinton to close out his holdings. This was east of Scarburgh but on the north side of the patent.

Charles Scarburgh Part

This was disposed of in two parcels of 50 and 150 acres which will be treated separately.

Port Scarburgh or Onancock Towne

1680 The Assembly passed "An Act for Cohabitation" which provided for 50 acres
in each county to be set aside for a Town and Port.

1681 The Accomack Justices decided upon a part of the Scarburgh land for this
purpose and for Ten Thousand pounds of Tobacco and Casks Charles Scarburgh
sold to John West and William Custis, as Feoffees in Trust, the 50 acres at
the west end "for the Town now called Scarburgh", "Except only thereout that
parcell of Land whereon the house wherein Christopher Calvert now dwelleth
doth stand as the same is now laid out surveyed & appointed for halfe an acre
together wth Soe much more as by right lines extended from the northwestern
& southeastern corner thereof into the Creek lying on the South Side of the
said Land whereon the said Charles hath lately built & erected an new House".
The next year Col. Daniel Jenifer was allowed 540# of Tobacco "for laying out
the towne". In the records for some years afterwards it was known as Onancock
Towne or Port Scarburgh but the latter finally disappeared.

As originally laid out the 50 acre town extended from the present wharf

As originally laid out the 50 acre town extended from the present wharf to the present North Street with a continuation of that street from its now end at Market Street on to the south fork of the creek.

Public Activities at the Town

1680 Following the passage of the Act and even before Scarburgh had given his deed for the land the Justices "ordered that Majr Chas Scarburgh wth all posex sible speed agree wth a Workman & cause to be built a convenient Court house upon the Land by Act of Assembly appointed for a Town for the County". Presumably such a building was erected as there were one or two later references to it but it did not function as such for very long. This Act was repealed and reenacted several times and during the period of uncertainty the holding of the Courts for the next few years was partly at the Town and at other times at the Tavern of John Cole at Matomkin, but in 1693 the Journal of the House of Burgesses records that the Matomkin site was to be the place of holding Courts and it has so continued to the present time.

Public records undoubtedly were kept at the homes of the succeeding Clerks in the early days, but as time went on they seemed to have settled at Onancock but we do not know whether they were in private homes or in some public edifice. In I787 two petitions went to the Assembly from the citizens of Accomack: one requested the removal of the Clerk's Office to "the vicinity of the Courthouse instead of 5 miles away at Onancock" and the other to retain them at the latter place. Once more Onancock lost out and a new Clerk's Office was built at Drummondtown, later Accomac.

was built at Drummondtown, later Accomac.

(Within the memory of some now living one of the Holden lots-about #16 on the plan-was known as the Courthouse Lot. Whether this was the site of this early Courthouse, or whether it was a building erected by Holden during his long term as Clerk to house the records is unknown. In any event this on-ancock Courthouse was the first erected as such for the county.)

Following the early custom of having Churches in proximity to the place of holding Courts there are three references to indicate that at one time a Church had been built at Onancock, but that also soon passed out of the picture: In May 1692 the Justices ordered Wm. Dennison, Surveyor? to "lay out and cause to be cleared wth all possible conveniency a good and sufficien. Rode from ye great Neck of Matomkin (Tract 69) to Onancock Town for ye conveniency of their Majties Subjects to ye Church". In October 1692 a Proclamation by Gov. Andros was read "att the Church at Anancock". In February 1708 "Whereas this Cort was Informed that Sum Ill disposed person did put horse or horses into ye Church att Onancock Town and fed them the Cort therefore Ordered that ye Sherriff or any well Disposed person or persons doe Inquire to find out ye person or persons that hath put ye so horses into ye sd Church".

So far as can be ascertained no Prison as such was built in the Town.

1682 Upon ye motion of Capt. Edmund Scarburgh high-Sheriff of Accomack County for to appoint a Prison for the County the Court doe thinke fitt yt Majr Edmun Bowmans house in onancock Town with his the sd Bowmans consent be & is hereby

appointed a sufficient Prison at prsent for ye use of the County".

It is possible that the early Courthouse and Church were located on the Market Square (Lot #19) which was public land, while all the rest of the Town was laid out in lots for individuals.

Private Lots

1680 No plat is in existence to show how the Town was originally laid out by Jenifer. In theory it was divided into one half acre lots for which a charge of IOO# of Tobacco was made, but because the area was not a perfect rectangle some lots were of necessity of irregular shape and consequently sometimes more or less than one half acre in size. After applying for a lct, an individual was obliged to complete a twenty foot house within four months to obtain his deed. If he failed he forfeited his right and the lot could be sold to some one else. There are several references in the early records to indicate that people had lots allotted to them but which they never actually one ned by deed.

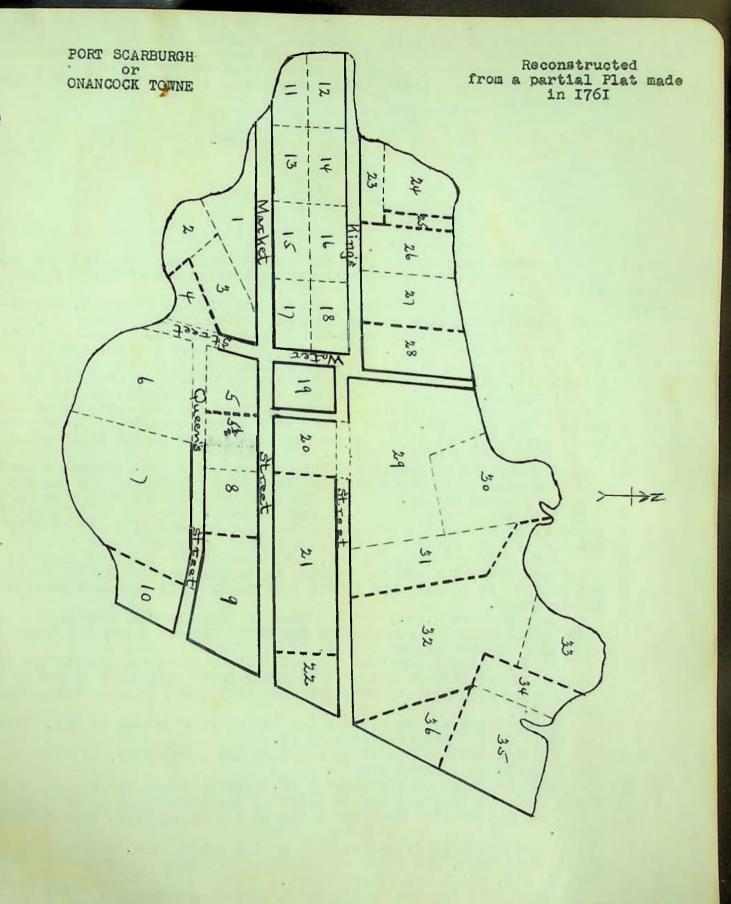
1761 The Justices allowed 1368# of Tobacco to James Henry for "Surveying, laying Out & Planning Onancock Town". There are a few instances where the bounds for lots under the original plan were resurveyed to conform to the new plan and they indicate that the two Blans were quite different. The new one, as shown on the opposite page, is approximately the same as the west end of Onancock of today, except for the later elimination of old Water and Queen's SIK Streets. When the new plan went into effect the price was raised to 200# of Tobacco per 2 acre lot and the building time was extended to one year.

There were many deeds for lots under the original plan but owing to the absence of a survey for it it is almost impossible to definitely locate them and most of the early owners faded out of existence before the new plan went into effect. In the order of the granting what is known of them is as follows: 1682 The first recorded sale of a lot was to William Anderson as he "hath Legally built on his halfe acre of Land at Onancock Town". Ten years later Anderson was granted two more lots. One of them was bounded southwest on his former lot DICHERS HALL and the other was some where else being bounded by wood and West Streets, names not appearing on the later plan.

1698 Anderson bequeathed "my Lotts being three att onancock Towne" to

his son in law Francis Makemie the Presbyterian.

1699 That Makemie hastened to comply with the new edict regarding dissenters is evident from the Order entered in this year, of which the following is the beginning: "Whereas Mr ffrancis Mackemie made application by peticon to this Court that being ready to fullfill what ye Law enjoynes to dissenters that he might be quallified according to Law and prayed that his own dwelling house at Pocomk & also his own house at onancock next to Capt Jonathan Lives eys might be the places recorded for meeting".



Court that being feady to fullfill what y Law enjoynes to dissenters that he might be quallified according to Law and prayed that his own dwelling house at Pocomk & also his own house to onancock next to Capt Jonathan Livesey's might be the place recore for meeting.

In this year a bronze tablet was placed Lot #I5. It is worded 1942 as follows: "HARD BY THIS SPOT IS THE SI OF THE HOME OF FRANCIS MAKEM THE WINDER OF ORGANIZED PRE BYTHE ANILY I I ABOUT A ME TARRIED NAOM A JCOMACK COU 4 RGINIA ESTABLISHED 🐩 or his filest LICENSED PRESS NG PLACES HERE HOME OCTOBER IN HIS ONANG YE 5TH 1699 It was more likely old DICHERS HALL was somewing e on Lot the sons being give er in describing the history of Lots #II to 1708 le left his Onanc roperty to his daughter Ann, who married Robert King of Man and second George Holden of Accomack. Baggally-Gun as granted a lot which bounded north-1691 Market Place" also an Ordinary Keeper, and in chooswest ing te he certainly ave gotten as clos as possible to the Cov., which is an in that that building probably was on Mar. uare. In 1703 F and his wife Elizabeth sold the lot to Ne) Jones "Includi: lling House and Ore small house forme Drink house". On the were traced down to 1733, when the up again later on and will be includtr as lost, but it we he history of Lot eċ 1692 John Bradhurst revelve ot "Surveyed for Jo. Stamton & assigned" The seed mentioned George Nat as Hack as a bound, but he was not a lot holder of record. The sold twice before 1698 when it came into the possession of I Livesey. From the Makemie petition above we know that the ori erson lots were adjacent to this one but the deed to Livesey is record to app r about this lot. John Wallop received description which places it on the north fork, but nothing to locate it actly. Wallop does not mention it in his will xt year, so may have reverted to the Feoffees. . 60 John Pemberton, Sr. owne of Leaver le" received a lot, which also seems to have the north side tom, but there is 1698 ofurther record concern William Tilney recei) lots which cor spond to #II and #I2 the further history of wh included later the that of #II to #I8. George Cutler receiv ! a . ot east of Tilney it also being traced 1726 l'er on. John Fitzgerald received a lot which was dacent to Col. Scarburgh, there is no further record of it. William Tazewell received a lot on the r rth fork, adjacent to Wil-1728 1 Iney. No further record. William Bagge received two lots. Wording would place them on the 1729 south fork and they are traced later in the history of Lots #4 to #7. John Cutler also received a lot on the south fork, traced later as 1ly Smith received two is son the north fork. There i 1739 positi: of them, bee. the tat they nor any Lots acec #23 and 24, which Jam 7 Rule a lot corresponds to #26, which is 1740 traced lazer, Charles West received a lot the south fork which approximately 1743 corresponds to Lot #2, which aced later with Lots #I to #3.

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1708 Makemie left his Onancock property to his daughter Ann. who married first Robert King of Maryland and second George Holden of Accomack.

Gervis Baggally Gun Smith was granted a lot which bounded northwest on "ye Market Place." He was also an Ordinary Keeper. and in choosing his site he certainly would have gotten as close as possible to the Courthouse, which is an indication that that building probably was on Market Square. In 1703 Baggerly and his wife Elizabeth sold the lot to Nehemiah Jones "Including One Dwelling House and One small house for merly a Drink house." Other owners were traced down to 1733, when the trail was lost, but it was poiked up again later on and will be included in the history of Lot #29.

John Bradhurst received a lot "Surveyed for Jno. Stamton and assigned." The deed mentioned George Nicholas Hack as a bound, but he was not a lot holder of record. The lot was sold twice before 1698 when it came into the possession of Jonathan Livesey. From the Makemie petition above we know that the original Anderson lots were adjacent to this one but the deed to Livesey is the last record to appear about this lot.

John Wallop recieved a lot, the description of which places it on the north fork, but nothing _____ to locate it exactly. Wallop does not mention it in his will of the next year, so it may have reverted to the Feoffees.

John Pemberton Sr. "of the Towne of Leaverpoole" received a lot, which also seems to have been on the north side of town, but there is no further record concerning it.

William Tilney received two lots which correspond to #11 and #12, the further history of which is included later with that of #11 to #18.

1726 George Cutler received a lot east of Tilney, it also being traced later on.

John Fitzgerald received a lot which was adjacent to Col. Scarburgh but there is no further record ot it.

1728 William Tazewell received a lot on the north fork, adjacent to William Tilney. No further record.

1729 William Bagge received two lots. Wording would place them on the south fork and they are traced later in the history of Lots #4 to #7.

John Cutler also received a lot on the south fork, traced later as above.

1739 Tully Smith received two lots on the north fork. There is no disposition of them, but it seems possible that they correspond to Lots #23 and #24 which are traced later.

James Rule received a lot which corresponds to #26, which is traced later

Charles West received a lot on the southfork which approximately corresponds to Lot #2, which is traced later with Lots #1 to #3.

1708 Makemie left his Onancock lots to his daughters Elizabeth and Ann, but the latter inherited upon the death of her sister and title later was vested in her third husband George Holden. The record of his lots will be taken up again under the new plan for lots.

1691 Gervis Baggally-Gun Smith-was granted a jot which bounded northwest on "ye Market Place". This could have been either on Lot #5 or #20. He was also an Ordinary Keeper and in choosing his site he certainly would have gotten as close as possible to the Courthouse which is an intimation that that building was on Market Square.

1703 Baggally and his wife Elizabeth sold the lot to Nehemiah Jones "Including One Dwelling House and One small house formerly a Drink house".

Other owners were traced down to 1733 when the trail was lost.

The deed mentioned George Nicholas Hack as a bounds but he was not a lot holder of record. The lot was sold twice until I698 when it came into the possesion of Jonathan Livesay. From the Makemie petition we know that the original Anderson lots were adjacent to this one but the deed to livesey is KN the last word to appear about this lot and there is no way of definitely locating it.

1692 John Wallop received a lot which was vaguely placed on the north fork, but he did not mention it in his will of the next year so it may have reverted to the Feoffees.

1698 John Pemberton, Sr. "of the Towne of Leaverpoole" received a lot which also seems to have been on the north side of town but there is no further record concerning it.

1708 John Custis, Sr. of Northampton gave to his son Henry a lot which had been purchased by his "decd father Coll John Custis & built on". There is no record of any such Custis purchase nor any disposition by Henry either by deed ob will.

Their further history is included in the story of the Holden lots.

1726 George Cutler received a lot east of Tilney which also later came into the hands of Holden.

1726 John Fitzgerald received a lot which was adjacent to the original Scarburgh lot but there is no further record of it.

1728 William Tazewell received a lot on the north fork adjacent to Tilney, but here is no further record of i

I728 It will be remembered that Charles Scarburgh reserved certain lots when he sold the land to the Justices. In this year his son Henry Scarburgh sold to Edward West-Taylor-the lot "Built on by Col. Charles Scarburgh". We know only that this lot was on the south fork and a guess would place it as about #4. I751 Nathaniel Spence West, son of Edward, sold to George Holden. I729 William Bagge received two lots and John Cutler one lot, both on the south fork. They are traced later as part of the Group #4 to #7. I738 John Darby sold to Robert Allen a a acres lot with two houses on it and the deed said it had formerly belonged to David Sparrow. No record either before or after this date.

In this same year the Court records show this entry: "On the Motion of George Holden in behalf of himself and the rest of the Inhabitants of Onancock Town, Ordered that they have leave to fence in the said Town keeping a good Swinging Gate until it shall appear to be a public Nousance".

1739 Tully Smith received two lots on the north fork. There is no disposition of them but it seems possible that they correspond to Lots #23 and #24 which are traced later.

1740 James Rule received a lot which corresponds with #26. Traced later.

1743 Charles West received a lot on the south fork which approximately corresponds to Lot #2 which is traced later with Group #I to #3.

1748 John Wise, Jr. received a lot on the north fork next to James Rule. Probably #27 which is traced later.

ALCOHOLD SELECT THE RE-Ear of Criaticrobic shis not uged at this Regarded to the same of the sa Lyce Company of the last

1747 George Holden received two lots corresponding to #I4 and #I5.
1750 Holden received a lot corresponding to #I3 which had been granted to George Cutler in 1726, later forfeited and now reissued to Holden.

1751 Charles West received a lot and five years later four more lots adjac-

ent, all corresponding to #29.

Patrick McDowall received a lot corresponding to the east half of #9.

Patrick McDowall received a lot on the south fork which must have been some where on Tract #7; its later history is found in Group #4 to #7.

Clement Parker received two lots corresponding to the west half of #2I.

1760 Levin Parker received two jots which correspond to #31.

James Scott received a lot which probably was a part of #6.

These complete the granting of lots under the original plan, so far as it has been possible to find them in the records.

The survey of the new plan made in I76I has disappeared, but in the I87Os a partial plat of the Town was made from it. On this were shown only a few of the lots, but from the information thus gained it has been possible to approximately reconstruct the Town as it probably was towards the end of the eighteenth century. Much is still vague and uncertain and some of the dividing lines are far from accurate, but the general picture is as shown on the plat made up. Many of the smaller tracts or lots soon passed into stronger hands so that a few people really owned a major part of the Town. This grouping is shown on the plat by the heavier lines, both broken and solid.

Group including Lots #I, #2 and #3

There is a strong possibility that this Group included the two adjacent

lots granted to William Anderson in 1682.

Lot #I Except for that possibility there is no known deed for this lot until 1781 when Thomas Snead received 2-1 acre lots "formerly in the possession of George Holden, deed."

Lot #2 As previously reported this was granted to Charles West in I743, the deed stating that it had been originally granted to Robert Carruthers in I734 and he had sold to Francis Stockley who had sold to West.

1757 West left to Charles West the son of Jonathan. 1779 Charles and Tabitha West sold to William Drummond.

Lot #3.1768 Granted to Walter Hatton.

1782 Francina Muir sold to William Drummond. She was the mother in law of Hatton but the deed does not state how the lot came into her hands. 1784 William and Sarah Drummond sold both of his lots (i.e. #2 & #3) to Thomas Snead who thus acquired the whole Group.

1787 Snead (wife Elizabeth) 1eft the Group to his son John Smith Snead. 1809 J. S. Snead, of Frankfort, Ky., sold to George Bunting.

1816 Bunting sold to the Rev. William Lee.

1848 Lee left to his wife Margaret and five years later she left to IN. Bag-well.

1854 Bagwell sold to Stephen Hopkins & Sons and part of it is still owned by

Hopkins descendants.

It seems logical to believe that old DICHERS HALL the William Anderson house and where Francis Makemie later preached was on Lot #1, and the reasons are given in the later history of the lots owned by Holden.

Group includin Lots #4, #5, #6 and #7.

Through grant and purchase this all became Scott property.

Lot #4 Granted to Mrs. Catharine Scott the widow of James. It undoubtedly had been owned and forfeited by others earlier, but no clue is given in the deed to Mrs. Scott. It probably was a part of the original lot reserved by Scarburgh. In the deed to Mrs. Scott the description of the bounds placed it

on the west side of old Water Street. There is no record of Mrs. Scott selling this lot to her neighbor but when Snead sold his Group to Bunting in 1809 (see above) this lot was included in the deed.

1816 When Bunting sold to Lee he reserved a small lot on the street and creek which became known as the BUNTING LOT. Apparently he was an eccentric character as tradition relates that he had his coffin made some years before his death and slept in it each night but inthe day times it was hoisted to the ceiling by an arrangment of pulleys. 1832 Bunting Executors sold to William Lee and Stephen Hopkins and the latter acquired full ownership as surviving partner.

1862 Hopkins deeded to his son John P. L. Hopkins and even at that late date old Water Street still went down to the creek.

nonnesses.

Lot #5 Granted to Mrs. Catharine Scott and the deed stated that "she had completed a house started by her husband". This enables us to date old SCOTT HALL which has since been turned to face in another direction and altered so that it has lost all semblance to a colonial structure.

There are two versions of a tradition that Gov. Berkeley visited Charles Scarburgh in Onancock when he had to flee to the Eastern Shore during Bacon's Rebellion. One places the visit at SCOTT HALL and the other at the PARKER HOUSE (Group #34 and #35). Aside from the dates of these two housesthe tradition would be groundless for several reasons: it is a matter of record that Berkeley stayed at ARLINGTON; Scarburgh did not own this land in 1676; even if he had it is hardly probable that the Governor would have honored him as the records indicate that they were far from friendly.

Perhaps this lot had first been sold to John Savage in 1760 as is brought out in the story of #5½.

Lot #6 One lot granted to James Scott in 1760 and two more two years later. Combined they about make up this large lot.

Lot #7 This is a combination of several early grants the bounds of which are too vague to segregate them. It probably included:

The two lots sold in 1729 to William Bagge. He sold one to James Scott and the other to James Falconer who resold to Scott. The lot sold in 1729 to John Cutler. He had failed to improve and thirt years later it was deeded to George Holden who sold to Scott. The lot sold in 1756 to Patrick McDowall. Eleven years later when he moved to North Carolina he sold to John West, who with his wife Hul-

dah resold to Scott. 1778 Scott left to his wife Catharine what he then owned of the Group and as will be seen above she added to her holdings.

1806 Mrs. Scott left it all to Mrs. Agnes D. Ker for life and then to was to go to her eldest son.

1818 Edward H. Ker sold to Edward Smith Snead.

1839 Snead and his wife Susan U. sold to Martha W. Riley.

1842 Mrs. Riley sold to Isaiah N. Bagwell and the next year he pesold to Edward P. Pitts.

1849 Ditts and his wife Mary W. sold to Dr. Thomas P. Bagwell.

1866 Bagwell and his wife Sally H. sold to Nathaniel Toppong and title descended to his daughter Sarah who married John W. Parker.

The present Tully Parker house was built largely on the right of way of old Water Street. Behind it are a number of Ker and Snead graves who were buried here instead of at KER PLACE which they had also owned.

Group including #51 and #8

XXXXX Lot #52 1760 John Savage was granted two lots which may have included #5 and #52. 1763 Savage sold to George Parker who nine years later resold to John Blox. 1773 John and Sarah Bloxom sold to John Powell and three years later he and his wife Sarah, now of Lunenburg, resold to Elizabeth Guy.

1781 Mrs. Guy sold one of the lots (#5%) to William Wise. (It will be noted above that in 1779 the other lot (#5) had been granted to Mrs. Scott, so that one may have been forfeited for lack of improvement, 1785 William and Sarah Wise sold to Thomas Snead and two years later Snead left to his brother Tully his half interest in a Storehouse and lot owned jointly by him and Thorogood Smith.

Smith, now of Baltimore, sold his half interest to Tully Snead stating that while the title had been in the name of Thomas Snead he really owned a

half interest as evidenced by the Snead will.

1819 Commissioners sold to John K. Warrington and three years later the latter's Executors sold to William S. Watson.

1784 Granted to Garret Topping.

1793 Garret and Scarburgh Topping sold to John Simpson who deeded it back the next year.

1812 Anne Topping, widow, made an exchange for another lot with Patience Layjor and Elizabeth Jacob.

1814 Levin and Patience Laylor sold their half interest in the lot "whereon the tavern is now kept" to James Ashmead who had married Elizabeth Jacob.

If this tavern happened to have been at the east end of the lot it would have been approximately where TAYLOR'S INN is holding forth today.

1820 Ashmead sold the whole lot to William S. Watson, thus bringing #51 and #8 under one ownership.

Group including Lots #9 and #IO

1756 As previously noted Daniel Maxwell had received a lot which corresponds

to the eastern half of #9.

1762 He received a new deed for three lots. One was the above reissued; the second was west of it and had never before been granted; and the third was #IO "formerly granted to David Sparrow". (Although there is no record of this grant to Sparrow, it would be the same lot sold by John Darby in 1738 to Robert Allen with no later disposition by Allen.

1765 Daniel and Patience Maxwell, of North Carolina, sold it all to Ann Wainhouse, widow, and Elizabeth and Sarah Wainhouse, the daughters of Francis

Wainhouse.

1780 Abel and Ann Joynes, Arthur ans Elizabeth Downing, and James and Sarah Powell sold "two houses and three lots" to Noah Belote.

1783 The Feoffees granted a lot (#10) to Thomas Snead. Perhaps the improvements on it had gone and it was considered forfeited, but two years later Snead sold to Belote thus giving him full title to all three lots.

1791 Noah and Eleanor Belote sold to Col. Levin Joynes.

1812 Thomas R. Joynes, son, and Ann Joynes, widow of Levin, united in a deed

to Smith R. Carmine.

1827 An Attorney for Carmine sold to John Grant and three years later his Exegutor and his widow Agnes joined in a deed to Smith Warrington. Warrington resold to Lewis L. Snead who deeded it back to him two months later. 1832 Warrington sold to Robert W. Williams and four years later he and his

wife Mary resold to John A. Scarborough.

1838 Scarborough and his wife Caroline C sold to Edward D. Joynes. 1842 Joynes and his wife Ann C. sold to Mahala J. Shields. She married Zoro-

babel C. Laws. 1848 Laws sold to Rachel B. Snead, the widow of Charles. 1867 The Executors of Mrs. Snead sold to Thomas A. Northam.

Most of the area in the Group is now devoted to business purposes but there is one house with some claim to antiquity. It is the property owned by Robert Lankford and occupied by Hardy Taylor. It is possible that the older part goes back to the latter part of the eighteenth century when some improvement was necessary to hold title to the lot. The more modern part perhaps was built by Mrs. Snead and she and some of her family are buried just east of the house and close to the old Town line.

Group including Lots #II to #I8 inclusive. This is known as the Holden Block. Lots #II and #I2

These would seem to be the two lots granted to William Tilney in I724 as they were next to the 'Town Landing'.

1737 William and Elizabeth Tilney sold to George Holden.

#II would be the site of the ALICIA HOPKINS HOUSE which will be discussed later in the disposition of the whole block.



Lot #I3

This is the lot which was granted to George Cutler in I726 and the title descended to his son Thomas but was then forfeited for lack of improvements.

I750 Regranted to George Holden.

Lots #I4 and #I5

1747 Granted to George Holden. The deed stated that one of them had been granted to John Cutler in 1726 (no deed of record) but forfeited for lack of improvement.

Lots #16, #17 and #18

1762 These three lots were "laid out for George and Anne Holden in lieu of the lots lately belonging to Francis McKemie". It is because of this statement that a line of reasoning leads to the belief that old DICHERS HALL where Makemie did his preaching probably was on lot #I.

Makemie did his preaching probably was on Lot #I.

We know that William Anderson was the first purchaser of a lot after the Town was laid out. Later he obtained two more lots: one adjacent to the first, and the other somewhere else. A clue to the location of this last single lot has never appeared so it has to be forgotten. However the two adjacent lots are the important ones because his home DICHERS HALL was built on the first one obtained.

In applying for his first lot it would have been logical for Anderson to have asked for the lot at the west end of #I for two reasons: first becayse he was an overseas trader and merchant and would want his place to be at the end of the neck to get deep water for his vessels; secondly, at the time the only other dwellings in the Town area were those of the original settler Christopher Calvert and the one next to it built on by Charles Scarburgh, both of which were on the south fork, and it would have been naturator Anderson to have wanted to have built near them.

We know that the title to these lots passed to Anderson's son in law

Makemie and then to the latter's daughter Anne who married Holden.

In the 1781 grant to Thomas Snead for Lot #I the deed stated that the

two lots in the area were "formerly in the possession of George Holden". It has been possible to trace every one of the lots ever owned by Holden except the inherited ones so that Lot #I must have included two of the three of them. It therefore seems resaonable to assume that when Holden began to buy the lots in the block he lost interest in the original three and was content to exchange them for #I6, #I7 and #I8 in order to get possession of the whole block.

In 1942 a bronze tablet was placed near the sidewalk on what should have

been a part of Lot #15. It reads:
"HARD BY THIS SPOT IS THE STEE OF THE HOME OF FRANCIS MAKEMIE THE FOUNDER OF ORGANIZED PRES BYTERIANISM IN AMERICA WHO MARRIED NAOMI ANDERSON OF ACCOMACK COUNTY VIRGINIA AND ESTABLISHED ONE OF HIS FIRST LICENSED PREACHING PLACES HERE IN HIS ONANCOCK HOME OCTOBER YE 5TH 1699".

On the basis of the reasoning outlined above perhaps this tablet should have been across the street, but the first two words of the inscription make the site close enough for all practical purposes.

The Group or Block remained in a single ownership for many years. After the death of Holden title passed to his son George who moved to the Western Shore where he later died intestate.

I802 The heirs of George Holden, Jr. united in a deed to John Shepherd Ker for "all the houses and Lotts of Ground known and called by the name of Holdens

houses and Lotts".

1806 Ker left the block to his daughter Elizabeth Revell Corbin Ker who married William D. Seymour but died without issue and the title passed to him. 1834 For only \$272 Seymour and his second wife Anne U. sold the block in Trust to Hugh G. Seymour who was to redeed it (done the same day) to "William" D. Seymour, James Poulson, James White, Joshua Burton, William Bagwell, John Simpkins and Peter Williams, Stewards of Accomack Curcuit-In Trust-to permit and suffer the married preachers who shall from time to time in conformity with the rules and discipline of the Old side Methodist Episcopal Church be appointed to take charge of the Circuit aforesaid to reside in and upon the houses & lot aforesaid and to have, use, occupy, possess and enjoy the same and other the premises aforesaid, for and during the term for which they the said Married Preachers shall respectively be appointed to, as aforesaid, and actually have the charge of the Circuit aforesaid, that as often as it shall so happen that unmarried Preachers shall be appointed to the Circuit aforesaid that the said Stewards & Trustees aforesaid shall rent out the said Lot & houses, etc".

1836 The Stewards evidently decided that they did not need the whole block, or needed money more, for in this year they made two sales which included the major part of it all. The Parsonage itself probably was the old Holden home and stood about in the middle of the block but the original house is no more.

One of the sales was to William C. and George C. Waters and included

everything east of the Parsonage except the Church lot.

1837 Trustees for the Waters sold to John D. Tyler.

1839 Tyler and his wife Mary sold in two lots: the east end went to William P. Joynes and their home place to John Major Fosque.

Part of the Fosque house is old but it is impossible to guess its

age or who might have built it.

The other sale by the Stewards was to John W. Colonna and extended west from the Parsonage to the waterfront.

1846 Colonna and his wife Margaret sold to Stephen Hopkins & Sons and the

house upon the hill at the end of the street became the home of Stephen Hopkins. It continued in the ownership of Hopkins descendants until recent years and is generally referred to as the ALICIA HOPKINS HOUSE.

The small part is undoubtedly quite old but there is nothing upon white base a guess as to its age. A few years ago when the roof to the larger part was being repaired an old shingle was found with this marking: "1830-G. W. TAYLOR". He must have been one of the carpenters employed in building this section as the date would place the Seymours as the then owners.

The lines of the house are exceptionally good and because of its picturesqueness and commanding site it has always been much admired. It is now

owned by Mr. and Mrs Merritt S. Nelson.

Before leaving this vicinity it seems appropriate to pay a deserving tribute to Stephen Hopkins and his descendants. In 1842 he established the firm of Stephen Hotkins & Sons. After his death it was carried on by his/ sons, the name being changed to Hopkins & Bro., by which it is still known. The old firm has completed over a century of honorable record for its integrity and reliability; the conduct of it has continued in the family and it is now managed by Addison F. Hopkins a great grandson of the founder.

Lot #I9

As MARKET PLACE was referred to as early as I69I it is safe to assume that this public ground was provided for in the original Town plan and was

continued as such when the later plan was drawn in 1761.

Some time in the nineteenth century a combination Town Hall and School stood upon the Square. The second floor was a large hall for meetings and was also used by travelling shows when they came to town and for other purposes of entertainment. The Square also had a row of old mulberry trees about its four sides. When the need for the building had passed it was sold and moved to Lot #5% and is now the home of William B. Wessells.

The Square is now seldom used except for occasional Carnivals, etc.

Lot #20

This will be skipped over for the present.

Lot #2I

This consists of four 2 acre lots.

1756 Clement Parker received the two lots at the west end. 1760 Clement and Rosannah Parker sold to Edmund Poulson.

1763 Poulson received a grant for all four lots to include the two he had bought from the Parkers and the two at the east end "never granted before".

1774 Executors for Poulson sold to John Bradford.

1775 John and Sarah Bradford deeded to Isaac Smith and Thorowgood Smith but three years later they, with their respective wives Elizabeth and Mary, sold back to him.

1797 Trustees sold to a syndicate composed of John Wise, Tully R. Wise and George Gillett.

Lot #22

This would be the corner now occupied by Wise's Drug Store and others. 1775 Granted to Littleton Savage and reissued to him four years later.

For many years Savage had been Clerk of the County Court and this probably was the last resting place of the County records in Onancock. A survey of the later KER PLACE land made in 1789 shows an office on the corner adjacent.

1790 Savage and his wife Leah sold to John Wharton and four years later he and his wife Elizabeth resold to John Rous.

1804 John and Nancy Rouse sold to the firm of Ker & Seymour and it has been a prominent business corner ever since.

Horse(?) and Buggy(?) Days in Onancock

Group including Lots #23, #24, #25, #26 and #27 Lots #23 and #24

1736 On the plat made in the 1870s which showed a few of the lots according to the plan of 1761 these two lots were marked as having originally belonged to a John Smith and the notation that #24 had been granted to him in 1736. There is no other record of such a grant nor can any disposition by Smith be found.

1739 Two lots on the north fork were granted to Tully Smith. He may have been a son of John but he has not been identified and no disposition by Tully has been found. His lots may have been these two.

1779 In the will of a later John Smith he directed his Executors to sell his Onancock lots but there is no record of such a sale. It is possible that through some unrecorded interfamily transaction they came into the possession of the Rev. John Lyon who had married Sarah the daughter of Smith.

1811 Sarah Lyon, widow, her daughter Helen Burton, and her son Ethel united in a deed to Thomas R. Joynes. (This son Ethel appears frequently in deed records for the next few years and the name is usually spelled just this way. He may have been Ethelbert, or some other such name, but he seems to have been content to sigh his name as Ethel.)

1820 Thomas R. and Anne Bell Joynes sold the major part of the two lots to Severn Tyler and during succeeding years they also sold small waterfront business lots to others. As time went on the Hopkins firm acquired such parts as

their needs required. Lot #25

1815 No early record concerning this small lot has been found. In this year the Executors for David Bowman sold it to Severn Tyler.

Lots #26 and #27 Lot #26

1740 Granted to James Rule.

1771 Special Commissioners solf to Andrew Newton. No further record until seven years later when both lots were disposed of by the will of James Scott.

Lot #27

1748 Granted to John Wise, Jr., who ten years later sold to James Scott.

1778 James Scott left both lots to John Revell, who three years later sold to Custis Derby.

1785 Custis and Mary Derby sold to Tully Snead.

1800 Tully and Rosey Snead sold to Dr. John O. Twiford and four years later the latter's wife Anna joined him in a resale to George Scarburgh.

1813 Scarburgh and his wife Anna sold to Thomas R. Joynes and the next year he and his wife Anne Bell resold to Severn Tyler, who thus had acquired the major part of the Group.

Lot #28

1760 No previous record has been found but in this year William Robinson Smith left to his unborn child, if a girl, "My house & lot in Onancock Town".

1764 The Feofees granted the lot to "Anne Smith daughter of Robinson Smith".

1778 John and Anne Robinson Riley sold to William Parker.

1795 Parker sold to John H. Husley and three years later he and his wife Nancy sold to the Rev. Cave Jones. Two years previously Jones had bought the

next Group and this lot became merged with it.

Part of the little house now standing upon the lot has an oldish appearance but no guess has been made as to who might have built it or when.

Group including Lots #20, #29, #30 and #31

Lot #20

1703 An assumption is made (a very wild guess) that this is the lot granted in 1691 to Baggally and sold by him and his wife Elizabeth in this year to Nehemiah Jones.

1706 Jones sold to Thomas Rose and three years later he and his wife Sarah

resold to Richard Cutler.

1733 Richard Cutler left his "Town lot" to his son John and his heirs, but this is a dead end for the trail until 1780 when the whole Group was sold by Isaac Smith.

Lot #29

1751 A single lot was granted to Charles West and five years later he received four more.

1757 West left his lots on the north side of Town to his nephew Isaac Smith the son of his sister Sarah and five years later the Feoffees reissued a for-

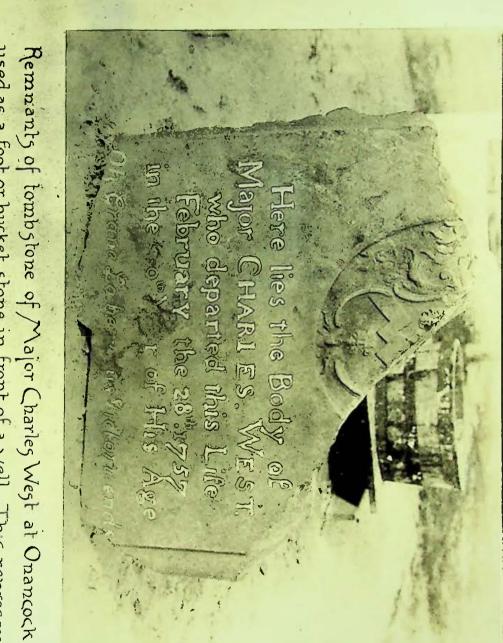
mal grant to Smith.

In his will West stipulated that "Before there is any division of my Estate my Executors are to buy in London such a tombstone as is at Mr. John Smith's & put it over my grave". The Smith stone has long since disappeared, as has also the West stone, but fortunately a portion of the latter was still in existence towards the end of the last century and a photograph of it has been preserved, so it is evident that his Executors carried out this special request in a careful manner.

Charles West had also owned Lot #2 and considerable acreage in several localities but the fact that he was buried here indicates that this was his home and he probably had a substantial house somewhere on #29 but it has long

since disappeared.

What can be seen of the West Coat of Arms in the photograph is of material importance. The descendants of Anthony West (the first West settler on the Shore) have always felt that he came from the same West family that pro-



used as a foot or bucket stone in front of a well. This represents but a small portion of the original stone

duced KMMX Lord De La Warr but so far as is known genealogists have not been able to supply the link. This is still missing but the Shield on the tombstone of Charles West shows the Kest Coat of Arms before Lord De La Warr had quartered it with the Arms of his wife. It is hardly possible that Charles West would have used these Arms at such an early date unless he had been entitled to do so, and this provides a concrete evidence of the family connection. Lot #30

1765 Four one half acre lots were granted to Robert Pitt and on the day after he received his deed he resold to Isaac Smith.

Lot #31

1760 Two one half acre lots were granted to Levin Parker under the old plan and four years later they were regranted to him according to the proper bounds under the 1761 plan.

1768 Levin and Elizabeth Parker sold to Henry Scarburgh and the next year he and his wife Elizabeth resold to Isaac Smith.

Whole Group

I780 Isaac and Elizabeth Smith sold all of his houses and lots in the Town to Edmund Custis. Lot #20 was included in the bounds of the area sold although it has not been ascertained how it came into his possession.

I790 Edmund and Elizabeth Custis sold it all to Thomas Cropper who later in the same year resold to John Savage (A69B).

I796 The Executors for John Savage joined with his wife Margaret in a sale to the Rev. Cave Jones and as already reported he added Lot #28 to the Group two years later.

Group including Lots #32 and #33 Lot #32

1762 Granted to Smith Snead as six half acre lots.
1782 Snead (wife Sophia) left to their son William Snead.

Lot #33

1762 Granted to Alexander Bashfort as a half acre lot but two years later Alexander and Anne Bassford resold it as two lots to William Snead 1786 William Snead, who had moved to Northampton, made a deed of gift of the Group to his brother George.

1792 The heirs of George Snead united in a deed to Tully Snead.

1800 Tully and Rosey Snead sold to Charles Leatherbury who resold the next year to Ker & Seymour.

1803 Ker & Seymour sold to John Tunnell and nine years later a Trustee sold to Levin S. Joynes.

Group including Lots #34 and #35

Lot #34

1771 About an acre and a half granted to Edward Ker.

Lot #35

1764 Four one half acre lots granted to John Powell.

1771 John and Sarah Powell sold to Edward Ker who obtained the adjacent lot in this same year.

1778 Edward and Margaret Ker sold the Group to William Gibb.

1791 Gibb sold to George Poulson and the next year Anne Poulson joined her husband in a resale to George Layfield.

1814 Layfield left to his grandson George Franklin Outten.

1833 Outten and his wife Anne S., now of Northampton, sold to Henry P. Parker. Parker had previously acquired Lot #33 and at least a part of #32. His house probably stood on #33 and it was this PARKER HOUSE that was mentioned as sharing the Beverley tradition with SCOTT HALL. It was still standing within the memory of people now living but no accurate description of it is available.

Lot #36

1768 Granted to John West. No disposition of it by him has been found but at least a part of it turned up later in the ownership of Mrs. Catharine Scott.

1806 The Executors for Mrs. Scott sold a half acre lot in a triangle to Ethel Lyon who promptly resold to John Revell, Sr.

Under neither the original nor the I76I plans for the Town were lot numbers used but they have seemed advisable in this attempted reconstruction and of course are purely arbitrary for convenience. As much time was devoted to this reconstruction as necessary to make some sort of a general picture but at best it is most sketchy due to the vague records available. Perhaps it will be a help to any one interested in any particular lot who cares to try for more accurate results.

Before leaving Old Onancock it will be appropriate to record here an affair which had its beginning and end here although it actually took place elsewhere. It is known as THE BATTLE OF THE BARGES which was fought in Kedge's Straits in the Maryland waters of the Bay. It took place on November 30, 1782, the day that Articles of Peace were signed between England and the young Republic and was the last engagment of the Revolutionary War. Several versions of it are known to exist but it will be satisfactory for present purposes to relate the story as told by a local participant-Col. John Cropper-who reported to his superior Col. William Davies in Richmond six days later. "Dear Sir,

On the 28 ultimo, I received a letter from Commodore Wally, requesting a number of Militia to full man his fleet, in consequence of his intention to attack the enemy's barges then off Onancock. In compliant with which request, on the 29th, I went on board his fleet myself with twenty five volunteers of the Accomack Militia. On the 30th at the head of Cagey's Strait's, we fell in with and engaged the enemy. When we approached them,

within about three hundred yards, and the fire began to be serious, our barges all ran away except the Commodore's (the Protector) in which was Major Smith Snead, Capt. Thomas Parker, Capt. William Snead, myself and five other volunteers. This dastardly conduct of our comrades, brought on our barge the whole fire of the enemy, which was very severe, and it was as severely answered by the Protector, untill the enemy's six barges were within fifty yards, when most unfortunately, the cartridges of our short eighteen pounders caught fire amidships; the explosion of which burned three or four people to death, caused five or six more all afire to leap overboard, and the alarm of the barge blowing up made several others swim for their lives. The Enemy almost determined to retreat from our fire, as they told us afterwards, took new spirit at this disaster, and pushed up with redoubled fury. On the other hand, our people opposed them with the most daring resolutions, there was one continual shower of musket balls, boarding pikes, cutlasses, cold shot and iron stantials for eight or ten minutes, till greatly overpowered by numbers, and having all the officers killed and wounded, we struck to them, after having wounded their Commodore, killed one Captain, wounded another, and killed and wounded several of their inferior officers, and killed and woumded fifteen of the Kidnapper's crew, the barge which first boarded us. Commodore Wally was shot down, a little before the enemy boarded, acting the part of a cool intrepid gallant officer. Capt. Joseph Handy fell nigh the same time nobl ly fighting with one arm, after the loss of the other. Capt. Levin Handy was badly wounded. There went into action in the Protector, sixty five men; twenty five of them were killed and drowned, twenty nine were wounded, some of which are since dead, and eleven only escaped being wounded, most of which had leaped into the water to save themselves from the explosion. At the foot you have a particular account of the loss sustained by the volunteers on board the Protector.

After the surrender, I entered into an agreement with Commodore Kidd, to take ashore such of his wounded as chose to go, and to have them nursed and attended at the Publick expence, upon condition that he would parole all dur prisoners as well the unhurt as the wounded, which agreement I hope will meet the approbation of his Excellency in council, and the Assembly. Being very much disordered with my wounds, I am scarcely able to write, therefore I beg leave to subscribe myself,

your most respectful Servant JOHN CROPPER, Jnr.

Major Smith Snead was wounded with a cutlass in the head, a boarding pike in the arm and a contusion of a cold shot on his body.

Capt. William Snead was wounded in the head with a cutlass, and had his arm broken with a musket ball.

Capt. George Christian was killed with a musket ball.

Mr. John Revell was wounded in the arm with a musket ball and in the head with a cutlass.

Capt. Thomas Parker, Mr. Wm. Gibb, and Mr. Evans escaped being wounded

(probably) by leaping overboard at the alarm of the barge blowing up.

Myself was wounded with a cutlass in the head, slightly by a pike on the face & thigh, slightly by a cutlass on the shoulder, and after the surrender was Knocked down by a four pd. rammer, the blow of which was unfortunately near the same place where the cutlass hit.

You will do me a most singular honor to excuse the sally I took in the

barge, and have me exchanged as soon as possible. Yours affectionately,

J. CROPPER, Jnr.

The body of Commodore Whaley was brought ashore and buried in the family lot at SCOTT HALL. The grave was unmarked and its exact location seemed to be unknown until some years ago when Miss Susan Snead was on a visit to the Shore and upon the subject coming up she was able to identify the spot. With

this information the D. A. R. was able to get the Navy to place a marker which reads:

In Memory Of

Commodore Whaley
U. S. Navy Revolutionary War

EMYNKKROCK MANNINKKEKEBKHKHIK KONIKIKKKIN

1882 The Town of Onancock was Incorporated and its area considerably increased by extending eastward between the two forks of Onancock Cree. This took in a little more than the additional I50 acres which Charles Scarburgh had bought from the Calverts.

Balance of the Scarburgh land

1702 Charles Scarburgh (wife Elizabeth) left to his daughter Tabitha who later married John Bagwell.

1720 The Bagwells sold it all to William Pritchard. 1729 William Pritchet resold to Francis Stockley.

1741 Stockley left "unto the child that my Daughter in Law (Mary Stockley) goeth with, if a Son, the plantation that his father (Eyre Stockley) Lived upon at Town". The child was born a son, named Eyre after his father, but did not live to maturity and the title passed to his sisters Elizabeth and Anne who married respectively Denwood Turpin and Thomas Upshur.

1758 Although the land had not been divided the Turpins sold their interest

to Phillip Whichard.

1760 Phillip and Margaret Whichard sold his half interest to Isaac Smith, Jr. Smith applied for a division between him and the Upshurs and he received 87 acres at the north part while the Upshurs received 63 acres. This unequal division in acreage probably indicates that the Stockley house was on the Upshur part to compensate for the difference.

Isaac Smith part
Smith later obtained 59 acres of the Upshur land but resold IO acres
of it when Market Street was continued eastward from the old Town line and
this small part of the land was left on the south side. He also acquired a
material acreage which came out of Tract 73.

1779 Isaac and Elizabeth Smith sold a total of 647 acres to Edmund Custis.

1789 Edmund and Elizabeth Custis sold 364 acres to George Corbin.

1793 Corbin left to his friend Mrs. Catharine Scott for life and then it was to go to his daughter Agnes D. the wife of John S. Ker. The property has since been known as KER PLACE. Ste A72A



1799 Although Mrs. Scott was still living Ker and his wife deeded it to Thomas M. Bayly who deeded it back the same day. Perhaps this was done to give Ker a joint interest in reversion after the death of Mrs. Scott to justify him in beginning to build the existing house He also probably had an unrecorded permission from Mrs. Scott to start his construction before her death. 1806 Ker left 'KERS PLACE' to his wife for life and then it was to go to their son Edward Horsey Ker.

1826 E. H. Ker left it to 'my friend' Edward Smith Snead.
1853 Snead left to his son John D. Snead.

1866 John D. Snead deeded his property to his sisters Susan, Margaret and Elizabeth, provided they would pay his debts.



1875 Perhaps this had been too big a burden for the sisters to carry on and Special Commissioners sold the house and seven acres to George W. Powell. He was a member of the firm of Powell Brothers, merchants and maritime agents, and he had a glassed in cupola built on top of the house where he could watch for his own and other vessels passing into the mouth of the creek. It remainsuntil 1936 when it became necessary to remove it.

1892 Ina division of the Pweell estate the house and lot went to all of the

heirs jointly.

1910 The heirs united in a deed for the house and two acres to Mrs. Lula Belle Quinby.

1916 Trustees sold to Dr. O. L. Powell who was one of the sons of George W.

Powell.

1925 Dr. Powell left the property jointly to his wife Sarah F. and his daughters Margaret Julia and Sarah Frances who married respectively Robert M. Oldham and Donald J. Parsons.

Although the Kers always soelled their names with one 'r' it is now

generally called KERR PLACE.



Woodwork Detail in Parlor at KERR PLACE

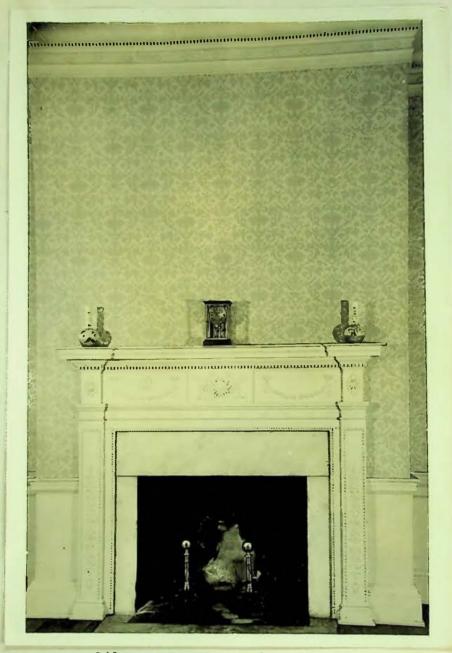
The all brick house with its thick walls is one of the finest and most impressive mansions standing on the Shore today. The brick work of the smaller part would indicate that originally it was a story and a half structure.

The water table has a top course of ogee moulded brick. The cornice has paired modillions and between each pair is a dog wood flower carved out of a square panel. (This same cornice treatment also occurs at BROWNSVILLE and WHARTON PLACE and the three all have several other details indicating that they are contemporaries and that the same master craftsman had a hand in the construct ion of each.)

The detail of the formal rooms on the first flood is particularly handsome and includes fine examples of the Wellford plastic patterns, besides hand carving. In the latter the dog wood flower MXXXXXX oc-

curs frequently.

It is said that the parlor walls were once covered with the block print paper 'Telemaque dans l'Ile de Calypso' printed in 1825 by Joseph Dufour of Paris.



On the mantel in the Library is a plastic pineapple, one of the few examples on the Shore of that emblem of welcome and hospitality which is frequently found as a decoration in old houses along the James River.

Anne Upshur Part of the I50 acres 1761 Mary Beavans (formerly widow of Eyre Stockley, Sr.) joined with her daughter Anne and Thomas Upshur in a sale of the 63 acres to Noah Beloat. KNENEZNEXWXXEXEZNEZX XMERXXMERXEXEXEX 1762 Noah and Sarah Belote sold 8 acres to Littleton Townsend. 1768 Townsend sold this piece to Elias White and Purnell Outten. 1771 The partners sold to William Townsend. 1778 William and Susanna Townsend resold to John Sherlock. 1764 Noah Belote died and was succeeded by a son of the same name. 1779 Noah and Elianor Bejote with his mother, now Sarah Leatherbury sold a balance of 59 acres to Edmund Custis, but the next year Custis sold IO acres south of the new road to John Sherlock.

DOUGHT COUNTY BEEFFEEFFEEFF TO THE CONTROL OF THE C

Library Cornice and Mantel at KERR PLACE

1793 The Executor of John Sherlock sold his land as 20 acres to Tully Snead and George Scarburgh.

This land was next to and east of the old Town line and extended from Market Street down to the branch but it is not certain just how far east along the street it went.

Thomas Fowkes 300 acres (Bought from Garrett and Mary Calvert Supple)
1694 This Thomas Fookes was a Quaker according to a record of this year which
stated that meetings were being held at his house after the burning of the
Meeting House at Guilford.

1723 Thomas Fookes left all of his 300 acres to a son Daniel.

1740 Daniel Fooks left to his daughter Sarah IOO acres "in the woods" and the balance of 200 acres to his daughter Elizabeth.

1756 John and Sarah Bowin of Worcester Co., Md. sold her inheritance to Clenent Parker.

1754 Elizabeth seems to have married Isaiah Evans who died in this year and she then married John Parker who died in 1766 and for the rest of her long life she appears frequently in the records as Elizabeth Parker.

1803 Mrs. Parker left her plantation and mill to her grandson John E. Wise. 1809 Wise left to his brother William E. Wise.

William E. and Sally Wise sold I94 acres to Samuel C. White.
Up to this time the branch of the south fork of Onancock Creek separating Tract 72 from Tract 65 was known as Jenkins Branch, but soon after this time it began to be known as Whites Branch. The original Mary Calvert 400 acres at the west end had as its bounds the little triangle formed by Jenkins Branch and what was known as the Middle Branch of Onancock Creek. This little branch is the one that comes in to the west of the School grounds. From this point the Mary Calvert land extended along the north bank of Jenkins Branch towards Onley. From old surveys and records it is ascertained that the Evans, Parker and Wise home was on the School hill and that is where White now came to live. It is Site A72B.

1858 Samuel C. and Mary E. White sold this site of 30 acres to Isaiah N. Bagwell and in the deed it was called WHITELY. The next year Bagwell and his wife Leah resold to George Bradford, Lewis D. Drummond, Tully A. T. Joynes, Sr., George S. Rogers and Edward W. Waples. This sale was in fee simple to the

individuals named and not as Trustees for some special purpose.

In spite of the fact that they were not Trustees it is now evident that they did have a definite purpose in mind which was to provide a home for the recently organized Atlantic Female College. Any arrangment the partners may Ka have had with the institution is not on record but it now opened up here with the Rev. J. H. Phillips as the first Principal, he being a Baptist Minister and that denomination sponsored the XXXXXXX College. Not a great deal is known about the operations of the institution or just when it closed its doors. 1877 By this year the College is definitely known to have ceased functioning, and George Bradford had sold his interest in the property to theother partners. Tully A. T. Joynes now bought the 2 interest of Waples in the 26 acres known as COLLEGE PROPERTY.

1884 Joynes now bought the $\frac{1}{4}$ interest of his parents and the next year the unsold 2 interest was divided into small lots and sold and Joynes bought four

of the lots.

1893 Joynes sold his property to MARGARET ACADEMY which moved to this site and when that institution also finally closed the Trustees sold to the School Board for the existing Onancock School.

The old Evans-Parker-Wise and White home, last known as WHITELY has been

gone for some years.

Robert Hutson IOO acres (bought from Garrett and Mary Supple) 1680 Robert and Elenor Hutson resold the year in which they had bought to John Kellam.

1686 John and Ann Kellam sold to Arthur Robins.

1716 Arthur Robins, son and heir of the above, sold to Hugh Roberts.

1721 Roberts (wife Mary) left to their son Hugh.

1756 Hugh Roberts sold to Charles West, and the next year he left to his nephew Isaac Smith who two years later sold to Clement Parker and eventually this piece became merged with more acreage from the Calvert patent.

Balance of the Charles. Valvert 400 acres of the patent. 1683 Charles Calvert sold his 200 acres to Phillip Quinton. This was north of sister Mary's land and extended eastward from the Scarburgh part to the middle road where it had had a small frontage of about an eighth of a mile. 1686 Quinton died intestate leaving a son Phillip as his heir. The widow Ann married Alexander Harrison.

1707 Phillip Quinton, Jr. sold to George Cutler.

1739 Cutler (wife Arcadia) left this his home place to their son George.

1784 George Cutlar (wife Margaret) left 127 acres to son Smith and three

years later Smith Cutlar sold to William Gibb.

William Gibb had for years been Naval Officer for the County, living at Onancock and having in charge the two Ports of Entry, the one at that place and the other at Matomkin (FOLLY LANDING). In this same year of 1787 he wrote to the Governor and referred to a recent Act of the Assembly requiring the Naval Officer to live at the County Seat. He went on to say that his salary of 150° Fars did not justify his making the move. He continued to buy land in this vicinity and eventually had about 600 acres in all. His plantation was known as MONTROSE but unfortunately no old survey can be found to definitely indicate the site of his house. It must have been slightly to the northwest of Onley somewhere. We doknow from an old insurance policy that the house was the story and a half type with brick ends and frame sides, being 32 by 18 feet in size. To the rear was an annex 24 x 18 also with a brick end.

TRACT 73

To William Mellinge 600 acres and to John Hinman 800 acres.

1658 Melling assigned to Edward Smith who received his own patent three years later.

1668 Smith sold to John West and the rext year John and Matilda West

sold to Roger Mikael.

1660 After the death of John Hinman the patent was reissued to his son Richard.

1670 Richard and Mary Hinman sold to Roger Mickeel.

1673 Roger Michaell, received a patent for 1500 acres to include his two purchases.

No record has been found to show any relationship between Roger and the two brothers both name John Michael who were contemporaries of hip.

He is known to have married Mary the widow of James Bonwell by I668 but their life together was not a very happy one and in I680 they signed an agreement to separate as man and wife. The records make many unfavorable comments about him and in I685 one refers to "one Roger Micheele a Knowne Pyrate and Robber". The patent land was known as Ramagstuck, presumably an Indian name.

Roger and Mary Mikell disposed of their land as follows:

1675 300 acres to Richard Cutler-Weaver.

1676 200 acres to Phillip Quinton.

1681 1000 acres to John West.

They will be taken up in that order.

Richard Cutler 300 acres

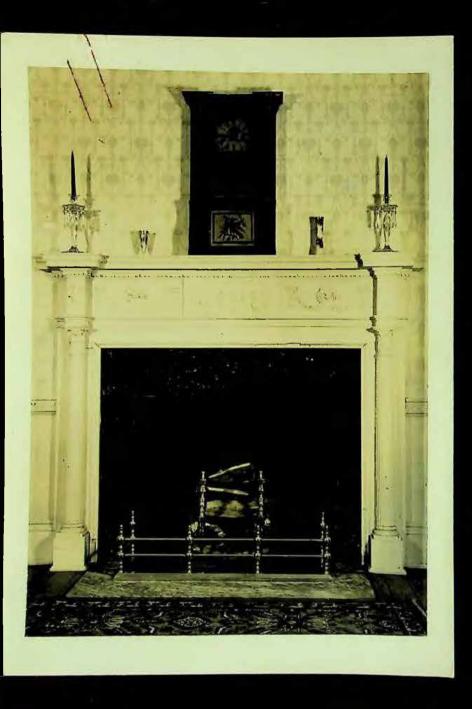
1733 Cutler left this his home plantation to his sons George and William.
1739 George Cutler (wife Arcadia) jeft to their son Daniel.

1744 Daniel Cutler mortgaged to Jonathan Chambers who assigned to another George Cutler who later obtained title. This is the same George Cutkkick Cutler who had bought some of the Mary Calvert land and also later acquired some of the Quinton part of this patent.

1784 George Cutlar (wife Margaret) left to their son Joshua 175 acres which approximately corresponds with the piece under discussion and ten years later Joshua sold to William Gibb.

1768 William Cutler left his I50 acres to Samuel Cutler the son of his kinsman Richard Cutler.

1784 Samuel Cutler left to his brother Richard and a part of it some time later became a part of the extensive holdings of Dr. John Boisnard in this vicinity.





TRACT 73

Phillip Quinton 200 acres

1686 Quinton died intestate and was succeeded by a son Phillip. The widow Ann married A emander Harrison.

1760 After the death of Harrison the title passed to sons John and Alexander. Alexander and Elizabeth sold IOO acres to George Cutler and this part

became merged with his MXM extensive holdings.

1764 John and Anne Harrison and Alexander and Elizabeth Harrison joined in a deed for 160 acres to Isaac Smith.

Joseph Robinson 400 acres-bought from John and Matilda West in 1684 1722 Joseph Robinson of York Shire, England, left to his daughter Mary and her husband William Hurtley and their heirs, also of York Shire.

1727 The Hurtleys sold to William Bagge, and the next year he and his wife Anne resold to William Pritchett.

1737 Pritchett (wife Mary who married John Darby) left to his sons Joshua and William and daughter Mary.

1748 William Pritchard, Jr. sold to Charles West 200 acres which he had

inherited from his father.

1757 West (wife Elizabeth) left to his nephew Isaac Smith. 1758 However the sale by the Hurtleys was not in order because Joseph Robinson had entailed the land when he left it to them. The Hurtleys had a daughter Anne who later married Thomas Jacobs and they instituted a suit in the General Court to recover the property. This was successful and in this year they sold the whole 400 acres to Isaac Smith who had inherited half of it incor-

rectly from West. 1779 Isaac and Elizabeth Smith sold 647 acres to Edmund Custis. This included this 400 acres, the I60 he had bought from the Harrisons (Quinton land), and the 87 acres he had bought from the Whichards (Scarburgh land).

XEBYRKX QORXNDER LOORX BURK XXX BY KUXX BY KKYXX BY

1790 Edmund and Elizabeth Custis sold 254 acres and a mill to Thomas Cropper. This was part of the Robinson land and the year before they had sold the balance of the 647 acres to George Corbin (this jatter later became the KRR PLACE Plantation. Cropper resold the same year to John Savage (A69B).
1796 The Executor for Savage sold to Tully Snead. This land was notth of the north fork of Onancock Creek and extended up the east side of the Bayside road to include the dairy farm where Henry Powell now lives.

John West XXXXXXXX bajance of 600 acres
1703 John West (wife Matilda) left "unto my Daughter Sarah Robinson, wife of Capt. Tully Robinson, my plantacon at Onancock called by the Name of YE FCL-LY". This gift was for their lives and then title was to pass to their five daughters: West, Elizabeth, Scarburgh, Sarah and Susanna.

Robinson is said to have been born in Northampton, the son of William Robinson and a nephew of Gen. John Custis. The slab over his grave in the fam-

ily graveyard reads:

COLL. TULLY ROBINSON late of Accomack Co. Va. who was born August 31,1658, and departed November 12,1723, aged 65 Years and twenty days. A gentleman Honourabee, an Ornament to all places, He Was loyal to his Prince, Unshaken to his friend and a true believer in the Church

of ENGLAND.

This slab is a new one to replace the original which had succombed to

the elements some years ago. At the bottom is the statement:

Restored by their gt.gt.gt.gd.dau. Henrietta D. Ayres Sheppard 1923.

John Smith had married the daughter Elizabeth Robinson and after the death of her parents he gradually bought up the interests of the other sisters so that he became possedded of the whole 600 acres.

1745 John Smith died intestate leaving sons John and William Robinson (A70E). John was the elder and succeeded to the title for this place. The wedow Elizabeth Smith lived until 1760.

1779 John Smith II (wife Susanna) died was was succeeded by a third John Smith.

In a Book of Vestry Orders, under date of December 8, 1777, John Smith wrote and signed: "This day is the Beginning of Trouble to the English at Philadelphia-remember this for ever with Praise & Thanksgiving".

1804 John Smith III and wife Leah sold IOO acres to John Revell. This was on the west side of the Bayside road and at the north end of his land.

1805 Smith was preparing to move to Nansemond County and had a survey made of the balance of his land which showed a total of 563 acres. This survey went into considerable detail and showed a mill, shippard and small tenant house, but no mansion on the property and the records of the time indicate that he was then living in Onancock, so it is assumed that the old Robinson or earlier Smith home had been burned.

1806 John and Leah Smith sold the land in three parts:

To John Guy IO2 3/4 acres at the upper end next to the Revell piece.

To James Poulson 260 acres at the east end.

To Littleton P. Townsend 200 acres at the west end.

The last two only are traced further.

Site A73A-This has since been known as the POULSON PLACE or COKESBURY.



I840 James Poulson (wife Elizabeth) left to their son Robt. J. I864 Robert J. Poulson left to his wife Catharine P. W. for life with power to convey to convey to any one or more of their children she thought fit. I896 Mrs. Poulson left to their daughters Bettie J., Mary D., and Sarah C. Poulson, Charlotte C. Tağlor and to a grandson Robert P. Fletcher.

From time to time different parts of the property were sold off and now the Land Book shows that the house and 64 acres stand in the names of Catharine C. Taylor and R. J. and E. T. Goffigan.

The family burial ground used by the Robinsons and Smiths and still later by the Poulsons is quite a little distance up the creek from the house, much farther than normally occurs at other old places. This, combined with the fact that no mansion was shown on the detail survey of I805, is the basis for the assumption that the present house must have been built by James Poulson soon after his purchase. The original part had two brick ends and at the north end a frame addition was made perhaps about I870. The older part offers nothing of special interest.

At one time the large yard with its great variety of trees must have

most attractive. Not far from the house near the edge of the bank is one of the few cork trees in America. On the north side of this tree near its base is a patch of concrete set to heal an injury and on it is scratched:
"I847 By Poulson". For many years the tree seemed to be dying but of recent
years it has taken on a new lease of life and the bark has nearly covered the inscription.

Site A73B

1807 Littleton P. Townsend sold back to the Smiths and two years later they sold this 200 acres to William Seymour, who added considerably to his acre-

1823 After the death of Seymour a son William D. Seymour acquired the property containing 430 acres.

1839 William D. Seymour sold it all to John T. R. Joynes and two years ater he and his wife Catharine K. B. resold to John C. Wise.

1848 John C. and Anne Wise sold 200 acres to John D. Tyler.

1880 John D. and Mary Tyler sold the house and I80 acres to Henry L. Crockett.

1909 Crockett left 100 acres to his daughter Maggie L. East.

1930 After the death of Mrs. East the house and 70 acres went to a son Herman L. in the division of her estate and after his death four years later it was acquired by the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank of Onley.

1935 The property was bought by Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Treanor who cherish

the old house and are gradually restoring it very carefully.

Ever since the days of William Seymour the place has been known as WESLEY

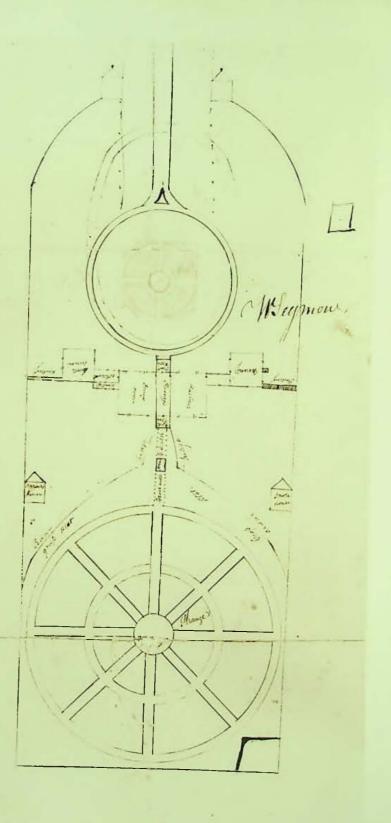


The house must have been kil built by Dr. William Seymour very shortly after his acquisition of the land. While it is the story and a half type so common locally it is not at all cottage like but is really a miniature mansion with its high ceiling on the first floor, lovely stair way and well, and handsomely carved mantels in the parlor and dining room. The well proportioned porches with their arched foundations and XXX ceilings are exceptionally good. In the yard are several Holly trees, one of which about a hundred years old, is one of

the show sights on the Shore because of its conical shape and the great pro-

fusion of red berries which it never fails to bear.

Among some old family papers has been found a sketch of the property showing how Dr. Seymour had planned to landscape the land, but he did not live to complete the work. The annex marked 'Nursery' was moved away many years ago for a tenant house but has since burned down, and in the restorat-the old kitchen wing has been turned around and is now flush with the front of the house. At some unknown date a partition from the cross hall was put across the parlor to make a small hall to the Nursery, but as it was obviously not original it has been removed to the material improvement of the proportions of the parlor.



ි ලෙකුර් 1655 The history of thes Tract seems to begin with a vague patent in this year to Robert Bayly for 200 acres. No disposition by Bayly.

1661 New Patent to James Kine for 500 acres to include the above and 300 acres adjacent.

1663 Kine assigned to John Macell-Scotchman. This must have been the John Michael, Sr. of Northampton.

?? There is an undated patent to John, Sarah and Margarett Machill. This called for I000 acres in two separate lots of 500 acres each, one of which is the piece under discussion. It will be considered by itself while the other 500 acres will be treated in the story of Tract %6.

This 500 acres was east of #76, north of #75 and a part of #73 and ex-

tended up to Chesconessex head branch.

1714 Sarah Michael was the first wife of John Custis of Hungars and the land came to them by an interfamily transaction. In this year Col. Custis left it to his son John.

1727 Charles Snead (wife Catherine) left to his son John this 500 acres which the will stated had been bought from Maj. John Custis by a General Court deed. 1780 John Snead left the property still intact to his son Charles.
1800 Charles Snead sold 100 acres in the southeast corner to the Rev. Cave Jones.

The rest of the land remained in the Snead family a while longer, but gradually became broken up into smaller pieces. There is no old house now standing on any part of it.

TRACT 75

1655 Patent to John Nocholls for 400 acres. This was reissued five years later.

1663 John Nickolls assigned to James Bonwell.

1667 James Bonwell died intestate. His widow Mary was the one who married her neighbor Roger Mickael from whom she finally had to separate, but even that trying experience did not discourage her as she later married a Huebank. 1714 John Bonwell, a son of James, succeeded to the land but he may not have been sure of his title as in this year he took out a new patent for the land as having been deserted by Nicholls.

John Bonwell sold or gave to his brother James IOO acres.

1721 James Bonwell left a life interest in this IOO acres to his mother Mary Huebank and after her death it passed to his eldest nephew James. 1744 James Bonnywell sold to his brother Joachim Michael Bonnywell. 1783 J. M. Bonewell left to his son Michael Bonewell.

1729 John Bonwell left the balance of his land to his sons John and James.

John Bonwell Part

1784 John Bonwell made a deed of gift to his son Jacob Lurton Bonwell. $\overline{1785}$ J. L. Bonewell sold to his brothers James and Stephen. The James part is uncertain but in I805 Stephen (wife Nancy) left to his son Jesse. This was generally the morthwestern part of the patent land.

James Bonwell Part

1767 James Bonnewell left to his son John.

1775 John Bonwell (wife Mary) left to their son James.
1789 James and Mary Boniwell sold I50 acres to John Revell. Soon after Revell bought from Tully Wise 89 acres. This was the point at the mouth of the cove and Onancock Creek which had belonged to Tract 76 and which had always required access through this land to reach it.

1793 John and Elizabeth Revell made a deed of gift to their son George Cor-

bin Revell of KMM 185 acres.

1818 Elizabeth the widow of George C. Revell joined with Special Commissioners in a sale to Francis Ondley for 270 acres. A survey showed the land to contain 285 acres and that the Onley house was near the east end at about the site of the recent Wessells home. Onley sold 130 acres to Henry Custis

but this was away from the waterfront.

Site A75A

1832 Francis Ounley left his land: one half to his wife Margaret and the balance jointly to their daughter Esther Turner (husband George) and her children Joseph, Nancy and Ruth Taylor the children by her first husband James Taylor, and to another daughter Peggy Turlington (widow of Arthur) and her children Anne, John, Betsey, William, XMXX Arthur and Littleton Turlington.

1843 The widow Margaret had married Middleton Mason and they sold her interest to John C: Wise and he and his wife Ann resold to Henry A. Wise. In this same year Henry A. Wise bought the interests of the Taylor and Turlingron

heirs and the deeds all called for a property of 150 acres.

It will be noted that the name Onley is variously spelled in the several records involved. Later on when Wise sold the property the name in the deed (which he signed even if he did not draw it hinself) the spelling is ONLY, but now it is written ONLEY which is also the spelling for the town named after it.



Henry Alexander Wise was one of the most distinguished natives of the Shore and while much has been written about him elsewhere it seems appropriate to give here a brief sketch of his life.

He was born in a Tavern at Drummondtown (Accomac) in 1806 and was the son of Maj. John Wise V and his second wife Sarah Corbin Cropper the daughter of Gen. John Cropper.

He was left an orphan at an early age and was reared by two of his aunts. At the age of twelve he went to MARGARET

ACADEMY (A52D) and at sixteen to Washington College and after graduating there with honors he studied Law under Henry St. George Tucker at Winchester. He began his practice in Accomack County but in I828 moved to Nashville where he married Ann Jennings, whom he had met while in College, and they spent KKMI their honeymoon at the HERMITAGE. He moved back to Accomack in I830 and in I833 he was elected to Congress where he served with distinction for ten years

In 1844 he was appointed Minister to Brazil where he remained for three years and then resumed the practice of Law in Accomack. In 1850 he once more entered public life this time as a candidate for the Virginia Convention and his brilliant work there resulted in his election as Governor in 1855.

At the expiration of his term he sold ONLY and moved to Princess Anne County where he purchased ROLLESTON. At the outbreak of the Civil War Gov. Wise volunteered his services to the Confederate cause and was appointed a Brigadier General, served through the whole war and just before its close was appointed Major General, surrendering with Gen. Lee at App@mattox. After the war he once more resumed the practice of Law, this time in Richmond where he died in 1876.

Mrs. Ann Jennings Wise died in 1837 and in 1840 he married Sarah Sargeant of Philadelphia. She died in 1850 and three years later he married Mary E. Lyons of Richmond.

1859 Henry A. and Mary E. Wise sold the house and 304 acres to Edward O. Finney and Thomas E. C. Custis, and the next year they, with their respective wives Margaret S. and Margaret E., resold to Thomas C. Pitts.

TRACT 75

1902 In a division of the Pitts Estate Commissioners sold the house and II6 acres to Francis D. Parks.

1918 Parks left to his son John D. Parks and three years later the latter left to his sister Sarah P. West.

1922 John W. and Sarah P. West sold to W. C. West and Harold P. West.

1938 Trustees sold to Robert D. Taylor, Sr. and he and his wife Sadie E. resold to Mrs. Henrietta S. McFalls. This included the house and 35 acres.

1944 Mrs. McFalls sold to J. Hughes Watson who had recently purchased the Wessells property adjoining which as previously noted had been the home of Francis Only and also that of the owners to precede him.

The existing house was built by Wise in I843 and as it is not local in its lines it may have been designed by a Philadelphia architect as Sarah Sargeant Wise was his then wife. The first floor is partly below the ground level but otherwise the house does not present any outstanding architectural features. It is recorded here for its historical interest rather than for its age. An interesting description of home life at ONLY may be found in that delightful book 'The End of an Era' by John S. Wise a son of the Governor.

TRACT 76

This is a consolidation of one patent and half of another.

1662 Patent to William Waters for I200 acres. This began at the head of a little cove on the north side of Onancock Creek and fanned out between two branches emptying into the cove, extending up to Chesonnessex Creek. TWW One years later William and Dorothy Waters sold the north half to John Wise and two years after that they sold him the balance.

1663 After he had bought the upper half from the Waters, Wise obtained a deed

1663 After he had bought the upper half from the Waters, Wise obtained a deed from the Indian King Ekeeks for the Indian rights to it. There was no consideration mentioned in the deed but there is a tradition in the Wise family that it was six Dutch Blankets and they called it the 'Dutch Blanket Tract'. 1668 After some sort of a survey Wise took out a patent in his own name for 1060 acres. In the description of the land the cove was called Ekeeks Creek and while the eastern branch of it was not given a name the one on the western side was called Kings Creek. The cove is now known as Cedar Cove but the two branches are unnamed.

?? In the story of Tract 74 it was reported that there was an undated patent to John, Sarah and Margaret Michael for IOOO acres, half of it being that Tract. The other half was west of the Waters patent and bordered both on Chesconnessex Creek and the bay.

1673 Sarah had inherited this half and she and her husband Capt. Argoll Yard-

ley sold to John Wise to complete his holdings.

Col. John Wise was of 'Clifton' near Plymouth, Eng. and at the age of I9 he sailed from Bristol in July I635. Two years later he married Hannah the sister of Col. Edmund Scarburgh. The first record of his owning land was in I655 when he received a patent for 200 acres on Nandua Creek (part A32) but he sold that when he obtained this land at Chesconnessex.

As one of the Commissioners or Justices he was at the first meeting for the new County of Accomack and the records show him to have been one of the most faithful in attendance at their regular sessions. He was definitely one of the leaders in Shore thought and action for the balance of his life. His descendants are legion and each generation has had its outstanding men and women.

1695 Col. Wise survived his wife and bequeathed his land in three parts:
To his eldest son John the home plantation, i.e. at Chesconnessex.

To his second son John "called Johannis for distinction sake" a major

part of the Michael patent.

To his third son William "that part of my Land that lyes on Onancock Creek between Capt. George Parker and James Bonnwell"

The three properties will be taken up in the above order. Col. Wise also left three daughters: Barbary who married Arthur Robins, Hannah who married John Scarburgh, and Mary who married William Anderson.

John Wise II Part

1717 Wise (wife Matilda West) left his home place of 500 acres to his son John and 300 acres adjacent to son Thomas.

1732 Thomas and Mary Margaretta Wise sold his inheritance to brother

John so the property was once more intact.

1767 John Wise III (wife Scarburgh Robinson-A73A) did not mention the land In his will but it went to his eldest son John IV. He also had another son Tully Robinson Wise I.

1770 After the death of John Wise IV (WXXX second wife Margaret Douglas who

later married Ayres Gillett) he was succeeded by a son John V.

1812 The will of John Wise V (second wife Sarah Cropper) left this land to

two sons by his first wife Mary the daughter of James Henry (A69B).

To son John James Wise the land east of a gut and to an older son George Douglas Wise that to the westward "where my grandfather (John III) lived". The latter died without issue and the former inherited the whole tract. 1834 After the death of John James Wise (wife Harriet Wilkins) the title passed to their sons George Douglas Wise and John James Henry Wise. 1868 Capt. George D. Wise had died in 1864 from wounds receited while serving with the Confederate Army and in this year the property was surveyed and divided into thirteen parcers for division among the various heirs.

Although the names do not appear in any of the family deeds or wills it has always been known as CLIFTON (Site A76B) and FORT GEORGE (Site A76A). On the survey was a ditch running north into the creek about an eighth of a mile east of the present whaff road and CLIFTON was to the east of it.

It has been the family tradition that CLIFTON had been built by Col. John Wise I and it is reasonable to believe that either he Built FORT

GEORGE for his son John II or the latter built it for himself.

The survey showed no house at the CLOFTON site but reserved a graveyard 60 feet by 60 feet. FORT GEORGE was given as the main residence and it was just west of the wharf road and fairly near the creek. It had a graveyard 35 feet by 35 feet. At that time the steamboat wharf was on this latter place but farther west near the dage of the marsh.

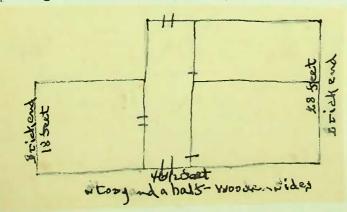
A short distance east of the wharf road and south of the neck road was her graveyard 60 feet by 60 feet which is marked Site 6. This is the only

no old house at any of the sites.

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2000

The dates on the stones at C indicate that the home of John Wise V was there. An insurance policy issued to him in 1796 stated that he was then living there but did not give a name to the house. It was quite a sizeable



and substantial house and it is reasonable to believe that both the original CLIFTON and FORT GEORGE houseshad disappeared before this one was built and that the 'main residence at the FORT GEORGE site on the 1868 survey was something still more modern.

Another policy was issued to him in 1805 after some changes had been made in the house and at that time he was living in the Town of Drummon This policy was for "my Plantation called CHICONESSEX" further indicat-

ing that it was something entirely different from old CLIFTON or FORT GEORGE.

Johannis Wise Part-This extended along the bay side from the mouth of Chesconnessex Creek to Parker's Back Creek.

He married first Frances Parker and later her sister Abigail, who survived him, they being the daughters of John and Bridgett Sacker Parker of MATTAPONY (A6I).

1741 He must have been baptized John because in his will of this year he called himself John Wise.Sr.

175% Johannes Wise joined with Joseph Wise and his wife Comfort in a sale to Charles Snead for the north half of 400 acres. The deed recited that Johannis Wise, Sr. deceased had obtained an Act to dock the entail and then by a General Court deed had sold his inheritance to his sons Johannes and Joseph.

1762 Smith and Sophia Snead sold 207 acres to William Crowson and seven years later he and his wife Bridget resold to William Mister.

1798 Johannas Wise II ived to a ripe old age and bequeathed his souther half to his grandson Solomon (son of son John) for life and then to a great grand son John (son of Solomon).

William Wise Part

1730 In an earlier description of the Waters part of this Tract it was given as being between the two branches issuing into the present Cedar Cove. This was not the entire story as it also included a small point of land on the east side of the mouth of the cove at Onancock Creek. In this year William Wise made a deed of gift of this part to his son William.

1763 William Wise II sold to John Wise, Jr., who was John Wise IV of CLIFTON and FORT GEORGE.

1770 John Wise (wife Peggy who later married Ayres Gillet) left this piece to his son Tully Robinson Wise.

1778 T. R. Wise (wiff Tabitha) jeft to his son Tully.

1791 Tully Wise and his grandmother Mrs. Gillet joined in a sale to John Revell (A75A) as previously noted.

Balance of William Wise Part

1662 In a deed to George Parker for the Indian rights to Tract 77 King Ekeeks

bounded it as "being on ye North side of Onancock Creeke beginning at a Little

Creek whereon I now live". This 'Little Creek' would be the Cedar Cove of to

day or the Ekeeks Creek of that time and proves that Site A76D was the home

of the Indian King before he sold his rights.

1747 The name of the wife of William Wise I has not been determined and he

died intestate with his elder son John as his heir.

1782 John Wise (wife Margaret) left to his son Solomon "IOO acres including
the house where I now live" (this was along the western branch) and to son

William "the remaining part of my land adjacent Kiely Bonewell and the house
where my father lived". This would be the site of the house now standing on
the property-A76D.

1804 William Wise Solomon Wise part

also acquired the Solomon Wise part.

1812 John Wise left this part of his extensive land holdings to his won William Washington Wise, or if he died without issue then to another son Henry A. Wise (A75A). Both were sons of the second wife Sarah Corbin Cropper.

1834 Henry A. and Ann E. wise sold to John C. Wise calling the property FCR-TUNE CONNORS and SALSBURYS. John C. and Anne Wise resold the same year to Nathaniel S. Topping. Upon the later intestate death of Topping everything went to an only child Sarah A. who was the wife of John W. H. Parker.

Mrs. Parker outlived her husband by sixteen years and left to her son Tully

W. Parker.

1931 T. W. Parker left to his second wife Eva H. but subject to the payment of part of his indebtedness and six years later Special Commissioners sold the house and 249 acres to Helen J. Schwinn. The next year Carl W. Schwinn joined his wife in a deed to Denise L. Schwinn the wife of their son Sid J.

Schwinn.

1940 The Schwinns sold to Leon A. Swirbul of Bridgewaters, N.Y.

The property is known as OATLANDS.



ITAGE [[

The existing house may have been built by William Wise sometime between 1782 and 1804. The Schwinns made a very lovely restoration of both the house and grounds and it is nice to know that another old house has been preserved hopefully for many years more.

The interior has waihscotODRI

ing but no other unusual feat-

ures.

1661 Patent to George Parker for 1300 acres and ten years later this was increased to 1650 acres to include the surplus found within the bounds. This land began at the west side of Ekeeks Branch (Cedar Cove), followed down the north side of Onancock Creek and up the Bay to Back Creek separating from the Michael-Wise land.

1674 Parker (wife Florence) jeft to their son George. 1724 Maj. George Parker (wife not named) $_{7}$ eft half of his whole Tract to son George and this was largely along Onancock Creek. To son Henry he gave land

at Back Creek but Henry died four years later and this part reverted to brother George. To son Phillip he gave the balance of the land on Onancock Creek; this was at the east end and will be followed later.

(For reasons not explained this same will was probated again in 1739) 1734 George Parker (wife Elizabeth) reft to his son John 400 acres at Back Creek "where Mr. Watts lives" and the balance of his land to another son George.

1763 John Parker-Shop Joiner-of Somerset sold to another and later George Parker so once more this part came back.

1755 A George Parker (wife Susannah) died intestate. It is not certain that this is the George who had inherited this land in 1734, but the next owner, also a George, was not born until 1735 so this intestate record may fill the gap.

1784 George Parker (his first wife had been Adah Bagwell but a second wife Sarah survived him) left to a son George, the sixth in a direct line.

This last named George Parker moved to Northampton (KENDALL GROVE) and married Margaret Eyre and after his death the title passed to a son Severn E. Parker.

1828 Severn E. and Catherine G. Parker sold as 940 acres to Edmund J. Poulson.

1884 The Poulson will directed that this tract be sold and it was divided into eight parcels after a survey which showed a total of 896 acres.

Lot #8 was bought by John W. H. Parker and this somprised a large par part of the marsh and the piece along the bay shore now known as Sound Beach. Title passed to his son Tully W. Parker who had the Beach divided into cottage lots, some of which were sold, and spent considerable money building bridges and opening a road to the shore. The unsold part is now

TRACT 77

owned by Dr. John W. Robertson but the bridges are all gone so it is no longer accessible except by water.

Site A77A

1886 Poulson Executors sold four lots with a total of 299 acres to Henry L. Crockett.

1895 Henry L. and Elizabeth J. Crockett sold 85 acres including the main dwelling and wharf property to Thomas R. Mears. This was the site of the homes of the various George Parkers and was known as POPLAR GROVE. Part of the existing house may be old but it did not seem important enough to make a special imspection. Not far from the house and right at the side of the county road are the tombstones of George Parker 1735-1784 and his first wife Adah (Bagwell) Parker 1734-1766.

The wharf is known both as Poplar Cove Wharf and Mears' Wharf.

Phillip Parker Part-Site A77B 1784 Phillip Parker (wife Anne) left as 400 acres to his son Richard. 1807 Richard Parker deeded to his son Levin as 250 acres of upland and 150 acres of marsh, the title to pass upon the death of Richard. 1843 Levin Parker sold as 1872 acres of upland and Bundicks Island of 150 acres of marsh to Nathaniel Topping.

From here on the history is the same as for OATLANDS (A76D) including its acquisition by the Schwinns.

1936 Carl W. and Helen J. Schwinn sold the house and IoI acres to Nelson O. and Mabel G. Wood.

It is known as FRANCONIA



There is a family tradition that the house was built in 1853 by Topping for his daughter who married John W. H. Parker.

It would seem to have been modeled somewhat after ONLEY, recently built, and has the same semi basement first floor.

It has a very pleasing set-ting in a large well planted yard and there are indications that once it must have had an unusually attractive garden.

TRACT 78

This whole Tract totals nearly IO,000 acres but for convenience it will be broken down into seven parts which are more or less separate patents. The grouping anto the whole is done because it had its beginning by a joint pat-

ent 1656 Patent to Matilda and Tabitha Scarburgh for 3500 acres on both sides of Deep Creek. The Matilda Part is 78-I and the Tabitha Part 78-5, the division having been formally made between them in 1704.

1714 Mrs. Matilda West received a patent for 2730 acres which included her last of the above. The extra part of 980 acres is 78-2.

1655 Patent to Edmund Scarburgh, Jr. and Littleton Scarburgh. This must have escheated to the Crown as six years later the same land was patented to Mrs. Ann Toft. These both were for 800 acres.

1666 Mrs. Toft assigned to John West the husband of Matilda.

1661 Patent to Robert Brace for 800 acres. Two years later Brace assigned to

West. These combined patents for I600 acres are 78-3.

I664 Patent to John West for I500 acres. This was east of the above and is 78-4. Seven years later he received a new patent for 3650 acres which included the two above and a surplus of 550 acres. Probably some of this surplus was for each part so it is not considered separately.

I664 Tabitha (Scarburgh) Smart received a patent for I000 acres which was at the head of the joint patent with her sister. This is 78-6.

I672 Devorax Browne (second husband of Tabitha) received a patent for 3600 acres to include 78-5 and 6 and 850 acres new land at the head. This new land is 78-7.

A78-I

1671 John West obtained a separate patent for this I750 acres in his own name but in his will of I703 he directed that his wife Matilda should have the disposition of her own original lands and as already noted the year following his death Tabitha and Matilda formally divided the 3500 acres, the former taking the north side of Deep Creek and Matilda this south side.

1720 Matilda West never remarried and died intestate.

1755 Mutual quit claim deeds were exchanged between John West and Tully Robinson Wise. These explained just how the land had come into their possession.

1712 By a General Court deed Matilda had conveyed the western part of the tract to her daughter Sarah and her husband Col. Tully Robinson for their lives and then it was to go to their daughter Scarburgh Robinson. 1745 Scarburgh had married John Wise III and also by a General Court deed they had conveyed their part to Tully Robinson Wise, one of the parties to these exchange deeds.

1720 Matilda West had made no disposition of the eastern part before her intestate death and it passed to her oldest son Anthony and then to his son John, the other party to these deeds.

In her deed to the Robinsons Matilda had given specific directions for the part they were to have but John West and Tully R. Wise now agreed that her division had been impractical for them both so they revised the lines and formally deeded each part to the other. They will be considered separate-

John West Part-Site A78-IA

The property is simply known by the name of the WEST HOUSE land.



1773 John West of Andua left to his son Abel his plantation on Deep Creek.

1795 The will of Anthony West (wife Elenor) reads as follows:
"To brother Abel West my land and plantation on Andua (A24D) where he now lives containing 500 acres, he to make over his right of all the land he has on Deep Creek to the said Anthony and which the said Anthony now has in his possession. To son Revel West the land where I now live and the land my brother Abel has given to me agreeable to my will".

1802 Abel West did not make this conveyance by deed and his nephew Revel West died intestate in this year. Leaving a son Anthony as his heir

1816 Finally in this year the will of Abel West did what was necessary: he left to his grand nephews John R. and Revel West and to the heirs of Marriah Noel deceased; "my land lying on Deep Creek containing by estimation four hundred Acres to them and their heirs forever-it is to be understood that this land is given in lieu of the land I now live on in persuance of an agreement made between me and my B other Anthony in his life time."

The next year the land was found upon survey to contain 440 acres and

the house and IOO acres went to Revell West.

1868 A Special Commissioner sold to John R. Melson and the next year the widow Margaret C. West released her dower rights to him.

1914 Commissioners to settle the Melson estate sold to Samuel S. Melson and

four years later he and his wife Olevia W. sold to John S. Waples.

The quaint little house is definitely old but no dated brick can be found. It may have been built at the time of the West-Wise division in 1755 or even earlier. The bricks are laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers. The entirely outside chimneys have extra deep bases so that the stacks are free from the walls. At the top and bottom of the weatherings are one brick string courses. The south end has no water table but the one at the north has a low one with a beveled brick top course. There is no evidence that porches ever existed. At one time there was an annex at the north end and a short distance from it a detached kitchen (now gone) which had a brick dated '1792' in the chimney. There are no noteworthy features in the interior.

Tully R. Wise Part-Site A78-IB 1778 T. R. Wise (wife Tabitha Douglas) left to their son Tully. 1817 Tully Wise (wife Sarah Luker) jeft to their son Tully R. Wise. 1847 After the death of T. R. Wise a Commissioner sold as 450 acres of upland and 600 acres of marsh to Thomas Lewis, Sr., subject to the dower interest of the widow Margaret (D. P) Wise. From Lewis the title passed to his son William Thomas Lewis.

1908 A Commissioner sold the house and 45 acres to Grace B. Matthews, and two years later a Trustee resold to William C. Barnes.

All during the Wise ownership the property was known simply as their DEEP CREEK PLANTATION but now, for reasons unknown it is called OHIO.



The moddle portion, with the smaller kitchen end, is the older and may date about 1755 either way. There are two rooms in the middle section and each has horizontal board wainscoting, cornice and fairly plain mantels. The room next to the kitchen has a plain paneled end. and an enclosed stairway. There is no paneling in the other room but to the right of the mantel is a chimney closet and above that door is a small cuddy hole closet door about a foot square, which is something of an oddity. The larger portion is said

to have been built by Tully Wise on ISI2. At least the outside wall is of brick. The porch columns are round and fluted although the capitals above are plain. The cross hall and parlor have vertical paneled wainscoting and cornice but the mantel in the latter is surprisingly plain considering the period during which this part is supposed to have been built.



In the XMXXXX XX XXX kitchen end wall is an oven which is the sole example of its kind on the Shore. It is partly within and partly outside the wall and the latter has square corners but the top is conical or beehive shaped.

After his return in 1847 from being Minister to Brazil a relative Henry A. Wise (later Governor) is said to have brought some walnut and water oak seedlings which were planted in this yard. Only one of the latter is still standing but it is a magnificent tree.

The balance of the upland and marsh in the original Wise ownership has not been traced but the present village of Deep Creek is on a part of the property.

A78-2

This was the excess of 980 acres in the patent to Mrs. West after the death of her husband.

I7I2 Matilda West made a deed of gift of an unspecified acreage at the south east end to her daughter Mary and her husband Robert Snead for their lives and then it was to go to their son John. (Mary later married William Burton) I7I3 Mrs. West gave most of the balance to her daughter Catherine and her husband Charles Snead.

1782 Smith Smead, son of Charles and Catherine, (wife Sophia) left to his son Charles the plantation which had been given to to him by his mother. There is no record of this gift but it must have been this property.

The Snead family genealogy is quite involved because of the duplications of given names and not having access to family records it has seemed almost impossible to follow up these two tracts further. Besides these two original gifts succeeding generations bought considerable land and it all became almost hopelessly mixed up.

The part given to Catherine was known as the West MERRY (sometimes MARY) BRANCH PLANTATION. This was on the branch of Deep Creek which comes out near Tasley, but considerable search has not produced a site that can be safely marked for the original house which has been gone for many years. Before he inherited the Andua Plantation from Col. John West his eldest son Anthony lived here and in her will of I691 Mary Scarburgh (widow of Col. Edmund) and stated that she was "now resident at the house of Anthony West at Merry Branch".

A78-3

This was the I600 acres (plus possibly some of the surplus in the 3650 acres patent to John West) covered by the Scarburgh-Toft and Brace patents.



During most of his active life Col. John West made his home on this land and usually signed his name as 'of Chicconessick' and it was only a few years before he died that he moved to the Andua Plantation (A24) when he then signed as 'of Andua'.

1667 During the early days of the county's history it was customary for the Justices to make the sheriff personally responsible for prisoners, the following being one of the many references on the subject: "This day Capt John West High Sherr peticoned ye Court for a secure prison The Court have thereupon appointed a house at ye Sherr's owne dwelling to bee set apart for a prison, except for malefactors".

1703 Col. West left the major part of this land to his son Jonathan and a small part at the east end to sons John 'the Elder' and Benony. This latter part will be taken up by itself later on.

Site A78-30

This is approximately the site of the Colonel's home and is on the land that went to Jonathan. An interesting provision in the will concerning it reads: "I will and appoint at a time as shall be hereafter directed for ye Inventorying of my Estate, that Foure of my best slaves, six Cows and Calves, six Ewes and a Ramb, two Mares, two Feather beds, Bedsteads and other Furniture necessary, with Carts, Horses and ploughs with harness necessary thereunto, Also the furniture in the Hall, viz. Twe ve Caine Chairs, the great Table, the press and great couch, a so in the Hall Chamber, a Chest of Drawers, six Turkey Work Chaires, to gether with a great Iron pott, and to smaller Iron potts with pott chaines belonging to the House, also foure pewter dishes, and One dozen of plates, All which I Will and appoint shall be Accounted and Called the Estate of Chicconessick House, and to be marked with a perticular Mark, both the Cathle &c & utensils so that they may be known from Others, and shall remaine undisposed of and to be continued from One to the other as an Inheritance under the sd Notion, as the Land and MANOR HOUSE of CHICCONESSICK doth to him or them that shall possess the same in ye Right of Inheritance"

Although this place was not his own residence at this time and it was only one of many plantations owned by him, some idea of his wealth may be gathered from the expensive nature of some of the furniture listed. In spite of this provision the land eventually went out of the family and the furnit-

ure scattered or destroyed. It would be priceless today.

1714 Jonathan West received a patent for 50 acres. Its exact location has not been identified and it probably was a surplus found within his bounds. In his later will he called it "the prizeing House on Chiconesick Creek."He had also taken out jointly with Col. Tully Robinson 500 acres of marsh called 'Pumeno Island'.

1727 Jonathan left the last two named parcels to his wife Rachel. He did not mention the Manor House but as the land had been entailed by his father it

went to his son John.

1730 John West (wife Ann) left to his son Jonathan.

1770 Jonathan gave his son John 200 acres at the mouth of the creek and this will be followed later as Site A78-3D.

1782 Jonathan gave 150 acres at the east end to his son Thorowgood. This was between the creek and the present neck road to Deep Creek and on the east it was bounded by the road coming around from south Chesconnessex where it joins the above neck road.

1787 Thorowgood and Susannah West sold to William Warner. 1787 Jonathan West (wife Anne Simpson) left the land in between what he had given to sons John and Thorowgood to a son Jonathan. This would have included the old Manor House site but that antiquity probably had burned or other wise disappeared long before this.

1839 Jonathan West (Susanna) left to-his nephews Charles and James of Thomas and William of Robinson. It later became broken up and no longer is in West ownership.

Site A78-3D John C. 1801 John West gave to his son XXXXXXXX as 300 acres of upland plus the adjacent marsh.

181% John Custis West, now of Northampton County, directed in his will that this land be sold, but it was not until twelve years later that his Executor sold to Raymond Riley. The little house has no known name and the

land is still referred to as the Raymond Riley Land.



1872 After the death of Riley the land was surveyed for division and found to contain 4I4 acres including the marsh. The house and about IOO acres went to William C. and Annie M. West. 1900 The Wests sold to John E. and John H. Bell. 1916 John E. had died the year before this leaving John H.

the sole owner and he and his wife Lucy A. now sold the house and IO3 acres to John H. Melson.

The house as originally built undoubtedly dates from about 1770 when John West received the gift of 200 acres

from his father. In 1830 its condition necessitated considerable repair and on the outside there is nothing but the lines to indicate age, but in the XXX parlor the chair rail, enclosed stairs and the west door are definitely a part of the original woodwork.

The Part of 78-3 left to John and Benony West There is a strong possibility that some of this land came from the 78-4

patent but it will be considered here anyway.

1689 Col. John West leased for 99 years an unspecified acreage to Mrs. Frances Chambers and her children: John, Jonathan, Annabella (later married Thomas Bonnewell),&Fillechar.

1704 The land devised to John and Benony included this piece which in many records was known as the 'Leased Land'.

1763 Jonathan Chambers had survived his brothers and sisters and had sold the tract but in this year it was recovered (i.e. the reversion interest) by a John West. The papers in the case brought out that in the will of Col. West he provided that if John 'the Elder' died his interest was to pass to his brother Jonathan, and if Benony died his interest was to pass to the eldest son of his brother Alexander. Neither John, Benony or Alexander left a male hear and the John who now recovered was a descendant of Jonathan. 1792 John West made a deed of gift of 150 acres to his son in law George Poulson and called it the 'Lease Land'. It was east of the Thorowgood West piece and it extended southeast along the south side of the Onancock-Deep Creek road

nearly to the corner where it is joined by the road from Tasley As there are no old houses involved no more of this bequest to John and

Benony has been traced.

A78-4

This was the patent of 1664 to John West for 1500 acres. It extended XXXX southeast to, and for a part of the way, over the middle road.

1703 Col. West left the south st corner of 300 acres to daughter Matilda (husband John Wise II) and then to her daughter Mary Cade Wise. The balance he left equally, but did not designate locations, to his other daughters Catherine, Mary, Ann and Scarburgh. A survey for a division among these four did not take place until 1761 and in the meanwhile a good deal had happened. A brief sketch of this 1200 acres balance will be given before taking up the 300 acres designated for Matilda. Catherine West Part

1727 Catherine had married Charles Snead and in his will of this year he left her 300 acres to their son Smith Snead.

1751 Mrs. Snead still considered the land at her disposition and in the will of Katherine Snead she left it to her son Smith Snead for life and then the title was to pass to her grandson John Snead, son fof John. The Snead genealogy is too confused to make sure of the future of this piece.

Mary West Part

1728 After the death of her first husband Robert Snead, Mary married William Burton and in this year they made a deed of gift to her son John Snead. 1735 John and Jane Snead sold to George Booth the 300 acres then occupied by them. Booth later sold half of it to Severn Guthrey.

1755 Booth left the balance to his son George, who sold 50 acres more to Guthrey .

1762 George Booth left the houses and orchards with three acres to his sister Martha Booth and the other 97 acres to his sister Jemima Booth.

In this same year Severn and Frances Guthrey sold his 200 acres to Abner Burton.

1777 Caleb Burton (wife Susannah) jeft to their son John.

Anne West Part 1746 Ann had married Thomas Sparrow and after his death she married a Selman.

(The only Selman in Accomack records was a Henry who died in 1726, but his will mentioned his wife so this is only a surmise.) As Ann Selman (certainly a widow or her husband would have signed with her) she now deeded her fourth interest to her son Scarburgh Sparrow who resold to Smith Snead. 1748 Smith and Sophia Snead sold two thirds of the Ann West part to George Scott.

1766 Smith and Sophia Snead sold the other one third to Joachim Michael Bonnewell.

Scarburgh West Part

She had married Jonathan Harding and after his intestate death the title passed to their son, also a Jonathan. 1748 Young Harding sold half of his interest to Anne Snead 'infant of John Snead of Chickonessex'. She later married Levin Stewart.

XXXXXXXX 1767 The Stewarts sold parts to Custis Hickman and Joshua Foster and two years later the balance to George Holden. 1767 Jonathan and Jane Harding sold IOO acres to Zerobabel Budd and the next year the balance to George Holden.

1761 The survey for final division shows that each claimant was not given all of his part in a solid piece. The whole 1500 acres was somewhat L shaped, but at the bottom the horizontal part (roughly bordering along the middle road) had considerable depth extending about RAMK fifths of the way up the vertical

part which was fairly narrow. Tract #I This went to George Booth and Severn Guthrey as claimed under the part of Mary West. This (as each of the four parts) was in two sections: 235 acres at the east end which approximately is the Grayville section of today; 1072 acres which was about half way up the vertical part.

Tract #2 This went to Smith Snead as claimed under the part of his mother Catherine (West) Snead. 2032 acres along the middle road next to #I and I272 acres at the top of the vertical part.

Tract #3 This went to Jonathan Harding and Anne Snead as claimed under the part of Scarburgh West. 102 acres on the road west of #2 and 127 acres under #I in the shank.

Tract #4 went to Smith Snead, George Scott, John Scott and George Scott, Jr. as claimed under the part of Ann West. 200 acres had a small frontage on the road and widened out as it extended northward and IO7 acres was in the shank at the bottom next to the Matilda West corner.

These allotments totaled I2II acres for the supposed area of I200 acres. The town of Tasley is approximately on the part of Tract #4 bought by Bonnewll and may take in the northeast corner to the Matilda part.

Matilda West Part

1747 As previously noted, after the death of Matilda this 300 acres was to go to her daughter Mary Cade Wise who married John Scarburgh of Maryland and in this year they sold it all to John Bell and Jonathan Sturgis. The next month they with their respective wives: Elizabeth and Parker, sold IOO acres to Joshua Foster. Presumably Bell and Sturgis divided tha balance equally. The Sturgis part has not been followed further.

1760 William and Bridgett Bell sold part of their land to John Foster. Being in the southwest corner of the Matilda part it was also the southwest corner

of the whole Tract and was on the middle road.

Site A78-4E

1763 Upon the division of the county into two Parishes the old name of Accomack Parish was kept by the upper part of the county while the lower took the new name of St. George's.

With only one Church in the latter with the population growing all the time the need for another one was essential and in February the Vestry bought

four acres for a Church and Church Yard from John and Levinah Foster.

At a meeting held in April it was voted to build a Church on this site. A plan was agreed upon and it was to be 86 feet long by 40 feet; the contract to be let to the lowest bidder in June and three years allowed for its construction. The successful bidder was Severn Guthrey a vestryman and church warden.

This was to be the Parish Church for the Parish and for many years was called the NEW CHURCH. Beyond the dimensions of the original plan very little else is known about it, but in a later survey of the lot the Church was shown to be a simple rectangle without wings. The only detail of the trim comes from the minutes of a Vestry meeting at the incomplete building in May 1766 which stated that "the space between the windows in the east end of the Church be wainscuted".

1767 On March 10th the Church was complete all but the painting, was viewed by

the Vestrymen and accepted.

At the same meeting a Committee was appointed "to meet a Committee from the Parish of Accomack to consult whether it will be necessary to build a work house between the two Parishes". Nothing further in the records.

1768 It was ordered that "a house 30 feet long and 25 feet wide be erected at the New Church for the use of a Poor House." There is some question as to whether or not this was ever done as no further mention was ever made of it nor does such a house show on later surveys of the lot.

1799 There was held here a mock funeral for George Washingtom. This was car-

ried through with great solemnity having the customary church ritual, coffin,

pallbearers, etc.

About this time this Church began to be called ST. GEORGE'S, being the Parish Church, but bfore many years it became ST. JAMES and the name of ST. GEORGE'S was given to the old mother church at Pungoteague.

1838 Shortly before the turn of the century, Methodists, Presbyteriand and Baptists all established congregations in nearby Drummondtown (Accomac) and it may be that the country location of this church was felt to be a factor in the diminishing number of communicants and finally in this year this building was torn down and the bricks used in building a smaller ST. JAMES in Drummondtown which is still in use.

A78-5

This is the I750 acres half of the patent of I656 for 3500 acres which was divided between the two Scarburgh sisters in I704. This owner was a most colorful and interesting character and a short sketch of her life will be given before tracing her land. Tabitha Scarburgh

She was the daughter of Col. Edmund and Mary (Littleton) Scarburgh and from two depositions, wherein she gave her age, the date of her birth can be estimated to within a month or so. On May 30,1693 she said she was 53, and on September 30,1695 she said she was 56. This makes a discrepancy of a year so it seems safe to say that she was born some time between May 30th and

September 30th 1640.

On July I2,1653 Col. Scarburgh made a deed of gift to John Smart of "all that tract of land belongeinge unto mee att Maggetey Baye", this gift being made to Smart as a dower for Tabitha who had married him. This date may have been her birthday but in any event it shows that she had married when barely thirteen. There was one child of this union, Tabitha Scarburgh Smart, who married William Whittington II. They had two children: Smart Whittington who died S. P., and Tabitha Scarburgh Whottington who married Edmund Custis and from that line come all who claim direct descent from TabithaI.

No record can be found of the death of Smart but some time before I660 Tabitha had taken on her second husband Devorax Browne. There was one son Edmund Browne of this union but he died without issue. (A25) On June I7, I673 Tabitha applied for administration on the estate of Browne so he had died

before that date.

Just when she tried again is uncertain but on March I6, I780 (NS) she is known to have become the wife of Gen. John Custis of Arlington. He died

January 29, 1696 (NS) and there were no children.

On September 28th of the same year she entered into a marriage agreement with Col. Edward Hill II of Charles City County. She must have been still very desirable personally, aside from her worldly goods, according to some of the clauses in the agreement. "and have by these prsents given and granted to the said Tabitha Custis in case she survives me after this my Intended Marriage with her the KKK full and just Sume of five hundred pounds Sterling". Also, "and that shee hold and enjoy to her owne proper use and behoof her bed and furniture there unto belonging and all her Rings, Jewells, Locketts, Neckaces and wearinge Apparell of what kinde soe ever to KKK bee wholly and Solely at her free and absolute disposal". There were no children and Hill died in I700.

After the death of Hill, Tabitha returned to the Shore and for the rest of her life she appears frequently in the records as Mrs. Tabitha Hill so she took no chances on a fifth matrimonial venture. Just where she lived is not revealed but she probably made her headquarters here on her own patent

land and visited about as the spirit moved.

She survived both her granddaughter and her husband Edmund Custis. In his will of I700 the latter nominated Francis Makemie and his wife Naomi to act as his Executors, but "with the advice of Madame Tabitha Hill". The records during the minority of the children show that she was most contentious in her relations with the Makemies and she must have inherited considerable of her capable and independent nature from her father.

Her will was probated January 7,1717/8 so she lived to be nearly 78 years old. The only specific bequest was made to Ann the second wife of her great grandson Thomas Custis. To her she left "my wearing stays embroidered with gold, my black suit & silk clothes and black stays set with bugles with one

cloath of silver pettycoat".

There is a tradition that her portrait was painted by Sir Peter Lely in London and if so this probably occurred during her marriage to Browne as he was a merchant and made a number of voyages across the water. Her portrait

DODE

is in existence today but there is some uncertainty about its travels in the meanwhile.

In the I704 inventory of the Edmund Custis estate is listed "Maddm. Hills pickture" but the disposition of it was not given. Her great grand-daughter Tabitha Scarburgh Custis would normally have been expected to have in herited it and she married her cousin Henry Custis but in no wills or inventories of the line has it ever turned up, and history was silent on the

subject for a hundred years.

According to the will of Thomas Bayly in I808 "the picture of Mrs. Hill" was then hanging in the hall at HILLS FARW and he left it to his grandson John H. Bayly the son of his deceased son Edmund. How it got there is some thing of a mystery as so far it has not been possible to find any very direct connection between the Custis Deep Creek line and that of either Drummond or Bayly. There is a tradition that because of the expanse of bosom exposed the wife of John H. Would not let him accept the bequest and the portrait went to his uncle Thomas M. Bayly and so to MOUNT CUSTIS

Mrs. Evelyn M. B. Tiffany, a Bayly descendant, later took this portrait with others from MOUNT CUSTIS to her home in Baltimore. In her will of 1929 Mrs. Tiffany left a substantial sum to the University of Virginia to build the Thomas H. Bayly Memorial Building and also portraits and other personal effects to be displayed there and the portrait in question is now hung in an

appropriate place.

In 1896 Mrs. Tiffany had a photograph of the portrait made for gifts to some of her Bayly relatives and several of these are inexistence. While some of the details are somewhat vague it shows Tabitha to have been a very lovely woman when she was in her twenties. A XXXXXXXXXXXXX photograph of the portrait as it now is produces a very different and disappointing impression so it seems evident that it was very poorly retouched at some time during the interval. What a calamity:

And so back to the land. 1690 General John Custis made a deed of gift of the personality at the Deep Creek plantation to Edmund Custis whom he had brought to Virginia in his minority and who was a son of his brother Thomas Custis "formerly of Baltamore in the Kingdome of Ireland". The document also recited that Edmund had married the granddaughter of his wife Tabitha. 1893 John and Tabitha Custis united in a deed of gift to Edmund for the 1750 acres "for and in consideracon of ye Love and affection wee have and beare to our well beloved Nephew & Grandson Edmund Custis of ye County of Accomack in Virginia aforesaid, Gent., and Tabitha his now wife our Granddaughter", In his will a few years later Gen. Cudtis left this 1750 acres to his wife, apparently overlooking that they had already given it to Edmund. Edmund survived his wife and had two children to survive him: a son Thomas and a Caughter Tabitha who married Henry Custis as stated above. 1700 Edmund left the land to son Thomas. Thomas married first his cousin Elizabeth the daughter of John and Margaret (Michael) Custis of Hungars and after her death he married Ann Kendall. 1721 Thomas left this land to his son John. At this time his sister was still the wife of Henry Custis but she died shortly afterwards and Thomas' widow Ann succeeded her in that position. 1733 John Custis (wife Ann) left this home plantation to his son Thomas. 1764 Thomas Custis (wife Cassey Wise) was succeeded by a son John. 1803 John Custis gave the western part of the land to a son John and six years later he left him considerable more and also left a part at the southeast end on Deep Creek to a son William (P.) and some land on Doe Creek to a son Samuel. A survey made in ISI5 showed son John's part to contain 759 acres exclusive of the marsh.

The inheritance by William P. Custis will be mentioned later but other wise neither his land not that of Samuel will be traced further. 1848 John Custis (wife Sally) died intestate and the next year a son William Samuel Custis received this 759 acres.

1866 The property was surveyed by a Trustee for a division sale and the house and 192 acres were bought by Mrs. Catherine P. W. Poulson (husband Robert J. and sister of William S. Custis.) This she deeded in trust for the separate use of Eleanor D. Custis (husband William S.) and after her death it was to go to her heirs.

1882 After the death of Mrs. Custis a son Harry W. began buying up the inter-

ests of the other heirs.

1903 Harry W. Custis gave IOO acres to John W. Custis and after the former's Intestate death eleven years later the latter inherited additional acreage. 1924 A Trustee sold the house and 208 acres to Herman L. East, who bought additional land. After his death it was owned for a time by John Garlick but since 1941 it has been the property of H. Roland and Lois C. Hearne. A recent survey showed 366 acres upland and 362 acres marsh.

The property has always been known simply as the Custis DEEP CREEK PLAN-

TATION. Site A78-5F.



The date 'Sept 1792' appears on two bricks in the chimney and on another the name 'Custis' and it seems probable that the existing house was M built by Thomas Custis for his son John even before he gave him the land. It offers nothing of particular interest.

Some years ago a two story addition was moved XX off for a barn and from the handsome carving still in evidence it must have been built

about 1815.

Site A78-5G

This was on the land inherited by William P. Custis. The survey of 1815 showed he then lived here and on the survey of 1866 it was referred to as 'The Old House Tract' so this must have been the site of the original Edmund Custis home. There is no old house there now but years ago a picture of one there was taken in what must have been the latter years of its life. It must have been very old but without an inspection one cannot say definitely that it was the original house on this Tract. It is intriguing to think that it was and that our character Tabitha made herself very much at home there.

A78-6

This is the I000 acres for which a patent was issued in I664 to Tabitha Smart. (This seems odd when according to her own deposition she had a son in 1660 by her second husband Browne, but the application for it probably was made while she was still the wife or widow of Smart.) This was generally east of the 1750 acres piece.

I696 The will of Gen. Custis, her third husband, left this land to her grandson Smart Whittington, but as he died without issue title went to his sister who married Edmund Custis. Edmund later left it to his son Thomas along with the home tract.

1721 Thomas Custis (wife Ann) left to his son Edmund.

1748 Edmund Custis of Northampton sold 200 acres near the Deep Creek Mill to



1896

Photographs taken
Portrait of
Postrait of
Tabitha Scarburgh Sanat-Browne-Cust 13-Hill
(Said to have been painted by Sir Poteckely)

1940

TRACT 78-6

Joshua James.

1750 The will of James (wife Rachel) directed that this land be sold and the next year she sold it to Littleton Eyre of Northampton.



Old Custis House on Deep Creek

1748 The will of Rdmund Custis (wife Catherine) directed that the balance of 800 acres be sold and two years later Catherine and her new husband John Wilkins sold to Littleton Eyre so that it was once more intact. <u>1753</u> Littleton and Bridgett Eyre sold in two tracts of 500 acres each: the lower to John West the Younger and the upper to Thomas Jacob. John West Part

1780 West had acquired IOO acres of the Jacob part and this he now sold to his son KWWXWXXXX in law Robinson Custis.

1792 West now gave him the Grist and Saw Mill and I5 acres. This Deep Creek Mill had always been a West enterprise rather than a joint one with the Custis family, although it was on the branch which separated them. The old Mill must have been quite a landmark because it occurs frequently in the records for a of direction and the present Bayside road north from Onancock was always

called the 'road to Deep Creek Mill'.

1795 West sold 351 acres more to Custis.
1805 In his will West mentioned no sons or any land. He left three daughters: Elizabeth the wife of William Warner; Yeardley the wife of Robinson Custis; and Anne the wife of George Poulson.

1798 Robinson Custis left his land to be divided among his children: Thomas, Peter (later a Doctor), Frances and Edmund R. The division to take place when the last named became of age.

1814 The survey for division showed 535 acres.

In the 1753 sales by Eyre he called the two parcels the upper and lower parts. This description was in relation to the bay and the West or lower part was to towards the water and generally speaking was west of the present Bayside road from the Mill northward while the Jacobs land was to the east of it.

Thomas Jacob Part

1754 Thomas and Ann Jacob sold 200 acres to John Giddins. This was at his southernsend adjacent to the Mill.

1768 John Giddins sold 100 acres to Reuben Giddens and seven years later Reuben left to his wife Athaliah and then to son Kendall Giddins. 1773 John Giddins sold the other IOO acres to John West and as noted above this went to Robinson Custis.

1753 The Jacobs sold 250 acres to Sacker Parker. This was at the northern

1756 The will of Parker (wife Mary) directed that 150 acres "including the house & cleared ground called OHIO" be sold and left the balance to an unborn child. The latter has not been followed.

1758 Mary Parker sold the 150 acres to William Crowson.

 $\overline{1762}$ William and Bridgett Crowson sold 50 acres to Ezekiel Case and IOO acres to William Litchfield.

1763 Both Ezekiel and Anne Case and William and Tabitha Litchfield sold to Bartholomew Shrieves.

1769 William and Bridgett Crowson sold 50 acres to Josiah Lewis. This makes 50 acres more than he had bought so this small piece is not identified but it may have been an excess found in his bounds.

1791 This had descended to a son George Lewis who now sold 41 acres "THE OHIO" to Robinson Custis. (It would seem as if there must be some connection between this property called OHIO with the same present name of the former Wise Deep Creek Plantation but it has not been discovered.)

unpunpunpun

1756 The Jacobs sold their balance of 50 acres to John Chandler and this was between the lands sold to Giddins and Parker. 1770 John and Patience Chandler sold to Josiah Lewis.

This was the surplus or new land included in the I672 patent to Devorax Browne. In extended southeast from 78-6. 1682 With Tabitha's next marriage to Gen. Custis the title to this piece should have gone to him but apparently Browne had never improved the land and in this year a new patent was granted to the General as having been "part of the estate of Devorax Browne and escheated.

1696 General Custis left to his nephew Edmund Custis.

1700 Edmund Custis left to his daughter Tabitha Scarburgh Custis who later married Henry Custis.

1713 Henry and Tabitha S. Custis sold 200 acres to Scarburgh Webb.

1718 Webb left to sons Thomas and John. The latter disappears from the picture and Thomas later disposed of it all.

1778 John Snead (wife Scarburgh) disposed of IOO acres bought from Thomas Webb. No local record so it must have been a General Court transaction. The disputition was conditioned upon the outcome of a suit about other lands and as that cannot be discovered nothing more can be learned about this piece.

1740 Thomas Webb sold 72 agres to Rhodolphus Scott and eight years later he sold the balance of 28 acres to Scarburgh and Nanny Rhodolphus Scott daughters of Scott now deceased. (Could this Scarburgh have been the latter wife of John Snead?)

All of this land became so intricated with the rest of the Snead and Scott lands that it has been impossible to definitely locate it.

The balance of the Tract remained in the Henry Custis family for some years more.

1732 Henry Custis died (wife Ann) and the title descended to a son Henry the oldest child of his first wife Tabitha.

1751 Son Henry (wife Scarburgh) died intestate leaving daughters Tabitha S. and Margaret as his only heirs.

1763 Tabitha had married James Arbuckle and Margaret Dr. William Williams and in this year they divided between them the numerous land holdings their father had left and this Tract went to Margaret and her husband.

1777 William and Margaret Williams sold it all to Clement Parker.

1783 Parker left the major part of his land to son Thomas and the balance was to be divided among sons James, Clement Deshield and George.

1786 A survey for division showed 823 acres still left so that the 200 acres Custis had sold Webb in 1713 was really excess land. In the division Thomas received 355 acres at the southeast end and Thomas (of James deceased), Clement and George each received 156 acres.

TRACT 79

1652 Patent to Nicholas Waddelowe for 400 acres called GABRIELLS ISLAND. How it received this name is unknown.

1657 Nicholas and Amy Waddelowe assigned to Robert Kinge, John Watts, Gilbert Henderson and Robert Blake, but Blake shortly sold his quarter interest back to Waddelowe.

1662 After the death of Waddelowe his widow Amy married Thomas Fowkes and they now sold their interest to Walter Taylor. Although the transactions are not of record Taylor must have bought out the other partners as he received a patent for the whole 400 acres in this same year.

1672 Walter Taylor (wife Joan) left GABRIELLS or WATTS ISLAND to his son John.

The earlier name soon disappeared from the records and it is WATTS IS-

LAND today.

1673 John Taylor received a patent for 34 acres known as LITTLE WATTS ISLAND.
1702 Francis Mackenny and Henry Jenkins received two patents: one for 150 acres at the south end of WATTS ISLAND below Taylor's 400 acres, and 24 acres called GABRIELS ISLAND-alias WATS ISLAND-alias GOATS ISLAND.
1708 Francis Makemie (wife Naomi) had acquired the Jenkins interest and

1708 Francis Makemie (wife Naomi) had acquired the Jenkins interest and left his 174 acres to daughter App. There are no records of any sales by

Ann to John Taylor but some years later he sold it all.

1743 John and Ruth Taylor sold both islands to John Parker but they were to

remain there as long as they lived.

It did not seem essential to follow the ownership through succeeding Parker generations but in remained in that family until comparatively recent years.

1832 Josiah and Esther Parker sold LITTLE WATTS ISLAND to the United States for a lighthouse to be erected there.

1908 Arinthia E. Doremus wife of Flavel H. sold the large island to Dr. Dan-

iel S. Hardenberg of Jersey City.

1923 The Government sold the little island "now reduced to 3 acres by erosion" to Dr. Hardenberg. A recent near view of it showed that it is now still less than 3 acres. The water has come within a very few feet of the old light house and the keeper's house behind it and it will all be gone before many years more.

I943 Miles E. Fultz of Bayside, N.Y. acquired title from the Hardenberg heirs.

For a long period of time Hardenberg, a brother of the Dogtor,
lived a contented bachelor's life alone on the island. After his life was
given some publicity by an article in the press he received a number of proposals from women, one of which he accepted. She was not happy there however
and before long they moved to the mainland, he not living long thereafter.

TRACT 80

1608 In June of this year Capt. John Smith started out on his voyage of discovery about Chesapeake Bay which resulted later in his remarkable map of Virginia. In his diary he spoke of the 'Russell Isles'. These probably included the present WATTS ISLANDS and TANGIER ISLAND and he named the group after Dr. Walter Russell who accompnaied him.

1670 Ambrose White received a patent for 400 acres which in the document was called simply an Island in Chesapeake Bay. The next year Ambrose and Comfort

White assigned the patent to Charles Scarburgh and John West.

1673 In the Minutes of the Council and General Court is this entry: "William Walton hath order Granted for four hundred Acres of Land in Accomack County one the WESTERN ISLAND formerly Pattented by Mr. Ambrose White."

1676 There is a similar entry but instead of Walton the names of Maj. John West and Mr. Charles Scarburgh appeared. Two years later the formal patent

was issued to them.

1702 Charles Scarburgh left his interest to his wife Elizabeth and the next year the part of John West was not mentioned in his will but it went to his eldest son Anthony.

1713 Patent issued to Elizabeth Scarburgh, widow, and Anthony West jointly for 900 acres being "all TANGIER ISLAND" and included 500 acres surplus in

addition to the previous patent.

They also received another patent for I70 acres of new land "Sandy Beach Island" south of Tangier. This probably was the fish hook shaped stretch of

beach but it is all now generally called TANGIER ISLAND.

It has been said that this name of TANGIER was given by John Smith in some sort of connection with his life among the Turks, but this is quite questionable and the correct reason for the name is unknown. On his map he sticks to the name RUSSELL ISLES for the group and on the Herman map it is not named although WATTS ISLAND is. The above patent is the first document found in which the present name is used. Scarburgh Part

1719 Elizabeth Scarburgh left "my interest in Tangier Island" to her daughters Mary Leatherbury, Sarah Black and Tabitha Bagwell. In spite of this bequest the ownership got back into the male line and went from Bennett to Henry to Charles Scarburgh.

1762 Charles Scarburgh (wife Mary Ann) confirmed in his will an undeeded sale to Col. Thomas Hall. The next year Thomas and Elizabeth Hall deeded as 475

acres to William Andrews.

1778 Andrews (wife Anna Maria) left to his son Robert.
1785 Robert Andrews sold as 450 acres to Joseph Crockett.

Crocketts have been there ever since and along with the names of Evans, Parks, Thomas, Tyler and others are closely interwoven WX into the later history of the Island.

West Part

I717 Anthony West (wife Elizabeth) left to his sons John and Anthony. John did not die until I773 and the island is not mentioned in his will so it is uncertain just what became of his interest. Anthony died in I778 but he also made no mention of the island.

1795 Another Anthony West (wife Elenor) geft his part of the island to his sons George John and Isaac. George died in the same year and left his part of the inheritance to his brothers.

1799 A John West left his interest to a son Anthonywho was to deed IOO acres to John Crockett, otherwise the whole interest was to be sold.

From this point on both the Scarburgh and West interests gradually became broken up into small tracts which have not been followed.

1799 A John West sold to Joshua Thomas 70 acres which he had inherited from

his father.

Joshua Thomas, 'The Parson of the Islands', was the most colorful personality in the history of TANGIER after the Island began to develope into

a community.

He was born in 'Potato Neck' in Somerset County, Md. in I776, the son of John and Martha (Hall) Thomas. John Thomas followed the water and on one of his trips a foot became infected from a dog bite and he went ashore on TANGIER where he had relatives but died in a few days. The widow soon moved to the island with several young children, of whom Thomas was one. For two or three years the little family were happy together but his mother married again but the new husband turned out to be a heavy drinker and life became complicated for them all.

Thomas help was necessary to contribute to the support of the family so he early started in to learn the life of a waterman. He must have prospered to some extent as at twenty three he married Rachel Evans and bought the land mentioned above to start a home of his own. The necessity to go to work so early had prevented any education and he said himself in later life "I could not read never having gone to school in my life but two weeks".

Like other Islanders he sometimes attended the Methodist Camp Meetings at Annamessex and Pungoteague, more just for something to break the monotony of life rather than through any religious interest. He himself has told how he first came to have the inspiration which later dictated his whole life. "I attended a religious meeting in Virginia when near 30 years of age. Lorenzo Dow was preaching very powerful, when a woman in the congregation became excited and happy; she started up shouting out loud. The preacher cried out, 'The Lord is here!' 'He is with that sister'. I immediately jumped upon my feet to see the Lord, but I could not see him, and concluded within myself, 'This cannot be true; for I can see as well as he can, and I do not see him. That man must be one of these deceivers.' But God opened my eyes soon after, so that I could discern him in his Spirit's mighty presence and power."

After his return to the island following his conversion he felt that he must translate his thoughts into action so talked with his neighbor Thomas Crockett with the result that together they called a meeting the following Sunday. It was well attended and the praying and singing lasted for six hours. From then on Sunday services became regular and in 1825 the first Church was opened with sixteen members. In 1899 the present Swain Memorial M. E. Church

was built.

Through the activity of Thomas the first annual Camp Meeting was held on the island in I808. It was and continued to be well attended by people from all of the numerous Bay islands. The Camp Ground was on the south beach

in a grove of large trees.

In I813 two important events occurred in the life of Thomas. The first was the arrival at the island of a strong English feet under command of Admiral Cockburn. All of the Islanders became theoretical prisoners of war and the construction of two forts, one on each side of the Camp Ground, began. When cutting of the trees on the Ground started Thomas went aboard the Flag Ship and persuaded the Admiral to let them stand. The second event was the loss of his beloved wife Rachel but he saw the immediate need of a new mother for his young children so in a few weeks ke married Lotty Bradshaw.

In the summer of 1814 the English were preparing their expedition against Baltimore and it will be well to use the Parson's own words in telling of the

episode in which he became a participant.

"Before they left Tangier, they sent me word to be ready to hold a public meeting, and exhort the soldiers, on the camp ground. I did not like to refuse, and yet I was very unwilling to perform this duty. I thought and prayed over the matter, and it came to me that I must stand up for Jesus as

a good soldier in the fight of faith; and as some of these men might be killed in the battle, and never have another opportunity of worship, that it was my duty and privilege to obey their order and hold the meeting. "---

At the hour appointed the soldiers were all drawn up in solid columns, about twelve thousand men, under the pines of the old camp ground,

which formed the open space in the center of their tents."

"I stood on a little platform erected at the end of the camp nearest the shore, all the men facing me with thear hats off and held by the right hand under the left arm. An officer stood on my right and one on my left and sentries were stationed a little distance to the rear".

As I looked around on my congregation I never had such feelings in my life; but I felt determined to give them a faithful warning, even if those officers with their keen glittering swords would cut me in pieces for speak-

ing the truth".

Thomas went on to tell some of the details of the sermon and included this statement: "I told them it was given me from the Almighty that they could not take Baltimore and would not succeed in their expedition". History bears out the correctness of his prophesy and the next January the English sailed away for good, leaving the Islanders to settle down to a normal life once more.

About I825 Parson Thomas moved to Deal's Island, where he died in I853, but frequently came back to TANGIER for meetings. Not long after this move he became possessed of a canoe about five feet in width which was hewed from one enormous tree. It was called 'The Methodist' and for the rest of his life it was a familiar sight as he went from island to island, either to attend meetings himself or to carry visiting Ministers from the mainland.

TANGIER Islanders are still intensely religious. 'The good that men do

lives after them'.

Not much is known about the island in the early days after the patent date but it probably was used by the Scarburghs and Wests for a cattle range, just as the islands on the seaside were used. This undoubtedly called for tenants and it is possible that some of the Crockett family were there in that capacity long before they became land owners in their own rights. As late as 1840 there were only about forty families on the island but the population today is around 1500.

The main industry naturally is that of following the water and the caring for the population in a material way. During the great 'September Gust' of 1821 and again during the hurricane of 1933 much damage was done and in the memorable winter of 1936 when the bay was filled with ice it was necessary to send in food and medical supplies by air.

TANGIER ISLAND is a quaint bit of America and according gets some publicity from time to time but the Islanders are a bit sensitive about anything which may seem to make light of some of their age old customs.

TRACT 81

1663 Patent to Richard Hill for 1000 acres. This began approximately at the Bayside road and extended along the north side of the branch of Drummond's (now Doe) Creek separating from the Custis land, down to the bay and up the south side of Hunting Creek to a point about north of the beginning. Hill took out other patents in different parts of the county but each one will be considered by itself.

He was married to Mary Drake and presumably both came to the Shore at a fairly early date. In a deposition which he made in 1654 he said he was 32. He was a substantial citizen and for many years was one of the County

Commissioners or Justices.

1672 He took out a patent for IOO acres called HALF MOON ISLAND opposite his property in the bay. It will be mentioned later.

1694 The will of Capt. Richard Hill mentioned no son so if he ever had one he probably was dead or had moved elsewhere and contact with him had been lost. His wife survived him as did two daughters: Patience the wife of John Drummond and Mary the wife of John Ayres. He left land to each of the grandsons by each daughter and bequeathed this his home place to Richard and John Drummond, the sons of John and KXXX Patience.

There is no record of any division between the two brothers but Richard

setteed on the north and John on the south part of the neck.

Richard Drummond Part

From the records available it seems reasonable to believe that his first wife was Elizabeth the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Scarburgh and that she was the mother of most of his children. A son Scarburgh Drummond survived him but then disappears from the picture.

His second wife was Ann Tilney Michael, the widow of John (A70) and she

survived him.

1720 Richard Drummond left this property to his son Richard II. He also left him the half interest in HALF MOON ISLAND. The joint ownership of the island continued in the two Drummond families for some time but eventually small parts of it were sold to outsiders and it did not seem worth while to follow theownership further.

1732 Richard Drummond II (wife Ann who later married Alexander Buncle) 1eft

to their son Richard Drummond III.

1751 After the death of Richard Drummond III no will was found and his estate was administered to his wife Catherine (Harmanson) who later married

Ralph Justice and whom she also survived.

1765 A will of the third Richard turned up and was filed for probate. He had left the property to his wife Catherine for life and then it was to go to a daughter Elisha. He left no sons but another daughter Ann was to receive other property that he owned. By this time Elisha was dead and Ann, now the wife of Thomas Bayly, was sole heir.

Her tombstone in the family burial ground reads:

In memory of ANN BAYLY

wife of Thomas Bayly
Daughter of RICHARD DRUMMOND
Granddaughter of Major Richard Drummond
and Great Granddaughter of
John Drummond by his wife Patience
who was the daughter of

RICHARD HILL
The proprietor and patentee
of this plantation in the year I666
Her mother was CATHARINE the
Daughter of Thomas Harmanson
of Northampton.

She was born

February 26th 1742-3 O.Stile, and died September 8th 1801 N.Stile. On her left lies her Father, Sister and six of her children. Her second son was lost at sea and she left living three sons and two daughters.

Her husband is butied beside her and his stone reads:

In memory of
THOMAS BAYLY
Son of Edmund Bayly
Grandson of Edmund Bayly
And

Great Grandson of Richard Bayly
of Craddock
His mother was ROSE the daughter of

Maddox Fisher
of Northampton.

He was born March 14th 1737-8 O.Stile And died

From the last line (which no one has ever bothered to EXXX complete) it is evident that he ordered his own stone at the same time as the one for his wife. From the wording on her stone apparently he was not too conversant with her family history as he was three years off on the date of the patent and as previously indicated there were three Richard Drummonds in succession which would have made her the Great, Great Granddaughter of John Drummond.

Thomas Bayly was an energetic and useful member of the community all during his life. One incident related by his descendants is that although he was a layman one of his acts is unique in the record of medicine. During a small pox epidemic he sent a special messenger by relays of horses to get a supply of the vaccine which Dr. Beale had recently brought to this country. Pending its arrival he built many small temporary huts near his home for both white and colored persons and he left a complete record of the names of nearly a thousand people whom he had vaccinated.

1808 Thomas Bayly left the property to a grandson John H. Bayly, the son of a deceased eldest son Edmund. The latter's tombstone reads:

In memory of EDMUND BAYLY son of

Thomas Bayly and Ann his wife
He was married to Rachael
the daughter of
John Upshur of Northampton
He was Clerk of

the District and County Courts
Held at Accomack Courthouse

and was born August 27th 1763

And died November 18th 1805

A Special Commissioner sold to Thomas M. Bayly, an uncle of John H. He also is buried in the family plot:

SACRED to the memory of
Colonel THOMAS M. BAYLY
3rd Son of Col. THOMAS BAYLY and
ANN DRUMMOND his Wife
He was born March 26th 1775, on the
24th March 1809 he was married to
MARGARET P. CROPPER, daughter of
Gen. JOHN CROPPER, on the 21st December
1826 he was married to JANE O. ADDISON
the Widow of Col. KENDAKL ADDISON
and daughter of SAMUEL COWARD,
on the 7th of January 1837 He died.
Devotedly attached to his Country he spent the

best years of his life to her service. Col. BAYLY entered into public life in I798 and continued in it with the intermission of a few years until 1830. During which time he discharged the respective duties of a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, of the Senate of Virginia, of the Congress of the United States, of the late Convention of Virginia which formed her new Constitution and of the important session of the Legislature succeeding. Col. BAYLY'S highest eulogy as a public man is to be found in the continued confidence of his constituents which he enjoyed during all of the agitated times and amid all the irritations of parties through which he passed. It is a fact as honorable as singular in his history that he never lost an election and very rarely ever had one closely contested. Col. BAYLY as a politician was ever found on the side of popular rights.

This monument is erected to his memory

by his Widow.

1828 Col. Bayly, at this time living at MOUNT CUSTIS, wrote out a very complete will, as of that date, and it was probated after his death, but so much else had transpired in the meanwhile that some changes had to be made in the final settlement of his estate.

At the time of writing his will he had not yet bought this property, which has always been known as HILLS FARM. Site A 81A



In the settlement the house and about 200 acres were allotted to Samuel T. Bayly and Rosa F. Bayly, two of his children by the second wife and neither of whom were named in the will so they must have been born later. 1853 Samuel T. and Rosa F. Bayly sold to John R. Drummond of Baltimore and so far as can be ascertained he was not a descendant of the original Drummond owners. 1882 Dr. Drummond left this his home place to his son Fletcher and his daughters Annie E. and Kate Drummond.

mond left his estate in shares to his sisters and his nephews and nieces and two years later in order to settle affairs Dr. George L. Fosque, as Attorney for them all, sold to J. S. Matthias.

1939 A Trustee sold to a group and three years later they united in a sale of the house and 230 acres to Henry J. and Fredonia R. Richardson of Washington.

The house had all the earmarks of being a very old one but the interior woodwork was definitely of a more recent date and in the restoration the new owners decided to bry and bring the house back to what it must have been during its best days. As ** the work progressed three dates were found which told quite a story:

The original part of the house is built of brick. Just under the barge board, but covered up by the roof of a later addition, two bricks were marked '1697' and what looked like 'SDW'. The latter may have been the initials of the contractor as the first Richard Drummond was the owner at that date. As it took years to build such substantial houses in those days it may have been started by Richard Hill before his death. The family grave yard is farther

from the house than customary in those early days so it is quite possible

that the first house was further up the creek and nearer the plot.

On the rafters near the west end was a penciled date '1768'. This would indicate changes made by Thomas and Ann Bayly. Just what was done then is unknown but it probably included the dormer windows whichhardly dated from the seventeenth century.

On the back of the mantel removed from the parlor was written in pencil: "August 2, 1856 This work was done in 1856 by Wm. H. White boss Lemuel N. Windsor, jer. & Jno W. White & Jesse Shield prentis. Done for Jno. R. Drummond & Elisha Anne his wife & its very hot summer and the boss is wife (must have been Mrs. White) had her tenth child while we were at work her. This mantel was made by me in my 46 year. W. H. White. Wm. Mears Bricklayer. Henry J. Carmine Plasterer." This accounts for all of the plain woodwork in the house, but fortunately behind the plaster, which was also of that date, were found evidences that the parlor had originally been completely paneled and much of the old woodwork was used as braces so ample samples were obtained for reproduction.

The whole restoration has been carried out in a most painstaking and KKK careful manner and the house today is the equal of anything similar which has been done at Williamsburgh. While the dining room was one room between the hall and the annex inspection disclosed that originally it had been two rooms with corner fireplaces and this has been restored in the recent work. Other details have received proper attention but the changes in the parlor

and dining room are the major ones.

There was nothing to build on in trying to any out an old fashioned garden but a start has been made in the best manner possible.

ZKXXXXXX

John Drummond Part

(An article has been seen to the effect that this man's father may have been the third son of William and Sarah Drummond. William Drummond was the one who was Governor of MWXXXX Carolina and later was executed by Gov. Berkeley for activity in Bacon's Rebellion. The John Drummond who inherited this land had a son William and that name continued in the family for many generations.)

1711 John Drummond, Jr. (his father was still living) gave 100 acres to his brother Robert. However about nine years later John and his wife Amy sold the same IOO acres to William Parker. It was down in the southeast corner of his tract where the branch of Drummonds (Doe) Creek crosses the Bayside

road.

754 William Parker gave 50 acres to his son Sacker and five years later the other 50 acres to his grandson Sacker Parker and one or more of the two parts probably became merged with the OHIO land mentioned in the story of A78-6.

1751 John Drummond (wife Amy Parker) left 100 acres each and a joint interest in HALF MOON ISLAND to their sons John, Drake, Stephen, Robert and William.

There are no Wakkawakka old houses on any part of the land so it hardly

seemed worth while to pursue the subject further.

A contribution to The Regimental Flag (A7IA) has an interesting incident in connection with HALF MOON ISLAND: "Camp at Hunting Creek, Va .- Feb 15, 1862

MR. EDOTOR: - The following cool note was found by some of the guard from this station, written over the fire-place in an uninhabited house on Half Moon Island, which is off the mouth of Hunting Creek, and about two miles from where the guard is stationed:-

'OLD ABES, Jan. 18th, 1862.

LIEUT., HUNTING CREEK: - I must return you my sincere thanks for running us off

in time, otherwise I should have stayed over time, my order to return being imperative. Should you honor us with a call at York or Norfolk I should be happy to forewarn you in return.

Yours, THOMAS G. CLAYTON Witness, CHARLES MASON, Lieut. 39th Regiment Virginia Vols. Clayton and Mason are officers in the rebel army. They are both from about this place, where their parents are now living. They came over here on the 15th of last month to see their friends and recruit for the rebel army. We got information of their where abouts and started in pursuit at three o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and kept up the hunt until 9 0' clock that night without success. It now appears that they hearing of our being after them watched their chance and went down the marsh where their boat was concealed, and went to Half Moon Island where they staid until dark and then recrossed the bay to Richmond or Norfolk. We are now/ better acquainted with the country round about here than at that time, and if they venture over here again, they will not fare as well as they did the last ONE OF THE GUARD"

(There are many family traditions of members of the Confederate Army coming home that way for a short stay and they always took back with them some sorely needed article-salt being one of the scarcest.)

TRACT 82

1663 Ratent to William Gowers for 600 acres. This began at the Hill east line and extended along the south side of Hunting Creek branch to the pond along side the Bayside road where it comes up to meet the road from Greenbush. From these two points on the creek the lines went southwest to the head line. 1669 Gowers left the northwest half of his land to John Arew (Rew) provided the latter turned his own 300 acres patent (A84) over to John Ayres son of John Ayres. This was done. This part of the Gowers land was where he lived. The other half of the patent he bequeathed to Francis Ayres son of John.

John Rew Part

1674 John and Dorothy Arue sold to Thomas Blacklock.

1677 Blacklock (wife Christian) left to his son Thomas and he also had two daughters Elizabeth and Frances. Son Thomas died and the girls inherited. 1683 Thomas and Elizabeth (Blacklock) Foster sold 150 acres to Thomas

Blake. No further record of the Blakes nor of Frances. 1714 Francis Ayres (who had inherited the other half from Gowers) had the whole surveyed and found 579 acres and obtained a patent for it all in his name as the Rew part had by now escheated to the Crown.

Ewell who resold to Richard Drummond, II2. XXXX

1732 Richard Drummond (wife Ann) left to their son Spencer.
1759 Spencer Drummond (wife Ann) left this his home place to son William.
1775 William Drummond (wife Ann Robertson) left to their unborn child. 1790 A survey of adjacent land shows a Betsy Drummond as the owner.

Francis Ayres Part

1721 Francis Ayres left to a son Francis. There is no record of the death of this second Francis but he was succeeded by a son Jacob.

1782 Jacob Ayres bequeathed the land as follows:

To son George the home place

To son Richard "where my father lived"

To son Francis the balance.

A survey for division shows the George land to be up on the branch, Richard in the center and Francis at the back end of the land.

On the part which young Francis received is a square shaft marked on four sides as follows:

(East Face) 10 take

(South Face) IN MEMORY OF JOHN RICHARD DRUMMOND AND SALLIE AYERS, HIS WIFE JOHN FRANCIS DRAKE DRUMMOND SARAH ELIZABETH DRUMMOND ANNE R. DRUMMOND FRANCIS AYRES AND SUSAN, HIS WIFE, DAU. OF

(North Face) IN HONOR OF JOHN EYRES (AYRES)

MARINER OF RAPPAHANNOCK

CO., VA.; WHO SETTLED IN

ACCOMAC BEFORE I666; DIED

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF

KING EDWARD I, MARRIED JOAN GAWTON

CAME TO VIRGINIA IN 1636

MARY, HIS DAU., M.

RICHARD HILL WHO HAD,
WITH OTHER CHILDREN,
DRUMMOND; MARY M.
JOHN AYRES; ROBERT
DRAKE M. ELIZABETH
STARR

THEY INHERITED LAND

NEAR HERE FROM
WILLIAM GOWER

IN HONOR OF

ARYRES (AYRES)

MARINER OF RAPPAHANNOCK

CO., VA.; WHO SETTLED IN

ACCOMAC BEFORE I666; DIED

CIRC. 1702

MARY HILL, HIS WIFE, DAU. OF

CAPT. RICHARD HILL

PATENTEE OF "HILL'S FARM".AND

MARY DRAKE HIS WIFE

RICHARD HILL M.

ESTHER WILKINS

EDWARD M. ANN

FRANCIS M. SARAH
HIS WOFE, WHOSE SON FRANCIS

AND TABITHA HIS WIFE JOHN EYRES (AYRES) AND TABITHA HIS WIFE WHOSE SON JACOB AND ANN HIS WIFE WERE THE PARENTS OF GEORGE, RICHARD FRANCIS LEVIN

CODERDED ON LEASE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

(West Face)
IN MEMORY OF
EDMOND AYRES, B. JAN. 1834
M. KASIAH JOHNSON, DAU.
OF RACHEL AND
OBEDIENCE JOHNSON
INTERRED ON THIS PLO HE IS INTERRED ON THIS PLOT
35 YDS. SQUARE, RESERVED BY
HIS HEIRS AS A BURYING
GROUND FOR HIS GROUND FOR HIS

DESCENDANTS WHO ARE:

EDMIND SUSAN, HIS WIFE, DAU. OF

LEVIN CROWSON

EDWARD S. GRANT

AND TABITHA J. HIS WIFE

DAU. OF COL. JOHN P.

DRUMMOND, SON OF

DRAKE, SON OF JOHN

ANNIE AYRES M. IST

MR. BAGWELL, 2ND

JOHN C. HALL

ELIZABETH;

JOHN J., M. MARGARET

PUSEY; WILLIAM J., D.

UNMARRIED; SALLIE, M. JOHN

RICHARD DRUMMOND;

RICHARD J., M. LEAH

WAINHOUSE JOHNSON,

WHOSE CHILDREN WERE:

JAMES K., M. SALLIE BROWN

UPSHUR; RICHARD J., M.

ELIZABETH NASH DAWSON, EDMUND B., M. ELIZABETH; ELIZABETH NASH DAWSON, PARENTS OF: SARAH BAYNE SHEPPARD EASTER, HENRIETTA D. (AYRES) SHEPPARD, WHO ERECTED THIS MONUMENT.

EDMOND, SALLEY AND TABITHA.

1663 Patent to James Atkinson for 500 acres which was southeast of A82. 1666 James and Mary Atkinson exchanged with Richard Hill for 300 acres (part of A2I) which had been patented to Hill.

1694 Capt, Richard Hill (wife Mary Drake) left to his grandsons Edmond and Henry Ayres as "all yt plantation whereon their father now lives". This father would have been John Ayres the husband of Mary Hill. Edmond Ayres Part

1719 Edmund Ayres (wife Ann) left to his brother Francis Ayres and Capt. Richard Drummond II. This was the northwest part of the whole Tract.

Francis Ayres Part

1721 Francis Ayres left to his son Richard.

1727 The land was divided as 270 acres between Richard Ayres Orphan and Capt. Richard Drummond. This is the last reference to Richard Ayres and in some unknown way it all came into Drummond hands and descended to his son Richard III.

RIGhard Drummond Part

1730 Richard Drummond III sold his 135 acres to Thomas Adams.

1735 Thomas and Hannah Adams sold to William Sanders.
1738 Ann Sanders (widow William) sold to Robert Allen and the next year A74en resold to Thomas Adams.

1743 Thomas Adams-Shipwright-sold to Robert Carruthers. 1754 Robert Carruthers (wife Tabitha) left to son Robert.

1774 Thomas and Anne Bayly deeded both parts as 250 acres to Ezekiel Young. The deed recited that Richard Drummond (III) father of Ann had sold to Robert Carruthers, Sr. but no deed had been given and the son Robert had in the meanwhile sold to Young.

1786 Ezekiel Young left 150 acres to son Thomas and the balance to son John.

A survey the next year showed 257 acres.

Henry Ayres Part

1707 Henry and Comfort Ayres, of Somerset County, Md., sold his 250 acres to William Chance.

1726 William Chance died intestate and was succeeded by a son of the same name.

1751 William Chance II jeft this 250 acres to his grandson William Cord. 1813 William Coard (wife Scarburgh) left the north 150 acres to a son William.

(At that time the property extended only up to the branch that now runs through the land and the piece between the branch and the cross road was acquired later.)

1885 William R. Coard left as 200 acres to his son William H. Coard. This latter, a Doctor, increased his acreage and left a much larger property. 1902 In a division of the estate of Dr. Coard the house and 100 acres was sold by a Commissioner to Thomas W. Shreaves, who with his wife Mary F. resold to Arbhur R. Coard.

1911 In a division of the estate of Arthur R. Coard a Commissioner sold as 366 acres to John D. Grant, Jr. and George W. Jones and five years later Jones and his wife Nola N. deeded his interest to Grant.

1940 After the death of Grant Trustees sold to Arthur C. Evans. Site A83A

The property is known as the COARD PLACE.

The kitchen end may be the older as it is oversize for an ordinary quarter kitchen and the brick foundation could indicate an early small house on the land. The larger part has a brick end and one of the bricks is marked 'WC 1780' so it must have been built during the ownership of the first William Coard.



The only interior item of interest is the parlor mantel. On the panel in the center of the face is a drapery swag with the ends tied in the shape of a three leaf clover. The sides of the mantel are deeply gouged and in the small panel at the top of each is a ribbon clover leaf knot as on the face.

Under the shelf is a narp row row of beading.

U

TRACT 84

1666 Patent to John a Rue for 300 acres. Rew assigned his rights to John Ayres in order to comply with the condition attached to the bequest to him in the will of William Gowers (A882).

1702 John and Abygal Ayres sold the whole 300 acres to Beorge Hazelup. (The

present spelling of this name is Hyslop) 1723 The will of Gowers had entailed the land on John Ayres and his heirs so he had had no right to sell it. He was now dead and his brother Francis

claimed and recovered the title and deeded to George and William Haizelop. It is uncertain whether this is the same George who had bought from Ayres or whether George and William were his sons. Each took I50 acres and made their own dispositions of it.

George Haizelop Part

1723 George and Anne Haizlop sold their 150 acres to Tobias Bull.

1760 Tobias Bull (wife Frances) jeft to their sons Tobias and Daniel 350 acres which included this piece and 200 acres obtained out of Tract 85. Tobias Bull Part

1761 Tobias Bull (wife Arcadia) left 100 acres to his son John and the balance to son Daniel. Daniel must have died because twelve years later Arcadia released to her son Joh her dower interest in the I75 acres plantation left by her husband.

1788 John Bull (wife Bridgett) died intestate. The story of his land will be found in the history of Tract 85.

Daniel Bull Part

1782 Daniel Bull left his home place of IOO acres to son Tobias and the balance to a son Daniel.

1791 Tobias and Mary Bull sold his IOO acres to Isaiah Bagwell. Bagwell continued to acquire acreage in this vicinity and his large plantation here (some from A84 and some from A85) was called GREEN-BUSH which accounts for the present village which is largely on this land.

The son Daniel part has not been followed up but a part of it probably was added to the COARD PLACE-A83A.

William Haizelop Part

1723 William Haizelup sold his 150 acres to Edward Ironmonger.

1761 Edward Ironmonger left 100 acres to his son John. He did not dispose of the balance but he also had sons Jacob and Cornelius.

1767 Cornelius and Esther Ironmonger sold to his brother John 50 acres which he said had heen left to him by his father Edward.

TRACT 84

1776 John Ironmonger died intestate and his estate was administered to his widow Philoclear. Apparently a son Thomas was the heir at law.

1788 Thomas and Sarah Ironmonger began in this year to sell off parts of his inheritance by the following sales:

5 acres each to Zorobabel Mason and Solomon West, 20 acres to Isaiah

Bagwell and 50 acres to John Bull, Jr.

1808 The Ironmongers sold a home place of IOO acres to Gen. John Cropper and the next year the latter's wife Catherine joined him in a deed to Isaiah Bagwell and it then became a part of the GREENBUSH Plantation.

TRACT 85

1666 Patent to Thristopher Thompson for 500 acres and six years later a new one for 600 to include 100 acres surplus found within the bounds.

Thompson disposed of the land by three sales which will be considered separately.

1685 Christopher Thompson sold 300 acres to Stephen Phillby. This was on both sides of the present Accomac-Greenbush road and extended southeast to the bounds of Tract 86.

1687 Stephen Philby left to his son George.

1712 George and Katherine Philby, of Somerset Co., Md., sold it all to Walter Scott.

Walter and Rebecca Scott resold IOO acres to William Biggerby and nine years later the balance of 200 acres to Tobias Bull.

Tobias Bull Part

This was north of the road and its history was recorded down to I788 in the story of Tract 84 when a son John Bull died intestate.

1791 A survey of the land of John Bull showed 193 acres which was divided among eight heirs. I2 acres in the southwest corner went to a son John and two years later he bought 25 acres adjacent from his brother George Bull and his wife Elizabeth.

This part has since been known as the BULL PLACE



This son was known as 'Carter' John Bull and was a constable and later deputy sheriff of the county. He is said to have been a dealer in slaves and tradition relates that he asked to be buried close to the road so he might hear the slaves as they tramped to the August term of Court to be rented out for the next year.

1837 John Bull left to his wife Betsy for life and then to a son Thomas R. Bull. If Thomas died it was to go to another son John who was to pay \$500 to a daughter Sally

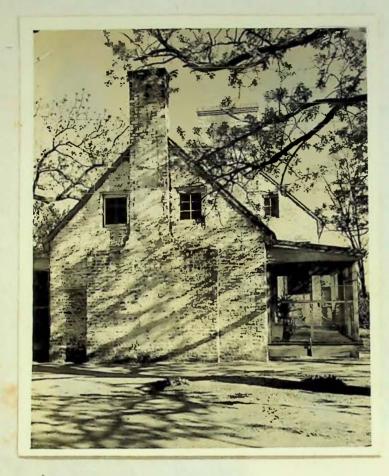
NEW STREET

Mills.

1849 Thomas R. and Mary Bull of Middlesex, Sally Mills of York, and John T. Bull of Accomack united in a deed for the house and 46 acres to Henry Melson of Polly.

1890 Henry Melson of P. sold the house and 60 acres to Elijah F. Bull and four years later he and his wife Louisa F. sold back to Melson.

1903 Henry Melson sold the house and 50 acres to Oliver H. Coard.



No house was shown on the survey of 1791, but as John Bull received so much less land than any of hid brothers or sisters it is reasonable to believe that a part of the present house was then standing to compensate him for his smaller acreage. The smaller part is the older and might have dated back to the days of Tobias Bull. The semi outside chimney is an unusual shape but the interior of this portion offers nothing of special interest. It is an all brick house.

The larger part has one brick end with a wide chimney. The first floor line is some distance above ground level and the cellar is unusually deep for such a small house. Until a very few years ago the cellar was partitioned off into a number of brick cells where Bull is aaid to have kept his temporary merchandise (slaves) and this could account for the size of the cellar.

The first floor may have had two rooms at one time but at present it is one large room with two fireplaces side by side.

There are many legends about Carter John Bull and the two fire places in the same room are accounted for by different stories: both agree that one of them was for his exclusive use, but in one accase the other was for his wife, while in the other version it was

used by his dogs.

In one of the second floor bedrooms is the smallest fireplace found on the Shore; the opening measuring not over twelve by fifteen inches. William Biggerby Part

1738 There is no record of the death of William Biggerby, but in this year a son William and his sister Jean Biggerby joined in a deed to Joseph Gunter for the IOO acres. This was the land on the south side of the cross road.

1757 Joseph and his wife Adra Gunter madea deed of gift of IO6 acres to their son Edward.

1793 Edward Gunter left to his son Labin.

1824 After the death of Labin Gunter a survey showed IO9 acres which were divided among his heirs and later the land gradually disappeared from Gunter ownership.

I697 Christopher and Mary Thompson sold I50 acres to Thomas Thornberry. This was the southwest part of the other half of the patent acreage.

I703 Catherine Thornebury "Widow Relick and Administratrix of Thomas Thornebury" sold to John Griffin "for ye Consideration that John Griffin of this County doath heareby oblidge himself his heires Executers and Administrators to provide for me dureing my life sofitient meate drinke washing Lodg-

ing and all manner of Suteable apperill and all other necesaries suteable for me boath in Sickness and in health and to use me with all Kinde useage as I was treated with in ye life of my laite deceased husband Thomas Thornebury --- etc".

1709 John and Mary Griffith sold to John Fitz Gerall.

1740 John Fitzgerald sold 60 acres for "IOO bushels of Indian Corne" to Peter Fitzgerald.

1745 Peter Fitzgerald (wife Anne) died intestate.

1784 The land was again identified when Bayly and Frances Hinman sold the 60 acres to William Barclay, the deed stating that Frances had inherited it after the intestate death of her father Peter Fitzgerald. A survey the next year showed 57 acres.

1799 Barclay sold to Benjamin Potter and two years later he and his wife Elizabeth resold to 'Carter' John Bull.

The records for the balance of 90 acres of Fitzgerald and are a bit vague, but the following sales in this vicinity have been noted.

1740 John Fitzgerrald sold 6 acres to Joseph Gunter.

1765 A later Fitzgarrald sold 32 acres to Smith Snead. 1774 Smith and Sophia Snead resold, together with more acreage bought from William Fitzgerald (no record) to James Lewis.

1784 Lewis left to hos son Planer William Lewis, who twenty one years later sold to Thomas Custis who owned adjacent land from Tract 86.

1785 A Joseph Fitzgerald left his land to his sons Elijah and Joseph, Jr. 1793 There is no further record on son Joseph, but Elijah and Sophia Fitzgerald made these sales: 6 acres to John Cropper; 13 acres to Thomas Custis, Jr; and 52 acres to Levin Walker.

1699 Christopher Thomson sold the balance of 150 acres in the patent to Wil-

liam Johnson. This was the northwest corner.

1708 William and Sarah Johnson sold to William Hargis who the next year resold to Robert Snead adding one more piece of land to the complicated Snead holdings. As there is no special history in connection with it no great effort has been made to segregate this particular land from the rest of the Snead acreage.

TRACT 86

1664 In August of this year a patent for 450 acres was granted to one John Dye. He must have settled on his land some time prior to the date of his official patent as in January of this same year appears this Court order: "whereas Complaint hath bin made to ye Court by John Die and by ye deposs of Henry Michell it appeareth that ye King of Matomkin & his great men have beaten & abused him ye sd John Die, The Court taking the premises into their consideracon doe Request Coll Edm Scarburgh to make further enquiry into ye busines and doe therein according to Justice as hee shall thinke necessary & Convenient to be done in ye prmises and to give Report thereof to ye Court" 1666 Patent reissued as 600 acres to Elizabeth, Sarah and Margaret Dye as daughters and coheirs of John Dye deceased and five years later the quantity in another reissue was 690 acres.

1677 Margaret must have died as William and Elizabeth Freeman and Richard and Sarah Williams sold the whole 690 acres to John Cole. For some time the

land was generally referred to as FREEMAN'S PLANTATION.

We have already learned (A50A) that in this same year Cole offered a site here to the County Justices for a Courthouse, Prison, etc, and while there was no official acceptance of the offer the Court did soon move to this section where at has remained ever singe, except for the few intermittent years when it sat at Omancock. One wonders if Cole was the actual instigator of this move or whether he was backed by some of the influential up County settlers.

After the Court settled down to regular meetings here, the section appeared in the records as 'at Matomkin' and later as 'at the Courthouse' until the Town of Drummond was established in 1786. As time went on the patent became divided into two supposedly equal parts and one of them was again divided but the two smaller latter parts were later reunited again for a while. There are so many sites, past and present, to be recorded for this patent that a special detail map is called for. Key to the John Dye Patent

The alphabetical arrangment is for convenience rather than for chronological or importance purposes.

A-A-A-A Divisional Line between the two major parts

B-B Criginal Roads (no longer used)

C Modern School Building

D Bayly Memorial

Lower Tavern E

Old Prison F

Debtor's Prison

Present Court 'House

Previous Court House Ι

Clerk's Office

West View (now Ayres-Lee) K

Lewis Tavern - First Drummend House

Bank Building - Fort Lat

N

An Early Prison
Drummond House

Cole's Tavern and First Court House

R Ross House

Old Presbyterian Church

Rural Hill

U St. James Church

Ailworth House

St. James Rectory and Parish House

Edmund Bayly House

Makemie Presbyterian Church

Seven Gables

AA The Haven

Baptist Church

CC I&243 Early School Houses

DD Last Drummond House

EE Fletcher House

FF Michael Higgins House

GG Methodist Church

HH-HH Back Street

II Dye's Bridge

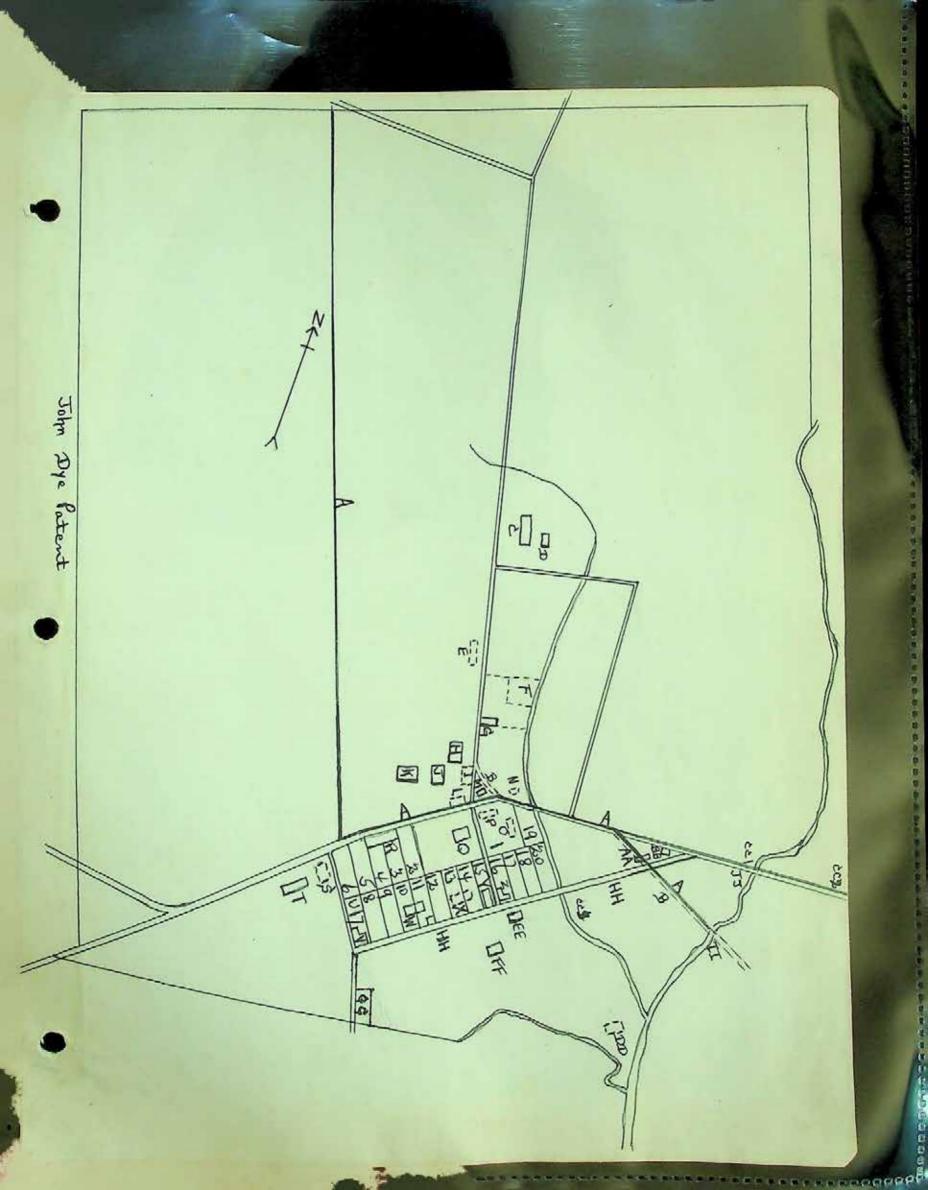
JJ The Cottage

Numbers I-20 1786 Lots in the Town of Drummond

In deference to John Cole, who figured prominently in the early records of this County and the later historical importance of his move to this site, a short sketch of his activities is in order.

1663 John Cole and Nary Beedle entered into a marriage agreement. Not much of importance has been discovered about him prior to this date when both were living in Northampton County.

1672 His first official act in Accomack County was when he bought 300 acres



a short distance southeast of the present village of Pungoteague (A 28).

Presumably it was his intention to establish a Tavern or Ordinary at that site and cater to the Court but there is no record of his operating in that vicinity. Possibly he did not feel it was an advantageous site and did not complete his bargain of purchase, but it is more likely that he discovered the title to the land was not clear.

1673 John Cole-Inholder bought 700 acres (A50) and it was here that Court was held for the next few years at his tavern.

1677 As was noted in the story of A50 Cole offered his new FREEMAN'S PLAN-

TATION as the site for a new Courthouse.

1678 On the assumption that the Court would accept his offer he sold A50, but must have become alarmed that perhaps the move would not be made after

all so he bought 400 acres of A37. This he kept only three months and then both he and the Court must have moved to this patent land. As nearly as can be determined Site P on the detail map is where his tavern was located and for some years was where Court was kept.

1693 On September 12th Cole sold 345 acres, being half of the patent land and including the site of the tavern, to Gervas Baggale. This was south and west of the heavy line A-A-A-A and its further history will be taken up later.

At the time Baggale was operating a tavern in Onancock Towne and the day after this sale the two entered into an agreement to operate the two taverns jointly. It was a long document to cover every possible contingency and makes interesting reading but perhaps is too long to be given space here. I697 After the Court had finally settled down to the permanent use of this site the Onancock tavern probably ceased to be profitable so it was discontinued so Cole and Baggale must have severed their agreement and the latter carried on here as he owned the land. Cole now turns up back in Northampton County where he was licensed to keepe ordinary and Retayle Liquors Neare the Court house'. This license was renewed for a year or two but his name soon disappeared from the records of both counties and there is no record of his further movements until his unrecorded death.

The half of the patent east and north of the heavy line A-A-A-A will be considered first.

1680 John Cole sold I50 acres to Thomas Middleton. This extended up the branch from Dye's Bridge (II) and then along the east line of the patent to its head. For its west bounds it had a parallel line across the patent a short distance east of the Courthouse Branch.

1687 Thomas and Elinor Middleton sold to William Bunting.

1690 Bunting executed a mortgage to Charles Scarburgh and while there is no record of foreclosure Scarburgh left the land twelve years later to his daughter Tabitha who married John Bagwell.

1713 The Bagwells sold to Jonathan Bunting.
1726 A license as 'Crdinary Keeper' was issued to a Rebecca Bunting, and
two years later it was renewed to Jonathan Bunting.
1742 Jonathan and Bridgett Anne Bunting sold the I50 acres to Josiah Lewis-

Innholder.

I69I John Cole executed a trust deed for I95 acres, being the balance of this half of the patent. The land was to be held in trust during the life of his daughter Frances (husband John Doe) and then it was to go to her heirs. There is no further record about the land in the local books until I767 when Josiah Lewis sold to Severn Guthrey both the I50 acres which he had bought from Jonathan Bunting and this I95 acres which he said he had bought from Elizabeth Doe, daughter of Frances, so the latter deed must have been a General Court recording.

I705 The following Order probably concerned this land:-"Whereas Capt. Henry

1940 After the deaths of both Mr. and Mrs. Elackstone a property of IIO acres was bought by Mrs. Henrietta D. (Ayres) Sheppard of Hanover, Pemna. She tore town the old house and built a modern one modeled somewhat after her childhood home SHEPHERD'S PLAIN (A28A).

her childhood home SHEPHERD'S PLAIN (A28A).

The reference to the 'new house' on the survey of 1786 is an indication that old WEST VIEW must have been started by William Burdett before his

death in 1780.

It had one brick end with inside twin chimneys. Most of the original windows in the wall were later bricked in. A plain modilion cornice was ended by eaves boards carved in an unusual pattern. The cross hall at the north end was quite wide and had a paneled wainscoting and wooden cornice. The parlor had some exceptionally goodwoodwork. The wainscoting was similar to that in the hall but the cornice was deeper and ornamented by one row of hand carving of the Wall of Troy pattern. The whole fireplace end of the room was paneled to the ceiling with glass door cupboards on each side. In the fireplace itself was a very interesting old iron fireback and sides. The back platewas decorated with tulip and heart designs while the sides hade flower patterns. On the back plate was also the date 'I764' and as the designs used were definitely Pennsylvania Dutch it is probable that the casting was done at the Elizabeth Furnace of Baron Stiegel.

ing was done at the Elizabeth Furnace of Baron Stiegel.

The dining room had the same kind of wainscoting but a plain cornice.

The only paneling was from the mantel to the cornice above the fireplace.

To the left of the fireplace was a window and to the left of that two little wine closets, one above the other, which set back behind the paneling in the parlor. To the right of the fireplace was the door to the colonnade which

had a pleasing arched ceiling.

In the yard back of the house are two long rows of large Boxbush. The tard had several kinds of shade trees, but Mrs. Sheppard has added materially to the landscaping by further plantings including the two large Irish Yew trees moved from A7OE as previously reported.

1792 Thomas W. and Tabitha Burdett sold one acre to Coventon Broadwater. Ownership has not been traced further but it was approximately Site E on the detail map. After the discontinuance of the Tavern at L another one was started at E. Another Tavern at the present Hotel site (Q) was known as the 'Upper Tavern' while this one was called the 'Lower (sometimes 'Low') Tavern'.

Among the papers of the late Thomas W. Blackstone was found a letter written by J. W. Gillett bo Judge W. T. Joynes on September 9,1869. It not only told of one of the unfortunate local incidents of Recon-

struction Days but also of the end of this building.

Mr. Gillett told first about a race riot which occurred at the Courthouse in August 1868 which he said was undoubtedly started by the negroes and then gave the details of another riot in August 1869 for which he blamed irresponsible young white boys. In this latter affair one negro was killed and several, both negroes and whites, were wounded. The morning after the latter riot "the Town was aroused by the cry of fire. The fire originated in the Tavern House (E) formerly belonging to Henry Bagwell and was no doubt the work of an incendiary. The Tavern House, Kitchen and one or two small buildings adjacent, the Dwelling House which you knew as occupied by William Parramore, were wholly consumed. The Court House and a small Office near by were on fire repeatedly, and were, together with other adjacent buildings, only saved by the most strenuous efforts of the citizens."

1786 Elizabeth, the widow of William Burdett, had married (Abel?) Janney and it was upon her petition for dower rights that the survey of this year was made. As previously reported the plat showed a small strip south of the then Court House extending up to the old road (B) and included the sites L and M on the detail map. Besides some of the cleared and woodsland she received

the old Tavern and other buildings on the strip. As also previously reported this strip was not included in the I792 sale by T. W. Burdett to Thomas Custis.

1795 T. W. Burdett died intestate leaving a wife Tabitha and an only child Elizabeth D. as his heir. The widow married Daniel J. Marshall.

1800 Elizabeth D. Burdett, as heir to her father, was sued by Usher, Roe & Co. of Baltimore for "1275:2:4 lawful money of Pensylvania of the value of 1220:1:9 Virginia money". This is of interest as showing one of the complexities of interstate business in those days. Elizabeth died without issue and the title reverted to her mother.

ISIG The Marshalls sold the strip to Richard D. and John H. Bayly but by that date the present road from Greenbush had been cut straight through to the highway so that part of the land sold was on each side of the new road. What later owners the Tavern part had has not been investigated but eventually that ground became a part of the Court Yard.

1819 Richard D. and Sarah Bayly with John H. Bayly sold & acre north/of the new road to Michael Higgins and Alexander McCollom who carried on a mercantile business under the name of Higgins and McCollom.

Both the ISI6 and ISI9 deeds called this the "FORT LOT" (M). At no other place in the County records has there been any mention of a Fort in this vicin ity but the use of the site for that purpose must have been when John Cole and the Court first moved here and the Indians were still a bit troublesome. IS25 Higgins died intestate and McCollom bought out the interests of his heirs.

I829 McCollom directed in his will that the Store and Tanyard be continued in operation until his son James became of age when he was to inherit both. He appropriated \$6000 from his estate to carry on the business and recommended that John B. Ailworth be superintendent with appropriate compensation. Profits were to be shared equally by: his wife Tabitha, his son James, Edmund Allen (a son of his wife) and Ailworth. He also hoped that James Jailworth, a young brother of John B., would continue with the business until he was twenty one and if so he was to be provided with board and clothes in the meanwhile and be given \$100 when he became of age.

1836 James McCollom sold a half interest in the business to Edmynd R. Allen and the next year he and his wife Mary sold the other half to John B. and James J. Ailworth when the name was changed to Ailworth and Allen.

1867 A Trustee sold a three fourths interest in the "Brick Store" to Dr. Edward J. Young and six years later the Doctor bought the other fourth from George T. and Lottie E. Garrison, she being the daughter and heir of James

J. Ailworth.

1869 Doctor Young left all of his property in trust for his daughter Bettie
T. Walston and after her death to her heirs. She left only one child Sarah
P. who married Thomas W. Blackstone.

For several years Mr. Blackstone had been a partner with William P. Bell in the Drug business but gave up that interest to establish the Thomas W. Blackstone, Bank Tax & which he carried on in the brick building. This was the last private bank on the Shore and shortly before his death it was merged with the Eastern Shore Citizens Bank which now occupies the premises.

Mr. Blackstone was the last Trustee for the old Town of Drummond and all during his long life was a prominent and useful citizen of more than local

1940 Mr. Blackstone outlived his wife by only a few months and after his death his Executor sold the building to Mrs. Mildred A. Mapp, who leases to the Eank.

The building must have been erected by Higgins and McCollom at the tite they purchased the lot and the all brick structure is an excellent example of a mercantile establishment of the times. Besides being built so substant-

ially, there is ample evidence of architectural taste used in the con-

struction. This is shown by the fan window in the front of the loft and the deep cornice with its modillions and a row of fret work carving. The interior has an ogee moulding cornice. Originally the fireplace at the rear of the first floor was a large one, but it was later reduced in size and a moderately carved mantel brought there from an office nearby which was being dismantled. As observed in the picture an old time country store building stood next to the BANK within the memory of people still living.

The story so far has brought the Lewis-Guttridge part of the patent up to the Greenbush road, with the exception of the public buildings in the Court Yard. As Court being held here was the reason for the town, perhaps it is putting the cart before the horse to go on with the story of the whole patent first, but the history of the public buildings is interwoven with that of both parts so it will be better understood if all of the land is covered first.

1777 The will of Severn Gutteriedge directed that his land west of the Courthouse Branch be sold to pay his debts and the balance between the two branches was to go to his wife Attalanta for life and then to a son Littleton.

Executors sold a one half acre lot to Patience Montgomery. This was on

the highway next to the branch.

Executors sold all of the balance, called 65 acres, to Edward Ker.

1790 Ker left to his son Hugh. The son became mentally unbalanced and during his life his affairs were handled by a Committee. After his death towards the middle of the last century the Committee divided the land into tracts which were bought by Dr. Edward J. Young, Thomas Lilliston, James W. Twiford and Phillip Kennard, the proceeds going to his heirs at law.

1808 It is not certain whether Littleton Guttridge survived his mother Attalanta but he died without issue and the land passed to his sisters. It was surveyed for a sale and found to contain 172 acres. As noted on the map the old road (B), which was the dividing line between the two parts of the patent, turned eastward between the two branches and crossed the upper branch at DYE'S BRIDGE (II). When the highway was straightaned to its present location this left a small jib of land between the old and new roads.

After the survey all of the Guttridge land was bought by John Wise and Thomas M. Bayly who divided the tract west of the new highway between them, the former taking the lower part. The jib was cut up into small lots all of which were sold except the place where Sarah, one of the Guttridge sisters was then living. This was the house and one acre at JJ which she was to have as long as she lived and then it was to revert to Wise and Bayly.

Eventually Gen. John Cropper acquired all of the land between Back Street

the new road and the two branches and called the tract BELLE VUE. 1818 John and Catherine Cropper sold 5 acres MAXX including JJ to W. W. Burton. It has not been traced further but the house site is now owned by Mrs. Florence B. Turlington and from even before the Turlington ownership the present house has been known as THE COTTAGE.

1813 After the death of John Wise his Executor had sold his part of this land to Henry S. Copes who in this year resold to William Gillett. 1820 Thomas M. and Margaret P. Bayly sold their half also to Gillett who now owned it all. The original Gillett home was the present site of the home of Dr. H. Dix Lilliston.

There are no very old houses on any part of this land and this brings to conclusion the story of this half of the original patent.

1693 John and Mary Cole sold the other 345 acres half of the patent to Gervas Baggale-"Only this Exception following, I the said John Cole make: That whereas I the said John Cole have given unto the said County gratis, priviled-ge to keep Court and build a Court house on my owne Cost and charge for the County to Keepe Court in, as also liberty to build a prison and to lay out the bounds thereof dureing my life and heirs soe long as the County thinketh fitting, The same priviledge the said Baggale is to perform -- etc". 1705 Baggale had mortgaged the land to John West but there is no record that It had been foreclosed before the death of the former in this year. It es-cheated to the Crown and a new patent was issued to John West 'the Elder' and Charles Bayly.

1709 West left his part to John Sparrow 'son of Thomas Sparrow by Ann his now wife'.

1715 New patent to Charles Bayly and John Sparrow. This one called for 450 acres which was the basis of the claim by later owners to land west of the road but which was finally lost in the suit of Lewis versus Drummond

as previously reported.

1716 Charles Bayly directed his Executor to sell his part of the land but there is no record of any such sale and perhaps Sparrow claimed it all as undivided joint land belonging to the survivor. 1728 John Sparrow sold as 450 acres to Thomas Wise.

1730 Wise resold to Richard Drummond, and two years later he left to his wife Ann and then to their son George.

1766 George Drummond left to son Richard.

1794 Richard Drummond (wife Esther) left to his son George. Some sales had been made before this last date and not long afterwards George began to sell off other parts until it had all been disposed of.

THE TOWN OF DRUMMOND

1786 Richard Drummond and others presented a petition to the Assembly which "Humbly sheweth that your petitioners are proprietors of the land on which the Courthouse of Accomack County is erected and think it would be extremely adwantageous to the inhabitants of the said County if a Town was established thereon, several Houses being already built. Your Petitioners therefore pray that an Act may pass for laying MMX off a Town on the Lands which are built upon and for adding ten acres of Land adjoining thereto for the same purpose". The houses already built would have included Drummond's own house as

well as those & on lots already sold by Guttridge.
At the October Session "Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That ten acres of land, the property of Richard Drummond, adjoining to Accomact Courthouse, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in John Cropper, jun., Thomas Evans, John Teacle, Thomas Bailey, and Thomas Custis, gentlemen, trus-

tees, to be by them, or any three of them, jaid out into lots of half an acre each, with convenient streets, and together with twenty other half acre lots contiguous thereto and improved, shall be, and the same are hereby established a town, by the name of Drummond. As soon as the said ten acres of land shall be so laid off into lots and streets, the said trustees or the major part of them shall proceed to sell the lots at public auction, for the best price that can be had, the time and place of which sale shall be previously advertised for two months at the Courthouse of each of the Counties of Accomack and Northampton. The purchasers to hold the said lots respectively, subject to the condition of building on each a dwelling house, containing sixteen feet square at least, with a brick or stone chimney, to be finished fit for habitation within two years from the date of sale; and the said trustees or the major part of them shall, and they are hereby empowered, to convey the said lots to the purchasers in fee, subject to the condition aforesaid, and pay the money arising from the sale thereof to the said Richard Drummond, or his legal representatives".

Neither a deed from Drummond to the Trustees nor the survey later referred to are recorded in the local books so presumably they were entered in the now lost General Court records, but through deeds and wills it has been possible to reconstruct a plan of the twenty lots and assign the cor-

rect proper number to each. Lot #I

This seems to have been one of the lots retained by Drummond. It obviously contains more than half an acre and probably includes the house and lot where the Drummonds lived at the time of the other sales.

As previously noted the survey for the suit in 1758 indicated that early

Courthouses had been located at approximately Site P.

1791 Richard and Esther Drummond sold to Thomas and (William) Robinson Custis a small lot which was "part of the acre reserved for the old house of Rich-

ard Drummond". The lot sold included the present Drug Store corner.

It is assumed that the house at Site L was the first Drummond home in this section but that when the and on that side of the road was lost in the 1758 suit Drummond then built at O. As in 1791 this latter site was the "old house" it is again assumed that after laying out the lots for the new town Drummond wanted more elbow room so then built a new house at the Site DD near where the old ice house still stands. In that same vicinity are the graves of his father and mother:

> George Drummond Born Aug. Itth 1722 Died Nov. 20th 1766

In Memory of Susannah Drummond Wife of George Drummond Born Dec. 24th 1729 Died May 17th 1762

1794 Richard Drummond left to Patience Robeson for life and then to his son George "the grass Lot at present in her tenure". This small piece has not been identified, but presumably it was a part of Lot #I.

He left to his son George two acre lots "with a double house thereon"

which is assumed to be Site O.

1816 George and Sarah Drummond sold to William R. Custis the "houses and lotts where Thomas Chandler now resides". The bounds given in the deed show it to have been the Site O.

Hotel Lot-Q

1786 This is not a part of the twenty new lots that went into the Town of Drummond but is in the area concerned. In the spring before the Act of Assembly Richard and Esther Drummond sold approximately two acres to Gilbert Pielee who probably built the Tavern which stood until a few years ago. 1800 William Pielee mortgaged to Gen. Cropper who probably obtained ownership the next year after the death of Pielee. The document stated that it was "now in the possession & occupation of John Wise". He was the father of Gov. Henry

A. Wise who was born while his parents lived here. Behind the present Hotel is this stone:

//In Memory of William Pielee Midshipman

of the L'Insurgente
Frigate of the Service
of the United States
Aged 22 yrs 2 mos & 8 days
Died 17th of Jan.1801

On his right lies his father Gilbert Pielee

A Native of Holland Died 22nd Feb. 1790 Aged 50 years On the right of
Gilbert Pielee
lies his wife
Sophia
Mother of the fair
William Pielee
She died IIth March 1795
Aged 42 years

This Marble dedicated to their Memory by John Cropper Jun.

1821 The Executors of Gen. Cropper sold to Zadock Selby.

Later owners have not been traced, but so far as is known it has always been a Tavern or Hotel. The old building was burned in the disastrous fire of 1921 at which time it was owned by the heirs of George L. Doughty. He had died the year before after having been the genial 'mine host' for nearly twenty years. The present Hotel was erected five years later by a syndicate of local people.

Lot #2

1794 This lot had also been reserved by Richard Drummond and in his will he left to his son George as a "half acre lot with a single house adjoining Fisher's lots".

1816 George and Sarah Drummond sold to William R. Custis.
1839 Custis jeft to his grandson Thomas C. EMAKKA Parramore.

1854 Parramore sold to a Trustee for Mrs. Elizabeth F. Seymone, and for several years it was merged with the next pair bo lots.

Lots #3 and #4

1791 Trustees sold to Fenwick Fisher-Doctor of Phisick.

1816 Dr. Fisher left to his son Thomas.

1820 Thomas R. Fisher left to his sister Elizabeth Custis (husband William P. Custis) after the death of their mother Rosanna.

1841 After the death of Custis Elizabeth married Hugh G. Seymour whom she also survived.

1864 In her will Mrs. Seymour made many large cash bequests but made no disposition of her home.

She asked to be buried beside her first husband in the family lot hehind the house, where her tombstone may be seen and which tells that she was the wife of William P. Custis, without reference to her second husband.

During his lifetime Custis had acquired Lots #5 and #6 so at her death

she owned #2 to #6 inclusive.

I869 John W. Gillett bought the property from the Estate of Mrs. Seymour.

I896 In his will Judge Gillett offered the house and jot (on #3 and #4) to his sister Annie S. Parker at a price of \$3000, if she cared to pay it.

I906 Mrs. Parker did not take up the offer and the Gillett heirs all joined in a sale to Samuel T. Ross.

1920 Ross left to his wife Margaret A. Ross.

1926 Mrs. Ross left to her son Samuel J. Ross for life and then it was to go to his daughter Jane Custis Ross who is now Mrs. George T. Buck, Jr.

The older part of the house must go back to the time when bought by Dr. Fisher who had had to improve it to get his deed. It seems probable that William P. Custis was the builder of the larger section. The parlor in the latter is a formal room with a nice mantel. At the back of the next section is a lengthwise hall to the colonnade which has a most graceful arched ceiling.

Today the property is generally known as the ROSS HOUSE but by old timers it is sometimes called the SEYDUR, or even the FISHER HOUSE. Site R.



Behind the dwelling is a small house which was used as a Post Office during the Civil War and the place also has one of the few well preserved ice houses remaining. There is also a lovely old Box Garden behind the

Mrs. Seymour was known to be a wealthy woman and it is said that Union house. soldiers did considerable digging in the cellar jooking for gold which she was supposed to have buried there, all to no avail.

1794 This lot seems to have been reserved by Richard Drummond, or unsold by the Trustees at the time of his death, and went to son George as a part of "all the residue of my lands and lots".

1816 George and Sarah Drummond sold to William R. Custis.

1827 Custis sold to James Eichekberger who resold to William P. Custis and this lot became merged with the ones above.

1794 The Trustees sold to John Knowlton; the next year he and his wife Elizabeth resold to Elijah Fitzgerald, and the year following he and his wife Sophia resold to Nicholas Doan.

1798 Nicholas Done died intestate and William Shankland was appointed guardian to an orphan Peggy Done. The assumption is that Shankland had married

1808 Elijah Beauchamp married Mrs. Polly Shankland. The only heir Peggy must

have died and the title passed to him.

1815 Beauchamp jeft to his daughters Elizabeth and Margaret Ann.
1835 David and Elizabeth Bundick sold her half interest to James H. Pettit

who had married the other sister. 1835 James and Margaret Pettit sold to William P. Custis thus extending his holdings down to the Daugherty road. In some records this road was called South Street. The modern home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Edmonds is on this lot.



Lot #7
1795 The Trustees sold to Selby Dunton.
1800 Selby and Catharine Dunton sold to Matthias Outten.

Lot #8

1795 The Trustees sold to Matthias Outten-Blacksmith-who later became the owner of both lots.

1824 Outten left the lots to his grandchildren John H. Copes and Elizabeth Copes, but his estate was involved and two years later Richard D. Eayly pur-

chased them at public auction.

1828 After providing amply for his wife Sarah, Bayly left the balance of his lands to his children and in a division three years later these two lots went to a daughter Catharine K. the wife of John T. R. Joynes.

IS42 All of her holdings were placed in trust for the separate use of Mrs.

Joynes and seven years later she and her husband were divorced and she took her maiden name of Catharine K. Bayly, but was generally known as Kitty Bayly.

IS67 Kitty Bayly left to Dr. S. S. Satchell but four years later a Commissioner sold to Abel T. Johnson.

1886 The will of Johnson reads in part: "I give and devise my house and lot on Eack Street in Drummond Town to Susan E. Wharton as a reward for her faithful services rendered me for several years".

I894 A Trustee sold to James E. Scott who six years later Ko sold to George G. Ailworth. It is now owned by his heirs and is known as the AILWORTH PLACE.

It is possible that a part of the house on Lot #7 goes back to the Dunton or Outten days. It has been added to at different times until it all now forms three sides of a square and it receives much favorable comment because of its quaintness. It is Site V.

The modern home of Mr. and Mrs. U. K. Henderson, Jr. is on Lot #8.



Site U.

1838 John T. R. and Catharine K. Joynes sold a third of a lot to the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. George's Parish as a new location for ST. JAMES CHURCH. The original Church on 'Old Church Road' was torn down



and the materials available used in building this somewhat smaller house of worship. It is said to have been decorated in 1852 by one Potts, a travelling artist, who also did work in several Eastern Shore homes.

It is also said that Miss Kitty Bayly, through northern friends, was able to have the Church saved from further desecration after some negro troops had been quartered in it.



Upon one of his trips to Spain Capt. Thomas Cropper came upon a handsome bronze bell, formerly used in a monastery, which he was able to buy and bring back for use in the new Church and it has hung in the belfry ever since. It has a Spanish inscription but so far as is known it has never been translated.

Lots #9-#IO & #II

I798 The Trustees sold Lots #9 and #IO to Thomas Bayly. The early history of Lot #II is covered in the story of the next group but it also was acquirby Bayly.

INOI Bayly gave all three lots to his son Richard D. Bayly and ten years later the Trustees confirmed to title of #II to him "It having been improved agreeable to Law".

1828 Bayly left his dwelling to his wife Sarah, as a part of her life dower, and then it was to go to his children.

1851 Sarah D. Bayly sold her life interest, and Catharine K. Bayly and Sarah U. Winder sold their reversion interests to Dr. Peter F. Browne.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Dr. Browne left the Shore to serve with the Confederate forces and the house was taken over by Gen. Lockwood of the Union Army for his headquarters. In one end of the building are pit holes in the bricks said to have been made by bullets of officers at target practice. Dr. Browne returned home Christmas I865 and resumed his medical practice, attended once more by his faithful old servant Sabra.

1867 A Commissioner sold to Mrs. Tabitha A. Edmonds. 1882 Mrs. Edmonds sold to her son John W. Edmonds.

1884 Edmonds resold to John Neely and the next year he and his wife Mary V. sold to the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church "as a residence for a Rector. It is Site W and is known as ST. JAMES RECTORY.



From the confirming sale made by the Trustees in ISII to Richard D. Bayly it is assumed that he had completed the house by that date. The all brick house is one of the outstanding dwellings on the Shore and it shows that much care and taste went into its designing.

The water table has a convex moulded brick top course. The window lintels are of wood but they have been plastered over in imitation of stone, and in the center

of each is a superimposed keystone, also plastered over. The doorway, which unfortunately does not show because of the more modern porch, has a fan light somewhat similar to the one in the end of the kitchen wing, under which is a row of round chain moulding. At each side of the frame is fine reeding with a fish scale design above.

The hall has double doors at the front entrance and a single one at the rear. The doorframe at the front has eared commers. The good stairway is somewhat spoiled by an ornate ecclesiastical oak newel post which of course is a later addition and looks as if it might have come from some

Church.



In the parlor the carving and plastic designs are shown in the picture above.

In the dining room the cornice is quite deep and mouldings alternate with rows of carving in three designs: fret work, touching circles and rope. This room has a wainscoting similar to that in the parlor but does not have the carved chair rail. The mantel is tall, has panels in the center and at each end of the face and one row of fret work carving under the shelf. In the center above the mantel is a deep recess with an arched top. Around this is a frame or portico having reeded pilasters at each side while above them ing id used for a flat mantel over the arch.

The kitchen has a large old time cooking fireplace with a bake oven beside it.

A picture taken fifty years ago shows a porch railing along the colonnade similar to the one at the top of the front porch, and the door in the end of the main dwelling gave access to this little porch.



In a front corner of the RECTORY yard is a little frame house which is ST. JAMES PARISH HOUSE. A printed and framed tablet inside reads as follows:

"In 1856 Dr. Peter Browne

"In 1856 Dr. Peter Brown began using the building as his medical office.

During the Civil War it was Headquarters telegraph office for the Union Army.

At one time it was used as a study by Dr. Chinn a Presbyterian Minister.

Twice used as a school roomfirst by a daughter of one of the Rectors of ST. JAMES CHURCHafterwards by one of the Rectors Rev. Jefferson Randolph Taylor.

After the Congregation of St, James acquired the property along with the RECTORY in 1883 (see RECTORY history for cor-

rect date) it was used as a Storage house and gradually fell into decay.

A suggestion by Mrs. Edgar Fletcher that it might be used as a Parish Room was taken up by a faithful family servant Louisa Parramore Hope, also a communicant of St. James, and through her efforts was restored in 1930 to its present use-a PARISH HOUSE".

In the picture Louisa is standing in the Doorway.

At the present writing it is also used as a Sunday School for small children conducted by Mrs. Ayres and Mrs. Florence B. Turlington. Lots #12, I3, I4 and I5

I790 The Trustees sold #II and #I2 to Samuel Ramsey-Merchant.

I796 Ramsey died and although the transaction cannot be located the two lots somehow came into the possession of Thomas Bayly.

I798 Bayly gave #I2 to his eldest son Edmund and as previously reported he gave #II to his son Richard D. Bayly three years later.

1789 The Trustees sold #13 to John Savage.

The Trustees sold #I4 to William Dix-Joiner.

1789 The Executor for Dix sold to John Savage.

1790 John and Margaret Savage sold both of their lots to Benjamin Pollard.

1793 Pollard sold to Edmund Bayly.

1790 The Trustees sold #15 to Charles Stockly and Thomas Eayly.

1793 Stockly and Bayly resold to Edmund Bayly, thus giving him the four lots up to CrossStreet.

The Edmund Bayly home is indicated as Site X on the detail map. It was torn down about sixty or more years ago.

1805 Edmund Bayly left "my Houses and Lotts in Drummond Town" to his daughter Anne U. who married William D. Seymour.

1838 The Seymours sold Lots #12, 13 and 14 to Mrs. Jane O. Bayly.

1859 These lots were purchased by Dr. Edward J. Young and seven years later he deeded them to his daughter Mary R. Allen.

The present home and garden of Miss Lizzie E. Parramore is on #12 and 13 while that of Mr. and Mrs. B. Drummond Ayres is on #14.

1837 The Seymours sold Lot #15 to the Trustees of the MAKEMIE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH which is Site Y.

There are no records or even traditions to tell us what became of the Presbyterian congregation between the time their old Meeting House (Site S) was sold in ISOI and this date. So far as is known they had no regular place

of worship a though a nucleus of the faithful may have met at times to keep the denomination alive. In any event the congregation was now revived, the

lot bought and a building started.

The pulpit, chairs and pews are said to have come from the Little Brick Church in New York, which was being refurnished, and were obtained through the influence of William H. Beach.

Mrs. Lottie E. Garrison gave the cupola and bell.

Mrs. Catharine P. W. Poulson was a material contributor and her activity is commemorated by a tablet dedicated to her.

During the Civil War the Church was used as a stable by the Union forces and all of the furnishings destroyed except the pulpit which was rescued by Dr. Young. It later came into the possession of Miss Sarah

was rescued by Dr. Young. It later came into the possession of Miss Sarah Poulson who offered it to the congregation in I925 provided the Church would be restored as nearly as possible to its original condition. This was carefully done and the attractive little edifice and its faithful congregation should continue to be an influence in the community for many years to come.

Lots #16 and #17-Site Z

1788 The Trustees sold to Matthias Outten. The two sales were a few months apart and when #16 was sold first it indicated that #17 was then owned by Edmund Custis although there is no record of a sale to, or an assignment by

IS24 Outten left to his son William D. Outten "the houses and lot whereon I now live", but as in the case of #7 and #8 this property also had to be sold and two years later it was bought by John R. Purnell.

Sophia N. 1831 Purnell sold to Vescasian Ellis; four years later he and his wife/sold to William H. Farrow, and three years after that he and his wife Catharine H. sold to Dr. Edward J. Young. As in the case of the rest of his holdings the title passed to his daughter Bettie T. Walston, then to her daughter Sarah P. who married Thomas W. Blackstone. The house is known as SEVEN GABLES.

I940 After the deaths of the Blackstones a few months apart in the year previous, the place was sold to Mr. and Mrs. E. Almer Ames, Jr.

The house as it stands today rambles in several directions, additions having been made at different periods, but the oldest part undoubtedly is the present kitchen wing with an end towards Back Street. It has one brick end and probably was built by Outten within two years of his purchase in 1788 in order to qualify for his deed. It may originally have had two rooms

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but now it is one large kitchen. It has a very large cooking fireplace with



its original crane and to the right is an old time bake oven. To the left, in the corner, is a brick arch making a little alcove which none of the present generation can definitely identify. Some think it may have been for wood storage, while others have advanced the theory that it was a 'warm corner' for a slave while in attendance or in connection with her culinary work.

The wall to the left of the alcove has been turned into cupboards by the use of paneling to the ceiling. It was taken from A66dA and is finished in

natural pine.

The colonnade connecting this wing with the main dwelling seems to be the next addition because it has a mantel with carving and a wainscoting of the first quarter of the last century. The carving design is mostly reeding and is used at the sides, in a row above the fireplace and in a center panel of the face. Under the shelf the reeding is diagonal with the direction reversed about every inch and a half.

The whole house has beentastefully restored and decorated by the Ames. The large Box Garden behind the house has been saved. On Cross Street near the end of the garden used to stand a quaint little building which was used by Dr. Young as his office, but it has been moved temporarily to the yard of

Mrs. T. H. Melson on Back Street.

Lots #18 and #20

In the deed from the Trustees to Outten for Lot #17, Lot #18 was shown as being owned by Charles Stockly, but no deed to him has been found and in fact there seems to be no deed whatever for this lot from the Trustees. In some unknown way it became the property of Benjamin Potter.

1793 The Trustees sold Lot #20 to Benjamin Potter-Tanner.

1804 Benjamin and Elizabeth Potter sold the two lots to Robert Twiford "together with the tanyard, Currying shop, and Saddlers and harnes makers shop".

It has not been traced further but is the same property later owned by Alexander McCollom and called the 'Tanyard' in his will of IS29 (see Site M). It is now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Mr. Ayres and in front on Back Street is one of the noblest Sycamore trees on the Shore.

Lot #I9

MEGIC TO THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

1791 The Trustees sold to Dr. John Boisnard.

John and Esther Boisnard sold to George Simpson but three years later they recovered under a mortgage and resold to George Bunting.

1806 Bunting sold to James Eichelberger.

I827 Eichelberger sold to William R. Custis and from deeds already noted it will be observed that he eventually acquired all of the Town property on the highway and Cross Street which was behind the four lots on Back Street and obviously it became business sites.

This finishes with the numbered lots of the Town and the story of the residue of the Drummond land can be taken up.

1794 Richard and Esther/Drummond sold to Benjamin Potter the land east of the Courthouse Branch, south and southwest of the highway and the old road, and north of Back Street. (Incidentally the latter as originally laid out was ten yards south of its present location and when the change was made later the Drummonds sold the additional land necessary and the lots on the north side of the street were lengthened correspondingly.)

1804 Benjamin and Elizabeth Potter sold the land in two tracts, one larger than the other. The division line is a little vague but in general the larger was the west part adjacent the branch and this went to Alexander McCollom.

The upper part went to John Burton.

Although there are two quaint little houses on the McCollom part neither is old enough to warrant further attention and this part has not been traced further, except to note that it was later owned by Edmund R. Allen.

1810 In the division of the Guttridge land previously reported the odd little triangle between the main road, the old road and Back Street went to John Wise He and his wife Sarah now sold it as three fourths of an acre to John Burton.

1815 Burton sold both of his purchases to John A. Bundick, but the next year the latter's widow Elizabeth joined with his Executor in a sale to William P. Custis.

1838 Custis and his wife Elizabeth sold to Thomas B. Cropper and three years later he resold to John B. Ailworth.

1868 A Commissioner sold to John W. Elliott and five years later he and his wife sold to Henrietta Parramore.

1907 A Trustee sold to Dr. Joseph L. DeCormis.



During the days of Miss Henny' Parramore the property was called THE HAVEN but the name of KENMORE has also been applied to it.

1921 Dr. DeCormis and his wife Mabel L. sold to John W. Hickman.

It is Site AA

1858 John B. and Ellen A. Ailworth sold I392 square feet to Trustees "for the use of the Baptist denomination of Christians, as a place upon which to erect a house for public worship or as a burial place or as a residence for a Minister". It is at the apex of the little triangle between the two streets and is Site BB.

Taylor left \$2800 in Trust to Louis D. Drummond for the purpose of building Baptist Churches at Drummondtown and Onancock. The Trust was carefully admin-

istered and the principal not used until sufficient for the needs.

The first edifice on this site was dedicated in 1870 and continued in use until the present brick building was erected in 1913. At that time Mrs. E. M. B. Tiffany purchased the older frame building and presented it to the School Board. It was moved to Site D and used for an auditorium, being called BAYLY MEMORIAL HALL.

In the Churchyard facing the street intersection is a tablet erected to the memory of the Rev. Elijah Baker. More about him may be found in the stories of the Hunt land in Northampton County and the general history of the Baptist Church on the Shore.



ELIJAH BAKER PIONEER BAPTIST OF THE

EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA Who landed at Hunt's Point, Old Plantation Creek, on Easter Sunday 1776 and the same day preached the First Baptist Sermon, "At the end of a Horsing Tree." Opposition of the established Church caused him to be deported; but kind Providence brought him back. He was later imprisoned 56 days in the Old Debtor's Jail at Accomac for the crime of preaching the Gospel: (Acts 14,19,20). In graditude for the rich heritage that

is ours,
because of his suffering and imprisonment, this
Memorial is erected by the Churches of the Accomack
Baptist Association, April 4, 1926.

Crossing to the other side of Back Street it has already been reported that Gen. Cropper had acquired the triangle between the branches, part of it having come from the Guttridge land and the balance from Drummond land. This he had called BELLE VUE and Site JJ has been covered.

Crossing the Courthouse Branch (now Nock's Branch at this point) in the history of Lot #I it was said that Site DD may have been the third Drummond home on the land. Because of the fact that George and Susannah Drummond are buried here another theory could be that this was the second Drummond home and that George had allowed his son Richard to build his own home at Site O which was later mentioned as the old house of Richard Drummond' and that Richard moved up on the hill after the death of his father and the sale of the lots for the Town. (In a deed in 1785 from Edmund Custis to Richard Drummond for land elsewhere the statement was made that Esther, the wife of Richard, had been the widow of a Robert Snead.).

1813 George and Sarah Drummond sold all of the land between the branch and

One of these deeds was to Richard D. Bayly for I3 acres which included the present Fletcher and Nock homes up to the branch. The deed reserved the family burial ground and the consideration was only \$840 which hardly could have included a material house so the Drummond home at DD must have been gone at this time. The part of this tract now owned by Mrs. L. Floyd Nock has not been traced as there is no knowledge of any other old house having been

located upon it.

Site EE

1816 Richard D. and Sarah Bayly sold 3 3/4 acres to John H. Bayly for \$575. 1817 John H. and Margaret Bayly resold to Samuel Walston for 865.

ion the next year William received this property.

1872 Commissioners sold to William B. Smith and after he had completed his payments four years later the deed was made out to William H. B. Custis, to whom he had resold.

1889 Custis left to his daughters Jane H. and Alice E. Custis, neither of

whom ever married.

1915 Alice E. died intestate and her sister followed her the next year but did leave a will in which she had left to her sister and after her it was to go to Margaret L. Conquest and Edwin P. Conquest the son of Pleasanton L. Conquest.

Edwin conveyed his interest to Pleasanton who reconveyed to Margaret. 1919 Margaret L. Conquest sold to the late Edgar D. Fletcher and it has since been known as the FLETCHER HOUSE and is now owned by his widow Susan.



The advancing prices in the early sales of the lot are readily understood when it is considered that they took place during a period of economic inflation, i.e. advancing values but at no stage was there enough advance to include the cost of such a house as this one. It has always been thought that it had been an early Drinmond home but the sale price also preclude that. It must have been built by Samuel Walexz ston after his purchase in 1817.

It is an all brick house and in some details is a smaller

replica of the RECTORY.

During the Walston or Custis ownership a door in the front of the colonnade was changed to a window and the smaller part of the house was raised from a one to a two story addition. The bricks in the newer gable end are laid in the English bond while all the rest of the house shows the Flemish bond. The water table is a one brick off set. The door and window lintels are of wood and have a double keystone decoration in the center.

Both the hall and parlor have mainscoting. The hand carving on the mantel in the parlor is entirely in the form of reeding, some vertical, some horizontal, some diagonal, and some in a herring bone pattern. Both the sides, with vertical reeding, and the face, with horizontal, are slightly convex. The wall to the right of the mantel is paneled to the ceiling with chimney cupboards in the center.

The ceiling of the colonnade is gracefully arched and there is also a

pleasing arch at the top of the stairs.

The mantel in the chamber over the parlor is small and quaint in appearance and has a reeding decoration to a minor degree.

1813 George and Sarah Drummond sold 5 acres to Michael Higgins who built a home at Site FF. This later burned and was rebuilt by his son of the same name. It went out of the Higgins family in 1854 and after several intervening owners was purchased in 1900 by the late Dr. John H. Ayres and is now owned by his widow Mary D. Changes in construction have obliterated any old parts



1813 George and Sarah Drummond sold 8 acres to Richard D. Bayly. This was the balance of his land on this side of Back Street and extended from the Hige gins line down to the Daugherty road, with the exception of the Methodist Church lot which had previously been sold by his father.

No substantial old houses were ever built on this land and it now contains the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Colonna

and the Presbyterian Manse.

Site GG

1793 For the nominal sum of 5 Shillings Richard and Esther Drummond sold acre to the Trustees of the Methodist Church, the deed reading in part as follows: "to be Appropriated to the sole use and purpose of having a Church or meeting House for Divine Worship erected thereon by the said Trustees, which said Trustees and their Successors are to Build the same"

A Church has occupied the site ever since. During the Civil War the building was badly damaged during its use by the Union forces but some years ago the Trstees, along with those of other Churches, were finally given some reimbursement by an Act of Congress.

The present edifice was erected in 1918. The corner stone has two dates: 1788 and 1918. The first may be the date when the congregation came into formal existence, but as will be noted from the wording of the above deed, the Church was still to be built in 1793.

Site S

1765 For 5 Shillings George Drummond sold a triangle of 3/4 acre at this corner to James Scott, James Arbuckle, Edward Ker and James Henry. The sale was to them jointly as individuals and not as Trustees for any specific purpose, although the nominal consideration might be so construed. No resage deed by them has been found and although each left a will this little piece was not mentioned by any of them, so it may have been sold but recorded in the General Court books. It is known from later records that a MEETING HOUSE was built upon the site and it is the tradition that it was for the use of the Presbyterians.

No mention has ever been found anywhere to indicate that this denomination was active on the Shore after the death of Francis Makemie and up to this date, so this must have been the first attempt to revive it.

1790 An Act of Assembly reads:

"Sect. I. WHEREAS, a lot of land in the County of Accomack was purchased by joint contribution of divers persons resident as well in the said County as the County of Somerset in the state of Maryland, and appropriated to the purposes of religious worship, and it has been represented to this present General Assembly that the persons living who are interested in the said land are desirous that the same should be sold:

Sect. 2. Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, That John Cropper, George Corbin, John Teackle and John Wise, gentlemen, shall be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell the said land and the buildings thereon to the highest bidder on twelve months credit, taking bond with sufficient security for the payment thereof, and to convey the same to the purchaser or

purchasers in fee simple.

Sect. 3. And be it further ehacted, That the money arising from the sale thereof shall by the said John Cropper, George Corbin, John Teackle and John Wise be paid to the trustees of the Washington academy in the state of Maryland, and the Margaret Academy in the County of Accomack for the use of the said Academies in equitable proportion as near as may be to the original contributions of the inhabitants of the two counties above mentioned". 1791 With the loss of their Mesting House it is possible that a few faithful wished to carry on and a petition by them may have been responsible for the order of the local Justices on September 27th; "On consideration of the question agitated last court relative to the Disposition of the Courthouse, in consequence of the Lagistrates having been summoned for that purpose-It is the opinion of the court that they have no right to give liberty to any Profession to Occupy the Courthouse as a place of Worship."

Nothing more is recorded about the congregation until the story was

taken up again in connection with Site Y. ISOI A deed recited that pursuant to the Act the lot and building had been sold for \$250 to Robinson Custis but no deed ever given to him. He had died and a son Thomas Custis had petitioned that the lot now be resold as a means of closing this part of the estate and that at this second sale George Drummond, grandson of the original seller, was the purchaser and this deed was

from the persons appointed to him.

Site T . 1816 George and Sarah Drummond sold to William R. Custis 30 acres which was called "The Meeting House Field" and this sale closed out the last of his land on that side of the Old Church road.

1839 Custis left this land "to the grandchild of mine that William Parramore, Jr. may give it".

1854 RURAL HILL and 30 acres were assigned to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bayly, at



that time the widow of William P. Bayly and by whom she had a young daughter Sarah P. Bayly. Mrs. Bayly later married Lorenzo J. Bell by whom she had a son William P. Bell. 1889 William P. and Margaret B. D. Bell sold his half interest to his half sister Miss Sarah P. Bayly.

'Miss Sadie' was a very interesting character about whom many quaint tales are told. 1914 Miss Sadie eft to her nephew William P. B. Bell, who two years later sold to his father William P. Bell.

For a large part of his

COCCEPER

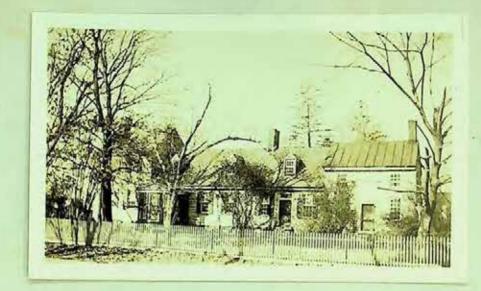
life Mr. Bell carried on the Drug Store which still bears his name. He was an excellent photographer and most of the older pictures of Drumondtown views in this work were taken by him. It was a serious loss when many of his old plates were burned some years ago. 1934 William Bell left to his second wife Mary T. for life and then it is to go to a grandson William B. Bell.

The smaller part of the house may go back to soon after the purchase by William R. Custis in ISI6 but the MXXXX larger part probably was not built until some time in the second quarter of the century as it contains none of

the elaborate hand carving so prevalent in the previous quarter.

In the rear of the house is a well kept Box Garden. Mrs. Bell is very much of a garden lover and as the house occupies a prominent location her great variety of trees, shrubs and flowers in season, the place is a source of pride to local people and pleasure to transients.

Besides RURAL HILL, the tract also contains the homes of Mrs. G. Walter Mapp, Mrs. James H. Fletcher, Dr. and Mrs. J. Fred Edmonds. and the Store of R. B. Wharton at the intersection of the Poads. The picture on the next page was taken by Mr. Bell and shows the highway nearly fifty years ago, the rail fences on either side, and the board walk in front of RURAL HILL.



The last George Drummond used some of the money obtained from the many sales already reported to increase his holdings on the other side of the highway, some of the land bought coming from Tract 78-4 and the rest from 85.
1816 He leased an estimated 300 acres "whereon the said George Drummond now resides" to William R. Custis "during the life of him the said George Drummond".

1839 After the intestate death of George Drummond the land was surveyed and found to contain 369 acres, of which perhaps 250 acres originally came from the Dye Patent.

About half of the original part went to a son Richard B. Drummond and included the present property of Mrs. W. L. Ross.

The balance went to his sisters Sarah (husband Edwin U. Powell) and

Susan (husband Ezekiel Bloxom).

The survey also showed that the last home of George Drummond was on the part received by the Bloxoms which had come from 78-4 so it is not shown on the detail map.

SCHOOLS

1738 The Court "Ordered that the wife of Thomas Watson have leave to keep her School in the Court House provided she keep no Fire nor abuse it 1740 Stephen Fitzgerald was given "leave to teach School in the Fire Room of the Court House". At that time both would have been at Site P.

No other references to local private Schools were found in the early records. Undoubtedly older pupils began going to the LATIN HOUSE SCHOOL(ASSB)

when that institution was started in 1770.

A letter stated that In ISIS-I9 one Elizabeth W. Taylor went to Miss Ann Jane Fletcher's Seminary at Drummond Town, but the site is unknown. 1821 The first record found of any kind of a public school was in this year when William and Henietta Gillet sold I acres to the Trustees of the Town of Drummond for a school. As nearly as can be determined it was approximately at Site CC I. How long this lasted is unknown and no record has been found for any later sale of the lot.

1875 After the organization of the State School system a school for younger children was at Site CC 2 (On Tract 87) and for many years Miss 'Hallie' B.

Higgins was the beloved teacher there.

High School grade pupils went to what was called The Academy at CC 3 and

and many of those living today still refer with real affection to their days there under Miss Susie C. LeCato.

Both of these little buildings went out of official use when they two schools were consolidated at Site C, where now stands the fine modern building.

GENERAL

1893 For reasons of their own, and not to the liking of the residents, the Post Office Department changed the name of the village from Drummondtown to Accomac.

1944 The Town of Accomac was incorporated, taking in the business and residential parts of A86 and adjacent Tracts.

It will now be in order to go back and unravel the involved story of the County buildings. It is quite vague in spots but an approximate history is possible.

COURT HOUSES

First a short resumé:

1663 The first Court for the new Accomack County was held on April 21 at the house of Anthony Hoskins (A52A) and continued to meet there for some months. 1664 Court began meeting at the Tavern of Thomas Fookes, on December 16th.

1673 Court began meeting at the Tavern of Ambrose on February 8.

Court began meeting at the Tavern of John Cole October 16.

As nearly as can be determined all three of these jast places were the same (A50A).

1677 The offer of a new Courthouse by Cole at 86P was made at the December Court and while there was no formal acceptance it is probable that the Court moved to this site within a very short time.

1681 Following the establishment of Onancock and the supposed building of a Courthouse there (A72 probably Lot 19) a Court is known to have met there on November I6 and perhaps continued there for a year or two. 1684 Court was again meeting with Cole at 86P on November 4.

1692 On December 2I the Justices entered this order: "Whereas the Courthouse at John Coles where ye Court is now held is so far gone to decay & ruinous that it is become inconvenient & incomodious for that use as formerly; and in regard the Act of Assembly for Ports enjoynes that all publique affaires shall be at such appointed places transacted and done-The Court thinke fitt and accordingly order that ye Court be for ye future held and Kept at Scarburgh Port Towne at onancock".

1693 However, less than three months later the Journal of the House of Burgesses contains this decree: "Upon consideration of the Report of the sd Comitee concerning ye proposition of Accomack County for the Continueance of their Courthouse where now it is complaineing yt ye same is endeavoured to be removed; Resolved yt ye Court house for Accomack County ought to be continued, held & kept at ffreemans plantacon now in the possession of John Cole called Matomkin as formerly it hath been accustomeduntill a legal determination to ye Contrary".

The Justices continued to meet occasionally at private homes for some special need, but so far as is known the location of the official Court from now on never left the approximate where it is now held.

1696 An agreement was made with/ Nicholas Hill to "seele the end of ye Cor house with half inch plank and to put up two good and sufficient Barrs with Banisters". This probably was in the room in the Tavern which John Cole had sold to Gervas Baggale three years previous.

1699 The following interesting order was recorded: "Whereas ye Jury Empanneld & Sworn to tried ye Cause between Capt George Nich Hack pltff & John ffenn deft before theire return of their verdict into Court desired that they might have their drinke usually them by Custome for every Cause they were sent out to trie, to which Capt Welburne ye present high Sheriff objected to allow-----there being no positive Law for ye allowance thereof-----the Court haveing considered yt it has alwaies been custom & practicable
for ye Jury to be allowed theire Drinke for every cause upon their verdict returned & custome being another Law the Court are of opinion yt the Jury ought to be allowed their drinke as formerly accustomed". Just when this quaint old law by custom was finally discontinued is unknown. 1705 After the death of Baggale the Court "Ordered that ye Clerke search ye Records and take out Coppyes of all ye titels that Concerne ye Right ye County hath to ye Land that belongs to ye Courthouse and deliver ye same to ye next Court". Nothing further on this matter, which was in June.

In August: "Whereas the Courthouse of Accomack County being very much out of Repaire and is thought by this Court past repaireing therefore ye Court have considered of ye same do think fitt to erect & build a new Court-

house --- etc". Later in the year: "Thereas ordered in August Cort Last past yt a CourtNow house should be built for this County Containing forty foot Longe and this day the Cort takeing ye same into Consideracon & finding a great nessessity for a Corthouse have ordered that a new Corthouse be forthwith built of forty foot Longe & twenty foot wide within with a room at one end with a brick Chimney within ye sd forty foot & to be tenn foot high between ye floor & Cealing with a Chamber over ye same within ye Roofe ye Roofe to be shingled on Ribb Rafters pinned ye same to be framed with good Timber with a staire Case windowes and dores convenient ye flores & outside to be planked with inch planke with two barrs with bannisters seats & table convenient for ye Cort ye same to be set two foot above ye surface of ye earth & under pinned with bricks ye same to be dunn well and Compleat in workeman like manner ye glass and logksto be sent for with ye waits and Measures it is ordered that LtColl Tully Robinson Majr Bennit Scarburgh Capt George Parker Robert Snead John Bloxum & John Barnes Senr or any foure of them do agree with workemen for ye building of ye sd Corthouse & that ye charges thereof be paid for by ye County at ye Laying of ye County Leive". Delight Sheild undertook the job. 1706 Charles Bayley and John West 'the elder' offered the County a part of the former Baggale land (escheated and repatented by them) for a Courthouse, Prison, etc. No record of acceptance but apparently the new Courthouse was erected at approximately Site P and close to the original Cole-Baggale Tavern which had previously served the purpose. This assumption is somewhat confirmed by the survey of 1758; by that time another Courthouse had been built and the plat showed that the 'Old Courthouse' had been on the other side of the highway, i.e. Site P. If the order to Charles Scarburgh in 1680 to build a Courthouse at Onancock was ever carried out, this would have been the second Courthouse in the County built for that specific purpose. 1707 In October it was Ordered that Delight Sheild procure Tarr to Tarr ye outside of ye Courthouse". This probably was as a preservative, but it hardly could have improved the fire hazard. 1708 On May 4th: "This Day ye Cort Sat at ye usual Courthouse and ordered that Delight Sheild ye undertaker for ye building of ye new Courthouse should be sent for who appearing ye Cort asked him if ye Corthouse were finished ye sd Delight made answer it was not finnished but he had made it fit so that if they pleased they might keep Cort there and if they pleased he was willing they should keep their Cort there whereupon the Cort adjorned for halfe an hower and ordered proclamacon to be made that all persons that had anything · to doe at this Cort should appeare at ye intended new Courthouse and ordered that ye Court should set there". It must have been a proud milestone in the

minds of those present. It was a year later before the building was fully finished and accepted.

1710 On May 5th: "This day the Court ordered that Thomas Ward cause the MX glass to be put up in the Corthouse windowes forthwith"

ITII "Ordered that Jone Dawle be allowed 400 pounds of Tobacco for to keep a fier in the Corthouse the winter season and to sweep and keep ye Corthouse clean above and below wch is by agreement for a year". Some one was awarded this contract every year for a great many years as is evidenced both by orders and by the fact that a sum for this purpose was provided in each annual levy. I728 "On Consideration of the Petition of Thomas Wise setting forth that He hath purchased of a certain John Sparrow the Land whereon this Courthouse now stands, and is willing to make over and convey to his Majesty's Justices of this Court and their Succesors the Land claimed for the Bounds of this Courthouse, & is desirous of keeping an Ordinary at this Courthouse & that He intends to build an House for that purpose. It is ordered that the petitioner have Liberty to set his House on the said Land claimed for the Bounds of the Courthouse aforesd, and it is also ordered that the Clerk of the Court draw a Deed from the said petitioner to the Justices of this Court for Fifty Acres of Land, to be acknowledged next Court". The Ordinary contemplated by Wise must have been the later Lewis Tavern (L) which later belonged to the succeeding Drummond owners and which may have been their first home on the tract.

1729 Just a year later: "Whereas it is the opinion of this Court that the Land whereon the Courthouse of this County now stands & the Bounds thereof is to be purchased for the use of the County, Henry Bagwell George Parker William Andrews & Thomas Evans, Gent. or any two of them together with Capt Mitchel Scarburgh former Surveyor of this County are appointed by the Court to lay out & Value Ten Acres of Land for the uses aforesaid & make Report of their proceedings to the next Court".

Later in the same month: "In obedience to an order of Court bareing Date the 4th Day of June We the Subscribers have accordingly Layed out the ten acres of Land for the said County Courthouse and valued the same at two thousa pounds of Tobacco & have not Valued any of the houses on the said Land".

This amount was included in the next County Levy and presumably the land was bought, but unfortunately there is no deed of record giving the bounds

nor any recorded survey of the tract.

1740 "The Court doth direct Geo. Douglas & William Arbuckle Gent to search into the Title of the Courthouse Land & in Case any Need be to appear & de-

fend the same at the Expence of the County"

As the existing Courthouse then stood on the other side of the highway it is possible that the deed from Thomas Wise included not only that site but that the ten acres supposedly bought extended across the highway. It is also possible that even at this date the uncertainty of the bounds which later resulted in the Lewis-Drummond suit had become an open question and the Justices wanted to know about their rights. Nothing further on the matter has been found in later orders. As previously reported Lewis won his suit for all the land on the wax northwest side of the highway and he may have given the Justices a quit claim deed for his part in use by them but if so it is not recorded in the local books.

1748 Edmund Scarburgh and Thomas Parramore were ordered "to agree with Workmen to make Repairs to the Court House vizt Steps to the Doors, Seats for the Jury at the Barr as also Seats & a Table for the Use of the Jury upstairs & to make a Door to shut in the Fire Room".

1750 Late in the year the Levy included a quantity of Tobacco "for Use of the County to be sold for Cash towards building a Court House", and this accumulation of funds for this purpose continued for the next few years. 1754 On February 26th: "Ordered that the Sheriff give Notice to all Justices to appear at the next Court to Consider of Building a New Court House".

On June 25th: "Ordered that Thomas Teackle Thomas Parramore William
Bagg Charles West & James Rule or any three of them meet at Jacob Stakes
on Monday Fortnight to Consider about a Prison & Court House". Severn Guthrey
. (Guttridge) is believed to have
undertaken the work.

(Guttridge) is believed to have undertaken the work.

1757 "Ordered that One Dozen of Chairs be Furchased for the Use of the Court House".

1758 On February Ist, "Ordered that the Court House be Received and that the Undertaker be paid the rest of the money According to Agreement".

This building was in use for nearly a century and a half and thanks to Mr. William P. Bell it is possible to know what it looked like. The only unusual feature seems to have been the flare in the roof line a little above the eaves. It is known to have been fifty feet long and slightly wider than the present Clerk's

Office (exclusive of the late addition). It is Site I on the detail map.

1763 An order was issued "to put up a partition in the Court House and a door to the Stairs".

1789 An order was entered for "an Electrical Conductor (lightning rod) to be affixed to the Court House".

No effort has been made to dig up items for any changes or additions made during the last century.

1899 The Court House now in use replaced the old one. Architecturally, the less comment the better.

Other than normal uses of the early Court rooms.

1713 An order was issued "to clear the road from the Eastern Side of Deep Creek to this Corthouse & place of hereing of sermons". After the discontinuance of the short lived Church at Onancock, there was need of some place more central than Pungoteague for the convenience of settlers in the upper part of the county and there are other references to indicate that services were held here until the Middle Church was built later on.

1729 Upon the petition of Patrick Allison "Liberty is granted him to keep a publick Dancing School in the Courthouse Chamber of this County-He giving Bond with Security in the Sum of Seventy thousand pounds of Tobacco that no prejudice shall be done to the said Courthouse by him or and of his Scholars".

Upon the petition of John Carruthers "it is ordered that he have Liberty to keep a publick Fencing School in the Courthouse of this County, givingbond ----etc".

It has already been reported that the privilege of teaching school was granted both in 1738 and 1740 and the turning down in 1791 of the petition to be allowed to use the premises as a place of public worship. Taking into consideration the earlier precedents it is difficult to understand why the last petition received unfavorable action.

Court Yard

It is most unfortunate that no records whatever exist to determine the bounds of the ten acres bought by the County from Thomas Wise in I729 and while there was an order issued in I789 "to lay off the public ground to be annexed to the Courthouse" there is no record of the result although there

is in existence a Surveyor's Record for that period.

On the survey of the Burdett land made in 1786 is indicated that the only ground twined by the County was a small strip per hapd ten feet wide around the then Courthouse.

There are a number of orders entered in the early days giving people permission to erect small buildings "in the Courtyard" and in 1750 George Holden (then Clerk) was instructed to "Receive the Rents due for the Tene-

ments in the Court Yard for the Use of the County".

No records have been found for any disposition by the Justices of any of the acreage above the cross road and yet today the County apparently owns only the small square where the water tower stands, exclusive of course of the Jail premises. Also no records have been picked up to show how or when the present Court Yard land, other than the site of the Clerk's Office, was obtained from later owners of the Burdett land.

1733 The spaciousness of the original ten acres must have been tempting to horsemen as an order was entered forbidding anyone "to ride Horse races within the bounds of this Courthouse during the hold of the Court".

1799 \$64.17 was included in the Levy "for enclosing the Courthouse lot".

1819 A Committee was appointed "to designate where ornamental trees may be planted on the public grounds".

1860 In the corner near the office of George Walter Mapp was the 'Cannon House'. In it were kept four cannons on gun carriages owned by the local Militia and they did their drilling on the WEST VIEW grounds.

PRISONS

As previously reported Sheriffs were personally responsible for the custody of all prisoners. This was an unsatisfactory feature of the office and nearly every one made an effort to have a regular prison built but the first one was not erected until 1674 (A50A). After the removal of the Court from that vicinity the Sheriffs again had to take over for a while.
1684 "In obedience to an Act of Assembly made at James City ye 6th of Aprill 1684 intituled and Act for Building Prisons in each County and for ascertaining rules to each Prison the Court did propose to John Coles who formerly made use of a Prison built at the Charge of the County that he should finde such a house as the Law prescribes for a Prison for the County and ye sd Cole rendring himself willing to finde another house in the Roome of that disposed of at the Courthouse where the said Cole inhabits wch is now called the Kitchen, and that he repairs and makes the same sufficient according as the Law injoins wthin tenn daies after the date of this order and the same being informed the Sheriff in open Court and allso according to the Rules prescribed by ye sd Act to lay out a certain Space distance or poell of Land adjoining or circumjacent to ye sd Prison not exceeding Eighty Poles Square for a place of liberty and priviledge for each Prisoner not comitted for treason or felony giving Bond wth good Security to the Sheruff of the County for true imprisonment the Court having according to ye perscription of the sd Act laid out a poell of Land for ye Rules of ye Prison." This would have been the first official Prison in the new location and it would have been approximately at Site P.

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Bounds for the liberty prisoners continued to be laid out for each succeeding Prison built. In 1789 the area was ten acres with the Courthouse as the center, but "every house within the said bounds where a billiard Table is kept is to be considered as without the bounds". In 1813 the Prison Bounds WMK were ordered to be resurveyed and "to affix the Cannon that are unfit for service for Corner bounds". This will account for the cannons on the presentest corners though they have been moved from their original positions as

markers.

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1705 The Kitchen-Prison had become unfit for use and the Court ordered that "there being a convenient room nere to ye Prison the Court do therefore order that ye sd Room that Robert Snead Clerk of this County formerly kept his office inn be the Prison till such time as a new Prison be built or ye old Prison be Repaired".

1706 Charles Bayley and John West, the new owners of the Baggale land, offered the County permission to erect a new prison, stocks and a pillory near the old one and this was accepted and a new Prison sixteen foot aquare was authorized. Presumably Delight Sheild was the builder and it also would have been approximately at Site P.

1710 This recent Prison was ordered to "be forthwith repaired and made secure!" 1730 "Ordered that the Sheriff committ James Townsend to Prison without Bail A that all the Justices be summed to appear ar the Courthouse of this County on Tuesday next in order to try the said Townsend on a suspicion of being XXX accessary to burning the prison of the said County". He was found not guilty.

1731 A meeting was called for Monday the 8th of February "to treat with Workmen for building a new Prison".

On October 5th Richard Drummond reported that "He had built & finished a new prison for this County & desired that the Same might be viewed & received . This was done and he was awarded 25500# of Tobacco. From deeds for adjacent lots later in the century it developed that this Prison was approximately at Site N and it was the first official move across the highway for a

county building.

1733 Apparently the previous Prison had not been completely destroyed by the recent fire: "Ordered that the old Prison be set lower upon small Blocks and the Door altered & made large enough for a Horse to enter in for a Stable for the Justises to put their Horses in".

1735 The Sheriff was ordered "to agree with a Workman to build a shade at the

End of the Prison where the Chimney is, to be the Length of that End of the Prison & twelve Feet wide with and outside Chimney". Henry Satchell was the workman.

1754 The Court gave notice that a new "wooden Prison" was to be built. It was accepted the next year, the builder Severn Guthrey paid and the old Prison ordered sold. The new building was a log affair.

1775 A Committee was appointed to "plan and lay off a Draught for a new pros-for this County". 1782 "The persons appoint

ed to View the County Goal" made a favorable. report, but added: "We are of opinion that a suitable wall made of Brick around the Goal at a convenient distance is absolutely necessary and that there ought to be a small house built at the public expense in one corner of and adjoining the said Wall for the residence of the jailor without which we are of opinion that prisoners cannot be kept in perfect security".

All of this was done as may be seen in the old print. Selby Simpson was

the contractor.

The new buildings occupied Sites F and G on the detail map. The land used was not entirely on a part of the ten acres supposed to be owned by the County and an allowance had to be made to Edward Ker and William Barclay for the parts of their land taken.

1818 Repairs were authorized for both the "Jail & Jail House". 1822 A 'Criminals Room' was provided in the Jail.

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1824 For a great many years, under the English Law, a debtor could be imprisoned for non payment of his debts and this continued for some time under the
American code. XMXXX Except that they had the privilege of the prison bounds
their fare was not much different from those of other prisoners. In this year
a Committee appointed to inspect the Jail premises reported that the Jailor's
house might be appropriated to the purpose of a Jail for the confinement of
debtors without injury to the public". After some discussion the idea was approved and the Committee continued to recommend what was necessary to make the
change over. This they did in these words: "iron bars to the windows of inch
iron and Oak Batton doors to be hung outside and good locks is all that is
necessary to be done to the said house to answer the purposes intended". The
change was made and the little building shown in the corner of the wall in
the earlier picture became what we know today as the DEBTOR'S PRISON.

1841 In an order the building was called "the debtors apartments of the Jail of this County".

It is now owned by the A. P. V. A. When acquired by them some effort to make use of it was attempted but unfortunately today it is closed to the public.

1909 The old Jail and the wall were taken down and the present Jail built.

Hesides imprisonment there were many other forms of punishment for crimes with the pillory, stocks, and ducking being mentioned in Accomack records, but whipping on the bare back was the most common form used. In addition some more barbarous methods of the mediaeval days were still in vogue such as burning the hand by a hot poker and having the ears nailed to the pillory.

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1688"Whereas Mary the wife of John Cole hath in a most notorious & insolent manner in contempt of his Majties Lawes & authority onloosed & pulled out a naile fastned to ye Ear of Micha Wardell in ye Pillory for a fact by him comitted the Cort think fitt as a just reward for her said offence and to deter others from ye same that She Stand two howers tyed fast to ye Pillory with her back thereto & her face to the Corthouse with a paper fastened to her breast written in Capital Letters vis for her big contempt of authority". 1733 As late as this date the ducking stool was still in use as John Smith was ordered to make one. Just where it could have been used in the vicinity of the Courthouse is unknown.

1739 During the first century prisoners suspected of capital crimes were sent to James Citty and later to Williamsburg for trial as the County Courts could not inflict the penalty of death, but in this year one George, a negro slave, was ordered "to go from hence to the Prison from whence he came, and from thence to the Place of Execution and there to be hanged by the Neck until he be dead". At the same time, for a lesser crime, the Court also ordered him "to be burnt in the Hand by the Sherif in open Court, which was performed accordingly".

CLERK'S OFFICE

It is assumed that early County Clerks kept the records in their homes. A reference has been quoted to show that Robert Snead had used a small room near the Courthouse prior to 1705, but after that it was nearly a hundred years before a public building was erected for the purpose. For sixty years beginning with 1737 the records were in Onancock during the long incumbencies of George Holden and Littleton Savage and it seems almost a miracle that they are all intact today.

1787 Although it probably was only the long standing custom, rather than law, which kept the records at Onancock, it took an Act of Assembly to get them away from there. In this year was presented a petition requesting their removal to the "vicinity of the Courthouse, instead of five miles away at Onancock", but at the same time there was a counter petition urging their continuance at that place. Eventually the removal was authorized.

1791 A committee was appointed to "Devise a plan to build a Clerk's Office

for the preservation of the District and County records".

1794 Matters moved slowly but the order for construction was finally entered and as there is no picture of the building available it seems worth while

to record the order giving the specifications.

"It is the opinion of the Court that there is an absolute necessity for building an Office for the Preservation of the Records both of the County Court and District Court, Therefore It is Ordered that an house be built of the following Dimensions, towit: one room for the Office of the County Court Twenty feet square from inside to inside and one room for the Office of the District Court Twenty feet by sixteen from inside to inside with a Partition Wall between them of brick not less than thirteen inches Thick, the outside Wall Twenty two inches Thick from the foundation to the Water Table which is to be two feet high from the Surface of the Earth, and eighteen inches thick from the Water Table to the Top of the Wall, the foundation to be five courses of brick below the Surface of the Ground, the rooms to be eight feet Pitch from the floor to the square of the building; Six Windows four on the one side and two on the other, the size to be optional in the Gent. appointed to

let out the said Building, the floor to be laid with flagstone, one inside Chimney at each end, the depth of the Jams also left to the Discretion of the Directors, the whole Gable ends to be brick, and both rooms to be arched with Brick and a square roof of wood upon the top of the whole, meaning the Rafters to be at right Angles to one another; to be built of good materials, two outside doors and window Shutters to each window; the above building is to be let out to the Lowest bidder and to be Superintended by John Cropper Thomas Custis & Charmes Stockley Gent. and Ordered that the same be let out by the sd Gent. the third day of next Court". A later entry indicated that Thomas Custis took the contract. The building stood immediately in front of the present building.

1796 The Heirs of Thomas W. Burdett sold to the County "a lot to Erect a County & District Court office thereon". The building was finished two years

later.

1887 The present building was erected and in 1939 the new fireproof room to the rear was added.

1663 Robert Hutchinson was the first Clerk of Accomack County.

1670 In the fall of this year when the two counties were temporarily reunited under the hame of Northampton, Hutchinson was ordered to turn his records over to William Mellinge, then Northampton Clerk.

1671 John Culpeper was appointed Clerk for the Mnited county and the next year he appointed Daniel Neech as his Deputy for the Upper Court (formerly

Accomack).

1674 Francis Lord was appointed Deputy for the Upper Court. From then on successive Clerks were:

1675 John Washbourne
1703 Robert Snead
1712 Charles Snead
1717 John Jackson
1737 George Holden
1774 Littleton Savage
1805 Edmund Bayly
John Wise
1812 Richard D. Bayly

1812 Richard D. Bayly

1904 In this year the County Court was abolished and John D. Grant, Sr. who was then Clerk of the Circuit Court took over the old County Court records.

1910 John D. Grant, Jr 1941 Robert H. Oldhamd.

TRACT 87

1664 Patent to Capt. Edmund Bowman for I200 acres which was described as being 'halfe of a Necke'. It was approximately the and on Metomkin (now Folly) Creek below the neck road but there was also a small extension jib which extended across the present highway in a line from the neck road until it met the branch a short distance to the northwest.

Capt. Bowman is known to have been married three times: his first wife was named Elizabeth but her maiden name has not been located; in 1673 he is known to have married Ellenor the widow of Thomas Leatherbury, and at some later unknown date he married Catherine. Catherine was the daughter of Anthony West and her first husband had been Ralph Barlowe and after his death she had married that stormy petrel Charles Scarborough mentioned in the story of A25. Catherine Bowman survived her husband.

1670 Since the fall of 1663 Bowman had been one of the Commissioners or Justices for Accomack County but there was constant friction between him and the rest of the Court. In February of this year all of the others signed a remonstrance to Gov. Berkeley for the further continuance of Bowman as a

Justice, listing certain acts of his which they felt were not in accordance with his official position. There is no record of any action by the Governor, but eight months jater the County of Accomack was put back under the jurisdiction of Northampton for a few years and this dissension in the local Court may have been one of the contributory causes for that action. When Accomack County once more came back into being Major Edmund Bowman was again a Justice and this reappointment may have been furthered by Col. Southy Littleton who at that time was very close to Gov. Berkeley.

1692 Major Bowman devised his patent land in three parts:

To his wife Catherine and his daughter Gertrude Cropper "the plantation"

To his wife Catherine and his daughter Gertrude Cropper "the plantation where I now live from the Cowpens Branch to the seaboard side & all marsh belonging to it for life and then to my grandson Sebastian Cropper". (The Cowpens probably was the little branch or gut to the east of the present

property of S. S. Melson)

To his grandson Mathaniel Cropper the middle part between the Cowpens and "small beare branch". (Later 'Latin House Branch' but now Edge Hill Branch). Nathaniel disappeared from the picture and his part went to his eldest brother Sebastian.

To his grandson Edmund Bowman Cropper the balance, called 'Church Neck',

from small beare branch out to the head of the patent.

Although the original Bowman house, later burned, has been replaced by the house now standing the property has always been known as BOWMAN'S FOLLY, except for a part of the last century. Site A

There is no record of the death of the widow Catherine.

It is assumed that the daughter Gertrude Cropper was a child of the marriage of Maj. Bowman and his first wife Elizabeth. The remonstrance mentioned above referred to "ye Marriadge of Mr. Edmund Bowman wth ye Relict of a goodman in ye sd County", so that all three of his wives had previously been widows, but neither Elizabeth's maiden name nor that of her first husband have been discovered.

Gertrude's husband was or had been John Cropper who

is known to have been a carpenter. In I659 William Taylor made a deed of gift to 'his son in law John Cropper', and in I663 a John Cropper gave his age as I8 in a deposition, so if the two were the same his first marriage was at a mighty early age. Certrude and John Cropper lived in Maryland for a while but at the time of her father's death she probably was living with him and perhaps was then a widow as in I693 she is known to have been the wife of Daniel Esham.

1721 Sebastian Cropper (wife Rachell Parker) jeft the home plantation at the east end to his son Bowman Cropper and the land at the west that he had in-herited through the death of his brother Nathaniel he left to his son Sebastian. This son Sebastian later became known in the records as Sebastian Cropper, Sr. and his part will be taken up later.

Bowman Cropper Part-Home Plantation

1753 Bowman Cropper gave 200 acres to his son Sebastian, who became known in the records as Sebastian Cropper, Jr.

1757 Sebastian inherited the balance upon the intestate death of his father

1776 Sebastiah Cropper, Jr. (wife Sabra Corbin) did not mention the home place in his will but as it had been entailed by the Original will of Major Bown it descended to a son John. He became known in the records as John Cropper, br. because he had an older contemporary cousin who was known as John Cropper, br.

All during his life this John Cropper, Jr. was the outstanding man of the county so a special sketch of his life is in order. In later life he acquired the title of General and he is usually referred to now as Gen. Cropper.

Gen. Cropper was born in 1755 and was married twice: first to Margaret Pettit, the daughter of Mary Parramore and her second husband William Pettit; secondly to Catherine Bayly, the daughter of Thomas and Ann Drummond Bayly.

1776 He was commissioned Captain of a Shore Company of the 9th Va. Regiment.

In December his Regiment left to join Washington at Morristown.

1777 Commissioned Major of the 7th Virginia and in Meptember he was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine.

1778 Lafayette appointed him Lt.Col. in command of the IIth Virginia (Daniel Morgan's Regiment of Riflemen) and in June he participated in the Battle of

In the fall he returned home on a six months furlough. 1779 In February his home was raided by a detachment from the English Tender Thistle. The landing party rowed up Folly Creek with muffled cars to within a short distance of the house and before Cropper was aware of what was taking place, they had completely surrounded his house and rushing in the hallway knocked upon his chamber door. Before he could scarcely put on his underclothes they broke in and seized him and pulled the cover off the bed where his wife and infant daughter were lying. They immediately proceeded to destroy the furniture and pocket the family jewels and whatever valuables they could put their hands on, and getting into the wine cellar they began to drink freely of the wines and liquor contained in it, so that in a short while a number of them were uproarous. Cropper himself meanwhile was in a room, the doorway of which was guarded by two men with muskets in their hands. Stealthily raising the latch, he leaped over the heads of the men, who were partially stupified by drink, and before they were aware of what he was attempting he had gotten away in the darkness. He ran two miles in his underclothes to the house of a neighbor, who was a soldier of the war, whom he persuaded to arm and come with him. They loaded three old Tower muskets and made their way as rapidly as they could to Cropper's house. When in sight of the dwelling Cropper's friend became alarmed at the noise and sight of so many lights and dropping his gun took to his heels. Cropper picked up his gun and with the two stole up to the house and firing them off in quick succession cried out at the top of his voice "Come on boys, we have got them now". This Buse proved successful for it surprised the British so they fled as rapidly as they could to their boats nearby, and rowed out of the creek.

Cropper got back just in time for at the moment he had appeared in sight of the house his wife with her infant daughter, Sarah Corbin, had been removed to an outhouse and a train of powder was being laid to blow up the main dwelling. Thus he was able to save the house, but the enemy had broken up the furniture and crockery, besides defacing the house in various ways, and had bound and carried to the boats about thirty of his slaves. As a matter of course the affair of this night greatly upset his wife and intensified his hatred of the British.

In March he received his Commission as Lt.Col. of the 7th Virginia,

signed by John Jay as President of Congress.

In August he resigned from the Army. This was never accepted but he remained at home on an indefinite leave of absence.

1781 He was appointed County Lieutenant under Col. William Davies Virginia Commissioner for War, succeeding his uncle George Corbin.

Among the attacks of the enemy from the barges was one near Henry's Point

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where they landed from their boats and were met by the militia under Cropper. During the fight the militia retreated, leaving Cropper and a negro named George Latchom engaged actively with the invaders. These two kept up the firing until the foe were within a few rods of them, when they were compelled to fall back. Cropper had to retreat through a sunken boggy marsh in which he stuck fast up to the waist in soft mud, the enemy at the time being

so close as to prepare to bayonet him.

At this critical juncture the faithful colored man fired and killed the foremost man, seized hold of Cropper and dragged him by main strength out of the mud and taking him on his back carried him safely to dry land. Latchom was at the time a slave, but was purchased and set free by Col. Cropper, who befriended him in every way he could as an evidence of his gratitude till

Latchom's death.

1782 Cropper participated in the Battle of the Barges. (See A72 after Lot #36) -1792 He sat in the Virginia House of Delegates.

1785 He was reappointed County Lieutenant. 1793 He was commissioned Lt.Col. of the 2 _ He was commissioned Lt.Col. of the 2nd Regiment of the Virginia Militia. 1799 When war with France threatened Washington wrote asking him to assume charge of raising troops in 24 Virginia counties.

ISOI Served as County Sheriff.

1812-1815 He was active in many ways during the second war with England.

1813-1817 He sat in the Virginia Senate.

1815 He was commissioned Brigadier General of the 21st Brigade Virginia Mil-

1816 He was President of the Cincinnati Society of Virginia.

1821 General Cropper died on January 15th, and is buried at BOWNAN'S FOLLY. His children were:

By his first wife

Sarah Corbin who married Major John Wise and they were the parent, Gov. Henry A. Wise.

Margaret Pettit who married Thomas M. Bayly (brother of his second wife).

By his second wife

Anna Corbin who married Maj. John Savage-no issue. Elizabeth Washington who married Joseph W. Gibb and had issue. John Washington who married Mary Savage-issue all died young. Catherine Bayly who married Augustus W. Bagwell and had issue. Thomas Bayly who married Rosina Mix and had issue (among others John). Coventon Hanson who married twice but had no issue.

Gen. Cropper was not only a personal friend but also a sincere admirer of both Washington and Lafayette. In 1792 he commissioned his friend Charles Wilson Peale to paint a portrait of Washington for him. This hung in the mansion for a long time and in 1929 was left by Mrs. Evelyn M. B. Tiffany to the Thomas H. Bayly Memorial at University. Beale later painted portraits of Cropper and his second wife, which are reproduced here, and these, together with a cannon given him by Lafayette are now in the Smithsonian Institute.

1821 Cropper left the home plantation to his wife Catherine for life but there were other provisions in the will which did not entirely suit her so she renounced the document and all of his property was sold. A survey of this plantation showed 627 acres and an estimated 1000 acres of marsh attached to it. At a sale later in the year the dwelling, marsh and 44I acres of upland were purchased by Thomas R. Joynes and the western part of 186 acres by Henry Bagwell. The latter has not been traced further but it included the present S. S. Melson jand.

1789 Thomas R. Joynes was the son of Col. Levin and Ann Joynes (A65). ISII He sat in the Virginia House of Delegates and was in the Richmond Theatre



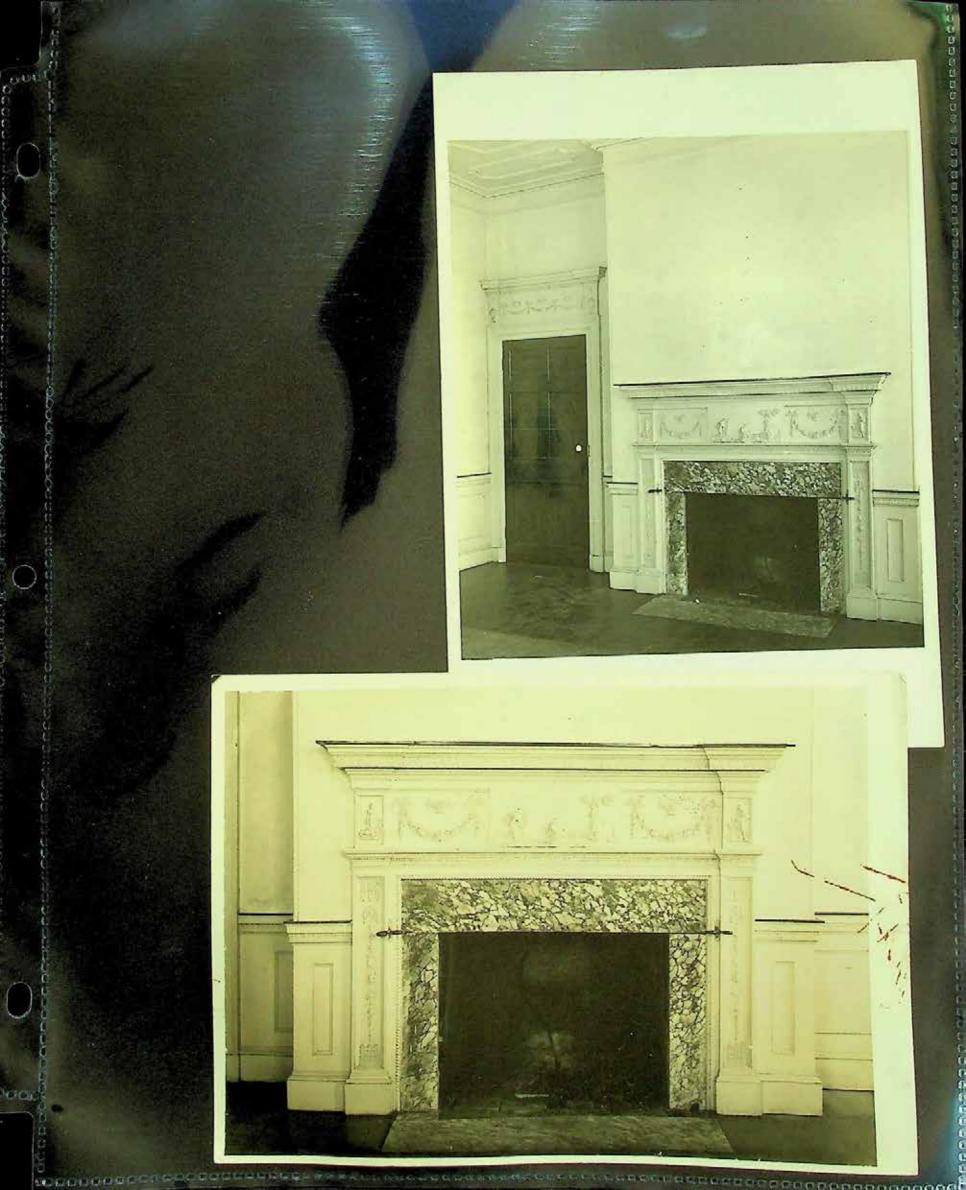
SCOUNCERS OF COLUMN ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

TRACT 87



GENERAL JOHN CROPPER
By Charlest Willston Prode

U.S. NATIONAL MUSEUM



at the time of the tragic fire. 1812 He married Anne Bell Satchell.

Commissioned Captain in the Shore Militia.

1828 Became Clerk of the County Court, which position he held until his resignation twenty years later.

He had very extensive land holdings and was a leader in both County and

State affairs all during his useful life.

He was a great admirer of Pres. James Madison and in his honor he renamed this property MONTPELIER.

1858 He died in this year and is buried in the Joynes part of the plot a

short distance behind the house.

He devised MONTPELIER to his son Edward S. Joynes.

1869 Edward S. and Eliza W. Joynes, of Lexington, sold the house and a part of the land to Thomas H. Bayly Browne and his sister Mary J. Browne.

1876 Browne and the heirs of his sister sold the property "known as Montpelier and sometimes as Bowman's Folly" to John Savage, who was a son in law of Gen. Cropper. From this time on the original name came back into use.

1879 Savage left to Catharine F. Gibb, she being his niece and a granddaughter of Gen. Cropper.

1890 In her will, Catharine F. Gibb requested that if possible the place was to be sold to her cousin John Cropper and the next year her Executor deeded

him the house, 240 acres and the undetermined marsh.

1891 John Cropper and his wife Anne McClane deeded a half interest to his

sister Catherine Elizabeth Cropper.

1907 Cropper left his interest in the place to his sister Katherine and after the death of his wife without issue 'Miss Kitty' inherited the full title.
1928 Katherine E. Cropper, of Rome, Italy, after reserving a life interest to herself, made a deed of gift to Beyerly F. Browne. If he had a son the title was to pass to such son but if not it was to go to his nephew S. Bayly Turlington.

The original old Bowman house burned in ISI5. General Cropper and his wife moved to the LATIN HOUSE (ASSB) temporarily while the present fine man-

sion was being built.

During the many years of non resident ownership until the death of Miss Kitty Cropper the property became quite run down, but Gen. Browne, although himself non resident, has been able to a great deal of work to bring it back to approximate the days of its greatest glory and today it is one of the outstanding places on the Shore.

The house stands a short distance back from the creek on an artificial mound which Gen. Cropper had built up before construction started and it has NANNAMAN a commanding position, whether looking from the house or towards it from the water. Detail pictures show better than words can tell the great taste and care that went into the building. The wide cross hall in thecenter has entrances from each end and the little porches with their delicate carving, brick floors and arched ceilings are masterpieces in themselves. The stairwell goes up to a finished third floor. The parlor is on the west side of the hall and the well preserved wainscoting, handsome mantel and deep hand carved cornice are all real works of art.

On the other side of the hall and at the front of the house (water side) is the dining room, while behind it is a small hall along the back of the

house leading to the kitchen end.

Just outside the corner of the yard is one of the best preserved and quaintest outhouses known to exist anywhere.

The next part of the patent to be considered will be a part of the land devised by Bowman to his grandson Nathaniel Cropper and which reverted to

his eldest brother Sebastian.

1721 As previously reported Sebastian Cropper jeft this upper part of his land to a son Sebastian who became known as Sebastian Cropper , Sr. after the birth of a nephew of the same name.

1778 Sebastian Cropper, Sr. jeft 100 acres at the upper end to a son Bowman

and the balance went to a son Sebastian as his heir at law.

his land, as he had no issue it reverted to his brother Sebastian.

1796 This Sebastian (wife Barbara) left the upper 100 acres to a son William

D. and the balance to a son Sebastian.

1827 Sebastian left his part to his brother William D. Cropper.

1836 Vespasian Ellis purchased at a public sale.

1840 Ellis and his wife Sophis H. sold two tracts to George P. Scarburgh: IO4 acres purchased from James Eichelberger(not traced but probably from A88).

330 acres which had been the Cropper land.

1857 George P. and Mary S. J. Scarburgh sold to James R. Garrison. He later died intestate and was succeeded by a son Heorge T. Carrison.

1889 Garrison left everything to his wife Lottie E. and in 1917 she in turn left everything to an adopted son Maurice Ailworth Garrison. Site B.

The property has been known both as ELLISLAND and the GARRISON FARM.

1929 Trustees sold the house and 345 acres to a syndicate called The Eastern Shore Farms Inc. which leased a part of it to The Accaymacke Country Club, which for the next few years was a very enjoy

able center.

1939 A Trustee sold to The Eastern Shore of Virginia Fire Insurance Co. which leased the house and links to The Folly Creek Golf Club.

1940 The house burned to the

ground.

1941 The Insurance Co. sold to Denise J. Schwinn, the wife

of Sidney J. They built a modern house near the site of the older one and continued to operate the course as a combination Golf, Gunning and Fishing Club. In December the new dwelling burned and the Schwinns moved into a small house which had been built for the Club which now ceased to exist. The present name of the property is the CHANNEL POINT FARMS.

The dormer window part of the house was much the older and must have dated from some time before 1800. It had a brick end. The cross hall and the one room both had wainscoting and there was a moderately carved mantel in

the room.

From a study of early sales prices the large part of the dwelling must

have been built during the ownership of Ellis.

The picture was taken during Club days but afterwards a large screened porch was built across the front of the jarge part.

Next comes the third part of the patent which Bowman had left to his grandson Edmund Bowman Cropper. 1729 The Order Book of this period entered an order to record a deed from

Edmund Bowman Cropper and his wife Elizabeth to Edward West but no such deed

TRACT 87 - 88

has been found and as the property later seemed to be intact this projected sale for a part or the whole must have been called off.

1733 Cropper (wife Elizabeth) died intestate and apparently was succeeded by a son Thomas Cropper.

1781 Thomas Cropper left the manor part of his plantation (A870) to a grand-

son Edmund Cropper and the balance to a son John Cropper. 1789 John Cropper, Sr. sold his part to John Cropper, Jr. (Gen. Cropper) who three years later bought the Edmund part. Cropper now owned the land on both sides of the branch and he called the part on the south side SOUTH EDGE HILL (A70D) and called this part NORTH EDGE HILL. This name for the south part

went out of use after his death and this became simply EDGE HILL.



1810 When the main highway through the Town of Drummond was straightened it left a small area of 6 acres on the far side of the road which John and Catharine Cropper now sold to Thomas M. Bayly who soon resold to William Gillett.

1818 A survey showed 223 acres. IS2I At the sale of Gen. Croppers lands his widow Catharine bought this place.

1827 Mrs. Cropper sold to Augustus W. Bagwell.

1836 Bagwell sold to Henry A. Wise who resold the next year to Tully R. Wise.

1841 Tully R. and Margaret D. P. Wise sold to Thomas B. Cropper. 1863 A Special Commissioner sold to John Savage and five years later he resold to Thomas J. Rayfield and John Neely.

1875 Rayfield sold his interest to his partner and about ten years later John and Mary V. Neely sold to Henry Melson of P.

1905 Melson sold 5 acres to the EDGE HILL CEMETERY.

1906 Henry Melson left everything to his children and the next year in sales for a division this place was bought by a son Thomas H. Melson. At that time a survey showed 163 acres still left and the balance next to the village had been gradually sold off in small building lots.

The property is now owned by the heirs of Thomas H. Melson.

Site A87D

In the will of Edmund Bowman the above property which he left to his grandson Edmund Bowman Cropper was called 'Church Neck' and in several deeds soon after for adjacent lands the creek or branch was called 'Church Branch', and the use of these names must have meant something. There is no other reference to a Church being built on this land but it is quite possible that when the Court followed John Cole to the Freeman Plantation (A86) there may have been a church of sorts here for a few years before the Church at Onancock came into being. As the branch was known for a while as Church Branch the Church, if any, must have been close to it and probably was at this site whach would have been just across old 'Dyes Bridge'.

TRACT 88

1667 Patent to Robert Hutchinson for 1250 acres. The document stated that It was by assignment from Col. William Waters although no patent is of record

to him. It was the upper half of what is now known as Joynes Neck and it also extended a short distance to the westward of the highway. It is doubtful that Hutchinson ever had a home here XXXXXXXX he lived on A34 where more is told about him.

1679 Patent reissued for II25 acres which was all that could be found upon a survey.

Hutchinson assigned the new patent to Richard Bayly.

Richard Bayly of Craddock disposed of the land by two deeds and by will: 1694 He made a deed of gift to his son Edmund of the 800 acres at the east

1725 He sold 306 acres to Scarburgh West; this was at the west end. 1728 Richard Bayly (wife Elizabeth) left 100 acres to his grandson William Bayly. This was in the middle and on the east side of Small Bear Branch. The three parts will be considered separately-from east to west.

Edmund Bayly Part-Site A

1718 Edmund Bayly (wife Mary) left to his son Edmund.

1757 Edmund Bayly (wife Dorothy Wainhouse) left to son Thomas.
1781 Thomas Bayly (wife Elizabeth) eft to son Thomas.
1800 Thomas and Alice Bayly sold as 700 acres to Thomas Cropper. A survey later in the year showed 585 acres.

Thomas Cropper was a brother of Gen. John Cropper so that the two now owned the whole end of the neck.

1843 A Special Commissioner sold CROPPERVILLE to Thomas R. Joynes, who changed the name to SEALAND.

1858 Joynes left the balance of his estate, not specifically devised, to his children.

1872 This part of the estate was not sold until this year when it was bought by John D. Parkes.

1921 Parkes left to his brother in law John W. West.

1930 A Trustee sold to Thomas S. Hopkins and since his death it is owned by his heirs.

The early house on the property, now known again as CROPPERVILLE, was burned many years ago and the present house built to replace it offers nothing of interest.

William Bayly Part-Site B

1766 Thomas and Ann Bayly sold to James Henry the IOO acres which the deed

stated had been sold to Thomas by William Bayly by a General Court deed.

James and Sarah Henry resold to James Arbuckle.

1770 For the nominal sum of five shillings James and Tabitha 3. Arbuckle sold 10 acres to Thomas Parramore and Southy Simpson Trustees-"in Consideration of the Encouragement of Literature and Useful Learning to the end That a Public School for the Instruction of Youth in the Learned Languages and other

Useful Learning may be kept up".

The acreage was to be "as near Small Bear Branch and the road Leading

Down Cropper's Neck as Conveniently may be dohe".

"For the use of the Inhabitants of the Eastern Shore and of all others who may chuse to make use thereof for a Public School for Instructing Youth in the Learned Languages and other Useful Science forever".

This Institution became known as the LATIN HOUSE and the little branch beside it took its name. It was short lived, probably because it was not in a populous enough area, but it may have been the germ of an idea which later culminated in the more successful school known as MARGARET ACADEMY (A52D). 1785 Arbuckle left to his son Edward "the IOO acres where the schoolhouse Stands --- my Executors to purchase the schoolhouse at a reasonable rate and have it repaired and kept so". When it was sold back the contributors received "the Sum of Seventy pounds Current money yet due to the Workmen who undertook the Building"

000000000000000

1789 Edward and Tabitha Arbuckle sold the 100 acres to John Custis, Robinson Custis and John Burton, but a few days later Robinson and Frances Yeardley Custis sold his interest to the others.

1790 John and Catharine Custis and John and Annabella Burton resold to Richard Jacobs.

1812 In a survey for division among the Jacobs heirs the house and 25 acres went to a son James Jacobs.

The rights of all of the heirs were later bought up by James Eichelberger and it may have been this piece which he eventually sold to Vespasian Ellis. (See A87B)

Scarburgh West Part 1760 West left 'the manor (eastern) part'of his plantation to his son Phillip Parker West and the other half to his son Alexander West. Some years later surveys of both parts showed only 77 acres for Phillip and 70 acres for Alexander-somewhat less than half of the original purchase of 306 acres, although the surveys accounted for all of the land in the patent west of Small Bear Branch and there is no record of Scarburgh West having sold any of his purchase.

Phillip Parker West Part.

1796 West (wife Elizabeth) left to his son Scarburgh West.

1799 Scarburgh West left to his wife Comfort and daughters Tabby and Kessey. 1817 Comfort Twiford, Horace M. and Tabitha Newton and William and Cassy Henderson sold as 77 acres to Thomas Cropper and the next year he and his wife Elizabeth resold to Richard D. Bayly. It was called WEST HILL. Alexander West Part

1761 Alexander West left to his wife Judah and daughters Nanny, Rachel and Abigail.

Nanny married Joakim White and had a son James as heir. Her part was on the west side of the highway.

Rachel married William Joynes. Her part was 24 acres and was the north part of the land on the east side of the highway.

1804 Sally Joynes, as daughter and heir of Rachel and William, sold to latthias Outten.

1826 James W. Twiford purchased at public auction.

Abigail married a Foulson. Her part was 23 acres and was in the cor-

ner of the highway and neck road.

1824 She sold to James H. Milliner "in Consideration of the said James H. Milliner taking her to his house and agreeing to take care of the said Abigael and provide necessary victuals and cloaths for her during her natural life".

1830 There is no record of a sale by Milliner and he left everything to his wife Nancy, WHMXMEXKNERXEGXEXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1838 Thomas R. Joynes bought the Rachel West part from James W. and Lavinia Twiford, and the Abigail West part from William R. and Nancy (Milliner) Guy. 1843 If Thomas R. Joynes ever gave or sold the combined land to his brother William T. Joynes there is no deed for it of record, but in this year the latter and his wife Margaret F. Joynes sold it to Thomas R. Joynes. 1858 Thomas R. Joynes left 70 acres called WCCDBURN to his daughter Sarah E. Duffield, and the next year her husband Charles B. joined her in a sale to George D. Wise.

It is said that Wise had his paint all ready to paint the house when he learned of the outbreak of the Civil War and he put off the job while he went off to join the Confederate forces. The job was never done as he was killed

in the Battle of the Crater. 1865 The will of George D. Wise left everything to his wife Marietta, but his estate was involved and the next year this place was bought at

public auction by his mother Harriet A. Wise. 1883 Mrs. Wise left WOODBOURNE to another son John J. H. Wise. 1895 Wise left to his niece Marietta, the only child of his brother George D. Wise. 1928 'Miss Etta' never married and left the property to Landon B., Henry W. and Marietta W. Derby, but the next year a Trustee sold to Robert W. Daniel of BRANDON and Richmond. 1940 Daniel died and two years nater his wife Charlotte sold to D. C. Wessels.

The house stands on the part of the Rachel West Joynes

land which she had inherited from her father Alexander West. The older part had a brick end and probably dated from the days of Rachel and her husband William Joynes.

The larger part of the dwelling dates from the occupancy by William T.

Joynes.

The new owners take a great deal of pride in their possession and made an attractive modernization of the house, including the long delayed coat of paint.

During the Civil War the house was the Hospital for the Union forces

stationed at Camp Wilkes (A7IA).

TRACT 89

1664 Patent for 1000 acres to John Dolby.

1666 John and Ann Dolby sold to William Mellinge and the next year William and Ann Mellinge resold to John Michael.

The land involved was the part south of the neck road in what is now known as Bayly's Neck. The little creek which partially separates 88 and 89 was known as Huntchinson's Creek in early days.

1679 John Michael of King's Creek left to his son Adam. 1689 Adam Michael left to his MM nephew Henry Custis the 1000 acres at Matom-kin 'where Thomas Simson lives'.

Custis was the son of John Custis of Hungars and his wife Margaret Michael. His first wife was Tabitha Scarburgh Custis the daughter of Edmund and Tabitha S. Whittington. After her death and that of her brother Thomas he married Thomas' widow who had been Ann Kendall. The exact site of Custis' home is unknown but it probably was somewhere near Site B. He was a man of considerable means so it must have been a substantial house but no where in the records was the property ever given a name other than that of simply the METOMKIN PLANTATION.

1733 Before his death in this year Custis had bought 333 acres from Tract 90 and he left the 1333 acres to his sons Henry and Robinson. He offered his eldest son (Henry) the privilege of settling on the purchased land but in a division between the sons Henry elected to stay at the family home and Robinson moved across the road to the purchased part which later becomes

So far as gan be determined this second Henry Custis married Scarburgh

the daughter of Charles Parker (A5I). She survived him and married Robert Russell.

1751 Henry Custis died intestate leaving, besides his widow, two daughters Tabitha S. and Margaret as his coheirs. They later married respectively James Arbuckle and Dr. William Williams.

1763 In a division of his large holdings this home place went to the Arbuckles.

1765 In this year or the one following Charles Wisson Peale, while returning from Eoston to Annapolis by boat was wrecked near Metomkin Inlet and he was brought ashore to the Arbuckle home, according to his diary. During his stay there of six months he painted the portraits of his host, wife and son, and these are said to be the earliest known portraits of this artist, They remained in the family for over a hundred and fifty years but are now owned by Mrs. Walter B. Guy of Washington.

It probably was while living here that Peale developed his long friendex ship, later renewed in war days, with General Cropper, which resulted in the portraits of the Cropers and of Gen. Washington previously mentioned.

1785 James Arbuckle left this land to his son George but upon his death without issue the title reverted to his brother Edward, who married his cousin

Site A89A

Ann Custis Williams.

1792 Edward and Anne Arbuckle sold 250 acres to Thomas Gropper.

1830 Thomas and Elizabeth Cropper sold to William Parramore "247 acres where George W. Cropper new dwells" and the property is now known as RUNNY MEDE.

1841 Parramore left to his son James H. Parramore.
1894 James H. Parramore left to his daughter Elixabeth
A. Parramore who never mar

ried.

1918 "Miss Betty" left to her niece Lizzie E. Parramore for life and then to the latter's nephew Custis P. Mabie.

1931 "Miss Lizzie" acquired the remainder interest of her nephew.

The smaller part of the house is the older. It has a brick end and on the semi out side chimney is the date '1797'

so it was built by Thomas Cropper, who however lived at ASEA. The one main room in it has horizontal wainscoting and the end wall is similarly paneled. The narrow mantel is set quite high above the fireplace.

The larger part of the house was built in 1862 and has a brick end up to the second floor. It has very good eight paneled doors at each end of the cross hall and the front porch foundation has semicircular arches.

In the family graveyard near the house is a stone with this inscription:

Louisa Parramore Hope Born July 4,1878 Died

Faithful servant to be put here

when dead. Wait.

Louisa is an estimable colored woman (see A86W) who was raised by Miss

Betty and whenever she wanted to get married or take some other momentous step

Miss Betty would always say 'Wait' which will account for the last word on

the stone. Not being sure of the date of her birth she shose July Fourth as a desirable date for the records. After the death of Miss Betty, Louisa remained in the family and has been the constant companion and hand maiden of Miss Lizzie and the life story of this oddly assorted couple would make a book by itself.

1796 Edward and Anne Arbuckle sold the balance of their land, about 400 acres to John Burton. Part of this was woodsland west of the sale to Cropper and that part has not been followed further. The balance was between Gropper and Metomkin Bay and undoubtedly included the site of the old Custis and later Arbuckle home, which perhaps had burned.

1818 After the death of John Burton this land was divided among his heirs. The house and 62 acres went to a daughter Tabitha who was the wife of

137 acres went to a daughter Polly Adair who sold the same year to Wil-William D. Outten. liam Burton, Sr. This has not been traced further but it was the north part. At the east end of it is a point on the bay known as 'Battle Point'. This name probably came as the result of a skirmish with English raiders during one of the wars but any authentic knowledge of it has gone with past gener-

140 acres went to Regree a grandson John W. L. Burton of George.

1828 Mrs. Outten left her part to her daughters Esther Ann Buer Cutten and

1833 Elizabeth sold her interest to Peter Shield who had married Esther. 1831 John W. L. B. Burton and his wife Charlotte sold his part to Thomas M. Bayly and this part of his properties passed to his son Thomas H. Bayly and

a daughter Sally, the wife of Peter F. Browne.

1841 Peter Shield bought both the Bayly and Browne interests.

1844 Peter and Esther R. D. Shield sold the house and 200 acres to Anna G. Walston (husband William) following a bequest in the will of William Bagwell who left a sum to his daughter Anna for such a purpose. The property has

since been known as the WALSTON PLACE.

1885 Mrs. Walston left to her daughter Rose and son Thomas. 1888 Rose B. Tyler and Sallie P. Welston as widow of Thomas C. sold to John R. Melson. 1899 John R. Melson left to his son Wesley T. and then to his children.

In a later division among the children the house and adjacent acreage KNEXNOUS went to George C. Melson. 1843 After the death of the jast named Welson his heirs joined in a sale to Levin J. Melson.

The main part of the dwelling has brick ends and

in the north chamney are three bricks marked 'I802-I A B-D B'. The 'I' is probably the old way of writing the 'J' for John. The 'A' must have been his middle initial alleger to appear to any of the market been his middle initial although it does not appear in any of the records. The 'D' may have been for his wife but this cannot be confirmed as there is no record of his marriage.

The end wall of the parlor is completely covered by vertical paneling and there is a plain mantel around the fireplace. The wainscoting is similarly paneled and this is continued in the center cross hall and a small hall along the side of a chamber to the dining room and kitchen. The chamber off this little hall aged has a paneled end wall but the woodwork is beaded by The mantel is identical to the one in the parlor.

TRACT 90

1664 Patent to Maj. John Tilney for 1000 acres. This was not only the land north of the neck road but also included that between the south fork of what is known today as Farker's Greek and the middle fork then called Nuswattocks. (This last name means a creek between creeks and many little creeks or bran-

ches were so named in early days.) 1668 A William Marshall was the renter of the whole tract.

1669 Patent reissued to Tilney and he and his wife Ann assigned to John Cus-

tis who reassigned to William, Peter and Mary Parker.

1693 In a division of the land the eastern end north of the road went to Mary who had married Daniel Selby; William received the part west of them, and Peter received that part between the two branches.

Mary Selby Part

1693 The Selbys lived in Maryland and they leased their part to William Mar-

shallamselbuheir of Daniel and Mary, 1708 the owner of Tract 89.

1733 As already reported Henry Custls left his land to his sons Henry and Robinson and in the division the latter moved over here and set up his home. He married Mary RKKX Parramore.

1753 There is no record of the death of Robinson Custis but an entry shows that he was now gone and the title had passed to an infant son John. He also left a son Henry and a daughter Sarah. Also a daughter Anne who married a

The widow Mary married William Pettit by whom she had William and Margaret and after the death of Pettit in 1769 she married John Wilkins for her last venture. When she married Pettit she moved to her ancestral home CONCORD in Northampton County which remained her home until her death.

Daughter Sarah married four times: James Justice, George Abbott, Southy Grinnalds, and finally was the second wife of William Parramore, Sr. whom she PASSINGER COST

1769 Mary Pettit assigned to her son Henry her dower Interest in the land of Robinson Custis so the heir John must have died without issue before this date. Henry Custis married Matilda Hack and they had no living children at the time of his death.

1792 Henry and Matilda Custis sold to John Cropper on condition that they were to continue there as long as they lived. (Cropper had married Henry's

half sister Margaret Pettit.)

Custis is buried in the front yard close to the house. Here Lies the Body of Lieut. Colonel HENRY CUSTIS Son of ROBINSON and Mary. He was Born 28th July 1743 and departed this Life

27th May 1793 Death's terror is the mountain Faith removes Tis faith disarms destruction

Believe and look with Triumph on the Tomb. 1794 Matilda married James Ashby and Cropper and his wife (second) Catherine sold to Thomas M. and Margaret (Cropper) Bayly with the understanding that they were to pay Mrs. Ashby ZIIO annually as long as she lived.

(When Henry Custis seld the property to Gen. Cropper in 1792 it was a property of 650 acres which included the William Parker part of the original patent although no record can be found to tell how the William and Mary parts became joined tegether.)

The property has always been known as MOUNT CUSTIS.

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1834 Thomas M. Bayly left to his sen Thomas H. Bayly. Later descent of the Personal in the case and an at the state of the state of title, until the place went from the last family owner, can best be given by queting the inscription upon a large . Amaiffi was and of stor (see vault in the graveyard a short this distance from the house:

Story of the story of the body to the body to the body of CHERROPER

In this vault lie the bodies of . Evelyn Harrison May. Themas Henry Bayly daughter of son of

the state of

Thomas Menteagle Bayly and Marborn at Mount Custis October II, 1810, entered into life eternal June 22, 1856

He served his Country and State for twenty years in the General Assembly of Virginia and as Brigadier General of the Militia of Eastern
Virginia, Judge of the Supreme Court
Louis McLane Tiffany M. D. sentatives by successive elections from 1843 to 1856.

int swings a specific cast. 's see a district of the large of the daughter of Judge John Fitzhugh May and Margaret Field garet Pettit Bayly Born June 6, 1819, entered into life eternal September 10, 1897 their daughters Tille mist Anne May Bayly Bern 1840, entered into life eter-

Later to the stay nal 1860 Evelyn May Bayly

Bern April I3, I85I, entered inte life eternal May 25, I929 and his wife "Grant Oh Lord That Light Perpetual May Shine Upon Them"

Mrs. Tiffany died a very wealthy woman and while she left many special bequests and annuities to friends and relatives a considerable part of her estate went to the University of Virginia. She not only provided a large endowment fund to provide scholarships for students from the Eastern Shere, but gave \$100,000 to build The Thomas H. Bayly Memorial to which went most of the family portraits and other heirlosss.

1929 After the death of Mrs. Tiffany the land was divided up into a number of small farms which were sold at public auction. The survey showed 649 acres

The mansion house and 27g acres were bought by F. M. Lewis but after a few years he reseld to Dr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Douglas of Baltimore.

The small part of the house, new the entrance hall, may have been built by Henry Custis prior to his death in 1733. The part next to it to the west probably was added by Themas M. Bayly and it has a semi basement first floor of two rooms. The east end was added by Judge Thomas H. Bayly about 1840 and the rooms have Gethic arch plaster ceilings. The final addition at the far west end was made by Mrs. Tiffany about 1900. The house has a most picturesque

setting in a large greve of various kinds of trees, many of them exetic, and is particularly levely in summer when the climbing reses are in bloom. Like many other old houses MOUNT CUSTIS is supposed to have a ghest. It is said that one evening Dr. and Mrs. Tiffany were sitting in the hall with their deg, and although they saw nothing, the deg suddenly stood up, his hair grose and he looked towards the top of the stairs coming from one of the wings. The direction of his eyes seemed to fellow down the stairs, and he slowly turned as if watching some one or something which crossed the hall and went up the stairs into the other wing. After that he quieted down again but was restless the balance of the evening.

William Parker Part

1697 Parker (wife Elizabeth) left to his sen William.
1709 There is no record of the death of William Parker, Jr. and presumably he died under age and without issue as the title passed to his sisters Comfort and Patience. In this year John and Comfort Roades sold her interest to Thomas Copes. Ten years later Patience had died without issue so her interest went to Comfort and she and her husband sold the other half to Copes. nes nondeed care en se en seu e a cala a ca

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Just how this part eventually became added to the Selby part to become MOUNT CUSTIS has not been determined. When the first Henry Custis died in 1733 he owned only the Selby part. His sen Robinson may heve acquired this part by a General Court deed. Another possibility is that of the Mary, William and Peter Parker parts only Mary had a male heir to reach maturity and it is possible that he later claimed this part also and sold to Robinson Custis.

Peter Parker Part

1686 By a verbal will Peter Parker left his whole estate to his wife and children but no names were given.

1710 In a division among the children it developed that they were four daughte Elizabeth who married Giles Copes

Mary who married Thomas Copes

Rashell who married Sebastian Cropper

Sarah who married Samuel Simpson.

The Croppers sold their part to Giles Copes who thus became possessed of half of it all. In the division he received the north half of the little neek.

Giles Copes Part

1729 He gave half of it to his sen Peter Parker Copes and upon Giles death two years later intestate the balance went to this sen as heir EXMENNX at law.

1760 Peter Parker Copes (wife Rhedy) left to his sens Charles and Parker.
1763 Charles Copes sold to Southy Simpson.

1765 Parker and Elizabeth Copes seld to Charles Bagwell.

Samuel Simpsen Part

1760 Laban Simpson succeeded to the title upon the death of his father

1767 Laban Simpson (wife Esther Barnes of William) left to his son Hancoek.

Thomas Copes Part

1721 Thomas Copes left to his son of the same name, beyond which it has not been traced.

TRACT 902

This is what we know today as Metemkin Island but in early days it had several names. It was originally taken up by two Patents:

1682 Patent to John Barnes and George Parker. The Island was not named, just described as being between two inlets.

1726 After the death of Barnes in 1715 his interest passed to a sen of the same name and in this year he and his wife Easter seld 175 acres

te William Burten.

1713 Parker left to his sen George "my & of SHIP RACK ISLAND".

1727 Sen George seld 150 acres of "RACK ISLAND" to John Justice and two years later Parker and Justice joined in a sale to William Burten.

1691 Patent to George Trewitt, Jr. for 100 acres at the north end of the island.

1711 George and Patience Trewitt seld to William Burton.

1740 William Burton seld to Ralph Justice 350 acres called THE BEECHES which he had inherited from his father.

1760 Relph Justice (wife Catherine) jeft "my Island" to his sen William and his male heirs but lacking such it was to go to another sen James who actually inherited.

1769 James Justice left to his wife Sarah and then to a daughter Susanna.

1774 Susanna Justice sold her reversion interest in "the Beech" to John
Teackle and five years later the later bought the life interest from George
and Sarah (Custis-Justice) Abbett in GARGATHA BEACH.

1784 Teackle gave "the Lower Beech" to his brother Arthur.

1784 Teachle gave "the Lower Beech" to his brother Arthur.

1791 Arthur Teachle (wife Elizabeth) left to his sens James Justice Teachle and Edwin Teachle but the latter died without issue.

and Edwin Teackle but the latter died without issue.

1828 J. J. Teackle jeft JUSTIS BEACH to his niece Elizabeth A. P. Scarburgh.

1833 Thomas Custis of John and his wife Elizabeth A. P. sold to James
W. Custis "JUSTICE'S BEACH commonly known by the name of METOMPKIN BEACH".

1852 James W. and Margaret P. Custis sold to Thomas H. Bayly using the same

description. From Judge Bayly it descended to his daughter Mrs. Evelyn M. B. Tiffany.

1930 The Administrators for Mrs. Tiffany sold METOMPKIN BEACH to a local syndicate composed of G. Walter Mapp, J. Brooks Mapp, B. Drummend Ayres,

syndicate composed of G. Walter Mapp, J. Brooks Mapp, B. Drummend Ayres, Warner Ames and Hareld P. West, except for the let ewned by the Government for the Coast Guard Station.

During the hurricane of 1933 the south end having the Station was washed away and the Station has since been rebuilt just below the north end of Codar Island (A69) and there are no improvements now on the island.

. TRACT 9I

1674 Edmund Beeman (Bewman) discovered that there were 250 acres between other patents which had not been taken up so he acquired a patent for it.

1688 Patent reissued to George Parger as deserted land.

1709 George and Mary Parker seld in two pieces: the upper 100 acres to Themas Copes and the lewer 134 acres to Henry Satchell.

Themas Copes Part

1721 Copes left to his sen Themas beyond which it has not been traced.

Henry Satchell Part 1747 Henry Satchell (wife Elizabeth) left 100 acres at the north end to a sen Southy and 75 acres at the south to another sen Henry.

Southy Satchell Part 1751 Southy Satchell of Northampton-Bricklayer-sold his 100 acres to Thomas Batson.

1765 Themas and Tabitha Batsen sold, along with 60 acres which he had bought from Giles Copes, to William Sturgis, who with his wife Peggy resold to David Bewman.

1786 Bowman left everything to his wife Katharine.

1803 Bewman heirs seld to Zerebabel Masen and three years later he and his wife Anne reseld to John Wise.

Henry Satchell Part 1779 Henry Satchell (wife Rachell) left to his sen Southy. 1804 Themas Crepper bought at public auction and the next year a survey showed 93s acres.

1777 A John Parker and his wife Sarah sold IO acres to David Bowman "it being that Parcel of Land which George Parker Ancester of the said John 1eft by his Will to the Parish to build a Church, but by them Rejected, whereby the same

has descended to and is now vested in the said John".

This item has not been found in a George Parker will nor any reference to the bequest in Order Beeks. The site perhaps would have been between the two little branches which fork a short distance east of the highway opposite the end of a cross road on the other side, and the effer perhaps was made at the time when a lecation for the Middle Church was being considered.

1672 Patent to John Ayres and Christopher Thompson. 1673 After the death of Ayres his widew Mary (Hill) married Thompson and the patent was relasued in his name, being described as part of "the Great Neck at Matempkin at the head of Nuswattecks".

1701 Christepher and Mary Thempson seld 100 acres to Peter Ease. This was

at the north east corner of the patent.

1704 Thompson left to his wife Mary for life and then it was to be divided among his 'sons and daughters in law' (i.e. stepchildren).

300 acres to Edmund Ayres.

100 acres to Francis, sen of Francis Ayres.

100 acres to Henry Ayres. 100 acres te Ann Mary Ayres.

IOO acres to Richard Ayres, sen of Richard (Hill) Ayres.
With the previous sale made to Peter Ease he disposed of 800 acres out of his 600 acres patent. Each part will be briefly sketched saparately. Francis Ayres Part (Rin is a mistake. This 100 Acres come soom Tract 94) 1726 Francis and Tabitha Ayres sold to Henry Custis when it became joined to the next piece.

Peter Ease Part

1707 Peter Ease seld to Hugh Reberts. 1720 Hugh Reberts seld to Themas Presscee.

1726 Themas and Elizabeth Prescee seld to Henry Custis.

1729 Henry and Anne Custis seld his 200 acres to Joseph Dunton. There is no record of the death of Dunton, but he seems to have married a Comfort Dunton and they had a sen Majer Dunten as their heir.

1750 Majer Dunten seld 60 acres to Giles Copes and 50 acres to Thomas Clark; the next year he seld the balance of 90 acres to Tobias Bull.

Edmund Ayres Part

1719 Emmund Ayres (wife Ann) left his 300 acres to his daughters Comfort, Tabitha, Patience, Huldah and Elizabeth Ayres. [nit holdsen hought stoom That (Augus)

1731 Jehn and Tabitha Melsen seld her 60 acres to Jacob Dunten. Onion I

1736 George and Huldah Wise seld her 60 acres to Jacob Dunten.

1744 Comfort Dunten sold her 60 acres to Jacob Dunten.

Jacob Dunten had married Patience Ayres so he acquired a fourth

part through her.

1748 Rebert and Elizabeth Snead seld her 60 acres to Isaac Melsen. 1785 Isaac Melsen left to his wife Rachel and the next year she assigned her rights to her sen Levin, 1795 Levin Melsen (wife Nanny) left part to a sen Neah Wyatt Mels sen and the balance to a sen (?) James Milliner. Neither part has been traced further.

Jacob Dunton Part daughter 1763 Dunten (wife Elizabeth) left 60 acres to his wire Elizabeth and

180 acres to his sen Benjamin.

1786 Benjamin Dunten seld a total of 284 acres to Jacob Lillisten.

Site A92A-This is knewn today as the TAYLOR FARM.

1792 Elizabeth (Dunten) Custis left her 60 acres to her sen Robertson (Robinson) Custis. 1793 Rebinsen and Pelly Custis sold to Jacob Taylor. 1800 Jacob Taylor left to his son James.

For the next few generations, intestate deaths reave ne recerds for tracing the passing of the title, but perhaps the fellowing may be assumed:

1841 The bounds for an adjacent preperty shew that this place was ewned by a James P. Taylor. (He may have been the above heir James, or a sen.)

1865 Again the bounds for an adjacent sale show the owner at this time to be William Gardner. As there is no deed to him, perhaps he had married an only daughter of James P. Tayler.

1866 William Gardner left his estate to his children William T., James and

1902 William T. Gardner left the TAYLOR FARM of 65% acres to his sen William H. Gardner.

1907 A Special Commissioner sold to L. Fletcher Scott.

1916 L. Fletcher and Virginia C. Scott sold to Dr. J. L. DeCormis.

The house effers no special clue as to its probable date but it may have

been built by Jacob Taylor before his death in 1800.

It has no hall and each of the two first floor rooms has a door at the front. The enclosed stairway starts up from the dining room. The two mantels are similar and each has a small reeded panel in the center of the face. Henry Ayres Part

1744 Henry Ayres, of Wercester Co., Md., sold to Arthur Barns.

1750 Arthur Barnes seld to Themas Lillisten.

1786 Themas Lillisten (wife had been Rachel) left to sens Tully and Themas. Francis Ayres Part

1730 Francis and Tabitha Ayres seld his 100 acres to Nathaniel Helland. 1733 Nathaniel and Ann Holland sold to William Sherwood.

1751 William Sherwood (wife Rechel) died intestate and apparently he was succodded by a sen Jacob.

Jacob Sherwood later sold: 25 acres to Benjamin Gray; IO acres to Henry

Sherwood and 24 acres to Babel Masen.

1789 Jacob Shearwood (wife Anne) left the balance to his stepsens William,

Revel and George Satchell.

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All three parts were asquired by Babel Mason; William and Revel signed their deeds as 'Sharwood' but George signed as Satchelle 1817 Zorobabel Mason continued to pick up additional adjacent acreages and in this year he deed 100 acres to his son Charles.

1830 Charles Mason also added to his heldings and in his will of this year he left 140 acres to his sen Charles C. Mason describing it as "the land on which I new live which formerly belonged to my father Zerebabel Masen". He also left I40 acres to a daughter Polly and 60 acres to a daughter Ann.

Site A92B

1904 Presumably Charles C. Mason died intestate as the next ewner of record was Mary A. Mason (widow?). In this year she and to her son Charles B. Mason "the Manorhouse tract" of 140 acres. It is new called the C. B. MASON FARM.

> 1931 A Brustee sold the house and 104 acres to Ernest Ruediger. The smaller part of the house is the elder. The first floor room is new the dining room but it affers nothing of

special interest.

The large part should date from about the first quarter of the last century and it centains the parlor and a cross hall. Both have paneled wainscoting and there is also a weeden cornice in the parler. This room has what perhaps is the most elaborately carved mantel found on the Shere. It cannot be classed as the work of a master craftsman but must have been a real labor of leve

by the owner. The carving is in all serts of designs and there is hardly a square inch of available surface that is left untauched. To the left of the fireplace is a chimney cleset while to the right are double cupbeards.

Richard Ayres and Ann Mary Ayres Parts.

District of the Parties of the Parties

Description (as har have been

Early records for both are quite vague but there is reason to believe that they may have become joined tegether. They formed the southwestern part of the patent extending from front to back.

1721 Richard Ayres left to his sister Mary Ayres. He also had a Sister Ann Frances Apres.

1730 A deed for another piece of land indicated that John Gillit had married an Esther Ann Frances Ayres who had a sister Mary. Maybe the Ann Mary who inherited from Thompson had died and her piece went to Ann Francis as eldest . sister. This is only a supposition and sees not help much except that in the Processioning Records of 1735 John Gillit was indicated as the owner of both of the IOO acres parts.

1765 The uncertainty centinued until this year when Themas and Tabitha Batsen, of Wercester Co., Md., sold 137 acres here to Cornelius Ironmonger. The balance of the 200 acres has not been picked up and it is unknown whether the land came to Tabitha by some undiscovered inheritance or Gillit had sold to

Batson by a General Court deed.

1788 Jernelius and Esther Irenmenger sold the 20 acres in the extreme south west cerner to Matthias Outten.

1820 After the unrecorded injestate death of Cornelius Ironmenger, his widew Esther and a sen James, with his wife Melly, seld the balance of 107 acres to Charles Masen. This was the plantation which Charles C. Masen left to his daughter Pelly in 1830.

TRACT 93

1673 Patent te Finlaw Mackwilliam for 400 Ecres. 1677 Finlew and Mary Mackwilliam sold to William Willett and three years later he reseld to George Middleton. 1719 George Middleten left only I shilling to his eldest sen George and it may be that he had already previded for him in other ways. To his daughter Bridgett Middleten he left the IOO acres at the east end "en which I new dwell

TRACT 93-94

and to another son known as 'George Mynor' the balance of his land.

Bridgett Middleton Part

As nearly as can be determined Bridgett married a Joseph Taylor and they had a son George as heir at law.

1757 George Taylor sold IO acres each to Thomas Clark and Willet Lilliston, the first being in the southwest corner of the patent on the present high-

way and the second west of it.

1760 George Taylor eft to his brother Shadrach the balance of 80 acres which "was given to me by my mother", but neither a will nor deed to this effect has been found. If Shadrach had no heirs it was to go to his other brothers Joseph, William and Jacob Taylor.

1765 A John Taylor, Joseph and Ready Taylor and William and Sarah Taylor united in a deed to Johannes Watson, who eventually became quite a landholder

in this vicinity.

George 'Myner' Middleton Part 1746 The land was not mentioned in the will of this man but from information picked up elsewhere he gave the land to his two sens George and William shortly before his death and marked the trees for the dividion line. Son

George received the eastern part next to his sister Bridgett.

George Thicker Part Aletonet to his sens George and Riley after the death of their mether Tamer Middleton. Some years later the land was surveyed for a division, each son getting 73% acres and once more a

George received the eastern part.

George Middleton Part 1786 Beginning in this year and en dewn to 1820 this George grad-ually sold off small parcels, most of which have been accounted for. In this first year his wife must have been an Ansaly, but later on an Elizabeth signed with him. Sales noted were: 5 acres to Elijah Vessels; 6 acres to Thomas Hickman, Jr.; 50 acres to George Wright and 4 acres to James Watson.

Riley Middleten Part 1785 Riley and Anne Middleton sold I3 acres to Johannes Watson and

62 acres to Thomas Hickman, Jr.

William Middleton Part 1758 William Middleten died intestate and was succeeded by a sen William. 1784 In this year young William began selling and a few years later a wife Elizabeth joined in signing the deeds. Among sales noted were: 7 acres to Jacob Taylor; 25 acres to Bartholomew Archibald; 44 acres to John Cropper; and I6 acres to William Prewitto

TRACT 94

1666 Although the patent does not happen to be recorded in Richmend, a later deed for a part of the land disclosed that it was issued in this year to Richard Hill (ASI) and he called it 'Drake's Neck' to hener his wife's maiden name. It was for 1000 acres and was between two branches of Hunting Creek. 1694 Richard Hill (wife Mart) bequeathed it as fellews:

To grandson Brancis Ayres 200 acres at the head of the neck in the fork

of the branches. To grandson John Ayres, Jr. the next 200 acres (This Was the Southeast corner.) To grandson Drake Drummond the next 300 acres between Fouris Ayres and the other buy To grandson Steven Drummond the final 300 acres which was in the north

east corner of the patent. Each will be taken up separately in the above order.

Francis Ayres Part

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1697 Francis and Sarah Ayres sold his inheritance as 180 acres to William Willett.

1719 William Willett bequeathed his property as follows:

To his grandsen William, the sen of Ambrese Willett, a mill and about I4 acres which was at the junction of the two branches of the creek. This is Site A.

To sen Jehn the 60 acres adjacent to the mill property. This includes Sites B and C.

To daughter Ann the outside part of I20 acres.

At times the ownership of Sites A and B were the same but as the former was a little elder in therecords a start will be made with it first.

site A. In modern times this was known as DRUMMOND'S MILL.

I678 John Cary sold 2 acres for a mill to William Willett and George Middleton. This came from Tract A96.

I681 Richard Hill sold them an acre on his side of the branch which came from this Drake's Nock Patent.

I685 George and Bridgett Middleton sold his interest to his partner, who the next year bought '8 to I0' acres more from Cary.

In some of the old records

In some of the old records
Willett was referred to as
"County Millar".

It was this property which

It was this property which he left to his grandson William in 1719 as reported above.

1736 Grandson William sold to his uncle John Willett and for nearly the next two hundred years the comership was the same as will be reported for Site B. The deed for the sale in this year included "also the Millstenes Spindle & Frog that belong'd to the said Willetts Mill when she was formerly in repair". At this time Willett had another mill elsewhere so perhaps for a time this one had not been in operation but the Uncle John once more put it to use.

It was the mill en this site which was standing until a few years age. Possibly seme parts of the latter may have gone back to the very beginning, but perhaps every part of the original structure had been replaced at one time or another.

1786 Themas Bayly had condemned one acre from the land of George Ayres of Jacob for a mill and this would have come from Tract A82.

1803 Themas Wise, the then owner of Sites A and B, seld & acres to Themas Bayly "for the purpose of taking earth for the dam -- making, raising & rete make the Mill Dam". Bayly built the dam across the read to secure water to make the existing. Drummend Pond and at this point he operated what was known as BAYLY'S MILL but that structure has been gone for many years. 1804 Themas and his second wife Elizabeth Bayly gave this mill to his sen Richard D. Bayly and he and his wife Sarah promptly seld to Themas Wise who been allowed to go into decline as will be noted from the next record. Is the next owner Themas W. Blackstone, who had inherited from Wise, and his wife Ann P. seld to John Y. Bagwell and this deed read in part: "also all the land Mill Stream Mill dam &c there being now no mill on the premises but

the water being conveyed by a canal into the mill pond which was Jonathan Wila lett's as afsd; the Mill being located on that land which Richard D. Bayly and Sarah his wife ---- conveyed to the said Thomas Wise dec'd ---- the said two streams being now United and joined in one by a canal connecting them and one saw & Grist Mill being now thereen".

Whether Bagwell or John R. Drummond, the next owner, rebuilt the old original mill is unknown, but in any event that one survived long after

BAYLY'S MILL ceased to exist.

1923 The last owner of DRUMMOND'S MILL was L. Fletcher Scott who bought from family heirs. He ground meal there once a week until the mill was destroyed. 1937 On August 25th the dam, weakened by the weight of water from some recent heavy rains, gave way and carried the mill with it, and at the same time emptying the upper one of the two DRUMMOND'S PONDS.

The old Mill was the last one on the Shore of the almost countless ones that existed a century or more ago. It was a most picturesque structure and its loss was a sentimental blow to the many people who formerly enjoyed driv-

ing by there or went there to fish in the ponds.

Site B

This is on the 60 acres which William Willett left to his sen John in 1719 and as previously reported in 1736 John bought the mill from his nephew

1762 John Willett left the land mill to his sen Jonathan.

TEOI Jonathan and Margaret Willett sold the whole to Thomas Wise who soon bought the other mill as previously stated, and the section soon came to be known as Wiseville.

1807 Wise left to his nephew Thomas W. Blackstone.

1818 Themas W. and Ann Blackstone sold to John Y. Bagwell.

1830 Bagwell left to his wife Resanna G. and thirteen years later her heirs united in a deed for the house, land, mills and store to John R. Drummond.
1382 The will of Drummond directed that this property be sold and three years later it was bought by Dr. Fletcher Drummand and his sister Annie E. Waples (husband Samuel T.)

1924 After the death of Dr. Drummond the house and 79 acres were sold to

Samuel D. Waples.

For reasons which are not now entirely clear it is now called the JOHNSON PLACE.

It is said that a brick in the west chimney was marked '1820', but it is no longer visible since the addition was built. This would date the house during the ewnership of Bagwell.

The frent entrance with double deers epens into a small entry way from which the enclosed stairway goes immed-

iately upward.

The parlor has a nicely carved mantel; below the shelf is a row of running circles and below the face is first a row of small sunbursts with four vertical lines of gouging between them and below

that a rew of Wall of Troy reeding. There is also a repe border around the fireplace and the sides are reeded. At each side of the fireplace are solid door cupboards and the reom alse has a wainscoting. The mantel in the dining room is plain, but there is a solid door cupbeard to the right of it and this room also has wainscoting. The picture shows one of the old time well sweeps

but since the picture was taken even this relic has joined the others which have ceased to exist.

In the 1833 deed from
the Bagwell heirs a store
was included in the property
seld so it probably was built
during his ewnership.

It is a typical example
of the many eld cress read
stores which served a local
rural community but which have
mestly ceased to function since
automobiles came into being.
This one continued

This one continued to operate within the memory of people still living under the name of Gunter and Drummond.

में हिंदू निर्मित वह वह वह वह रहे वह रहा है।

Before finishing with the Francis Ajres part of the Tract it will be necessary to go back to the I20 acres which William Willett left to his daughter Ann in I719. Ann Married Themas Lillisten.

I788 A Thomas Lillaston, Sr. and his wife Shady sold the I20 acres to Revel West. It may be that this was the same Thomas who had married Ann for his first wife although it might have been a sen MIXHAMME but the records are not very clear on this point. Three years later a survey showed I36 acres. I794 Revil and Susana West sold to Jacob Phillips and two years later he died intestate.

Drake Drummond Part

this his home plantation.

 $oldsymbol{n}$

Local records were a blank on this part of the patent until a land suit in 1782 revealed:

1718 Drake Drummond died in Maryland where his will was prebated but a copy was never sent to this county for filing. He left this 300 acres to Francis Thorowgood Drummond, presumably a sen.

1741 Francis had the entail docked and sold the land to Thomas Wise.

1764 Thomas Wise left to his son Samuel Wise.

1778 Samuel Wise left the original 300 acres to his son Thomas, along with two mills and to his daughter Susana he left 50 acres which he had acquired out of Tract 95.

1807 Thomas Wise left this part of his holdings, including the 'upper mills', to his nephew William Blackstone. This was the same Thomas Wise who had owned Sites A and B, but apparently he did not live at the latter as his will called

John Ayres Part
1699 John and Abigall Ayres sold as 188 acres to George Middleton.
1715 Middleton made a deed of gift to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband
Joseph Melson, but with the previse that their eldest son was to inherit
half of it.
1747 Middleton Melson sold the 100 acres left to him by his grandfather
George Middleton to Joseph Middleton Melson of Joseph so apparently the latter
was a brother. This was the east half of the land and was next to Tracts 85
and 92.

1749 Joseph M. and Elizabeth Melson sold 50 acres to Henry Milliner and the next year they sold him the balance of 44 acres.
1771 Henry Milliner (wife Neomi) left to sons Smith and Henry. If the latter died his part was to go to a son Robert.

6586 Robert had inherited the Henry part and after his death it was sold to John Custis and he and his wife Caty immediately resold to Smith Milliner who thus came into possession of all of the land owned by his father.

1751 Joseph Melson (first wife Elizabeth Middleton, but he left a widow Ann)

left the other half of the plantation given by George Middleton to his son

1781 George Melson died intestate.

Steven Drummend Part

1710 Stephen Drummend "being now intended by God's permission to the sea" left n's inheritance to Stephen Allen. It became known as ALLEN'S PLANTATION. 1750 Stephen Allen left to his brothers John and James. He also mentioned his mother Margaret Bagwell.

1761 James Allen died intestate and without issue.

1767 Capt. John Allen left the land to his wife Esther and then to his sons Stephen, Edmund and John. The last two were twins with Edmund the older. TI Stephen Allen died intestate without issue.

1781 Edmund Allen was a Lieutenant on a Privateer and the last heard of him was that he was a prisoner in Lendon in this year and it was assumed that he had died.

1785 John Allen-Seaman sold the whole as 290 acres to Jabez Pitt. 1786 Jabez and Hannah Pitt sold half of it back to Allen; 100 acres to Littleton Armitrader; and the next year the balance of 45 acres to John Cropper.

1788 Littleton and Elizabeth Armitrader sold 20 acres to John Cropper and twelve years later a balance of 85 acres, so he thus apparently

became possessed of the whole 290 acres. 1788 John Allen died intestate leaving daughters Peggy and Tabitha. Peggy married John Carlton in 1808.

1822 In a suit brought against the Executors of Gen. Cropper it was preven that years after it occurred it became known that Edmund Allen had actually died in 1789 so his brother had had no right to have sold his half in 1785. Also, that John Carlton had gone to sea and not having been heard from for seven years he was assumed to have died and Peggy married Alexander McCollom by whom she had a sen James. Tabitha Allen and McCollem for his sen brought the suit and recovered half of the land which had rightly belenged to Edmund.

General Cropper Part. This was on the north side of the cross road. 1823 The Executors for Cropper sold to George West and it has since been known as the WEST PLACE. Site D

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· B

1860 West left to his sen George R. West for life and then to his children. 1899 A Special Commissioner sold the house and II92 acres to James R. Hickman. ISIN The will of Hickman directed that the place be sold and five years later the house and 62 acres were bought by L. E. Wessells. 1939 After the death of Wessells a Commissioner sold the house and 52 acres to Harold P. West. The little brick house was

undoubtedly built by John Allen prier to his sale to Pitts in 1785. Execpt for the present

modern kitchen shed there is no indication that any other annex was ever attached to the little dwelling. The water table is five feet from the ground level and the cellar is only partially underground. There are two dormer windows in the front but only one in the back.

The entrances at each side of the house have double doors and admit directly into the only room on the first floor. It has a partially enclosed stairway leading to two small bedrooms above. The room has a herizontal board wainscoting. To the right of the fareplace the wall is paneled to the ceiling except for two cupboard doors; one is a selid door and the other a twenty pane glass door. The mantel has nice reeding at the sides with fish scale carving above and in the center of the face is a small sunburst. This mantel probably was added by George West.

In the frent yard is a small brick smoke house but no other outbuild-

ings are left.

Tabitha Allen and James McCellom Part

1822 After the land had been recovered Tabitha sold her half interest to

Its history has not been traced further but it also was owned by a member

of the Wessells family at one time.

One of the early surveys shows a house upon the land and the remains are still standing but so far gone that a picture of it does not seem worth while. However, the nature of its construction indicates that it may have antedated the brick house and may have been built by the John Allen who died in 1767.

In the story of Tract 92 it was stated that Francis and Tabitha Ayres had sold IOO acres to Henry Custis and that the land came from the Drake's Neck patent. It was southeast of the Stephen Drummond land but just how Francis became possessed of it is unknown as all of the land in this neck as devised by Richard Hill has been accounted for. It may have been a sur which Francis discovered and had patented in his name.

TRACT 95

1667 Patent to William White for 400 acres.

1669 William and Mary White assigned to Arthur Robins, who reassigned to Teage Anderson.

1671 Teage and Nelle Anderson sold to George Middleton and William Willett.

1680 George and Bridgett Middleton sold his half to Willett.

1719 William Willett left his home plantation of IIO acres to a son Ambrose; the next I45 acres to a daughter Elizabeth and the balance of I43 acres to a daughter Catherine.

Ambrose and Elizabeth Parts

1745 Ambrose Willett sold to Thomas Wise the I45 acres which had been left to Elizabeth but she having died without issue the title reverted to him.

Although there is no local record, Ambrose must have also sold his own inheritance (General Court deed?) to Wise because the latter disposed of 250 acres which he said had been bought from Ambrose Willett.

1764 Thomas Wise (wife Esther) left 200 acres to his granddaughter Anne but

her father Thomas was to stay there as long as he lived.

He left the balance to his son Samuel. (See Drake Drummend Part A94).

1783 Thomas Wise of Essex County and his daughter Ann, with her husband
John Cogwell, sold the 200 acres to Thomas Bayly.

I808 Themas Bayly (second wife Elizabeth) left this land which he called WOODLAWN to his daughter Margaret Ker Rebins. No eld house has been found to justify further tracing.

Catherine Willett Part-

1765 John and Catherine Willis sold to Thomas Wise. This must have been Thomas the father of Anne as his father had died the year before.

There is no record of any disposition of this land by Thomas Wise in any way and it seems impossible to reconcile this sale to him in view of other records for the land a few years previously.

I757 Elijah and Elizabeth Lilliston sold to Behjamin Pruit 85 acres "It being all but 60 acres at the east end of the land conveyed by Benjamin and Rachel Pruit by General Court deed". There is no record of how Pruit originally obtained possession but the bounds in this deed and the fact that the 83 and 60 acres makes the total exactly what William Willett had left to his daughter Catherine identify it as the same land.

1771 Benjamin Prewet died intestate but a survey made seme years later showed that the land was still owned by a Benjamin Prewit who must have been the sen to inherit.

1807 Elijah Lillisten seld 28 acres to Thomas Hickman, the deed stating that the other half of his land had been seld to John Cropper.

TRACT 96

Patent to John Cary for 400 acres. Cary disposed of this land as follows:

1678 2 acres to William Willett and George Middleton and eight years
later 8-IO acres mere to Willett. These have been covered in the story
of A94.

1693 He gave IOO acres to sen John.

1696 John Cary, Jr. had died so the father left the above IOO acres to
son Jeremiah and the balance to sen Solomen.

1672 He sold 200 acres to William Abraham.

If you go to John Gosly.

If you Jeremiah Cary sold 50 acres to John Gosly.

If you John Goslin resold to William Litchfield.

If you Jeremiah and Sarah Cary sold his balance of 50 acres to John Melson.

If you John Melson (wife Mary) left to his son John.

Solemen Cary Part 1702 Solemen sold his land, supposed to be about 80 acres to William Litch-field.

There is no record of the death of Joseph but he seems to have been succeeded by a son Jacob.

I736 Jacob Litchfield sold to Ann Drummend, widow of Richard, and title later passed to her son Richard.

I765 Richard Drummend (wife Katherine) left this part of his lands to his daughter Ann who married Themas Bayly.

I788 Themas Bayly acquired from Daniel Melson 72 acres adjacent in exchange for land he owned from Tract 97.

I796 Themas Bayly gave IOO acres to his son Themas M. Bayly.

1808 An item from the will of Thomas Bayly (second wife Elizabeth) reads:
"I give & bequeath to my son Thomas M. Bayly all the lands and plantation whereen he new lives & has possession of eastwardly of the bayside county read as it new runs, including the IOO acres I heretefore conveyed to him by deed which I now confirm, the sd tract altegether being called and known by the name of MARINO. In the records this name is always spelled with the final 'O' but it is pronounced as if spelled with a final 'A'. During the Bayly ownership the property was also semetimes called the PEACH BRANDY FARM so that product must have been extensively produced there at some time.

Site A96A

1828 Thomas M. Bayly left MARINO to his second wife Jane O. Bayly.

1857 Jane O. Bayly sold a property of 350 acres to Levin D. Lewis. 1894 In a partition of the estate of L. D. Lewis the house and 53 acres went to Clarence
L. D. Lewis.

1933 After the intestate death
of C. L. D. Lewis the other
heirs united in a deed to

Kenneth B. Lewis for the house and 66 acres. The little brick house

must have been built by Thomas M. Bayly very soon after his father gave him the IOO acres in I796, as he was living there when his father wrete his will.

The water table is higher than customary on houses of the period. There is evidence of a porch extending across the front of the house at some time but one cannot say whether or not it was original at the time of building.

There is no door at the back of the house; only a window. The end door normally would have given access to a kitchen or colonnade but there is no

evidence on the brick wall that any addition was ever attached there.

The stairway in the hall is entirely enclosed, goes up without a turn and is exceptionally steep.

William Abraham Part

manunungan nangan angan ang

1672 William and Mary Abraham resold to Joshua Smith.

1683 The will of Joshua Smith (wife Margaret) left the 200 acres to his sons John and Joshua but also mentioned a daughter Mary. There is no further record of John or Joshua, Jr. and later documents indicate that both had died without issue and that Mary had inherited. Alse that Mary had married John Melsen.

1737 As previously reported John Melson left to his son John the 50 acres which he had bought from Jeremiah Cary, but made no disposition of his wife's inherited land. He mentioned sons Daniel, Joshua and Smith, which tend to preve that he had married Mary the daughter of Joshua Smith, which tend to 1738 Mary *** widow-gave 60 acres to her sen John for pessession during her life.

1744 Mrs. Melsen bequeathed the 60 acres to son John and left the balance to sen Smith Melsen. Sen Joshua nust have died as he was not mentioned. 1858 John Melsen died intestate and was succeeded by a sen Selemen.
1774 Selemen Melsen left a home place of 50 acres to his sen Isaac and a balance of 60 acres to son Daniel.

1796 Smith Melson (wife Betty) left his land to his son Smith Melson.

TRACT 97

1664 Patent to Fenlaw Mackwilliam for 400 acres. This was called the 'Ferke Neck' and was between the north and south branches and above the branches of the latter which made Drake's Neck.

1687 Finla Mackwilliam (wife Mary) left to their sond Fenla and Overton, but if either died that part was to go to a daughter Sarah. In this way Sarah, who married a Courtney, became possessed of the Fenla part which was the southwestern half where the creek forked into two branches. There were no Courtney wills but a son Charles inherited. 1764 Charles Courtney seld 100 acres to Abraham Rurner who married his daughter Mary.

The Turners had a son William Turner and after the death of Abraham Mary married Major Rayfield by whom she had more children. The Rayfield heirs later seld their interest to Themas Bayly.

798 William Turner died intestate and his estate was administered to his wife Betty.

1764 Charles Courtney left the balance of his land in two pieces of 50 acres each to William Relley and Garthery the daughter of Jacob Taylor. Garthery married William Willett.

1783 William and Ann Rowley seld their 50 acres to Themas Bayly.

Overton Mackwilliam Part 1737 Overten had the entail docked and seld his 200 acres to George Scott.
1747 George and Tabitha Scott resold to Richard Drummend.

XXXX 1765 Upon the death of Richard Drummend the title passed to his daughter Ann who married Themas Bayly, who thus by marriage and purchase had acquired all of the patent land except the small William Turner and Garthery Willett

parts. 1788 The whole tract was surveyed for a proper division and at that time

only 345 acres were found instead of the 400 called for by the patent. In that survey the land was called FINLAY'S POINT.

1808 Before his death in this year Bayly had exchanged 46 acres with Daniel Melson for a part of Trast 96 and he now left 100 acres of FINDLY'S POINT to his daughter Margaret Ker Robins and the balance to a sen Themas M. Bayly.

TRACT 98

1664 Patent to John Lewis for 1000 acres. 1697 John Lewis (wife Lucresia) left land at the east end to a sen Robert; the land in the middle to a sen John for life and then to his sens William and John and when this division came about William received the eastern half next to his uncle Robert; to son Richard he left the balance at the west end up to the marsh line, and the marsh was left to the sens jointly. In KMKMY future transactions it has not been possible to account for IOOO acres except by including the marsh which practice was not custemary in issuing patents.

Robert Lewis Part No will of Robert has been found in the records.

1742 Robert Thorns (father Manual) sold 120 acres to Henry Grinalls and the deed stated that Robert owned the land by right of inheritance, so it is assumed that Joseph Thorns had married a daughter and ceheir of Robert Lewis. 1743 A Lucresha Smith-widow seld IOO acres to Henry Grindals. It has not been possible to determine the given name of her husband but earlier Processioning Records also tell that previous to her marriage to Smith she had been the widow of William Sherwood. It is also assumed that she was the other cehel of Robert Lewis as the two sales are for land which would have been properly located to have been the land inherited by Robert from his father John Lewis. 1758 Henry Greenalds died intestate leaving a wife Catherine and a sen Elijah as his heir at law. 1818 Elijah Grinnalds (wife Sarah) left to his sen Southy all of the plantation south of the neck road and to sen William that above the road. After

the death of William a few years later his land was bought by Southy.

1844 Southy and Maria Grinnalds sold a tract of 200 acres to Shalmaneser Davis.

1866 Shalmaneger and Elizabeth W. R. Davis sold the half en the creek to Thomas W. The upper part has not been traced further.

1892 The heirs of Revell J. Lewis united in a deed to Thomas W. Shreaves.

1919 Shreaves heirs united in a deed for the house and a part of the acreage to G. Fletcher Shrieves and the place now is generally known as the SHRIEVES PLACE. Site A98A

The smaller part of the house is the older and must have been built by Henry Grinsalds soon after his purchases. It has one outside and one inside chimney; two dermers in the front and one in the rear. In the rear is an old, though not original, addition which makes the old part into the salt bex type of house.

There is no hall and both

There is no hall and both of the first floor rooms have extra large fireplaces with paneled end walls.

In the old dining room

(left) the fireplace is surrounded by a simple belection
moulding and the narrow shelf

is six feet from the floor. The fireplace is six feet eight inches wide and the shelf is a feet lenger. At each side of the paneling are narrow fluted columns rising from a base to a capital which matches the cornice around the room. Although this is the end of the house with the feutside chimney, the fireplace is built two feet out into the room. Originally there were chimney closets or cupbeards on either side of the fireplace and the wainsecting is made of beaded weatherboarding.

In the parler the paneling about the fireplace is similar. To the right of it is a door leading into the newer structure. To the left is a chimney dupboard with paneling above and below. The glassdoor has small panes and above the top row each pane has an arched moulding above it. To the left of the cupboard is the stair way which starts in the room but is soon concealed and is almost circular as it winds above the cupboard. There is no cornice in this room.

The larger part of the house probably was built by Davis. Not far from the house is a brick spring house.

William Lewis Part 1740 William Lewis (wife Anne Tabitha) left to his sens William and Thomas, with the former getting the east half.

William Lewis II Part

1770 William Lewis left to his wife Amey with a sen Rodelphus as heir
at law.

1804 Redelphus Lewis left to sens William and James, the former getting
the lower part on the creek.

1820 William Lewis III (wife Anna) left to their daughters Kessey, Susan,
Margaret and Elizabeth.

Thomas Lewis Part

1753 Themas Lewis sold 93 acres to Southy Simpson who with his wife

Comfort resold to William and Margaret Young and their sen Richard Young.

1784 The Youngs sold to Capt. Richard Drummend.

TRACT 98 _ 99 1795 Richard Drummond (wife Elizabeth) left to their sen Richard. ISII Son Richard died without issue and his brothers and sister united in a deed to Absalem Lewis, Jr. 1837 Lewis (wife Molly) left to dons William and Samuel K. Lewis. 1768 John Lewis, Sr. sold 20 acres to William Young, Jr. This was at the east end of his land and later it became a part of the Drummend and Absalem Lewis 1787 A John Lewis left his plantation to his wife Elizabeth until his youngest child became of age when it was to be divided among the children. It does not seem likely that this is the grandson mentioned in the will of the first John Lewis in 1697, but an intervening generation has not been found. Various processioning Records tell that a John Lewis owned this part until this time. No division among the children has been found but some sales in this area have been noted later. 1835 Samuel and Susannah Lewis sold 60 acres to Thomas Lewis of Absalom. 1845 Thomas Lewis and wife Sarah sold 45 acres to William Justice

1842 Asa and Susan Lewis sold 8 acres to Major Lewis.
1852 They sold I5 acres each to William Trader and Samuel Trader.
1856 They sold 75 acres to Revell Justice of J.
While this last piece has not been traced further it seems probable that it included the elder house on the property now owned by Dr. P. D. Parks. The house has been done ever too much to tell much about it but it does not seem to be truly colonial. It is possible that this Site B. may have been approximately where the original John Lewis lived.

Jehn Lewis III Part

part.

Richard Lewis Part 1709 Richard Lewis sold as 200 acres including his part of the marsh to George Ewell. 1728 The will of Ewell jeft his plantation to his sister Ann Glading and cousin Tabitha Gray for their lives and then it was to go "to Thomas Tatham whom I now keep at school to William Willson". 1752 Thomas and Tabitha Tatham sold 100 acres to Arthur Barns's 1757 Arthur Barns (wife Elizabeth) left to son John.
1799 John Barnes (wife Tabitha) left to son Arthur.
1847 Small acreages had been seld off as time went on and in this year after the death of Arthur Barnes his land was surveyed for a division among his heirs and it was found to centain 39 acres of upland. The present village of Hepkins is on this preperty.

TRACT 99

1664 Patent to Thomas Orily for 600 acres. (The Patent Book gives the name as Crily) 1669 Orily had seld the east half to Reger Ternen and separate patents were issued to each of them.

Thomas Riley Part 1697 Themas Riley (wife Sarah) left his 300 acres to sen Themas.

1772 Themas Riley (wife net living) left the 200 acres on the creek to sen William and the upper balance to sen John. William Riley Part

1778 William Riley (wife Elizabeth) left to his sen William. John Riley Part 1785 John Riley left to his wife Anne Robinson Riley and then to children Tabitha Rebinson Riley and Thomas Rebinson Riley.

The division line between Riley and Ternen went through the present village of Leement which was once known as Woodstock.

Roger Ternen Part 1695 Reger Ternall (wife Ann) left his land equally to his sens Themas and John with the former getting the lewer part along the branchio Thomas Turnall Part

1724 Themas Turnall left to his wife (not named) and he seems to have been succeeded by a sen Rebert. One item in his will reads: "I acquit my eldest daughter Anew Bellew (Annabella?) Evens with paying one shilling---se takeing Leave of all the world I bid adew".

1763 Rebert Turnall (wife not living) jeft to his son Rebert.
1783 Rebert Turnall (wife Susanna) jeft to his son Thomas. A survey made seven years later credited Thomas with 142 acres.

1822 Thomas Turnel and his wife Scarborough had sold a few small acreages and in this year they seld a balance of I20 acres to William Stran. John Turnall Part

1751 Athough there is no will of John on record a deed in this year clears up the succession. A James and Elizabeth Ryal sold 250 (150?) acres to Charles Rew. The decument stated that John Turnall had left the land to his nephew Reger Hill who was the sen of his sester Margaret and her husband Richard Hill and that Elizabeth Ryal was the only heir (as daughter) of Reger Hill:

1752 Charles Rew of North Carelina sold as 134 acres to Southy Simpson. 1753 Southy and Comfort Simpson reseld to James Stran. There is no Stran will of reword but he was succeeded by a sen William, who thus became the ewner of mest of the original patent for 300 acres

TRACT IOO

1666 Patent to William Onoughton for 500 acres. 1668 Onoughton assigned to Wenne Macklamy and Teage Anderson with the former getting the western half.

Wenne Macklamy Part 1687 Weny and MANGENTANY Elliner Magclamy sold his 250 acres to James Ewell. 1703 Ewell left his land to his wife Anne. He mentioned several children by name but not a sen James.

1746 James Ewell, Selemen Glading and Henry Hickman sold a 250 acres plants-tion called BRICK HOUSE to Nicholas Powell. The deed stated that it was where James Ewell, father of James, lived but the presence of Glading and Hickman in the picture is not explained.

1785 Nichelas Pewell (wife Elisha) left the I50 acres home place on the branch to his sen Nichelas and the upper IOO acres to sen Laban.

Nicholas Powell Part 1795 Nickless Pewel apparently had never married as he left half of his of age and the other half to his brother Isaac until the latter's sen land to his brether Laban until his nephew Gim Pewel of Peter became

1797 Isaac's sen John had died so the title reverted to him and he sold this 75 acres to George P. Bagwell.

1799 George P. and Peggy Bagwell sold to Laban Powell who two years later left this piece to his son Nathaniel.

Laban Powell Part 1801 Labin Pewell (wife Pelly) left his inherited 100 acres to his sen Seth Powelle

TRACT IOO

Teage Anderson Part I673 Teige and Nele Andersen sold to Peter Walker and the next year Peter and Elizabeth Walker reseld to Edward Brotherten. (In I698 the Justices found Brotherten guilty of "possessing Counterfeit meney".)

I689 Edward Brotherten sold his 250 acres to Richard Greenall.

XXX 1715 Richard Grinals gave this land Whereen I new dwell" to his daughter Tabitha White. Tabitha was the wife of Charles White who died intestate six 1742 Tabitha deeded the home plantation of 150 acres on the branch to her son Charles and the upper IOO acres to son Jacob. 1762 Charles and Catherine White and Jacob and Anne White exchanged their respective plantations.

Charles White Part 1786 Charles White (wife Catherine) left 332 acres each to his sens George and Levin. He did not mention the balance but named his eldest sen Joakim as his ex ecutor.

1787 Jeakim had inherited the balance which he and his wife Susanna now sold to Laban Pewell.

1801 Labin Pewell (wife Pelly) left to his sen(?) William Lewis. 1797 Jeakim and Susanna White seld his reversion interest in the two 33% acres pieces, he claiming them as hefr at law to his father Charles White "as being undisposed of by his will", to Isaiah Bagwell.

1809 Isaiah and Christina Bagwell seld both pieces to George White.

1846 George White left to his sen David and it has since been known as the DAVID WHITE PLACE-Site AIOOA

1892 A Special Commissioner for the heirs of David White seld the house and 80 acres to

John T. White.

White and his Williams A.

sold the heuse to D. Frank
White and part of the acreage
to Louis F. Himman of Alteens,
Pa., who also later acquired
the heuse.

1912 The will of Himman directed that this land be sold
and two years later it was
bought by Harvey J. Himman.
1920 H. J. and Ruth Dina Himman
sold the house and 30 acres to
Oscar L. Ewell.

Oscar L. Ewell. 1930 Ewell heirs sold to Alfred

W. Johnson.

The house has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys and an unusually high brick foundation wall. A brick in the west chimney is marked 'I77I' so

it must have been built by Charles White.

There is no cross hall and the entrances on each side are into the larger of the two first fleer rooms. A partially enclosed atairway is in one corner of this room. The woodwork in each room is similar; wide board herizontal wainsceting, plain Mantels, and to the right of each mantel there is a solid door cupboard. Jacob White Part

1830 Before his death in this year Jacob had sold a part of his land and he now left a balance of 95 acres as fellows: To his daughter Mary J. White 25 acres which was on the north side of the cld cross read; south of the read he left the home place of 50 acres at the east end to his son Henry B. White and the 20 acres at the west end to his daughter Lucretia White.

TRACT IOI

1673 Patent to Arthur Frame for 500 acres. The document stated that the land had been patented to John Lewis in 1666 and deserted but this Lewis patent is not of record.

1719 Major Frame of Derchester Co., Md. sold to Petur Curnelyus stating that the title had passed to him upon the intestate death of his father Arthur.

Peter Cornelius disposed of the land by three sales:

1719 250 acres to Robert Elliett, but three years later Elliett sold 100

acres back.

1723 150 acres to John Oakasy-Hatter. 200 acres to Thomas Simpsongjr.

Rebert Elliett Part
1724 Elliett seld his I50 acres to William Simpson.
1745 William Simpson and his wife Drummend seld ICO acres to Richard Green-

nalds.

1774 Richard Grinalds (wife Mary) jeft a plantation of 94 acres to his sen Richards, beyond which it has not been traced.

1751 William Simpson (wife Drummend) left the balance of 50 acres to his son William and later in the year he jouned his brother Thomas in a deed for 100 acres, to include 50 acres adjacent owned by Thomas, to Thomas Riley.

1772 Themas Riley left this piece to a sen John.

1785 John Riley (wife Anne Robinsen) left this land to be seld and a survey the next year showed that the IOO agres was bought by John Poulsen.

Jehn Cakley Part

1726 Jehn and Floreanna Cakley sold to George Ewell.

1728 For the will of George Ewell see the Richard Lewis Part of Tract 98, except that he directed this part of his heldings to be seld for debts if necessary. Two years later his Executor sold the I50 acres to Waterfield Dunton.

1731 Dunton (wife Mary) died intestate and was succeeded by a sen Waterfield.

1762 Waterfield and Susannah Dunton seld to Robert Guy.

1764 Robert and Leah Guy sold to Jehn Willis and the next year he and his wife Catherine reseld to Thomas Wise. This may have been the Thomas Wise who moved to Essex County with his daughter Anne Cogwell. (See A95). There is no record of his having made any sales out of his purchase and if he left a will it is not filed in Accemack County.

1795 A Jehannis Wise sold 75 acres to David Drummand the deed stating that It had descended to him by the death of his father Thomas Wise. A survey the next year showed there were only 67% acres in the piece sold. What became of the other 75 acres is not clear. According to the survey the land to the southeast (where the other 75 acres should have been) was owned by Levin White but there is no record of how he obtained it.

Thomas Simpsen of William gave a quit claim deed to Southy Simpsen of I751 Thomas Simpsen of William gave a quit claim deed to Southy Simpsen of Thomas. The deed Stated that their fathers William and Thomas had bought the land jointly from Peter Cornelius but that the deed had been made out simply to Thomas, who died before a division was made with his brother William. William had brought suit against Southy as heir of Thomas but had died before the matter was settled. The cousins new get tegether and Thomas released to Southy any right he might have inherited.

I752 Southy and Comfort Simpsen had sold I25 of the acres involved to Solemon White in I748 and he new sold him the balance.

I785 Solemon White left 70 acres to his son Solemon, IO acres to son William, and the balance to his son Levin.

TRACT 102

1673 Patent to Christopher Thompson for 800 acres.

Thompson sold as 590 acres to Richard Johnson-Negro.

1679 XAXX Johnson gave 295 acres each to sons Francis and Richard. 1689 Francis Johnson sold his half to Thomas Simpson.

Richard Johnson, Jr. sold his half to Maximillian Gore who resold

to John Parker.

1695 John Parker (wife Amy) left to his son Thomas.

1708 Thomas and Sarah Parker sold to Thomas Simpson, who thus acquired

title to the whole patent.

1726 Thomas Simpson bequeathed this land, which was his home plantation: 225 acres to son Thomas; 200 acres to son John; and 50 acres to son William. This does not include all of the land which he was supposed to own; the part of son John was later found to contain 270 acres. The small part left to son William has not been further identified.

Thomas Simpson, Jr. Part

1728 Simpson died intestate leaving a son Southy as his heir at law. His

widow Rhody married Peter Parker Copes.

1755 Southy and Comfort Simpson sold his inheritance as 220 acres to John Dix, Jr. This had a small frontage on the highway and extended back to the head line of the patent of which it was the most southern part. About the same time Southy Simpson bought the part of Tract 103 which Dix had inherited and made his new home over there.

Site A

1756 John and Leah Dix sold IOO acres to Mack Williams Wright. This was the eastern part of his land fronting on the highway.

1786 Mack Williams Wright (wife Elizabeth) left 40 acres to a son George and 60 acres to a son Jacob for his life after which title was to pass to George.

Jacob died in 1798. A survey in 1810 showed only 83 acres. 1820 George Wright had bought additional land and after his death the total

was surveyed for a division and found to contain 133 acres. A daughter Sally Wright received the house and 55 acres while her sister Lovey Dix (humband Levi) received 77 acres. Sally married James Northam and the place has since

appeared in the records generally as the NORTHAM PLACE.

1848 A clause from the will of Col. Levi Dix reads: "I devise to my daughter Rosa G. Northam, formerly Rosa G. Dix, the lands which formerly belonged to my wife Lovey Dix, formerly Lovey Wright, & which lands were her share of her Father's real estate & supposed to contain 80 acres more or less, and also the lands I purchased of James Wright & also the lands I purchased of Samuel Lewis, & also the land I purchased of James Northam, which formerly belonged to

James." The will also mentioned Grandchildren Levin J., Sally and George J.
Northam. Apparently Rosa had also married a James Northam but it is not clear whether he was the widower of her aunt Sally Wright Northam or some one else

of the same name.

1874 Levi J. and M. Grace Northam, Teagle H. and Sally Frances Taylor, and George J. and Mary Ann Northam joined with James Northam in a deed for the house and I60 acres to John R. Melson.

1899 Melson left to his son Levin J. for his life and then to his heirs.

1914 Commissioners to settle the estate of Levin J. Melson sold the house
and 152 acres to Dr. John H. Ayres.

1932 Dr. MAXKM left to his wife Mary D. MAXKM

The little house has two brick ends and in the chimney to the north are bricks marked '1803 No.19' so it must have been built by George Wright soon after he became possessed of the whole tract left by his father.

In its original construction the house had no cross hall and the enclosed stairs started from the parlor but at some later date a new wall reduced the size of that room to make a hall. The end wall of the parlor is paneled with cupboards on each side of the mantel. The one to the right has a twenty pane glass door while the one to the left has solid double doors. The mantel is nicely carved with rope, reeding, fish scale and fret work designs. The room has vertical paneled wainscoting.

In the dining room there is a similar wainscoting and the end wall is also paneled. To the right of the fireplace is a double door supboard. To the left the original paneling was taken away at some time to the for a door to a previous kitchen but that doorway has since been bricked in and the paneling put back to conform to the other side although the moulding is slightly different. The mantel has only a narrow shelf and no face.

The changed roof line and the peoch are late additions.

Balance of the John Dix purchase

In view of the sale to Wright it is evident that Dix settled himself on the western part of his purchase.

1785 John and Leah Dix sold 6 acres to Anne Stephens-Free Negro, and the next year they sold I4 acres to Richard Grinalds.

1795 John Dix (wife Leah) left the rest of the plantation, which he said was 80 acres, to his son John.

It has not been traced further but the land came into the possession of a Thomas Hickman, went to his son William, and is now owned by James A. Middleton. At Site B is an oldish house but it does not seem ancient enough to merit special attention. This probably was the site of the home of John Dix.

John Simpson Part

1742 Simpson (wife Mary) left 330 acres in this vicinity to his son Thomas.

He had inherited 200 acres and had bought 60 acres from Tract IO5 so this

leaves 70 acres unaccounted for which may have been an excess found by a

1760 Thomas Simpson left to his sisters Siner, Mary and Ann, who married respectively Ralph Justice, Charles Bayly, and Thomas W. Rodgers. There is no recorded dividion but later records indicate that the land was divided by east and west lines with the Baylys getting the north strip, the Rodgers the middle, and the Justices the southern one.

Mary Bayly Part

1765 Charles and Mary sold her undivided interest to Thomas W. Rodgers.
1770 After the death of Rodgers his widow Ann had married Jonathan West and she and her second husband now sold this part to Charles West. This deed called for 1472 acres which probably included some bayside marsh land which had belonged to the estate of John Simpson.

1794 Charles and Anne West resold to Charles Rew as 104 acres. This must have been the correct upland acreage as the other parts were also sold on this basis. This land was partly north of the cross roads and included the 60 acres which John Simpson had bought from Tract 105.

Ann Rodgers Part

1792 Ann West, as the widow of her second husband Jonathan West, sold her inherited part of IO4 acres to Southy Simpson who had married her daughter Hannah Rodgers. Hannah had a sister Polly Rodgers still living on the property,

TRACTS IO2 and IO3

so perhaps what Ann had intended to convey was only her life interest in half of the property.

1794 Southy and Hannah Simpson sold to the Overseers of the Poor. The deed stated that they were selling only half of the land. There is no later deed from Polly Rodgers although tis part was all eventually owned by the Over-

Sinah Justice Part

1805 After the deaths of Sinah and Ralph Justice her part had descended to a son William and in this year he and his wife Sarah sold their IO4 acres to the Overseers of the Poor "For the use and support of the poor house which has been erected in the county". The Overseers thus owned a total of 208 acres for this purpose. It was south of the cross road and somewhat west of the present Alms House.

The county does not now own this supporting farm although a deed for its

disposition has not been found.

TRACT 103

1656 A patent was issued to Mary Lewis for 400 acres which was on the south side of Chesconnessex Creek at its mouth, but it was later canceled as the land was found to have been granted to some one else. 1664 In its stead she was given a patent for 400 acres on the seaside which was a neck between two branches of Nuswattocks Creek, this having been the earliest name for the present Parker's Creek. 1673 Mary Lewis had married Isaac Dix and in this year he received a patent

for 1000 acres to include the 400 acres which Mary was said to have deserted

and 600 acres of new land.

1688 Isaac Dix left the land equally to his sons John and Isaac: "John to have the plantation where I live & Isaac to have his part in the little neck". The widow Mary married William Groten.

Isaac Dix II Part

This was the south part of the patent.

1709 Isack Dix II (wife Margaret) left 250 acres each to his sons Richard and Isack III, the portion of the latter "beginning at the fork called Winnefritt Woodlund's Branch"

John Dix must have been the eldest son of Isaac I because he and his wife Elizabeth now gave a deed of release to his nephews Richard and Isaac III; this referred to the fact that his father had devised the land to him and his brother Isaac but that the latter had died before an actual division had been

Richard Dix must have died without issue and the whole 500 acres became the property of Isaac III.

1751 Isaac Dix bequeathed the land as follows: to son Richard the home place of 200 acres; to son Isaac IV the next I50 acres; to son Solomon the balance of I50 acres at the head of his land "where Thomas Clark dwells". Isaac Dix IV Part

1771 Southy and Comfort Dix deeded 89 acres to Wealthy Dix, widow of Isaac IV, and their son Levi Dix. The deed stated that the I50 acres which Isaac had inherited was found upon survey to contain I74 acres. Isaac had had the entail docked and conveyed it all to Simpson with the understanding that the latter was to keep 85 acres and deed the balance of 89 back to him. As Isaac had died before this present deed was now had died before this reconveyance had been done this present deed was now executed to his widow and sonto

1787 The land retained by Southy Simpson was west of the highway and north of the Simpson-Dix-Mackwilliam Wright land. He must have sold it by a General Court deed to Elijah Simpson because in this year Elijah and his wife Esther sold it as 86 acres to Jacob Taylor, beyond which it has not been traced.

Site A

1794 Levi Dix (wife Treffey) left his land to his son Levi.

1848 Col. Levi Dix added somewhat to his holdings and in his will he left his home plantation to a son George J., but if he died without issue then to another son Asa T. Dix. In this way Dr. Asa T. Dix acquired the property which has since been known as the DR. DIX PLACE.

I886 A Trustee sold the house and 133 acres to Edward P. and Charles L. Byrd and to Benjame in T. Gunter as Trustee for Margaret E. S. Byrd. A month later the two former assigned their interests to the last named.

properties to her nephews Aaron S., J. Abbott, and Charles W.

Byrd and in a division among them this place went to the first named.

1940 Trustees sold to C. Benjamin Mitchell and three years later it was acquired by George C. Hope and Mildred H. Riley.

The 'small room' section of the house has a brick end and perhaps was built somewhere around I800. It contains the only interior woodwork of interest. The mantel has round columns at the sides and a panel in the center of the face having a large sunburst surrounded by a shell in each of the four corners. The room also has a nice wainscoting. The large section of the house probably dates from the latter part of the life of Col. Levi Dix. Solomon Dix Part

It seems reasonable to believe that Solomon Dix followed a procedure somewhat similar to that of his brother Isaac by having the entail docked and then conveying it all to Southy Simpson under some sort of agreement for him to keep part and deed back the rest.

1786 After the death of Col. Southy Simpson his Executor sold 50 acres to John and Southy Simpson. This was east of the highway and north of the neck road. No deed for this piece to the Colonel has been found and perhaps it was the part retained by him under his deal with Solomon.

A survey showed 47 acres which John and Southy Simpson divided equally. Much of it became owned by Hancock Simpson, then James Melson, then Colmore C. Hinman and finally Col. Levi Dix and it became a part of the Site A land.

1762 For only 15 Southy and Comfort Simpson sold to Solomon Dix any interest he might have in IOO acres west of the highway and north of the piece he had acquired from Isaac Dix IV.

1767 Solomon and Leah Dix sold the western half of 50 acres back to Southy Simpson.

1778 Southy and Comfort Simpson sold to Jacob Taylor. 1787 Jacob and Frances Taylor sold to Elijah Simpson.

1793 Elijah and Esther Simpson sold to George Wright who later acquired most of the eastern 50 acres and in a division of his estate in 1820

a tract of 9I acres went to a son James Wright.

1780 Solomon Dix (wife Leah) left the eastern 50 acres to his son Preson,
but if descent failed there the next in line were his other children Caleb
Mary and Santer. The latter died and passed from the picture.

1800 Preason, Caleb and Mary Dix joined with their mother Leah in a sale to

James Melson for 6 acres on the highway at the southeast corner.
1839 MAXMAXXXXII James Melson sold to Colmore C. Hinman.
1843 Hinman and his wife Lovey H. sold to Dr. William T. Core who later added to his holdings by acquiring some of the James Wright land behind him.
1857 Dr. Core (wife Mary C.) died intestate and the property remained as an MM undivided estate for the next years.

1887 In a sale for a division among the Core heirs the house and 55 acres

were bought by George W. Core and his sister Emma L. Core. 1910 Miss Core left her interest to her brother.

1938 A Trustee sold to Mrs. Eva D. Bundick.

It is known as the CORE PLACE. (The property has appeared in print as

MOUNT WHARTON with the statement that it was a part of the large land holdings of John Wharton, but the above records are too clearly to the contrary)

Thehouse with two brick ends has no dated brick but it must have been built by James Melson soon after his purchase

in 1800.

The end wall of the parlor is paneled and on each side of the fireplace are cupboards with twenty pane glass doors having arched mouldings over the top row. The mantel is plain except for a delicate reeding which also appears

around the window frames. The room has a horizontal board wainscoting. In the dining room the mantel is plain. To the right of it the wall is paneled with a cupboard similar to those in the parlor. At one time the left side was also paneled but that has since been removed. The wainscoting in this room is vertically paneled.

Richard Dix Part

1760 Richard Dix (wife Molly) left to his son Griffin. His will also mention-

ed a daughter Nancy.

1779 John A. Bundick, Jr. and his wife Nancy joined with Mary Dix the widow of Richard in a sale of the 200 acres to John A. Bundick, Sr. The deed stated that it was the plantation which Richard Dix had left to his son Griffith who had died in infancy. The next month John A. Bundick, Sr. sold it back to his sone

John A. Bundick, Jr. left it to his son John S. Bundick, beyond which it has not been traced. However, in 1850 Asa T. and Margaret A. Dix sold 84 acres of this land to George J. Warner, although it is not clear just how the title for this part came to him.

Site C

Both George J. Warner and John S. Bundick are buried here and it is probable that it was not only the site of their homes but also that of Isaac Dix III

John Dix Part 1719 John Dix (wife Patience) jeft his home plantation of 200 acres to his son Isaac; the next I50 acres to son John; and the balance of I50 acres to son Jacob. They will be considered separately in that order. Isaac Dix Part

1741 Isaac Dix (wife Mary) left to his son John.

1755 John and Leah Dix sold to Southy Simpson and about the same time they

bought. land from Simpson on the other side of the highway so in effect they interchanged their respective homes.

1774 Southy and Comfort Simpson sold to Charles Bagwell but a few months later he deeded it back to hhem.

1779 Col. Southy Simpson left everything to his wife Comfort for life and then it was all to be sold.

1786 His Executor sold this 200 acres home plantation to two of his sons John and Southy.

1787 Southy and Hannah-Simpson deeded his interest in 170 acres to his brother John and two years later he sold the balance of 30 acres to another brother Selby who was the eldest of the three.

John and Anne Simpson gradually sold off in different tracts to his brother Selby, Southy Milliner, Henry Davis and John Moore.
Site D probably was where Isaac Dix I and his wife Mary had first set-

John Dix Part

1719 John Dix left to his son John.

1762 John Dix (wife Sabra) left to their son John.

1795 John Dix left to his wife Anne and then to their son James Milby Dix. He also left a daughter Mary Poulson.

1815 The property was divided between John M. Poulson and John and Harriet West the infant children of John West deceased. The Land Cause leading up to this division recited that the property had been owned by James Dix, subject to the life estate of his mother Anne Duncan, formerly Anne Dix. James died in 1800 intestate and before reaching his majority and after the death of Mrs. Duncan the title had passed to John M. and Erastus Poulson, sons of Polly (Mary Dix) Poulson, and a sister of James Dix. Erastus Poulson had sold his interest to the deceased John West, hence the necessity for this division. John M. Poulson received the site of this house with 76 acres, as wall well as 7 acres and the mill at the branch on the north bounds of the property, while the West children received 70 acres and the original dwelling which stood further west on the cross road.

1839 John M. Poulson (wife Elizabeth) had died intestate and the title passed

to an only child Elizabeth S. who in this year married John E. Wise. 1845 Elizabeth S. Wise exchanged ALICADO, another property inherited from her father, with George P. Scarburgh, as Executor for Jacob Warner, for the inheritance of the West Children which had been acquired by Warner.

The family name for the property was MOUNT PLEASANT, but nowadays it

is more often called the MAJOR WISE PLACE. It is Site E.

and his wife Elizabeth S. Wise sold to his brother William T. Wise his third interest in the property left by their mother, subject to the life interest of their father Major. John E. Wise. 1910 Another brother, George T. Wise, bought of William T. half of the John H. interest and then they with their respective wives Arinthia P. and Sadie P. executed deeds to ch other for an equal division of the whole with George D. getting this house and 88 acres.

1909 Mrs. Wise died intestate and in this year a son John H.

1929 George D. Wise sold the house and 45 acres to John D. Johnson. As John M. Poulson received no dwelling in the division of 1815 it can be assumed that he built the first house on this site. Tradition relates that it was destroyed in the great storm of 1821 but perhaps some of the small room, colonnade and kitchen part survived enough to be built into the present forms The large portion should date from about the middle of the last century.

Will brick walls to the second floor.

There is no interior woodwork of note in any part. The interior is pe-

sculiar because of Stairs everywhere. No two sections are built on the same level, which accounts for the multitude of stairways, one even being built entirely outside, though enclosed.

The yard has an impressive grove of old Trees of Paradise's niatrob Dix Part

17 1725 Isaac and Tabitha Dix sold this I50 acres to his brother William Dix, the deed stating that Jacob Dix had died without issue and the title had reweverted to Isaac as eldest brother.

Me 1733 William Dix left his estate to his sister Mary the wife of Mack Williams Wright, but as he had no male heir the title to this land once more reverted &

to his brother Isaac.

1741 Isaac Dix (wife Mary) left all of his lands to his son John.

1752 John and Leah Dix sold the IOO acres east of the highway to Edmund Allen and three years later they sold him the balance of 50 acres west of the road.

1759 Edmund Allen sold the 50 acres piece to Laban Simpson.

1769 The Executor for Laban Simpson and his widow Esther sold to Nathan-

1792 The land was surveyed and found to contain 71 acres which Coverly sold to George P. Bagwell, beyond which it has not been traced.

1768 Edmund Allen left all of his lands to his daughter Margaret who married Charles Stockley. From them the title passed to their daughter Elizabeth A.

1812 The Holmes sold the IOO acres of Dix land east of the highway to Charles Rew, beyond which it has not been traced.

Opposite the beginning of the Parksley road is a small oldish house but it is not important or old enough to warrant special mention.

TRACT IO4

1664 Patent to Richard Bundick for 1400 acres. This was a neck made by a branch of Arcadia Creek on the north and Long Love Branch on the south. Today the latter is sometimes called the Poor House Branch and sometimes the North

1672 He received an additional patent for 600 acres at the head of the earlier grant, it being called surplus land.

Bundick disposed of his 2000 acres as follows: 1666 Richard and Ruth Bunduck sold to Thomas Fowkes 700 acres which was at the bottom of the neck on the south side of the land. This was the same Fowkes who was living 'at Dungoteague' at this time and at whose house the Court was accustomed to meet. (See A50A). He moved up here in 1671 or shortly thereafter.

1667 The Bundicks made a deed of gift of 200 acres to their daughter Elizabeth and her husband John Sturgis. This was next to the Fowkes land.

1673 The Bundicks sold the surplus 600 acres to John Drummond although the deed stated that a survey found only 550 acres.

1680 The Bundicks sold 300 acres to John Barnes.

???? There is no record of the death of Richard Bundick, Sr. but the undisposed piece of 200 acres turned up in the possession of a son of the same name. Each part will be treated separately, although not exactly in the above order.

Thomas Fowkes Part

This in tuen became divided into two parts owned by the Parker and Finney families. Fowkes-Parker Part

1674 Thomas Fowkes (wife Amy) left 400 acres to his grandson George Parker the son of John and Amy Parker (A6I). It was from succeeding Parker ownership that the names Parker's Creek and Parker's Neck came into being. Site A must have been about where the original Fowkes and Parker home stood but there is no sign of it today.

1748 George Parker (wife Amey) was succeeded by a son John as heir at law.
1758 John Parker (wife Sarah) left all his lands to his son John.

1790 John Parker sold to Isaac Hickman the northeast corner of his land fronting on Metompkin Bay and upon a later survey it was found to contain 63 acres.

I828 Mildred Bundick and Isaac R. Hickman sold to Jacob Warner and from there on the property became a part of the history of Site C. A few years later it became known as the SALLY BURTON PLACE and still later as SEA-VIEW. There is no old house upon it.

1801 John and Patience Parker sold 192 acres to George P. Bagwell. It was on the bay shore south east of the little Hickman piece.

1826 Bagwell left this his home place of 206 acres to his son Dr. Thomas P. Bagwell.

1837 Dr. Bagwell and his wife Sally sold to John D. Parkes.

1877 John D. Parks left to his granddaughter Virginia Byrd (husband Charles L.) and then to her heirs. In his will he called the place FOX GROVE but today it is spoken of as the JACK BARMES PLACE. It is Site B.



1934 In a division among the heirs the house and half of the land went to Sallie Johnston Byrd, widow of Charles W. Byrd, and their daughter Jacquelin C.Byrd.

The house must have been built by Capt. George P. Bag-well immediately after his purchase in ISOI.

Each of the two sections has an outside brick end. At the front entrance there is only a tiny hall with the fully enclosed stairs going straight up and dividing at the top for access to the second floor of each section.

The end wall of the parlor in the larger section is fully paneled with upper and lower cupboards on each side of the fireplace. The only semblance of a mantel is a narrow shelf about six feet above the floor. Horizontal board wainscoting extends around the room. The dining roon was in the smaller section and it has a similar paneled end and wainscoting.

ISOI John Parker left to his wife Patience and then to son John the home place with other parts of his land going to sons James and William Coard Parker.

ISO7 John and Nancy Parker of Northampton sold his part of I2O acres to George P. Barnes.

1850 Barnes must have accumulated the balance of the Parker land as he left it as 275 acres to his son George P. Barnes.

Fowkes-Finney Part

KMMKK

1674 Fowkes left 100 acres to his granddaughter Amy, the daughter of Robert and Temperance Mason. Amy married an Abbott and the title passed to her son Mason Abbott.

Before his death there had been some talk about Fowkes selling 200 acres to Robert Mason but no deed had ever been executed and upon his death the title went to his sister Ann Miles and then to her son William Miles who sold to Mason Abbott.

1719 Mason Abbott sold the 300 acres to Solomon Ewell and he and his wife

resold to William Finney (A62).

1732 William Finney gave this land to his son Andrew.

1742 Andrew FinnYey (wife Elizabeth) left 200 acres to son Abel and IOO acres to son Andrew. The latter drops out of the picture and it is assumed that his part went to Abel.

1768 Abel Finney (wife Elizabeth) left to his son William.

1813 William Finney left his land to his children and thirteen years later

it was surveyed for a division and found to contain 293 acres.

The Finney land began a short distance above the mouth of Parker's Creek and extended up the noth side of old Long Love Branch to the cross road in the neck. There is no old house now standing on any part of it.

Elizabeth Sturgis Part

1684 John Sturgis died leaving his wife Elizabeth and five children. The

widow married Thomas Jones.

1706 Mrs. Jones gave to her son Daniel Sturges the 200 acres which had been given to her by her father Richard Bundick. The land was on the Metompkin Bay side north of the Parker land.

1721 Daniel Sturgis deeded half of the land to his nephew Richard Sturgis. This was the south part.

Richard Sturgis Part

1725 Richard and Ann Sturgis sold to John Bagwell.

1742 Bagwell sold to Bryan Colony, and two years later Obryan Colony resold to Ralph Justice.

1760 Justice (wife Catherine) left to son James.

1767 James Justice sold to Jesse Hickman of Worcester Co., Md.

1778 Hickman left to son John.

1815 In a division of the estate of John Hickman the house and 6 acres went to a daughter Peggy who married Thomas Peusey.

1826 Peusey remarried after the death of Peggy and in this year he and his wife Sarah sold to Jacob Warner who bought up the interests of the other Hickman heirs.

Daniel Surgis Part

1726 Daniel Sturgis (wife Elizabeth) died intestate and was succeeded

by a son William.

1751 William Sturgis left to his wife Martha and then to a son William. They had several other children including a daughter Bathsheba, who

married Levin Dix, whom she survived. 1799 No record has been found to show how the land got from William Sturgis, Jr. to his sister Bersheba Dix but in her will of this year she directed that it be sold. It was bought by Richard Drummond of Norfolk. 1800 Richard and Nancy Drummond sold to John Grinnalds.

1810 John and Mary Grinnalds of Alexandria Co. sold to Richard Hickman. 1824 After the death of Hickman, Jacob Warner began buying up the interests of the heirs: William Hickman, George Hickman, and George W. and Elizabeth Hickman Bundick, thus accumulating the whole 200 acres which

had been given to Elizabeth Sturgis in 1667.

1836 Jacob Warner left this his home place, which he called GOSHEN to his son George J. Warner. It is Site C.



Warner sold the house and 198 acres to Gillett F. Wat-

1859 Gillett F. and his wife E. S. Watson sold to Richard P. Bird, and the next year the latter's wife Nancy J. joined him in a sale to Edmund Parkes.

1867 A Commissioner to settle the estate of Edmund Parkes sold GOSHEN and SEAVIEW to John D. Parkes.

1877 Parkes left to his grand daughter Sally (Margaret E. S.) Bundick who married Edward P. Byrd.

1934 Mrs. Byrd left to her

nephews and in a division this land went to J. Abbott Byrd. 1937 A Commissioner sold to George A. Bounds & Co.

The house is situated upon the Richard Sturgis-John Hickman part of the original 200 acres. It must have been built by Hickman close to 1800 either way. There is no cross hall. In the parlor the mantel has one row of fret work under the shelf and a sunburst on a panel of the center of the face. On each side of the fireplace are upper and lower cupboards with double doors and there is a horizontal board wainscoting around the room. The dining room has a similar wainscoting, a plain mantel, and one double door cupboard to the left of the fireplace. On the second floor the base board is painted to simulate marble.

Richard Bundick, Jr. Part.

This 200 acres was north of the above and on the south side of old Arcadia Creek.

1731 Bundick jeft this home plantation to his son George. 1764 George Bundick left to his son Gehn A. Bundick.

1764 George Bundick left to his son Gehn A. Bundick.

1784 John A. Bundick (wife Bridgett) left to his son George.

1817 George and Milly Bundick sold to Thomas Cropper. In this deed the property was bounded on the north by Alicado Creek and the place is still known as ALICADO. It is Site D. (How this name came into existence is unknown. On one early plat the creek was marked 'Allagator' but later it was Alicado. It hardly seems possible that an alligator could have been seen in the waters

to account for the name).
1819 Thomas and Elizabeth Cropper sold to George P. Bagwell.

1826 Bagwell left to his daughter Margaret R. who married Henry F. Riley.
1830 Dr. Thomas P. Bagwell, as heir to his sister Margaret Riley, and his wife
Sally H. exchanged with Jacob Warner for land elsewhere.

1836 Warner left to his daughter Elizabeth who married Gillet F. Watson. 1857 The Watsons sold to William T. Parkes.

1899 After the death of Parkes the land was divided between a son W. T. Parkes Jr. and a daughter Willie A., the wife of John T. White. The latter received the house and 67 acres and it is now owned by John T. White, Jr. and his size ter Mary E. Chitwood (husband Dr. William T.)

A survey of 1827 shows a small house but three years later another showed the present house which must have been built in the meanwhile. It offers

nothing of special interest.

John Barnes Part
This 300 acres was northeast of the Finney land and extended westward
from the Richard Bundick, Jr. part to the John Drummond part.

1738 John Barnes left his land to his sons John, Arthur and William.

John Barnes Part

1738 John Barnes (wife Esther) left to son John 70 acres at the head
of Hogshead Branch and the balance to son Arthur.

1751 Arthur barnes sold his part of 70 acres to his brother John.

1753 John Barnes died intestate leaving a wife Mary and as nearly as
can be determined he was succeeded by a son Archibald.

1821 Archibald Barnes (wife Attalanta) left to his son John for life

and then the land was to be sold.

1830 After the death of son John an Elizabeth Barnes sold 130 acres of Archibald Barnes land to George P. Barnes and it became merged with his other holdings which will be reported in the story of Site F.

William Barnes Part

1773 William Barnes (wife Susannah) left to his son John Sacker Barnes.

1777 J. S. Barnes left to his son William (P.) Barnes.
1798 William P. Barnes deeded I50 acres and a mill to Parker Barnes.
1820 Parker Barnes died intestate and was succeeded by a son George P.
Barnes.

Arthur Barnes Part

1752 Arthur and Elizabeth Barnes sold a home place of 50 acres to Edmund

Allen who now owned a part of the John Drummond part.

1757 Arthur Barnes left the balance to his wife Elizabeth and then to
a son John. As there is no old house involved the acreage was too small

to justify further tracing.

John Drummond Part 1714 Drummond left this 550 acres to his sons Robert and James with the latter to have the upper part on Arcadia Branch. Robert Drummond Part 1717 Robert and Elizabeth Drummond of Sussex Co., Pa. sold his 275 acres to Samuel Thomas-Bricklater. 1737 Thomas died intestate and was succeeded by a daughter Betty who married Southy Littleton. 1744 However, Robert Drummond had left a son John who upon reaching maturity sued for and obtained the property on the claim that his grandfather had entailed the land so that his father Robert had had no right to sell it. After recovery he had the entail docked and in this year sold to Edmund Allen. 1768 Allen left everything to his daughter Margaret who married Charles Stockley and from them the title passed to their daughter Elizabeth A. who married Dr. Thompson Holmes. 1812 The Holmes sold to Jacob Warner. A survey at the time showed no house so it must have burned but it probably stood at Site E. In this deed the property was called LOCUST GROVE. While it has not been traced further it was later owned by Lewis D. Heath

James Drummond Part

I719 Application was made for a probate of the estate of James Drummond Who

4 years since took a voyage to Jamaica & yt none of his relations can tell

what became of him, save one person who went with the said James, and he told

the sd James' friends that he, James Drummond was dead .

I760 William Tankred made a bequest to "William Drummond, the son of Elizabeth

Parker, the wife of George Parker", which discloses that James Drummond had

left a wife and son when he went away.

I772 William Drummond left his whole estate to his daughter Elizabeth, after

the death of his wife Diadamia, and Elizabeth later married Col. Selby Simpson.

1793 The Simpsons sold IOO acres to Parker Barnes. This included the Site F which will be reported later.

1795 Simpson left to his wife Elizabeth and then to their daughter Betsy.

Either the widow or the daughter, probably the latter, married William

Tunnell and had issue.

ISI7 For a division of the land of William Tunnell a survey showed II82 acres which went to Isaac West in right of his wife Sally, Elizabeth, and Jacob Tunnell. The survey indicated no house of size and there is none now standsite F

1820 Parker Barnes died intestate and was succeeded by his son George P. Barnes.
William P. Barnes

I850 George P. Barnes left to his son/a total of 337 acres which he had accumulated from the Barnes and Drummond parts by purchase and by inheritance.

This included the house at Site F which is known today as the WILLIAM
P. BARNES PLACE



1873 A survey of the Barnes land for a division among the heirs showed 302 acres. In this division this house and 176 acres went to Linnie S. Powell and William P. Powell as their share of the estate of their grandfather William P. Barnes. 1890 George F. and Linnie S. Parramore united with William P. Powell in a sale to Charles L. Byrd. 1924 Byrd deeded to his four sons and ten years later in a division them the house and II6 acres went to J. Abbott Byrd.

As the site of the house is on the IOO acres which Parker Barnes bought in I793 the house must date from approximately that time. Barnes was County Surveyor for many years during a period when there were many transfers of property and the careful surveys recorded by him have been invaluable in this work.

The house has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys. There is no cross hall and the partially enclosed stairs are in a corner of the parlor. Both of the first floor sooms have paneled ends with a glass door cupboard to the left of the plain mantel in each case, as well as vertical paneled wainscoting.

TRACT 105

I666 Patent to George Watson for 600 acres.

I671 Repatented to William Whittington as having been deserted by Watson and two years later Whittington sold his rights to Watson.

I675 Watson bequeathed the land half to Mrs. Tabitha Browne (widow of Devorax)

(A78-5) and the other half to John and Thomas Bundick the sons of Richard Bundick, Sr. and his wife Ruth. By some unrecorded division Mrs. Browne received the eastern part.

Tabitha Browne Part

1690 Tabitha and her next husband John Custis sold to John Drummond and he and his wife Man Patience soon resold to John Taylor.

1720 On November 24th of this year a petition to the Assembly was presented by "the Upper Inhabitants of Accomack County praying that a Church may be built according to the center of the Said County and not as directed by the Vestry and that the Minister may be obliged to preach at the Churches only and not at the Courthouse".(A86). The House "Resolved, That a Church be built upon Long Love Branch near John Taylor's plantation and a bill be prepared accordingly". (This Tract included land on both sides of old Long Love Branch, now the Poor House Branch of Parker's Creek.) The bill was finally passed two years later and a Church, probably frame, was built. It was the first of two buildings at different locations but both known as the Middle Church. Later references indicate that the site was on Taylor's "mannor plantation" just west of the road on the north side of the branch. There is evidence today that the direction of the original road has been altered somewhat so that the site may have been about where the road now goes. Just when the building was finished is unknown although there is a record of a Vestry meeting having been held there in January 1728. It must have been in use for about fifty years but it is unknown whether it burned or the second Middle Church was built farther up the highway as more central location.

Site A would be approximate.

1721 John Taylor left IOO acres to each of his sons Joseph, Robert and William: Joseph to have the home place on the west side of the highway and just north of the branch; Robert the north part; William was to take his part below the branch but if there were not IOO acres there he was to go over the road for the balance. As only 50 acres were found below the branch his balance took the land across the road.

Joseph Taylor Part

1751 Joseph Taylor (wafe Bridget) left his 100 acres to his son John.

1784 The will of John Taylor directed "the Land to be sold at the marriage of my wife (no name) or when my daughter Hessey comes to lawful age".

1797 No formal sale of the land has been found but in this year a Jacob Taylor (not a son of John) bought the undivided interests of Nevit Taylor of Worcester Co., Md. and Purnal Taylor of Nansemond Co., possibly all of the John Taylor heirs then living.

1800 Jacob Taylor left this land to his son Raymond, beyond which it has not been traced.

Robert Taylor Part

The Seaside road was the original way to the waterfront plantations which of course were the earliest, but before I700 as the inland section began to fill up the need for a middle road became evident and John Wallop was engaged to lay it out. Except for places where it has since been altered it generally is the same as the present main highway or Route #13 from Zion Church up to the Maryland line and for nearly two hundred years this new road was known as Wallop's Road.

The Robert Taylor part of this Tract began where the road out of Parker's Neck meets the Seaside road and from that point his south line extended in a northwesterly direction across Wallop's Road to the back end of the patent. Between the two roads was a small triangle which went with the IOO acres which John Taylor had left to his son William.

1735 Robert and Elizabeth Taylor sold his IOO acres to Samuel Stakes. 1742 Stakes sold 20 acres west of Wallop's Road to John Pettit.

1755 Stakes gave 40 acres to his son Jacob and two years later sold him the

John Pettit Part 1772 Pettit (wife Tropenny) left to his son William who acquired additational land in the vicinity.

At this point there is a mmall house with one brick end in the chimney of which is the date I825 so it must have been built by Snead. It offers nothing of special interest and it has not seemed worthwhile to trace the history of the land further.

Jacob Stakes Part

Jacob Stakes sold a considerable part to Benjamin Peck-Merchant and much of this was later acquired by Charles West who had a store at the southeast corner opposite the end of the neck road.

The other part later came into the possession of Amaziah Dix.

William Taylor Part

1746 Taylor sold 50 acres to Thomas Lill XX iston and gave the other 50 acres to his son Stephen.

Thomas Lilliston Part

This was the land east of the highway, north of the branch and extended up to the Robert Taylor part and included the little triangle between the two roads.

1750 Lilliston sold to Arthur Barns and two years later Barns and his wife Elizabeth resold to Edmund Allen and the later history became merged with Site AIO4E.
Site C

1835 In this year George P. Barnes, Jr., who then owned the land, deeded a acres to Trustees appointed by the Modest Town Baptist Church "for the only purpose of Building a house of Worship for the benefit and use of the regular Baptists". This was the present site of Zion Church.

The history of the Baptist Church does not indicate that a building was erected here until I852 and the corner stone has the two dates I852-1915, the latter being the date for the present edifice.

Stephen Taylor Part 1758 Stephen and Rose Taylor sold his 50 acres to Robert Tankard.

1765 Robert and Betty Tankard deeded to John Tankard. 1773 John and Mary Tankerd sold to Charles West.

Site D

1797 Charles West sold to the Justices of Accomack County 45 acres "for the use and purpose of erecting a Poor House thereon".

Until the separation of Church and State after the Revolution the problem of the poor had always been a function of the Episcopal (State) Church.

In an old Vestry Record are two entries on this subject:

1768 "Ordered that a house Thirty feet Long and 25 feet wide in the Clear agreeable to the Plan agreed on by the Vestry be erected at the New Church for the use of a Poorhouse". It is doubtful if this was ever carried through.

1782 A committee was appointed "to rent a house and Land for that Purpose (Poorhouse) Not exceeding IOO Acres". Probably nothing further was done in the matter until after the Overseers of the Poor took over this problem from the Church and in 1894 bought land from Tract IO2.

1795 A committee was appointed by the Overseers to build a Poor House which is to be 57 feet long, 2I feet wide, a brick wall & two Story high". As this was two years before the purchase from Charles West this

TRACT IO5

building must have been contemplated for the Tract IO2 land but it is doubtful if it was ever erected there or the purchase from West would not have been made so soon. If a house of the specifications given was ever erected at Site D it has gone as the present building is of a later period. The and from Tract IO2 became a supporting farm until the untwown date when it was disposed of by the Overseers or Justices.

John and Thomas Bundick half of the Tract

1685 John and Thomas Jones sold to John Stirgis the 300 acres which had been

bequeathed to them by George Watson.

In the story of AIO4C it was reported that after the death of Richard Bundick his widow Ruth had married Thomas Jones. Whether or not it was a permanent act her sons had taken the name of their stepfather in executing this deed. At the time they were living in Sussex Co., Penna. (later Delaware).

1692 John and Priscilla Sturges sold to Charles Complishan.

1708 Charles Compleshon-Mariner (wife Mary) jeft to his son Charles. Charles and Catherine Campleshon sold 30 acres to John Hickman and this became merged with Tract IO7. This was the southwest corner below Long Love Branch.

1736 John and Catherine Seayers of Essex Co. sold the land above the branch as 220 acres to Justinian Evans. This deed stated that the land had formerly belonged to Charles Campleston deceased to whom Catherine was heir at law, so she may have been the daughter of Charles II.

1739 John and Katherine Seayers sold as 60 acres the rest of the land below the branch to John Simpson. This deed gave the further information that Katherine had been the wife of the late Mark Bannerman who had repatented the land escheated by Charles Camplishan. The later history of this 60 acres was told in the story of the John Simpson part of Tract 102.

Justinian Evans Part

1738 Evans sold 240 acres as follows:

20 acres to William Hickman. This was the northwest corner and it became merged with Tract 107.

100 acres to John Pettit. This was at the northeast and became merged

with the land reported as Site B.

20 acres to John Major. This was above Pettit and became merged with the scory of Tract 106.

1759 Justinian Evans deeded a balance of IOO acres to his son William.
1795 William Evans (wife Mary) died intestate.

1797 Caleb and Rachel Dix sold the west half of 432 acres to John Berry Hickman and the next year the widow Mary Evans relinquished her dower rights. 1799 Esther Evans, Preson Dix and Caleb Dix united in a deed for the balance of 46% acres to Raymond Taylor.

TRACT 106

1672 Patent to Miles Gray for 620 acres.

1683 Miles and Ann Gray sold to Roger Miles.

1685 Roger and Ann Miles deeded 200 acres back to Ann Gray for her life and

then it was to go to her son John Gray.

1693 Roger and Ann Miles deeded 200 acres to Mary Wright. There is no further record of Roger and Ann Miles but the balance of their land later turned up in the possesion of a William Miles who must have been their heir at law.

Ann Gray Part 1694 John and Bethula Gray sold 100 acres to William Lewis. 1744 No disposition by Lewis has been found but early in the next century

the Processioning Records show this IOO acres to have been owned by Southy

1744 Southy and Mary Rew sold to the Rev. Arthur Emmerson. This IOO acres was the south half of the Ann Gray 200 acres which was the northwestern end of the whole Tract shaped like an inverted 'L'.

A few years later Emmerson bought the north end of Tract IO7 and the further story of the two pieces will be taken up later.

1797 John and Bethula Gray sold their other 100 acres to Richard Price and during the next few years the land changed hands several times.

1705 Richard Price sold to John Murraine. 1706 John Murraine sold to Thomas Budd.

Thomas and Anna Danella Budd resold to Charles Trefloo.

1714 Charles and Ann Treford sold to Nathaniel Walker.

1719 Walker left to his father in law John Clift. John and Margerit Cliffe sold to Robert Taylor.

1751 Robert Taylor died intestate and there the trail was lost for some years 1785 A James and Susannah Walker sold to William Bunting-Chairmaker.
1789 William and Anne Bunting sold to George Savage who owned some of Tract

108 to the westward.

1791 This IOO acres was included in a bequest by George Savage of 40 acres to his sister Anne Bunting and IOO acres to his son Zorobabel Savage. (Anne later became the wife of Henry Wright, Jr.)

At this point close to the cross road is a small story and a half house with one brick end and having a later addition built on. It must have been built by Zorobabel Savage as his father had lived to the westward of this site. It does not offer enough of interest to justify a picture or detail description.

1824 The house and 97 acres were bought by John Davis at public auction. 1835 Davis left to his niece Elizabeth Davis who married Thomas H. Wessells. 1901 In a division among the Wessells heirs the house and 52 acres went to Henry C. Wessells.

1914 A Special Commissioner sold the house and 32 acres to V. S. Deitrick. It seems to be known locally as the HENRY WESSELIS PLACE.

Mary Wright Part

The name of Mary's husband has not been determined and after her unknown date of death it was next owned by a son Henry Wright. 1726 Heary Wright gave half of his 200 acres to his brother William. (Surveys of both parts many years later showed Henry to own 145 acres and William 56 acres.)

Henry Wright Part 1785 Henry Wright (wife Susannah) jeft his land to five children and eight years later it was surveyed for a division among eight living heirs. 1848 Henry Wright (wife Rebekah) had bought up the interests of most of the heirs and in this year he left the home place to a son Samuel and the balance to another son William T. Wright.

The little all frame story and a half Wright home stands several yards back from the highway but it does not offer enough of interest to

justify further special mention. William Wright Part

1745 Mary Wright, widow of William, sold as 50 acres to Edward Hickman and his wife Elizabeth.

1797 In a survey of the lands of Edward Hickman for a division among the heirs this piece of 56 acres was divided between sons Richard, Stephen and George, and Richard later acquired the interests of his brothers. The survey shows the land to have been in the form of a triangl with the two right angle sides on the highway and the present coss road.

TRACT 106

1821 In a division of the estate of Richard Hickman this piece of 57 acres went to a daughter Zipporah.

1830 Thomas and Zepporah Ann Morton, of Somersette Co., N.J., sold to

1879 After the death of Rew he was succeeded by a son the late Alfred

Site B

Tradition states that James Rew built the present house on the site or foundation of the previous one which had burned, so it should date from about 1830. It is known as the REW PLACE.

It has one brick end and is a little wider than most of the story and a half houses. There is no cross hall and the stairway inside the brick end of the parlor is partially enclosed. To the left of the fireplace is a two door cupboard. All woodwork is plain, both here and in the dining room where the mantel is talled

The house does not face square to the highway because at the time it was built the cross road to Guilford began a little south of the house and went on a diagonal until it joined with what is the

was built to face that old cross road. Just when this old road was discontinue and the new one at right angles to the highway came into existence has not been discovered.

William Miles Part

1712 Miles bought 135 acres from the northeastern part of Tract 107 which increased the depth of his land from the highway. 1727 William Miles gave 150 acres at the south end to his son William and fifteen years later gave the balance of 185 acres at the upper end to his son Roger.

Roger Miles Part 1744 Roger Miles left to his son William as "the land where my father now lives" . 1754 William Miles and his wife Elizabeth sold to Edward Hickman a strip of 50 acres at the north end next to the Wrights. 1764 William Miles died intestate and as his land has no old house it has not been traced further. William Miles Part 1736 William and Esther Miles sold to John Major, who bought additional acreage from adjacent tracts. 1763 John Major died intestate and his estate was administered to John Gowtee. The latter was the next owner of record but it is not clear whether he had married a childless widow or an only daughter of Major. 1768 John and Bridget Gootee sold as 300 acres to Charles Bagwell. 1787 Bagwell sold as 220 acres to William Warner. 1807 In a survey for division among the Warner heirs there was found to be 218 acres. There is no very old house upon the land.

TRACT IO7

1667 Patent to William Hickman for 1000 acres.

1683 Hickman left this land equally to his sons Richard, William, Joseph,
Benjamin, Henry, Roger and John. He stated that Richard as the eldest was
to have his first choice and the others then in turn as they became of age.

This has been a most troublesome and difficult patent to trace because there were no natural water boundaries, early surveys of the different parts are almost non existent, interfamily transactions, puzzling wills, and the constant duplication of given names; e.g. there were three different Richard Hickmans all contemporary and all owning parts of the original tract. The result is not too satisfactory but as there are no old houses involved perhaps the following will give some sort of picture of the break up. Richard Hickman Part

There is no record of the death of this first Richard Hickman but he

must have been succeeded by a son of the same name.

I755 Richard Hickman, Sr. deeded IOO acres to William Hickman, Jr.

I761 William Hickman left this IOO acres to his brother George.

I786 George Hickman lost the land under a mortgage, it was acquired by Thomas Snead and in this year he and his wife Elizabeth sold to Parker Barnes. A survey showed it to have been at the south end of the patent land and about in the middle from east to west.

I784 Richard Hickman, Sr. (wife Adah) left to his daughter Comfort 30 acres "which I bought of Charles Camperson". (In the story of Tract IO5 it was reported that this sale of 30 acres was made to John Hickman. The present Richard Hickman could hardly have been old enough to have made this early purchase and how the small piece came to him is unknown.) Daughter Comfort married Charles Rew.

Hickman left the balance of his land to his son Arthur.

1804 Beginning in this year Arthur and Betty Hickman sold four tracts, total-

William Hickman Part

1707 William Hickman sold his I35 acres to Charles Fonelson.

1712 Charles and Ann Fonelson resold to William Miles when it became merged with a part of Tract IO6 as has already been reported.

Joseph Hickman Part

There is no record of the death of Joseph.

1753 William Hickman of Joseph deeded this 135 acres to Benjamin Hickman of Benjamin of Dorchester Co., Md.

1755 Arthur and Anne Emmerson sold 32 acres to another William Hickman, the deed stating that it was part of a tract bought by Emmerson in 1753 from Benjamin Hickman as recorded in the General Court.

The jand retained by Emmerson was at the upper end of the patent and adjoined the I60 acres of the Ann Gray part of Tract I06 which he had bought as already reported.

After the death of Emmerson his son of the same name deeded the whole 200 acres in trust to George Holden to be sold for payment of his father's debts.

1768 Holden sold the 200 acres to William Warner.

1788 William and Elizabeth Warner sold to George Warner.

Benjamin Hickman Part

1724 Benjamin Hickman of Somerset Co., Md. sold his inherited 135 acres to

1752 Joseph Hickman sold to William Hickman, Jr.

1778 This William Hickman died intestate and his estate was administered to Isaiah Hickman, presumably his son and heir at law.

Hickman

1806 Isaiah Hickman left his land to his daughters Polly/and Rebeccah Wright

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF

(husband Thomas). A survey two years later showed 152 acres. It was next to the Warner land.

Henry Hickman Part 1742 The will of Henry Hickman did not mention this land which he had in-herited, nor did he mention a son who was his heir at law, although he did make bequests to other sons Henry, George and Edward. As John Hickman was not found the widow Elizabeth of Henry was given administration of the estate. I748 The local Court certified to the General Court a deed for this I35 acres from John Hickman of North Carolina to John Nelson and the deed was recorded in those books. (Perhaps when Henry Hickman had made his will he did not know whether or not his son John was still living.)

1757 John Nelson gave this land to his son John, the deed stating it was where John Jr. was then living.

1765 John and Mary Nelson sold to Benjamin Hickman, Jr.

1771 Benjamin and Sophia Hickman sold to George Abbott and the next year he and his wife Sarah sold to Richard Hickman of Richard. 1787 Richard Hickman (wife Anne) left to his son Hampton.

1797 Hampton Hickman died intestate.

1810 In a division the land went to sons Kendall, Richard and William. It was south of the Benjamin Hickman part.

Røger Hickman Part

1751 The will of Roger Hickman did not mention the land but it went to a son Solomon as heir at law. It was at the southwest corner of the whole patent.

There is no record of either a deed or will by Solomon Hickman to show disposition of any of it but towards the end of they century a part of it at least was shown by surveys of adjacent lands to have been owned by a George Bundick.

John Hickman Part

1747 William Hickman of Maryland gave to his son Richard I35 acres which he said had been devised to his brother John Hickman but had passed to William as next eldest brother upon the death of John. (As Richard Hickman I had been the eldest of the seven brothers this is evidence that he had died before John so that William became the next in succession.

1755 William Hickman, Sr. deeded 50 acres to his son Richard.

1766 William Hickman, Sr. (wife Christian) left all of his land to his son

Richard.

1785 Richard Hickman, known as 'Luck' for distinction, and his wife Frances sold IO acres to Selby Simpson.

1787 Selby and Grace Simpson sold to John Berry Hickman. 1786 Richard Hickman deeded 125 acres to his son William.

1793 Richard Hickman left the rest of his land to son William.

50 acres of the William land was later acquired by John Berry Hickman but the balance has not been traced further.

TRACT IOS

1671 Patent to Lawrence Robinson for 1350 acres. 1673 Before his death in this year Robinson (wife Elizabeth) had agreed upon two sales but no deeds had been given. These sales had been for 650 acres jointly to John Abbott and Samuel Young and 200 acres to Francis Wharton.

In his will Robinson left a balance of 450 acres to a son George. 1880 When John Robinson, heir at law to Lawrence, became of age he executed deeds to complete the two sales.

Abbott and Young Part 1680 John Abbott and Samuel Young divided their tract as 700 acres, Young taking the eastern 300 acres and Abbott the western 400 acres. Samuel Young Part

1695 Young sold 100 acres to John Marvel, Jr. and two years later he resold to William Hudson.

1700 Samuel Young sold 50 acres to William Hudson.

1806 William Hudson (wife Mary) jeft to their daughter Margaret who married William Darter.

I7II The Darters sold it all to Thomas Simpson.

1720 Simpson deeded it as 200 acres to his son William. This land was the narrow strip at the southeast corner of the patent extending from the cross

road down to the most northern branch of Hunting Creek.

1734 William Simpson and his wife Drummond sold the south IOO acres on the branch to Thomas Watson.

1742 Watson resold to Christopher Stephens.

1751 Stephens (wife Elizabeth) left to son John.

1796 John Stephens left to his brother William for life. A survey the next year showed 7I acres.

1751 Simpson left the balance to his son William who sold to Thomas Riley.

1772 Riley left to his son John.

1785 John Riley (wife Anne Robinson) directed this piece to be sold.
1786 A survey showed it to be again owned by William Simpson.
1724 There is no record of the death of the first Samuel Young but he was

Succeeded by a son Samuel who in this year deeded to his son Francis the land where they both lived. This half of the Young 300 acres extended from the cross road north over the head branch of Back Creek to include 50 acres on the other side.

1733 Francis Young died and was succeeded by a son John.

1750 John Young (wife Keziah) left to sons Thomas and John.

1778 Thomas and Tabitha Young sold his part as 60 acres north of the branch to Spencer Hickman.

1780 Spencer and Lisha Hickman resold to John Young and five years later

he and his wife Naomy sold to Hampton Hickman.

1790 No disposition has been found for the John Young part but in this year Spencer and Elishe Hickman sold it as IO7 acres to Ephraim Wessells. The deed stated that they owned it by inheritance so Elisha may have been the daughter and heir of John Young. This land was south of the branch and extended down to the Simpson land at the cross roads. 1814 Ephraim Wessells left to son Thomas. A survey after the death of Thomas H. Wessells nearly forty years later showed 96 acres.

John Abbott Part

First the land south of the branch.

1680 Abbott gave IOO acres to his son John.

1706 John Abbott, Jr. gave to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband George Bundick.

1692 Abbott gave another IOO acres to his grandson John Abbott of Robert. 1718 Young Abbott, now of Somerset Co., Md., soldto George Bundick.

1764 George Bundick left the 200 acres to his grandson Richard of Tabitha. 1790 Richard Bundick (wife Suke) left to his son George for life and then it was to be divided among the living children and grandchildren.

1805 A survey for this division showed 221 acres.

The smaller parts have not been traced further but years later a good

deal of it was owned by Benjamin F. Parkes.

1885 At this time the railroad was building and Parkes and his wife Eleanora S. sold I60 acres to William C. Wilson of Philadelphia and Henry R. Bennett and Samuel T. Jones of Dover. Later in the year the new owners incorporated as The Parksley Land and Improvement Co: and the present town was surveyed and laid out into lots.

Bennett moved to the new town and became active in its development. Strenuous efforts were made to get the Courthouse moved to this point but they did not prove successful. They did succeed however in securing a proposed Confederate Monument which stands in a small park across from the

railroad station. The inscription is as follows:

(East Face)
ERECTED BY
HARMANSON-WEST CAMP
CONFEDERATE VOLUNTEERS
IN MEMORY OF
THEIR DEAD COMRADES
FROM
ACCOMACK AND NORTHAMPTON
COUNTIES

(South Face)
AT THE CALL OF PATRIOTISM
AND DUTY, THEY ENCOUNTERED
THE PERILS OF THE FIELD
EVEN UNTO DEATH

(WEST Face)
THEY FOUGHT FOR CONSCIENCE
SAKE AND DIED FOR RIGHT

(North Face)
THEY DIED FOR THE PRINCIPLES
UPON WHICH ALL TRUE
REPUBLICS ARE FOUNDED

While his activities for the Courthouse and Monument matters caused some animosity at the time, Mr. Bennett lived to a ripe old age and became well beloved by all who knew him. In his advanced years he became totally blind but even that could not dim his marvellous spirits. He went all over the county and it was a familiar sight to see him waiting patiently at a road side for some kind friend or the local bus to pick him up.

Abbott land north of the branch

1695 John Abbott (wife Ann) left IOO acres each to his sons William and Roger.

There is no further record of William and it seems probable that his part went to brother Roger.

1753 Roger Abbott left as I75 acres to his grandson Roger.

1789 Rodger Abbott died intestate and any disposition of his land has been elusive, but a survey in I805 showed that the upper 842 acres had belonged to the Richard Bundick who devised the future Parkhley land in I790.

This was immediately north of the About and Young land.

ITSI Francis Wharton and his son John sold 50 acres to Francis Young.

IT45 John Young of Francis, and his wife Keziah, resold to Elizabeth Bagwell, widow.

IT50 Mrs. Bagwell left to her Isaiah Bagwell 200 acres which she said she had bought from her father Francis Wharton (no record) and John Young.

IT55 Isaiah and Sarah Bagwell deeded 200 acres known as WHARTON'S FIELD to William Savage but he and his wife Betty deeded it back a few days later.

IT64 The verbal will of Isaiah Bagwell made no mention of any land and there is no record to prove what became of this parcel but it later turned up in the ownership of William Savage.

This 450 acres extended across the north end of the patent.

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Ities 450 acres each to Thomas

Ities 450 a

his brother George. Five years later Isaac and Welthy Dix did so.

1785 George Dix (wife Bridgett) left to son Richard Dix.

1818 Richard Dix left to his son Samuel.

1781 William Savage (wife Elizabeth) left 100 acres to his son William Hope Savage and the balance to a son George. 1791 George Savage left 140 acres to his son Zorobabel and sister Anne Bunting (previously reported in the story of Tract 106) and the balance to

a son Robert.

1819 Robert Savage left his home place to his daughter Sarah C. Savage.

Thomas Mills Part

1705 Thomas and Rebeckah Mills sold half to his brother Edward.

1712 Edward Mills died intestate.

1731 William and Elizabeth Baker and Jacob and Esther Shepherd united in a deed to Mack Williams Wright, the wives having been the daughters and co-heirs of Edward Mills.

1709 Thomas Mills (wife Rebecka) left the other half to his son Thomas. 1737 William and Ann Mills, of Northampton, sold the II2 acres to Caesar Evans, the deed stating that Thomas Mills, Jr. had died without issue and the title had come to his brother William.

1760 Caesar Evans left to his sons Thomas and Hillary for life and then it was to go to a grandson George Collony.

1774 George Collony sold his reversion interest to William Shrieves.

1797 William Shrieves (wife Anna) left to their son Billy.

TRACT 109

1664 Patent to Edmund Scarburgh for 1000 acres on the north and south sides of Timber Creek. Timber Creek soon became Back Creek in the records and continued so for a long time, but on modern maps it is called Bagwell's Creek. 1667 Patent for the same area to John Goring with the statement that the rights had been assigned to him by Scarburgh, but presumably the acreage later escheated to the crown.

1672 Patent to John West for 4500 acres also on both sides of this creek. While this patent is of record only to West, in a deed ten years later for a part of the land a reference to the patent stated that it had been issued to Charles Scarburgh, Devorax Browne and John West, presumably as the heirs of Edmund Scarburgh. There is no record of Browne having released his rights to the others, nor is there any formal division between Charles Scarburgh and West. Both of them made sales from it, the major part by West, and strangely one or more of the Scarburgh sales was in between sales by West.

This large acreage included both upland and marsh and there were many parcels sold. They will be taken up geographically.

1693 John and Matilda West sold IOO acres to a Richard Hill. This was approximately the southeast corner of the whole patent. 1710 Richard Hill "Liveing on Nuse River in North Carolina" resold to Daniel Darby .

1722 Daniel Darby, of Somerset Co., Md., sold to William Lewis.
1747 William Lewis sold to Solomon Glading IOQ acres "called by the name of Hills".

1760 Solomon Glading sold to James Stran.

1767 James Stran died antestate and was succeeded by a son William. Col. William Stran acquired considerable additional acreage, operated a large mill, and was an influential man in this part of the county all during his life.

1829 Col. Stran left the home place to his daughters Jane and Polley and he also had another daughter Elimabeth who married William Custis of William. 1837 Mary P. Stran (Polley) sold 130 acres to Major Mason.

1848 Mary P. Stran left the balance of her property to her sidter Jane. 1862 Jane Stran left to her niece Eliza Susan Custis Hhusband William P.) for life and then to her daughter Elizabeth Jane Custis.

1907 The mother and daughter united in a deed for the house and 250 acres to George H. Ross.

1908 George H. and Mary E. Ross sold 552 acres to Roy D. White and two years later he acquired the acres more "on which is situated the old main dwelling".

It is known both as the STRAN or CUSTIS Place.

1938 Since the death of White the property has been owned by his widow Virginia D. White.

Architecturally the house should date from about the middle of the eighteenth century and as Glading paid only ten pounds for the IOO acres and sold it thirteen years later for one hundred and thirty five pounds it seems reasonable to assume that the present house was built during that period.

The original part of the house has brick ends with glazed headers. At one end the chimney is inside while at

the other it is outside with a massive base. At the top and bottom of the weathering are two brick belt courses. The cornice under the caves has a row of fret work carving.

There is no hall and the entrance is directly into the parlor from which starts the partially enclosed stairway to the second floor. The door and window frames have eared corners. The wainscoting is horizontally paneled with an unusual carved border at the top. It is on the order of the Wall of Troy pattern with the outside lines repeated within several times, each time naturally with shorter lines, and resembles a set of nesting boxes. The room has a deep cornice with one row of fret work. The mantel is nicely carved with a rope border around the fireplace, thumb print and reeding designs at the sides, pearl drops and fret work rows under the shelf, but the breast is plain.

The dining room also has wainscoting, but with no decorated border, and the cornice is plain. The mantel has some reeding and fret work carving. All of the carved woodwork is later than the house itself and probably was done by Col. Stran about the first decade of the last century.

1677 John and Matilda West sold 200 acres to Peter Clavell. This was west

of the above piece. 1693 Peter Chovell (wife Elizabeth) left to sons Peter, Selbe and Thomas. 1708 Thomas must have died as Peter and Lucretia Clavell and Selby Clavell united in a deed to William Darter.

1713 William and Margrett Darter sold to George Ewell and Joseph Gladding.

Ewell died in 1728, apparently without a division having been made.

1734 Joseph Glading sold to Benjamin West. 1775 Benjamin West bequeathed the land: 25 acres to his daughter Comfort Collen (husband Elijah Colony); some more to son Benjamin for life with reversion to grandson Thomas West; and the balance to daughters Elizabeth and Abigail West until a grandson Kendall West became of age.

1793 Randall (Kendall?) West sold IOO acres to William Stran.

1796 The grandson Thomas West must have died and the title remained with the son Benjamin (wife Elizabeth).

He left the house and 3 acres to son Parker West who with his wife

Catherine sold two years later to his brother John.

Benjamin West left the balance of his land to sons Parker and Benjamin during the life of his wife, then to John for life, then to Parker for life, then to Benjamin for life and finally to the heirs of the son John West. This long entailment perhaps was not legal and the title remained with the son John.

1818 John West sold 60 acres to George White.

1690 Charles Scarburgh sold the next 200 acres to Thomas Orily.

1697 Thomas Riley (wife Sarah) left this land to his son Lawrence.
1700 Lawrence and Tabitha Riley sold his inheritance to John Littleton. The connection between this John Littleton and the other Littleton family, if any, has not been solved but he is not a descendant of the immigrant Nathane lel Littleton.

1721 John Littleton left to his son William.

1723 William and Johannah Littleton sold to Richard Drummond.

1732 Richard Drummond (wife Anne) left to son George.

1766 George Drummond left to son Richard.

1794 Richard Drummond (wife Esther) left to son George.

ISI6 George and Sarah Drummond sold as 250 acres to William R. Custis.

ISI7 William R. and Elizabeth Custis sold as 200 acres to Robert Russell (Island). A survey showed 279 acres.

1677 John and Matilda West sold 300 acres to John Arew and 50 acres more twelve years later. This was the next piece in line along the south side of Back Creek and completed the disposition of all of the land south of the creek along the south end of the whole patent.

1790 John Arew left the land to three sons, dividing it by east-west lines;
John received II8 acres and Thomas and Wony II6 acres each. The John
and Thomas parts were between the two branches of the creek while Wony was
below the south branch.

Wony Rew Part

1763 Wonney Rew (wife Comfort) left to his sons Wonney and Absalom.
1822 Wonney Rew sold 64 acres to Dennis Rew.

1795 Absalom Rew (wife Sarah Horsey) left to son John. They also had a son Charles and a daughter Nancy.

1809 John Rew must have died as Charles and Jean Rew and Horsey and Nancy Somers united in a deed for 62 acres to Richard Somers.

John and Thomas Rew Parts

1735 John Rew had died and his part went to Thomas and in this year Thomas

A'Rew sold the whole 234 acres to William Arbuckle.

Arbuckle was a lawyer and someone was trying to malign him as two years previous to this date the following order was noted in the records: "Mr. William Arbuckle informing the Court that some Ill disposed persons has given him an Ill Character to the Governour in order to lessen his Reputation with him therefore prays the Court will please to give him such A Character weh they have found by his behaviour during his practice in this Court weh being about four Years-the Court doth Declare that the said William is a fair Practitioner and a very homest Worthy Gentleman so far as they know & believe". I75I Arbuckle had acquired considerably more acreage on the north side of Back Creek and upon his death in this year he left his large "Plantation whereon I now live" to his son James.

I778 James and Tabitha Arbuckle (see A89) sold as 733 acres to Charles Bawell.

1793 Charles Bagwell left this plantation to his son Charles for life and then it was to be divided among all of his grandchildren.

1819 A survey for the division showed 522 acres on both side of the Creek.

Besides the main dwelling a smaller old house was shown a little farther down the creek which may have been the Arbuckle or even Rew home but it is now longer there.

Site B

The dwelling and 20 acres went to a daughter Sally Bagwell. At the north end of the land IIO acres went to George Clayton who had married Ann K. Bag-well another daughter.

1849 There has been no record found to indicate a disposition by Sally Bagwell, but in this year Ann Bagwell (Nancy Grinnalds) widow of Charles Bagwell left the house and the 20 acres to Ann K. Clayton and it has since been known as the CLAYTON PLACE.

The property descended to a daughter Virginia A. E. EXEXXE

Clayton.

1870 She must have married a
Clayton because in this year
she left everything to her son
Alfred F. Clayton. She also
mentioned a brother Thomas G.
Clayton. Two years later Alfred
sold to this uncle.

1912 Thomas G. Clayton left to his sons Henry K., Thomas E., Augustine F. and Richard Clay-

1916 Richard W. and Emma May Clayton sold his interest to his brother Henry K.

built by the first Charles Bagwell soon after his purchase. Because of the low ground upon which it is built the cellar is mostly above ground. As the ceilings of both floors are high and with the deep cellar it makes the house seem unusually tall for its width. It has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys and a water table with a beveled brick top course five and a half feet above the ground. The large entra nce doors at either side have eight panels but the old porches have fallen by the wayside. The eaves terminals are carved in rather a unique pattern.

This is the only house on the Shore to which admission has been refused by the occupants but glimpses through open windows reveal that the ends of each of the first floor rooms are paneled with plain mantels and it also looked as if there were fluted columns each side of the mantels.

Tradition states that the place was once a dustom House and that until recent years there was in existence a 56lb tobacco weight left over from that time. Thomas G. Clayton is said to have gone to California during the gold rush of 1849 and to have brought back from there the Threes of Paradise now growing in the yard.

Crossing over to the north side of Timber or Back Creek and its main branch there is a good deal of complexity in the story of some of the parts but an effort will be made to give some idea of what happened.

A glance at the map will show that a large part of the area west of the first road was marsh land. However most of this was a hard marsh well suited to cattle grazing and it brought a good price. Some pieces were sold and resold many times or descended from father to son or sons but as it has no historical interest none of it will be traced to any extent.

The next indentation above Back Creek is Little Back Creek while the next is French Creek or France Creek as it was generally called. The marshes between Back and French Creeks were originally called Marvell's Islands but

later this name was used only for the lower one and the other became Shore's Island. The marsh owned or sold by West between French and Young's Creeks below Jobes Island was known as the Island Ridge. Little Back Creek originally was Marvell's Creek or My Lord Marvell's Back Creek; French Creek was Oyster Creek and Young's Creek was Island Creek.

1682 John West and Charles Scarburgh sold 950 acres to Will Jarman. (The body of the deed mentioned both as sellers but the deed was signed only by West.) This acreage included both land and marsh and was west of the first road but did not include all of the land in that area.

1699 West executed two more deeds to Jarman for land in this vicinity; one for 250 acres but no quantity given in the other.

Sales found out of this area by William and Dorothy Jarman were:

1682 100 acres to John Marvell, Jr. 1688 255 acres to John Abbott. 50 acres to Peter Clavell. 1691 211 acres to Ralph Justice. 1694 100 acres to John Bloxum. 1696 ??? acres to Ralph Justice.

1697 300 acres to James Ewell, Jr. This was his home place and was just north of the branch opposite Site B.

1598 20 acres to William Hudson.

50 acres to Richard Grenals, John Hickman and William Hickman.

IO acres to Richard Brenals. 1700 ??? acres to Robert Abbott. 250 acres to Charles Ewell. 75 acres to Thomas Towneson. 1705

1706 200 acres to Charles Ewell. This deed stated that the Jarmans were now living in Somerset Co., Md.

Other sales of marsh land by West included:

1688 450 acres to Edmund Allen and Henry and Alexander Bagwell, sons of John.

1693 IOO acres to John Blocksom. 1696 250 acres to James Ewell2Jr.

1703 James Ewell (wife Anne) left this to son Solomon and to son Mark he left the home place of 300 acres which he had bought from Jarman.

Disposition of land by Mark Ewell (wife Comfort)

1710 In this year Mark Ewell bought 800 acres from Charles Ewell of Lancaster Co. and made some sales:

100 acres to John Evens.

30 acres to William Darter.

1727 Mark Ewell left 400 acres to son James; 400 acres to son Mark; and the balance of his land to son George Hope Ewell. To the last two he also left 200 acres of Shoaris Island.

James Ewell Part

1733 This included the land across from Site B and in this year James sold his inheritance to William Arbuckle and it became merged with the story of that place.

Mark Ewell Part

1745 Mark Ewell sold 165 acres to Begoge Hope Ewell.

1749 Mark and Sarah Ewell sold 50 acres to Ephraim Vessells. 1754 Mark and Tabitha Ewell sold IOO acres to William Young.

1760 Mark Ewell (wife Tabitha) left 50 acres to son William and the balance of his land to son George.

George Hope Ewell Part

1794 George Hope Ewell bequeathed his land to his sons Mark, George, James and Solomon.

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

Most of the interwoven Jarman and Ewell lands discussed were west of the first road but a part of it was east of the road and came into the Ewell possession as follows:

1695 John West deeded his one half interest in 325 acres to William Silverthorne. The document stated that the land was part of a patent to West and Charles Scarburgh and that they had agreed some years ago to seal to Silver-Withorne who was now living there. Scarburgh never executed a deed for his

William Silverthorne sold as I50 acres to KMKMKKMKKKWKKK William Chance-Cooper.

1706 William and Mary Chance resold to Charles Ewell.

1709 Elizabeth Scarburgh, widow of Charles, sold the balance as 170 acres to Charles Ewell-Bricklayer.

1710 This land was included in the 800 acres sold by Charles Ewell, now of Lancaster Co., to Mark Ewell as earlier reported.

1699 John and Matilda West sold to William Jarman 300 acres which was between Silverthorne and the next road to the eastward.

1701 William and Dorothy Jarman resold to John Evans of Somerset Co., Md. 1708 John and Elizabeth Evins sold to John Barnes, Jr. 100 acres at the north rnd of the land.

1738 John Barns (wife Esther) left to son Robins Barns.

1739 Robins Barns sold to Richard Justice.
1784 Richard Justice (wife Esther) had sold 2 acres to Ephraim Vessells and he now left the 98 acres to son William, next in line being sons John and Thomas.

1819 A survey showed 128 acres.

1721 John Evans (wife Elizabeth) left 50 acres to daughter Mary, 50 acres to son Mark and the balance of I48 acres to son John who shortly sold to his brother Mark.

1767 Mark Evans left 75 acres to son John, 60 acres to son Mark and the bal-

ance to daughters Rachel and Mary Evans.

1780 Mark Evans (wife Sarah) left to son Jacob Lurton Evans.

1790 The will of John Evans directed that part of his land be sold and the balance was to go to a son John.

1709 Elizabeth Scarburgh sold 200 acres to Mary Parkes, widow.

1715 Mary Parks, widow of John, gave to her sons Edmund and William. This land was east of the second road along the east bounds of the whole patent and north of the land John West had sold to Richard Hill. It was a XXXX Parkes descendant who sold the land for the town of Parksley and while most of what he sold came out of Tract IO8 a part of it was from this land.

1742 Edmund Baley Parks left his IOO acres to his son Benjamin.

1776 Benjamin Parks left to his son Benjamin.

SECONDARY OF THE SECONDARY

1742 William Parks died in the same year as his brother and left his 100 acres to his sisters Mary and Sarah Parks.

1752 Sarah Parks left her interest to sister Mary and then it was to go to Daniel Lewis.

1753 Mary Parks left her interest also to Daniel Lewis.
1776 Daniel Lewis (wife Sabrah) left 30 acres and a mill to son John and the balance to a son Levin.

1729 Bennet and Temperance Scarburgh sold IOO acres to Roger Abbott. This was the northeast corner of the whole patent.

A satisfactory disposition by Abbott has not been found but in a very few years this land is known to have been owned by a George Bundick and in a survey made in 1805 for the heirs of a Richard Bundick it showed 842 acres.

TRACT IIO

1664 Patent to Lawrence Robinson for 500 acres. 100 acres of this was for a peninsula or island called "Hills Choyce" which is the present Jobe's Island between Young's and French Creeks. In early days Young's, Guilford and Muddy Creeks were all grouped together as Muddy Creek, the first two being called the South Branch and the Middle Branch respectively. Later in the year the patent was reissued for 800 acres.

1666 Patent again reissued as 1200 acres.

1668 Robinson sold the western 1000 acres, including Hills Choice, to George Trewett.

1670 Trewett left the land: 200 acres at the east end and 50 acres marsh to son James; the next 200 acres and 50 acres marsh to son George; the next 200 acres and 50 acres marsh to son John; and to son Job 50 acres next to John, the IOO acres of Hills Choice and IOO acres of marsh. The new name for Hills Choice naturally came from this owner.

No satisfactory disposition by Lawrence of the excess 200 acres has ever

been found; perhaps it wasn't there.

James Trewett Part

1680 James sold his 50 acres of marsh to Griffith Savage and four years later he sold his 200 acres to brother George.

George Trewett Part

1685 George and Elinor Truitt sold his 50 acres marsh and the 400 acres which he now owned to Lt.Col. Daniel Jenifer.

1692 Daniel Jenifer sold 200 acres to Edmund Tathum. This was described as being on the southwest side of the middle branch of Muddy alias Guilford Creek and was the southeast part of the 400 acres. No disposition for the other 200 acres has been found.

1720 Edmund Tathum left to son James.

1724 James Tatham sold to Richard Drummond.

1732 Richard Drummond (wife Anne) left to son William.

1750 William and his wife Bradhurst Drummond sold to the Rev, Arthur Emmercon. Future disposition will be taken up with the next piece.

John ENGKMERK Trewett Part

1688 John and Mary Truitt of Somerset Co., Md., sold his 200 acres and 50 acres of marsh to Edward Brotherton.

1721 Edward Brotherton (wife Mary) jeft half to daughter Mary and the other half to Solomon Sanders, son of Richard and Rachell Sanders. There is no further record of Solomon so he must have died before becoming of age and his interest reverted to Mary Bortherton, who later married Southy Rew. 1744 The Rews sold it all as 300 acres to Emmerson.

1762 Arthur and Anne Emmerson sold as 400 acres and 50 acres marsh to George Scott. As one acre was reserved for a grave yard this must have been where

the Emmersons lived up to this time.

1770 George and Anne Scott sold it all to William Young, Jr. Since the time the public Tobacco Warehouses were established the one in this vicinity, known as the Guilford Warehouse, had been across Guilford Creek on the land of William Andrews, but in this year are two orders to show that it was now moved to this land.

A Committee was appointed "to View Lay out & value an Acre of the Land belonging to William Young, Jr. at Guilford Creek in this County to Erect a

Public Warehouse on for the Inspection of Tobacco".

Also a Committee was appointed "to lay off a road from the head of Guil-ford to the Place where the warehouse is now established". Site A is where this new warehouse stood but there is no sign of it now. 1781 William Young (wife Margaret) left to his sons William, James and Ezekiel. William to have the home place and a mill "next the warehouse". Site B probably is where the old Emmerson and later Young home stood.

Job Trewett Part

1692 Job Truett of Maryland sold the Island as 250 acres to William Jarman and three years later William and Dorothy Jarman resold to Richard Grenall, John Hickman and William Hickman.

1707 Job Trewit of Somerset Co., Md., sold half of the mainland part of his inheritance to Thomas Riley and the other half to Thomas Tounsin.

Note-Daniel Jenifer had owned the land on the north side of Guilford Creek but he had sold it all some years before he bought the 400 acres of this Tract from George Trewett in I685. It seems fairly evident that he made this purchase to acquire a manding on the Bayside so that vessels partially loaded on the Western Shore could pick up his tobacco and other merchandise without going all the way around the peninsula to his home on the Seaside opposite this point. When he sold the 200 acres of the land in I692 to Edmund Tathum he reserved an interest in a right of way, a storehouse, and landing on the creek. It has already been reported that no record has been found for his disposition of the other 200 acres and a study of the map makes it questionable whether it was possible for him to have obtained 200 acres when he made his purchase.

1696 When his son Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer sold the home place on the Seaside to Richard Lucas the deed also called for the half interest in the right of way, landing, and storehouse at "Guilfords Landing" at this point. This may have been the same site where the later Tobacco Warehouse was erected

TRACT III

1664 Patent to Robert Hill for 400 acres. This was southeast of the Robinson land, about half of it being on the main Guilford Creek and the other half on the south fork or branch of the same creek, both on the south side.

For many years succeeding the history of the land is purely a matter of conjecture but it seems reasonably logical and the only solution on the records available.

No record has been found for the death of this Robert Hill, but it must have occured fairly soon after the date of the patent because documents relating to adjacent properties refer to the land of Robert Hill "being now in the possession of Lawrence Robinson". From this it is assumed that Robinson had married an Elizabeth who must have been the widow of Hill. A transaction some years later called this tract "Elizabeth Dies Plantation" so again it is assumed that she was one of the three daughters of John Dye who obtained a reissue of the patent for Tract 86 in their names after the death of their father. This is somewhat substantiated by two other records: John Die had died intestate in I666 and his estate was administered to Lawrence Robinson. (Elizabeth may have been the widow of Die but it seems more probable that she was one of the three daughters.); the later will of Lawrence Robinson made bequests to Sarah and Margaret Dye, the other two sisters, so there must have been some sort of a family connection. Elizabeth, who ever she was, may have married Robert Hill and after his death Lawrence Robinson.

1673 Lawrence Robinson (wife Elizabeth) left the "plantation where I now Live" to his son John. This must have been the Hill land as he had already sold his own patent to Trewett.

There is no disposition of this plantation by John Robinson.

1705 William Jarman sold the 400 acres called "Elizabeth Dies Plantation" to Thomas Towneson. There has been found no deed to him for it; there may have been some unrecorded deed, or maybe his wife Dorothy had been the only child and heir of Lawrence and Elizabeth Robinson. Very tricky guessing:

1732 The title still continues vague but in the disposition of other Townsend and on the seaside it developed that an Esther Kelly, widow, and Rachell Royall (husband Benjamin) were the daughters and heirs of Thomas Kelly of John. No transaction can be found relating to this land but later on it

turned up half each in the possession of a Kelly and a Royal. Both parts extended southwest from the creek or its branch with the division line about where the creek forks.

Esther Kelly Part 1784 Apparently she was succeeded by a son Thomas who died in this year leaving a wife Tabitha (Gray) and two daughters, to whom he left the land. A survey showed ISO2 acres which was divided equally between the two daughters. The western part went to Tabitha who was the wife of George Clatton Hinman and the eastern to Mary the wife of William Thornton.

1800 Records around this time usually referred to Hinman simply as George Clayton a though when he signed his will in this year he signed it as George C. Hinman. His wife and children all took the name of Clayton instead of Hin-

man for reasons not apparent. ISII Tabitha Clayton left the land equally to her five sons Dennis, George, Thomas, John and Jessey and a survey the next year showed 93 acres. George gradually acquired the interests of his brothers.

1846 George Clayton left this plantation to his daughter Caroline K. Clayton. She married Nathaniel P. Marvel and the property is known today either as the CLAYTON PLACE or the CAROLINE MARVEL PLACE. It is Site A.



The Marvels had a daughter Libbie B. who inherited the property and she married William J. Willett.

1936 A Special Commissioner sold the house and 95 acres to John T. Willett.

The little house has two brick ends with outside chimneys. It has no outstanding features and a guess would date its construction about 1825, possibly a little later.

The Thornton part has not

been traced further.

Rachel Royal Part 1751 There is no record of the death of the husband Benjamin Royal but in an condemnation proceedings in this year for a mill acre it developed that Rachel was now the wafe of William Cook, who died ten years later. 1765 Rachel Cook left 40 acres each to her daughters Esther and Sarah Russell for life with reversion to son Benjamin Royal. (It has not been determined whether both daughters had married Russells or were daughters by still another husband.) She made no mention of the balance of the land but presumably son Benjamin inherited it as heir at law. 1767 Benjamin and Susannah Royal sold I5 acres to Ephraim Vessells and 50

acres to Andrew Russell; these were at the southern end of his inheritance.

1772 The Royals sold a balance of I3I acres to William Andrews.

1790 Spencer Drummond bought 100 acres of the Andrews at public auction, leaving Andrews with the balance at the north end on the branch.

1791 Ishmael and Nancy Andrews joined with his father William Andrews in a sale of 322 acres which was to include all of their land with the exception of a mill and the land adjacent. This sale was to Isaiah Bagwell.

Later in the year Ishmael Andrews gave a deed of trust to John Whar-

ton for the mill property. 1798 There is no record of any disposition by Bagwell nor any deed to Wharton but in this year John and Elizabeth Wharton sold 30 acres and a mill to Henry

TRACT III

Custis, the document stating that Wharton had bought the land pursuant to a decree of Court.

1793 Custis left his estate to his wife Matilda for life and then it was to be sold and the proceeds divided between his sisters Anne West and Sarah Grinalds.

1816 A Special Commissioner sold to Nathaniel Topping.

1833 Nathaniel and Leah Topping sold this and another piece to Littleton A.

1854 Hinman left everything to his wife Mary D., but as the estate was con-siderably involved the Court ordered all of his realestate sold.

1857 A Commissioner sold the Topping Land to Thomas Dickerson. 1874 An Assignee of Dickerson sold to Henry Hall.

1890 Hall left his Guilford land to his son Henry X. Hall.
1899 Henry X. and Mary E. Hall of Baltimore sold to John F. Hall.
1912 John F. and Virginia S. Hall sold as 16 acres to Samuel W. Matthews.

1937 Matthews resold to Herbert V. Ewell.

At no time in any of the documents for these many sales was the property ever given a name nor does it have one now, but perhaps it is safe to call it the ANDREWS-HINMAN PLACE as both had lived in the house at Site B.

The house is definitely old and must have been built by Andrews soon after his acquisition in 1772. It has one brick end and at some more modern date the eaves boxing was carried around on the brick end for a ways, which was deceptive and for some time in the course of this work it w was overlooked as being an old house. At one time there were also additions at each end but they have since been removed.

At the other end of the house is a wide cross hall. Both entrance doors are paneled on the outside and have diagon-

al battening on the inside. A vertical paneling goes around the hall as a wainscoting and the same treatment is given the space below the stairs which have plain end boards. The parlor has similar wainscoting and also a deep wooden cornice. The original mantel is missing.

TRACT II2

1666 The first transaction on the next tract to the southeast was in this year when Edmund Scarburgh sold 300 acres to Teage Miskell, although no patent of record to Scarburgh has been found. 1669 Patent for the 300 acres reassued to Meage Miskett.
1674 Tegue and Margaret Miskell sold to William Jarman. 1679 William and Dorothy Jarman sold I acre to George Johnson, Timothy Coe, George Trewet, Thomas ffowkes, Wonie Maklanie and John Drummond as Trustees and the balance to John Parker, Thomas Morris and Richard Moore. 1683 The three partners confirmed to the Trustees the sale of the acre "where now there is a small house standing by the name of ye meeting house----that ye People of God Comonly called Quakers shall have right and priviledge from time to time to meet upon ye sd ground and in ye aforesd meeting house and there at pleasure to meet and bury their dead --- etc". Site A.

A later deed for the balance of the patent indicated very definitely

that the not was at the creek or branch at the extreme northwest corner of

Injoyne all Protestant dissenters from the Church of England to Signifie to ye quarter sesions where they live the places of their meetings to pforme divine worshipe-In obedience to which Act wee ye people comonly caled quaker doe hereby Informe all persons conserned that we doe constantly meet on ye first day of ye weeke called Sunday at our meeting house built for that use neare Gilford in this County and on ye fifth day of ye week called thursday either at the house of Sara Coe widow or at the house of Georg Johnson deceased and our monthly and quarterlie meteings at ye house of ye sd Geo Johnson. Signed in ye behalfe of ye meting."

1694 "This day William Nock on ye begalf of ye psons comonly called Quakers and himself requested yt in regard the meeting house at Muddy (Guilford) Creek for ye exercise of their Religion was lately burnt they had selected Thomas fokes his house at onancock (A72B) for their place of meeting and desired yt according to ye Law of England in such case provided yt ye same might be Recorded as a manifest thereof."

I704 From the will of William Cutting-"I give ten shillings to be paid into ye hands of ye overseers for ye meeting house to be by them disposed off to ye friends as to them shall se meet and fitting." This indicates that the meeting house either had been rebuilt or that the matter was in contemplation. I728 In a deed for a part of the patent land the description of the property conveyed stated that the lines were to "begin at the meeting house---etc" so it must have been rebuilt and was then in use but this is the last record found on the subject and it is unknown when its use was discontinued. Back to the land:

1684 Parker and Morris assigned their interests in the patent to their pattner Moore who shortly sold out to Thomas Nixson-Tanner.

1689 Thomas Nicson died **XXMMMX intestate and his estate was administered to his widow Ann. A son Thomas was the heir at law and he also had sons Edward and Richard.

1696 Thomas Nixson, Jr. died without issue and title passed to brother Edward. 1700 Edward and Elizabeth Nickson sold the 299 acres to Richard Bundick. 1728 Richard Bundick gave 100 acres fronting on the branch to his daughter Susanna and her husband John Onions of Somerset Co., Md.

1751 The will of John Onions (wife Susana) made no mention of the land. He had sons Richard and William Selby Onions.

1769 Richard Onions died intestate.

1787 A survey of adjacent land showed that a William Onions now owned the land.

1731 The will of Richard Bundock left 100 acres to a son Justis and the balance to a son George.

1769 The Executor of Justice Bundick and the widow Sarah sold the 100 acres to Jacob Mason.
Site B

A small one room house with a brick end is still standing at this site on the Mason land but it seems too small and unimportant to justify special attention.

1755 George and Elizabeth deeded his inheritance to John Abbott Bundick and Richard Bundick, calling the land "Robins Hole Swamp".

1787 J. A. Bundick had died in 1784 and now the land was divided between his

heirs and Rechard Bundick, each party getting 54 acres.

1791 Bridgett the widow of J. A. Bundick had married William Nock and they now joined with a son William Bundick and his wife Agnes in a sale of their 54 acres to Crippen Taylor.

TRACT II3

1669 Patent to Martyn Moore for 400 acres.

1674 There is no record of any assignment by Moore but in this year Miles

Gray sold the same land to Thomas Nixson.

1677 Thomas and Ann Nixson sold to John West.

1714 Matilda West, widow of John, sold to Richard Jones. 1736 Richard Jones sold IOO acres to Joseph Walker, Jr.

1750 Joseph and Grace . Walker sold 50 acres to Thomas Riley .

1757 The Walkers sold their home place of II6 acres to John Sterling. (Just where they had obtained the excess land sold by them was not determined.)

1765 John and Rachel Sterling sold to Solomon Gray.

1788 Gray left 60 acres to a son Solomon and the balance to his daughters Tabitha and Ann Gray.

1794 Tabitha had married Edward Kilman and in a survey for division between the two girls each received 29 acres.

1721 Richard Jones sold 50 acres to John Littleton.

1722 John and Sarah Littleton sold to Richard Barnecastle.
1746 John Barncastle (son and heir of Richard) and his wife Agathy sold to William Litchfield.

1749 William and Tabitha Litchfield sold to Thomas Riley.
1772 Riley left the lands which he had bought from Walker and Litchfield to his son Thomas.

1786 Thomas Riley, Jr. (wife Anne) jeft to son Henry. 1817 Henry Riley left to his brother Raymond Riley.

1738 Richard Jones left all his estate to John Sparrow, the son of David and Mary Sparrow, but did not explain the relationship, if any.

1775 The will of John Sparrow (wife Keziah) did not mention the land but it went to a son Richard as heir at law.

1843 After the death of Richard Sparrow a survey for a division among his numerous heirs showed that he had left 204 acres.

TRACT II4

1664 Patent to Col. Edmund Scarburgh for 1000 acres.

1668 Edmund and Mary Scarburgh sold to Griffith Savage who received a patent in his own name two years later.

1673 Savage obtained a patent for 230 acres which was northeast of the former patent.

1685 Griffith Savage (wife Bridgett) left to son Griffith.

Before continuing with the family lands several sales whill be covered first.

1676 Griffith Savage, Sr. sold II5 acres (half of the 230 acres part) to John Townsend. This was the only sale recorded by the father before leaving the . land to his son.

1685 John Townsen sold to John Read.

1696 John Reade of Northampton (wife Hannah) left to sons John and Major. 1713 Major Read must have died without issue as John Read of Somerset Co., Md.

sold it all to James Maccome. 1718 James, Mackome died intestate and his estate was administered to his mother Elizabeth Hinman but the next year at was readministered to Samuel

1723 The will of Elizabeth Hinman, widow of Richard, mentioned a grandson John Maccome who must have been the heir at law of James. For the next decade or so John Maccome was given as the owner in the Processioning Records but eventually he disappeared from the records. Some years later the land turned up in the possession of Abraham Riggs but there was no deed to him for it. In 1758 the estate of Billings Britt was administered to Riggs; a possibility could be that the widow of Maccome had married Britt and then Riggs without an heir by either of the first two husbands?

1785 Abraham Riggs (wife Mary) left to children William, Abraham, Esther and Leah. Esther disappers and Leah married Reuben Rew.
1795 Abrim Riggs sold his third interest to Rew.

A survey showed I23 acres which was divided; one third to William Riggs and the balance to Reuben Rew.

It is possible that Griffith Savage, Sr. had made a sale of the eastern half of the 230 acres but if so it did not stick.

1678 One Henry Sadbury sold to Thomas Besant II5 acres which corresponds to the eastern half of the 230 acres. Richard and Mary Marriner also released any right them might have to the land. However there is no record of such a sale to either of the grantors and Besant did not continue to hold the land.

1700 Whatever the complication Briffith Savage, Jr. must have recovered the land which he now sold to Ralph Justice.

1794 The descent of the title is not very clear but in this year another Ralph Justice left to his son William 200 acres which included this II5 acres, the balance having come from an adjacent tract.

1704 Griffith and Anne Savage sold 250 acres to John Clarke. This was the northeast quarter of the original patent for 1000 acres.

1713 John Clarke resold to Hancock Custis and John Wise, Sr. "for the use of the Parrish of Accomack for Ever for ye Glebe". At this time there was only the one Parish which covered the whole county.

1762 When the Assembly pased an act to divide the county into two Parishes it was also ordered that the previous Glebe be sold and a new one be obtained for each Parish.

1763 Complying with the mandate from the Assembly the Vestry sold the 250

acres of Glebe land to Charles Bagwell but apparently they felt the tract was the best obtainable for the purpose as on the same day Charles and Amel Bagwell deeded it all back to the Vestry.

1768 The house still standing was erected on the land and it continues to be known as THE GLEBE. It is Site A.



1805 Following the separation of Church and State the Overseers of the Poor took over the property and sold it to William Justice. 1823 After the death of Justice his various land holdings were divided among his three daughte Polly, the wife of Henry Flet-cher; Tinny, the wife of James White; and Joice Laylor, with the first named getting the Glebe land now 375 acres. 1838 Henry Fletcher sold to William S. Fletcher 325 acres which he called his interest in the lands of his wife "called the gleab".

1883 William S. Fletcher left to his wife Elizabeth S. Fletcher.

1895 Mrs. Fletcher left to her nephews Edgar D. and Mallory L. Fletcher.

1901 Mallory L. sold his interest to his brother Edgar D. Fletcher.

1903 Edgar D. and Susie R. Fletcher sold the house and 78 acres to William

B. Wessells and two years later he resold to L. Bates Wessells.

1929 L. Bates Wessells left to his children J. Ephraim Wessells and Addie

M. the wife of George S. Matthews.

1930 The Wessells and Matthews sold to Edward T. Somers who resold to William

T. Jenkins but the land was later recovered by the heirs of George S. Matthews who resold in 1944 to Andrew F. Ball.

A.C.A. Thomas + Mary Pages. Que jac in matrice ACR. Thomas & many Beec lies mifel Dile local to trate oce see Car rol 1664 to 1670 P 49 Rame deed - laced to Thomas Hettings who married their daughter Sigalette. vol 701 1673 & 1676 P 191 Defot 2 4 1674 n. C. R. John Webster 10th died im mortitaceptoce leched socies, Johns of grace famous in Capt. Johns Sarafes Free D, W. TC. non Cott, John Garage youngest drangeter marnamed trancis in I land Causes - names mot give the since ne R John Sarage Sent some their of Capt John Di mel 20th 1920 - 18th 1660-Val. 1657# 1666.

756 + on Sept 1-1662 Doubly Janage in -

THE GLEBE has one brick end laid in the Flemish bond and with glazed headers. It has twin outside chimneys. The annex is a later structure. In the south chimney of the original part are bricks marked 'ET 1768'. As the land did not have private ownership at the time the initials tend to confirm assumptions made in similar cases that the contractor or mason some times used his own initials in such markings.

At the other end of the house is a wide cross hall with very large double doors about the middle so that it could be divided into two rooms as occasion demanded. Both of these sections have paneled wainscoting and the same type of paneling appears above the folding doors as well as at the side of the stairway which is in the north portion. At the foot of the stairs is a door opening into a small hall along the front of the house

1701 Griffith Savage, Jr. sold 200 acres to John Bird. This was west of the Glebe land and extended to the end of the patent at the fork between the

1717 John Bird resold to Abraham Riggs.

1727 Abraham Riggs (wife Rosanna) left the home part of his plantation to son Joseph and the balance to son Joshua. The Joseph part included the land at the forks and extended anlong the south branch. Joseph Riggs Part

There is no record of the death of Joseph but he was succeeded by a son John.

1788 John Riggs (wife Sarah) left to his sons George and Joseph. 1813 The will of George D. Riphs directed that his land be sold and It was purchased as 59 acres by Isaiah Justice, Jr. 1818 Joseph and Paggy Riggs sold 4 acres with a saw and grist mill to Crippen Taylor and three years later they sold 25 acres to Charles Tay-

1830 Joseph Riggs (wife Paggy) left the balance of his land to son Joseph.

1845 Joseph Riggs (wife Elizabeth) directed that his land was not to be divided until his youngest child reached the age of 20. It has not been traced further but some years ago a Joseph R. Riggs was still in possession of a part at least of the family land. Joshua Riggs Part

1772 Joshua Riggs left his rand to son Isaac.
1777 Isaac Riggs (wife Susana) left averything to a daughter Nancy. 1803 Nancy had married a George Willett and a survey in this year showed their part to contain 85% acres.

Savage Family Land

The land retained began at the fork where a small middle KMK branch joined the south branch. This little branch was known as the Glebe Branch. The land was south of a part of the Riggs land and the Glebe and extended eastward to Tract II5 on the northeast and southeast.

1739 Grifftith Savage (wife Patience) left to son Griffith as 300 acres. (This was an error either on his part or that of the recorder as there

were 500 acres left).

1770 Griffith Savage (wife Esther) left 125 acres each to daughters Esther and Mary and the balance to daughter Anne. Esther Savage Part

Her part was at the west end in the forks between the south and the Glebe branches. 1828 It is not clear just what became of Esther but in this year a William Laws sold 50 acres to Nathaniel Topping and 25 acres to James Trehearn, retaining the balance. Maybe she married a Laws?

Mary Savage Part

This was a strip along the northeast boundary with Tract II5. 1790 Mary is known to have married William Finney who in this year sold 25 acres to Joshua Bell and the next year he sold him 40 acres more.

Anne Savage Part

This was east of Esther and south of Mary and probably included the original Savage home plantation but no buildings are left to substantiate that conclusion.

1783 Anne married Thomas Crippen whom she survived and in her will of this year she left IOO acres at the southeast end next to Tract II5 to her son James Crippen and the balance of I5O acres to son Savage Crippen.

TRACT II5

1672 Patent for this odd shaped piece of 350 acres issued to Robert Davis.

1706 Robert Davis (wife Elizabeth) left the larger part to sons Thomas and Samuel and the small triangle to son James. Both Thomas and James died with out issue and Samuel succeeded to it all.

I722 Samuel Davis sold Thomas part to William Hastings.

I737 Hastings died intestate and was succeeded by a son Richard.

I759 Richard Hastings deeded back to Samuel Davis. The reason for this is not very clear as the land continued in Hastings ownership but there is no record of Davis having redeeded it to him.

1775 Richard Hastings (wife Scarburgh) left to son Richard Salvy Hastings but if he failed to have an heir the next in line was a son Major Ko and then daughters Susanna, Ann and Keziah. No effort has been made to determine who actually succeeded.

1729 Samuel and Elizabeth Davis sold a small strip of 20 acres at the bottom of the James part to Robert Taylor.

I806 Descent of this title has not been followed but in this year a Peggy Taylor, as heir of John Taylor, sold to Zorobabel Savage. About this time the cross road had been relocated with this little piece being put south of the new road which was the reason for the need by Savage. It is quite possible that Site AIO6A is actually on this land instead of on Tract. IO6.

1732 Samuel and Elizabeth Davis sold IOO acres to Mark Littleton, son of John (see AIO9). This was the balance of the James' land north of the Taylor sale and included the rest of the triangle.

1759 There is no record of the death of the first Mark Littleton but he was succeeded by a son of the same name. In this year Mark Littleton II deeded back to Davis; in fact the deed by Hastings reported above and this one was a joint deed signed by both Hasting and Littleton. As in the Hastings case the land continued in the Littleton ownership in spite of the deed.

1797 Mark Littleton (wife Raner) left a little plot of 4 acres at the apex of the triangle to son George and the balance to sons Southy and James. (It is this appearance of this name Southy which makes it seem as if the origin-

al John Littleton may have been some sort of a collateral relative of the descendants of Nathaniel Littleton, but there may have been some other unknown reason for the given name.)

1755 Samuel Davis gave a part of his land to son George, but George was not to sell except to brother Richard and if it came to him he was not to sell

except to brother Robert. There is no further record on George.

1766 Richard Davis leased this part for ten years to Stephen Bell and

then Richard drops from the records.

1785 Although no actual deed to him can be found Stephen and Leah
Bell sold as 50 acres to John Young and two years later he and his wife
Nemmi resold to John Moore.

1761 Samuel Davis died intestate and son Robert must eventually have succeeded as a survey of adjacent land in 1805 showed that he was the owner of the northeast part of the original patent.

1672 Patent to John Parker of Mattapony for 400 acres.

1694 John and Time Parker sold to John Baker.

1714 John Baker left the northeast corner of 100 acres to his wife Elizabeth for life and then it was to go to a son John. The rest of the land was not mentioned but apparently it went to a son William as his heir at law.

1730 The descent from John II is not very clear but in this year a John Baker died intestate and it is assumed that he was succeeded by a John

1804 A John Baker had sold a small strip at the north end to Joshua Bell and in his will of this year he left the balance to be divided among his children. A survey a few months later showed 75 acres. 1772 William Baker (wife Elizabeth) left his land to his sons Isaiah, Sal-

athiel and Hezekiah.

1796 Salathiel Baker left his part to son John Shepherd Baker. No survey has been found but it was the south end of the patent and must have included the original Baker homestead as the family grave yard is on it. 1804 Hezekiah Baker (wife Jemimah) left his land to his several children and a survey later in the year showed that he owned IO9 acres which extended across the patent north of Salathiel.

1804 Isaiah Baker left his land in the northwest corner to his sons Richard and Ezekiel and a survey the next year showed IO4 acres. The head of old Gargaphia Branch where it flowed through this land was

known as Baker's Branch in the old records.

TRACT II7

1663 Patent to Edmund Scarburgh for 1450 acres. This was described as being a neck called Arcadia on the seaside, bounded on the south by Arcadia Creek and on the north by a creek and branch called by the Indians Amburrocomico but now Gargaphe.

1664 Patent to Scarburgh for 1400 acres bounded on the south by Arathusa Creek and main branch formerly called Kickcotank Creek and on the north by

Stokeleyes Creek and branch.

These two patents covered the extreme north and south parts of Tract

II7 as shown on the patent map.

1668 Edmund and Mary Scarburgh sold both patents to Mrs. Anne Toft.

1664 Patent to Mrs. Toft for I200 acres which was the neck next north of Arcadia on the other side of Gargaphia Creek.

Later in the year an additional patent to her for 500 acres adjacent. 1669 In a patent to Mrs. Toft for 2000 acres, 1700 acres was for land up at Swannsgut Creek but the balance of 300 acres was for 300 acres more adjacent to her previous grants in this vicinity.

These are the only original patents for land included in the area of

this tract.

1671 Mrs. Toft married Daniel Jenifer in the summer of this year and gradually new patents for all of the land standing in her name were reissued to Daniel and Anne Jenifer. The next February a patent was issued to them to include all of the land in the above mentioned patents but with a surplus to bring the total acreage up to II, 300 acres to include all of the land included within the bounds shown on the map.

Much can be written about Mrs. Toft, as well as her husband Daniel Jenifer, but it will be deferred until the story of her I200 acres part of the

whole is taken up as that is where their home was located.

The Jenifers soon began selling off parts of their vast land holdings, this was continued by Jenifer after the death of his wife and still later by their son and heir. Sales from this tract will be taken up geographically beginning at the southern end.

1676 The Jenifers sold 600 acres to William White. This was at the extreme southeast corner of the patent, at the seaboard and over the branch from Tract 104, extending about two thirds of the way towards the Seaside Road. It was a part of old Arcadia Neck which Edmund Scarburgh had sold to Mrs. Toft but the whole neck soon became known as White's Neck which name continues to the present time.

1683 White (wife Elizabeth) died intestate and was succeeded by a son William.

The widow married Thomas Crippen.

1703 In a verbal will William White left everything to a son William.

1767 William White III (wife Mary) left 400 acres on the south side to son William and the 200 acres to the north to son George.

1797 William White IV left all of his lands to his sons Arthur, William,

George, James and John. John sold his interest to George.

1803 A survey for division showed 421 acres.

1778 George White (wife Agnes) left his plantation to an unborn child, if any, otherwise it was to go to a nephew George White Burton.
1804 George W. and Helen Burton sold as 150 acres to John Burton, Sr.

1683 The Jenifers sold 200 acres to John Onions. This was west of the White land and was bounded on the south by a part of Tract IO4 and a part of IO5 extending a short distance across the present highway or Wallop's Road as it was known in old days.

1716 John Onions (wife Elizabeth) left 100 acres each to sons Thomas and Selby Onions with the former getting the home plantation which was the part

east of the Seasade road.

Thomas Onions Part

1738 Thomas Onions (wife Elizabeth) left his land to his daughters Elizabeth and Comfort. Nothing could be found about either of the girls so the trail came to a temporary end.

1770 Ambrose and Betsy Willett and William and Elizabeth Warner exchanged deeds of division for the land which they had bought jointly by a General Court deed from John Elmore. No acreage was mentioned but the land involved was the same as that formerly owned by Thomas Onions, and Elmore may have been the husband or a son of one of the girls as there is no deed to him for it.

1798 Ambrose Willett left his part to his wife Susanna for life and

then to his son George.

Site A

1790 William and Elizabeth Warner gave to acre to Trustees "for the Society of People Called Baptists" and a house of worship must have been soon erected as several references to the 'meeting house' have been found.

At the formation of the Accomack Baptists Association in I809 the Metompkin Church, as it was known, had a membership of I05. It is not known just when the Church ceased to function but probably in I829 when the Modest Town Church was organized and Metompkin was not represented at the meeting in I831. An attempt at revival must have been made in I835 when the lot (AIO5C) was purchased but it was not until I852 that Zion Church was organized to use the new lot.

1796 William and Elizabeth Warner sold 60 acres to Isaac Warner.

Selby Onions Part

1728 Selby Onions (wife Ann Mary) left his IOO acres to his son Eyres.
1752 Ayres Onions and John and Susanna Onions, of Worcester Co., Md.,
sold the IOO acres to Giles Copes.

1767 Giles Copes left to his son Joshua.

1789 Joshua Copes died intestate and eleven years later the land was divided between a son William and a daughter Nancy Baker (husband Daniel) each getting 45 acres.

1686 The Jemifers sold 150 acres to Edward Baily. The land had been laid off, probably three years earlier, for Thomas Burrowes but that deal had not gone through.

1708 Edward and Hannah Baily sold to Samuel Church. The land was east of the

Seaside road and north of the Thomas Onions inheritance.

1715 Samuel and Ellener Church sold to Thomas Evans.
1751 Thomas Evans left this his home place to his son John.
1761 John Evans (wife Anne) had added to his inheritance and left as 210 acres to son Thomas.

1805 Thomas also had increased his acreage and in this year he and his wife Mildred sold as 250 acres to Sarah Crippen.

1683 The Jenifers sold 150 acres to John Wheeler. This was west of Baily and M between the two roads.

1701 John and Ruth Wheeler sold to John and Daniel Wharton. 1708 Daniel and Catherine Wharton sold his interest to John.

1713 John and Susannah Wharton sold to Simcock White.

1719 Simcock White (wife Mary) died intestate and was succeeded by a son Wrixham White.

1765 Wrixham White (wife Grace) also died intestate and was succeeded by a son Hezekiah. Widow Grace married Robert Russell.

1770 Hezekiah White sold 50 acres at the west end to Thomas Hickman. 1778 The willof White directed that Hickman should get 25 acres more and the balance of his land was to be sold. Later in the year the Executor sold 50 acres to Ambrose Willett.

1676 The Jenifers sold 400 acres to Matthew Norwood-Marriner of London-who three years later assigned to Ariana Davis a sister of Jenifer. This land was on the south side of old Gargaphis Creek beginning at the seaboard and extending out to the road. Down near the mouth of the creek were a salt works which the Jenifers reserved at the time of the sale.

1688 Ariana Davis sold as 360 acres to Thomas Crippen.
1696 Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer sold the salt works to Crippen and also an additional 488 acres which extended from the Seaside road out to the head line of the patent at Wallop's Road (now US#13).

1735 Crippen had made no sales and he devised the land as follows:

To grandsons John and Thomas, sons of son Thomas (died 1728) and his wife Elizabeth, 200 acres at the seaboard.

To son Paul the next piece of 350 acres "where I now live".

The final 298 acres went to grandsons Robert, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Crippen, and Thomas Bennet, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bennet. Robert Crippen was to have the land next to son Paul and Bennet that at the head line. John and Thomas Crippen Part

Dispositions of both of these inheritances went through the General Court deed books so what actually happened is uncertain. The land must have

been surveyed and each half became 87 acres.

1753 Edmund and Ann Allen sold 87 acres to Robert Crippen the deed stating that the land had been sold two years previously by a General Court deed to Allen by the grandson Thomas Crippen and his wife Elizabeth. The next year Robert and Leah Crippen sold to Ralph Justice who resold the year following to Thomas Crippen, Jr. of Paul, and it became merged with the Paul Crippen part.

1758 Patience Crippin, widow of Robert, (second wife?) sold 87 acres to Ralph Justice stating that it had been sold to Justice by her husband. There is no record of any such sale so it also must have gone through the Genefal Court records. This may have been the part of grandson John Crippen but it is not evident how it came into the possession of Robert.

This was the southwestern half of the two pieces and was next to the White land. It has not been traced further but in 1797 it was surveyed and

divided for the heirs of a Richard Justice who had died intestate the year before. 30 acres went to a son Ramph and 59 acres to the heirs of a daughter who had married a Nock. ODDO

Son of the summer of the summe

Paul Crippen Part

1735 In the same year in which Thomas Crippen had left this land to his son Paul a Thomas Crippen of John deceased 'of Kent upon Delaware' and a William Crippen also of Kent gave a quit claim deed to Paul. From this it is assumed that Thomas Crippen, Sr. must have had a son John who was his heir at law. Neither this John nor any of his children were mentioned in the will so Thomas may have been uncertain what had become of them.

1753 Paul Crippen (wife Margaret) left his plantation to son Thomas. 1756 John and Anne Evans sold back to Thomas Crippen 290 acres which was a part of a tract of land which Crippen had sold to Evans by a General Court

1783 Thomas Crippen (wife Anne) left 30 acres and a grist mill to son Samuel and a balance of 337 acres to son Thomas.

1786 Son Thomas died intestate and his estate was administered to John Custis

(A69A) who was his father in law.

1800 John and Margaret Custis sold 30 acres to Samuel Crippen although it is not clear how Custis obtained possession of this part of the estate.

1806 Samuel and Elizabeth Crippen sold his 60 acres to Justice Bundick who in 1814 bought an additional 38 acres from John Teackle. 1818 Justice Bundick left everything, after the death of his wife Leah, to his daughter Betsey and her husband William Blackstone. Site B

At this point there is a small story and a half house with two brick ends. It offers nothing of special interest but it is old and probably was the home of Samuel Crippen and later of Justice Bundick. The heir at law of Thomas Crippen who died in 1786 seems to have been a Sally Crippen as she appears as the owner of this land in the Processioning

Records for many years. So far as can be determined she never married and as she left no will it is not what became of the property after her death.
Robert Crippen and Thomas Bennet Part

1744 Thomas and Lacy Bennet sold 163 acres to Thomas Evans.

1747 Robert Crippin sold 28 acres to Evans. There are no further sales of record by Robert and as he left no will it is uncertain what became of the 107 acres balance of the 298 acres which had been left to the two boys. 1751 Thomas Evans left this 191 acres to his son Isaiah.

1754 Isaiah Evans (wife Elizabeth) left to his second son Zerubbabell.

1766 Zerrobable Evans left to his brother Isaiah.

1790 Isaiah Evans left to his sister Sarah the wife of William Wise. She survived her husband and appeared as the owner for a number of years.

1694 Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer sold IOO acres to Robert Bayley. There is no record of the death of Robert.

1717 Richard and Mary Kitson sold IOO acres adjacent to Mary Bayly, widow of Robert. There is no record of the death of Mary but as nearly as can be determined a son Shadrach Bayly was the heir at law. The land which he inherited was between the two roads and between the present cross road to Rew and old Gargaphia head branch.

1792 As in the case of his parents there is no record of the death of Shadrach but in this year his 206 acres were surveyed for a division among the

hegirs .. Site C

1801 Spencer and Peggy Hickman and Isaiah and Sarah Hickman (wives the daughters of Shedrach Bayly?) sold their part of 60 acres along the Seaside road to Major Himman who later bought the next piece to the west of 64 acres.

1828 Major Hinman had died intestate and was survived by a widow Seymour who previously had been the wife of Hampton Hickman. In her will of this year, after some specific bequests, she left the balance of her estate to four sons. 1829 Littleton A. and Mark D. Hinman, Lewis Hinman, and Luther and Nancy Hinman united in a deed to William Bundick for their three fourths interest in I25 acres and a grist mill.

1833 Colmore C. and Lovey H. Hinman sold the other fourth part to Bundick. 1845 Bundick left this part of his holdings to his grandchildren John Hope, William Hope and Elizabeth Hope. William was living here at the time. Their mother had been Molly Bundick Hope who later had married a Pettit. The children sometimes appeared in the records as 'of K' so their father may have been a Kendall Hope. John and his wife Elizabeth and his sister Elizabeth sold their interest in IOO acres and the mill to brother William.

1869 William K. Hope died intestate. His wife had been named Sally. Three years later in a division of his estate the house and II2 acres and the mill went to a daughter Catherine Hope.

The house is known today as the HOPE PLACE.



1900 Special Commissioners sold, the house and 95 acres to Charle A. Gibbons.

1930 Charles A. and Manie L. Gibbons sold the house and 80 acres to W. T. Gibbons.

The house probably was built by Major Hinman during the first decade of the last century. The all frame house with its modern porches front and rear is quite picturesque.

The entrance doors have eight panels each. The stair-way in the cross hall is very good for a small house, having graceful rails and a landing across the rear. The stair ends

have incised carving and the space below is paneled. The door frames have deep reeding at the sides and top and concentric square carving at the cor-

In the parlor the door and window frames have the same carving as in the hall and there is a horizontal reeding border at the top of the wainscoting. The mantel has some very good fret work carving under the shelf and reeding at the sides. Tradition tells that all the carving in the house was done with a penknife by a neighbor Edward Wright. The dining room has no carving and the mantel is a replacement.

Site D

1773 Shadrach Bayly sold to the Churchwardens of Accomawk Parish I acre "for the Use and Purpose of erecting and Building thereon a Church for the use of the said Parish and of a Church Yard thereon". This was to become known as the second Middle Church for the Parish, succeeding the first one at Site the second Middle Church for the Parish, succeeding the first one at Site 105A, but it is not known whether the first continued up to this time or had ceased to exist some years previously. It is also unknown just when this second Church ceased to function. It was located immediately behind the present modern Methodist Church known as Woodbury Church. For many years the branch immediately northwas known as Church Branch and today it is variously called Church or Woodbury Branch.

1787 Hening's Statutes for October of this year has this entry-"Whereas it has been presented to the present general asembly that in the year 1772, Chas. Bagwell & Alex. Stockley were Churchwardens of the Parish of Accomack, in the County of Accomack; and that they did by virtue of an order from the said

vestry contract with a certain James Twiford to build a Church in the said parish; and whereas the said vestry did afterwards refuse to permit the said Church to be built, or to pay the said James Twiford for the materials which he had provided; in consequence whereof the said Twiford commenced a suit against the said Chas. Bagwell & Alex. Stockley, in the court of the said County and hath recovered a judgment against them for the sum of I25 pounds current money, and 965 lbs of tobacco, and I5 shillings for his costs; and it is just and right that the amount of the said judgment should be refunded to them.

The judgment has been found in the local records but the suit papers are not available to give a possible clue to the location of the contemplated Church.

· The next part of the whole tract is the original patent to Mrs. Ann Toft for I200 acres plus 200 acres out of the surplus in the grand patent to the Jenifers for II, 300 acres. (The previously reported sales of IOO acres Kitson to Bayly and 38 acres Teackle to Bundick came out of this part but it seemed

advisable to mention them in connection with other lands of the grantees.)

It was Mrs. Toft's and after she married the Jenifer's home plantation and was called GARGAPHIA. (On the Augustine Herrmon map of 1670 (see A33) 1t was called 'Scharburgs Gargaphia'.) The house was quite a landmark in the upper part of the county and there were many references to it; possibly because it was an unusual mansion for the times and/or because it was a focal point of great interest. As nearly as can be determined it stood approximately at Site E. At the time of its glory the present Seaside road was sometimes called "the road that goes by Gargaphia House" and for more than a hundred years it was frequently called "Gargaphia Road" in the records. This was true not only in the upper part of the county but the name was even applied to the old middle or cross over road which started a little above Pungoteague, went through Drummondtown and eventually on up the seaside. As time went on, long after the house was gone and the plantation broken up, the name gradually became GARGATHA which survives in the present village of that name a short distance away. Before going on with the story of the jand there is much to be said about the people who lived at GARGAPHIA.

MRS. ANN TOFT The records available about her are definitely intriguing but most tantalizing because so much is left unsaid. The name of her husband never appears so she must have come here as a widow. No one has been able to determine her maiden name as yet and so far as local history is concerned both her coming and her going are veiled and her known life is something of a question mark. She must have had an abundance of charm and personality and in addition was

a woman of rare business capabilities.

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The earliest record of Mrs. Toft is a patent granted to her November 3, 1660 for 800 acres on the Bayside (see A78). Three years later in making a deposition she stated that she was then "Aged twenty yeares" so she would have been seventeen at the time of receiving the patent. (A patent for this same 800 acres had been issued in 1655 to Edmund Scarburgh, Jr. and Littleton Scarburgh, sons of Col. Edmund. By I660 Littleton was dead and Edmund, Jr. still under age with the Colonel acting for him but there is no record of any asignment to Mrs. Toft.) She received later patents, in Maryland as well as in Virginia, but not until March 1669 did she list herself as one of the headrights necessary for a certificate.

In February 1666 'Ann Toft' was listed as a headright in a patent to Maj. Thomas Walker for 2350 acres in Gloucester County, and in March an 'An Toft' was listed in a patent to William Basely and Edward Haelly for 1000 acres in Westmoreland County. The fact that these patents were granted long after her own does not preclude the person or persons named from possibly being the Eastern Shore Ann Toft as headrights often were used long after

their date of entry.

The patent and headright references are from the Land Office in Richmend but her first personal appearance of record in Accomack County was December 16, 1663 when she gave her age in making the mentioned deposition. (According to several depositions made at other times by the Colonel and his wife he would have been about forty five and she about fifty three at the time when Mrs. Toft was twenty.) In her deposition the deponent "saith That about the month of Aprill last past Mr. Jno. Custis, Jno. Mellish master of ye shipp Royall Cake & Jno. Shepheard came to Coll Edm Scarburgh at Pungoteage -- etg", so she must have been a privileged guest in the house that April to have sat in on a business conference. ("at Pungoteage" would have meant the Fairfield Plantation (A56) in Slutkill Neck which the Colonel had patented for his son Charles. The latter was still in London for his education and presumably the Colonel stayed at this house occasionally when necessary for the operation of the plantation.)

In February 1664 Mrs. Toft received a patent for the 1200 acres which became her home plantation of GARGAPHIA and at the time when she was settling down here there were no substantial settlers within miles of her-a strange

isolation for a young woman with infant children.
In September 1662 Col. Scarburgh had received a patent for 1450 acres which was immediately south of the later patent to Mrs. Toft and it was called ARCADIA, presumably after the eldest daughter of Mrs. Toft. In March 1665 the Colonel assigned this patent to Mrs. Toft and her natural heirs. He later assigned or sold other lands to her and in each such transaction there

was named a definite material consideration from her.

Col. Scarburgh had already started industrial enterprises on the ARCADIA land and these he continued to develope not only there but on GARGAPHIA as MAX well. In August 1668 were recorded 'Articles of Agreement' between the Colonel and Mrs. Toft. Among the provisions: she allowed him "during his natural life" to make use of her plantation "as he thinke fitt to imploy in his salt making taning Shoemaking or otherwise; " in case of his absence she agreed "to improve all & every part of his concerns yt are or shall bee on her said plantacon of Gargaphia to ye best advantage of ye said Coll Scarburgh". On the part of the Colonel: "It is agreed yt in Respect it is alledged by Mrs Ann Toft that She may be Molested by ye heires or Creditors of ye said Coll Scarburgh in pretense of claims propper to the Estate of ye said Coll Scarburgh, that ye said Coll Scarburgh doth for himselfe his heires Executors Administrators & Assignes Utterly Disclaime & renounce all And every claime, Right, interest, profitt, or Title to any part or parcell of Goods Cattle horses and Mares hoggs Sheepe Servts Negroes Utensills or any other kinds of chattles Personall or Reall yt are or shall bee on the said Plantacon of Gargaphia or ye lands thereunto adjoyning after his Natural Life is Extinct".

An indication of the extent to which the Colonel furthered these enterprises is revealed by the list of Accomack County Tithables returned for the year I670; Mrs. Toft lead with a total of forty five. This of course included the tithables on all of her lands, but the others were farming plantations . so the majority of the forty five must have been the skilled employees of the various works on her home plantation. The Colonel himself returned only twenty two on his own lands and the only others having ten or more were Devorax Browne with sixteen and John West with ten. It is no wonder that GARGAPHIA

was an outstanding landmark of the county. On Sunday May 8, 1670 the Colonel was at Gargaphia presumably to oversee some work being done there and had an altercation with one of the workmen who assaulted and injured him. Court convened there two days later and the depositions of the several witnesses were generally in accord. Two of them attested that the man had said "hee would worke no more for Scarburgh his whores & bastards". Presumably the remark was made but one should take into consideration that he spoke in a fit of temper and whether he was quoting from common

knowledge or just gossip is unknown. In passing sentence the Court summed up the crime as being "an Assault upon Coll Edmund Scarburgh wounding him by a feirce stroke with A strong wooden Lanthorn, calling him ould Rouge old dogg---etc". Just what this open accusation may have had upon the Extensional strong reputation is not known, but it was the beginning of the end for him as five months later, for another matter, he was relieved of all offices and about twelve months from the above date he was dead.

With the loss of her partner and protector life must have become complicated and uncertain for Mrs. Toft and she contemplated a move. Under date of June 6, I671 in a report by Andrew Orgill to the Council of Foreign Plantations in London appears this sentence: "150 (persons) from Virginia amongst them Mrs. Ann Toffs are wishful to remove thither (Jamaica) if they may have land and liberty of conscience, and if the present governor of Jamaica, who encourages planting may be allowed to remain". (This date is less than a month after the death of the Colonel and taking into consideration the sloweness of transportation and mails in those days it seems probable that Mrs. Toft had considered this move even before his death.) However, some time during the next month of July I671 Mrs. Toft had married Daniel Jenifer so the outlook for her was again changed.

TO STREET THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

From the Minutes of the Council of Jamaica under date of July 2, 1672:
"Whereas Col. John Vassal has brought from Virginia several conveyances and releases from Mrs. Ann Toft of Virginia, referring all her right to 4000 acres of land in St. Elizabeth's parish, granted her by Governor Sir Thos. Modyford, of land in St. Elizabeth's parish, granted her by Governor Sir Thos. Modyford, of land in St. Elizabeth's parish, granted her by Governor Sir Thos. Modyford, of land in St. Elizabeth's parish, granted her by Governor Sir Thos. Modyford, said executors have given order to Col. Vassal to send back their slaves, and declare they intend to desert said plantation". This reveals that Mrs. Toft did take up land and went to considerable expense to plan for a move, but that she had changed her mind; also that in spite of the partnership but that she had changed her mind; also that in spite of the partnership agreement the Scarburgh heirs had been able to claim and prove a material

indebtedness to the estate on the part of Mrs. Tort.

She had married a strong personality in the person of Daniel Jenifer and from that time she is seldom mentioned in the records except as she signed deeds with him. The last such deed with joint signature was dated signed deeds with him. The last such deed with joint signature was dated signed deeds with him. The last such deed with joint signature was dated signed alone. No will by Ann and no February I5, 1687 and after that Daniel signed alone. No will by Ann and no formal entity of her death-she just slipped out of the picture as mysteriously as she had entered it.

DANIEL JENIFER

Not much has been discovered about his early life. He is known to have been in Maryland in 1664 when he was twenty seven years old. He is thought to have lived at St. Mary's and to have kept an ordinary there. In 1665 he took up BLEWSTONE RUN in St. Mary's County and later took up other lands. His first wife was Mary the widow of William Smith. No known issue.

He was a stanch adherent of Berkeley during Bacon's Rebellion, assisting in many ways, and the Governor felt under such obligation to him that he was goven high public offices, in spite of the fact that he was a Catholic. He goven high public offices, in spite of the fact that he was a Catholic. He served on the Court Martial at the close of hostilities and in December 1676 the Governor added him to the Commission or Justices of Accomack County. The next spring he became High Sheriff of the county and in both instances, because he was a Catholic, he was allowed to serve without taking the custom-cause he was a Catholic, he was allowed to serve without taking the custom-say Oath of Supremacy. He eventually rose to the title of Lt.Col. in the Shore Militia.

Shore Militla.

Col. Jenifer left no will and like his wife he stepped out of the picture most unobtrusively. All we know of his death is that his son applied for
letters of administration on his estate on February 21, 1693.

TOFT. Mrs. Toft had three daughters-Arcadia, Attalanta and Annabella.

Presumably Arcadia Neck was named for the eldest and in August 1668 Col.

Presumably made a deed of gift to his goddaughter Arcadia. The names of the

others did not appear in the records until 1672. Not one of them ever made a deposition which might have disclosed an age. If they had come to Virginia with their mother when she was only seventeen or younger she must have been married when she was extremely young, although that was not unusual in those days. Mrs. Toft never claimed any of them as a headright for her several patents although such a practice was customary of the times. For this reason

they may have been born in Virginia.

With the birth of a male Jenifer heir to inherit all of the Toft-Jenifer lands Ann must have become concerned about the future of her three daughters and so prevailed upon her husband to make a definite provision for them. On July 15, 1672 Daniel Jenifer and his wife Ann "lately called Ann Toft" recorded a document to the effect that 5000 acres "at Gingoteague" (mainland) was set aside for them. Daniel was to retain title "Until the said chaldren shall arrive at their aforesaid severall & respective Ages of seaventeen Yeares". "Furthermore in case the said Arcadia, Attalanta & Annabella or any of them shall marry before the aforesaid age of seaventeen Yeares is arrived without the consent good liking & approbacon of the said Daniell & Anne their Mother Then she or they soe offending shall have noe share nor interest in any of the premises before given". The indenture also set aside for each girl specified cattle, silver, bed, linen, pots, pewter, grain, etc, and a slave apiece.

The share of each girl was not formally deeded to her as soon as she became seventeen so once more the chance for a birth date was lost. On September 9, 1686 Daniel and Anne Jenifer executed a long deed of gift to each of the daughters and their respective husbands: Arcadia and Thomas Welburne of Accomack; Attalanta and John Osborne of Somerset Co., Md.; and Annabella and Francis Lee of London, Eng. These conveyed to each couple their third of the land and the personality promised. The further history of their lands

will be taken up later.

JENIFER. The only child of Daniel and Ann was Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer who is known to have been born May 3, 1672. His unusual name has never
been accounted for but as his father was a merchant he may have been born
while the family vessel was at anchor off the Island of St. Thomas. He married Elizabeth the daughter of John Michael, Jr. and his wife Ann Tilney (A70).

As he continued to sell parts of his inherited Accomack lands he identified himself in different ways: 1695-"of Accomack"; 1698-"of London-Mariner"; 1708-"of Calvert Co., Md"; 1718-"of St. Mary's Co., Md". His will was proven in the last named place on July 2, 1730.

Daniel of St. Thomas and Elizabeth Jenifer had a son Dr. Daniel Jenifer who was the father of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer a Maryland Signer of the

Constitution.

And so back to the story of the land.

1696 Young Jenifer sold 1400 acres to Richard Lucas of Abbington Parish, Gloucester County. He did not specify it by name but this was the GARGAPHIA PLANTATION. The consideration was \$\mathbb{L}_100\$ and while this was a very large sum for those days it does not seem large enough to include the land, industries and what must have been a very substantial house, the conclusion being that the house itself perhaps had fallen prey to fire ere this.

1699 No disposition by Lucas was ever found but a note in the Executive Journal of the Council of Virginia under date of August 9th mentioned the fact that Richard Kitson had married Mary the widow of Richard Lucas. As Kitson was the next owner of record it must be assumed that there was no Lucas heir to reach majority.

The acreage included all of the land in the neck and also that on each side of the cross road about half way out to the present main highway. The property later became divided by the neck road and its extension with Kitson

selling off the south portion and retaining the balance.

1717 As previously reported Richard and Mary Kitson sold 100 acres to the widow Bayly. This was west of the road and south of the branch and became a part of the land around Site C.

In this same year they sold 600 acres cast of the road and south of the neck road to John Justice and his wife Mary. In another record it had been disclosed that Mary had been Mary Howell and was the daughter of John

Todd of Gloucester Co.

Benegation

1760 No record was found of the death of either John or Mary Justice but apparently they were succeeded by a son Richard (wife Catherine) and in this year he left GARGAPHY to his son James. (For some years this south part of the neck was called GARGAPHIA, or variants thereof, but the name never appeared in connection with the Kitson or north part.)

1779 James Justice (wife Sarah Custis) 1eft GARTHA to his cousin Arthur

Teackle, who was the second son of Lewin and Joice Teackle (A45).

There were several interfamily transactions between Arthur, his older brother John, a younger half brother Abel U., and the father Levin, with the title finally remaining for a while with the last named.

1791 Levin and his second wife Ann Teackle deeded to their son Abel U. Teackle 1805 Abel U. and Mary Teackle, of Worcester Co., Md., sold to his eldest

half brother John Teackle of KEGOTANK (Site I).

(1791 The land deeded by Levin to Abel was that east of the road and in the same year he deeded the part west of the road to his daughter Margaret Teackle 1800 William and Margaret Teackle Parramore (A68B) sold as 141 acres to · Justice Bundick, William Bundick and Abel Wright.

1814 As previously reported John Teackle sold 38 acres to Justice Bundick. This was east of the road, south of the main branch and extending down to a small branch, and it became a part of the land around Site B.

1816 John Teackle sold 812 acres to James Gibbens. This was in the corner of the neck and Seaside roads and has not been followed further.

He sold the balance of 3572 acres to Major Hinman. 1821 Commissioners sold this part of the Hinman lands to James Poulson and the next year he and his wife Elizabeth resold to John Savage of R.

· Savage called his property CEDAR GROVE but today it is usually called the GIBBONS PLACE.

> 1879 The acreage remained intact and Savage left it all to Mary Ann Gibbons, the wife of James T.

By this time the old name of Gargaphia for the creek had gone into the discard. It had become Whites Creek which it is still called. 1890 Mrs. Gibbons deeded the house and a part of the land to her son Alfred J. Gibbons. 1930 A. J. Gibbons left to his daughter Emma Catherine the wife of Shelton Colona subject to the payment of an annuity to his widow, also a Mary A.

1941 Mrs. Gibbons assigned her future interest in the annuities to H. Ames Drummond and in this same year he resold this interest to C. Lester Drummond and at the same time as Trustee sold him the house and 45 acres of land.

In tha family grave yard are the table tombstones of Savage and his two wives:

JOHN SAVAGE, SENR. son of RICHARD & ELIZABETH SAVAGE Born December 22, 1790 Died March 27, 1879

In memory of MRS. ELIZABETH SAVAGE Wife of Major John Savage of Accomack County ES Virginia was born November 1st 1787 and died October 16th 1835

SACRED To the memory of ANN CORBIN Wife of Maj. John Savage of Accomack County, Va. and daughter of Gen. John & Catherine Cropper Born Nov'r. 10th 1795 Died Aug't. 6th 1860

In the same plot are the stones of twin sons (died in infancy) of Dr.

John Washington Cropper and his wife Mary Ann.

Probably through the influence of his second wife Maj. Savage is the one who bought BOWMAN'S FOLLY (A87A) from the Joynes family to get it back to Cropper heirs, although he never moved there himself.

The house must have been started by Savage at the time he bought the land from Poulson in 1822. It is all frame but in the end of the large part the inside chimney is exposed up to the eaves line. Near the top of the chim-ney are bricks marked 'John Savage' in script, but no date.

The cross hall has double doors at each entrance. The door frames have reeding at the sides and top and in the top corners are concentric squares with similar carving. There is paneling under the stairs which have carved ends. The wainscoting is horizontally paneled and the baseboard is painted to simulate marble.

The wainscoting and base board treatment is the same in the parlor but the door and window frames do not have the same reeding. At the sides of the mantel are two strips of vertical reeding while between them is an inch row of horizontal reeding. Under the shelf is a row of fret work and below the shelf a row of running circles. In the center of the face is a panel with moderate carving around the edges. The mantel in the dining room is plain.

It seems reasonable to believe that the original home of Richard Kitson on the north half of the land retained by him was on the Seaside road, although at the time of his death he was living down the neck. The first part of this assumption is based on an old tompstone near the road which has been gone for many years but fortunately a copy of the inscription has been preserved:

Here lies ye body of Sir Richard Kitson son of Sir Thomas Kitson and Ann Kitson his wife of Sunderland Hall

Yorkshire, England.

Also here lies ye body of Mary Hampton wife of Sir Richard Kitson and daughter of Col. William Hampton of Pastermoth, Virginia 1726

As previously observed Mary had first been the wife of Richard Lucas. Nowhere in the Accomack records is Kitson mentioned as a 'Sir' and so far as has been found he is the only titled person to be buried on the Shore. 1740 Richard Kitson left to his nephew/for life and then to John's son John a 400 acres home plantation and to John, Sr. he left 300 acres at the head of the land in fee simple. As there is no date of death on the tombstone the conclusion is drawn that Kitson had the stone made at the time of his wife's death and it was set where they were then living, but that some time later and before his own death he had moved down the neck. The land 'at the head of the land' would have included the site of the stone and according to his will it was not where he was then living.

There is no record of the death of John Kitson, Sr. and his 300 acres

automatically went to his heir at law young John.

To insure the entailing of the 400 acres home plantation Richard Kitson added a clause to the effect that if John, Jr. ever tried to sell or even lease this part: "then my will is that he looses the use of the whole and to be joined unto the land of Mr. Samuel Sandfords at Pokomoke for the better Educating to poor children betwixt Gargathea and Assawamon. My desire is that the Minister and the Vestry do take care of the Same as they did of the other".

1782 John Kittson jeft the land above the road to his wife Elizabeth for life and as it was entailed this was the only mention made of the land in his will

There is no record of any division but the land all turned up in the possession of two grandsons-Thomas Crippen, Jr. and Thomas Evans, presumably the eldest male hears.

1786 Crippen died intestate leaving a daughter Sarah as his only heir.
1805 Sarah Crippen sold her part of 236 acres to Thomas Evans. This was

both east and west of the road.

1810 Thomas Evans gave 80 acres west of the road to his son John K. Evans.
For many years Thomas Evans was County Surveyor and the recordings of
his meticulous work have been most helpful in this effort. He also was
Judge of the County Court for a number of years.

1815 Judge Evans was somewhat involved financially at the time of his death
and his will directed that any part of his estate could be sold for payment
of his debts and later in the year his Executor and his wife Mildred joined
in a deed for the house and 436 acres to Eagwell Wharton.

The old name for the property was SUNDERLAND HALL but today it is some

times called simply the KELLY FARM.



1821 Bagwell left everything to his wife Catherine.
1839 Mrs. Wharton left to her nephew James W. Custis.
1853 James W. and Margaret P. Custis sold to Edward P. Pitts and he with his wife Mary resold to Francis H. Dennis.
1856 Dennis sold to William Pettit.

1864 William and Elizabeth D.
Pettit sold to Martin K. Kelly.
1883 Commissioners sold to the
Widow Elizabeth W. Kelly and
seven years later she resold to
T. Berkeley Smith.
1898 Smith sold to Thomas Baker.

1898 Smith sold to Thomas Baker.

SOURCE COMPANIES OF THE PARTY O

Lafayette Baker for life and then it was to go to a grandson Samuel W. Baker.

Some of the smaller parts of the house may go back to the days of John
Kitson but the larger section must have been built by Judge Evans. Stucco
has been applied to the one brick end so there is no chance for a dated brick.

TRACT 117

The parlor has a good wainscoting, eared window and door frames, and a nicely carved mantel in which reeding is the predominating motive.

The only stones in the grave yard are marked:

Bagwell Wharton Catharine Wharton Son of John and Elizabeth Wharton Wife of Bagwell Wharton 1770-1821 Daughter of John and Catharine Custis 1783-1839

This concludes what has been learned about the interesting old GAR-GAPHIA PLANTACON.

1688 Daniel Jenifer sold 200 acres to Richard Bundick. This was west of the Margaret Teackle land, south of the eross road, and extended to the highway. 1731 Bundick KM left the western 100 acres to a son Abbott and the balance as 73 acres to a grandson William Bundick Pearson.

1784 Abbott Bundick (wife Kesiah) left to his son Elias.

1805 After the death of Elias a survey for a division among his heirs

showed 102 acres.

1771 There is no further record on Pearson but either his widow or a daughter must have married a James Fitzgerald who in this year left the same land to a son John for fafe and then to a grandson Richard. 1790 John Fitzgerald and Richard and Ann Fitzgerald joined in a deed to Abel Wright.

1802 Wright left his lands to his daughters Molly and Catherine and in a division between them the latter received this piece. She married

James Gibbins.

1693 Daniel of St. Thomas and Elizabeth Jenifer sold a small piece of 74 acres called GARGAPHIA SAVANNAH to Richard Bundick, Jr. This was north of the cross road and west of the later Kitson land.

1766 It is not certain but this may be the Richard Bundick who died intestate

in this year and was succeeded by a son Richard. This latter usually had the word 'Piper' after his name to distinguish him from contemporaries of the same name.

1788 Richard and Lukey Bundick sold 8 acres to Meshach Mears.

1790 The will of Richard Bundick (wife Luke) made no mention of this land but it was surveyed five years later and found to contain 91 acres of which 50g went to William Bundick and 40g to Justice Bundick.

1694 Daniel of St. Thomas and Elizabeth Jenifer sold 100 acres to James Fourbush.

1701 James and Elas Forbus resold to Thomas Bell. Not long after Bell sold to Johnson Bloxom, and he to Richard Drummond.

1723 Richard Drummond sold to Bartholomew Mears.

1743 Mears bought 60 acres east of him from John Nock.

1766 Bartholomew Mears (wife Rachel) left his plantation to his son Meshach. 1794 Meshack Mears (wife Susanna) left to his sons John and Meshack and in 1808 after the death of the widow a survey showed a total of 188 acres for division between the sons.

This land was north of the 74 acres Bundick piece.

1688 Daniel Jenifer sold 600 acres to John Barnes-Carpenter. This was east of the Furbush land and extended to the seaboard north of the Kitson land. 1697 Barnes gave 300 acres each to his daughters and their husbands: Mary and John Nock and Ann and Edward Mills. The Nocks received the southern part which was between the branch separating from Kitson and a branch called Tide Branch which later became known as Nock's Branch. Nock Part

Descent of the title is not clear as during the next eighty years three

John Nocks died intestate: 1740 a John Nock (wife Rose); 1758 a John Nock (wife Rachel); 1777 a John Nock (wife Lucretia). They may have been successive sons but in any event a William Nock was an owner towards the end of the century.

1804 William and Elizabeth Nock sold 4 acres to Elijah Baker, retained 27 acres and his house on the Seaside road, and sold the balance to William Justice of Rakph. The deed to Justice said Nock had inherited from his father

John-which John?.

A survey of the whole Nock land showed 226 acres.

Mills Part

1712 Edward Mills died intestate. As learned from the history of a part of Tract 108 Mills had two daughters as his co-heirs: Elizabeth the wife of William Baker and Esther the wife of Jacob Shepherd. There is no record of a division but the Shepherds received the southern part over the Tide Branch from the Nock land.

Shepherd Part

1743 The will of Jacob Shepherd (wife Esther) did not mention the land but a son John was the heir at law.

1769 John Shepherd (wife Lucretia) named his daughters Elizabeth and Sally as his residuary legatees. Elizabeth married Richard Savage and Sally William Justice of Ralph.

1785 A survey showed 110 acres which was divided equally with the Justice taking thehalf next to his own land.

The Savage part has not been followed.

1823 After the death of Justice this part of his holdings was allott

ed to a daughter Joice Laylor in a division.

1835 Joice Laylor made a marriage agreement with John S. Turlington. Baker Part

1782 William Baker (wife Mary) left his plantation to his daughter Kesiah Baker.

1790 Six individuals united in a deed to Levin Bloxom for the land, the deed stating that the ownership had come to them by the death of Keziah Tharp the daughter of William Baker.

1695 Daniel of St. Thomas and Elizabeth Jenifer sold 300 acres to Thomas Bonwell. This was north of the Nock land and on the southwest side of Kegotank Creek.

1758 Thomas Bonnewell left everything to his wife Ann.

1771 No clue has been found to give the first name of Ann's second husband but in this year as Anne Stockley, widow, she left her plantation to Robert James.

1787 Robert James (wife Mary) reft the north 200 acres to a son William and the balance to a son David.

1796 William James left to his sisters: Elizabeth the wife of Capt. Wil-

Site H

At this point is a small house with one brick end which is old enough to have been the home at least of Robert James, but it does not offer much of special interest for a detail description or to justify further

1814 After directing that 40 acres be sold to pay his debts David James left the balance of his land to his daughters Elizabeth, Molly and Sarah Ann James.

1689 Daniel Jenifer sold 200 acres to Lewis Chavalier alias Lewis Knight. The land was called THE NIGHTINGALE and was west of the Bonnewell land. 1701 Lewis and Hester Knight sold to Stephen Warrington, Sr.

1709 Warrington left 100 acres each to his sons Walter and Alexander. Walter Warrington Part

1730 Walter and Arrnasha Warrington sold his 100 acres to John Wimbrough.

1747 Wimbrough sold 30 acres to Solomon Lucas Wimbrough and four years later he sold him the balance.

1764 Solomon and Comfort Wimbrough sold 50 acres to John Wimbrough and the next year Solomon alone sold him the balance.

1769 John and Susanna Wimbrough sold 30 acres to Prudence Biswick.

1776 Prudence Biswick died intestate.

1785 Just how they obtained it is not clear but William and Elizabeth Warner sold the same land to Coventon Broadwater and he and his wife Sarah resold to Jacob Lurton Bonewell.

1791 Jacob Bonewell left to his wife and then to four children. 1771 John and Susanna Wimbrough sold 65 acres to George Colony who sold to Robert James eight years later.

1787 Robert James (wife Mary) left the Colony land to son David.

Alexander Warrington Part

1721 Alexander Warrington died intestate leaving a widow Anne and a son George as heir at law.

1741 George and Agnes Warrington sold the 100 acres to Ann Clemens a widow of Northampton.

1751 Mrs. Clemens left to Jane Brook Clemens, reversion to Stephen Clemens, reversion to Sorrowful Booth (Ruth) Underhill, the first two being her children and the last a grandchild.

1784 After the death of Ruth Gray, formerly Sorrowful Ruth Underhill, a survey for division among the heirs showed 107 acres.

1690 Daniel Jenifer sold 100 acres to John Hewes. This was north of Knight and also west of the Bonewell land.

1712 John Hughes (wife Elizabeth) left to son William.

1728 William Huse sold to Benit Mason. 4666 Bennet Mason left to a son Edmund.

1768 Edmund Mason died intestate and was succeeded by a son Bennet.

1808 Bennet Mason (wife Nancy) left the home part of his plantation to a son Ayres and the balance to a .son Covington.

Neither part has been traced further but after various transactions most of both parts came into the possession of John Laws.

1696 Daniel of St. Thomas and Elizabeth Jenifer sold 200 acres to John Townsend. This was north of the Bonewell and Hewes pieces. 1702 John and Faith Townsend deed 100 acres to son Thomas.

There is no record of the death of this Thomas but as was learned in the history of Tract 111 he had two daughters as co-heirs: Esther Kelly a widow and Rachel the wife of Benjamin Royal.

1726 Benjamin and Rachell Royall sold their 50 acres to Darby MackCarte.

1732 Esther Kelly sold her 50 acres to Darby Macarty. Darby McCarty gave a mortgage to George Douglas.

1746 George Douglas sold any interest he might have in the land to

Elias Bell, Jr. However, through some technicality the Royal and Kelly heirs recovered the title.

1765 Benjamin Royal II and his wife Susanah sold his 50 acres to Jonathan Laws.

1769 Joseph and Elizabeth Kelly sold 11 acres to Laws and thirteen years later they sold the balance to George Harmon.

1789 Jonathan Laws died intestate and his lands went to a son John and a daughter Mary who married Levin Core. The heirs united in selling off a few small pieces.

1839 John Laws (wife Mary) geft to son Zorobabel C. Laws and this included not only the inherited part of his property but also the tracts which he said he had bought from George Harmon, Ayres Mason, Delight James, John Jackson and John C. Russell.

1710 John Townson (wife Faith) left the other 100 acres, which was his home place, to a son Richard.

1713 Richard Townsend sold to Timothy Carey. 1720 Timothy Cary left to his wife Margaret for life and then to a son Edward. Edward did not survive and his right passed to his brother James. The widow Margaret married William Gunter.

SOBBORES

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

1751 James Cary (wife Mary) jeft, at his mother's death, to a son Jes-

1764 Mrs. Gunter survived her second husband and she with her son Edward and his wife Ann Gunter deeded her interest to Jessey Cary who sold to Jonathan Laws.

1788 Jonathan Laws gave this 100 acres to his son John and it became MAK merged with the rest of the land he later inherited from his father and also bought as recorded above.

1718 Daniel of St. Thomas and Elizabeth Jenifer sold 200 acres to John Abdel. This was north of the Townsend land.

1730 Nottingham and Rachel Abdell sold the 200 acres to David James, stating

that it had been left to him by the will of his father John.

1764 David James (wife Elizabeth) left to his son William S. James. 1775 William S. James (wife Leah) left to his eldest son Delight James.

1820 Delight James sold a tract of 248 acres to Robert Russell (Seaside). 1821 Robert Russell (wife Sarah Crippen) made no mention of land in his will and in the next year his various holdings were surveyed for a division among his heirs. The tract in this section now showed 328 acres of which 257 went to Robert R. Laws and 71 acres to Crippen Russell.

This winds up the part of this Jenifer tract which was on the south and west side of Kegotank Creek. Kegotank (various spellings) was the original name given by the Indians. For a few years in early days it was called Arathusa Creek but this did not last and it went back to Kegotank which has continued to the present time.

1708 Daniel of St. Thomas and Elizabeth Jenifer sold 844 acres to William Gordon of Middlesex Co.

1755 Margaret Gale of Somerset Co., Md. sold to Ralph Justice. The deed stated that she was the widow of Matthias Gale and that she had been the daughter and sole heir of William Gordon.

This land was on the northeast side of Kegotank Creek at its mouth.

1760 Ralph Justice (wife Catherine) left to his son William.

William Justice died without issue and the title passed to his brother James Justice.

4069 James Justice left this, his home plantation, to his wife Sarah (Custis) for life and while he did not make ultimate disposition of the property he named his cousins John and Arthur Teackle his residuary legatees. 1776 Sarah Justice had married George Abbott and in this year he leased

KEQUOTANK to John Teackle for the life of Sarah.

1785 Sarah, again a widow, sold her life interest to Teackle. No release from Arthur to John Teackle for any interest he might have in the property has been found although there were a number of interfamily transactions about other parts of the Justice lands. John Teackle probably settled down here to live when he first leased the property and he became known as John Teackle of KEGOTANK. He was the eldest son of Levin and Joice Teackle (A45) and married Elizabeth the daughter of Littleton and Susanna (Upshur) Dennis. His eldest son Littleton Dennis Teackle moved to Proncess Anne where he built TEACKLE MANSION.

John Teackle became a very wealthy man and left a large estate in land and securities. He not bought considerable acreage adjacent to this pro-

perty but also owned other tracts. Portraits of him and his daughter Hester Maria Fisher Teackle were painted by Thomas Sully and are now in possession of descendants in Philadelphia while copies of both of them hang in ELK-INGTON in Northampton County.

1817 Teackle left his home and 600 acres of adjoining land to his youngest son James Henry Dennis Teackle. A middle son John Justice Teackle he called "my unfortunate son" and left a trust estate for his maintenance. His daughters Henrietta, Sarah U. and Hester married respectively Elihu Chauncey, Charles N. Bancker and James Montgomery, all of Philadelphia.

1825 James H. and Jenesha Teackle of Hudson, N.Y. sold his inheritance to his brother L. D. Teackle who resold to Littleton Dennis and from him the title passed to his son John U. Dennis.

485 John U. and Louisa Jane Dennis gave to their son Littleton Dennis and two years later he left it to his father.

1852 John U. Dennis (wife Louisa J.) of Worcester Co., Md., left to his sons Henry E. and Francis H. Dennis and the latter assigned his interest to his brother.

1856 Henry E. and Critty Sarah Dennis exchanged KEGOTANK FARM with 600 acres with John B. and Sarah Ann Smith for PLACETA in Northampton County and other lands so the property finally went out from descendants and relatives. Site I

1769 Seven months before he died James Justice contracted with James Twiford-Carpenter to build "a Large Brick House on a Plantation called KIQUOTANK". Such a house could hardly have been completed in the interval and as Sarah and Georgé Abbott did not live here it is assumed that the house eventually was completed by John Teackle. The contract with Twiford did not go into details although Twiford stipulated that he was not to be responsible for the brick work of the then existing house below where he was to tear it down so there must have been a brick house built much earlier.

The Twifford house as completed and added to by Teackle must have been one of the show places on the Shore and as it burned about sixty years ago no picture of it has been found and a description unfortunately is impossible. In the February 15, I861 issue of the National Recorder published at Drummondtown is a long advertisement by John B. Smith who was then offering the property for sale. Among other facts given by him he stated "The mansion house which is large and commodious and contains upwards of twenty rooms, with every accommodation to please the most fastidious. A most beautiful garden and lawn are attached. A fine school room and excellent ice house stand in the yard. Ice pond very convenient. Two granaries, with every variety of outbuilding for cultivating the best regulated plantations, are on the premises and in good repair." All that is left today of the glory of other times is the wreck of the ice house. A large frame farm house has been built on the foundation of the old house.

1686 Daniel and Anne Jenifer sold 500 acres to George Hope. This was on the seaboard next to the Gordon tract.

1695 Daniel of St. Thomas and Elizabeth Jenifer sold 300 acres more to Hope. This had been surveyed for John Barker but a conveyance never given. Neither the Gordon lands nor the first sale to Hope extended northwest as far as the present Seaside road and this 300 acres piece extended across the head of both tracts up to the road.

1722 Capt. George Hope disposed of this land in his will by three bequests:

To his daughter Comfort and her husband Mark Ewell he gave 30 acres.

No attempt has been made to identify this little piece or follow it up.

To his servant Elizabeth Dutton he gave her freedom at his death and also 100 acres at the northeast corner of his land. This will be traced after the home place.

To his son Thomas he left the balance of 700 acres. A survey in 1733 showed 649 acres.

1734 Thomas Hope (wife Lydia) was succeeded by a son George as his heir at

1771 George and Rachel Hope sold 250 acres to Thomas Hope, presumably an eldest son. Thomas sold half of it to Robert Moore and then Thomas disappears without any record of his death. For some reason the sale to Moore did not stand up as Thomas' son Charles became the owner of the 250 acres. 1779 George Hope (wife Rachel) left 150 acres at the head of his land to son George and the balance to son John. John Hope Part

1791 John Hope died intestate and again presumably the title to his part went to his nephew Charles as son of his eldest brother Thomas. In any event Charles appears as the owner of all south of the 150 acres belonging to his

uncle George.

1789 Charles and Rachel Hope had sold 56 acres to John Teackle and four years later they sold him a balance of 319 acres which had formerly belonged to his grandfather George Hope and including the land which George had sold to Thomas Hope the father of Charles. This part then became merged with the KEGOTANK plantation belonging to Teackle. George Hope Part

1805 Except for one or two small lots which George had sold his part remained intact and he also added to his holdings. In his will of this year he left the eastern part with the dwelling to a son George, the western to a son Thomas and to sons Kendall and James he left purchased land. Seven years love Thomas Hope sold his part of 36% acres to his brother George. This plantation was known as HOPELAND but the dwelling is no longer standing. With the exception of one small part the land has not been traced further.

1814 George and Nancy Hope sold 3 acres to Joseph Brimore and eight years later he and his wife sold to Whittington B. Pool who bought other small

lots adjacent.

1837 W. B. Pool left to his wife Mary for life and then to son John Wesley Pool. This included both the home and 2 acres over the road. 1849 John W. Pool sold to Thomas Long and called the property the "Tannery". 1865 Long died intestate and was succeeded by a son William L. Long but after his death by a daughter Alicia C. Long who married William R. Laws.

It is known as the LONG or LAWS PLACE



Lack of wills make it difficult to trace further but the Land Book shows it to now be owned by W. M. Laws.

Presumably the little house was built by Brimore at the time of his purchase in 1814. It has one brick end and is the salt box type but beyond its quaintness it has no unusual architectural features. Its picturesqueness is enhanced by the ivy on the walls and the clump of large Boxbush in the front yard. Behind the house is a large millstone through the center of which has grown quite a sizable mulberry tree.

Elizabeth Dutton Part

1753 William and Margaret Young sold 100 acres to the Rev. Arthur Emmerson the deed stating that she had been the daughter of Elizabeth Dutton. 1764 Arthur Emmerson (wife Anne) died intestate and his eldest son Arthur

was heir at law.

1772 Arthur Emmerson of Brunswick County sold to his brother William. 1780 William Emmerson left to his wife Hannah until his son Arthur became of age. Hannah married Jabez Pitt. 1800 A survey showed 101 acres and in succeeding years son Arthur began selling off his inheritance.

1686 Daniel and Anne Jenifer sold 240 acres to John Farnes who assigned to Henry Trewitt the next year. This land was next up the seaboard to the Hope

1719 Heary Truitt (wife Elishe) left this his home place to a son Elias. 1745 Elias Truit left to an unborn child, but if no heirs then to his wife Anne for life and then to his godson George Trewitt Taylor, son of Samuel. 1804 George T. Taylor left to his son John. There is no old house upon the jand.

1690 Daniel Jenifer sold 300 acres to John Barnes-Carpenter. This was on the north side of the road above the Hope and Barnes 240 acres piece. 1693 Barnes assigned to his son in law George Trewit.

1711 George and Patience Trewit sold it all to the Rev. William Black.

1722 William and Sarah Black sold to Delight Shield.

Delight and Elizabeth Shield sold the western half to Peter Rogers. Peter Rogers Part

1749 There is no record of the death of Peter Rogers but the next owner was Reuben Rogers, presumably a son. Reuben (wife Leah Bishop) jeft to his unborn child if a son; if a girl then to his eldest daughter Sarah Rogers and if she had no issue then to Leah with reversion to his youngest daughter.

Supposedly the child was born a girl and eventually one of the women named must have become the first wife of Major Cole. 1791 Peter Cole left to his half brothers John and James Cole his interest in the reversion "of my lands which my father (Major) holds for life". 1794 Major Cole died and four years later a shovey showed 151 acres which was divided between Major Cole, John Cole and Sally Cole. Major Cole sold his part of 26 acres to John Teackle and the others have not been followed except to make reference to sites on the John Cole part.

1827 John Laws, Sr. sold & acre to Trustees "that they shall erect and build or cause to be erected and built thereon a house or place of Worship for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America." The site would have been on the 200 acres which the Jenifers had sold to John Townsend, but the description is too vague to attempt to

locate this first site very definitely.

1845 Either this first site had not proved practical, or it had burned, or

1845 Either this first site had not proved practical, or it had burned, or both as in this years Southy T. and Marcissa Lucas sold & acre to the "Trus of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Modest Town called the Ebenezer". This was a part of 11 acres which Lucas had bought in 1836 from John and Elizabeth Cole.

Site L

The Modest Town Baptist Church was established in 1829 but it has not been possible to locate a deed for any land to it so it is uncertain just where the first edifice stood. The site indicated is that of the present modern brick building. The Rev. William Laws was the first minister and held that position intermittently through 1857. 1729 Delight and Elizabeth Shield sold the other half of their purchase from Black to Solomon Whaley-Carpenter. The whole 300 acres was 'L' shaped (reversed) with the Rogers part being the basealong the road while the Whaley part was vertical and extended up to the head line of the Jenifer land. 1732 Solomon and Jane Whaly sold to James Gibbins, also a carpenter, and

three years later he and his wife Tabitha resold to Richard Justice. 1796 Richard Justice died intestate and the next year the land was surveyed and found to contain 165 acres. William Justice received the house and 57 acres on the road; Thomas Justice 101 acres in the middle and Ralph Justice 7 acres up at the top.

1686 Daniel and Anne Jenifer sold 100 acres to Daniel Harwood. This was on the northeast side of the head branch of Kegotank Creek and was the space between the two arms of the previous Barnes land.

1711 Daniel and Sarah Harwood sold to Marquis Andrews.

1720 Marcus and Rebecca Andrews sold to John Andrews of Northampton.

1726 John and Rebecca Andrews sold to Thomas Fitzgerald.
1741 Thomas Fitzgerald (wife Mary) died intestate. He was succeeded by a son James and in this same year James and his wife Tabitha sold to Thomas Watson.

1768 Thomas Watson made a deed of gift to his son Benjamin T. Watson.
1793 Benjamin T. Watson deeded to his son in law Major Bird and his wife Nancy and to his daughter Peggy, they to maintain him for the balance of his wife. Peggy fades from the picture.

1816 Major Bird (wife Anne) left to son Major.

1821 Major Bird; Jr. and his mother Nancy Bird sold the 100 acres to William Nock of Zadock.

1688 Daniel Jenifer sold 400 acres to William Nock. This was on the seaboard next to the Barnes 240 acres and extended northward above the road. 1726 William Nock left to his son William it being where the son then lived. 1738 William Nock left the home plantation of 250 acres below the road to a son Elijah and the 150 acres above the road to a son John. John Nock Part

1749 John Nock (wife Margaret) left to son Joseph.

1774 Joseph and Maby Nock sold the 150 acres to Zerobabel Watson. 1775 Zerobabel Watson left to his wife Keziah and then to a son Arthur. Elijah Nock Part

1790 Elijah Nock left 50 acres to a son Zadock and the balance to a son William. The next year Zadock and Elizabeth Nock sold his 50 acres to brother

1795 William Nock died intestate and three years later the land was divided among the heirs with Elijah Nock getting the house and 46% acres; James Nock 812 acres; Joseph Conquest and his wife Molly 54 acres and Comfort Nock 68 acres. Comfort married Staton Taylor. A few years later Elijah Nock also died intestate and there was a further division with the Taylors getting the site of the house.

1824 Still later Staton Taylor died intestate and there was another division among his heirs: Sarah Ann Taylor received the house and 21 acres; Edward Taylor 32 acres, which he soon sold to John Cole, and Harriet Taylor 47 acres Sarah Ann married Robert P. Broadwater whom she survived.

1841 The widow Broadwater sold the house and 90 acres to William Pettit of Thomas and six years Harriet Gardner also as a widow sold him 40 acres. 1881 William Pettit left everything to his wife Mary and a son Willie E. C. Pettit and then to their heirs.

1896 In a division of the William Pettit Estate William C. Pettit received this house and 100 acres.

In this last division the property was called the MODEST TOWN FARM but in later years a tenant living there called the place STARVE GUT which seems to be its present local name.

No dated brick can be found but it is reasonable to date the house as perhaps slightly prior to 1726 when the first William Nock died as his son of the same name was then living here. The deep base outside chimney and the glazed headers in pattern are typical of that period. Except for its age the house offers nothing of particular interest. William Pettit may have lived here soon after he bought the property but it was not his later home. Site M gives the location of the house.

1695 Daniel of St. Thomas and Elizabeth Jenifer sold 521 acres to Charles Scarburgh, calling the property 'Hog Neck'. This was next to the Nock land on the seaboard.

1702 Charles Scarburgh (wife Elizabeth) left this plantation to his eldest son Bennet. In his will he said it was formerly "called Hogneck, now ANTING-HAM". However the new name did not stick and it has been HOG NEACK since then. 1734 Bennet Scarburgh died childless and as the property was entailed he could only leave a third interest in this his home plantation to his wife Temperance for life. The title reverted to John the son of the next eldest brother Charles Scarburgh.

1743 John Scarburgh (wife Tabitha) left to son Charles but he died before reaching his majority.

1752 As in the case of A69B the estate of young Charles was divided among his sisters and this property went to Bradhurst and her husband William Drum-mond.

1776 William Drummond (wife Sarah) had accumulated a large estate which he devised to his children John, George, Elizabeth and Sally. To John he left this his 'Manner Plantation'. John Drummond died without issue and in a division of his estate this property went to his sister Elizabeth who married Edmund Custis.

1791 Edmund and Elizabeth Custis sold to John Teackle and upon survey there were found to be 435 acres.

1690 Daniel Jenifer sold 280 acres to Ralph Justice. This was north of the Nock and Scarburgh lands and extended out to the back line of the Jenifer patent.

1729 Ralph Justice (wife Mary) 1eft to his granddaughter Sarah Justice the daughter of Abbott Justice. The rest of the history is more or less assumption.

1744 Sarah Justice is known to have married Jonathan Warrington who died without an heir in this year so the land remained in the possession of Sarah.

For some years after this the Processioning Records gave the name of John Evans as being on this land so the guess is made that Sarah married him after the death of Warrington. No record for the deaths of either this John Evans or Sarah Evans can be found. 1809 Later on a John Finney of William was found to be in possession of the land and in this year he left the north part to his eldest son John Evans Finney and the south part to another son William J. Evans. The name of the eldest son is significant and perhaps Finney had married a daughter of John and Sarah Evans and had inherited the land through her?

1689 Daniel Jenifer sold 300 acres to Martha Eyre the widow of Benjamin. This began at the northeast corner of the Scarburgh land at a branch out of the creek and extended along the balance of that land and the Justice land to the back bounds of the patent. This deed was to Martha for her life and then the title was to pass to her son Regnall Eyre.
1709 Regnold Eyre left to his sisters Elizabeth and Martha. Nothing more is found on Martha but Elizabeth married twice: first to John Abdill and second to William Stott, both of Northampton County. She sold half of it with each of her husbands and the two parts will be followed separately. 1713 John and Elizabeth Abdill sold 160 acres to John Tankred. This was the part below the road.

1749 John Tankred (wife Elizabeth) jeft to son Stephen.

However, the title was recovered by the daughters of Elizabeth Eyre by both of her husbands, perhaps because the land had been entailed.

1752 Luke and Elizabeth Fortesque and Jeremiah and Rachel Ashby, Elizabeth's daughters by John Abdill sold the same land to William Jackson and the next year John and Elizabeth Dickson; a daughter of Mary Stott (daughter of Elizabeth) deeded their interest.

1756 William Jackson resold to the Rev. Arthur Emmerson.

1764 Emmerson (wife Anne) died intestate leaving a son Arthur as heir at law and another son William.

1768 Son Arthur deeded to his brother William stating that it had been the Intention of the father to give this land to William so Arthur was carrying out that expressed desire. The next year William Emmerson sold to William Taylor.

1779 The death of William Taylor has not been noted but in this year an orphan Samuel B. Taylor was given as the owner of this land in the bounds for

an adjacent property.

1793 Samuel B. Taylor sold to John Teackle, Sr.

1809 John and Elizabeth Teackle sold to Arthur Watson who three years later bought from Edward and Mary Nock 50 acres across the road from the other part of the Eyre land.

1842 Arthur Watson had left to his sons Gillet F. and Arthur and they now united in a deed for 199 acres to William C. Dix.

1854 The will of Dix directed that this land be sold and the next year his Executors sold 190 acres to Zadock Nock.

1861 Zadock Nock left this farm to his daughter Annie M. Nock who married G. J. Northam.

1903 Mrs. Northam left to her children L. Bruce, Ida P. and Alice C. Northam and in a deed of partition thirty years later the house and 73 acres went to Ida P. Northam.

The smaller part of the house probably goes well back into the eighteenth century but the larger section with the brick end and semi outside chimner should date about the time Arthur Watson bought the land. Under the eaves there is a nice cornice with a row of fret work at the bottom.

The cross hall has double doors at the front entrance and a single one at the other end. The stairway is paneled at the side and under the landing. The wainscoting is also paneled and at the top of it is a border of giagonal reeding the direction of which is alternated about every foot.

The paneled wainscoting in the parlor has a top border of herring bone pattern reeding, and the room also has a deep wooden cornice with a row of fret work at the bottom. In addition to some fret work the mantel has a rope carved border about the fireplace and in the center of the face is an eight pointed star on each side of which is a half opened fan. The end wall about the mantel is paneled and has four cupboards; two small ohes with solid doors in the wainscoting and two larger ones above with small pane glass doors.

The dining room has horizontal board wainscoting.
Site N is the logation of this house and the property is known as CEDAR GROVE.

1730 William and Elizabeth Stott of Northampton sold the land above the road as 140 acres to Churchill Darby. For reasons not explained her heirs allowed this sale to stand and did not recover as in the case of the Abdill's sale to John Tankred.

1745 Churchill and Anne Darby sold to Stephen Warrington.

Warrington (wife Tabitha) left to son Abbott.

1760 Abbott Warrington (whife Elizabeth) left to son Stephen.

1775 Elizabeth Warrington of Northampton sold 75 acres to George Bundick the deed stating that the land was formerly the right of Stephen Warrington grandfather of Elizabeth who was his heir. Her right is not entirely clear in as much as Stephen had left to his son Abbott.

1791 George and Anne Bundick sold 50 acres to Susanna Nock the widow of Elijah stating that they held it from the late Tabitha Warrington. For the same reason this title also is not very clear. Mrs. Nock gave this piece to her son Edward and as previously reported is the same that he and his wife

1673 Daniel and Anne Jenifer sold 650 acres to John fflack. At that time the little creek which pordered the Scarburgh land and the Eyre land on the north east was called Pungoteague Creek. In the neck between that and Assawoman Creek were 1300 acres which was known as Pungoteague Neck. It was the south

Mary sold to Arthur Watson in 1812.

neck

half of this axxx which was conveyed by this deed. 1678 A patent for the 650 acres was issued to John Cole as having been deserted by Flack.

XXXXX John Cole exchanged with Robert Mason for 600 acres on Messongo Creek Robert Mason (wife Temperance) left this 650 acres to their daughter Amey. As nearly as can be determined she married harm Abbott and while there is no record of the death of her husband a Mason Abbott was the heir. 1749 Mason Abbott (his wife had been an Elizabeth) died intestate and was succeeded by a son George, who married Sarah the widow of James Justice. 1778 George and Sarah Abbott deeded the land to their sons James Justice Abbott and Thomas Abbott, the former to have the jand in the bottom of the neck and the latter that at the upper end.

1785 George Abbott died intestate and Sarah next married Southy Grinalds and after his death she married William Parramore, Sr. (A68A) whom she also survived.

James Justice Abbott Part

1801 James J. and Ann Justice and his mother Sarah Grinalds united in a deed to John Wharton for 186 acres.

1803 Justice and his wife and mother and her last husband William Parramore united in two deeds to John Wharton; one for 332 acres and the other for 126 acres, MAK He also sold another small piece elsewhere containing 40 acres so that the total of his part was 3852 acres. Site 0

The sales to Wharton were all surveyed and the only house shown was down near the water front and this probably was the site of the original Abbott home. This house is no longer there. Thomas Abbott Part

There is no record of the death of Abbott. 1830 David D. Abbott sold to his brother Samuel C. Abbott his undivided

interest in about 200 acres.

1842 After the death of Samuel C. Abbott his land was surveyed for a division among his heirs and was found to contain 238 acres so the whole Abbott land totaled 6232 acres of the 650 acres supposed to be in the tract.

At this point is a small house with one brick end which may have been where Thomas Abbott set up housekeeping when he was given the land. A modern house has been added to the front of it and it offers nothing of special interest to call for comment.

1673 Daniel and Anne Jenifer sold 650 acres to Nicholas Milechops, this being the upper half of Pungoteague Neck.

Millechops was a carpenter and builder and it may be worth while to record a contract to build a house by him to give some idea of the small houses of that early time and their cost.

"Articles of a reement made concluded & agreed upon this 30th day of June 1677 between Nicholas Millechop of the one pty & Samuell Cooper of ye other pty-Witnesseth that ye said Nicholas doth covenant Promise & agree to and with the said Samuell to build Compleat & finish ye outside of a twenty ffoot Square dwelling house of twelve foot Pitch ye Posts to bee of fifteen foote & half length wth ground well & sufficiently Braced ye boards to have sufficient lapp & allso one Shed of Seaventeen foote & halfe long by the side of the sd House ye sd shedd to be eight foote longe & allso one outside Chemney of Ten foote wide or else one shed sufficient to carry up a payre of Staires at ye choice of ye sd Samuell ye said house to be made thite & strong as such a house ought to be built.

In consideracon hereof ye sd Samuell is to Pay unto the sd Millechop twelve hundred & ffifty Pounds of good Tobacco & Caske ye sd house to be

COMPRESENTATION OF SERVICE

built by the midle of September next."

1698 Nicholas Millechoppe (wife Mary) devised the land in three parts:
To his eldest son Nicholas 218 acres at the head of the neck where son in law William Lucas and his wife Mary were then living.

To next son John 216 acres in the middle.

To youngest son Richard 216 acres at the bottom of the neck which was the home plantation.

These will be taken up in reverse order.

Richard Millechops Fart

There is no record of the death of Richard.

1724 Theophilus and Mary Pugh of Nansemond County sold this land to Samuel Burton. Mary may have been the childless wife or a daughter of Richard. 1751 Samuel Burton (wife Tabitha) left to son John.

1791 John and Annabella Burton sold this his home place of 216 acres to John Poulson.

1799 Col. John Poulson jeft this home place to son Erastus.

1817 Erastus and Catherine Poulson sold to Elizabeth Wharton, widow of John. It has not been traced further but it is the property now owned by Pierce Taylor and known as POINT BREEZE. A survey in 1919 showed 196 acres. Site Q

Although there is no old house now standing this is the present home stead and probably was that of previous owners including the first Millechops.

John Millechops Part

1740 John Millechops died intestate and the next year a division was made with William Beavans, Jr. getting the east part and John and Jemimah Rigs the west part. The background for this division is revealed by the next transaction.

1742 Nicholas Millechops II jeft the Rigs land to his son Nicholas III and he and his wife Susanna sold to Beavand. The document recited that the land had been sold to his father by the Rigs by a General Court deed; also that Beavans had obtained title to the other half by purchase from Thomas and Ann Cade. There is no record of this Cade-Beavans sale so it also must have been recorded in the General Court, and the assumption is that Ann Cade and Jemimah Rigs were the daughters and coheirs of John Millechops.

1761 William Beavans (wife Mary who had been the widow of Eyres Stockley)

1761 William Beavans (wife Mary who had been the widow of Eyres Stockley)
left his home place of 164 acres to son Nathaniel. There is no record of
his having sold any of his 216 acres so this must have been all that was
found by a survey.

1792 Nathaniel Beavans left this his home place to son William H. Beavans.
1798 Beavans sold the 164 acres to John Wharton and the rest of the history will be taken up later in the story of Site R.

Nicholas Millechops Part

1742 Nicholas II left his home place of 218 acres and a mill to Nicholas III.

1747 Nicholas III sold 72 acres in the northwest corner to Mary Stockley who later married William Beavans. This has not been traced further except to note that in 1803 William H. and Betty Beavans sold 15 acres of it to John Wharton.

1752 From a later record about other property it was revealed that in this year Nicholas III had sold a balance of 155 acres to his son Nicholas IV by a General Court deed.

1753 Nicholas IV died intestate leaving a wife Hannah and a son George as heir at law. Hannah married Phoenix Hall.

1771 George and Sarah Millechops sold 155g acres to Spencer Drummond-Mariner. The next year Spencer and Comfort Drummond sold to Sacker Parker. 1799 Sacker Parker died intestate and his estate was administered to Sacker Farker, Jr. and William Turpin (wife Leah). It is assumed that Sacker and Leah were the only heirs of Sacker, Sr.

1801 Sacker Farker, Jr. and the Turpins of Somerset Co., Md. sold 25 acres

of this land and 139 acres elsewhere to John Wharton. Sacker, Jr. died soon after without heir and the Turpins became the owners of the balance.

1804 The Turpins sold 1312 acres and a mill to Robert Russell and the next year he and his wife Esther resold to John Wharton.

Site R

This is the property known as WHARTON PLACE



A date for the house is a matter of some controversy. In a recent restoration the brass locks on the interior were taken off for repairs. Underneath one of them on the unpainted wood was the pencil date '1747'. It seems impossible to attempt to explain that date, but it is equally impossible to architecturally credit the house to that time. So many interior and exterior details are similar to those found at KER PLACE (A72A) and BROWNSVILLE in Northampton County that the three houses must have been

contemporaries and the conclusion is that this dwelling was erected for John Wharton during the first decade of the nineteenth century. Some of the plastic work designs of the interior are found at all three places. On the exterior the treatments of the three eaves are identical: having the paired modillions and in between each set the dogwood flower carved out of a small square. As the type of construction is definitely not Eastern Shore the plans must have been drawn by a city architect but executed by the same master craftsman who erected the other two houses mentioned.

Another and more conclusive reason for dating the house comes from a study of the prices involved in the land sales. Unfortunately there is no survey for either of the pieces which Wharton bought from Beavans or Russell. As nearly as can be determined the house must stand very nearly on the line between the two tracts so it could be on either. When Wharton bought the Beavans land in 1798 he paid \$500 for 164 acres. When Russell bought his 131% acres from the Turpens in 1804 he paid \$630 and this included the mill which was always very valuable property. (Wharton paid Russell \$755 the next year and this included an additional 15 acres which came from the Mary Stockley part.) None of the prices named could possibly have included such a house as the one now standing.

There is no evidence that the entrances at each side of the house ever had the typical Eastern Shore porches but that they had brick or marble steps to a brick stoop with iron railing at each side. This arrangment is planned for the current restoration. The exterior door frames have reeding and fish scale carving at the sides and there are double doors. Between the first and second floor windows may be observed flush board paneled aprons with planted swag. The plastic work of the swags has all yielded to the weather although the prints may still be seen on some of the aprons. These simple decorations are so out of harmony with the expensive work elsewhere that they may have been a temporary expedient until more elaborate marble ones could be obtained which may have been interrrupted by the early death of Wharton.

The house has a commanding site on an eminence looking down Assawoman Creek and across the barrier islands to the Ocean, and at one time the land in front must have been beautifully terraced down to the water.

The front entrance opens into a large square hall with a very graceful

stairway to the left. To the left of the stairs was a small room with a fireplace which probably was the Wharton office. To the right of the hall is what may have been the dining room. On the back of the house are two very formal rooms which may have been the parlor and the library or drawing room. The same room arrangment occurs on the second floor with a small hall between the two rear rooms. On the north side of the front room over the old dining room is one of those doors which open into space now but there may have been a porch over the colonnade at one time. The third floor is partially finished and there is a steep set of stairs leading to a 'Widow's Walk' on the roof. On the north side of the house is a long colonnade leading to the old kitchen, both of brick.

Each of the first floor rooms has a different form of plaster decoration on the ceiling.

Plastic work was extensively used in the decoration and the central design on each mantel is signed 'R. Wellford'. It may be a strange digression from Eastern Shore history but it seems worth while to record what has been learned about Wellford as his work was used from Maine to Georgia and examples of it are still so prevalent that owners may be interested.

The name of Robert
Wellford appears in the
Philadelphia Directories
for the years 1801 to
1839 and he is listed as
'an ornamental compositation manufacturer'. His
antecedents are unknown
but an interesting guess
would be that he may at
one time been an apprentice to Robert Adam.

From a Bulletin published in November 1922* we learn that his composition was "a paste of plaster, resin and size, squeez ed into metal, pottery or boxwood moulds". From the same source it is possible to reproduce an old Wellford advertisement.

*Philadelphia Museum

John Wharton was a most enterprising and successful man engaged in many enterprises and at the time of his death must have been the largest land owner in the county. One of his interests was that of a maritime traded and

ACCOMACK COUNTY lke so many such of the time is said to have done a bit of smuggling on the side. Tradition reports that there was a secret tunnel from the house to a landing on the creek. No definite connection has been found betw John Wharton and the Wharton family of Philadelphia but he spent considerable time there on business and died in that city. Both he and his wife are buried just behind the house. In Memory of JOHN WHARTON Esq. Who was born in the County of Accomack, State of Virginia, Nov. 25th, 1762. Departed this life in the City of Philadelphia, Feb. 25th, 1811, and was moved to this place March 25th, 1811. Married Elizabeth Williams June 10th, 1784, by whom this tomb is erected. In Memory of ELIZABETH WHARTON daughter of Wm. & Margaret Williams Born May24th, 1769 Married John Wharton Esq. 10th of June, 1784 and departed this life on Nov. 13th, 1831. Born in Accomac County, Virginia, and always resided there. There were no Wharton children and as he died intestate his immediate relatives came in for a large share of the estate. 1815 In a long deed of partition among the heirs the mansion, mill and 295 acres went to his sister Tabitha the Wife of Ephraim Watson. 1820 The Watsons deeded to Elizabeth Wharton the widow of John. 1831 Mrs. Wharton left to her niece Anne C. West the wife of William H. until her son Francis reached the age of twenty one when it was to go to him. 1846 Francis and Emily West sold the house and 400 acres to Arthur Watson. In this deed the property was called OAK GROVE. 1859 Arthur and Mary N. Watson sold to William Pettit and there are many today who refer to it as the PETTIT PLACE. 1881 After the death has lands remained undivided until 1897 and in that year the house and 140 acres went to a daughter Mary A. the wife of John W. Taylor. 1941 After the death of Mrs. Taylor the title passed to four daughters and in this year they united in a deed for the house and 155 acres to Charles R. and Bennie B. Busch of Orange, N.J. The new owners have long been students of old houses and take sincere pride in their possession which they are making every effort to restore as correctly as possible. This brings to an end the story of the Jenifer tract of 11,300 acres with a total of 10, 487 acres sold. Presumably this was all of the land found as in the work of tracing each part no vacant areas were found. TRACT 118 1682 Patent issued to Benjamin Eyres and John Stockley for 175 acres which

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPERTY.

A correction for All70 The inscription on the old Tomb of Richard Kitson, Aurnished by the late Eugene W. Barnes, is all wrong.
The stone is still in existence on the south side of the neel road at its end. This was the original site of the SUNDERLAND HALL home and has been given the location CG.

The inscription is very faint, but has been deciphered to read as fol-Here lies the Body of RICHARD KITSON Son of THOMAS and ANN KITSON of the SUNDERLAND HALL nigh HALIFAX in YORKSHIRE who Departed this Life Also here lies the Body of HARM KITSON the Wife of the abovesaid RICHARD KITSON And Daughter of JOHN and ANN HAMPTON of PASTERMOTH in VIRGINIA who Departed this life the 6 Day of December 1726 Aged about 70 Years

was called 'Hobsons Choice' and was the north end of an island or beach.
The patent was reissued the next year.

1683 Patent to Daniel Jenifer for 220 acres which was the south end of the island. It was called 'the Beeches'.

1686 The patents for both ends had escheated to the Crown and William Sher-wood received a patent for the Jenifer part but he assigned it to Jenifer who then obtained a patent for the whole.

1688 Jenifer sold it all to George Parker.

1724 Nathaniel and Elizabeth Bradford sold to William Burton, Elizabeth having been the devisee and heir of Parker.

1740 The Bradfords joined with William Burton of Northampton County, as the eldest son and heir of the above Burton, in a sale to Ralph Justice.

1760 Ralph Justice (wife Catherine) left 'my Island' to son William, but William died and the title passed to his older brother James.

1769 James Justice left to his wife Sarah for life and named John and Arthur Teackle as his residuary legatees.

1779 Sarah married George Abbott and they assigned their interest to John Teachle in "the Beach and marshes commonly called Gargatha".

Teackle in "the Beach and marshes commonly called Gargatha".

1817 John Teackle left "my Beech" to his son James Henry Dennis Teackle.

1825 James H. and Jenesha Teackle of Hudson, N.Y. sold to his brother Littheton Dennis Teackle.

1943 The title was not followed after the above transaction but in this year the Heirs of James R. Walsh of New York sold the north half to Horace E. Kelley and the deed stated that the balance of the island was owned by the heirs of Col. James Northam.

On maps it is generally called Assawaman Island but on the land book it is called Gargatha Beach.

TRACT 119

1672 Patent to Thomas Nickson for 850 acres:
1689 Thomas Nixson died intestate leaving a widow Ann and a son Thomas as his heir at law. He also had another son Edward.
1696 Thomas Nixson, Jr. died intestate and the title passed to his brother

Edward. This descent is given first as the father and each of these two sons were parties to the disposition of the land. Thomas Nickson was a tanner.

Sales will be traced from the south end towards the north, rather than chronologically, and after the first sale in each case some of the pieces became interwoven with others.

1689 Thomas and Ann Nixson sold 100 acres to Thomas Bell. This was the south west corner of the patent and it later became merged with the next part.

1694 Thomas Nickson, Jr. (also a tanner) sold 300 acres to John Smith.

At the time of his will John Smith was living in Northampton County.

1713 Charlton and Elizabeth Smith and Joseph and Ann Smith sold their 200 acres to Thomas Bell.

1715 Thomas Bell (wife Cohoe) devised a 300 acres plantation (100 from Nickson and 200 from the Smiths). To son Elias he left the home place half at the south part and the other half to son Joseph.

Party and the other half to son Joseph.

Party In this same year Thomas and Edith Smith sold his 100 acres to Elicit and Sive years later he and his wife Dotothy resold to Elicat Bell-Tanner.

Elias Bell Part

1751 Elias Bell died intestate leaving a wife Elizabeth and a son Joshua
as heir at law.

1810 Joshua Bell left his home plantation of 210 acres to his daughter Keziah who eight years later married James Russell.

Joseph Bell Part

1751 Joseph Bell sold 96 acres to Ann Nicholson who resold to Stephen

1752 Joseph Bell sold 106 acres to Hugh Baker who resold to Stephen Clem-

1786 Stephen Clemmons (wife Susannah) left 50 acres at the southeast corner of his land to his daughters Siner and Bridgett Clemmons. Siner is known to have married Ezekiel Costin.

Clemmons left the balance of his land to his son Stephen. 1798 Son Stephen (wife Elizabeth) had sold a few small parts of his inheritance and then died intestate in this year. A survey of his land for a division among his heirs showed 80 acres still owned.

1695 Thomas Nixson, Jr. and his mother Ann sold 150 acres to Jacob Bishope. There is no record of the death of this Jacob.

1732 William Bishop and his wife Amey sold 70 acres to his brother Jacob stating that it was a part of the land their father had bought from the Nicksons. There is no further record of William and it is assumed that he

died without heir and the balance passed to Jacob.

1757 Jacob Bishop (wife Patience) left 50 acres at the south part of his land to a son John reversion to John's son Muns and the balance to a son Jacob,

Muns Bishop Part

1797 Mons Bishop disposed of his land by three deeds of gift:

To daughters Esther Bishop, Mary Bloxom and Rachel Bonwell he gave the house and 6 acres at the northeast corner on the road, he having the privilege of remaining there as long as he lived,

To son Southy he gave 25 acres and the balance to son Jacob.

Jacob Bishop Part.

There is no record of the death of this Jacob but presumably he was succeeded by a son William. 1794 William Bishop (wife Anne) died intestate and four years later a survey for division among his heirs showed 157 acres.

1682 Thomas and Ann Nixson sold 82 acres to Thomas Besent.

1683 Thomas and Johanna Besent sold to Edward Williams who moved to Sussex

Co., Pa. and resold to Ralph Justice.

1700 Edward and Elizabeth Nickson sold 200 acres to Ralph Justice. The two pieces now owned by Justice were at the west end of the patent beyond the other parts that have been reported, and they became merged with 200 acres which he bought out of Tract 120. It has not been practical to trace the descent of these Justice lands with accuracy but toward the end of the century another Ralph Justice owned 470 acres at the south part and a Richard Justice at the north. Ralph Justice Part

1794 He left 200 acres at the south end to son William, 20 acres to son James and the balance to his daughters Betsy Justice, Sally and her husband Isaiah Hickman, Anne and her husband Thomas Bailey and Sinah and her husband Babel Core.

Richard Justice Part

1 1796 Richard Justice died intestate leaving tracts in several parts of the county. The next year a survey of this piece showed it contained 150 acres.

TRACT 120

1664 Patent to William Onaughton and Teage Miskell for 400 acres which they assigned to Mrs. Ann Toft. It was stated to be a part of a patent to Col. Edmund Scarburgh which however is unrecorded. 1667 Patent to Mrs. Toft for 2600 acres which must have included the above.

1673 After the marriage of Mrs. Toft to Daniel Jenifer they sold 2400 acres

which was at the Eayside end of the whole.

1673 The Jenifers received a patent for 2350 acres which included the unsold part of the first patent and the balance new land, all being in the middle of the peninsula.

In tracing the disposition a start will be made at the southeast corner, following along Guilford branch to the Creek and Bay, then crossing over to Muddy Creek and along it to the northeast corner of the whole.

1683 The Jenifers sold 200 acres to Ralph Justice. This became merged with the acreage Justice had bought from Tract 119 and what little has been found on this part has been covered in the story of that patent.

1673 The Jenifers sold 400 acres to Babtis Newcom and Robert Spencer and the latter soon sold his interest to his partner.

1677 Baptist Newcome sold to Robert Burton.

1692 Robert and Catherin Burton sold to Richard Himman.

1721 Richard Hinman (wife Elizabeth) left two tracts of 600 and 400 acres to his sons Bayly and Argill. The 600 acres piece was separate from this and farther to the westward.

Bayly and Mary Hinman and Argill and Ann Hinman exchanged deeds of release to each other for the two parts with Argill getting this 400 acres. 1745 Argol Hinman (wife Anne) left to sons Thomas and Bayly with the former getting the lower half. Thomas Hinman Part

1783 Thomas Hinman (wife Nanney) jeft 200 acres and a mill to his son George. 1813 A survey for division among his heirs showed that George left 269 acres. Bayly Hinman Part

1788 Bayly Hinman (wife Sarah) left his 200 acres to son Argol. 1791 Argil and Grace Hinman sold 50 acres to Stephen Riggin. 1804 Argil Hinman left to his wife Grace and then to a son Galen.

1673 The Jenifers sold 200 acres to Joseph Newton. The present village of Bloxom is about in the center of this part. 1675 Joseph and Ann Newton assigned to Henry Truitt. Truitt (wife Elizabeth)

died the next year and was succeeded by a son George. 1698 George Truitt sold to Joshua Fitchett.

1728 There is nothing further on Joshua who was succeeded by a son Weatherington who died in this year leaving his land to a son John. 1742 In view of the above bequest the reason for the next item is not clear but in this year John Fitchett, eldest son of Weatherington Fitchett, and Salathiel Fitchett, son of Thomas Fitchett of Northampton, divided the land whith the former getting the south part.

John Fitchett Part 1782 John Fitchett left to his daughters Anne Howard (hisband had been Solomon) and Esther Silverthorne. Disposition by Esther has not been located. 1789 Ann Howard sold her 50 acres to Selby Simpson who resold to William Young, Sr.

Salathiel Fitchett Part 1774 Salathiel Fitchett (wife Shady). left to his son William. 1779 William and Anne Fitchett sold 106 acres to another Salathiel Fitchett. 1787 Salathiel and Margaret Fitchett of Worcester Co., Md., sold to John Fitchett.

The next part is the 600 acres mentioned above which became the property of Bayly Hinman. It extended westward to the Bayside road. 1733 Bayly Hinman (wife Mary) died intestate and was succeeded by a son Richard.

1741 Richard Hinman gave 100 acres at the east end to his brother Baley. 1766 Eayly Hinman (wife Ann) jeft to his daughter Jaca.

1822 A survey showed that Bartholomew Mears held 98 acres in right of his wife Jaquet and he now released it to their children. David Mears received 33½ acres and a house, Thomas Shreaves in right of his wife Comfort 26½ acres, and Crippen Silverthorne in right of his wife Elizabeth 38 acres.

Between the cross road and the branch is the little house which went to David Mears in the division and it is still called the MEARS PLACE. The present owner is John J. Bloxom. As originally built the house had only one room on the first floor and a large base outside chimney. From the nature of its construction it must be very old and probably was built by Bayly Hinman before his death in 1766.

1768 Next to the Bayly Hinman land was 100 acres which Richard and Hannah Hinman sold to Robert Mears. Nothing further is found on Robert and the next owner was Jonathan Mears, presumably a son. Jonathan added materially to his inheritance, not only in this vicinity but elsewhere.

1796 Mears left land to his daughter Ziporah, son Robert, and the balance to son Jonathan.

1798 Richard and Zipporah Sparrow sold her 100 acres to her brother Jonathan.
Two years later a survey showed he owned 300 acres centering around the original purchase by his grandfather Robert Mears.

1811 Jonathan Mears left this 300 acres to his only living child a son Thomas.

1848 Thomas and Elizabeth H. Mears sold to John R. Bowdoin and the next year the latter's wife Amanda W. joined him in a sale to William Stran Custis.

1852 William S. and Virginia L. Custis sold as 280 acres to John Wessells.

1860 A Special Commissioner sold to Thorogood Dix and he and his wife Julia Ann resold to Thomas P. Lewis.

1878 A Trustee sold the house and 88% acres to Sylwanus W. Russell and two years later he and his wife Polly sold 30 acres to Charles Parkes of J. Site B. The House is still known as the PARKES PLACE.

1903 Charles Parkes left his MMM home place to his son Sylvanus C. Parkes.

Ruth A. Parks and Samuel E. and Minnie B. Hickman sold their interests in the house and 20 acres to E. Roy Byrd and two years later he purchased the interest of Walton B. Parks.

1940 Byrd left to his wife Maud for life, then to his sister Annie Gray (husband Edward) for her life, and finally to her daughter Margaret Colona.

are bricks marked MM 1803 PM AM TM, so the house was built during the owner-ship of Jonathan Mears II. The MM would be for his wife Molly, the TM for the surviving son Thomas and the other two perhaps for children who did not live.

The house has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys. The cross hall in the center has eight panel doors. Instead of the stairway being in this hall there is a short narrow hall along the west face of the house and towards the end of this the stairs start up by the window before turning inward. Both halls have paneled wainscoting. The parlor has similar wainscoting and the end wall is fully paneled. The mantel is plain. To the left of the mantel is a glass door cupboard.

1784 The Fishers sold 160 acres to Thomas Fitchett. This was the old Pettigrew land.

1790 Thomas and Susanna Fitchett sold to Thomas Evans.

1784 The Fishers sold the house and 30 acres to Thomas Fitchett of Maryland. 1791 Thomas Fitchett sold to Teackle Fisher for six negro slaves. 1806 Teackle and Ann (Nancy Johnson) Fisher sold as 32 acres to Crippen Taylor.

1785 The Fishers, now of the Parish of Newport and County of Isle of Wight, sold 29 acres to William Riley and 200 acres to Levin Joynes, both being mars! land, and 150 acres of land and marsh west of the house to Crippen Taylor. 1826 Crippen Taylor left his 182 agres (150 plus 32) to his son Thorogood Taylor.

1837 Thorowgood and Susan Taylor sold to Thomas A. Gibbons. 1842 Gibbons sold to Robert W. Williams and two years later he and his wife

Mary C. resold to Major Mason.

Site D. The property has since been known as the MASON PLACE.

1854 Major Mason left to his son Thorowgood Mason. 1904 A Special Commissioner sold the house and 175 acres to Sunie M. Mason. 1908 Thorogood B. and Sunie M. Mason sold the house and 325 acres to Edith I. Smith. 1916 Edith I. Smith sold to Florence G. Walker. 1937 Mrs. Walker and her hus-band Thomas H. sold to Harry W. Gillespie, Sr. who resold to Herbert V. Ewell.

The quaint little house is very old and must have been built by William Andrews soon after his purchase in 1722.

There is reason to believe that originally the house simply had two brick ends and that at some later but still ancient date a brick veneer was built in front and back as well as at the ends below the eaves line. The brick work in the gable ends is slightly different from that below and on the front and back and also the slight widening of the house necessitated the flare of the roof line at the eaves. The treatment of this later brick work is unusual in that around the doors and windows and at the corners of the house the bricks are set forward to give a very nice panel effect. There is a one brick offset at the eaves live where the new brick was added and there is a two brick offset at the water table. The porch had a brick floor.

The hallway has double doors at the front entrance but a single door at the rear. The little back porch was removed some years ago and a modern annex built there but fortunately it does not show in the picture. The stair way with its simple newel / post, heavy rail and turned balusters, and bolection moulding closed string are definite indications of the age of the house.

The doorway to the parlor at the left has eight panels. In that room the windows are over size with twelve small panes to each sash. The windows are deep set with the walls and plaster beveled towards them. The mantel is decorated with some carving mostly reeding and one row of fretwork, but it

is a later addition, perhaps slightly before 1800.

The mantel in the dining room is plain. In one corner of the room near the mantel are two small sections of paneled wainscoting, but elsewhere in the whole first floor there is no indication of there ever having been any wainscoting, chair rail or cornice as the original plaster is unmarked in any way. On all outside walls the old shell lime plaster is set against the

1747 At the north end of his remaining land west of the sale to Robert Mears Richard Hinman and his wife Hannah sold 100 acres to James Pettigrew. 1772 James Pettigrew directed his wife to sell half of this land and the rest was to go to a son John. Two years later John and Nancy Pettigrew sold it all to Jonathan Mears and it became merged with the part just described.

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1775 Richard Hinman (wife Hannah) jeft a home plantation of 100 acres to his daughter Leah. This was along the east side of the Bayside road. He left the balance to daughters Elizabeth and Rachel.

1778 Elizabeth Hinman sold her part of 232 acres to Thomas Russell who had married Rachel and then Elizabeth disappears from the picture. 1784 Thomas and Rachel Russell sold 7 acres to Jonathan Mears and two years later 24 acres more.

1790 Thomas Russell died intestate.

1787 Leah married Southy Silverthorne and in this year they sold her part as 96 acres to Thomas Custis. Two years later he and his wife Elizabeth resold to Richard Taylor.

1790 Richard and Athalia Taylor sold 50 acres to Crippen Taylor and three years later Richard alone deeded the balance of 47 acres to his son Richard.

Site C

1799 Crippen Taylor deeded a acre between the branch and the cross road to Trustees that they shall Erect and build or cause to be erected and built thereon a House or place of Worship for the use and no other use of the mem-bers of the Methodist Episcopal Church". While the present edifice is not the original one the Guilford Church is still in existence.

1673 Daniel and Ann Jenifer sold 1400 acres to Richard Hinman. This was the south half of the neck west of the road, and also the 600 acres just described 1721 Hinman (wife Elizabeth) left the 800 acres neck part to Son John. 1722 John Hinman-Yeoman-of Sussex, Territory of MMANAXX Pennsylvania, sold all of his inheritance to William Andrews.

1740 William Andrews deeded the 800 acres in trust to MXXXXXX Robert Andrews providing that William and his wife were to remain there as long as they lived and then it was to go to their son William. In a deed about property elsewhere in 1753 it was disclosed that Mary had been the widow of Daniel Gore, the grandfather of a Daniel Gore then living.

1749 William Andrews gave a new trust deed to Robert Andrews providing that he and Mary were to have the house and half of the land as long as they lived,

son William the other half and to inherit it all upon their deaths. 1745 William Andrews gave 130 acres to his daughter Leah the wife of James Pettigrew. This was at the east end along the road. 1772 After the death of her husband in this year Leah gave this land

to her son John.

1777 Along with other lands he owned John and Anne Pettigrew sold this piece to Nathaniel Littleton Savage who by this time had become the owner of all of the Andrews land.

1763 William Andrews, Sr. died but the date of his wife's death has not been

1776 James and Sarah Henry sold 864 acres to Nathaniel L. Savage of Northampton which had been sold to Henry by William Andrews, Jr. by a General Court

1779 Savage and his wife Anne, now of King and Queen County, sold a total of 1350 acres to Thomas Fisher. This included all of the Andrews and Pettigrew land and included 300 acres which Andrews had bought from the next part of Jenifer lands to be traced.

1783 Thomas and Sarah Fisher sold 5123 acres of land and marsh back to N. L. Savage.

1793 Anne Savage, widow, sold to Henry Custis, Jr.

brick work. The inside hall walls have clay noggin.

Each of the second floor bedrooms has a tiny fireplace and mantel and the ceilings as well as that in the upper hall have exposed beaded beams, this being one of the very few such treatments found on the Shore.

The front porch has succombed since the picture was taken and the crack in the right corner of the front wall has widened perceptibly so before many more years another relic of the past will be gone.

1725 A petition to the Court by Bayly Hinman states "that there is not any Rowling House on ye North Side of Guildford Creek near ye head thereof & yt he hath a sufficient house ffitt to make a Rowling House & doe humbly pray that this Cort will appoint the same &c and the Cort takeing ye same into Consideracon doe order & appoint yt ye house of the sd Hinman be appointed a Rowling house at ye head of Guildford Creek as aforesd".

Site E

1730 If the above order was ever put into effect the use of the Hinman house as a public Tobacco Warehouse was shortlived as in this year the Assembly appointed "Mr. Andrews warehouse janding at Guilford" as the place to be used in this section.

1740 "The Court being informed by John Snead Gent who was directed to view the Warehouses at Guilford; That William Andrews the proprietor of the said Houses had refused to find sufficient House Room & to repair the said Houses and the Prizes-Ordered that Ralph Justice and Jabes Pitt the Inspectors at the said Houses do agree with Workmen to be paid by the County to build & repair the same".

1770 As already seen in the story of AllOA the Tobacco Warehouse was removed to the south side of the creek shortly after this date.

When William Andrews, Jr. had sold his property to James Henry a few years later by a General Court deed he must have reserved the acre on which the old Warehouse had stood because in 1779 he and his wife Susannah sold the site to Thomas Fisher who then owned the rest of the land about it.

1664 Patent to Miles Gray for 400 acres. This patent is not given a separate number as the exact location of the land is uncertain and besides it soon became merged with the next sale by the Jenifers. As nearly as can be determined it was mostly marsh and was a part of the north side of the neck extending down to the mouth of Muddy Creek.

1672 Miles and Ann Gray sold to Timothy Coe and in the same year Daniel and Anne Jenifer sold 500 acres out of their patent which was east of the Gray land and extended up to the Bayside road.

1689 Timothy Coe (wife Sarah) left 100 acres at the east end to son John and the balance to son Timothy.

1734 Thomas Coe "of the County of Kent upon Dellaway" sold to John Riley the land which had been left to his father John by grandfather Timothy Coe.

1737 Thomas Riley sold to William Riley. 1791 William Riley left to son John.

Timothy Coe Part

1740 Timothy Coe sold 300 acres called Coes Out Neck to William Andrews. This probably was a part of the original Gray patent. Coe said the land had been left to him by his father Timothy Coe late of Sussex County in Penna. so the seller would have been Timothy III.

1746 William Andrews sold to James Pettigrew who left it to his son John in 1772 and it was included in the lands John sold to Nathaniel L. Savage and later was a part of the 1350 acres which he sold to

Thomas Fisher.

1744 Timothy Coe sold 400 acres to William Arbuckle.

1751 William Arbuckle (wife Katherine) left to "my poor little fellow and Dear Child William".

1767 Whatever William's handicap may have been he matured and married as he and his wife Atahaliah now sold to Levin Teackle.

1784 Levin gave to his son John and he and his wife Elizabeth sold to Custis Rodgers of Sussex, Del.

1786 Custis and Sarah Rodgers sold back to Teackle and he and his wife Elizabeth sold once more, this time to John Kellam.

Site F

No definite clue has been found to locate the site of the original Coe home which was used at times by the Quakers as a place of meeting but it may have been approximately at this site.

1672 Daniel and Anne Jenifer sold 500 acres to Morris Dennis. This man signed his name in this way but he also appears in the records as Dennis Morris de sons used Morris as the last name. The land was east of the Baysic and his sons used Morris as the road and east of the Coe lands.

1690 Denes Morris left to his grandsons John and Denes, the sons of his son Denes. John received the western 300 acres which probably was the home part of the plantation.

John Morris Part.

1709 John and Sarah Morris sold to Oliver Bell-Tanner. There is no record of the death of Oliver but a Joseph Bell was the next owner. 1752 Joseph and Comfort Bell sold 50 acres to Solomon Bird.

1784 Solomon Bird sold to Jonathan Mears. 1754 The Bells sold 50 acres to John Fitchett.

1769 Fitchett sold to Jonathan Mears and five years later Oliver Bell, the heir of Joseph, sold to Mears 10 acres more which had been found in the bounds by a survey.

The Bird and Fitchett pieces were included in the lands which Jon-

athan Mears later left to his son Robert in 1796.

1754 The Bells sold 50 acres to Robert Bell. Not traced further.
The Bells sold 50 acres to Thomas Bloxom. This will turn up later in

the Bloxom part of this tract. 1756 The Bells sold 40 acres to Woodman Bloxom and the next year 10 acres more.

1759 Joseph Bell (wife Comfort) left 53 acres to Woodman Bloxom and the balance of his land to a son Oliver. Six years later Oliver and Elizabeth Bell deeded/the bequeathed land as 63 acres to Bloxom.

1788 Woodman Bloxom left a home place of 60 acres to a son Jacob and

the balance to sons Joshua and Severn.

1789 Joshua and Leah Bloxom sold his 20 acres to Thomas Taylor. 1798 Severin and Catharine Bloxom sold his 30 acres to Aben Berry. 1789 Cliver and Elizabeth Bell sold 20 acres to Solomon Johnson, thus finishing the disposition of the Bell land.

TRACT 120

Dennis Morris Part

1709 Denis Morris sold his 200 acres to John Kelly.

1724 John Kelly left the part of his land south of Sedgey Branch to sons Edmond and Joseph and that on the north side of sons Daniel and David.

1743 Edmond sold his interest to his brother Joseph.

1777 Joseph and Elizabeth Kelly sold as 100-acres to Jonathan Mears
and it was this land which Jonathan later left to his daughter Ziporah.

1739 David and Sarah Kelly sold his interest to brother Daniel, and the next year Daniel and Elizabeth Kelly sold as 100 acres to William Riley.

1791 Riley left to his daughter Sarah while single with reversion to his son John.

1673 Daniel and Anne Jenifer sold 500 acres to John Bloxum. This was next east of the Morris land on the south side of Muddy Creek branch.

1715 John Bloxam (wife Mary) left a home place of 200 acres to son Woodman, 200 acres more to son William and a balance of 80 acres to a son Johnson. Woodman Bloxom Part

Site G-Known as the BLOXOM PLACE.

1776 Woodman Bloxom gave his home place of 224 acres to his son in law Richard Bloxom.

1786 Richard Bloxom (wife Margaret Simpson) left to his sons Major Simpson Bloxom and Richard Bloxom.

1803 A survey showed 279 acres and Major received the house a the south part of 130 acres while Reichard received 149 acres.

1825 Major not only had acquired his brother's part but had bought more adjacent land and after his death a survey showed he left 341 acres. In a division among his heirs the house and 57 acres went to William Bloxom in right of his wife Hetty.

1888 Hetty survived her husband, married W. C. Dix, whom she also survived, and devised her land to her son William H. Bloxom.

1902 William H. Bloxom sold the house and 120 acres to William L. Bloxom.

1909 William L.and Elizabeth S. Bloxom sold the house and 50 acres to Robert
E. Lewis.

1934 Robert E. and Ida Lewis sold the house and 48 acres to Roland L. Somers.

The gambrel roof house originally had brick ends, had been built in two sections, and stood about a hundred yards back of its present location. In the north end was a brick marked '1786' and in the south end bricks may *WB-HB AP 3 1831". The older part would have been started by Richard Bloxom in the year of his death and the newer during the ownership of William and Hetty Bloxom. In 1934 the brick ends were torn down and the house moved to its present site but the marked bricks were preserved and set in the new foundations at their respective ends.

The present center cross hall was a part of the earlier construction and is paneled under the stairs. The doors are made of vertical wide beaded boards. In the newer section are large cupboards with solid doors each side of the fireplace, but they are the only indications of the original woodwork

left.

William Bloxom Part

1736 William Bloxom deeded 100 acres to his son John. John Bloxom sold to Isaac Baily and two years later he and his wife Lishee Bailey sold to Woodman Bloxom.

1753 Woodman Bloxom deeded to Thomas Bloxom.

1772 Thomas Bloxom sold 152 acres to Isaac Smith; this included this 100 acres and the 50 acres he had purchased from Joseph Bell. 1774 Isaac and Elizabeth Smith sold to Salathiel Fitchett.

1777 Salathiel and Marget Fitchett sold 130 acres to Joseph Kelly and he and his wife Elizabeth sold 100 acres to Jonathan Mears.

1748 William Bloxom left the other 100 acres to his son William. 1755 William and Naomi Bloxom sold to Nicholas Bloxom.
1770 Nicholas Bloxom (wife Catherine) left to son William.

1789 William Bloxom (wife Mary) left to his son Richard.

Johnson Bloxom Part

1716 Johnson Bloxom deeded to his brother William but this sale did not hold as his father had left him only a life interest and then it was to go to his son Nicholas.

1770 Nicholas Bloxom left to his wife Catherine for life and then to son Wil-

1798 Nicholas Bloxom (son of William) and his wife Rachel deeded to his uncle Argal Bloxom who died in this same year and left to his wife Lucretia to bring up their children.

1800 Lucretia Bloxom sold as 78 acres to Richard Bloxom, Sr.

East of the Bloxom tract was a small triangle of the Jenifer-Justice part and beyond that the final sale by the Jenifers to form the panhandle extending out to the highway.

1684 Daniel and Anne Jemifer sold 340 acres to Nicholas Millechops who resold in two parts: 200 acres in this same year to Dennis Morris and in 1693 144 acres to the Rev. Thomas Teackle. The latter will be taken up first as Thomas Teackle Part

1696 Teackle left to his daughter Elizabeth.

1731 William Taylor and his son Thomas Teackle Taylor, husband and son of the deceased Elizabeth, sold to Jeptha Perry.

1733 Jeptha Perry-alias Sammond-and his wife Margaret sold 72 acres to

1748 Bloxom left to his wife Elizabeth and then to a son Moses. 1782 The land was not mentioned in the will of Moses Bloxom (wife Rachel) but he was succeeded by a son Stephen.

1798 Nothing further was found on Jeptha Perry but he seems to have been succeeded by a son Ishmael and in this year he and his wife told 75 acres Dennis Morris Part

1702 Dennis had made no disposition of this 200 acres in his will and title

TRACT 120 went to his eldest son John Morris who deeded to his brother Jacob. 1712 Jacob and Judith Morris sold to Samuel Jester. 1746 Samuel Jester left to his wife Mary for life, then to daughter Margaret and her husband Jeptha Perry for their lives and then to granddaughters Amey and Elizabeth Perry. It has not been possible to trace definitely the descent from the two girls, but Amey apparently married a Saunders and Elizabeth a Moore. 1797 A Samuel Saunders died intestate and administration papers were issued to his wife Keziah. Two years later ssurvey for a division among his heirs showed 94 acres. 1797 A James Moore of Robert sold to William Justice 100 acres which he said had descended to him from his grandmother Elizabeth Moore and later in the same year a survey for a division among the Justice heirs showed 91 acres. The locations of these two surveys are what prove that the two pieces comprised the 200 acres which the Millechops had sold to Dennis Morris. The total of the land called for by the patents to the Jenifers for this tract was 4750 acres. Only 4040 acres have been traced but presumably this was all that could be found as each piece bounded on the next. TRACT 121 This is a consolidation of several patents. 1663 Patent to John Renny for 400 acres. This was renewed the next year and the year following Renny assigned to George Johnson. 1669 Johnson received a new patent for 950 acres which included the above. 1672 Johnson received a patent for 300 acres of new land. 1674 Johnson received a final patent for 1100 acres which included the 300. As nearly as can be determined Johnson's wife about this time was Ellinor who had been the widow of Phillip Meredith of Northampton. Later on he had another wife Mary. to William Nock 1678 George and Mary Johnson sold 1025 acres and ten years later 25 acres more found within the bounds. 1684 George Johnson sold 400 acres to Phillip Fisher. The balance of his land was disposed of by his will and the family land will be taken up first. 1692 George Johnson devised his holdings as follows:
To son George he left 200 acres "neare Blocksoms bridg". This was a part of Tract 127 which will be taken up in its turn. To son Samuel he left land and marsh which was designated by certain To son John he left the home part of the plantation. John Johnson Part Nothing in the records was found to accurately locate the site of the original Johnson but a guess would place it at Site A. In the story of All2A it was brought out that meetings of the Quakers were held at the house of George Johnson deceased. 1734 John Johnson (wife Elizabeth) left all of his land to a son Isaiah.
1750 Isaiah Johnson sold 100 acres to Major Bird which became merged with the Samuel Johnson land, and six years later he sold 25 acres to William 1792 Isaiah Johnson (wife Sarah) died intestate and was succeeded by a son 1803 This second Isaiah Johnson (wife also named Sarah) left a complicated will but in substance the land was to go to his sons Samuel and Isaiah for their lives and then to a grandson Isaiah IV.

bounds.

Isaiah.

Samuel Johnson Part

1731 Samuel and Josephus Maria Johnson of Northampton sold his inheritance
as 300 acres of land and marsh to Ansley Lingo.

1740 Ansly and Tabitha Lingo resold to Major Bird.

1751 Major Bird died intestate and his estate was administered to his widow

Sarah.

As nearly as can be determined this Major Bird left no male issue as parts of his land later turned up in the possession of an Elizabeth who does not seem to have married, and another daughter Lucretia who became the wife of Charles Broadwater. Their inheritances have not been traced further but between the neck road and Muddy Creek is a settlement which is still known as the Dr. Broadwater Place.

William Nock Part
1715 William Nock sold 650 acres of land and marsh to John Bird and twelve years later left the balance of 400 acres equally to his sons William and Benjamin. As so much of this bequeathed land was marsh no effort has been made to keep further track of it.

John Bird left his land to his sons Solomon and Nathaniel.

1784 Solomon Bird did not mention his land in his will but he left three daughters Esther, Rebecca and Scarbrough. What became of the girls and their lands has not been discovered.

1780 Nathaniel Bird left 60 acres to son Jacob and the balance to son Nathaniel.

Phillip Fisher Part

1703 Phillip Fisher (wife Elizabeth) of Northampton left his 400 acres of marsh and hummocks at the mouth of Muddy Creek to his sons John, Phillip and Thomas.

1737 No effort was made to trace this marsh land further but one transaction in this year was noted: Maddux and Sarah Fisher of Northampton sold

an undivided one third interest to Thomas Marshall, also of Northampton.

The deed stated that this had descended to him from his father Thomas Fisher.

1769 Thomas John Marshall and Esme Marshall, as heirs of Thomas, sold
to James Henry, at which time the tract was still undivided.

TRACT 1212

been this land.

1676 Mary Parramore, widow of John, and her son Richard Robinson sold a 150 acres Island to Thomas Maraball, Sr.

1687 Patent to Phillip Fisher for 150 acres of Marsh and Hummmeks between the mouths of Muddy and Messongo Creeks.

1703 Phillip Fisher (wife Elizabeth) left Burntwood Island to his daughters Smith and Anne Gascoigne.

It has not been traced further but that name still continues for these small marsh islands.

TRACT 122

1669 Patent to William Blake for 300 acres on the south side of Mesango Creek.

1671 William and Jane Blake sold to Robert Bracy.

1672 Patent to Robert Bracey for 650 acres to include the above and 350 acres new land.

1677 Robert and Elizabeth sold 750 acres to John Prettiman, Sr. This included all of his patent land and 100 acres which he had purchased out of Tract 123.

1679 Prettiman sold to John Michael.

TRACT 122

1674 Patent to Col. John Tilney for 1600 acres of marsh between Cattail and Messongo Creeks.

1679 Tilney deeded to his son in law John Michael, Jr. (see A70)

1674 Four days after the patent to Tilney a patent for the same marsh was WAN granted to Daniel Eire of Thomas, stating that the land had been taken up by Col. William Kendall and assigned.

1680 Daniel Eyre assigned any interest he might have to John Michael. In early days, as now, this land was known as 'Michael's Marsh'. Frequently the name was spelled 'McKeel' in the records, as in the case of other Michael lands, which gives the correct pronunciation for this family

1685 John Michael (wife Ann Tilney) left this land to sons John and Symon and an unborn child.

John Michael Part

1752 John Michael must have died without issue and his part reverted to his eldest brother Joachim as in this year Joachim Michael (wife Margaret) of Northampton directed in his will that his eldest son Joachim should have the entail docked and then deed this part of his holdings to another son William Wainhouse Michael. Presumably this was done and the deed recorded in the General Court.

1772 W. W. Michael left everything to his wife Margaret (Downing), who nine years later married John Upshur.

1782 John and Margaret Upshur of Northampton sold as 1350 acres to Thomas

Simon Michael Part

1728 Simon Michael (wife Susanna) did not mention this land in his will and it is uncertain just what became of it.

1799 The heirs of William Bloxom sold 50 acres of land in this vicinity to

Azariah Bloxom and the next year 57 acres to Samuel Johnson.

1939 The major part of the marsh was owned by two sets of partners, several of whom were in each set. In this year the whole marsh was surveyed and divided by an east-west line, and the northern part was found to contain 1439.30 acres and the southern 715.81. Unborn Child Part

1711 Presumably this child did not Tive and the title went to the mother Ann who married Richard Drummond and in this year they deeded it as 450 acres to their son Richard.

1727 Richard Drummond sold 148 acres each to Francis Litchfield and Henry Beasly and five years later the title to the balance passed to his daughter Ann who married Thomas Bayly.

Francis Litchfield Part

1728 There is no record of any disposition by Litchfield but in this year Simon Michael (wife Susanna) left this same piece (which he said he had bought from Capt. Richard Drummond) to his son John. 1784 Son John Michael died intestate.

Henry Beasly Part

1739 Henry Beasly sold to E ekiel Litchfield. 1772 Ezekiel and Elizabeth Litchfield sold to Solomon Boston. 1764 Thomas and Ann Bayly sold the balance of the land to William Bloxom. 1793 William Bloxom, Sr. (wife Sarah) left to his sons Azariah, Solomon and Levin.

All of this 450 acres seems to have been upland and was next to Tract 126 and included the site of the present village of Poulson.

TRACT 123

1666 Patent to William Aylworth for 400 acres. 1672 As previously stated Aylworth sold 100 acres to Robert Bracy. 1686 William Aleworth (wife Dorcas) left 200 acres to son Jonathan but did not dispose of the balance.

1690 Darcus Aleworth, as Executrix of William, sold the balance as 140 acres to John Prettiman.

1703 Prettiman resold to John Morris, who eleven years later resold to Jonathan Aleworth, who thus became possessed of it all.

1728 A Court Order: "On Consideration of the Petition of Jonathan Aleworth It is Ordered that He henceforth keep a publick Warehouse at Massango's pursuant to the Laws of this Collony in that Case made". This Tobacco Warehouse did not last very long as two years later the Assembly designated Guilford and Bitts Creek as the sites for the Warehouses in the upper part of Accomack County.

1754 Jonathan Alworth left the 140 acres part to his son John and the 200 acres to a grandson Jonathan. He also mentioned a great grandson Jonathan. John Aleworth Part

1762 James Stran sold to Solomon Gladding 100 acres which he said had been sold to him by John Aleworth by a General Court deed and five years later Comfort Ailworth, as widow of John, released her dower rights to Gladding. 1770 Solomon and Mary Gladding sold 1142 acres to James Benston and 252 acres to James Hopman.

The Gladdings sold 50 acres to Abner Burton which they said had been a part of the land sold to Benston.

Jonathan Aleworth Part

No disposition by Jonathan has been found but the land turned up in the possession of Southy Licen, who in disposing of it said that it had been bought from Jonathan Aleworth.

1770 Southy and Mary Northam sold 60 acres to Abner Burton.
1773 The Northams sold 116 acres to Solomon Boston.
1775 Solomon and Betty Boston sold 108 acres to Nathan Milbourn.

TRACT 124

1672 Patent to Edward Moore for 200 acres.

1691 Francis Moore sold to Levin Denwood, stating that it had been given to him by Edward Moore.

1693 Liven Denwood, of Somerset Co., Md., sold to John Trevally. 1704 Patent to Thomas Preeson as having been deserted by John Travally.

1713 Thomas Preeson sold to William Mason.

1759 William Mason, Sr. (wife Eleanor) left to his son Middleton.

1768 Middleton Mason sold to Southy Northam.

Northam sold 100 acres to Levin Evans and the deed was signed by Middleton and Rachel Mason and Southy and Arcady Northam.

1769 Levin Evans (wife Anne Mary) left to his son John.

1771 Southy and Mary Northam sold the other 100 acres back to Middleton Masoh. 1772 Middleton and Rachel Mason sold to Ezekiel Litchfield. 1775 Ezekiel Litchfield died intestate and was succeeded by a son Francis 1778 Francis Litchfield (wife Elizabeth) directed in his will that this part of his holdings be sold for his debts and it was purchased by Jacob Taylor.

TRACT 125

For several years this land was a step child which no one seemed to really want to keep. 1666 Patent to John Wallop, alias Wadlow, for 300 acres.

1668 Wallop assigned to William Waltham.

1669 Patent to William Custis as deserted by William Walton.

1673 Patent to William Germain as deserted by Custis. 1678 Patent to Edward Bowman as deserted by William Jermain.

1694 Catharine Bowman, widow of Edmund, and Daniel and Gertrude K sham sold to Mathias Tyson. Gertrude was a daughter of Bowman and previously had been the widow of John Cropper. (see A87A).

TRACT 125

1702 Matthias Tyson sold to Robert Hamilton of Northampton. 1703 Robert Hamilton (wife Mary) left this land to his sons Robert and

1719 The Hamilton brothers, both of Northampton, sold to Francis Litchfield. 1752 The will of Francis Litchfield (wife Sarah) did not mention land but his eldest son Ezekiel succeeded to the title.

1775 Ezekiel Litchfield died intestate and his estate was administered to his son Francis.

1778 Francis Litchfield (wife Elizabeth) jeft to his sons John, Francis and

1785 John and Susanna Litchfield sold 20 acres to Solomon Boston and nine years later they sold 185 acres to Arthur Watson, who resold 50 acres to George Croswell.

1796 Francis Litchfield sold 100 acres to George Crosswell. 1785 Zadock Litchfield sold 100 acres to Solomon Boston.

TRACT 126

1675 Patent to Capt. Daniel Jenifer for 1680 acres "in Messango Swamp". This was reissued three years later. Jenifer made no sales from this land and the title passed to his son.

1696 Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer sold 100 acres to George Hope. This was a rectangular block in the center of the patent bounds.

1722 George Hope left this 100 acres to his son Thomas.

1734 Thomas Hope (wife Lydia) left to his eldest son George.

1761 George and Annabella Hope sold to Thomas Fisher.

Thomas and Susanna Fisher resold to James Dunken (Duncan). 1698 Nicholas Millechoppe (wife Mary) left 100 acres in Messongo Swamp to his daughter Mary Lucas and a balance of 200 acres to his three sons. A deed to him for this land had never been executed and shortly after his death Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer gave a deed jointly to Nicholas, John and Richard Mellichops and Mary Lucas the wife of William. This 300 acres was north east of the Hope piece but only at its east end did it touch the outside

bounds of the patent.

1742 The Millechops bequest to the sons had been left to them and their male heirs and as John and Richard had none it all reverted to their brother Nicholas. In this year Nicholas left the whole 200 acres to his granddaughter Elizabeth, daughter of his son John.

1759 Southy and Rebecca Northam sold to William Beavans 60 acres of this Tand which the deed stated had been bought from Abbott Warrington. As there is no local deed from Warrington it must have been a General Court transaction. Abbott Warrington is known to have had a wife Elizabeth so it is possible that she had been the Elizabeth Midlechops who had inherited from her grandfather.

1770 Upon the petition of George Gilchrist, son and heir of Andrew, the 200 acres was surveyed and divided between him, Southy Northam, John Northam, Zorobabel Northam and Nathaniel Beavans (son of William), but the rights of each to a share was not made clear.

1773 Southy and Mary Northam sold his interest to John Northam.
1791 William Lucas of Edgfield Co., South Carolina, sold 100 acres to John Northam, stating that the land had descended to him from his grand parents William and Mary Lucas through his father Thomas.

1700 Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer sold 120 acres to John Abbott. This was northwest of the Hope piece but did not extend out to the bounds of the origin al patent.

1719 The verbal will of John Abbott made no mention of land and title must have passed to his brother Mason Abbott.

1739 Mason and Elizabeth Abbott sold to William Lucas.

1751 William Lucas left this piece to his son Solomon. 1752 Solomon Lucas (wife Eleanor) left to son Elijah.

1788 Elijah Lucas died intestate.

1700 Daniel of St. Thomas and Elizabeth Jenifer sold 224 acres to John Kelly. This was the bottom part of the patent extending down to the north fork of Muddy Creek.

1701 John and Sarah Kelly sold 101 acres to Edward Bell and twenty three years later he left the balance to his sons George and Dennis Kelly. Edward Bell Part

1743 Edward Bell (wife Mary) left to his son William. Nothing further has been found on this William and the land passed to his brother John.

1760 John Bell (wife Elizabeth) left to his son William.

1774 William and Bridgett Bell sold an indefinite acreage to James Aleworth. 1777 James and Susanah Ailworth sold as 80 acres to Elijah Bird.

1777 William and Bridgett Bell sold 48 acres to Elijah Bird. 1791 Elijah and Bridgett Bird sold 120 acres to Major Bird. George and Dennis Kelly Parts

1730 George Kelly-Shoemaker-sold his part as 40 acres to his brother Edmond

1762 Edmond Kelly (wife Catharine) left to his sons William and Griffin. 1784 No disposition by Dennis Kelly was found, but in this year Thomas and Tabitha Kelly sold 50 acres in this vicinity which the deed stated had been held by inheritance so he may have been a son of Dennis.

The Bell land was at the eastern end of this piece while the Kelly part

retained was to the westward.

1708 Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer sold the balance of this patent as 980 acres to William Gordon of Middlesex Co. From him the title passed to his AKM daughter Margaret who married Matthias Gale, to their son Levin of Somerset Co., Md., and then to his son George of 'Baltimore Town'. It soon became and is still known as Gale's Swamp.

1793 No further sales were made until this year when George Gale sold it all

Duncan had the tract surveyed and found it to contain 951 acres. After retaining 1173 acres to be added to his own plantation he sold the balance as follows

200 acres John Burton John Litchfield 100 acres Isaac Warner 25 80 Solomon Boston 50 25 Wm. Lucus Jacob Bird 32 11 Bennet Mason 32 70 Jas.Small Solomon Johnson 1672 " Residue

TRACT 127

1664 Patent to Alexander Massey for 400 acres.

1665 Massey assigned to George Johnson.

1669 Johnson sold 200 acres to Edward Moore. 1692 Johnson left the balance of 200 acres to his son George as already noted in the story of A121.

Edward Moore Part

1669 Moore resold to John Parsons who had already bought an adjacent 100 acres from Tract 128.

1678 John Parsons' sold the whole 300 acres to Timothy Coe. 1682 Timothy and Sarah Coe resold to Phillip Fisher.

1703 Phillip Fisher (wife Elizabeth) left to his son Phillip. For the next fifty years the descent of the title is largely by inference.

1709 The will of Phillip Fisher (wife Elizabeth) did not mention the land and apparently a son John succeeded him.

1743 John Fisher died intestate and his estate was administered to his wit Elizabeth.

1757 The estate of Elizabeth Fisher was administered to a Thomas Fisher, presumably a son.

1747 George Johnson sold 230 acres to Thomas Fisher which he said was a part of the land sold to him by Fisher, which must have been done by a General

Court deed. As time went on Thomas Fisher and his wife Susanna began selling off parts of his land, in fact they sold considerably more than the 230 acres mentioned above. The excess must have come from adjacent tracts although no deeds to him have been located; possibly some of it may have been inherited by Susanna whose maiden name has not been discovered.

Sales were as follows:

1751 12 acres to Littleton Armitrader and 30 acres to George Johnson.

1753 25 acres to Henry Fletcher. 1764 20 acres to Solomon Johnson.

1767 70 acres to Henry Fletcher and three years later 100 acres more.

1786 Thomas Fisher died intestate.

The widow Susanna joined with William and Jenny Johnson in a sale of 65 acres to Fletcher and the next year George and Lucretia Armitrader sold him 50 acres more. Possibly Jenny and Lucretia were Fisher daughters and heir

1799 Henry Fletcher had accumulated 450 acres in this vicinity which he now left to his son Henry.

1804 Son Hnery left to his son William.
1816 William Fletcher sold to John and William R. Custis and a survey showed 448 acres. Each of the partners retained 952 acres and sold 149 acres to Custis Northam and 108 acres to Thomas Johnson. George Johnson Part

1732 George Johnson (wife Liddya) left to his sons George and Affradosie.

George Johnson Part

1765 George Johnson left 70 acres to a son John and the home plantation to a son Solomon. Nothing definite has been found on what became of John's land.

1794 Solomon Johnson left to his son Solomon.

Site A

1802 Solomon Johnson left to his brother Zadock Johnson.

1833 Zadock Johnson left a plantation of 150 acres to his cousin Talitha Northam. 1840 Elitha Northam left to her nephew Thomas A. Northam the son of James. 1898 Thomas A. Northam left his JOHNSON FARM of 346s acres to his daughter Virnetta A. Northam.

The site is now owned by

Edward R. Blogom.

The tired looking house has given up the struggle since the picture was taken. It had two brick ends with semi out side chimneys and in one of them was the date '1802'. As

the will of Solomon Johnson was dated December 27th of that year he must have been building it when he died. No interior features of interest were noted.

Affradosie Johnson Part

1751 Afradozy Johnson left to his brother Samuel.

1765 Samuel Johnson left to his cousin Joshua Johnson 1782 From the will of Joshua Johnson (wife Patience)-"I give and bequeath unto the subscribers that subscribed to build an house for the public worship of God a certain piece and parcell of Land beginning at the branch at Bloxoms bridge --- etc".

Site B This is the location of the first Bethel Baptist Church and the

congregation is still carrying on although the present building is a more modern one.

Except for the acre given to the Church, Joshua Johnson left the balance of his land to his son Crippen Johnson.

1808 Crippen Johnson sold to John Wharton.

1815 In a partition of the Wharton lands this piece of 100 acres went to Ephraim and Tabitha Watson and four years later they sold it to

Isaiah Johnson, Sr. so it once more came back to the Johnson family.

TRACT 128

1672 Patent to John Parker of Mattapony for 885 acres.

1676 John and Amey Parker sold 100 acres to John Parsons-Carpenter. This was on the south side of Messongo branch in the upper part of the patent and it

has already been covered in the story of Al27.

1680 John Parker gave Phillip Mongon (Negro) a 99 year lease on 200 acres.

This was in the northeast corner of the lower part of the patent.

1688 Phillip Mongon, Jr. assigned his rights to Henry Brooks.

1744 Brooks had moved to Somerset Co., Md. and title descended to his son Francis who now sold to John Walker, stating that it was where Nehemiah Walker had lived.

1746 John Walker (wife Sarah) left this land to his daughter Anne who married Daniel Mifflin.

1796 Anne had died before her Musband and in his will of this year he did not dispose of this piece so it must have descended to a son Jonathan Walker Mifflin.

(In 1779 the title should have rewerted to the Parker heirs when the lease was up, but for reasons unknown they neglected to claim their rights.)

1816 Jon. W. Mifflin sold to Isaiah Hinman and three years later he left the 200 acres to his sons Ezekiel and Samuel.

1695 John Parker (wife Amy) left 200 acres to son Thomas and the balance of 385 acres to son Anderson Parker.
Thomas Parker Part

This was above Messongo branch in the upper part of the patent. 1706 Thomas Parker sold it all to William Lucus.

1729 William Lucas (wife Mary Millechops) left the home 100 acres to son William and the balance to son Thomas.

William Lucas Part

1747 Thomas Lucas sold to Levin Lucas 100 acres which he said he had
bought from John Brown who had bought from William Lucas, but neither
of these deeds appear in the local records.

1754 Levin Lucas sold to William Andrews, Jr. who resold the next year to John Northam. There is no certain record for the death of John Northam but it is assumed that title passed to a son Custis Northam who became a large land owner in this vicinity.

Thomas Lucas Part

1741 Thomas Lucas (wife Persevella) left his 100 acres to his son Thomas

1767 Thomas Lucas died intestate and his estate was administered to

Fortune Lucas, presumably his widow. What became of her is unknown and

it was not determined whether there was an heir to inherit.

Anderson Parker Part

1707 Anderson Parker of Sussex Co., Penna. sold it all to Robert Brymer.

This 385 acres comprised the balance of the land in the lower part
of the patent after taking out the land leased to Mongon.

1710 John Brinmer (wife Mary) left his plantation of DUNKIRK to his three
sons: to John Brinmer, alias Brimer, 129 acres and 128 acres each to sons
Samuel and Robert.

It has been impossible to draw an intelligent picture of the disposition of this Brimer land and about all that can be done is to give the records concerning sales of land in this immediate vicinity.

John Brimer Part

1724 John and Mary Brymer sold a home place of 80 acres to Edmond Kelly. 1731 Edmond and Catharine Kelly sold to John Cliffe and three years later John and Margaret Cliff resold to Samuel Johnson. No further record can be found but somehow this became Thomas Fisher land.

1728 John and Mary Briamer sold 40 acres to Edmond Kelly and two years later he resold to George Kelly. 1736 George Kelly sold to Joseph Kelly and the next year he sold to Nehemiah Walker. 1743 Walker sold to Woodmand Bloxom who resold three years later to Richard Abbott. A record of the death of this Richard Abbott has not been found but he was succeeded by a son John.

1751 John Brimer died intestate and his estate was administered to his

wife Mary ..

Robert Brimer Part 1740 John and Mary Brymer sold 80 acres to Richard Abbott. After the death of John Brimer there was a suit over this land. The suit was brought by Robert Brimer, son and heir of this John, against John Abbott as heir of Richard. It brought out that Robert Brimer, uncle of the plaintiff, had died without issue and his land had been divided between his brothers John and Samuel, this being a part. The suit was won by Abbott.

William Northam turned up as the owner of considerable land in this

vicinity but there is no record of how he obtained it.

1757 William and Sarah Northam sold 73 acres to Robert Brymer. 1774 John and Bridgett Brimer sold 73 acres to Robert Small, stating that he had recovered the land by law in the General Court.

1757 William and Sarah Northam sold 60 acres to George Clark, the deed stating that it had been purchased from Robert Brimer (no record).

1761 George and Elizabeth Clark resold to John Hinman. 1766 Zerrobabel Northam sold 74 acres to William Andrews, stating that it

had descended to him on the death of his father William. William and Susannah Andrews resold to Robert Small. 1821 A survey of the land of Levi Small of Robert showed that he owned 1542 acres and a mill between the two most northern branches of Muddy

1768 A Robert and Mary Brimer sold 17% acres to Thomas Northam. 1774 George Northam of Thomas and his wife Mary resold to Stephen Bloxom.

Samuel Brimer Part

1730 Samuel and Ann Brymer sold 20 acres to Robert Jervis. 1750 Robert Jarvis left to his daughter Prudence McDaniel. This later became merged with a part of Tract 131 where it will be again mentioned.

1733 Samuel Brimer died intestate and his estate was administered to his wife Ann. What became of the balance of his land is not clear but it is possible that he left no male heirs and one or more daughters succeeded

1776 Shadrach Fisher sold 45 acres to Robert Small. There is no record of to the title. his having bought it and he may have married a daughter of Samuel Brimer. 1786 John and Leah Glaspie sold 46 acres to Stephen Bloxom, the deed state ing that it had formerly belonged to Samuel Brimer.

1795 Stephen and Nanna Bloxom gave to their son George Bloxom. The story of this Brimer land is most unsatisfactory but anything more definite seemed impossible.

TRACT 129

1672 Patent to Robert Hill for 400 acres.

1675 Robert and Jane Hill sold 200 acres to George West. 50 acres of this was on the north side of Messongo branch and the balance on the south side. The Hills sold the other 200 acres to John Hudson, it all being on the north side of the branch.

George West Part

1697 George and Susanna West of the Territory of Pennsylvania sold to John Northan late of Northampton. There is no record of the death of this John Northam but he must have been succeeded by a son Thomas. 1712 Thomas and Comfort Northam sold 100 acres to John Clifft-Saddler-of North

1728 John and Margrett Cliffe sold to John Mason, whose death is not recorded.

1748 Solomon Mason sold 50 acres to Thomas and Mary Lucas.

1749 Solomon Mason sold 50 acres to John Morgin and two years later

appd him 50 acres more.

1753 John and Anne Morgan sold 100 acres to Henry Fletcher-Merchantstating that he had bought from Solomon Mason and Thomas Lucas. There is no record of the purchase from Lucas but at the same time Thomas and Mary Lucas also deeded 100 acres to Fletcher, so it was all the

This became a part of the Henry Fletcher land which has already

been reported in the story of Tract 127.

1726 Thomas and Comfort Northam sold 80 acres to John Mason and he and his wife Mary resold to Thomas Lucas.

1735 Thomas Lucas (wife Persevella) left to his son Levin.
1746 Levin and Comfort Lucas sold to Robert Hudson.
1751 Robert and Esther Hudson sold to Littleton Armitrader.

John Hudson Part

1752 There is no recorded will of John Hudson but in a deed of this year reference is made to a will of 1694 wherein he had left 100 acres each to his sons Anthony and William.

Anthony Hudson Part

1727 Anthony and Elizabeth Hudson sold 100 acres to John Hudson. 1752 A William Hudson sold 50 acres to Littleton Armitrader, the deed stating that it was a part of 100 acres which had been left by John Hudson to Anthony Hudson who had sold to John Hudson the father of the grantor. Two years later was a deed for 25 acres more.

William Hudson Part

1754 Nathaniel and Catherine Bird sold to William Hudson 100 acres which had been sold to Bird by Hudson by a General Court deed. 1785 William Hutson left 25 acres to his daughter Scarburgh Hutson and 125 acres to a son Raymond Gorse (Gore) Hutson. 1790-93 Raimond and Molly Hudson sold 13 acres to Edmund Powell, 4 acres to William Northam and 103 acres to Southy Lucas.

TRACT 130

1672 Patent to Nicholas Millechop for 300 acres.

1673 Nicholas and Mary Millechops sold to William Lowen.
1681 William and Alice lowen sold to John Baily.
1683 John Baily sold to Richard Hill "where Hill now lives".
1686 Richard Hill of Somerset Co., Md. sold to William Stevens, also of

1699 George and Elizabeth Layfield of Somerset sold to Samuel Jester of Richard. The deed stated that Stevens had sold to Richard Jester but had given no deed. Both Stevens and Jester had died but the widow Elizabeth Stevens

Although this deed was for the whole 300 acres, it later developed that Samuel Jester was only one of three songs of Richard Jester, the others being Thomas and Richard, and each of the three became possessed of 100 acres. Richard Jester Part 1713 Thomas and Sarah Jester of Kent Co. "upon delawar" gave a power of attorney to his brother Samuel to make over to Richard Jester 100 acres where they formally lived. Such a deed is not recorded but Richard entered into the land. 1721 Francis and Mary Jester sold to William Northam 100 acres which had formerly belonged to his father Richard Jester. 1726 William and Mary Northam resold to Joseph Walker. 1794 The descent from Joseph Walker is not clear but in this year a survey of the whole 300 acres was made and a William Walker was the owner of 73 acres south of the branch.

Thomas Jester Part 1714 Thomas and Sarah Jester of Kent Co., Del. sold 100 acres to Robert Slocombe.

1743 Thomas and Riley Slocomb sold to William Andrews the land "where Robert Slocomb the elder formerly lived". Andrews deeded back to Riley Slocomb alone the next year.

(1744 Charles Stockley sold to John Walker an unspecified and unbounded piece of land which had been sold to him by Robert and Rebecca Slocomb by a General Court deed. This seemingly extra and stray part has not been definitely identified.)

1747 Ryley Slocomb sold his 100 acres to Nathaniel Shay. 1748 Nathaniel and Amey Shae sold 50 acres to William Barker.

1753 Barker resold to Charles Stockley.

1751 Nathaniel and Naomi Shae sold the other 50 acres to Charles Stockley. 1764 Charles Stockley (wife Ann) left this 100 acres to his daughter Ann Stockley. He mentioned a son in law Alexander Stockley who may have been the husband of Ann.

Samuel Jester Part 1718 Samuel and Mary Jester sold 100 acres to John Hutchinson-Cordwainer.

John and Mary Hutchinson sold to Anthony Hudson.

1743 Anthony and Elizabeth Hudson sold to Thomas Bonnewell. Thomas Bonnywell left to his sons George and Thomas. 1764 George and Thomas Bonwell sold to Alexander Stockley.

1794 Thomas and Catharine Teackle sold to John Teackle, Sr. his interest in the land which they had bought from Alexander Stockley. There is no such deed in the local records but presumably it included the Thomas and Samuel Jester parts. A survey in this year showed they had owned 227 acres all north of the branch.

TRACT 131

1672 Patent to Nicholas Millechops for \$550 acres. The next year a new patent was issued to him for 400 acres, being all that could be found within the bounds. 1672 Nicholas and Mary Millechop sold 200 acres each to Morriss Dennis (Den-

nis Morris) and Thomas Gill. Dennis Morris Part This was the eastern and larger part of the upright section of the reversed 'L' shaped land.

1689 Denes Morris gave to his eldest son John Morris. 1715 John and Sarah Morris of Somerset Co., Md. sold to Elizabeth Abbott, widow of John, the 200 acres where he had lived when in Accomack. 1730 Elizabeth Abbott sold to her son Robert Abbott.

1764 Robert Abbott left 100 acres to his son John for life with reversion to grandson Thomas and the balance to his wife Elizabeth for her life and then to a son Robert.

1788 There is no record of the death of Robert, Jr. but in this year a

survey of his land for heirs showed 1041 acres.

1767 John Abbott sold to Richard Bloxom 100 acres which had been left to him by his father Robert. The deed did not so state but it could only have been his life interest which is all he had.

1781 Thomas and Elizabeth Abbott sold 50 acres each to Stephen Bloxom and William Morgan.

Thomas Gill Part.

1719 Nothing further was found about Gill but in this year Arthur and Margaret Robins of Northampton sold this same 200 acres to Darby McCartee, but the deed did not indicate how they had obtained it.

Darby and Hannah McCattee sold 100 acres to Robert Jarvis and five years

later the same 'Maccartys' sold the other 100 acres to Jonathan Laws. Robert Jarvis Part

1747 Robert Jarvice gave 50 acres at the upper end of his land to his son William.

1750 William and Ann Jarvis sold to Robert Abbott who resold to John Burton of Samuel.

1791 John and Annabella Burton sold to John Poulson.

1750 Robert Jarvis left all of his land to his daughter Prudence McDaniel. (This included the part of Al28 which he had bought from Samuel Brimer.) 1767 James and Prudence Byswick sold as 75 acres to Stephen Bloxom.

Jonathan Laws Part

1728 Jonathan and Mary Laws sold to William Abbott.

1753 William and Susanna Abbott sold to Simpson Bloxom.

1781 Simpson Bloxom sold to Scarbrough Bloxom 145 acres which he had accum-

1796 Saarburgh Bloxom sold 154 acres to Thomas Fletcher.

TRACT 132

1673 Patent to Griffeth Savage for 700 acres.

1679 Griffeth and Bridgett Savage sold to Howell Gladding and five years later he and his wife Alice resold to George Nicholas Hack.

1705 Hack left to his sons George and Peter.

1712 George Hack (wife Sarah) left his part to his sisters Ann and Mary Margaretta, but apparently Peter claimed all of the undivided land as he later disposed of it all. Some references to the property have referred to it as 'Hack's Swamp'.

1714 Peter Hack sold 350 acres to John Murraine, but later in the year he and his wife Matilda gave Murraine a new deed for the whole 700 acres.

1717 John and Rebeckah Morain sold 200 acres to John Morgin.

1718 They sold 125 acres each to John Wimberer and James Gray Hudson. 1729 Major Murrain of Dorsett Co., Md. sold 150 acres each to Thomas Northam and John Kelly, which he said had been left to him by his father John. These sales dispose of 50 acres more than the patent but this was corrected later when Northam resold only 100 acres instead of the 150 deeded to him.

John Morgan Part

1751 John Morgan (wife Mary) left his land equally to his sons Arnold and William.

Arnold Morgan Part . 1772 Arnold Morgan (wife Mary) left his home place to a grandson John Glasby and the plantation he had bought from Joseph Smith to grandson William Glasby. (This latter piece has not been located as there is no deed from Smith.)

As time went on this name Glasby, sometimes spelled Glaspy or Glaspie gradually became Gillespie. While the land has not been traced further the descendants of John Glasby kept adding to their holdings until only a few years ago a survey showed that a Gillespie owned over 350 acres in this immediate vicinity and there are people of that name still living on a part of the land.

XXXX 1781 William Morgan (wife Betty) left his inherited land to son William. William Morgan Part

John Wimberer Part 1730 John and Rachel Wimbrough sold to Phillip Fisher. 1763 Phillip Fisher gave 50 acres at the south end of his land to a son

1767 Robinson and Anne Fisher sold to William Taylor. There is no cer-Roberson.

tain record of the death of this William Taylor but it later developed that he was succeeded by a son Samuel. 1816 John Teackle sold 38 acres in Hack's Swamp to Samuel Mapp which he said he had bought from Samuel Taylor but no such deed has been

1793 Phillip Fisher gave 50 acres to a son George Fisher. 1794 Phillip Fisher (wife Marthew) left the balance of his land to son George

for life and then to a grandson George. 1798 George Fisher, Sr. sold a acre to Zadock Nock. This was on the south side of the cross road where it met old Wallops Raod and was in the north west corner of his land. Nock established a store here and it will be mentioned again in the story of another part of the Tract.

1807 George Fisher, Sr. left his own land to his sons George and Riley. 1808 George and Peggy Fisher and Riley and Nancy Fisher exchanged deeds to divide both entailed and the bequeathed lands. Riley was to have 50 acres at the south part and George 372 acres on the two roads except for the 2 acre sold to Nock.

1812 George and Peggy Fisher sold 30 acres to his brother Riley and four years later they sold 9 acres to Samuel Mapp.

James Gray Hudson Part There is no record of the death of this buyer but he seems to have been succeeded by a son Robert. The land was northeast of the Morgan part and extended along the bounds of Tract 117.

1744 Robert Hudson sold 40 acres to Jonathan Shield. 1761 Jonathan Shield died intestate and his estate was administered to a Sacker Shield. 1762 Sacker Shield died intestate and his estate was administered to a Richard Shield. 1785 Richard Shield left to Leah Abbott. She either was or soon became the wife of John Abbott. Abbott heirs later sold to John Teackle. 1746 Robert Hudson sold 85 acres to Samuel Burton.

1747 Samuel and Tabitha Burton sold to Thomas Tatham. 1776 Thomas Tatham (wife Tabitha) left to son Ezekiel.
1891 Ezekiel Tatham left to his daughter Tabitha Tatham the wife of Airs Tatham

Thomas Northam Part 1732 Thomas and Comfort Northam sold his 150 acres purchase as 100 acres to Bayley Macarty. 1743 Bayly Macarty of North Carolina sold to Charles Ashley. 1750 George Booth, as heir at law to Charles Ashly, sold to William Beavans.

1761 William Beavans (wife Mary) left to son Nathaniel.
1790 A survey of 48 acres is recorded with the statement that the land was in dispute between Nathaniel Beavans and Edmund Bayly but the cause of the trouble is not brought out. The land was on the north side of the cross road opposite the Fisher land. What became of the balance of the 100 acres has not been determined.

John Kelly Part

This was at the north end of the patent.

1732 John and Esther Kelly sold to XXXXXX Tunnell.

1750 Edmund Tunnell left to his son Joseph.

1789 Joseph Tunnell (wife Rachel) left 44 acres to son John and the balance to son Joseph.

1799 John sold to his brother Joseph.

1751 However in this year Joseph Tunnell began selling parts of his land to Thomas Tatham and eventually had sold him a total of 94 acres.

1776 Thomas Tatham (wife Tabitha) left to his son Ezekiel.

1790 Ezekiel and Susanna Tatham sold all of his Tunnell land to Zadock Nock and a survey showed 1023 acres.

1809 Before he died in this year Zadock Nock had acquired a considerable acreage in this vicinity. While he left this particular piece elsewhere he did leave 28 acres and the store already mentioned in the story of the Fisher land to a daughter Critty (Christian). Critty married Sameuel Mapp who not only continued to carry on the store but gradually bought up more acreage and it was from him that the present village of Mappsville takes its name. In 1850 the section was called 'Mapps'.

The small balance of the Tunnell land was later acquired by John Wharton.

TRACT 133

1664 Patent to John Stokeley for 2600 acres.

1672 Col. William Kendall, who owned a very large tract of land immediately west of Stockley, sold him 500 acres. This was a strip at the east end of the Kendall land and extended the Stockley bounds 16 chains to the westward. As this sale was made so early this 500 acres is included in the Stockley land on the Patent Map.

1671 John Stokley sold 200 acres to Christopher Standley.

1673 John Stockley left a neck north of the Stanley land to his wife Elizabeth to be at her own disposal. He also left her his home plantation for life and then it was to go to son Thomas. Elizabeth married John Stratton of Northampton.

Exclusive of the parts sold to Stanley and left outright to his wife, Stockley left the balance of his land, which he called 2700 acres, to his seven sons Thomas, John, Woodman, Francis, Charles, William and Joseph, but only the home place which was to go to Thomas was defintely bequeathed. In later developments it turned out that each son received 364 acres or a total of 2548 acres.

Not long after the death of Stockley interfamily transactions between the sons began and continued for many years and also interfamily marriages further complicated the situation so it is not easy to definitely trace each separate part, but an attempt will be made beginning at the southern end. Francis Stockley Part

This was across the branch from 117R and extended from Assawoman Creek westward to the limit of the tract.

1698 Francis Stockley left 100 acres each to his sons Francis, Joseph and John, and the balance, which was the home part of the plantation, to his wife Sarah and then to an unborn child. (He mentioned a brother Richard Webb who may have been a brother of his wife.) Sarah married a Williams and in 1732 was known to have been a widow once more.

Sarah Stockley Part

1741 Francis Stockly II left this land to his granddaughter Ann the daughter of his deceased son Eyre Stockly and his widow Mary. It is assumed that Sarah's child did not live and the title reverted to Francis as the eldest son.

1761 Ann had married Thomas Upshur of Northampton and in this year they sold as 65 acres to William Beavans, beyond which it has not been traced. This early homesite was on the west side of the Seaside road a little above the branch.

1711 Charles Stockley, uncle of Francis I sons, bought 100 acres from Joseph; the next year 100 acres from Francis II; and two years later 100 acres from the other son John.

1719 Charles Stockly-Yeoman-(wife Rebecca) left his home plantation to sons

Joseph and Charles and land adjacent to son Jacob.

1748 Joseph Stockley (wife Rebecca) left his part of the land to his brother Charles' first male child but if none it was to go to Charles' daughter Ann. 1764 Charles Stockley (wife Ann) left his part to his daughter Ann who thus inherited both parts. Charles mentioned a son in law Alexander Stockley and a grandson Joseph who must have been husband and son of Ann. Alexander out lived his wife.

1787 Alexander Stockley left all of his lands to son Joseph. He also mentioned a daughter Catharine who must have inherited when Joseph died with out issue. She married Thomas Teackle.

Site A 1811 Thomas and Catharine Teackle and William Stockley Teackle (son?) sold a plantation of 138 acres to William Conquest. It was called RED BANK. 1864 A William T. and Margaret L. Conquest sold to William H. Green of Baltimore. It is now the home of John W. Taylor and it is known both as the GREEN FARM or RED Bank. Part of the existing house may be old but it has been so changed that a picture or description is not practical.

Jacob Stockley Part

1722 Jacob Stoakley sold as 150 acres to Francis Stoakley of Northampton and two years later Francis Stockly resold to Thomas Davis.

1750 Thomas Davis died intestate and was succeeded by a son Major Davis.

1786 Major Davis left to his son William.

1796 William Davis (wife Susanna) left to son Henry.

1812 Davis heirs sold to Dr. George Scherer and a survey showed 1782 acres. This land was between the Seaside road and the highway.

Charles and Joseph Stockley Parts These were the next divisions north of the above.

1690 Charles Stockley sold his to brother Francis.

1691 Francis resold to brother John.

Joseph sold his part to brother John.

John and Mary Stockley sold the whole as 728 acres to Thomas Bud.

1698 Thomas and Joan Budd sold the south half to John Bradford.

1705 Thomas Budd alone sold the balance to Richard Price.

John Bradford Part

1706 John and Tabitha Bradford sold 64 acres to John Murraine and this became merged with a part of the Price land.

1710 John Bradford sold the balance of 300 acres to Thomas Nock.

1715 Thomas Nock resold to Simon Michael.

1728 Simon Michael (wife Susanna) left to son Joachim. This is the end of the trail along this line.

1747 Charles Stockley deeded to his brother Joseph 370 acres which he stated was the land which had been left by John Stockley to son Charles who was the father of this Charles and Joseph and was the same land which Joseph had deeded to Charles II by a General Court deed in 1743. A logical guess would be that as the first John had left the lands to his sons entailed Charles I had had no right to sell and his sons Joseph and Charles had sued in the General Court and recovered.

Again there is a blank until 150 acres each turned up in the possession of Joseph Matthews and Alexander Stockley without local deeds to them so

those sales also must have gone through the General Court.

1797 Joseph Matthews died intestate. His was the southern part and the Davis survey of 1812 showed that it was still held by his heirs. 1752 Alexander Stockley sold the other 150 acres to Elias Stockley. 1757 Elias Stockley died intestate. He was succeeded by a son George and this land became merged with a part of the Price land.

Richard Price Part

1705 Richard and Catharin Price sold 100 acres each to Nicholas Mellychops, John Huffington and Thomas Budd and 64 acres to Joseph Stockley. This atter became merged with the next part of the Stockley to be taken up.

Mellichops Part 1709 Nicholas and EllenorMIllechop sold to John Murraine. 1714 John and Rebecca Murraine sold to Charles Ashley.

1757 Covington Corbin sold to Joseph Walker, the deed stating he had bought from Ashley by a General Court deed in 1746. 1762 Joseph and Naomi Walker sold 41 acres to Samuel Furniss Goldsmith-

42 acres to George Stockley and the balance to John Milligan. 1768 John and Jacamen Milligan sold to Alexander Jeffery. The next year the latter's will directed that this land be sold. He said his parents were Francis and Marion Jeffery of Edinburgh. The following year his Executors sold to James Berry.

1782 Berry left 4 acres to John Berry 'alias Hickman' and directed the balance be sold which was done the next year to Thomas and Robinson Custis. Later in the same year Thomas and Elizabeth Custis and Robinson and Yearly Custis sold "where Robinson now lives" to Jabez Pitt. Huffington Part

1711 John and Mary Hoffington sold to Robert Flack.

1720 Flack died intestate and his estate was administered to his widow Comfort.

1750 Mary English, widow and only child of Robert Flack, and Comfort Watson, widow and relict of Flack, sold to Elias Stockley who died intestate seven years later and was succeeded by a son George who inherited both this piece and the 150 acres his father had obtained out of the John Bradford part.

1763 George and Elizabeth Stockly sold 255 acres to Edmund Core. 1779 Edmund Core (wife Sarah) left this home plantation to son Levin.

1784 Levi Core left to his brother Zorobabel. 1799 Zorobabel Core left to son Edmund "where I lately lived"

Budd Part

1706 Budd sold to John Murraine.

1709 John and Rebecka Marrein sold this 100 acres and the 64 acres out of the John Bradford land to Nicholas Mellechopp-Tanner. 1742 Nicholas Millichops left to his granddaughter Elizabeth, the daughter of John Millichops deceased. There is reason to believe that Elizabeth married a Warrington, possibly Abbott. 1772 Ezekiel Delastatius leased the land to Edmund Core for 12 years, stating that he held it in courtesy as having married Elizabeth Warrington who had inherited from her father. 1787 Ezekiel Delastatius sold 96 acres to Jabez Pitt.

John Stockley Part

1692 John sold to his brother Joseph.

1737 Joseph Stockley-Yeoman-left to his sons Elias and Alexander. No record of it can be found, but Elias must have released his interest in this land to his brother Alexander. Site B

The location is guess work but it must be approximately where Alexander had his home and is a site of somewhat general historical interest.

Alexander Stockley had a daughter Rachel who married John Donelson who had come here from Maryland. There is no record that Donelson ever owned any land in Accomack County, but it is tradition that he operated the mill on his father in law's property. About 1744 the Donelsons moved to what was then Brunswick County where they lived for many years and where in 1767 was born a daughter who was named Rachel after her mother.

Towards the end of 1779 Col. Donalson made plans to take his family into the western wilds where he was to meet James Robertson to found a new settlement. After a four months trip by land and river the Donelson group joined Captain Robertson at Big Salt Lick and the little settlement thus started became the Nashville of today.

The start of the new home was auspicious but Indian troubles soon began and late in 1780 the Donelsons moved up into Kentucky. While there the daughter married Lewis Robards but their life together was not a happy one.

After the Indian trouble had subsided, and while the Colonel was on a trip back to Virginia, Mrs. Donelson took the Children, except Mrs. Robards, back to the lands near Nashville. After his visit to Virginia, a trip to Carolina, and then back to Kentucky in 1785, Col. Donelson found his family had moved so he set out on the last lap of his journey but was killed by Indians before he reached home. Mrs. Robards went back to her mother in 1788.

Young Andrew Jackson went west to begin his practice of law in 1789 and boarded with Mrs. Donelson where he met and fell in love with Ers. Robards and finally in 1791 they were married at Natchez and she became 'General Jackson's Lady'. The story of their love for each other and their life together is a fascinating one, but it has no place here where the desire is simply to indicate the home of her forbears.

1763 The will of Alexander Stockley did not mention land but his son Alexander was his heir at law and inherited everything from his father. 1787 This next Alexander Stockley left his lands to his son Joseph, but as previously reported Joseph died without issue and the title passed to his sister Catharine who married Thomas Teackle.

1818 After the death of his wife Teackle deeded the land to Thomas Parramore as Sheriff to take care of his indebtedness.

Thomas Stockley Part

This was the next piece going north and it will be remembered that this was the home plantation of John Stockley who had left it to his wife Elizabeth for life and then to this son Thomas. 1720 Thomas Stockley (wife Hannah) jeft his home plantation to son Charles

and an unspecified acreage to son John.

1726 John and Anne Stockley XXXX his inheritance of 20 acres to his cousin Alexander Stockley and it probably became merged with the above piece.

1743 Charles Stockley left his plantation of 370 acres to a son Joseph. 1752 Alexander Stockley sold 335 acres of the same land to a Thomas Stockley. Just how Alexander obtained title or who Thomas Stockley was are not brought out in the deed.

1768 Thomas Stockly (wife Elizabeth) left his land to a son of his daughter Tabitha Matthews (husband Southy) provided he be named Thomas Stockly Matthews. This was done and he inherited. 1801 T. S. Matthews sold off parts of his inheritance and while no record

of his death has been found, a survey in this year showed 177 acres avail-

able for division among his heirs.

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Nothing has been found to hazard a guess as to just where the first settler, John Stockley, might have had his home but it was on this part of his land and may have been not far from the junction of the roads to Temperanceville and Assawoman. Site C

1701 In this year Thomas and Hannah Stokely had sold an acres to Francis Makemie as a site for a mill. While history through the years has laid stress upon Makemie's life work as a preacher and his contribution to the cause of Presbyterianism in this country, a study of his life provides a decided appreciation for his business abilities and his activities covered many fields. He erected a mill which for years was known as MAKEMIE'S MILL and upon his death seven years later he left this part of his property to his daughters Elizabeth and Ann. Elizabeth died without issue and full title passed to Ann.

1727 Anne and her first husband Thomas Blair sold to Solomon Ewell and the property then appears in the records as COL. EWELL'S MILL. Seven years la he left it to his son Edward.

1756 Edward and Sarah Ewell sold to a Charles Stockley. 1764 Charles Stockly (wife Ann) left the mill property to a grandson Charles Stockly who probably was a son of his daughter Betty and her husband Nehemiah Stockly.

1791 Charles and Ann Stockly sold the mill and adjacent acreage to John Burton and for many years thereafter it was known as BURTON'S MILL. The ownership has not been traced further.

Just when the mill ceased to operate is not known but the picture was taken during the gay nineties so it must have functioned for more than two

hundred years.

William Stockley Part 1686 William Stockley left his plantation to his wife Mary for life. He mentioned no children so presumably there were none. The next year John, Thomas and Woodman Stockly released to brother Joseph any interest they might have in the land formerly belonging to brother William.

1736 Joseph Stockly and the other brother Francis divided with the latter getting 80 acres as his share.

1741 Francis Stockly left to his son in law Ezekiel Young and what be-

came of his part after that was not found.

1737 Joseph Stockley-Yeoman=left to son Joseph.
1760 Joseph Stockley (wafe Naomi) left to his son Nehemiah.
1778 Nehemiah Stockly (second wife Ann) left to his sons Airs and William, with the former to have the first choice. He also had another son Charles by his first wife Betty and this son is the one who had inherited the mill from his grandfather Charles. Ann married Staton Matthews.

Nehemiah had acquired additional adjacent acreage before he died and in a survey for division Airs received 244 acres and William 189 acres. The Airs land was between the road to Temperanceville and the head branch of Assawoman Creek, while the William land was between that road and the pres-

ent highway.

While Airs retained ownership of this land during his life records indicate that he moved to Delaware and perhaps later to Philadelphia.

1796 Airs Stockley was a mariner and there is on record a bill of lading which he signed on April 10th as Master of the ship Planter and it covered a shipment by Homberg & Homberg Freres consigned to Philadelphia to the order of William Pennock of Norfolk. It consisted of three cases with a total weight of 18 tons. One case contained "the Marble Pedister Statue of General Washington" and the other two cases "the Pedestal". This was the Houdon statue of Washingtom which now stands on the Capitol grounds at Richmond.

1823 Mary Stockley, widow of Aires, Elizabeth Stockley, John G. Stockley and Sarah P. Stockley (children?), all of Philadelphia, sold as 240 acres to James White.

1797 William Stockley sold his part to Dr. William Adair and the widow Ann and her new husband Staton Matthews also signed to release her . dower rights.

Woodman Stockley Part

Note-This should have been considered bfeore the William part as it was between the lands inherited by Thomas and William. 1690 Woodman sold to brother Charles.

1712 Charles and Mary Stockley sold 170 acres at the western end to Nathaniel Tunnell. 1739 Nathaniel Tunnell (wife Sarah) left to his son William. Sarah

married William Thornton.

1754 An involved land suit brought out the fact that, as in the case of other parts of the Stockley land the original bequests entailed the different parts, so the heirs of Woodman had stepped into the picture and claimed their rights.

Woodman I had moved to Philadelphia and died leaving a Woodman II as his heir and he brought suit in the General Court against William

and Sarah Thornton who were then in possession.

Woodman II died before the suit was settled but his son Woodman III

carried it to a successful conclusion. He then sold by a General Court deed to William and Sarah Thornton in trust for her son William Tun-

1754 Sarah had had a son, William Thornton, Jr., by her second husban and now by a local deed the title was transferred to young Thornton during the life of his mother and then it was to go to his stepbrother William Tunnell.

1778 William Tunnell (wife Mary) left to his son Nathaniel. 1791 A survey for division among heirs showed 158 acres. Site D

An Esther Tunnell received 432 acres at the south end and in the same year of the division she married Bagwell Wharton. At the site indicated is a brick end wall still standing, all that is left of a previous house. In the chimney are bricks marked 'B W 1801'. After the death of this wife Wharton remarried and moved to All7G as previously noted in the story of that site.

1695 Charles Stokley sold as 150 acres the east end of the land he had bought from Woodman Stockley to Edward Bayly. For some unknown reason this part of the Woodman land was not contested by the heirs, or else a private unrecorded settlement was made.

1756 Coventon and Barbara Corbin sold to Thomas Welburn, the deed stating that he had bought from Bayly by a General Court deed in 1751.

1760 Welburne resold to William Nicholson and the latter and his wife Arcadia resold to Sacker Parker.

1799 Parker died intestate and two years later his son of the same name joined with his sister Leah and her husband William Turpin in a sale to John Wharton. A survey showed 139 acres.

1671 John Stokley sold 200 acres to Christopher Standley. This was north of the William Stockley land.

1683 Stanley sold to John Bayly.

1717 John Baily (A61) left to his grandson John Scarburgh the son of his daughter Edith and her husband Charles Scarburgh.

1743 John Scarburgh (wife Tabitha).left to his daughter Elizabeth who married John Coleburn.

1771 Robert Comeburn, as son and heir of his mother, sold an unspecified acreage to Nehemiah Stockley. It was at the western end.

1792 After the above transaction there is a blank until this year when a John Blake sold 200 acres to Solomon Boston. No record has been found as to how Blake obtained title.

1803 For "1000 Spanish Milled Dollars" Solomon and Betty Boston sold to Jacob Outten.

1819 A survey for division among the Outten heirs showed 209 acres.

1673 From the will of John Stockly: "except one Neck of land to the Northward of Christopher Stanley's plantation, which I give to my wife (Elizabeth) to be at her own disposing".

1674 Elizabeth Stokely sold 100 acres at the south end to Edward Vaughan. She

then married John Stratton. 1675 John and Elizabeth Sold the balance of 250 acres to James Powell who resold to Edward Thornton three years later.

1683 Edward Vahan (wife Ann) jeft a 150 acres plantation to his daughter Elizabeth, this being 50 acres more than he had title to.

1685 Edward Thornton sold 50 acres to Elizabeth Vahan, so presumably her father had contracted for it before he made his will. Vaughan Part

1729 Elias Taylor of Thomas, of East Jersey Co. in the Government of Pennsylvania, sold the 150 acres to his brother William, stating that their mother had been Elizabeth Vaughan before her marriage to their father.

TRACT 133

1734 William Taylor sold 1 acre to Joseph Matthews for a mill. 1764 There is no local record for a Taylor to Matthews sale for the balance of the land but in this year Joseph Matthews left the mill and 150 acres to son Southy.

1776 Southy Matthews (wife Tabitha) left to son Charles Stockley Matthews.

1792 A survey showed a division of 175 acres between William Taylor, in right of his wife Nancy, and Thomas S. Matthews. Matthews received the southern part and a later disposition of it was not located. 1795 William and Nancy Taylor sold their 92 acres to George Warner and also released to him any rights they might have in the land held by the heirs of T. S. Matthews.

1703 Edward Thornton (wife Patience) 1eft 100 acres each to his sons Edward and William, with the former getting the southern part.

1759 The will of Edward Thornton II mentioned no land but another Ed-

ward was his heir at law. 1795 Edward Thornton III named his wife Rachel as Executrix and left his land to son Henry. The will had been written thirteen years before his death and a 'Mary' Thornton (second wife?) qualified.

1796 A survey showed 146 acres and the south part of 49 acres went to

another Edward and the north 97 acres to Henry Thornton. 1758 The will of William Thornton (wife Sarah) did not mention land but a son William was heir at law. However, he died intestate the next year and his estate was administered to his widow Anne. Toward the end of the century and the beginning of the next a Joshua Thornton was shown by bounds and surveys of adjacent lands to have been the owner so he may have been a son of the last William.

TRACT 134

This is a consolidation of two early patents. 1664 Patent to William Taylour for 600 acres. This was a strip beginning at the waterfront and extending up the east side of Assawoman Creek opposite the Stockley land. 1667 Patent to Col. John Stringer for 1050 acres which was both north and east of the Taylor land. At the same time Stringer received another patent for 1050 acres which is designated as A139. As noted in the story of A8 Taylor exchanged 1600 acres in that land to Stringer in 1673 for these two patents. The first one became a part of Tract 134 but the second being separate will be taken up in its turn.

Site A

It will be remembered that in the story of old Pungoteague Church (A37A) some of the parishioners of Accomack Parish complained that while that church was still incomplete the Vestry were planning another church and they petito ioned that the first church should be completed before a second one should be considered. They succeeded in their plea but the idea of a second Church was not long dormant. 1680 In this year two deeds were recorded:

William Taylor deeded 1 acre to his sons William and Elias "to the only use & behoofe of the sd Northern precincts of ye p'ish of Accomack for ever either for the makeing of a Church yard or buriall place & for the building

a Church or Chapel of Ease thereupon".

The other deed was from Samuel Tailer to his children Samuel, Charles and Mary Tailer, and the wording of the purpose was the same as in the William Taylor deed. Samuel Taylor then owned Tract Al and the site offered by him would have been somewhere up above the present village of Atlantic.

There is no record of the fact but the William Taylor site was accepted and it is the one designated as Al34A.

The William Taylor land east of Assawoman Creek was generally called "at Assawoman", while up the seaside beyond him the section was called "Occocomson". In succeeding records the Church was generally referred to as 'Assawoman Church', occasionally as 'Occocomson Church' and sometimes as the 'Upper Church'. Eventually the first name came into common use.

Just when this church was finally built is not of record but the first xxx reference to a church in existence was when John Stratton wrote his will

on May 1, 1696; in it he said: "I will that my body be decently buried in ye Church Yard of the uper Church Yard --- and within five foot of ye Church doore". All that is known of the building is that it was of brick construct-

1710 "Whereas Coll William Custis and Coll Tully Robinson two of the Justices of ye peace for this County were Informed that some ill disposed person or persons hath been so bould to enter in the Church at Assawaman and Make carry in sundry household stuff severall and there abiding and doe many ereligious acts whereupon the sd Coll Custis and Coll Robinson Issued out their precept for the takeing into Custody the sd goods and to take an account of ye name or names of ye persons and make return thereof to next Cort and this day John Medcalfe Constable made the returne as followes-executed pr me ye 27th of Aprill 1710 and upon search found one Chest & a small parcell of bricks. Timothy Coe owned the puting the sd things in ye sd Church except the bricks the things within mentioned secured by me the sd Jno Medcalfe the Cort thereupon ordered that the Sheriff sumons the sd Timothy Coe ao appeare at the next Cort to answer the sd misdemeaner and precept 1746 In the will of William Taylor written in 1686.he mentined "a small p cell of Land wch I have & doe give to the Parish for ye use of a Church thereon". In spite of this very definite bequest Alexander Stockly, the then owner of the Taylor land about the Church received 1200# of Tobacco for 1 acre which he deeded to Arthur Emmerson the then minister: "All that Parcel of Land whereon Assawaman Church now stands ---- To & for the use & behoof of the Parishioners of Accomack Parish foe ever for a Church & Church Yard for the said Parish & no other use or uses wtsoever". It is possible that this was for an additional acre which had become necessary to enlarge the burial ground.

1749 There is in existence today a silver communion cup with the inscription "For the use of the Parish Church of Accomack at Assuaman". The hallmark discloses that it was made in London in this year and is assumed to have been purchased out of a legacy left to the Parish by Col. George Douglas in his will of the year previous. The cup was found long after the Church had fallen in ruins in a field on the plantation owned by Col. Thomas Cropper (A8\$A); it had been used as a drinking cup by the slaves. It was returned to the Parish and is now owned by Emmanuel Church at Jenkins Bridge which is the only Episcopal Church now existing within the area of old Accomack Parish.

Apparently this Church did not survive the separation of Church and State after the Revolution and it was allowed to deteriorate. In a letter written on April 11, 1890 by Edward W. Taylor, who had been baptized in the Church and also went to school there, he said "I saw the Church fall down about 60 years ago". The site is now a field but pieces of old Colonial bricks are still very much in evidence.

1687 In the will of William Taylor probated in this year he left his own original patent of 600 acres to son Elias and also 250 acres adjacent from the Stringer patent. The balance of the Stringer patent went to son William. He mentioned six children but did not give any other names which is most unfortunate as the Taylor name is the most complicated one on the Shore genealogically and the names of the rest of his children might have solved many a

problem. Towards the end of the story of Al33 was mention of an Elias Taylor the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Vaughan Taylor. Obviously he is not the same as this Elias of William, but his father Thomas may have been a brother.

Elias Taylor Part

1717 Elias Taylor (wife Comfort) left this land to his son Joshua but he died without issue and his inheritance passed to his six sisters. They were: Naomi, who married first Samuel Davis and secondly Joseph Stockley Comfort, who married first Solomon Ewell and secondly Charles Stockley

Hannah, who married James Wishart Esther, who married first William White and secondly John Williams, both of Somerset Co., Md.

Elizabeth, who married William Whittington of Somerset

Mary, who married John Kendall

1733 Presumably the land had been surveyed and found to contain 762 acres and in this year the six women with their respective husbands of this date gave release deeds to each other for 127 acres. The land at the top, which had its north bounds with William Taylor just above the Church lot, went to the Ewells.

1741 After the death of Solomon Ewell his widow Comfort married Charles Stockley and had issue so he had a life interest in this portion, but in this year he gave a release deed to Jedidiah Ewell the ultimate heir of Solomon and Comfort.

Site B

1771 Alexander Stockley sold an acre north of the road and east of the church to Thorowgood Smith for store purposes and in this deed he stated that his father Alexander had purchased the 127 acres from Jedidiah Ewell by a General Court deed in 1743 and that the second Alexander had inherited from his father in 1763. These two Alexanders were the father and brother of Rachel Donelson previously mentioned.

1787 Alexander Stockley left all of his lands to his son Joseph but he died without issue and they went to his sister Catharine who married Thomas
Teackle and four years later they sold 126 acres to John Burton.

1797 Burton sold 6 acres to Dr. William Adair, reserved 22 acres on the south
side of the road at the creek for himself, and sold the balance of 98 acres

to Edward Arbuckle and the little house has since been known as the ARBUCKLE

PLACE.



1805 Edward and Anne Arbuckle resold to John Wharton and ten years later in the division of his estate among his relatives this place went to Bagwell Wharton. The year following Betsey Wharton, the widow of John, joined with Bagwell and Catherine Wharton in a sale to Thomas Teackle Taylor, so this part finally came back to a descendant of the first owner. 1751 T. T. Taylor left to his son Edward W. Taylor. 1892 E. W. Taylor left to his son Joseph W. Taylor. 1935 J. W. Taylor left the house and 5 acres to a son Ogden B. Taylor and a daughter Nancy T. Fletcher.

The quaint little house has two brick ends with semioutside chimneys. In the east chimney are bricks marked 'T W 1774'. As the second Alexander

Stockley was the owner in this year the initials must have been those of the mason or contractor. However, a little below and to the left of those markings are bricks in the wall marked 'A S' and 'I S'. The former obviously would be for Alexander and the latter may have been for his son Joseph as it was customary to use 'I' at that time for the present 'J'. A guess would be that Alexander had built the house for this son to provide a separate establishment for him.

Both entrance doors are paneled on the outside and diagonally battened on the inside and have long strap hinges instead of the H or H and L type customary at the time. A continuance of the parlor cornice along the front and back ends of the hall indicates that the present cross hall was a later arrangment. The hall has a chair rail. The enclosed stairs start in the hall but they turn to go up in the parlor and the space under the stairs is pane

eled.

The end wall of the parlor is paneled. The mantel is large and plain and at each side are cupboards; to the left a low one with wooden doors and a larger one above with small pane glass doors, the top row of glass having a rounded moulding above each pane; to the right only a low cupboard with solid doors. Under the stairs is another cupboard.

The mantel in the dining room has a pow of Wall of Troy carving under the shelf and reeding at the sides. Three sides of this room have paneled

wainscoting.

Site C

No disposition whatever has been found for the balance of the sisters land to the south and southeast of the above. It is possible that it was all acquired by one owner through the medium of General Court deeds. It is also possible that the person to acquire it all was John Williams the second husband of Esther Taylor. As they lived in Maryland there is no local records of their wills. Towards the last quarter of the eighteenth century all of it was owned by Dr. William Williams, but it is not clear whether he had bought or whether he was a descendant of John and Esther Williams. He had married Margaret Custis (A89B) and they were the parents of Elizabeth the wife of John Wharton.

1820 Mrs. Williams survived the Doctor and in this year, after her death, the land was surveyed for a division among the heirs. George W. Arbuckle received 400½ acres and William H. West 185 acres. Anne, the wife of Edward Arbuckle (Site B), had been a daughter of the Williams and they may have been the parents of George W. As the will of Mrs. Wharton had left WHARTON PLACE to her niece Anne C., the wife of William H. West, she also may have been

a child of Edward and Anne (Williams) Arbuckle.

On the survey the house was indicated at this site but it is no longer standing. It is believed to have been called MQUNT WILLIAMS.

William Taylor Part.

1696 William Taylor died intestate and his estate was administered to his wife Bridget. His land passed to his eldest son William III who married Elizabeth the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Teackle (A21). During the next few decades are records of the intestate deaths of a succession of William Taylors but it is impossible to determine which was this one. However, he had a son Thomas Teackle Taylor as his heir at law.

1774 T. T. Taylor had moved to Newport, R.I. and died in this year leaving a wife Patience. He left all of his lands in Virginia to his son Edward Taylor 1787 Edward and Diedamia Taylor sold 325 acres to George Corbin. This was the northeast part of his land east of the road and adjacent to Tract 136. It will be taken up later after finishing with the family land.

1789 Edward Taylor died intestate and his estate was administered to his widow Deidamia. Ten years later his holdings were surveyed and divided among

the heirs. These were a son T. T. Taylor and a daughter Sally the wife of Samuel Holland.

West of the road and north of the Church were 166 acres. Of this the south part of 98 acres went to Taylor and the north part of 68 acres to the MR Hollands. The Taylor part was later left by T. T. Taylor to his son Edward W. and after the death of Holland Sally married John Parramore, but neither part has been traced further.

Southeast of the road and between the Corbin part and the Williams land were 374 acres. 168 acres next to the Williams went to the Hollands and the balance of 206 acres to T. T. Taylor.

George Corbin Part

1793 George Corbin left practically his whole estate to his daughter Agnes D. the wife of John Shepherd Ker, whom she survaved.

While this land has not been traced further a couple of later records

were noted.

1852 A survey for a division of Tract 136 showed the land on this side to be then owned by William D. Cropper.

1915 A survey was made at the request of Sewall A. Taylor. It showed 305 acres and the property was then known as MOUNT PISGAH.

1682 A patent for 200 acres was issued to William Taylor, Jr. and Elias Taylor. This was for a marsh island southeast of their mainland holdings. It has hardly seemed worth while to assign a Tract number for this unimportant acreage.

1691 The patent was reissued to Daniel Jenifer as having been deserted by the Taylors but a few moths later Jenifer assigned his interest to William Taylor. It is possible that this piece of marsh has continued in the Taylor family to the present time.

family to the present time.

1774 In his will of this T. T. Taylor of Rhode Island left to his sonEdward
200 acres of marsh "adjoining my homestead Farm in Virginia".

1944 The land books show it to be owned by Sewall A. Taylor.

TRACT 135

1672 Patent to John Wallop for 1450 acres being "all Kekotank Island alias Accocomson Island".

1682 Patent reissued for 1800 acres.

1692 Patent again reissued, this time for 2500 acres for "all Kecotank Island with adjacent marshes".

1693 John Wallop, alias Wadlow, devised "my Island formerly called Keeckotank Island" to two children: son Skinner to have 500 acres and daughter Sarah 2000 acres. Records from this time on called the property WALLOP'S ISLAND, which name has continued to the present time. Skinner Wallop Part

1718 Skinner Wallop died intestate and his estate was administered to his wife Elizabeth but he is known to have been succeeded by a son Skinner as his heir at law. Towards the middle of the century Skinner Wallop sold off in four or five lots but a record was not taken of these sales. Sarah Wallop Part

1726 From the will of Capt. John Watts it was possible to puzzle out that Sarah Wallop had been his first wife by whom he had two daughters to inherit her part of the island.

Daughter Tabitha married John Kendall and daughter Sarah married William Finney, Jr.

Kendall Part.

1738 The will of John Kendall (wife now a Mary) did not mention this piece, but as it had been entailed it went to his eldest son Lemuel.

1751 Lemuel Kendall (wife Susanna) left his home plantation to son John provided John would make over to another son William one half of the land on

Wallop's Island to another son William. To do this it was necessary for John to have the entail docked by the Assembly and then John deeded to John Watts by a General Court deed.

1763 John and Margaret Watts deeded the 1000 acres back to John Kendall and finally nine years later John complied with his father's will by deeding 409 acres at the south end to his brother William. Neither part has been traced further.

Finney Part

1734 William Finney (wife Sarah) left his 1000 acres on Wallop's Island to his son John Finney.

1782 John Finney died intestate, his estate being administered to his widow Anne, and no effort has been made to follow the ownership.

1889 Coming down to more modern times, Thomas W. and Susan F. Taylor joined with Capt. Orris A. Browne in a deed for a three fourths interest in the island to Wesley K. Woodbury of Wrightsville, Pa., and at the same time he bought the other fourth part interest from John W. and Susan E. Bunting.

For many years after that the title was held by different groups of Trustees for the Wallop's Island Association. 1933 The Wallop's Island Club was incorporated and took title from the last M

set of Trustees and it is still in possession. Like so many of these gunning and fishing clubs a record of their activities and the incidents through the years would make most interesting reading if some one would make the effort to write it up.

TRACT 136

1666 Patent to Thomas Rideing for 1000 acres at Occocomson. This was north east of the Stringer-Taylor piece and extended from the head branch of Assawoman Creek to the seaside. 1680 Thomas and Rose Ryding sold 300 acres at the south end to Nathaniel

Ratcliffe.

1707 Ratcliffe sold to Thomas Preeson of Northampton. 1685 After the death of her husband Rose married Robert Peale and she and her new husband now sold the balance of 700 acres to John Custis, Jr. (Hungars). 1696 However, as the Rydeings had had no children, the title to the 700 acres had been recovered by a William Rydeing, of Westerbye, Lancaster, Eng. In the deed whereby he now sold to Thomas Preeson he said he was the nephew and heir of Thomas who was the brother and heir of Hugh. This seems a little involved, but in any event his right to the title was good.

1723 Thomas Preeson of Northampton (wife Elizabeth Brown) left this 1000 acres "at Assawoman" to his son Browne Preeson.

1734 Browne Preeson died intestate and apparently without issue. 1735 The land was divided between three sisters of Browne: Hannah Preeson, Susannah Bowdoin (husband Peter) and Sarah Gibson (see A33A) (husband James).

Hannah disappears from the picture, leaving the Bowdoins and the Gibsons to have equal shares of 500 acres each.

Gibson Part

Bowdoin Part

1772 George Thomas (wife Bridget) left his home place of 500 acres to his son George, stating that it was the land he had bought from John (James?) Gibson. No such deed is recorded locally so it must have gone through the General Court. In following the land further it developed that the Gibson half was the southern part. If son George Had no heits the title was to pass to another son Levin, which is what happened.

1785 Levin Thomas (wife Peggy) left to son George Douglas Thomas. 1812 George D. and Betsy Thomas sold 75 acres to John Wharton and the next year they sold him the balance of 425 acres.

As in the case of the Gibson part there is no record of disposition by Bowdoin so a sale must have been made through the General Court.

1780 Jpnathan Powell (wife Sarah) left the home part of his land below the road to his son John and the land above the road to son Joseph.

1786 John Powell left to brother Joseph.

1812 By three deeds Joseph and Nancy Powell sold to John Wharton all of his land amounting to 458 acres. At the west end of his land on the branch were 61 acres which had been recovered from him by the heirs of Elisha Grant.

By the Thomas and Powell deeds Wharton had thus reunited the two parts and now owned practically the whole of the original patent.

1815 In a division of the holdings of John Wharton among his relatives all of this land went to a sister of the half blood Namcy who was the wife of Thomas Teackle Taylor. When he married her in in 1802 she was a Mrs. Nancy Williams. Taylor survived her by six years. They named the place MOUNT



1851 T. T. Taylor devised this part of his holdings to a son Edward W. Taylor and a daughter Sarah P. Parramore, the wife of Thomas H.

In a survey the next year a total of 1009 acres were found and Taylor received the north part of 559 acres, while the Parramores received the house and 450 acres.

1889 Special Commissioners sold the house and 110 acres to Samuel W. Matthews who resold the house and 83 acres to Angelina Beecher and she to another Thomas Teackle Taylor. The next year T. T. and Susan F. Taylor sold to Alexander Ames.

1900 A exander and Louisa Ames sold to James C. Lang.

1925 Lang left to a son of the same name.

It is family tradition that the main part of the present building with two brick ends was built by T. T. Taylor in 1827. The interior woodwork is rather plain and the house has no particularly noteworthy features upon which to comment.

The old kitchen end shows some evidence of having been built at a much earlier period, but the brick end has fallen out and there is no definite data to place the date of its construction.

TRACT 137

1666 Patent to John Michael for 500 acres at Occocomson.

1686 Adam Michael sold to John Custis of Hungars. The deed recited that his father had left the land to his younger brother John who had died without issue so that the title had reverted to Adam.

1710 John and Sarah Custis sold to Elias Taylor.

1717 Elias Taylor (wife Comfort) left to his daughters Hannah and Esther.

As previously reported Hannah married James Wishart and Esther first William White and then John Williams. No deed from the Williams has been found but the Wisharts became the owners of it all.

1751 James Wishart did not mention the land but a son Thomas was helr at law.
1755 Thomas Wishard left everything to his mother Hannah and then to his

brother Joshua.

1805 After the death of Joshua Wishart his land was surveyed for a division and found to contain 721 acres, but this included a part of Tract 139 which the family had owned and which was west of the original 500 acres of this

1846 Charles and Maria Ewell sold what they owned of both parts as 551 acres to Thomas Teackle Taylor, who five years later left the Ewell land to his son Edward W. Taylor for life and then to his heirs.

Down at the waterfront of Bogues Bay is a public landing known as Wishart's Point which in former days was where people from farther down the county came to take a sailing vessel when bound for the Island of Chincoteague. It is a pictMKure'sque spot.

TRACT 138

1664 Patent to Edward Smith for 1250 acres.

1676 Smith left the southwestern half of 625 acres to a daughter Elizabeth, but if she died to an unborn child. The other half he left to his wife Marie for life and then to the unborn child.

1677 The widow Mary married John Stockly and the unborn child did not live and the Stocklys sold the upper part to William Anderson.

1690 Elizabeth must also have died as the Stocklys sold Anderson the other half.

1698 William Anderson (wife Mary) left to the daughters of his daughter Comfort and her husband Elias Taylor, naming only three of them: Elizabeth, Naomi and Comfort. The other three (see Al34) must have been born after his death and they did not participate in this specific bequest.

1725 Samuel and Naomi Davis sold their interest to Solomon Ewell who had married Comfort.

1733 Solomon and Comfort Ewell and William and Elizabeth Whittington made a formal division, with the latter getting the lower part next to Wishart.

Whittington Part

As the Whittingtons lived in Maryland, the descent from William and Elizabeth is not of local record. As early as 1749 a Southy Whittington was witness to a will in this section and he must have inherited or been given the land as he later disposed of it.

1790 Southy Whittington (wife Ann) left to his son George the southeastern part of 280 acres and to son Arthur the balance of 120 acres.

Arthur Whittington Part

1793 Arthur and his wife Rebecca began selling off and within three years they had sold all of his inheritance.

To brother George 45 acres, from which he sold 7 acres to William Ross, 2 acres to Jacob Dunston, and 30 acres to John Bloxom.

The balance went: 37 acres to Charles Tunnell, 30 acres to Solomon Ewell, and 8 acres to Nathaniel Hall.

1799 William Whittington of Worcester Co., Md. gave a quit claim deed to George Whittington for any interest he might have in the land which had be-longed to his father Southy L. Whittington.

1801 The George Whittington land was surveyed and found to contain 312 acres which he sold to John Wharton.

1815 In the division of the Wharton estate this piece went to Bagwell Wharton who eventually disposed of it in different parcels.

Ewell Part

This became divided into two parts; the one of 400 acres next to the Whittington land which will be taken up first and 450 acres at the upper end.

Jedidiah Ewell Part

This was the personal imheritance which his mother Comfort had received from her grandfather William Anderson. As previously reported in the story of Al34B Comfort married Charles Stockley after the death of her first husband Solomon Ewell.

1749 Comfort Stockley had now died and while Charles still had a life interest he gave a release deed to Jedidiah who was the heir at law to his mother Comfort. (Solomon Ewell had not disposed of this land in his will of 1734.) In the deed from Charles Stockley he stated that it was where he was then living.

1751 Jedediah Ewell died intestate and his estate was administered to his

widow Arcadia and presumably he was succeeded by a son William.

1791 William Ewell (wife Peggy) bequeathed the land: 120 acres at the north western end to son Solomon; the lower part of 165 acres at the other end to son Charles; and the balance to son William.

The major part of the present vellage of Atlantic would be on this land.

William Ewell Part

1734 Solomon Ewell (wife Comfort) left this as 450 acres to son William and said it was the land he had purchased from Samuel and Naomi Davis.

However, a complication arose. After the death of her first husband Naomi Davis married Joseph Stockley who discovered that Naomi had not been privily examined before she signed the deed with Samuel to Solomon Ewell and Stockley now claimed that that sale was therefore void. 1747 As a compromise measure Joseph and Naomi Stockley deed 200 acres at the southeastern end to William Ewell%

1757 William and Leah Ewell sold to William Nicholson.

1760 The estate of William Nicholson was administered to his widow Arcadia and twenty four years later William Ewell confirmed the title to John Nicholson of William.

1791 John and Elizabeth Nicholson sold to George Layfi eld and the

next year he and his wife Sarah resold to Jacob Taylor.

1798 Jacob Taylor left the lower half, which was the home plantation, to son Henry and the balance to son Ayres, who soon resold to another son Teackle.

1800 A survey for division showed 217 acres of which Henry received 100 acres and Teackle 117.

1748 Joseph and Naomi Stockley sold 100 acres to Thomas Matthews. This was the middle part going away from the direction of the water. Matthews had married Naomi the daughter of Naomi and Samuel Davis.

1751 Thomas Matthews sold back to the Stockleys and the next day they

redeeded to Joshua Matthews the son of Thomas.

1771 Washburn Tunnel sold to Scarburgh Tunnel 63 acres which he said he had bought from Joshua Matthews by a General Court deed. 1782 Scarburgh Tunnell (wife Catherine) left to his son William H. Tun-

1801 The next descent is not clear but in this year a Charles Tunnell bought 9 acres each from Elias and Lucresia Tunnell, Jeddiah and Mancy Tunnell, and William and Elizabeth Tunnell.

1816 Charles Tunnell left his Lands in this vicinity to a son Samuel S. 1748 Joseph and Naomi Stockley deeded 100 acres to George Matthews who had married Comfort, another daughter of Naomi and Samuel Davis.

1751 George Matthews deeded back to the Stockleys and the next day they

redeeded to George's son Isaiah.

1823 A record of the death of Isaiah Matthews was not found but in this year the same land was surveyed as having belonged to George Matthews, Jr. deceased. It contained 110 acres and 55 acres each went to Jacob Waterfield, in right of his wife Nancy, and Meshack Matthews.

TRACT 139

1673 Patent to John Stringer for 1050 acres. 1674 Col. Stringer assigned to William Taylor and as noted in the story of A134 this was a part of the land he traded to Taylor for A8.

1679 William Taylor sold 200 acres to William Kennit. This was the north east corner of the patent.

1684 William and Elizabeth Kennet sold to Jonathan Owen.

William Blake, who owned land to the north of this piece gave 20 acres to his daughter Marie and her husband Jonathan Owen.

1695 Jonathan Owen sold 40 acres to Joseph Blake but two years later Blake deeded it back. In this deed Blake included "all above the earth to heaven and down below the earth to hell".

1717 Jonathan Owen (wife Mary) left 120 acres each to his sons Timothy and Jonathan.

Timothy Owen Part

1720 Timothy left to his wife Patience and then to a daughter Mary. What became of Mary has not been determined but she may have married a Watts as that name began to appear in this vicinity and in 1831 a David Watts sold 122 acres to Savage Taylor and a survey placed it wind where Timothy Owen's land should have been.

DESCRIPTION

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Jonathan Owen Part

1758 Jonathan Owen (wife Rachel) left this his home place to his son Peter.

1760 The estate of Peter Owen was administered to his widow Elizabeth and it is possible that a son Samuel was the heir at law.

1792 The estate of a Samuel Owen was administered to John Thornton. The reason for Thornton appearing in the picture is not evident but a few years later surveys for adjacent lands showed a Joshua Thornton to be the then owner of this land.

1687 William Taylor left the southern part of 450 acres, which he called QUEEN HIVE, to his son Elias, and the balance between Elias and Kennet to son William.

1703 William Taylor II sold his 400 acres to brother Elias.

1711 Elias and Ann Taylor sold 3 acres to Charles Vanelson. This was in the extreme corner of the patent and it became merged with other lands which Vanelson had bought from other Tracts.

1712 Elias and Ann Taylor sold 200 acres to Solomon Carew. This was northwest of the Kennet land and was the northwest part of the patent, except for the 3 acres sold to Vanelson.

1715 Solomon and Margaret Carey sold 50 acres at the north end of his land to Morris Johnson.

SOUTH OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

1736 William Johnson, as son and heir of Morrice Johnson, sold to James Taylor and his son Joseph Taylor. Adjacent surveys around 1800 showed that a Joseph Taylor still owned.

1750 Solomon Cary left the balance of 150 acres to his granddaughter Esther Taylor. He also mentioned a grandson Bartholomew Taylor. Whether Bartholomew was the husband of Esther is not known bathis name began to appear in the Processioning records.

1795 Bartholomew Taylor (wife Rabitha) left to his sons Jeremiah and Selby. A survey the next year showed 124 acres and each received half, Jeremiah taking the north part.

TRACT 139 1801 Selby and Susannah Taylor sold his 62 acres to John Wharton. 1827 The heirs of Jeremiah Taylor sold their interests as 75 acres to 1734 Solomon Ewell left to his son Edward the land which he said he had purchased from Elias Taylor and which Elias had also devised to him in his will. No such deed has been found, nor is this bequest mentioned in the recorded will of Elias Taylor, but there must have been some sound basis for his contention as his right to now bequeath the land was never mentioned later. 1780 Edward Ewell sold 150 acres to George Corbin and four years later he and a wife Sophia sold a balance of 100 acres which was his home place. This 250 acres was south of the Kennet land and east of the Carey land. Corbin left to his daughter Agnes D. the wife of John Shepherd Ker. 1831 Later heirs sold to John Tatham and a survey showed 1912 acres. 1717 The breakup reported so far brings the situation down to the QUEEN HIVE land which in this year Elias Taylor (second wife Comfort) left to his son Joshua, but if he had no heirs it was to go to daughters Hannah and Esther. 1746 James and Hannah Wishart and John and Esther Williams formally divided the 450 acres with each getting an equal half, but the next year the Williams sold their part to the Wisharts.

1748 James and Hannah Wishart sold 73 acres to William Thornton, Jr. This was south of the Carey land at the west bounds.

Any disposition by William Thornton did not turn up abut around 1800 a Joshua Thornton was the owner.

1751 James Wishart (wife Hannah) left the balance of QUEEN HIVE to a son William.

1758 William Wishart died intestate, presumably without issue, and his brother Joshua succeeded to the title.

1794 Joshua and Anne Wishart sold 20 acres to John Sharply.

1695 They sold 69 acres to John Wharton and three years later 66 acres more. The rest of QUEEN HIVE then became merged with Tract 137 where later disposition has already been reported.

TRACT 140

This large area soon became broken up into many component parts and the history of some of them is quite uncertain, but what has been obtained from careful research will be reported.

1666 Patent to David Williamson for 6000 acres. This in general was the western part of the tract as shown on the patent map. A few years later Williamson sold to Col. William Kendall.

1673 Patent issued to William and Mary Kendall the Colonel's children. 1666 Patent to Germaine Gilliott for 200 acres. This was in the southwest corner of the whole tract.

1668 Gilliott assigned to Daniel Foxcroft, who reassigned to Col. Kendall two years later.

1686 Separate patent to Kendall for this part. 1689 Patent to Daniel Neech as having been deserted by Kendall.

1692 Patent to Maj. John Robins as having been deserted by Neech. However Kendall was able to hold his ownership.

1670 Patent to Kendall for 10,500 acres. This included the Williamson and Gilliott lands and also 4300 acres of new land. 1671 Patent to Col. Kendall for 12,200 acres to include the above and 1700 acres additional which he had bought from Henry Smith. The Smith land was north of the northeast corner of Kendall's other patent and the story of it

will later be taken up separately, only the 10,500 acres being considered at this time.

1672 Col. Kendall sold 500 acres to John Stokely and this part has already been reported in the story of A133. On the patent map the original east boundary of the Kendall land is shown by the solid line, while the dot and dash line shows the boundary as adjusted by this sale.

1685 Col. Kendall sold 200 acres to James Davis. This was in the lower central part of the whole, but was not on an outside boundary.

1686 Col. Kendall was a very large landowner in both counties and in his will of this year he made many bequests from his holdings. The ones from this tract were:

2000 acres to his granddaughter Susanna who married Devorax Godwin. 1705 The Godwins sold 1600 acres to John Morris and retained 400 acres in the family.

1000 acres to his granddaughter Kendall Lee.

700 acres to Mary, Esther and Elizabeth Matthews. In his will he called them his daughters in law, but they were step daughters as they were the children of his last wife Sarah who had been the widow of Henry Matthews.

500 acres to his nephew John Kendall.

200 acres to Catlin and William Rabishaw. In his will Kendall called them "the two boyes at ye Tanne house Cattlin and Rabishaw", the inference being that they were two people with different names. A later reference spoke of the land having been owned by William Rabishaw and his brother so the relationship, if any, is uncertain.

All of the undisposed balance of the land was to go to his son William and daughter Mary Lee (husband Hancock).

Dispositions by Capt. William Kendall, Jr .:

1690 He sold 500 acres to Henry Towles and 200 acres to John Stratton. 1696 He left: 200 acres to son William, 250 acres each to daughters Anne and Mason, 480 acres to son John, and the balance to John, Anne and Mason.

Dispositions of the Lee lands, all made by Richard Lee of Northumberland: 1715 200 acres each to Nathaniel Andrews and James Staton and 600 acres to William Matthews.

1724 A balance of 2500 acres to Richard Drummond.

It will be easier to take up geographically the history of each ultimate component part and a start will be made at the southeast corner of the whole tract.

1712 John and Sarah Morris sold 150 acres to James Townsend, this being a part of the 1600 acres he had bought from the Godwins.

1732 James Townsend sold as 100 acres to Charles Davis.

1740 Charles Davis sold to William Merril. 1749 William Merril sold to George Latchum.

George and Martha Latchum sold 50 acres at the west side to William Roberson Lucas ..

1752 Solomon Lucas left to his son Solomon this 50 acres which he said had fallen to him upon the death of his brother Robinson.

1766 Nothing further on son Solomon but in this year a Jabez Lucas sold 30 acres to John Northam.

1776 John Northam sold to George Northam and ten years later he and h wife KMM Sarah resold to Isaac Warner.

10 10

1776 George Latchum died intestate and was succeeded by a son of the same

1791 George Latchum (wife Elizabeth) left to his daughters Sarah and Mathew.

TRACT 140

1795 A survey showed 861 acres which was divided equally between Arthur Downing, in right of his wife Sarah, and Martha Latchum.

1706 John and Sarah Morris sold 300acres to Henry Armitrading. This was above the Townsend piece just reported.

1735 Henry Armitrader left to his sons Liddleton and William. There is no record of a division but the sons Liddleton and William.

record of a division, but Littleton received the southern half.

1771 Littleton Armitrader left to his grandson Littleton.

1786 Littleton and Elizabeth Armitrader sold to Jabez Pitt.

1791 A survey showed 164 acres from which Pitt sold 100 acres to Joseph Boggs, 34 acres to William Hinman and 30 acres to Major Hinman.

1785 William Armitrader deeded 75 acres at the west end of his part to William Armitrader, Jr.

The next 400 acres above the Armitrader land was the part retained by

1727 Devorax Godwin (wife Susanna) of Northampton left 200 acres each to sons William and Devorax upon the death of his wife. The next year Susanna issued deeds to the two boys, describing the property as being "near the White Marsh which John Ross lately lived on". Son William disappears from the picture and apparently it all went to Devorax.

1792 Devrax Godwin of Northampton jeft to his sons Daniel and Edmund.
Daniel was to have the part With the houses belonging to it where my son Laban now, lives for life only and then it was to go to a brother Littleton.

A survey showed 410 acres which was divided equally. The Edmund part has not been traced further and upon Daniel's death in 1803 his part passed to Littleton.

1816 Littleton and Nancy Godwin sold the 205 acres to Joseph Conquest. Site A The house now standing is known as the CONQUEST PLACE

1861 Joseph Conquest left the dwelling and land not otherwise disposed of to a son Edward H. Conquest for life and then to his heirs. The wife of Joseph had been a Mary but she had died in 1849.

1889 Edward H. Conquest died in this year and his widow Mary A. MAKKAWAXX ten years later.

1906 The surviving Conquest heirs united in a deed for the house and 300 acres to William H., George W., and John T. Hitchens and later in that year these with their respective wifes sold the house and 125 acres to Joseph H. Savage.

1912 Savage sold to Dr. R. R. Nevitte.

1914 Nevitte and his wife Mary B. sold to George T, Kelly but four years later he and his wife Ocea sold it back and the Nevittes then sold the house

and 75 acres to C. Drummond Taylor.

No dated brick has been found in the wall of the house but it must date from about 1750. The original part with the gambrel roof is something of an architectural oddity because of the large expanse of end wall for a house only one room deep. There are two rooms on the first floor, each having a corner fireplace. The woodwork is plain and offers nothing of special inter-

The addition probably was built by Joseph Conquest and it contains a cross hall with the present stairs and one room beyond at the far end. At the rear of the original part is a porch connecting with an outside kitchen and the general appearance of the whole structure is quite quaint and picturesque.

Site B 1834 Joseph Conquest sold 10 acres at the southeast end of his land to Rich@ ard Conquest who bought additional adjacent land. At this point near the highway is a typical 'big room, little room, colonnade and kitchen' type of house but it is hardly old enough to merit special attention. Early in the beginning of this work it was reported that a very old dated brick had been taken out of a chimney which was being replaced. A visit to the place resulted in seeing a brick dated '1600' but the figures were not the colonial kind and as the date was prior to Jamestown the answer was evident. Just who was originally responsible for the hoax is unknown.

1713 The next piece was 150 acres which John and Sarah Morris sold to Daniel Sheh.

1724 Daniel and Elizabeth Shea sold this their home place to Edmund Bayly.

1726 Edmond Baly sold to William Sharplies.

1742 William Sharpley (wife Tabitha) left to son William. Tabitha married Edward Thornton and eight years later they deeded her dower rights to her Sharpley son.

1752 William and Mary Sharpley sold to William Conquest, Jr.

1799 Conquest left to his grandson James Conquest and two years later a survey showed 125 acres.

The next three pieces came from the 1000 acres which Col. Kendall had left to his granddaughter Kendall Lee.

1715 Richard Lee of Northumberland sold 200 acres to Nathaniel Andrews. 1721 Nathaniel Andrews (wife Elizabeth) left to daughter Elizabeth but with reversion to a brother Isaac.

1732 Isaac Andrews of Dorchester Co., Md. sold 50 acres to William Sharpley and sixteen years later son William Sharpley sold it back to Andrews. This is the last found on Andrews and the land later turned up in the ownership of a Joseph Matthews.

1764 Joseph Matthews left 100 acres to a son Robins Kendall Matthews but sixteen years later he left his inheritance to his brother Joseph. 1787 Joseph Matthews sold 50 acres to Joshua Whealton and 54 acres to

Thomas Jones.

1797 Joshua and Mary Wheelton sold his part to William Silverthorne. What became of the other 100 acres of the Andrews land has not been deter mined.

TRACT 140

1715 Richard Lee sold 200 acres to James Staton.

1761 No disposition by James Staton was found but presumably he was followed by a son Warrington Staton (wife Catherine) who now left to his son Joseph.

1789 Joseph and Scarburgh Staten sold the 200 acres to Jabez Pitt-Attorney at Law. Later on it probably became a part of the extensive holdings of Capt. William Matthews in this vicinity.

1715 Richard Lee sold 600 acres to William Matthews.
1731 William Matthews left 90 acres to son John, 270 acres to son Joseph, and the balance to a son William.

The future of the John and Joseph parts is not certain. All through this immediate section Matthews were numerous and the duplication of given names makes it almost impossible to separate them. Any one interested in a particular line might be able to follow it through in time but such effort

was not considered advisable in this case.

1770 William Matthews of Wm left his land to his son William, stating that it was the 310 acres he had received from his father.

1811 Capt. William Matthews left all of his land to a nephew William Stockley Matthews.

1865 In a survey for a division among the heirs of W. S. Matthews a total of 630 acres were found.

Next is the 700 acres which Col. Kendall had left to the three Matthews girls.

1703 Mary and Elizabeth must have died as Esther and her husband John Mapp of Northampton now sold the whole 700 acres to Samuel Taylor.

1704 Samuel and Sarah Taylor sold 250 acres to Sylvamus Colley.

 $\overline{1720}$ Sylvanus Collee left to a son Job but if he had no heirs then to a daughter Abigail Eliot.

1728 Charles and Abigail Taylor sold to William Matthews.

1731 This William Matthews (wife Rebecca) left to son Thomas.

1745 Thomas Matthews sold to Pharach Taylor who sold to George Douglas, who sold back to Matthews the next year.

Two wills by different Thomas Matthews were found, but which one covers this land is not known.

1771 Thomas Matthews (wife Keziah) jeft his land to his sons James and Stayton.

1795 Thomas Matthews died intestate and his estate was administered to his widow Anne, but what became of her is unknown.

1706 Samuel and Sarah Taylor sold 250 acres to William Matthews. 1731 This is the same William Matthews (wife Rebecca) who had bought the Colley land and he now left this piece to a son John. 1797 No disposition by this John has been found but in this year an Antestate estate of a John Matthews of John was administered to an Evans Matthews, presumably a son. A survey showed 528 acres which were divided among five heirs.

1707 Samuel and Sarah Taylor sold the balance of 200 acres to Thomas Taylor. No record of his death has been found and the Taylor name is too complicated to say how the descent went but as late as 1800 at least the Eaylor name continued in this immediate vicinity.

The next land is the 480 acres which Capt. William Kendall had left to his son John. 1731 John and Mary Kendall sold three 160 acres parcels: one to Caleb Broadwater, one to Martenus Vanelson and the other to Guzaline Vanelson.

These three parcels comprised the northeastern corner of the whole tract and the Broadwater part was the corner of it all.

OBBO

1756 Caleb Broadwater left his plantation to his wife Mary for life and then to a daughter 'Massey'. The daughter was Ann the wife of Stephen Mas-

1776 The estate of Stephen Massey was administered to his widow Anne.

1791 A survey showed 167 acres which was divided: 107 acres to Caleb Massey, and 30 acres each to Thomas and Adkins Massey.

1749 William Vanelson, son and heir of Martinus, sold his inherited 160 acres to John Matthews of William.

1781 This John Matthews left this 160 acres to a son William, it being where William then lived.

He also gave to son John 200 acres where he was living and to son Thomas the home place of 200 acres.

1732 Guzaline and Elizabeth Vanelson sold WXX 60 acres to the above John Matthews.

They sold the balance of 100 acres to Charles Taylor of James.

1734 Charles and Abigail Taylor sold to James Taylor.

1769 James Taylor left his land to his sons James and Shadrach and he must

have increased his holdings before he died.

1774 For the consideration of "one young horse" James Taylor of James sold 66 acres to Jacob Taylor.

1785 Crippen Taylor joined with Shadrach and Keziah Taylor in a sale of 100 acres to Jacob Taylor.

The next move will be to the land northwest of the Townsend piece and so along the south bounds of the whole tract.

1712 John and Sarah Morris sold 412 acres to Darby MacCarty.

1724 Darby Mackcarter sold to William Lucus, Jr.
1751 This small piece may have been included in a home place of 125 acres
which William Lucas left to a son Jabez.
1762 Jabez Lucas sold 20 acres to Nathaniel Howard and the next year 21 acres

1770 Nathaniel Howard sold 18 acres to John Northam.

1788 The will of Nathaniel Howard directed that his land be sold and the next year his widow Kaziah sold 232 acres to Isaac Warner.

1712 John and Sarah Morris sold 175 acres to Nathaniel Howard.

1751 Nathaniel Howard (wife Mary) left 75 acres to son Nathaniel and 50 acres each to sons Solomon and Daniel.

1767 Nathaniel and Mary Howard sold his 75 acres to John Howard. 1773 John and Mary Howard sold 60 acres to Joseph Blake.
1782 Joseph Blake left to his wife Sophia and two years later as Sophia Warner she left to her husband Isaac 'the land where I now live'. 1787 Thomas and Ann Staton sold the same 60 acres to Warner the deed stating that as Sophia had left no heirs the title had passed to her brother who was Thomas Staton.

1755 The verbal will of Solomon Howard named his wife Ann as his residuary legatee, but what became of her or the land is not clear.

1768 Daniel Howard sold his 50 acres to Elias Vanelson.

1772 Elias Vanelson (wife Mary) left to son William. 1786 William Vanelson sold to Isaac Warner, who as already noted had bought up additional acreage in this vicinity.

1810 After the death of Warner a survey showed 135 acres, of which 21 went to Jacob Warner, 75 to Nancy Warner and 39 to Solomon Warner.

Site C

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On the Jacob Warner part was a small house with two brick ends which is still standing. It is known today as the HUMPHREY PLACE.

1810 Custis Northam bought the Jacob Warner part and four years later the Nancy Warner acreage.

1824 Custis and Nancy Northam sold to William Northam.

1830 William Northam sold to Zadock Johnson and three years later he left to his niece Talitha Northam.

1840 Elitha Northam left to her niece Hetty Northam the daughter of William. 1860 Richard and Hetty Bayly deeded to Critty Coake who deeded it back the next day.

1891 A Trustee sold to Fountain B. Humphrey who left to his MXXXXXXX Carrie F. nine years later.

1939 A Special Commissioner sold to Florence Bailey Hall and she with her

husband Lee redeeded to C. B. Sterling.

The house should date from the last quarter of the eighteenth century and may have been built by either Nathaniel Howard or Isaac Warner. There is only the one entrance to the original part and the stairway goes straight up in the narrow hall. At some time a very good five panel door has been cut down the center to make double doors. The interior woodwork offers nothing of special interest.

1712 West of the Howard land was a piece of 1332 acres which John and Sarah Morris sold to Darby MacCarty. 1724 Darby and Hannah Mackerty sold to Hancock Custis who left to his son Theophilus five years later. He disappears from the picture and the title went to his eldest brother John of Hungars and then to his daughter Margaret who married Samuel Wilson of Somerset Co., Md. 1762 Samuel and Peggy Wilson sold to Jacob Taylor of James.
1795 Jacob and Esther Taylor sold 50 acres to John Howard and 126 acres to James Taylor, Jr.

1712 Next comes 350 acres which John and Sarah Morris sold to Edward Bayly. 1717 Edward Bayly left to his sons Edmund, John and Robert. John died intes. tate and without issue and later records indicate that Edmund and Robert sold

more than they had inherited.

1724 Edmond Baly sold his own inheritance of 1332 acres to Daniel Shae. 1725 Edmond and Elenor Bayly and Robert Bayly sold the John and Robert

They also sold an excess of 83 acres to William Lucas, Jr.

1742 Daniel Shae gave 133 acres to his son John.

1769 John and Tabitha Shae gave 50 acres to Henry Hall who had married their daughter Mary.

1790 John Shay left the balance of his land to his grandson John Shay Hall. It was from this family that the present village of Hallwood takes its name.

1744 Daniel Shae sold 115 acres to William Lucas, Jr.

1751 Lucas left the Shae land to his son Jabez and two years later he and his wife Elizabeth sold 1332 acres to John Northam.

1766 John and Susannah Northam sold to Daniel Howard who died nine years

later and his land went either to a brother or a son John. 1769 John and Polly Howard sold 50 acres to John Mason and two years later he and his wife Barshaba resold to Jacob Taylor. 1772 John and Mary Howard sold 83 acres to Ishmael Andrews. 1788 Ishmael and Mary Ann Andrews sold to William Smith Custis and four years later he and his wife Bridget sold 50 acres to William Levin Lucas and 24 acres to William Hinman.

1771 The first record for the next piece to be considered appears in this year when Alexander Stockley sold 100 acres to William Ross.

1785 William and Mason Ross sold to Eli Duncan.

This land was northeast of the Edward Bayly part. No record has been found for its acquisition by Stockley and it is assumed that he obtained it from Morris by an unrecorded or General Court deed.

Total sales by Morris did not come up to his purchase of 1400 acres and yet no land in the whole tract has been unaccounted for so it is assumed that all of the acreage he bought could not be found.

1685 This is the 200 acres which Col. Kendall had sold to James Davis in this vear. It was west of the Armitrader land and north of KMM some of the lands WM which Morris had sold along the south boundary of the tract.

1713 James Davis left to his sons James and Henry and two years later they sold to William Mason-Carpenter.

1759 William Mason (Wife Eleanor) reft to son Bennet. 1766 Bennet Mason left to his son Edmund and then to his heirs. Edmund died Intestate two years later. Towards the end of the century surveys of adjacent ands showed this this property was then owned by a William Mason.

1724 John Kendall, Henry and Ann Custis, and Samuel and Mason Kendall sold 1400 acres to Col. Solomon Ewell. This included the unsold land which had been left to John, Ann and Mason by their father Capt. William Kendall and also the specific bequests of 250 acres each to Ann and Mason. Ann had been the second wife of Thomas Custis (A78-5G) before she married Col. Henry Custis (A89A). In the deed the land was called 'Ewell's Forest' but later it generally was referred to as 'Pocomoke Swamp'. It was back of the lands along the east end of the whole tract and for orientation the present village of Makemie Park would be a little northeast of the center of it. It was sold off in many smaller parcels.

1734 At the bottom of the 1400 acres were 461 acres which Solomon and Comfort Ewell sold to William Mason.

1755 William Mason gave a life interest in 100 acres to his son Bennet. 1764 Bennet Mason and his brother Middleton, now heir at law to William,

sold to William Conquest. 1759 William Mason (wife Eleanor) left the balance to his son John.

1760 John Mason sold 450 acres to Joseph Matthews. This was supposed to include the 100 acres in which his brother Bennet had a life interest, but John died first and the next heir at law was Middleton who joined with Bennet in the sale to Conquest, so Matthews probably received only 350 acres. 1794 It seems probable that this Joseph Matthews is the one known as 'Quadrant', for distinction from others of the same name, and in this year a survey of his holdings showed 494 acres which were divided among his heirs.

1741 Jedidiah Ewell, heir at law of Solomon, and his stepfather Charles Stockley united in a deed to Robert Baley for 100 acres. 1787 Robert and Mary Bayly sold as 73 acres to George Corbin who later left to his daughter Agnes D. the wife of John Shepherd Ker.

1741 Jedidiah Ewell and Stockley sold 219 acres to Ralph Corbin. Title descended to a son Coventon, then a grandson George, and so to Mrs. Ker. 1800 John S. and Agnes D. Ker sold 204 acres to Abel Coleburn and this included the Bayly piece just reported.

1731 Solomon and Comfort Ewell sold 200 acres to William Sterling. 1768 William and Sarah Sterling sold 23 acres to George Corbin. 1771 William Sterling left 50 acres to a son William and the balance to a son Richard.

1786 William Sterling and Richard and Mary Sterling sold 80 acres to George Corbin and this included William's inheritance.

1787 The will of Richard Sterling directed that his land be sold and the

next year 147 acres were bought by George Corbin.

A further reference to the Sterling land will be made later in the story of other Corbin lands.

1741 Jedidiah Ewell and Stockley sold 150 acres to George Booth. 1745 George Booth sold to John Booth and six years later he and his wife Comfort sold to Henry Fletcher. 1799 A survey of the Henry Fletcher lands showed 124 acres which were divid-

cd among his heirs.

This completes disposition of the Ewell land except for one parcel of 250 acres in the northwest corner which will be reported later in connection with the Rabishaw land.

1737 Custis Kendall sold 200 acres to Joseph Matthews. The deed recited that William Custis, Jr. had left it to his wife Anne in 1695 and upon her death it had descended to William Kendall III. Her left it to his son Littleton in 1719 but upon his death without issue it had reverted to his eldest brother Custis Kendall of Northampton.

This is another case of too many Matthews and it is uncertain just how

this 200 acres descended.

1794 197 acres of the land of Joseph Matthews, deceased, were divided between a William Matthews and Thomas S. Matthews. (Although this was the same year in which the lands of Joseph Matthews, Quadrant, were divided and the two tracts were adjacent, they were not one and the same Joseph.)

1690 Capt. William Kendall of Northampton sold 200 acres to John Stratton who resold the same day to John and William Laws of Somerset Co., Md., and thirteen years later they resold to Francis Makemie.

1708 Francis Makemie (wofe Naomi) left this 200 acres which he called DUM-FRIECE to his daughter Elizabeth, but upon her death without issue it went to her sister Anne.

1770 William Matthews of William left this 200 acres to his son Joseph, stating that he had bought it by a General Court deed from Col. Robert King of Maryland (Anne's second husband).

1789 Joseph and Rebecca Matthews sold 103 acres to William Shipham.

The other half became lost in the maze of Matthews lands in this vicinity.

The next two parcels to be considered are both between the two forks of Holden's Creek.

The 500 acres which Col. Kendall had left to his nephew John Kendall was the south half of the neck. This John Kendall of Northampton had married Susanna, a daughter of Capt. John Savage and his first wife Anne Elkington. Their only issue was a daughter who married John Harmanson.

1719 John Harmanson (wife Susannah) left this 500 acres, which had come to

him through his wife, to a son John.

1732 John Harmanson II left to his son Kendall. From later records it was learned that Kendall Harmanson had sold the 500 acres at some unknown date by a General Court deed to Richard Jacobs, also of Northampton.

1756 Richard and Adranah Jacob sold to John Michael 250 acres "whereon Obedian

Thornby now lives".

·1769 Michael executed a trust deed to Michael Milburn, the son of his sister Anne. John was to retain a life interest and then the title was to go to Milburn. If Milburn died, the title was to go to George Abbott, a son of another sister Elizabeth. (In 1772 the will of Susanna Michael, widow of Simon, revealed that John, Anne and Elizabeth were her children)

Nothing more was found on Michael Milburn. A survey of 194 acres in 1800 indicated that it was then the property of a Joakim Milburn and another survey for adjacent land in 1818 showed that this land was then owned by Elijah Hinman who had married a Nancy Milburn.

1758 Richard and Adah Jacobs sold the other 250 acres to Levin Evans, also

of Northampton.

1769 Levin Evans (wife Anne Mary) left 100 acres to a son Nathaniel and the home plantation balance to a son. Levin.

1779 Nathaniel Evans left his 100 acres to a son Riley, or if he died

to a daughter Sarah.

1818 It is possible that Nathaniel's land had somehow reverted to his brother Levin, because in a survey of the latter's land in this year he was possessed of 174 acres.

1690 Capt. William Kendall of Northampton sold the 500 acres upper half of the Forked Neck to Henry Toules.

1692 Henry and Elizabeth Toules sold 207 acres to John Gladin.

1745 John Glading sold to Ralph Corbin by a General Court deed.

1715 Henry and Elizabeth Towls sold the balance of 293 acres to Ralph Corbin.

1746 A verbal will by Ralph Corbin mentioned no land but a son Covington was

Covington Corbin and his wife Barbara deeded the Glading part to a brothe George, after whose death it was to go to George's son Ralph.

1799 Ralph Corbin (wife Sarah) left to his son Ralph the home place at the west end and some woods at the east end, and the balance in between to a son Savage.

1778 Covington Corbin left all of his lands to his son George.

1793 George Corbin left to George Corbin, the son of his cousin Ralph, "the lands that were my grandfathers" and the balance to his daughter Agnes D. Ker.

1802 George and Mary Corbin sold 200 acres to William Selby that had been left him by George Corbin. This would have been the 'grandfather's' land and most of the tract Ralph had bought from the Towles.

1806 John S. and Agnes D. Ker sold 250 acres to William Sepby which they

called the 'Sterling Land'. 1806 The Kers sold 169 acres to George Corbin and the next year he and his wife Mary resold to William Selby.

The next parcel to be covered is in the north central part of the whole tract and on the south side of the south fork of Holden's Creek. It is made

up of two parts.

1693 This concerns the 200 acres which Col. Kendall left to Catlin and Rabishaw and was on the outside bounds of the patent. As previously stated it is unknown whether these two boys were brothers but in any event the former disappears and in this year William Rabishaw sold the whole 200 acres to William Shepherd to whom Capt. William Kendall also gave a confirming deed. 1718 William Shephard (wife Mary) reft to a daughter Elizabeth and her husband John Foster for their lives and then to a grandson William Shephard Foster.

Nothing beyond the last named has been found but eventually the land turned up in the ownership of the Dickinson family so there may have been a General Court transaction, or the title went through the female line and

by marriage.

1727 For the other part, Solomon and Comfort Ewell sold 250 acres to Thomas Blair, this being a part of his 1400 acres purchase from the Kendall heirs.

1740 Thomas Blair sold to Edward Dickinson.

1754 Edward Dickeson (wife Sarah) left "all my lands" to a son Jessie. As he did not specify any acreage it is unknown whether the Rabishaw land had been owned by him but it was in the family by the time of the death of the son. 1788 Jesse Dickenson died intestate and his estate was administered to a Leah Dickenson, presumably his widow.

1803 The land left by Capt. Jesse Dickinson was surveyed and found to contain 540 acres which were divided between Susannah, Betsey and Jesse Dickinson,

and William Ewell in right of his wife Sarah.

The last part of the tract to be covered is the western end between the two parallel lines and including the extension down to Messongo Creek in the southwest corner.

1724 Richard Lee of Northumberland sold to Richard Drummond as 2500 acres, it being the Lee family half of the undisposed part of the patent left by Col. Kendall to his son William and his daughter Mary Lee.

1732 Capt. Richard Drummond (wife Anne) left 1000 acres at the west end to his sons Spencer and William, each to have a small frontage on the creek.

He gave his Executors power to sell the balance of 1500 acres if necessary to pay his debts. This part will be taken up first, and for later need it can be reported here that Richard's eldest son and heir at law was a Richard who died in 1751 and his only heir was a daughter Anne who married Thomas Bayly; Capt. Richard also had a daughter Ann who married John Selby.

The Executors found it necessary to sell only 300 acres which was taken

off from the southeast end.

1734 They sold 200 acres to William Conquest and William Sharpley. The Conquest part became merged with other parts of the patent which he acquired.

1751 William and Mary Sharpley sold his 100 acres to Shadrach Taylor. 1802 Shadrach Taylor (wife Kegiah) left this his home place to a son

Shadrach.

1735 They sold 100 acres to William Mason.

1759 William Mason (wife Eleanor) left to a son William.

1761 William and Comfort Mason sold to Henry Fletcher and later in the year he and his wife Leah resold to Shadrach Taylor. 1802 Shadrach Taylor (wife Keziah) left to son Staton Taylor.

Ann, the widow of Capt. Richard Drummond, married Alexander Buncle, whom she survived.

1759 Mrs. Buncle, as sole surviving Executor of Capt. Richard Drummond, sold the balance of the 1500 acres, supposed to be 1200 acres, to her son Spencer for the purely nominal sum of £55. Spencer died later in this year.

1764 George and William Drummond, brothers of Spencer, now came forward with the claim that they had joined with Spencer in providing the money and that while Spencer was to take title, they were to own the land jointly. As Spencer had died before any division they brought suit against his heirs and won it. The land was surveyed and divided and each of the three parties received 374 acres of a total of 1122.

1765 John Selby, who had married Anne Drummond contended that the agreement with and sale by Mrs. Buncle was fraudalent and he claimed apart of the land in right of his wife. To quiet him, George and William joined in deeding 249

acres to him.

1766 George Drummond left his interest in the land to a daughter Anne who

married Henry Wilkins of Northampton.

1776 William Drummond was drowned together with his only sons John and George leaving two daughters as coheirs: Elizabeth who married Edmund Custis, and Sarah who married Walter Bayne. In a division between them of their father's

holdings Mrs. Custis received this part.

1783 Finally Thomas Bayly, who had married Anne the only heir of Richard Drummond II, entered the picture. He claimed that the estate of Capt. Richard Drummond had been settled and so Mrs. Buncle did not need to make the sale to Spencer under the terms of the will and that she had exceeded her authority in selling to Spencer for only a nominal sum for her own benefit. In the meanwhile the widow Ann and the heir at law William of Spencer Drummond had deeded to Richard, another son of Spencer, and right they might have to any part of the land.

The records in connection with the Bayly suit are quite voluminous, but it resulted in his winning. The land was resurveyed and he and his wife Ann received 450 acres, Edmund Custis and his wife 190 acres, Henry Wilkins and his wife 170 acres, and Richard Drummond of Spencer 295 acres. For reasons not clear the Selbys were left out-possibly both had died without

issue.

1781 Edmund and Elizabeth Custis sold to $E_{\rm Z}$ ra Parramore of Northampton any interest they might have in the land.

1783 Ezra and Elizabeth Parramore sold 100 acres to William Taylor and the

next year Elizabeth alone sold the balance to James Staton.

Sales by both of them followed and by the end of the century the Gustis part was owned: 50 acres by Shadrach Taylor, $97\frac{1}{2}$ acres by Isaac Warner, and $42\frac{1}{2}$ acres by Jabez Pitt. It was at the east end of the Drummond land next to the three hundred acres which had been sold by the Executors of Capt. Richard Drummond.

The Wilkins part was the south central section of the land.

1787 Henry and Ann Wilkins sold 100 acres to George Croswell.

1812 A Special Commissioner to settle the Wilkins estate sold 54 acres to Jacob Northam and 14 acres more were retained by a William Northam, perhaps in right of his wife a Wilkins heir.

The Bayly part was the north central above the Wilkins land.

1808 Thomas Bayly left to his daughter Catherine, the second wife of Gen.

John Cropper.

The Richard Drummond part was at the west end.

1795 Richard Drummond (wife Elizabeth) left this part of his estate to his sons Thomas and William. The part of William (R.) was not traced.

1815 Thomas and Sarah Drummond of Albany, N.Y. sold their undivided interest to John Laws, Jr.

TRACT 140

The wind up for the whole tract concerns the 1000 acres which Capt. Richard Drummond left specifically to his sons Spencer and William. Spencer Drummond Part

1759 Spencer Drummond (wife Ann) left equally to his sons Spencer and Charles,

the former to begin at the creek and the latter the upper end.

1772 Spencer and Comfort Drummond sold 125 acres to William Wessells, who owned adjacent land which came from Tract 142, and six years later

they sold a balance of 130 acres to Thomas Whelton.

1822 Charles Drummond (wife Comfort) eft equally to his sons Spencer,
Noah, John C. and William H. Drummond. A survey showed 257 acres and

william each received 641 acres with Spencer getting the home part. 1776 As previously reported William and his sons John and George were drowned together and in a division of his estate this land went to daughter Sarah who married Walter Bayne.

1785 Walter and Salley Bayne sold the whole 500 acres to Josiah Watson-Merchant of Alexandria.

1805 Josiah Watson, Jr. of Fauquier Co. sold it all to John Taylor, Jr.

TRACT 141

1700 Thomas Eyre discovered that there were 200 acres loose in this vicinity so he took out a patent for it. It may be that this is the same 200 acres which Daniel Neech thought he had patented some years before but that became confused with the Gilliott land which ultimately became owned by Col. William Kendall and formed a part of Tract 140. Title to this part descended to a grandson Neech Eyre.

1738 Neech Eyre had no children and left all of his considerable holdings to his wife Anne. She married first George Mifflin of Philadelphia and sec-

ondly Humphrey Roberts of Norfolk.

1787 The Humphreys sold to Anne's brother in law Daniel Mifflin. 1796 Mifflin left to his daughters Patience Hunn, Elizabeth Howell, Eyre Mifflin and Rebecca Mifflin and his granddaughter Ann Hunn. 1800 Samuel and Elizabeth Howell, Jonathan and Patience Hunn, Eyre Mifflin and Rebecca Mifflin, all of the County of Kent, Del. united in a deed to William Hinman. A survey showed 1842 acres.

TRACT 142

1666 Patent to Robert Johnson for 600 acres.

1667 Johnson assigned to Francis Benston and he and his wife Mary sold to John Michael, Sr. of Northampton.

1674 Patent to Edmund Boeman (Bowman) for the same as having been deserted by Johnson, but this claim did not hold up.

1700 Michael had left to his son Adam, who left to his wife Sarah who married John Custis of Hungars and they now deeded to his son Henry.

1733 Henry Custis (wife Ann) left this part of his holdings to a son Thomas. (In 1714 Yardley Michael, a brother of Adam who had no heirs, claimed

the title as next in descent, but he sold to Custis.)
1751 From the will of Thomas Evans: "I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas

Evans One hundred and fifty Pounds in cash which I have already Lent him to buy his Land which he bought of Mr. Thomas Custis Lying at Messongoes". It is assumed that the Custis-Evans deed was recorded in the General Court.

1762 Thomas and Susannah Evans sold it all to John Potter.

1768 John and Rhoda Potter sold 100 acres to William Vessells. This will be taken up later as Site B.

1772 The Potters sold 71 acres to Southy Warrington.

1785 Southy Warrington left to his wife Comfort and then to a son Teackle 1773 The Potters sold 164 acres to Jacob Taylor.

1798 Taylor left this land to his daughters Susanna and Taylor' (?).

1773 John Potter sold 202 acres to Southy Northam.

1791 Southy Northam deeded it all to a son Major to take effect after the death of Southy, but Major was to have the privilege of selling up to 118 acres at any time.

1792 Southy and Keziah Northam joined with Major and Rebecca Northam

in a sale of 80 acres to Teackle Warrington.

1794 Major Northam deeded 80 acres back to Southy who sold the next year to William Northam.

1773 John Potter sold a balance of 63 acres to Elijah Northem.

1809 In a division of the estate of Elijah Northam a survey showed 52 acres and the house and acre went to John Northam in right of his wife Easter.

The next year William Northam, one of the heirs, bought the house from KNAX his sister and her husband and also obtained other parts of his father's land.

Site A

The house shown on the survey is still standing and is known as the NORTHAM PLACE.

1822 William and Nancy Northam sold the house and 130 acres to Jacob Northam and his son Col. James Northam. 1827 Jacob deeded his interest to James. 1863 James and Rosey A. Northam sold to Thomas A. Northam 300 acres where the latter then lived. 1898 Thomas A. Northam (wife Vernetta A.) left to his son Ernest D. and two years later he and his mother united in a deed to A. J. Lilliston for 413 acres 1900 Alfred J. and Ellen F. Lilliston sold to William M. Day and Ira G. Short and two

years later Short bought out his partner.

1905 Ira G. and Mollie A. Short sold to William H. Hall the house and 363 acres after selling the balance to Benjamin F. Hall.

1923 William H. and Missouri E. Hall sold to Sewell Groton and four years later he and his wife Madora resold to William C. Groton.

Although there is now a continuous roof line an inspection of the interior of the house shows that it was built at two different periods. The older is the part with the brick wall showing and it is quite ancient and probably dates back to the KK second quarter of the eighteenth century when young Thomas Evans bought from Thomas Custis.

Behind the brick wall are two rooms, each having a corner fireplace. In the front room is paneling above the fireplace to the ceiling. There is no cross hall. The entrance doors are eight paneled on the outside and diagonally battened on the inside.

At the newer end of the house is only one room and this addition must have been made before the close of the same century. At one time the end wall was fully paneled, with glass door cupboards at one side of the fireplace and an enclosed stairway on the other side, but this paneling was sold and removed some years ago.

1768 As previously reported, Williams Vessells bought 100 acres from John and Rhoda Potter and four years later 125 acres north of him from Spencer and Comfort Drummond.

Site B

The home part of the property has remained in family hands ever since and it is known as the WESSELLS PLACE.

1803 In his will of this year William Vessells left to his wife Egnatia "the small room in my dwelling house and the small chamber above and a Privilege of passing from the one to the other through the house". Otherwise he left his 225 acres plantation to his son Walter. 1837 Walter Wessells (wife Polly Boston) left to his son Henry the western part of his land "where my dwelling house now stands". 1883 Henry L. Wessells left to his nephew John H. S. Wessells.

1936 This last Wessells died intestate and the property is held by his es-

tate with a son Henry L. living there.
A dated brick in one of the walls looked like '1768' so it must have been started by William Vessells at the time he purchased from Potter. The dwelling burned to the ground the night of December 29, 1937, before a detailed inspection had been made, but it is known to have been of simple though substantial construction with plain interior woodwork. It had two rooms on the first floor, no hall, and the stairway was an enclosed one in the parlor. The doors were of vertical unbeaded boards.

A short distance behind the dwelling is a rather unusu ual brick structure, both architecturally and for its supposed use, that of a root cellar and storage for other home produce.

The front gable has glazed headers in pattern form and a segmental arch over the doorway, which at one time was protected by a

small porch.

The lower floor, which is partly underground, has two rooms, while above is a · loft with a loading window at the rear. Nothing similar to it has been found on the

Shore.

TRACT 143

1664 Patent to Charles Ratcliffe for 600 acres. 1666 Another patent for 500 acres more. Patent to Nicholas Laytor. Three years later Nicholas and Jane Laylor sold to Ratcliffe. This was for 200 acres. 1671 Patent to John Kendall for the 700 acres part as having been deserted by Ratcliffe, but Kendall assigned any interest he might have to Ratcliffe. 1673 New Patent to Ratcliffe for the whole 1300 acres although in 1669 he

had sold 100 acres at the west end to Edward Moore.

1674 Charles and Elizabeth Rackliff sold the remaining 1200 acres to Robert Mason. The land became divided into two 600 acres parcels which will be taken up geographically from east to west.

1693 John and Ayme Abbott sold the eastern 600 acres to Major Richard Bayly. Ayme was the sole heir to Robert Mason.

1725 Bayly sold the eastern 300 acres to Elizabeth and Valentine Smith.

1731 The intestate estate of Valentine Smith was administered to Roger Miles who probably married the widow. A son Bayly Smith was heir at law.

1797 Bayly Smith (wife Elizabeth) left 100 acres each to sons Spencer and Ralph and the balance to a son Zorallingtine (Valentine) and ten years later a survey was made for a division.

1712 Bayly sold the other 300 acres to Thomas Fletcher.

1737 Thomas Fletcher left to his son Hnery for life and then to the latter's first male heir.

1772 Henry Fletcher bought 300 acres adjacent from the other part of the Ratcliffe or Mason land.

1799 Henry Fletcher left this 600 acres plantation to a son Thomas.

It has since been known as the THOMAS FLETCHER PLACE.

1820 Thomas Fletcher died intestate and in a division of his land the original 300 acres with this house went to Thomas W. Finney in right of his wife Sarah. This was east of the north and south road through Marsh Market which had become the division line between the two 600 acres parts of the tract. The next year the Finneys sold to Henry Fletcher. 1835 Henry and Mary Fletcher sold to Thomas Fletcher. Some years later, after the intestate death of Thomas Fletcher this part of his holdings became owned by Thomas E. and Douglas D. Fletcher.

1907 The two Fletchers sold the house and 58 acres to Eli B. Hallowell and Ralph Souder and four years later they resold to Susan L. Hall.

1912 Mrs. Hall sold to Warner Ames who resold to Zadock S. Mears.

1921 A Special Commissioner sold to William C. Smith and the next year he and his wife Florence O. sold to George E. and Roswell T. Smith.

1931 George E. and Amelia S. Smith and Roswell T. and Bettie Smith sold the house and 30 acres to the late Rev. E. C. Willmer.

The tall house has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys. It must have been built by Henry Fletcher before his death in 1799. The carved design of the eaves terminals is unusual and has not been observed elsewhere. The end wall of the parlor was fully paneled and it must have been exceptionally good as it was sold some years ago.

At one time there was a lovely Box garden east of the house, in the center of which was the old quarter kitchen, and the nature of its construction would indicate that it might have been the first dwelling of the original Thomas Fletcher.

At one time Marsh Market was a very considerable water transportation shipping point but all that is all a thing of the past and there is little activity there now.

TRACT 143

1676 Robert and Temperance Mason sold the 600 acres west of the road to John Brookes.

1687 Brookes assigned to Col. John West with the proviso that he would maintain Brookes and his wife Jane as long as they lived.

1703 Col. West (wife Matilda) left the land entailed to his son Alexander.

1728 Alexander (wife Mary) died and a son John was heir at law.

1745 John West had the entail docked and sold to William Burton of Northamp-

1770 Burton left to his daughter Margaret who married Littleton Savage.

1771 The Savages sold to Spencer Drummond.

1772 Spencer and Comfort Stockley Drummond sold the eastern 300 acres to TWAKEN Henry Fletcher, who as previously reported left to his son Thomas and after his intestate death this land went to a daughter Nancy the wife of Richard Drummond.

1837 Ann Drummond, widow, of Norfolk sold to Capt. Henry Hall.

1795 Spencer Drummond (wife Comfort) left 100 acres each to sons Richard and

Spencer and the balance to son Charles.

1842 A Jane H. Drummond sold the Richard part to Stephen Corbin. The land was surveyed and the plat indicated that the Spencer and Charles parts were still owned by their respective heirs.

TRACT 144

1666 Patent to James Taylor for 200 acres. This he sold three years later to Edward Moore.

1669 Moore bought 100 acres at the west end of Tract 143 from Charles Rate cliffe.

1672 Moore received a patent for 400 acres to include the Taylor part and 200 acres of new land.

1731 Moore left everything to his wife Catherine and said nothing about any children and it seems probable that she had been the widow of Stephen Philby

who had died in 1687 leaving a son George and a daughter Catherine.

Catherine Moor made deeds of gifft to her two children of 250 acres each. Daughter Catherine and her husband John Hall were to have the eastern half and son George Philbie the western. The Halls were to have their part only for their lives and then it was to go to their son Daniel. Catherine Hall Part

1785 Daniel Hall left to his son Henry.

1810 Henry Hall (wife Molly) left the eastern part of 120 acres to son Thomas and the western home part of 126 acres to son Henry. George Pholby Part

1740 George Philbee sold the western part of 125 acres to Daniel Bird.

1751 The wstate of Daniel Bird was administered to his widow Margaret who thought his will had been destroyed.

1758 The will turned up and Daniel had left his 125 acres to a daughter

Susannah.

1805 Susannah Sparrow left to her son Jacob. 1843 Jacob Sparrow left to son Samuel.

George and Catherine Philbee sold the eastern 125 acres to Robert Corbin 1743 Robert Corbin (wife Ann) jeft to son David.

1745 David Corbin left to his brother Ralph.

1800 Ralph Corbin (wife Rachel) left to his sons George and Coventon.

TRACT 145

1672 Patent to Capt. John West and Charles Scarburgh for 2500 acres.

1679 Patent to Lt.Col. John West alone.

1680 Patent to Capt. Daniel Jenifer but two years later he assigned any rights

he might have to West.

1682 Repatented once more to John West. A few years later West sold to Samuel Sanford a merchant from London.

1702 Patent to Samuel Sanford for 2870 acres, being the original 2500 he had bought from West and a surplus of 370 acres.

1704 One more patent to Sanford for a total of 2950 acres.

1693 The Governor appointed Samuel Sandford to be High Sheriff of Accomack County.

Sandford also purchased 550 acres from a Ratcliffe patent on Crooked (Holden's) Creek the early history of which will be reported separately a little later.

That he was charitably inclined and still had a kindly remembrance of his Virginia days is evidenced by a clause in his will probated in London

in this year:

"I give for the benefitt better Learning and Education of poor Children, whose parents are esteemed unable to give them Learning, Liveing in the upper parts of Accomack County in Virginia, that is to say, from Guilford Creeke directly to the sea side and Likewise from Guilford Creek to the dividing line parting Virginia and Maryland as followeth: I give the rents and profitts of all that peace and parcell of Lands & marsh ground containing 2500 Acres more or Less within my bounds mentioned in patent with what more found according to the survey of Edmund Scarburgh made in or about the mounth of Aprill one Thousand seven hundred being three hundred and seventy Acres more the whole being Two thousand Eight hundred and seventy Acres more or Less which Lands I bought of LieuColl John West and is adjoyning to Sixess Island and mosongoe Creek and Pocomack bay in Accomack County, Alsoe the rents and profitt of that peice and parcell of Lands Adjoyning to Crooked Creeke and the Damms which Lands I bought of Nathaniel Ratcliff Containsing five hundred and fifty Acres More or Less with all its fences plantation buildings Improvements waters water courses Comodityes priviledges and appurtenances thereunto belonging and appertaining all which Lands being in Accomack County in Virginia hereby authorizeing and impowering such person or persons who are Justices of ye peace Church Wardens or of ye Vestry for their time being or the major part of them being Inhabitants of those upper parts of ye County of Accomack aforementioned or any other person or persons they shall authorize and appoint to Lett and sett the aforementioned primises for ye better Improvements thereof for any Terme of yeares not exceedingseven yeares att one time by Lease or Leases as they shall think fitt To devide the sd Lands into plantations for the Improvements thereof and for the support of better Learning and Education of poor Children for which uses the Rents and profitts whereof is bequeathed & given for Ever with what hoggs and piggs and all Untesills about my houses and plantations therein, etc."

For the next one hundred and sixty one years the land continued to be used for the purpose set forth in the will, but when the public school system came into being in Virginia the sale of the property was authorized. In 1873 the land in this tract was surveyed and found to contain 1116 acres of upland which was sold off it lots to suit to a number of purchasers. The marsh land was not surveyed but was sold mostly in one piece and it has always been a valuable property for the raising of muskrats.

All during the eighteenth century references to the property usually called it the Free School Land, but later on it came to be spoken of as

Sandford's Charity.

No records are extant for the operation of the Trust which is unfortunate as they might tell much that would be of interest now about how it was administered, etc.

This is what is known today as SAXIS ISLAND and is a consolidation of three patents.

1666 Patent to George Parker for 200 acres called St. George's Island.

1668 George and Florence Parker assigned to Robert Sikes. 1671 Sikes sold to John Parker of MATTAPANY and William Anderson and

John and Amey Parker sold their interest to Anderson. 1666 Patent to Robert Sikes for 150 acres called Sike's Island.

1671 Robert and Ann Sikes assigned to William Onoughton who sold the

next year to John West.

1679 West sold to William Anderson.

1672 Patent to John Parker for 200 acres being the southwest part of St. George's Island.

1673 John and Amey Parker sold to William Anderson. 1686 Patent to Anderson as having been deserted by Parker.

1687 William Anderson gave 200 acres to his daughter Comfort. She married

first Elias Taylor and secondly William Flnney.

1743 As the widow Finney, Comfort left her 200 acres of 'Sister Island'
to her daughters. As noted in the story of Al34 there were six of them.
1698 William Anderson (wife Mary) left his balance of 350 acres to Comfort's
daughters, so it all became owned by the heirs of the six girls.

No attempt has been made to trace what became of the small share of each ultimate heir, but as time went on it all gradually became broken up into mostly building lots which make up the present thriving fishing and seafood village of Saxis Island.

The name of St. George's Island soon disappeared and in early records it was known as Sykes's Island which finally became corrupted into the present name.

TRACT 147

1699 Patent to Francia Mackemie for 850 acres which consisted mostly of marsh land and included the islandsbetween Pocomoke Bay and Messongo Creek at its mouth as well as a small piece of the mainland at the lower end of Saxis and adjacent to Tract 145.

1708 Francis Makemie (wife Naomi) left this acreage to his daughter Elizabeth, but upon her death without issue it went to her sister Anne, the only other heir. Anne was married three times but survived KM all of her husbands and lived to an old age.

1778 Madame Anne Holden sold 100 acres to William Selbey.

1788 Mrs. Holden left the balance of her marsh land to John Milligan and

Mary Milburn.

In early days the little semi circular water way behind the small island was called Fishing Creek. One Littleton Starling became the owner of the small part of this tract on the main land and then the upper part of the water way became known as Starling's Creek, while the lower kept its old name of Fishing Creek. The water way from the junction of these two down to Messongo is called Back Creek.

TRACT 148

1678 Patent to Thomas Welborne 83 acres called FCX ISLAND.

1717 No effort was made to trace the ownership further, but in this year

John Wise (wife Matilda) directed in his will that his wife sell his interest in the island and also John Baily left his interest to his grandson John Scarburgh.

1819 The smaller island at least must have escheated to the State as in this year 60 acres on 'Little Foxes Island' was surveyed for a warrant assued to

Thomas Evans of Thomas.

TRACT 148

1703 Patent Jointly to Francis Mackemie, Arcadia Welburne, Daniel of St.
Thomas Jenifer and John West for "six Islands near NXMXX Nantacoke Sound". This was for the Virginia part of the present day group called Smiths Island which is bisected by the Virginia-Maryland line. 1708 Makemie (wife Naomi) left his third part of 3804 acres to his daughters Ann and Elizabeth but the former inherited it all upon the death of Elizabeth. 1774 Madame Anne Holden sold to Abel West her interest in Black Walnut Island-

410 acres; Long Island-206 acres; and Fishbone Island-18acres.

1778 She sold to Samuel Wilson of Somerset Co., Md. her interest in Hog Neck
Island-910 acres and Horse Island or Hammock-420 acres.

What became of the interests of the other families or the present owners
of the group has not her interests of the other families or the present owners

of the group has not been determined.

TRACT 149

1669 Patent to Daniel Foxcroft for 600 acres. 1672 Foxcroft sold the eastern half to Francis Brookes and the next year the balance to XMXMXXXXXXXX William Sterlinge-Cooper. In the latter deed Foxcroft described himself as being now of Elizabeth City Co.

Sterling Part

1698 William Sterling of Northampton (wife Elizabeth) left his 300 acres to a son Richard.

1700 Richard Sterling-Carpenter sold to George Corben-Chyrurgeon-of Northampton. This deed was for only 150 acres but a few years later Richard and his wife Martha sold him the balance. The point near the western end of the land was called Pigg Point and as time went on the property became known as the Corbin PIGG POINT PLANTATION.

1711 George Corbin left to his son Robert.

1743 Robert Corbin (wife Ann) left his home plantation to a son Ralph.
1746 Dr. Ralph Corbin left only a verbal will in which he stated "What is in the closet wherein I keep my books and medicines I give to my son Covington" What this mysterious something was has never been revealed. 👁 ovington was his heir at law but by some unrecorded family transaction the land went to another son George.

1771 The will of George Corbin (wife Mary) did not mention land but it went to his heir at law Ralph.

1800 Ralph Corbin (wife Rachel) left a plantation of 280 acres to a son Robert. (The Corbins had sold 20 acres to marsh to Jonathan Mears and he and his wife Joyce had resold to John Silverthorne.)

1832 The property remained intact until this year when Robert and Elizabeth Corbin sold 312 acres to Edmund Stant and this was the beginning of the final break up of the family lands.

Brookes Part

1676 Francis Brooks sold his 300 acres to Thomas Smally. Thomas and Jane Smally sold 150 acres to Teage Miskell. 1690 Miskell resold to William Anderson.

1682 Thomas and Jane Smally sold the balance to William Anderson who thus became possessed of it all.

1693 William and Mary Anderson exchanged the 300 acres with John Booth for a like acreage from Tract 152.

1707 John Booth (wife Katherine) left to his sons John and George.

George Booth Part

1735 George and Martha Booth exchanged his 150 acres with John Snead for

300 acres from Tract 78-2.

1743 John Snead deeded in trust this his home place to Phillip Lightfoot of York Co. and Robert Tucker of Norfolk Co. to be sold within two years to pay off a mortgage upon it. There is no local record of such a deed but it must have gone through the General Court to Jacob White. John Booth Part

1743 John Booth of Accomack Co. and Samuel Chadwick of Carthwright Co., N. Car. deeded his part to Jacob White. The position of Chadwick in the

transaction was not divulged.

1746 Jacob and Elizabeth White sold the 300 acres to George Thomas.

1772 George Thomas (wife Bridget) left to his son Levin.

1785 Levin Thomas (wife Peggy) left his land to a son George Douglas Thomas. 1803 George D. Thomas sold it all to Jacob Northam.

TRACT 150

1666 Patent to William Chase for 650 acres.

1669 William and Sarah Chase assigned to John Evans.

1693 John Evans deeded to his daughters. Grace and her husband Symon Smith

were to have the western 200 acres for their lives and then it was to go to their son Symon; daughters Sarah and Susannah were to divide the balance of 450 acres.

Smith Part

1770 Jonathan and Joyce Mears sold 100 acres to Daniel Hall, it being part of the land which had been bought from Simon Smith, Jr. by a General Court deed.

1784 Daniel Hall sold to John Silverthorne.

1778 Jonathan and Joyce Mears sold the other 100 acres of Smith land to John Silverthorne.

Sarah and Susaanah Evans Parts.

What became of these girls is a blank, but when a Sebastian Silverthorne died twenty years after the date of the Evans deeds of gift their land was owned by him, although the wife who survived him was neither Sarah or Susannah. In the meanwhile he may have married one and the other died, or he could have married both before the wife who survived him. However, there is not enough to go on to make an intelligent guess.

1713 Sebastian Silverbhorne (wife Tabitha-she was the daughter of Mary Hubank-see A75) left his plantation to a son John. He had another son Sebastian. It is believed that John died and his brother succeeded him, as Processioning Records not long afterwards show only a Sebastian Silverthorne as owning land between Simon Smith and Tract 151.

as owning land between Simon Smith and Tract 151.

1754 Sebastian Silverthorne (wife Elizabeth) left his plantation to his son John. It was he who later acquired all of the Simon Smith part so he owned the whole tract when he died.

1786 John Silverthorne (wife Abey) devised his land as follows:

To son John the purchases from Mears and Hall, which would mean the 200 acres of Simon Smith land.

To son Joshua 225 acres. Joshua later sold this to Thomas Fletcher and in the division of his estate in 1820 this part went to his son Thomas Fletche

To son William the home place of 221 acres. This was a life estate only and then it was to go to William's eldest male child, or if he had none the to revert to son Joshua, which is what happened.

TRACT 151

1664 Patent to John Renny for 500 acres. His wife was Mary the daughter of Col. John Wise and his wife Hannah, the sister of Col. Edmund Scarburgh. It became divided into two parts which will be reported separately.

1674 Renny sold the western part of 200 acres to William Wallis.

1679 There is no record of the death of Wallis, but in this year Nathaniel Wallis, as brother and heir at law to William, sold to John Sandford.

1747 John Sandford as heir at law of John Sandford, formerly of London, sold the south 100 acres to Col. Robert King, formerly of Somerset Co., Md., but now of Accomack. After his death it passed to his widow Anne who later married George Holden, whom she survived.

1788 The will of Madame Holden left this land to Thomas and John Sandford 1784 John Sandford (his wife had been an Ann) died intestate and his estate was administered to his eldest son Thomas.

1794 Thomas Sandford left 30 acres to his brother John; the 45 acres home place to a sister Elizabeth; and the balance to a sister Ann.

1678 There is no record of the death of John Renny, but in this year his widow Mary is known to have been the wife of William Anderson.

1679 A Court decision awarded the 300 acres left by John Renny to Alexander Massey as his nearest relative, their mothers having been sisters, and two years later Massey sold to William Anderson.

1698 Anderson had added to his holdings by acquiring 650 acres from Tract 152

and in his will of this year he left his 950 acres home plantation to his daughter Naomi and her husband Francis Makemie.

1708 The long will of Makemie did not make any disposition of this land.

Naomi married James Kempe who died in 1722.

1728 The Court instructed a Jury to "lay off the land of Naomi Kemp" and in February of the next year she presented a survey for record, but that is the last that has been found about her and the date of her death is unknown.

When Makemie died in 1708 he had left two daughters Elizabeth and Anne, but the former died in the same year as her father, leaving Anne as sole heir

to his and her mother's estate.

1740 Anne Makemie was married three times and survived all of her husbands. Her first husband was Thomas Blair, a merchant, who died in this year.

1755 Her second husband was Col. Robert King of Maryland who died in this year. When John Sandford sold him the 100 acres in 1747, the deed stated that King was then a resident of Accomack, but he moved back to Maryland where he died.

1774 Her last husband was George Holden who died in this year and for the balance of her long life she usually appeared in the records as Madame Anne

Holden.

1787 Mrs. Holden deeded 25 acres each of this home land to Elijah Milburn and Joseph Boggs, the wording in both deeds being similar: "in consideration of the Natural Love and affection that she Bears to the said Elijah Milburn and that the said Elijah will vote at the Annual Elections for the most Wise and Discreet men who have proved themselves real friends to the American Independence to represent the County of Accomack."

1788 Mrs. Holden left the balance of the land to John Milligan and Mary Milburn. Milligan was to have the western or old part "where I formerly lived",

while Mary was to have the eastern part "where I live".

Later in this year the land was surveyed and divided and each received 522 acres, but the Milburn part was given as belonging to 'Anne' the wife of Elijah Milburn. Whether the use of the name 'Mary' in the will of Mrs. Holden was incorrect or what happened later to bring an 'Anne' into the picture is unknown.

Mrs. Holden also left "fifty Pounds to the good poor of my Neighborhood", and "one hundred pounds to the Pitts Creek Congregation to be disposed of by the Session for the support of a Minister". This old Presbyterian congregation is still carrying on at its original site on the west side of US 13 not very far north of the Virginia-Maryland line.

Site A

In 1879 Dr. J. T. B. McMaster and the Rev. L. P. Bowen made a trip of inspection to the Milligan part of the old plantation where Mrs. Holden formerly lived and by talking with elderly people were able to determine the site of the old Anderson or Makemie home and that of the family graveyard which had been surrounded by a brick wall. It was all gone beyond any possibility of a restoration, but they did accumulate a considerable number of old bricks.

From these bricks was later erected a small pyramid in which was set

a tablet giving the legend in connection with them.

Nearly thirty years later, through the untiring efforts of Dr. Henry C. McCook, President of the Presbyterian Historical Society, a small plot of land surrounding the site of the old grave yard was acquired and made into a Park in memory of Makemie and on May 14, 1908 a monument to Makemie was unveiled by John S. McMaster, a son of Dr. J. T. B. It was a great occasion for the denomination and the Pennsylvania Railroad named the hearest station Makemie Park in honor of the event; it is now a shrine for all who revere the memory of the founder of the faith in this country.

TRACT 151

THIS MEMORIAL PYRAMID COMMEMORATES THE BELIEF THAT IN THIS ANCIENT FAMILY CEMETERY WERE BURIED THE REMAINS OF FRANCIS MAKEMIE, THOSE OF HIS WIFE, NAOMI, HIS DAUGHTERS ELIZABETH AND MADAME ANNE HOLDEN, AND HIS FATHER-IN-LAW . WILLIAM ANDERSON, ALSO JOHN MILLIGAN AND OTHERS UNKNOWN.

THE BRICKS WHICH ENCLOSE THIS TABLET WERE GATHERED FROM THE RUINS OF THE TABLE-TOMBS, THE CEMETERY WALL, AND THE MAKEMIE HOUSE ONCE PLACED UPON THESE GROUNDS.

ERECTED IN GRATITUDE TO GOD and in grateful remembrance of His servant and minister FRANCIS MAKEMIE

who was born in Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland, A.D., 658(?), was educated at Glasgow University, Scotland, and came as an ordained Evangelist to the American Colonies A.D. 1683 at the request of Col. William Stevens of Rehoboth, Maryland. A devoted and able preacher of our Lord's Gospel, he labored faithfully and freely for twenty-five years in Maryland, Virginia, the Barbadoes and elsewhere. A Christian gentleman, an enterprising man of affairs, a publicspirited citizen, a distinguished advocate of Religious Liberty, for which he suffered under the Governor of New York, he is especially remembered as

THE CHIEF FOUNDER OF ORGANIZED PRESBYTERY IN AMERICA, A.D. 1706, AND AS THE FIRST MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL PRESBYTERY. He died at his home, whose site is nearby, in Accomack County, Virginia, in the summer of A.D.1708, and was buried in his family cemetery, located on this spot, now recovered from a long desecration, and dedicated with this monument to his memory A.D.1908 by the American "Presbyterian Historical Society", seated at

DEATER DOONGVIVENIA.

ACCOMACK COUNTY

been told about i

A72, and in the la

Something has already been told about incidents in the life of Makemie in the stories of A58 and A72, and in the latter it was brought out that he was licensed as a dissenter to preach both at his house in Onancock and at his home, which was at this site. What he did in the cause of his denomination has overshadowed spme of his other activities, but a study of the records of his time brings out the fact that he was an outstanding business man of the period, not only locally, but also in the field of maritime trading. 'The Days of Makemie' by Dr. Bowen is delightfully written and in so far as provable factual matter goes it is very accurate for a book of that nature and is recommended reading for any one, regardless of his religious inclination.

The names of Makemie and his wife are perpetuated locally in the FRANCIS MAKEMIE MEMORIAL CHURCH at Accomac and the NAOMI MAKEMIE MEMORIAL CHURCH at Onancock.

TRACT 152

1666 Patent to Nathaniel, John and George Radcliffe for 1200 acres.

1679 John had died and Nathaniel and George sold 100 acres at the west end to John West, and he and his wife Matilda resold to John Booth.

1681 Nathaniel was now the sole survivor and he and his wife sold 550 acres next to Booth to John Franklin, who resold to William Anderson three years later.

1684 Nathaniel and Frances Ratcliff sold the balance of 550 acres to Samuel Sandgord.

Booth and Anderson Parts.

1687 John and Katharan Booth exchanged his 100 acres with Anderson for the eastern 300 acres from the Franklin part.

1693 The Booths made another swap with Anderson, this time exchanging the above 300 acres for a like acreage from Tract 149, as already reported. This gave Anderson 650 acres from this tract, which with the 300 acres he held out of Tract 151 made up the 950 acres plantation which he left to the Makemies in 1698.

Sandford Part

This has already been covered in the story of Al45 and this part of Sandford's Charity became known as the Little Free School Land. When it was surveyed for the sale in 1873 it was found to contain 542 acres. This was all sold in different sized tracts except 2½ acres including the Public Wharf in the extreme northwest corner which was set aside for a School site.

TRACT 153

1664 Patent to Col. Edmind Scarburgh for 2000 acres. This extended from Crooked Creek (now Holden's) up to Back Creek, or as it later became more generally known as Euwames's Creek, with countless different spellings of that Indian name. This latter creek is now called Bullbegger.

1666 The Court ordered the sheriff "to eject James Jolly from the land at Pokomoke patented by Edmund Scarburgh". Apparently said Jolly was there only a short time as a squatter, but strangely his name has stuck through the succeeding years and it is still known as JOLLY'S NECK. This continued to be the name of the plantation upon the land, but it also was used in connection with Tract 154 which was really a part of the neck between the same two creeks 1672 After the death of the Colonel the land was claimed by his son Charles as eldest son and heir at law, and in this year he assigned his rights over to Edmond Browne the son of Devorax and Charles' sister Tabitha.

1702 After the death of young Browne without issue, Charles took back the title and gave the land to his son Bennet, who in this year assigned his rights over to Col. John Custis of Hungars.

1714 Col. Custis (wife Sarah) left this 2000 acres to his son Hancock.

TRACT 154

of decrepttude. It was at site A.

locate an old shap shot to show what it looked like even in its later days

1672 Patent to Devorax Browne for 3700 acres and as already reported this was defined as being "in Jolles Neck". Browne died the next year and his widow Tabitha (A78-5) married John Custis of Arlington.
1682 After the death in 1678 of the Browne's only heir Edmund (A25) Custis applied for a patent in his name as having been deserted by Browne and this was issued in this year. Ten years later the patent was reissued for a total of 4600 acres. Gen. Custis sold parts of the tract before he died in 1696 when he left the balance to his son and grandson of the same name. The different parts will be take up geographically.

1694 John and Tabitha Custis deeded 500 acres to John Custis of Pocomoke and the document stated that the sale had actually been made in 1683. This land was on Crooked (Holden's) Creek immediately east of the Hancock Custis land and included the section now know as Jenkins Bridge on both sides of the road leading north from the bridge. Not much can be found about John Custis of Pocomoke and the proper placing of him in the family is largely a matter of conjecture. In 1697 he is known to have married Bridgett the widow of William Taylor II (Al34) but the next year she was dead and there is no known issue. Custis disposed of his land in two parcels and in the story of the second a guess will be made as to his parentage.

1699 Apparently the land had been surveyed and found to contain a little more than the 500 acres bought as in this year Custis sold 374 acres to Thomas Jenkinson. This was the land on the west side of the road going up from the bridge. It is from this family that the present village of Jenkin's Bridge takes its name. As the years went on the name was spelled variously with an 'e' or an 'i' and eventually the 'son' was dropped but the variant spelling was continued. In early records the name of the causeway was "Jenkinsons

Bridge".

1724 Thomas Jenkinson (wife Elizabeth) left 187 acres each to his sons John and Moses, with the former to have the home part. If John died without issue his part was to go to Moses and Moses' part to another son Jesse. If all three died then it was to go to his daughters and if any daughter thus inherited it was to be aatled THOMAS JENKINXXMSON'S PLANTATION.

Moses Jenkinson Part

1738 Moses had the entail of his part docked and sold to George Stewart by a General Court deed.

1741 Stewart and his wife Comfort deeded to George Douglas, who endorsed the deed to the effect that it was to him only in trust and he was to redeed to John Jenkinson and Hugh McBright as soon as they had made a division between them. Later in the year McBright received 117 acres and the balance was added to the John Jenkinson part.

1744 Hugh and Ann McBright sold to William Smith. There is no record of his death but he seems to have been succeeded by a son George.

1791 George Smith (wife Rebecca) jeft to his son Custis Smith.

1791 George Smith (wife Rebecca) left to his son Custis Smith.

1744 John Jenkinson died intestate leaving his wife Elizabeth as his only heir. She married Jonathan Bunting.

1762 Jonathan and Elizabeth Bunting deeded to their youngest son Esme, to take effect upon their deaths.

1786 Jonathan and Elizabeth and Esme Bunting sold 30 acres to Samuel Wilson, this being one of the wood lots which he bought.

However, on the same date, Jonathan and Elizabeth deeded the balance as 251 acres to their eldest son George.

1813 Esme Bunting sued under the previous deed to him and was awarded 66 acres at the southeast corner, the balance remaining with George, or rather his heirs, as two years previously he had left the north part to his son Elijah and the balance to a son George.

(An error was made above in defining the location of this 500 acres belonging to John Custis of Pocomoke. It did not extend east of the road up from the bridge and a continuation of that line where the road turns west ward. The 374 acres of Thomas Jenkinson? Sr. was the land at the west end next to Hancock Custis.)

1718 Sacker Parker sold to Thomas Jenkinson, Jr. 200 acres which he said had been left to him by the will of John Custis (of Pocomoke). Perhaps the latter had died in Maryland or elsewhere as there is no local record of such a will. In the sale of the next part of the whole tract by General Custis, it was defined as being adjacent to the 500 acres which the General had set aside for XXXX "my Cozen Jno. Custis" (of Pocomoke). This indicates a definite replacement of the two.

It is known that William Custis (A67) had a daughter Frances by his first wife and that she married Edward Sacker and they had a daughter Bridget who married John Parker II of MATTAPANY. Sacker Parker was their son. It is therefore believed that John Custis of Pocomoke must have been a son of William Custis by his first marriage and therefore a sister of Frances Sacker and that his unlocated will left this 200 acres to his grand nephew. 1732 Thomas Jenkinson (wife Comfort) eft to his son Robert. In 1758 Robert is known to have built a bridge called 'Jenkinson's', although this probably was not the first bridge across the creek at this point. His home was immediately west of the road at the creek and it was from him or his father, rather than his grandfather, that the name of the present village came.

1777 Robert Jenkinson (wife Mary Ann) teft to his son Custis Jenkinson.

1801 Custis and Sarah Jenkinson sold to his brother Robert.

1816 Robert Jenkins left to his son William.
1822 After the death of William G. Jinkins, his 207 acres were divided between Elijah Bunting, Susanna and Elizabeth Jinkins.

THE STATE OF THE S

In the second quarter of the last century members of the Fletcher family began buying up the Jenkins lands and it would have been natural if the settlement had become known as 'Fletcherville' but the old name has stuck.

Site A. A small congregation still carries on at old Emmanuel Church which is the sole successor in the upper part of the county to the Colonial Middle, Assawoman and New Church Episcopal Churches (This site is on the Longhland

1688 Dorman Loughland (wife Mary) of Northampton Jeft to his sons Dorman, John and Cornelius 500 acres which he had bought from Gen. Custis but for which no deed had been executed.

1693 John and Tabitha Custis deeded jointly to Charles Loughland (son of Dorman II deceased), John Loughland and Cornelius Loughland.

This land began at the road up from the bridge and extended on up the

John and Cornelius Parts

1709 John and Prisilla and Cornelious and Mary Loughly sold their combined

parts of 333 acres to James Hutchinson.

1764 James and Sarah Hutchinson sold 25 acres to Robert Jenkinson and within the next two years had sold him 745 acres more. This was at the west end beginning at the creek and road and it was in this way that the Jenkinson ownership was extended to take in both sides of the road.

1777 Robert Jenkinson (wife Mary Ann) left this part of his lands to

his son Robert.

1816 Robert Jenkins left to his daughters Sarah, Susanna and Elizabeth, and the next year a survey showed 138 acres which went to the last two and to Elijah Bunting in right of Sarah.

1764 James and Sarah Hutchinson sold 25 acres to James Broadwater and three years later he left a balance of 138 acres to a son James. The latter disappears and his brother John seems to have succeeded.

1821 John Hutchinson sold 50 acres to James White and the next year Hutchinson and his wife Leah H. sold White a balance of 139 acres.

Charles Loughland Part

1715 Charles sold 166 acres to Kendall Towles.

7752 Nathaniel Stockley deeded 100 acres to his son Kendall Stockley. The document stated that in 1742 Kendall Towles had deeded this jand to Stockley. Also that the will of Kendall Towles (not recorded in Accomack County) had left to Kendall Stockley 166 acres which he had bought from Ralph Corbin, provided Nathaniel Stockley would deed this 100 acres to his son Kendall also,

1710 John Custis of Hungars and his wife Sarah sold 500 acres to Henry Towles. This was in exchange for 500 acres on Chincoteague Island. It was east of the Loughland land and extended up the creek to the road going up through Withams.

1721 Henry Towles (wife Elizabeth who later married John Rodgers, Jr.) 1eft the home part to his son Kendall and the balance to sons Thomas and Job.

Kendall Towles Part

1749 Kendall Towles sold 100 acres to John Glading.

1780 John Gladen-Soldier sold 6 acres to Kendall Stockley and a few years
later John and Sarah Glading sold him 69 acres more. Glading said the land had come to him upon the death of his cousin Thomas. This Stockley land became merged with the part he had received from the Loughland part as already reported.

1807 After the death of Kendall Stockley a survey of his holdings showed 311

acres for division among his heirs.

Job Towles Part 1723 Job Towles died intestate and without issue and his widow married William

ACCOMACK COUNTY Savage. 1778 Ralph Corbin deeded to his son George Bonewell Corbin 173 acres which he said his father George, had bought from William and Betty Savage. This must have been a General Court deed as there is no local record. 1787 George B. Corbin (wife Sarah) left to sons Coventon and Ralph. 1798 Coventon had died without issue and 180 acres were divided between Ralph and other members of the family. Ralph received 88 acres which he sold two years later to Thomas Jinkins. Thomas Towles Part 1746 William Johnson sold 150 acres to Coventon Corbin. In had formerly been sold to Ralph Corbin, but no deed given, and the deed was now made out to KXX Coventon as heir at law. The deed further stated that it was part of 200 acres which Johnson had bought from Thomas Towles by a General Court deed. The other 50 acres Johnson had sold to Nathaniel Stockley, but in 7749 Johnson bought that part back and resold to Corbin.

1778 Coventon Corbin 1eft to his son George.

1793 George Corbin left to his cousin George.

1807 George and Mary Corbin sold as 169 acres to William Selby. 1821 William Selby (wife Sally) left to John Burton, alias Button. Five years a survey for Burton heirs showed 205 acres. 1700 John Custls of Hungars sold 500 acres to William Broadwater. This extended eastward from the road through Withams. 1726 William Broadwater left 125 acres each to his sons William, Jacob, Elias and Joshua. Jacob Broadwater Part. This was the upper left quarter. 1767 Jacob died intestate and was succeeded by a son Jacob.
1796 Jacob Broadwater II jeft his whole estate to his children and a survey two years showed 140 acres available for division.
William Broadwater Part. This was the upper right quarter. 1783 The will of William Broadwater (wife Comfort) did not mention the land but it went to his eldest son William. 1791 William Broadwater III (wife Esther) left the home part to his son Savage and directed that the part where James Warrington lived was to be sold. A survey the next year showed 148 acres of which Savage received 100 and 48 acres at the east end were sold to Custis Jenkinson. Elias Broadwater Part. This was the lower left quarter. 1751 Elias Broadwater (wife Phebe) was succeeded by a son Caleb. 1784 Careb Broadwater (wife Esther) was succeeded by a son Elias. Flias later gave a part of his land at the west end to his son Caleb. 1824 After the death of Elias a survey showed 82 acres available for the

II II

other heirs. Joshua Broadwater Part. This was the southeast quarter. 1770 William Harris sold 125 acres to Caleb Broadwater. The deed recited that In 1750 Joshua Broadwater had docked the entail and sold to Thomas Harris by a General Court deed and that after the intestate death of Thomas, William had inherited. 1784 Caleb Broadwater (wife Esther) left this part of his lands to his sons

Joseph and Ezekiel. There were a number of small interfamily transactions which are hardly worth recording here. In the 1824 survey of the Elias Broad. water land a David Broadwater was given as the bounds here.

1714 John Custis of Hungars left 300 acres to his son Hancock. This was east of the Broadwater land. 1728 Hancock Custis (wofe Mary) left to his sons Southy and Levin. Both of them died without issue and title reverted to their eldest brother John and then descended to the Wilsons in the same way as the title to Tract 153. 1762 James Henry deeded to Samuel Wilson. The deed recited that Wilson had the entail docked and he and his wife Peggy had sold to Henry by a General

Court deed. Henry now redeeded to give Wilson a fee simple title.

1762 Wilson sold to William Matthews the younger but four years later William and Elizabeth Matthews sold it back.

1794 John C. and Peggy Wilson sold as 393½ acres to John Shepherd Ker.

1806 Ker (wife Agnes D.) jeft to his daughter Elizabeth Revell Corbin Ker who married William D. Seymour, but they had no children.

1839 Seymour and his second wife Anne sold to George Matthews.

1686 Gen. Custis sold 700 acres to John Bailey. This was north of the John Custis of Pocomoke land and extended along Tract 153 up to Euwamus (Bullbegge) Creek.

Bailey sold 200 acres at the south end to Sebastian Delastatius.

1709 Sebastian Delastius left to his wife Katherine. She had previously been the wife of George Philbe and she later married Edward Moore for her third venture.

1726 Catherine Moore-widow jeft to her son in law Thomas Stockley of Sussex County on Delaware.

1755 Thomas and Capewell Stockley, sons of Thomas, of New Hanover Co., in the Province of North Carolina, sold to Daniel Hall.

1785 Hall left to his son Dixon who was then living here.

1820 Dixon Hall left the major part to his son Luther and the balance to son Erastus.

1822 Luther sold a surveyed area of 168% acres to Caleb Duncan and two years later 58 acres that had belonged to Erastus were dividid among his heirs.

1767 James Selby deeded his interest in the land to his brother William. The deed said that the land had been left by Parker Selby of Worcester Co. to his sons John, James and William, and that John had sold his interest to his brothers by a General Court deed.

1770 William Selby sold the southern 200 acres to Samuel Wilson for the second piece of woodsland which the latter bought to support his JCLLYS NECK plantation. Later disposition of this piece has already been reported.

1821 William Selby had bought additional land east of his inherited acreage, and as reported a small tract to the westward to carry him to the mouth of the creek, and he now left it all to his nephew William Selby Tunnell. His wife Sally married a John Custis.

1831 643 acres were divided among the heirs of W. S. Tunnell.

1693 Gen. Custis made a deed of gift of 500 acres to his "Nephew or Kinsman" John Bradhurst. This was east of the Bailey and north of the Loughland lands. 1696 Custis confirmed the gift in his will.

1719 John and Elizabeth Bradhurst sold 250 acres on the creek to Daniel Stew-

1763 Joseph and Jamimia Feddeman sold to Samuel Wilson, stating that they had bought from Stewart by a General Court deed. Five years later Wilson sold it back.

1772 Feddeman left to his daughters Elizabeth and Ann for five years and then it was to go to a son Faderick. (Other records listed him as Frederick) He died without issue.

1779 William and Elizabeth Underhill and Ann Fiddeman sold to Samuel Wilson who resold to William Selby and it became a part of the plantatthe latter left to Tunnell.

1714 John and Elizabeth Bradhurst sold 150 acres to Jonathan Waggaman. This was south of the Stewart piece.

1722 Waggaman sold to John Nedham.

John Nedom sold to Howell Bootin.

1737 John Nedom sold to Howell Bootin.
1750 Howel and Elizabeth Bootin of Worcester Co., Md. sold to James Broadwater and it became merged with the next part.

1723 Capt. John Bradhurst (wife Elizabeth) left the remaining 100 acres to his godson Jabez Pitt.

1740 Pitt sold to Ralph Milburn of Maryland who later left to his son Mathan. 1768 Nathan Milburn-Cooper and his wife Rebecca sold to James Broadwater, who as previously reported purchased 25 acres of the Loughland land. 1797 James Broadwater (wife Elizabeth) left to his sons George and Henry and twelveyears later 279 acres were divided.

1734 John Custis of Williamsburg deeded 400 acres to John Custis of Northampton. These would have been the grandson of Gen. Custis and the son of Hancock who was a great grandson. The land was the northeast corner of the whole patent.

1737 John and Ann Custis sold 200 acres to Ralph Milburn of Maryland who

must have left to a son William.

1767 William and Sophia Milbourn sold 85 acres to William Merrill and two years later two smaller pieces.

William and Elizabeth Merrill sold 40 acres to George Corbin and

title descended to his son Ralph.

1797 Ralph and Sarah Corbin sold to William Selby.

1783 William Merrill (wife Elizabeth) left the balance to a son Joseph. 1767 William and Sophia Milbourn sold 9 acres to Joseph Feddeman and XXXXII

additional acreage / a year or so later.

1784 Joshua and Esther Broadwater sold 75 acres and a mill to William Selby. The deed stated that Feddemany had left to his daughters Esther and Ann for five years and then to the son Faderick who died without issue. Ann had married a Merril and had issue but both she and the child died and the title had gone to Esther,

1741 John and Ann Custis sold the other 200 acres to Benjamin Merchant-Ship-

wright of Somerset Co., Md. Title descended to their son John.

1777 John and Ann Marchant of Somerset sold to a William Broadwater. 1787 William Broadwater (wife Sally) left to children James and Caty.

1788 The Executor for William Broadwater sold 40 acres to George Corbin. 1802 William and Sabra Welburn and Drummond and Mary Welburn sold the 40 acres to William Selby, stating that it had been left to them by Corbin.

1800 A balance of 180 acres by survey were divided among the Broadwater heirs.

With all of the land in the patent area accounted for the above records show only 3900 acres of the original 4600 disposed of, apparently all that could be found.

TRACT 155

1663 Patent to Robert Pitt for 1000 acres. Later in the year this was increased to 3000 acres to include 2000 acres assigned by Col. Scarburgh. The latter probably had applied for this 2000 acres but no official patent is of record to him.

1665 Deposition by Col. Scarburgh: "These are to Certiffie whome it may concerne that when I was quallified by Mr Phillip Callvert then Deputy Govnor of Maryland to enter Lands on ye Eastern Shoare, I did then Anno 1660/1 make entry for Mr Robert Pitts and on his Request of ye neck of Land on ye South side of Pocomoke River where his plantation now is".

This deposition by the Colonel is of historical interest because at that time (1660/1) he believed this land to be within the Maryland area, but in 1663 he made his famous raid claiming for Virginia (and his own Accomack County) all the land up to the Manokin River.

In the patent to Pitt the creek to the south of him was called Back Creek, but this soon became Euwamus (with its variant spellings) and is the present Bullbegger (just why no one seems to know). The creek to the north of his land soon became Pitts Creek and is still so called, although occasionally it was given as Kings Creek particularly at its upper end.

occasionally it was given as Kings Creek, particularly at its upper end.

In 1664 the will of Edward Baker "Late of London" refers to "the goods
I now have with me in the ship Mary of London upon her voyage for Virginia,
whereof Robert Pitt is Commander". This establishes Pitt's vocation.

1670 Devorax Browne produced a will of Robert Pitt, but there was some question about it and it was not recorded.

1674 John and Elizabeth Willie leased the 3000 acres to Thomas Newbold for eleven years. The document stated that she had been the widow of Robert Pitt-Mariner who had left under age children Robert and Elizabeth. Presumably the length of the lease was set to terminate with the coming of age of young Robert.

1686 Robert Pitt, Jr. gave a power of attorney to Joseph Robinson to sell his land in Maryland and to lease his PITTS NECK plantation. Such a lease is not of record but by 1693 young Pitt was living upon his inherited land.

As time went on some few sales were made out of the patent acreage, but as most of the land remained in the family for many generations, that part will be traced first.

1714 Robert Pitt (wife Elizabeth) left parts of his land to his son John and his daughter Martha and the balance to son Robert. No such transfers are recorded but both the John and Martha parts came back to Robert.

1756 Robert Pitt III (wife Anne Hack) reft a plantation of 2780 acres to his

1756 Robert Pitt III (wife Anne Hack) jeft a plantation of 2180 acres to his son John. John later became a Surgeon in the Virginia State Navy during the Revolution.

1779 John Pitt left to his brother Robert and sister Anne. The latter married Robert Foreman who died intestate without issue.

1791 Anne Foreman deeded her half interest in the neck to her brother Robert.

1794 Robert Pitt IV (wife Catherine) jeft everything to his only child Ann
Hack Pitt who married Matthew Beard. They had one child Ann Hack Pitt Beard
who married Dr. Henry H. Hall. After the death of his first wife Beard married Margaret Hatton the widow of Talker (A33). Matthew this here the least of the halls sold to Thomas R. Joynes and a survey four years later showed

1703 acres of upland and estimated marsh.

Mrs. Hall had been the only heir at law of both John Pitt and Matthew's brother John Beard of Maryland. As both of them had served in the Revolution the land rights to which they were entitled descended to her and with them the Halls took up land in Illinois and moved there. Dr. Hall established the town of Hallsville but later he changed the name to Virginia (the present county seat of Cass County) in an effort to please his wife who had never been satisfied with the move.

1852 Joynes sold the house and 614 acres of land and marsh to Thomas W. Har-

1868 James H. Fletcher purchased at public auction.

1862 Julia W. Fletcher sold to Seth E. Bell the house and the western part

of the neck which she had inherited from her father James H.

1925 Bell left the house and the western part of his farm to his son Harry
F. Bell. The current land book calls for 280 acres of marsh and 122 acres of upland.

Before the coming of the white men, the Indians built bridges at atrategic points to save them considerable mileage. These consisted of forkes stakes

driven into the mud of marshes and shallow waters, with poles laid across for a footway. Early records indicate that there was such a bridge oetween this property and Jolly's Neck and it probably was located slightly south west of the house.

Site A. The property has always been known as PITTS NECK.



The kitchen wing is larger than normal, has a large cellar, and is of very ancient construction, so it may have been built by Robert Pitt II when he first came here to live towards the latter part of the seventeenth century. It has the old style segmental arch over the cellar door, a 'T' shaped chimney, and there is a two brick belt course across the bottom of the gable.

The present mansion house must have been built by Robert Pitt III around 1725. In many respects it is quite similar to the original CHINCOTEAGUE FARM and the late POPLAR GROVE, all three of which seem to be contemporaries designed by the same architect or builder. The bricks are laid in the

architect or builder. The bricks are laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers. One course of the chimney caps has the bricks set obliquely with the corners jutting out. Under the eaves are plain

block modillions and at the second floor level is a three brick belt X course. The modern porch unfortunately obscures the brick work about the doorway which is exceptionally good, and is similar to example of this kind of work along the James River. The brick columns without capitals support a pediment of nicely moulded brick. There are double entrance doors to the XX cross hall.

Criginally the parlor was entirely paneled, except for the ceiling, but this woodwork was sold and removed some years ago. The

paneling is left in the hall and dining room and its plainness and simple moulding indicates that it antedates the more elaborate Georgian period.

The dining room and chamber behind it have corner fireplaces.

It is possible that this end of the neck was the site of an early Indian settlement. Some years ago men getting out gravel for road use uncovered four human skeletons. No nails or decaying boards were found to indicate that the bodies were of wither whites or slaves, so it is assumed that they were very old Indian bones.

established one of the earliest public Tobacco Warehouses in the county. The original building had burned by 1755 as in that year there is a record of an order to build a new one. The next year "It is ordered that Ephraim Waggaman agree with some persons (to build?) a Brick Tunnel at Pocomoke Warehouse, Charles Stockley at Gul Iford, and William Bagg at Pungoteague to be five feet in the Clear with a Thirteen Inches Wall & four feet high". This is the only reference to such tunnels that has been found and their use or purpose is not entirely clear.

In 1772 John Pitt petitioned the Assembly for permission to erect gates

across all of the roads on his land leading to the warehouse.

The parts of the patent which became separated from the main place will be taken up geographically for convenience.

1791 At the same time when Ann Foreman deeded to her brother Robert Pitt IV her interest in the family land, he and his wife Catherine deeded 400 acres to her. This included both upland and marsh and was partly on Pitts Creek, on the north side of the neck road, and a little to the east of where it is joined by the road coming up from Selby's Bridge. The next year Mrs. Foreman sold to Walter Bayne. She called it 191 acres and supposedly this described only the upland as she said it was all of the land she had bought from her brother Robert Pitt.

1806 Walter Bayne (wife Sally) jeft this part of his large holdings to a son John F. Bayne.

1822 William H. and Anne West deeded her dower rights in the property to Walter D. and Colmore S. Bayne, she having been the widow of John F. Bayne before she married West. When she married Bayne she was Anne C. Bayly.

Later in the year this land went to Colmore S. Bayne in a land adjustment transaction with his brother Walter D. Bayne and his sister Betsy and her husband Gideon Pearce of Maryland. In this adjustment they made a final disposition of the lands left by the wills of their father Walter, their mother Sally, and what had come to them through the deaths of their brothers John F. and William D.

1851 A survey of the Foreman Place part of Colmore Batne's holdings showed 177 acres of upland.

1693 Robert Pitt II sold 120 acres to Joseph Newton. This was at the extreme southeast corner of the patent and between the main branch of Euwamus Creek and a small branch going off to the north.

1695 Joseph Newton left to his brother Sterlin and that is the last record, but later on this piece was again in possession of the Pitt family. 1731 Robert Pitt III sold 100 acres to John Cane and the description places

it where the Newton land had been.

1763 John Cain (wife Martha) reft his land to his son William. (Could it be that this wife Martha was the sister of Robert Pitt and he had sold Cane this land in exchange for the land which had been jeft to Martha by their father Robert II?). 1769 No disposition by William Cain has been found but in this year Michael and Agnes Robins sold the same land to William Selby.

1734 Robert Pitt III deeded 200 acres to his brother Jabez. This was immediately west of the Cane land. There is no disposition by Jabez Pitt but land at this location was included in the survey made for Thomas R. Joynes in 1838.

1756 Robert Pitt III sold 25 acres to Samuel Feddeman. This also was between the main Euwamus Branch and its little branch to the north and closed out the Pitt holdings in that little neck. This became merged with a larger acreage which Feddeman owned out of Tract 161.

1714 The will of Robert Pitt II (wife Elizabeth) confirmed to his "neighbor John Bradhurst" 600 acres which had been sold to him but never conveyed. This and was on Pitts Creek and extended northward to a small branch of the creek. John and Elizabeth Bradhurst sold the south 200 acres to Jonathan Wagga-

1724 Jonathan Waggaman (wife Comfort) left this 200 acres to his son Henry, but if another son William Elliott Waggaman preferred this land to 500 acres on the seaside left to him, Henry was to make an exchange. 1729 Comfort Waggaman deeded her dower rights to W. H. Waggaman.

1733 W. H. Waggaman deeded the seaside tand to brother Henry in exchange for this.

1747 Capt. William E. Waggaman died in Calcutta. His will is not on record in Accomack County but a photoscopic copy in possession of the family has been available. In it he left his plantation on Pitts Creek to his youngest brother Ephraim.

Joseph.

1758 Ephraim Waggaman (wife Mary) left his home plantation to a son MAXXXXXXX

1795 Joseph Waggaman (wife Elizabeth) left to son Hezekiah, but if he died without heirs then to a son Ephraim. The widow Elizabeth married William S. White.

1800 Hezekiah and Ephraim Waggaman sold 112 acres and some marsh to Walter Eayne and the next year he and his wife Sally sold to Colmore Bayne.

1723 Apparently the Bradhursts had no children as Capt. John Bradhurst left his home plantation of 400 acres to his wife Elizabeth for life and then it was to go to Tabitha the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Custis of Deep Oreek (A78-5).

In the processioning records of a few years later this land was listed as belonging to Richard Kitson (All7E&G) so Elizabeth may have remarried but if so she died before her second husband as she was not mentioned in his will,

nor were there any children.

Tabitha Custis married John Scarburgh (A69B).

1743 Scarburgh left to his daughter Bradhurst who married William Drummond

(A117).

1776 William Drummond (second wife Sarah) left this 400 acres and the mills belonging to it to his son George, but William, George and his brother John were all drowned at the same time and the estate went to two sisters, Sally who married Walter Bayne and Elizabeth who married Edmund Custis. In a division between them this plantation went to the Baynes.

1806 Walter Bayne (wife Sarah) left to his son William D. Bayne.

1811 William D. Bayne left to his mother Sally and four years later she left

to another son Walter D. Bayne.

1839 Walter D. Bayne (wife Harriet E. R.) directed in his will that this land be sold, but the year before he died and after he had written the will he and his wife had sold to Levin Shreaves as 388 acres.

1844 A Special Commissioner for the heirs of Shreaves sold to Levi Brittingham

1700 Robert Pitt II sold 120 acres to Joseph Blake. This was the extreme north east part of the patent. The land was south of Pitts Creek and on the south was separated from the Bradhurst land by a small creek or branch. It became known as Blakes Neck.

1703 Joseph Blake (wife Ann) left to son Dennis.

1750 Dennis Blake left to son Slocomb. He had another son Jabez.
1767 Samuel and Anne Feddeman sold to James Selby, stating that they had

bought (no local record) from Jabez Blake as heir of Dennis.

1793 An unexplained situation is now revealed. Robert Pitt IV and wife Catherine sold the same land to James Selby of Worcester Co., Md. stating that it had been bought by his father from Dennis Blake (also no record).

1818 Henry Q. Selby (wife Elizabeth) jeft to his brother James Q. this land

which he had inherited from his father James.

1891 Many transactions followed the above and finally in this year the original 120 acres were bought by John R. Duncan.

TRACT 156

1666 Patent to John Williams for 500 acres. The exact location of this land is not entirely clear but it seems probable that all but 96 acres was later found to be in Maryland and William Brittingham received a patent for the 96 acres in 1700.

1670 William Brittingham received a patent for 450 acres. Records for these

patents refer to "Kings als Pittes Creek".

1707 William and Mary Brittingham gave 150 acres to their son William / Jr.

of Maryland.

1709 William Brittingham (wife Mary) left the home plantation to son Nathaniel, to son Samuel the part where Samuel lived, and to Rebecca where Wil-Tiam Jr. lately lived. The Rebecca part has not been followed.

1727 Samuel Brittingham (wife had been Elizabeth) jeft to son Elijah. 1740 Elijah Brittingham sold to Nathaniel Brittingham so the Samuel and Nathaniel parts became merged.

1741 Nathaniel Brittingham (wife Sarah) jeft to sons Jesse and Beaverly. He

mentioned a son in law Robert Pitt.

1758 Elijah and Sarah Brittingham sold an unspecified acreage to Littleton Dennis. Jesse Brittingham had had the entail docked and sold to Elijah by a General Court deed.

Dennis lived at BEVERLY on the Pocomoke in Maryland. As time went on the Dennis family acquired most, if not all, of the Brittingham land and it remained in their possession for many generations.

TRACT 157

1670 Patent to William Brittingham for 150 acres in the forked neck on the north side of Kings Creek.

1679 Patent reissued to Southy Littleton, as having been deserted by Brit-· tingham.

1701 Patent reissued to Nathaniel Littleton as heir of Southy.
1703 Nathaniel Littleton (wife Susanna) jeft to his AMENKAM Sarah Custis Littleton, but if she died to another Mannakam Esther.

1722 Esther Littleton sold to William Merrill.

1724 William Merrill gave half of the land to his son Esau Merrill.

1750 Esau Merrill (wife Hannah) left to son Isaac.

1754 Isaac and Sarah Merrill sold to Samuel Henderson.

1794 Samuel Henderson sold to James Selby.

1750 William Merrill (wife Rachel) left the other half of his land to son Thomas. No disposition by Thomas has been found and the title not traced further.

TRACT 758

1664 Patent to John Wallop for 400 acres.
1666 Patent reissued to Wallop 'alias Wadlow' for a total of 800 acres.
1667 Wallop sold 600 acres at the west end to Francis Benston and two years later the eastern 200 acres to William Benston.

Later records for the land are a bit sketchy in spots but the gradual break up will be traced as intelligently as possible.

Francis Benston Part

1671 Francis and Mary Benston sold 100 acres to James Taylor. This was the

southwest corner of his land. 1677 Col. John West gave a release to James Taylor for presumably the same 100 acres, calling it 'Hasards Plantation'. How he had acquired any rights

to it has not been discovered. 1704 James Taylor (wife Elizabeth) left his land to a son William.

1757 Anne Pitt bought the land by two deeds:

The first was from Nathan and Mary Wilson Cullver stating that it was her interest in the land which had been left by her greatfather James Taylor to his son William, had descended to his son Elias and then to his daughter Mary as his heir at law.

The second was from James Taylor and the Cullvers stating that Mary had had a half sister Sarah who had died without issue and her interest had re-

verted to James the brother of Elias.

1772 Ann Pitt left to her son Robert. 1779 Robert Pitt sold to Charles Parks. 1792 Charles Parks (wife Sally) left to son John.

1700 Francis Benston sold 30 acres to Ralph Lisney of Somerset Co., Md. This will be picked up later in the story of A160.

1710 The above are the only recorded sales by Francis Benston. In this year he left the home and 100 acres to a son Francis and the balance to a son William.

1723 Francis Benston II (wife Edith) jeft his land to his sons Joseph, Jonathan and Joshua.

1747 Jonathan Benston (wife Hannah) left to his son Rosewell. This name appears in processioning records for a while and then disappears. 1751 Joseph Benston (wife Elizabeth) left his land to sons Hill and Jesse No disposition by either of the sons was found. No further record of Joshua Benston.

1718 William Benston of Francis (wife Grace) made definite bequests to sons Robert and John and the balance to son William.

William Benston Part

1750 William and Rachel Benston sold as 96 acres to William Bootin. 1751 William Bootin (wife Agnes) 7 eft to son John, or if he did not live to a daughter Nanny.

1774 Joseph and Anne Houston of Worcester Co., Md. sold as 116 acres to James Dennis of Littleton (Maryland). Two years later they redeeded to Henry Dennis as the eldest surviving son of Littleton. The land remaind in the Dennis family for some time.

John Benston Part

1720 John Benston sold to John Morris as 95 acres.

1733 Gilbert Morris of John sold 45 acres to John Goutee and nine years later Gilbert and his wife Mary sold him 45 acres more. 1762 Joseph Gootee and John and Mary Morris united in a deed to Lisney

Gootee for 45 acres, stating that it had been bought by John Gootee of Gilbert Morris and Henderson Baker (nothing was found on Baker). 1767 Lisney and Hannah Gootee sold to James Selby.

1803 Henry Selby sold to Walter Bayne 62 acres which he had inherited XXX from his father James, stating that 45 acres had come from Gilbert Morris to John Gowtee and 20 acres from Dennis Blake to Gowtee. Joseph Gowtee of John had sold both to Robert Pitt XXXX III, title had descended to Robert Pitt IV who had sold to James Selby. Robert Benston Part

1723 Robert Benston left to his brother John the 370 acres which he had inherited from his father William.

1754 John Benston (wife Hannah) left the manor part of his land to son Micajah and the balance to a son Ezekiel.

Micajah Benston Part 1767 Micajah Benston died intestate and his estate was administered to Elisha Hill.

1770 An Elizabeth Hill sold 110 acres to Littleton Dennis. Presumably it is the Micajah part although the deed from her tells nothing about her right to the land.

1806 Littleton Dennis, Jr. retained 2 acres for his mill use and sold the other 108 acres to Walter Bayne, who later in the year left to his son William D. Bayne.

1811 W. D. Bayne left to his brother John F. the "Land at my New building called WAGRAM". It was thought at first that the name of

TRACT 158

this old settlement had been some sort of a corruption of the name Waggaman, but this use of the name two years after Napoleon's victory at the Battle of Wagram seems a better explanation.

1822 In the Bayne family adjustment this land seems to have gone

to Colmore S. Bayne. Ezekiel Benston Part

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1762 Ezekiel Benston (wife Ann) left his land to his eldest son John.

1779 John and Sarah Benson sold as 200 acres to William Selby and later in the year William and Mary Selby resold to Lisney Gootee.

1781 James Selby and Anne Benson of Maryland joined in a release to Gootee for any interest they might have in the John Benson land.

1792 Lisney Gootee sold 24 acres to Isaac Boston of Worcester Co. and 35 acres more two years later.

1797 Isaac and Betsy Boston sold to Walter Bayne, who nine years left to his daughter Betsy who married Gideon Pearce of Maryland.

1795 Lisney Gootee left allof his land to a son John. Lisney's wife Polly married William Brittingham and five years later they releast to John her dower interest.

1799 By two deeds John Gootee sold 160 acres to Walter Bayne and the next year a balance of 127 acres.

1806 Walter Bayne (wife Sally) left to son Collin (Colmore) S.

William Benston's 200 acres part of the Wallop tract 1672 William and Rebecca Benston sold to Bartholomew Asgood. There is nothing more on Asgood and the title must have come back to Benston. 1704 William Benston (wife Rebecca) jeft acreage at the west end of his land to his son Ambrose. This probably included a part of his own patent for 1000 acres which was along the Maryland line east of this tract. 1733 Ambrose Benston (wife Rebecca) jeft to his son Jonathan "½ of 130 acres which I lately escheated" and the balance of his land to a son Ambrose. It is not clear just what this escheat land was or how he came to take it up.

Jonathan Benston Part 1762 Jonathan Benston sold as 66 acres to William Bratten. 1768 William Bratten sold as 100 acres to John Redden of Worcester Co. but three years later Redden sold it back.

1776 William Bratten (wife Sophia) left to sons Mehemiah and James, but the former was to have it all if he paid his brother \$36, which presumably he did as he appeared as the owner after the turn of the century. This name was sometimes spelled Braughten.

Ambrose Benston Part

Young Ambrose died without issue and his land went to three sisters: Elizabeth who married? Hill, Tabitha who married Massey Benston, and Mary who married William(?) Melvin.

Elizabeth Hill Part 1780 Mrs. Hill ledt to her son Arthur as 100 acres.

1784 Arthur and Sarah Hill sold to Coventon Corbin Cropper but two years later after his death his father Gen. Cropper sold to Thomas Cropper. 1789 Thomas Cropper sold to John Townsend.

1793 The will of Townsend directed that this land be sold and his widow Margaret sold as 80 acres to John Brittingham, Sr.

1795 John Brittingham (wife Marey) left to son James. As the years went on the Brittingham XXX family acquired additional acreage, both in Virginia and Maryland and the property remained in the family for generations. While the existing house is not very ancient, the land may be identified as Site A, it being close to the Maryland line just west of the through highway.

Tabitha Benston Part 1763 Massey and Tabitha Benson sold her part to George Holden. 1803 The heirs of George Holden, Jr. sold to William M. Beavans.

Mary Melvin Part
1787 There was no disposition by a William Melvin. A Samuel Melvin appears in the records in this vicinity but there is no disposition by him either. The first definite record is in this year when a Smith Melvin (wife Mary) left his home plantation to a son James. Surveys for adjacting after the turn of the century show James still in possession and the land is believed to have remained in the family for some time.

TRACT, 159

1674 Patent to Southy Littleton for 600 acres. The grant said it had formerly belonged to Morris Lisson but there is no patent of record to him.

1679 Patent to John Washbourne as having been desepted by Littleton.

Washbourne assigned to Littleton.

Adam Michael later left to his wife Sarah (Littleton) who married John

Custis of Hungars.

1700 John and Sarah Custis deeded to her brother Southy Littleton and from him title descended to his only child Leah who married Levin Gale of Somerset.

1726 The Gales sold to John RAKK Pitt.

1745 John Fitt (wife Hannah) left to his sons John, Isaac and Samuel. John Fitt Part

There is no record of the death of John Pitt, Jr., but his MXX heir was a daughter Hannah who married John Morrison.

John and Hannah Morrison sold 180 acres to Thomas Custis.

Thomas and Elizabeth Custis sold 70 acres to Isaac Boston.

1797 Isaac and Betsy Poston sold to Walter Bayne at the same time that he sold them the Gootee land from Tract 158.

1797 Thomas and Elizabeth Custis sold the balance back to Morrison.

John and Hannah Morrison sold KM 94 acres to William Massey
1801 William Massey left to son John.

1792

1799 The will of Morrison directed that the balance of his land be sold. A survey showed 109 acres which was bought by William Slocomb.

Isaac and Samuel Pitt Parts
1747 Isaac Pitt left to another brother William and four years later he left

to brother Samuel.

1766 Samuel Pitt left to his cousin (niece) Leah the daughter of his brother John. She married Andrew Gootee.

1773 The Gootees sold as 280 acres by survey to George Holden.
1802 The heirs of George Holden, Jr. sold in several parcels. The 130 acres at the south end to Woodman Bloxom. At that time this was an important section due to the NEW CHURCH adjacent on Tract 163 and Bloxom operated a tavern which continued in existence under different owners for nearly a hundred years. It probably was about at the Site marked A.

TRACT 160

1671 Patent to Morris Lisson for 400 acres.
1673 Morris and Winifret Lisson sold it all to Alexander Massey. (In different generations of the family the name was sometimes Massie, Mercy, Marcy, and other spellings.)

1675 Alexander and Sarah Massie sold 100 acres to Thomas Barritt.

1707 Abraham and Sarah Lamberson of Somerset sold to Ralph Lisney. The deed stated that George Barritt of Thomas had sold to Joseph Blaike, who resold to Ketherin Tullie and that Lamberson was her son.

1727 Ralph Lisney left his land to his daughter Mary. She married John Gowtee whom she survived. This land left by Lisney included the 30 acres piece which he had bought from Francis Benston out of A158.

1764 Mrs. Gowtee left her plantation to her son Joseph.

1765 Joseph and Rachel Gootee deeded as 250 acres to Jabez Pitt of Worcester.

<u>1766</u> Joseph Gootee had the entail docked and sold to George Holden by a General Court deed.

1768 Rachel Gootee, widow of Joseph, released her dower rights to Hol-

1769 Although it did not so state the above deed to Jabez Pitt was only supposed to be a mortgage, and he now having received his money he gave a release to Holden. The Benston piece surveyed XXX acres and this one

1803 The heirs of George Holden, Jr. sold 138 acres called 'Gootees' to Walter Bayne and three years later he left it to his son George W. Bayne. 1815 After the death of young Bayne the title went back to his mother Sally and she now left it to another son Sclmore S. and it stayed with him after the family adjustment in 1822.

1694 Alexander Massie made a geed of gift to Alexander Johnson of 100 acres. 7696 Johnson left to his daughter Elizabeth.

1719 Joseph and Elizabeth Goutee of Dorset Co., Md. sold to John Massey. 1734 Massey left 10 acres to son William and the other 90 to son Thomas. 1756 The bequest by Johnson to his daughter had entailed the land so Elizabeth had had no right to sell it. She had a daughter Mary who married Levin Taylor and as she was the rightful owner Thomas Marsy now

deeded any right of his to the Taylors.

1785 Mary Taylor-widow and her son Jesse and his wife Rachel sold 37 acres to William Massey. The next year Mary deeded the balance to Jesse.

1786 Jesse and Rachel Taylor sold to Jabez Pitt.

1794 Jabez and Hannah Pitt sold 139 acres to Walter Bayne. This inculd-

ed a parcel bought from Joseph Waggaman out of Tract 161.

1694 Alexander Marcy gave 100 acres to his son John. As members of the Massey family eventually owned pand from Tracts 159-160 and 161 it is all very much involved and hard to puzzle out just what became of each piece.

1734 John Mercy left this 100 acres to his son William and then to the latter's eldest son. William left ho will and it is thought that his

heir at law was a Thomas.

1760 Thomas Mercy (wife Jane) left 25 acres to a son Littleton and this is the only land of which he disposed either by deed or will.

1763 Littleton Massey sold this 25 acres to Levin Taylor.

1696 Alexander Massle left his home place of 100 acres to a son Alexander. It is thought that Alexander, Jr. moved to Maryland and was succeeded by a son William.

1735 William and Tabitha Mercy of Somerset sold this 100 acres to Thomas

Mercy . 1750 Thomas deeded to his son John.

1763 John sold 25 acres to Levin Taylor.

1764 John Massey (wife Elizabeth) left his plantation to son John.

The following cannot be fitted into the general picture, but it is given and may prove helpful to some one some time.

1770 John and Leah Brittingham and Thomas and Sarah Cade sold to James Broadwater their interest in 114 acres which the wives, with Mary the wife of Robert Bayly, had inherited from John Massey.

1774 James and Betty Broadwater resold to William Broadwater. 1770 Robert and Mary Bayly sold their third interest in the same land to Mary

1772 The Brittinghams again sold their third interest, this time to William

Broadwater. .

1779 William and Mary Broadwater sold to Weshack Feddeman 76 acres together with ElizabethXX Nock's one third during her life

TRACT 161

1673 Patent to Henry Smith for 2600 acres. The next year Smith assigned to William Stevens of Maryland. Stevens made no sales and when he died without other helr the title passed to his widow Elizabeth who married George Layfield. After their deaths one unsold part descended to their grandson George Layfield of Thomas. Sales were made by the owners following Stevens.

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1688 Elizabeth Stevens, widow of William, of Somerset Co. sold 200 acres to James Tailer. It was in the northwest corner next to Al55.

1689 James Tailer gave an unspecified acreage to his son James.

1699 James Taylor, Sr. and his wife Elizabeth gave 75 acres to a daughter Elizabeth and her husband Thomas Wilkinson, and another 75 acres to a daughter Margaret.

James Taylor, Jr. Part

XXX Young Taylor left no will but he is known to have been succeeded by a

1720 Thomas and Catherine Layfield sold 700 acres to John Taylor. 1743 John Taylor left this 100 acres to a son John. His eldest son was a Samuel who inherited the part of his grandfather James, Jr. The next year Samuel sold this part as 45 acres to his brother John. This smaller piece seems to have remained in the Taylor family for many generations as the survey of the Pitt land in 1838 for Thomas R. Joynes showed an Elizabeth Taylor as the then owner of this land.

1783 Francis and Margaret Houston sold 119 acres to William Selby, which they said had been bought from John Taylor (no record). Selby later acquired

more acreage adjacent.

1821 William Selby (wife Sally) freed most of his negroes in his will and left to them the Houston and adjacent lands and a survey three years later showed 379 acres available for division among them. Taylor Daughters Parts.

1719 Samuel and Margaret Melson of Nanticoke sold their 75 acres to Thomas

Wilkinson who thus became the owner of both parts.

1733 Thomas Wilkinson, son and heir of Thomas, and his mother Elizabeth deeded 50 acres to Joseph and Elizabeth Myers which had been left to the Myers by the will of Thomas Wilkinson, Sr. (no record).

1741. Joseph and Elizabeth Miers deeded back to young Thomas Wilkinson and this deed was also signed by Joseph Melson as heir at law of Samuel and Mar-

garet Melson.

1746 Both Thomas and his mother Elizabeth Wilkinson died intestate and their estates were administered to a Jacob Wilkinson. It is not certain whether he was a son or brother of Thomas.

1760 Jacob Wilkinson left his whole estate to his wife Mary to bring up the

children.

1788 Mary Wilkinson left her plantation to a son Jesse.

1794 The estate of Jesse Wilkinson was administered to Mary Wilkinson. It is believed that he had a son William as his heir at law.

1800 William Wilkinson sold to John Gladding 50 acres 'part of his land' and this remained in the Gladding family for a long time.

1692 George and Elizabeth Layfield sold 600 acres to Samson Allen. (All of the tract remained non resident ownership as the Layfield family continued to reside in Somerset Co.) This part was south of Taylor, east of Pitt, and extended along Euwamus Branch.

1692 Samson Allen sold 200 acres to Samuel Fittiman and three years later the balance of 400 acres.

1695 Samuel Fittiman sold the first 200 acres (calling it the Henry Sadbury plantation, but there is no other record of this person) to Phillip Parker. Four years later Phillip and Elizabeth Parker sold it back. 1701 Samuel Fittiman left 200 acres each to his sons Meshack, Shadrack and Jos

eph. 1738 The estate of Shadrack was administered to his brother Joseph and

there is no further record of Meshack, so it is assumed that Joseph inherited it all.

1752 Joseph Feddiman left his plantation to his son Samuel. 1757 Samuel Feddeman sold the eastern 300 acres to Jabez Pitt.

1774 Pitt left to a son John and a daughter Esther and asked another son Jabez to look after the property until the devisees became of age. 1780 John had died and Jabez turned to property over to Esther now of age, and Esther sold it all to Jabez.

1793 Jabez and Hannah Pitt sold 149 acres to William Marshall. Most of

this remained in Marshall ownership for some time.

The Pitts sold a balance of 149 acres to Samuel Wilson Pitt.

1794 Samuel W. and Mary Pitt of Dorchester Co. sold to William Selby. William and Elizabeth Selby sold 35 acres to Peter Delastatius and the balance was liter joined with the Houston land and other parcels for the freed negroes.

1764 Samuel and Anne Feddeman sold 80 acres to Jabez Blake who died intestate

the next year.

1786 Daniel and Mancy Taylor deeded the 80 acres to George Corbin, stating that it was Nancy's maiden land, so she may have been the heir of Jabez Blake. Corbin deeded it back to Taylor the next year to establish the title in his name.

1765 Samuel and Anne Fiddeman gave 242 acres, the balance of his land, to

a son Joseph.

1772 This is the same Joseph Feddeman with whom we have met before who left his lands to daughters Elizabeth, Ann and Esther for five years, after which it was to go to a son Faderick. 1787 Joseph and Esther Tilghman of Worcester Co. sold as 220 acres to

William Selby, stating that Frederick, Elizabeth and Ann had all died without issue so Esther had inherited it all.

1694 George and Elizabeth Layfield sold 700 acres to Sebastian Delastatius. This was southeast of the Allen part and some of it was along the branch. 1709 Delastatius had given 400 acres to his son Sebastian and he now left the balance of 300 acres to a daughter Roda. Sebastian Delastatius II Part

1743 He left to his son Sebastian III.

1745 Sebastman Delastatius III (wife Mary) left 200 acres each to sons Lem-uel (home place) and Deligations.

Lemuel Delastatius Part 1773 Ezek iel Delastatius mortgaged to James Berry 200 acres which he said he had bought from his cousin Lemuel Delastatius (no record). 1785 Moses Dunn bought as 192 acres at a public auction.

1805 Moses Dunn, formerly of Drummondtown, now of Spunog, County Donegall,

Ireland, deeded to his sons Joseph and James.

Sebastian Delastatius Part 1760 Sebastian Delastatius IV (wife Mary) jeft to his son William. 1778 William and Leah Delastatius sold to William Selby 50 acres, which

he resold five years later to William Shipman.

1789 William and Agnes Shipman sold to Peter Delastatius. 1790 William and Leah Delastatius sold 50 acres to Peter Delastatius and eight years later 10 acres more.

1803 Peter Delastatius (wife Polly) left his plantation to a son Samuel. 1815 1182 acres by survey were bought by Henry Silverthorne. Rhoda Delastatius Part 1743 Sebastian Delastatius II left to his son Sebastian this 300 acres which he said he had bought from Thomas and Rhoda Stockley (no record). Two years later Sebastian XXX III (wife Mary) left to his son Sebastion IV. 1755 However the bequest by Sebastian I to Rhoda had entailed the land so her eldest son John Stockley now claimed the land, had the entail docked and

sold by a General Court deed to Daniel Hall.

1757 Hall resold to Andrew Simpler of Worcester Co. and the next year he resol to Robert Pitt of Somerset Co.

1770 Robert and Milcah Pitt sold to William Chandler. 1773 William and Usley Chandler sold to Jonathan Powell. 1780 Jonathan Powell (wife Sarah) left to a son George.

1799 George Powell died intestate and title passed to a brother Joseph. 1813 A survey showed 180 acres which were sold in three parcels to Walter XXXX Eayne, Daniel Kelly and Elisha Garrett. (When Simpler had sold in 1757 he had called it 200 acres but said it had formerly been reputed to have been 300 acres.)

1690 George and Elizabeth Layfield sold 400 acres to Thomas Toursen. This was east of the Delastatius part.

1716 Thomas and Sarah Townsend gave the western 200 acres to a son Thomas. 1720 Thomas Townsend, Jr. left to his brother in law John Townsend. (It seems probable that the relationship was that of stepbrother.)

1728 Thomas Townsend, Sr. left to son John the home place of 200 acres, provided John would make over to a son Stephen the land given him by his brother Thomas. John carried out this stipulation in 1735. Stephen Townsend Part

1737 Stephen Townsend sold \$5 acres to Joseph Robins and three years later Stephen and his wife Mary sold him 50 acres more.

1747 Joseph Robins (wife Catherine) left as 125 acres to his son Levi. TEl Levi and Rachel Robins sold to Pierce Chapman who resold the next year to Covington Ewell.

1764 Covington and Mary Ewell sold to David Fatzgerald.

1769 David and Bridget Fitzgerald gave 50 acres to their daughter Agnes and her husband Michael Robins.

1776 The Robins and the Fitzgeralds gave this 50 acres to Leah Cain, widow.

1792 David Fitzgerald gave the balance of 75 acres (after his death) to Elisha and Sally Fitzgerald for their lives and then to their son James.

1767 Stephen Townsend was succeeded by a son Stephen as heir at law for the balance of his land.

1769 Stephen Townsend left to his wife Mary and daughter Rachel.

John Townsend Part 1737 John and Elizabeth Townsend sold 55 acres to Joseph Robins and two years later 60 acres more.

1747 Joseph Robins (wife Catherine) left this land to his son Josias. 1762 Jonah (Josias?) Robins of Worcester Co. sold to William Robins. 1763 William and Martha Robins sold as 100 acres to George Dickerson.

1797 Jehu and Sally Gladding sold to Elisha Garrett, stating that it had belonged to Sally's father George Staton who died intestate.

1779 John and Ellander Robins of Worcester Co. sold to Jehu Wilkeson 50 acres which the deed said had been bought by John's father William from · Josias Robins.

1770 John Townsend left the balance of his land to his sister Leah Townsend

TRACT 161

and Ann Cain. 1812 Anna Gladding and Leah Delastatius sold as 60 acres to Wilson Taylor.

_688 Elizabeth Stevens, widow of William, sold 200 acres to John Robins. This was the southeast corner of the whole patent.
1724 William and Sarah Robins sold the 200 acres to Nicholas Milman, the deed stating that William was the only son of John who had died intestate.
(In a will which he had written in 1718 William had left the land to a son Joseph; but the above sale was made after wards and before the will was probated in 1725).

1753 Nicholas Milman (wife Ann) left to sons Thomas, Peter and Ephraim. 1769 Peter Milman of Sussex Co. in the Province of Pennsylvania sold his

interest to brother Ephraim.

Nothing more is found on Thomas so it is assumed that Ephraim became the owner of it all. (In 1776 a Michael Milman of Sessex Co. deeded 90 acres to Ephraim, but it is unknown whether he was a son of Thomas or as a son of Peter was releasing any reversion interest he might have in that part.)
1794 Ephraim and Rachel Milman sold 100 acres to Smith Horsey.
1795 The Milmans sold 50 acres to Ralph Jinkinson.

1798 Ephraim Milman (wife Rachel) left the balance to a cousin in law War-rington Staton.

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1735 George Layfield of Thomas sold 100 acres to Thomas and William Mercy of John. This was adjacent to Al60 and other Massey lands and it has not seemed worthwhile to try and puzzle out the future of each small half.

1735 George Layfield of Thomas sold the balance of the patent, supposed to be 300 acres, which would make an even 2600 acres to William E. Waggaman.

1747 In his will probated in Calcutta William E. Waggaman left this land, later known as the Waggaman Swamp land, to his youngest brother Ephraim.

1757 Ephraim Waggaman sold 36 acres to John Marcy and 9 acres to John Taylor.

1758 Ephraim Waggaman (wife Mary) lefta balance of 250 acres to son Joseph. Joseph and Elizabeth Waggaman made sales as follows:

1787 50½ acres to Jabez Pitt.
1790 25 acres to Jesse Wilkerson.
50 acres to Joseph Fiddeman.
23½ acres to Charles Parks.

1795 200 acres to Walter Bayne

1806 Walter Bayne (wife Sally) left to his son Walter D. Bayne, but
in the family adjustment of 1822 it was assigned to daughter Eetsy
and her husband Gideon Pearce.

1795 Joseph Waggaman (wife Elizabeth) left a balance of 230 acres to son Ephraim.

(Beginning with the sales started by Ephraim Waggaman in 1757 and including this last bequest makes a total of 623% acres, instead of the 300 supposedly bought from Layfield. As the Waggaman family bought no other land in this section, it looks as if they had doubled the original investment by the excess land found in the area.)
1801 Ephraim and Elizabeth sold 169 acres to William Downing and the small balance remained in the family a little longer.

TRACT 162

1666 Patent to Henry Smith for 1700 acres.

1671 Smith sold to Col. William Kendall his "Plantacon knowne by the name of Cake Hall". As the name Oak Hall is preserved in the name of the town on this land it is one of the oldest given names surviving from that first century.

1671 As previously reported Col. Kendall received a patent for 12,200 acres to include both A140 and this land.

1686 Col. Kendall had made no sales from this land and now left it equally to his son William Kendall and daughter Mary Lee. Mary Lee Part

1731 Richard and Judith Lee of Northumberland Co. sold the Lee half of 850 acres to Sebastian Delastatius.

1731 Sebastian Delastatius sold 200 acres to William Beavans, Sr. This was the northeast corner of the patent.

1745 William Beavans (wife Tabitha) died intestate and was succeeded by a son William.

1761 William Beavans (wife Mary) left this 200 acres to a son William. 1767 William Beavans died intestate and his estate was administered to his widow Anne. Surveys shortly after 1800 for adjacent lands show that another William now owned so he must have been the fourth in direct succession.

1732 Delastatius sold 200 acres to Abraham Dickeson. This was the southeast corner of the Lee half.

1752 Abraham Dickeson (wife Rachel) left to his son Michael.

1771 Michael and Mary Dickeson sold 60 acres to Ezekiel Delastatius. 1773 Ezekiel Delastatius mortgaged to James Berry. The document called the land 'Logg Town'. This name appeared in the records for a number of years before it finally disappeared. The site was approximately where the road from Chincoteague now joins the main highway so perhaps the early community settlement was here before it moved down to the present village of Oak Hall.

There is no record of a foreclosure of the mortgage but it must have occurred after the death of Delastatius in 1785 and the land came into the possession of George Corbin. From him it descended to his daughter Agnes D. who married John S. Ker whom she survived.

1612 Agnes and her second husband Samuel Downing sold a total of 156 acres called 'Logtown' to William R. Drummond.

1772 Michael Dickerson (wife Mary) died intestate.

1785 Edward Dickerson, heir of Michael, sold 120 acres to George Corbin so this must have become a part of the Logtown land when sold by the Downings.

1743 Sebastian Delastatius left am unsold balance of 450 acres to a son Peter. Peter (wife Esther) died later in the same year and mentioned an unnamed

son who later turned out to be an Ezekiel.

1778 Ezekiel and Mary Delastatius sold "Lees Neck" 450 acres to Samuel Henderson. Henderson was a partner in the mercantile firm of Downing and Hendergon.

1798 Samuel Henderson (wife Charlotte) left the home half to a son Samuel and the balance to a son Richard.

William Kendall Part

1696 Capt. William Kendall (wife Ann) had made no sales since his inheritance and he new left his half to his son John.

1731 John and Mary Kendall made three sales of 160 acres each to Caleb Broadwater, Guzaline Vannelson and Martenus Vannelson respectively. All of these have already been erroneously reported as having come from A140. Instead of being the northeast corner of that patent, they were the southeast corner of this one.

1774 James and Mary Ingram deeded a 372 acres plantation called CAK HALL to George Corbin in trust for Ingram. The deed recited that the property had been deeded by Mary's grandfather John Kendall to a son William, who had died intestate and without issue; title had passed to his brother John who also died intestate and the title then passed to his only child Mary who married Ingram.

Later in the year Corbin and Ingram united in a deed of sale to William

Downing.

1786 William and Anne Downing sold 100 acres at the northeast corner "ad-

jacent Log Town" to George Corbin.

1812 Corbin had left to his daughter Agnes D. Ker and in this year she
and her second husband Samuel Downing sold it to William R. Drummond.

1824 William Downing left the home part of his plantation to his son John W.

Downing.

1828 John W. Downing assigned to the Sheriff on account of his debts and the next year it was sold at public auction to John Custis and James Gootee.

1832 A Special Commissioner sold to Henry F. Riley. Three years later he left to his wife Martha W. for life and then to his brother and sister William G. and Elizabeth W. Riley.

1848 William S. Horsey purchased the life interest from Mrs. Riley and the next year acquired the reversionary interests.

Site A

In some records the property is spoken of as the DOWNING FARM but most often it has gone by the name of OAK HALL and this old name dates back to before 1671 when Henry Smith sold his 1700 acres patent and plantation of that name. The name is also preserved by the present village on the upper end of the land.

1892 Horsey left everything to his wife Sally W. and twenty years later she left the house and adjacent land to her niece M. Louise Trader.

1941 A Trustee sold the house and 112 acres to Mrs. Ruth Gort Wimbrow.

Behind the site of the house is a brick end kitchen which may go back to early Downing days.

The dwelling shown in the picture probably was built By Dr. Horsey about the middle of the past century. While it is younger than most of the houses covered by this work, it is included both because of its very old name and

because for so many years it was a landmark of the county and much admired by these passing along the highway infront of it. The building was more reminiscient of the old deep South than of the usual local style of architecture. After several months of careful restoration the house unfortunately burned to the ground only a few days before Mrs. Wimbrow was to move in.

Site B-DOWNING'S CHAPEL 1779 In a letter which he wrote in January of this year, Francis Asbury, the Methodist missionary and later the first Bishop of that denomination, referred to the work which had been done on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and five years later when he made his first of many trips to this section he mentioned 'Downing's' in his diary. Just when the first house of worship was erected at this site is unknown, but as the movement was from north to south it is quite possible that the first Methodist Church on the Shore was at this site. 1794 William Downing deed a jot 100 feet square to Trustees, describing it as "a certaine house and Tenement ----- known by the name of Downing's Chappel". The Trustees "shall permit Francis Asbury Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America and such other persons as he shall from time to time appoint and at all times during his Natural Life and no other person or persons to have and enjoy the free use and benefit of the said premises --- etc". After the decease of Asbury, the Trustees "shall from time to time and at all times forever hereafter permit such persons as shall be appointed at the yearly Conference of the people called Methodists and no other to have and enjoy the said premises for the purpose aforesaid provided always that the said persons preach no other Doctrine than is contained in Mr. Wesley's notes upon the new Testament & four volumes of Sermons" 1855 The Church carried on at this original site until this year when William S. and Sally W. Horsey deeded 2 acre to the Trustees for the Methodist Protestant Church. Shortly thereafter the congregation moved to the present site on the east side of the highway and the original name of DOWNING. is still used.

TRACT 163

1674 Patent to Ambrose White for 2000 acres called 'Comfort's Quarter'. Fortunately the courses and distances all for each line of this odd shaped patent were given in full; this information has been invaluable and it has been possible to make use of this tract as a keystone in determining the locations of all of the other patents in the hipart of the county.

1680 New Patent to John Tankred as having been deserted by White. Tankred married Sarah the daughter of William Smart who was the brother of John Smart who was the first husband of Tabitha Scarburgh.

Tankred made some sales before he died and the title for the balance passed to his daughter Sarah who married Edward Joyne and later sales were made by their descendants. The different parcels will be reported from south to north.

1721 Edward and Sarah Joyne sold 100 acres to Charles Vannelson. It was in the southwest corner of the whole patent.

1748 Charles Vanelson (wife Tabitha) 1eft to a son Charles although another son Thomas was his heir at law.

1777 No disposition has been found by either young Charles or Thomas, but in this year NAXA George Corbin sold 100 acres to Abel Taylor, stating that it was formerly owned by Charles Vanelson.

1799 Abel Taylor (wife Elizabeth) 1eft his land to a son Abel, who must have died before coming into his inheritance as a few weeks later the land of Abel Taylor was difided between a Thomas Taylor and a John Johnson in right of his wife as Dower.

1739 Sarah Joyne, widow of Edward, deeded an unbounded part of the patent to her second son (the eldest was a John) Edward.

1787 This second Edward Joyne left 20 acres to his daughter Mary Mears, 100 acres to his daughter Rhodah Joyne, and the balance to his sons John and Edward.

The little piece left to Mary wast on the west line of the patent above the Vanelson land.

The Rhodah part was next to the east of it and was described as being "next to the School House". No further reference has been found which would make it possible to definitely locate this seat of learning.

Two years later Rhodah married William Weldy.

1790 William and Sabra Welburn sold the 100 acres to George Corbin, Stating that it had been bought the year before (no deed recorded) from William and Rhodah Wildy. It was later acquired by John Wharton.

The parts of sons Edward and John Joyne

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1787 Edward Joyne sold 55 acres to John Bowles and John Logan and 25 acres

more the next year.

1788 Edward sold 40 acres to George Wallop. This has not been traced further. 1790 John and Attalanta Joyne sold 176 acres to John Bowges and John Logan. (John had married the widow of Severn Guttridge-see A86)

798 John and Esther Logan sold his interest in the 256 acres to his partner John Bowles.

1738 North of the Bowles land was a tract of 364 acres which was sold in this year by Anne Hunt, as Executrix of A ariah Hunt, and Thomas Hunt, presumably the heir at law, the sale being made in accordance a clause in the will of Azaraah. It was made in Trust to James Wishart for William Chance and his daughter Patience and after their deaths it was to go to her heirs. 1751 Chance must have survived his daughter Patience as in this year he left a home place of the same acreage to a grandson John Cord.

1813 After the death of Cord 4312 acres were divided between his sons Parker Arthur, John and William.

1687 The next part consisted of 400 acres which John Tankerd sold in this year to Walter Lane.

1714 Walter Lane of Somerset Co., Md. gave to his daughter Mary the wife of William Beavans.

1745 Beavans died intestate and his estate was administered to a second wife

1761 William Beavans II (wife Mary) left the southern half to a son John, and the northern "where my father lived" to a son Samuel. John Beavans Part

1777 John Beavans left to his nephew Walter the son of Nathaniel Beavans. 1801 A survey of the land of Walter Beavans showed that the western 107 acres had been obtained by Caleb Duncan and the eastern of 100 acres by Teackle Warrington.

Samuel Beavans Part

1786 Samuel Beavans sold 572 acres to Ralph Jenkins and four years later sold him 100 acres more.

1813 Jenkins left the home part of his land to a nephew William Silvetthorne.
1821 William and Sussannah Silverthorne sold to James White.
1841 The heirs of White sold to Mary Ann Broadwater, the wife of David.

1869 In a division among the heirs of Mrs. Broadwater the home place went to Louisa M. Snead.

After passing through several other owners the property was bought in ixw 1899 by the late W. T. Thornton. It is known as the Broadwater Land.

Site A The old house itself has been gone for many years, but about a hundred there is still standing an old brick end which is yards east of the highway there is still standing an old brick end which is

an interesting relic of an earlier day. The nature of the brick work and the fact that it was only a one room house on the first floor indicate a very early date and it probably was built by the first William Beavans before his death in 1745. Alongside the fireplace there is evidence of an old bake oven.

1716 Next come 272 acres sold in this year by Edward and Sarah Joyne and John and Mary Hunt to Francis Croston. The deed stated that it had been left to Sarah and Mary by their father John Tankard.

1734 Croston left to the second child of William and Rachel Warrington, if a boy. Presumably this came to pass as the next owner in this vicinity was an Alexander Warrington.

1770 Warrington (wife Margret) 1eft 50 acres to his friend Arthur Rowley and the balance to his daughters Rebeckah and Rhoady.

1795 What became of the daughters has not been determined, but in this year a survey of adjacent land showed that a Joseph Feddiman and a John Gillet owned at least parts of this land.

1687 John Tankred sold 200 acres to John Collins.
1688 Collins sold the south half to William Patterson. Collins 1690 John and Bridget/sold the balance to Richard Flowers.

1701 Richard and Susanna Flowers

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resold to William Patterson.

1740 Patterson left it all to his son Anderson.

1760 Anderson Patterson left to his eldest son William.

1787 William Patterson sold to William Taylor-Blacksmith. Two years later he died intestate and his estate was administered to his widow Rachel.

1687 John Tankred sold the next 200 acres to Jarmang and Ann Gillet and after their deaths it was to go to their daughters Comfort and Frances, all of Somerset Co., Md.

1706 Joseph and Comfort Morris and Robert and Frances Dukes joined in a sale to William Daniell.

1740 William Daniel sold to William Rowley.

1747 Rowley left to his daughter Rachel who married the above mentioned Wil-

liam Taylor.

1783 William and Rachel Taylor deeded to their son William Rowley Taylor, the title to pass after their deaths.

1790 Two John Joynes united in a deed for 50 acres to George Wallop. One of

TRACT 163

the Johns identified himself as the eldest son of John Joynes, who was the eldest son of MANNAMAX Edward and Sarah Joynes, while the other John said he was the son of Edward Joyne who was the second son of Edward and Sarah Joynes.

The land was between two roads to the north and the deed feads in part "now in Possession of the Said George Wallop----en which stands the Building called Pocomoke Church and the Houses Adjacent. 1812 In a division of the estates of George Wallop and his wife Comfort, both deceased, "the Church tract, Scituate at Pocomoke Church" went to David and Mary Davis in right of Mary a daughter of the Wallops. 1828 After the death of Davis Mary had married David Wallop and she and her new husband sold the 50 acres to Thomas Walters calling it "the Land known by the name of new church. "The settlement which grew up about the Church is still called New Church. Site B

Various parts of the land were sold off by succeeding owners and in 3938

the house and la acres were acquired by J. William Johnson.

The house has one brick end, which is the only sign of antiquity, and from comparative architecture it probably was built during the ownership of George Wallop. At a sale of the house and lot in 1897 the property brought only \$148, so the dwelling must have been in right bad shape at that time and shortly thereafter it probably was restored to its present appearance. The interior has not been inspected. Site C

Tradition is the only source of information about the NEW CHURCH or POCOMOKE CHURCH as it was variously called. It was the most northerly Episcopal Church in Accomack Parish, is said to have been a frame structure, and supposedly was built during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. It was given up as a place of worship during the decline of Episcopacy following the Revolution; was used as a school house for a few years, and finally burned down about 1820.

1687 John Tankred sold 200 acres to Thomas Gillett of Somerset Co., Md. It was the northern end of the patent.

1691 Thomas and Jane Gillett sold to John Dyer.
1721 Dyer left his whole estate jointly to his wife (no name) and John Fish; there was to be no division between them and the survivor was to have it all. His will also requested "that they live together".

1736 John Fish sold to George Douglas.
1746 George and Tabitha Douglas sold to Mesheck Feddiman.

1793 Feddiman left 100 acres to his grandson Henry and the balance to a son William. Nothing further was found on Henry. 1824 William Fiddeman (wife Henrietta) left to his sons James, Joseph and

William, the latter to have the home place.

TRACT 164

1671 Patent to William Benston for 1000 acres.

1724 A survey recorded in the Processioning Records gives the approximate

shape of the patent.

This patent, together with #158 adjacent which was owned by Benston and his brother, make an area which is about as unsatisfactory in attempting to trace the break up as any on the Shore because of the duplication of the same given names so often. Some of what follows is definite but the balance is quite vague.

1704 William Benston (wife Rebecca) left the balance of his land to his sons Ambrose, Alexander and William. Before he died he had sold two parcels at the east end. The component parts will be taken up from west to east.

Ambrose Benston Part 1733 Ambrose Benston (wife Rebeccah) left the home part of his land to a son James.

1734 James Benston left to his wife Elizabeth and then to any child or children surviving. If no heirs then to brother in law Ambrose Bensten.

The father of James was the same Ambrose who had taken up an escheat patent for the William Benston-Asgood part of #158. The location of his inheited land is uncertain, but it probably included the jib at the west end of the patent and this was included in the land sold by Massey and Tabitha Benston to George Holden, as reported in the story of #158.

Alexander Benston Part 1742 Alexander Bensten left all of his land to a son Edward and then to the latter's son Alexander.

1761 Massey Benston sold it all to George Holden, stating that he was a brother of the grandson Alexander and title had passed to him upon the death of Alexander without issue. Three years later Massey and his wife Tabitha gave another deed to Holden in which the acreage was given as 272. Site A

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1803 Holden heirs sold 138 acres and a mill, called the DAMS PLANTATION, to William M. Beavans.

1830 Commissioners sold to Oliver Logan.

1843 Trustees sold one half each to Outten Tull and to his wife Harriet J. Tull. The property has since been known as the TULL PLACE.

1879 As a widow, Mrs. Tull (she was the daughter of John and Sally G. Gladding) left her half to her son Littleton J. Tull and then to his heirs. Over a period of years he acquired the interests of other heirs in the half that had been owned by his father. After his death the title passed to a son Clinton J. Tull from whose ownership it has recently passed.

It is difficult to date the house but it may go back to Benston days

It is difficult to date the house but it may go back to Benston days before the sale to Holden. It has two brick ends with semi outside chimneys and all interior woodwork is without any form of decoration.

There are twom other documents signed by Massey Benston but in neither

case has the land involved been definitely determined.

1764 Massey and Tabitha Benston executed a trust deed to Eyres Gillitt for their home place; they to live there for their lives and then it was to go to their daughter Anne.

1780 Massey Benston left all of his lands to his sons George and Major.

William Benston Part

Massassassassassas

1729 William Benston (wife Anabell) left all of his land to a son Nathaniel.

1775 Nathaniel Benston left the home part of his land to a cousin William Benston.

1805 William Benson (wife Sarah) left the major part of his land to a son William (W.).

1823 William W. and Gartruge Benson sold 125 acres to David Benson of Worcester Co., Md.

1831 William W. and Rachel Benson of Parke Co., Ind. sold 80 acres to John H. Benson.

Site B

1806 William W. Benson deeded a cre to Trustees "for the alone purpose of building a meeting house on for the Baptist Church known by the name of CHINCOTEAGUE CHURCH". This Church is said to have been constituted by Elijah Baker in 1786, and the congregation is still carrying on at this site.

1690 William and Rebeckah Benston sold 130 acres to David Hazard.

1708 David and Ann Hazard of Somerset Co. Md. sold to John Martiall.

1734 John Martial left to his wife Mary for life and then to a son John but he died intestate in 1749.

The will stated that the land was "known as SHINGLE HOUSE" and was adjacent to the Impossible Branch. In other records this branch of Pitts or Kings Creek was sometimes called the Unpassable Branch.

1757 Mary Marshall left to her daughters Mary, the wife of William Jackson, and Comfort, the wife of William Merrill. Eight years later Mrs. Jackson, as a widow, sold her interest to Merrill.

1795 William Merrill left to a son George and a survey twelve years later showed 148 acres.

1680 William and Rebeckah Benston sold 250 acres to William Smith. This was the east end of the whole patent.

1686 Smith left to Roger Miles the son of his cousin Roger Miles. 1690 Roger and Ann Miles sold to Peter Walker.

1696 Walker left this part of his holdings to sons Henry and Peter. Peter died without issue and his interest went to Henry, and upon his later death it all went to the eldest brother James.

1710 James and Elizabeth Walker sold 100 acres to John Mills of Somerset Co., Md.

1756 A Robert Mills left 100 acres to a cousin Robert, son of Smith Mills Nothing further has been learned about this part.

1727 An escheat patent for 170 acres was granted to John Marshall. The patent did not state by whom the land had been deserted, but it must have been the balance of this Walker land.

1734 John Martial left to William Martial Richardson (son of his wife Mary)
140 acres "which I lately took up in the fork of the Impossible Branch".
1781 William M. Richardson (wife Rachel) left part of his land to a son John and the home part to a son Jacob.

1799 John Richardson of Dorchester Co., Md. sold his inheritance as 85

acres to Drummond Welburn.

There were a number of interfamily transactions concerning the Jacob part, but eventually 39 acres were acquired by James Benston; 61 by James Melvin; and 162 by Drummond Welburn.

TRACT 165

There are three patents of record for this land, but it is given only one number as the second included part of the first, and the third included part of the second.

1664 Patent to Southy Littleton for 850 acres described as being at Occocom-30n, that being the name for this general section.

1668 Southy and Sarah Littleton sold the 450 acres at the east end to John

1684 John Watts (wife Dorothy) reft to his son John.

1726 As the land had been entailed Capt. John Watts did not mention this property in his will. His first wife had been a Sarah Wallop, but he was survived by a second wife Priscilla by whom he had a son John as heir at law.

1776 A son David was heir at law to this last John Watts (wife Rebecca).
1787 A survey showed 462 acres.
1821 David and Sally Watts sold 80 acres at the south side to James Q. Selby .

1824 David and Peggy Watts sold 255 acres at the north end to John W.D.F.

James.

1853 David Watts named his grandson John S. Watts as Executor and the will instructed him to sell the whole estate.

1679 Southy Littleton sold 100 acres to Samuel Taylor and this became merged

with Tract 166 owned by Taylor.

1679 Southy Littleton left "all my land at Occokonson" to Nathaniel Littleton and this remaing part became mixed up with the next patent for a part of this tract.

1669 Patent to Thomas Tunnell for 700 acres, this including 400 acres as being a part of the above patent to Littleton and 300 acres of new land. As this was ten years before the death of Littleton there must have been

some understanding between him and Tunnell, but it is not of record. No will by Thomas Tunnell has been found but he was succeeded by a son Nathaniel to whom Littleton had left land in his will.

1689 Nathaniel Tunnell sold 100 acres to Henry Brownebill but any further

record on this piece was not found.
1690 Edmund Scarburgh "as being related & standing for" Edmund and Nathaniel Tunnell, sons of Nathaniel, gave them a mare.

1696 Nathaniel Tunnell (wife Mary) left the home and one fifth of his land to a son Washburn and the balance to sons Nathaniel, Edmund, Scarburgh and Elias. 1699 Charles Stockley had married Mary the widow of Tunnell.

1712 Nathaniel and Comfort Tunnell and Edmund Tunnell and their mother Mary

Stockley joined in a deed to Samuel Taylor for 240 acres.

1741 In selling 280 acres of land to Gilbert Morris, John Walker stated that it was part of 525 acres which he had bought from Samuel Taylor of Samuel. This deed mentioned is not recorded but the balance must have been the 240 acres which the Tunnells had sold to Samuel Taylor, Sr. This 240 acres descended to a daughter Ann Walker, who married Daniel Mifflin, and then to their son Jonathan W. Mifflin.

1818 Jonathan W. Mifflin sold his MILL FARM of 240 acres to William R.

Drummond.

1734 Nathaniel and Sarah Tunnell and Edmund and Susannah Tunnell deeded to Scarburgh Tunnell 80 acres, which was the part of Elias Tunnell who had died without issue. The deed stated that MKKNKKK Scarburgh had previously deeded to Nathaniel the part of brother Washburn who also had died without issue. The above sale of 240 acres to Taylor therefore included the inheritances by Washburn, Nathaniel and Edmund.

TRACT 165

1757 Scarburgh Tunnell (wife Elizabeth) left to his son Washpan (Washburn 1772 Washburn Tunnell (wife Rachel) left his estate to his brother Charles.

1778 Widow Rachel had married Edward Thornton and they now deeded her dower interest to Charles Tunnell.

1816 Charles Tunnell left to his son Samuel S. Tunnell.

739 Nathaniel Tunnell (wife Sarah) jeft a home place of 170 acres to his son William. As he had disposed of the land left him by his father, it is not certain just where this property was located.

1778 William Tunnell (wife Mary) left to his son Nathaniel and nothing

more has been found about him.

1673 From the Minutes of the Council and EXXX General Court "William Blake hath an order Granted to him to pattent about 300 acres of Land in Accomack County formerly Granted to Thomas Tunnell and deserted". Later in the year he received a formal patent for this acreage.

1684 Brake gave 20 acres to his daughter Marie and her husband Jonathan Owen. 1693 William Blake (wife Jane) left to his sons Daniel, Joseph and Elias.

Nothing more appears on Daniel.

Joseph Blake Part

1694 Joseph Blake sold 90 acres to John Wheelton.

1709 After the death of Joseph, an elder brother John Blake claimed this land in reversion, but he now gave a quit claim deed to Wheelton.

1717 John Wheelton (wife Catherine) left to his son William.
1763 William Whealton left to his son Elisha.
1801 A survey for Elisha's heirs showed 168 acres.

Elias Blake Part

1707 Elias and Bridget Blake exchanged 50 acres with Samuel and Sarah Taylor, the part received being from #166.

1709 Elias Blake (wife Bridget) left his inherited land as 130 acres and the 50 acres exchanged from Taylor to His son Elias. As in the case of the Joseph Blake part, the same elder brother John Blake now claimed the reversion interest in the Daniel and Elias parts after the death of Elias, Sr. but he now gave a quit claim deed to Elias, Jr.

1766 Elias Blake (wife Bridget) left to son William.

1772 George Matthews disposed of a plantation which he said he had bought from William Blake, but no such deed is recorded locally.

He left to "his son" William Blake 82 acres at the east end where the

widow Sarah Blake lived.

1773 William Blake sold this 82 acres to John Watts and four years later Watts (wife Rebecca) left it to a son William. George Matthews (wife Arcady) left the balance of the land purchased

from Blake to a son Ephraim.

1782 Ephraim Matthews (wife Anne) left to his son George.

TRACT 166

1666 Patent to Samuel Taylor for 950 acres which was the east end of the tract'. 1668 Samuel and Jane Taylor sold about 35 acres to John Wallop. This little piece was in the extreme northeast corner. 1674 Patent to Samuel Taylor for 700 acres. This included 300 acres of his previous patent and 400 acres of new land. In a much later deed disposing of some of the Taylor land at the west end of the tract a reference was made to the land which Taylor had bought from Nathaniel Bradford. There is no patent of record to Bradford, nor any deed from him to Taylor, but this new 400 acres may have been laid out for Bradford and assigned by him to Taylor before any patent was issued.

Taylor 1672 Samuel and Joane/sold the waterfront 565 acres of his land to Charles Rate cliffe.

1674 Charles Ratcliffe sold 100 acres to William Turville, both being of Somerset Co., Md.

1686 Turville resold to William Blake.

1678 Although he had already sold the 100 acres to Turville, Ratcliffe now sold 2322 each to William Blake and William Kenet. William Blake Part

1688 Blake left 1664 acres each to his sons William and John.

William Blake, Jr. Part

1691 Blake sold acre on the waterfront next to #165 to John Mossis. There is no record of the death of this William Blake but he seems to have been succeeded by a son Joseph.

1732 Joseph Blake (wife Rebecca) left to a son Charles; if he had no issue then to an unborn child; otherwise to Rachel Wilson.

1776 Charles Blake died intestate and his estate was administered to his widow Hannah.

John Blake Part

1704 John Blake sold 140 acres to John Collins, Sr. There is no further record of Collins in this vicinity so the land probably reverted to Blake.

1726 John Blake left his plantation to his daughter Rebecca Willson. It seems probable that Rebecca married her cousin Joseph Blake (above for her second husband.

1732 Joseph Blake (wife Rebecca) left this land to Jonathan Thornton for 14 years, then it was to go to an unborn child, but if such child did not live then to his brother in law John Morris.

1771 How the title passed is not certain but in this year the intestate estate of John Morris was administered to his widow Mary.

William Kenet Part

1679 William and Elizabeth Kenet sold to Woodman Stockley and two years later he resold to James Glenn.

1696 The estate of James Glenn was administered to his widow and a son Lazarus was heir at law. However, the year previous James had already deeded the land to Lazarus as 217 acres.

1706 Lazarus Glenn sold 200 acres to John Blake.
1726 John Blake left to his adopted grandson John Blake who was a "son of Charles Blake, alias Price, deceased, & son of Mary ye daughter of Charles Ratcliffe of Somerset".

1761 The estate of John Blake was administered to Sarah Blake. 1775 Sarah Blake, widow of John, released to Arthur Rowley her dower interest in the land which her son Charles had sold to Rowley (no local record).

1776 Arthur Rowley (wife Rachel) jeft to his son Henry, but if no heirs then
to a daughter Comfort. She inherited and married George Wallop who died in-

testate. 1812 A survey of this part of the land holdings of George Wallop showed 349 XX acres. The south part of 241 acres with the home went to a daughter Rachel Wallop and the north part of 108 acres to daughter Mary and her husband David Davis.

1696 West of the Ratcliffe land were 365 acres which Samuel Taylor left equally to his sons Samuel and Charles. Samuel Taylor, Jr. Part

1741 John Walker sold to Gilbert Morris two pieces of 182 acres and 98 acres. The former was the inheritance of Samuel Taylor, Jr. and the latter was the 100 acres from #165 which Southy Littleton had sold to Samuel Taylor. Sr. Both must have been a part of the 525 acres which young Samuel had sold (unrecorded) to Walker as related in the story of #165.

TRACT 166

1744 Gilbert Morris died intestate leaving a widow Mary and sons Gilbert and John. Gilbert must have been the heir at law.

1784 Beginning in this year he began selling off the land in small parcels; at first his wife Sophia signed deeds with him but after 1807 an Elizabeth was the co-signer. Some of the purchasers were: Samuel Owen, John Hickman, Bridget Troy, David Watts, Zadock McMath, Thomas Collins, William and Samuel Downing and William Watts.

Charles Taylor Part

1701 Charles deeded certain personal effects to his daughter Sarah, then XX fifteen XXXX old. He said she was the daughter of "her deceased Mother Jennet and with whome upon my mariadge I received a great part of my personall estate" Charles' second wife was an Abigail.

1737 Charles Taylor left his plantation to daughter Sarah who was then the wife of John Walker. Two years later brother Samuel Taylor claimed the reversion of the land but he and his wife Jemima deeded any rights they might

have to the Walkers.

1746 John Walker (wife Sarah) left this land to daughter Anne. She married Daniel Mifflin and had issue Jonathan W. Mifflin who succeeded to the title. 1817 Jon. W. Mifflin of Kent Co., Del. sold as 226 acres to William Watts.

Western end of Tract

1680 Samuel Taylor sold 400 acres to William Browne who resold four years later to Thomas Foster.

1685 Foster died intestate and his estate was administered to his widow Elizabeth.

1706 Christopher and Perthena Glass of Somerset Co., Md. sold to Thomas Millman. Perhhena was the heir of Thomas Foster.

1708 Thomas and Mary Millman sold the eastern half to Thomas Perry and the balance to William Belk.

Thomas Perry Part

1711 Perry sold to Francis Johnson.

1736 Francis and Rosanna Johnson sold 100 acres to James Taylor. 1738 Taylor sold to Samuel Taylor. This descended down through the Walkers and Mifflins and in 1828 Jon. W. Mifflin sold an accumulated

280 acres in this vicinity to Thomas Waters. 1738 The Johnsons sold 50 acres to Joshua Melson.

1742 Joshua and Mary Melson resold to William Whealton.

1740 The Johnsons sold 50 acres to William Whealton. 1763 As reported in the story of #165 William Whealton left his land to his son Elisha.

William Belk Part

1710 William and Grace Belk sold KW 100 acres to Edward Harman-Negro. 1736 Edward and Patience Harmon sold to Jacob Taylor.
1741 Jacob and Sarah Taylor sold to John Walker and this was a part of the Mifflin land sold to Thomas Waters as reported above.

1711 William and Grace Belk sold 100 acres to Charles Vannelson. 1748 Charles Vanelson (wife Tabitha) left 200 acres to a son Charles. This included 100 acres from #163. There is nothing more on young Charles but the 100 acres from the present tract later was owned by an Elias Vanelson. 1772 Elias Vanelson (wife Mary) left to a son William.

TRACT 167

1664 Unrecorded Patent to John Wallop, alias Wadlow, for 1000 acres. Two years Ister he received a patent for 1700 acres to include the above and thus gives us a record of it. This was the south half of the tract. 1664 Patent to Col. William Waters for 1350 acres which was the north half. 1670 Waters had assigned to Wallop in 1666 and he now received a patent for

the total of 3050 acres

The use of 'alias Wadlow' in deeds and wills by descendants continued down to about 1800 in many documents, but just why was known only to the signers.

John Wallop took out many patents for land and he must have been a man of unusual energy and ability. Among his other capabilities was that of survevor and he not only laid out the original towns at Port Scarburgh (Onancock) and on the Secretary's Land, but also the old middle road much of which is the present main highway from Zion Church (A105C) north. In all of the old records this was called 'Wallop's Road' and that name is still occasionally used. He was a widower when he died and the name of his wife has not been learned.

1669 Wallop sold 700 acres to John Michael, Sr. This probably was the new land in his 1700 acres patent of 1666. It was the western end of the whole tract and lay between the branch and mill pond on the one side and the western limits on the other. in 1682 Wallop took out a patent MX for 2350 acres left. A survey of this latter area in 1793 showed 2453 acres. 1714 Yardly Michael gave a quit claim deed to James Watt for this 700 acres where Watt was then living. The deed recited that John Michael had left the land to his son XXXX Simon and upon his death without issue the title went to his elder brother Adam who had left to Watt. As Adam had left no issue,

Yardly claimed as the next in line. Argoll Yardley of Northampton had married Sarah the daughter of John Michael, Sr. After the death of Yardley, Sarah married secondly John Watts, and thirdly Thomas Maddux. In a Northampton deed which he signed in 1711, James Watt said he was the son and heir of "Sarah Yardley, alias Watt, alias

Madux".

The present village of Wattsville is on this property and takes its name from this family. Watts Pond takes its name from the Watts family from Tract 166 and it was always Wallops Pond until after 1800. 1716 James Watt (wife Mason) left his plantation on Heybridge Branch to his sons Adam and Nehemiah. In some later records this branch is called High Bridge and it probably is the branch a short distance north of Wattsville and about in the middle of the Watt land. Adam Watt Part

This was the southern half.

1751 Adam Watt left his plantation to his eldest son James Watt. James must have been the son of a first and unnamed wife, as Adam was survived by a second wife Scarburgh by whom he had two children. 1766 James Watt sold 100 acres at the north end to William Marshall.

1787 Marshall left to his daughter Rhoda Harrison. The next year the owner of record was a James Henderson but there is no deed to him. He

may have married the widow Harrison.

1769 James Watt sold an unspecified acreage to Samuel Taylor. In this deed the grave pard was excepted so this land may have included the original home of the first James Watt.

1783 Samuel Taylor (wife Molly) left to sons Elias and William. 1771 James Watt sold a home place of 198 acres to William Marshall.

1787 Marshall left to his daughter Fanny Marshall.

1774 James Watt (wife Rachel) left a part of his remaining land to a daughter Nancy and instructed that the balance be sold.

1777 George Collins and his wife Rachel (relict of James Watt) sold this balance as 18 acres to John Bloxom and two years later Bloxom and his wife Sarah of Northampton sold to Ebenezer Whendon.

1785 Ebenezer Wheldon died intestate and was succeeded by a son David

and two years later he sold to John McLean.

1788 In this year the Adam Watt, was surveyed for a proper division and from south to north the owners were: John McClean 172; Nancy Watts 81; Fanney Marshall 125; Elias and William Taylor 57 each; and James Henderson 103-a total of 440g acres.

Nehemiah Watt Part

1735 The estate of Nehemiah Watt was administered to his widow Barbara. Her first husband had been Daniel Welburn and after the death of Watt she married Coventon Corbin.

The heir at law, if not the only child, was a daughter Mason who mar-

ried John Marshall.

1766 The estate of John Marshall was administered to his widow Mason and she deeded her land as 300 acres to sons Levin and Nehemiah. It is possible that Levin died without issue and Nehemiah inherited it all.

1784 The estate of Nehemiah Marshall was administered to his widow Tabitha. A son Spencer may have inherited for a short while but in a survey in 1795 of the Nehemiah Marshall land it contained 422 acres of which 211 went to Nancy Marshall, 104 to Leah Marshall and 107 to Polly Marshall.

1693 John Wallop left 400 acres to his daughter Sarah and a balance of 1985 acres to a son Skinner. This was a combination of the 2350 acres of his last patent and the 35 acres he had bought from #166. In reporting on all of this land, which is Wallop's Neck, it will be done from the south to the north.

Sarah Wallop Part

Sarah married Capt. John Watts (his first wife) and by this union there were two daughters to inherit her 400 acres: Tabitha who married John Kendall and Sarah who married William Finney.

Wabitha Kendall Part 1736 Some time after the death of Tabitha, John Kendall deeded to his eldest son Lemuel his life interest in the land of his wife. John's second wife was a Mary.

1751 Lemuel Kendall (wife Susanna) left to a son John.
1813 William and Susannah Dalby of Northampton sold to David Davis as 240 acres. She may have been a daughter of this last John Kendall. Three years later a survey showed 2072 acres. Sarah Finney Part

1734 John Wallop, son and heir of Skinner Wallop, sold 100 acres to William

Finney.

Finney (wife Sarah) left the 300 acres to a son John.

1782 The estate of John Finney was administered to his widow Anne. 1827 A Henry F. Finney had been the heir of John and in this year he sold the 300 acres to a later Skinner Wallop.

the first

1718 The estate of/Skinner Wallop was administered to his widow Elizabeth and a son John was the heir at law.

1732 John Wallop sold 300 acres to John Kendall.

1738 John Kendall (wife Mary) reft this land to a son Joshua.

1755 Joshua Kendall left to his brother Jahez.
1769 Jabez Kendall sold to a Skinner REREKEXX Wallop.
1788 Skinner KARMIXX gave, as 400 acres, to his son George.

1812 Neither George Wallop nor his wife Comfort left a will, but in a survey made in this year their son Skinner received this place containing 333 acres of upland and marsh. This was the same Skinner Wallop who bought the Finney land above mentioned.

1845 This Skinner Wallop left no will but in this year a survey for partition showed 636 acres. Of this a daughter Sally Marshall received the house and 125 acres; Comfort Ann, who married William H. Nock, 178 acres; and Mary Rachael, who married Nehemiah W. Nock, 250 acres; marsh of 83 acres went to them jointly. Elizabeth, the widow of Skinner Wallop, married Charles Tatham.

What became of Sally Wallop, who had received the part with the house,

is not clear.

1875 In this year there was another family division among various existing heirs and the house and 175 acres went to a William L. Nock in right of his

wife Mary Ida.

1906 W. L. Nock sold this house and land to N. W. Nock and Annie S. Matthews. The next year Nock made an agreement with Mrs. Matthews and her husba band Albert S. whereby hee (Nock) was to have the timber and the Matthews were to retain the house and land. Site A

It has since been known as the MATTHEWS PLACE.

1918 After the death of her husband, Mrs. Matthews sold as 190 acres of upland and 60 acres of marsh to E. L. Tyndall. 1922 Commissioners sold to Jas. D. Justice. 1939 A Trustee sold to Paul M. Jones.

The house must have been built by George Wallop soon after he was given the land by his father Skinner in 1788. It has one brick end with a semi outside chimney. The end wall of the parlor is completely paneled, with upper and lower solid door cupboards on each side of the fireplace. The mantel is without carving but the

plainness is relieved by mouldings. The room has a chair rail but no wainscoting.

Wallop Family Land

1718 As reported in connection with the above property, Skinner Wallop (wife Elizabeth) who inherited the 1985 acres from his father John died intestate and was succeeded by a son John. As also reported, and sold 100 acres to William Finney and 300 acres to John Kendall.

1751 The will of John Wallop (wife Ann) did not mention land but a son Skin-

ner was the heir at law.

1788 Skinner Wallop gave 400 acres to son George as reported.

1792 Skinner Wallop gave 403 acres to his son William. This was next north of the George Wallop land.

1799 William and Bridget Wallop and his father Skinner united in a deed to John Wharton. In the later division of the Wharton estate, this part went to his brother Bagwell who left to his wife Catherine.

1835 Catherine Wharton sold to George W. Cropper.

As there is no old house upon the property the title has not been followed further, but it is the James D. Justice land of more recent years.

1788 Skinner Wallop deeded 1200 acres to his son John. Of this Skinner and his wife Elizabeth (Douglas) were to retain 900 acres during their lives. 1819 John Wallop (wife Mary) reft one seventh of the land to each of his children. Two years later a survey showed 1046 acres and seven equal strips were laid out from the water front westward. From south to north they went to: Daniel Parker, in right of his wife Margaret; Thomas Fletcher, in right of his wife Elizabeth; Thomas M. Wallop; James W. Wallop; David Wallop; John D. Wallop; and William H. Wallop. 1827 However, the estate of John Wallop had been somewhat involved and the

land had to be sold as a whole and it was bought in this year by George D. Wise, of Norfolk. Later in the year he resold in three parcels, from south

to north, to Thomas Fletcher, John D. Wallop, and David S. Wallop.

TRACT 167

There are no old houses standing today on any of the three parts. Of recent years the Fletcher part has been known as the D. D. Fletcher Farm, the John D. Wallop part as the Jetter Savage Farm, and the David S. Wallop part as the W. H. Hickman Farm.

1925 A survey in this year showed the Savage Farm to contain 374 acres and the Hickman Farm 327 acres. Most, if not all, of these two farms were taken over by the Government during the recent war and developed into the permanent Naval Auxil/iary Air Base.

Site B

The old survey of 1793 showed the home of Skinner Wallop at this site and a picture of an old house taken late in the last century has been preserved.

Perhaps it cannot be claimed that this was the home of the first John Wallop, maybe not even that of his son Skinner who died in 1818, but it evidently was a very old structure dating not far from 1725 either way.

In the earliest records the creek north of this site was spelled Jengo-teague, later Gingoteague and Chincoteague, each with variant spellings, but for years it has been known, perhaps significantly, as Mosquito Creek. The branch running south from it into the pond was always just Mill Creek. The name Chincoteague, or its predecessors, comes from an Indian tribe of that name who lived in this vicinity and the name was given to the section of the mainland north of the Occocomson section, and also of course to the island opposite.

TRACT 168

1672 Patent to John Wallop for 650 acres. Wallop assigned to Thomas Moyse and the next year he received a patent for 1100 acres to include this and 450 acres of new land.

1683 Henry Spratt of Lower Norfolk Co., who said he had bought from Moyser (no record), sold to William Gaskins. Gaskins gave to his son Henry (also no

record).

1717 William Gascoigne gave the 1100 acres to his brother Thomas, stating that it had belonged to his grandfather William but had escheated and a new patent KKKKK had been taken out by the grantor in this year. This deed reads only to brother Thomas, but sales from it were made by Thomas and his brother John, and most of the deeds stated that they had inherited from their father Henry. Two sales had been made before the escheat patent was issued.

1712 Thomas and John Gascoigne sold 100 acres to Jonathan Waggaman. This was at the north end of the patent and became merged with #169.

1713 Thomas Gascoigne, alone, sold 300 acres to George Metcalfe, but the next year George and Elizabeth Metcalfe sold it back.

1718 Thomas and John Gascoine sold 174 acres to William Daniel.

1724 William and Dorothea Daniel sold to Thomas Merrill.

1752 William and Martha Robins sold 100 acres to William Whealton. The deed recited that Thomas Merrill had died intestate. The first to inherit was a son Argelus who died without issue, then his brother William who also died without issue so Martha then became the owner, she being a sister and next in line.

1759 The Robins sold Whealton 25 acres more.

1764 William and Mary Whealton sold to Thomas Beavans.

1766 Beavans left to his wife Mary for life and then to a son William. 1791 William Beavans left the land in possession of his mother to his sons Thomas and William. A survey two years later gave the land of Mary Beavans as 142 acres.

The undisposed balance of the 174 acres will be reported later.

1719 Thomas and John Gascoine sold 100 acres to Mary Needham. This had actuald ly been sold earlier to her father Michael but no deed had been given him and it was now made out to her as his heir.

1742 Mary hammarried John Robins and they now sold to John Needham. 1745 John Needom (wife Elizabeth) died intestate and was succeeded by a son John.

1751 John and Eleanor Needham sold to William Robins.
1762 William and Martha Robins sold an unspecified acreage to Thomas Collins. 1762 Thomas and Phebe Collins sold to Lazarus Townsend and two years later he and his wife Mary resold to Joshua Collins. 1768 Joshua Collins (wife Mary) left to his son Stephen.
1771 The will of Edward Parrish mentioned "Stephen Collins, Merchant in Philadelphia" so apparently he moved there and died. 1793 A survey showed a Leah Collins to but 27 acres here, so she may have been the widow of Stephen.

1762 William and Martha Robins sold to Michael Dickerson their home place which came from the unsold portions of the above 174 acres of William Daniel and of the Mary Needham 100 acres.

1767 Michael and Mary Dickerson sold to Jacob Waterfield who died intestate four years later.

1793 A survey gave a William Waterfield 125 acres in this vicinity The 274 acres just reported comprised the southern part of the patent next to #167.

1718 Thomas and John Gascoine sold 275 acres to Samuel Payne. This was the south part of the western extension of the patent.

1738 Daniel Mitchell of Kent Co., on Belaware, Territory of Pennsylvania, gave a power of attorney to Thomas Collins to probate the will of Samuel Payne and to sue to have the entail docked. Payne's will gave this land to Mitchell, calling him brother in law, but as he mentioned his mother Ann Mitchell they probably were half brothers.

The docking of the entail and the selling of the land must have gone

through the General Court records with Collins being the buyer.

1755 Thomas Collins gave the west part of 135 acres to his son James. 1783 James Callins (wife Martha) jeft to his sons James and Sterling. 1765 Thomas Collins left the home place of 140 acres to his son Timothy. 1769 Timothy and Anne Collins sold as 161 acres to Reuben Westerhouse. 1772 Rubin and Sarah Westerhouse sold to John Johnson of Northampton.

1789 John Johnson, Sr. deeded to Azariah Johnson (son?), John to retain a life interest which he enjoyed for only two years.

1718 Thomas and John Gascoine sold 315 acres to Alexander Daniel. This was approximately the middle part of the patent next to #167. At this time the Heybridge Branch was called Pocatack.

1729 Alexander Daniel died intestate leaving a wife Jane and a son William

as his heir at law.

1750 William Daniel left all of his lands to his daughter Mary.

1787 William Marshall left this 315 acres plantation to his son William. As no deed to him has been found it seems safe to guess that he had married Mary Daniel.

1793 In the survey of this year the lower 220 acres was owned by William Marshall and the upper 78 acres by Lemuel Henderson but no deed to the latter

has been found.

1718 Thomas and John Gascoine sold 115 acres to John Needham. This was the upper part of the patent between #169 and #170.
1721 John and Elizabeth Needham sold to Cornelas Lofly. 1734 Cornelius Laughjan (wife Mary) left to Rhoda, the wife of William Chance, and then to their eldest daughter "who is now unbaptised and whom I desire may be named Margaret". If Margaret did not live then the land was to go to Mary the daughter of William and Mary Daniel. 1793 Just how the succession went has not been determined, but in a survey of this year an Isaac Marshall owned 109 acres in this area.

TRACT 169

1672 Patent to Thomas Nickson for 400 acres.
1679 Thomas and Ann Nixson sold to William Freeman and four years later he resold to Frances Waggaman. She was the second wife and widow of Hendrick

1712 Mrs. Waggaman deeded to her son Jonathan.
1714 Jonathan Waggaman entered into a marriage agreement with Margaret the daughter of William Eliot of London. If Jonathan and Margaret had heirs this land was to go to them, if not it was to go to Margaret and her heirs for 999 years. As previously reported Jonathan had bought 100 acres from #168. 1724 Jonathan survived his wife and left this 500 acres to a son William Elllott Waggaman, but if William preferred the 200 acres on Pitts Creek (see A155) he was to make an exchange with another son Henry. 1733 William deeded to brother Henry.

1746 Charles and Elizabeth Dickeson of Somerset Co., Md. sold 200 acres to William Rowley and 300 acres to William Marshall. The deeds stated that he had bought from Henry XMA Wassaman and Ralph Corbin by a General Court deed.

Rowley Part-This was on the south side. 1747 William Rowley (wife Margaret) left 50 acres to a daughter Rachel and 130 150 acres to a brother Richard. Richard must have died without issue and it all became owned by Rachel who married William Taylor. 1783 William and Rachel Taylor deeded to their son John, the title to pass

upon their deaths.

Marshall Part 1761 William Marshall (wife Elizabeth) left this 300 acres to a son Daniel. 1774 A Daniel Marshall (wife Beautifilia) died intestate. It is assumed that he was the owner of this land and was followed by a son Isaac who was the owner of record towards the last of the century.

TRACT 170

1671 Patent to Richard Hill (A81) for 600 acres.
1694 Richard Hill (wife Mary) left 300 acres each to his grandsons Hill Drummond and Richard Hill Ayres.

Hill Drummond Part

This was along the north fork of old Gingoteague, now Mosquito, Creek. 1728 Hill Drummond left to his wife Sabra and then to their youngest daughter Sabra, but if she did not live then to another Daughter Tabitha, which is

what happened.

Tabithe married Col. George Bouglas who was the seventh and youngest son of William Douglas, Lord of the Manor of Baads, Midlothian. Young Douglas is believed to have come to the Shore in 1715. He was a lawyer and one of the outstanding men of the county during the first half of the eighteenth century. He served in the House of Burgesses for a term of thirty two years which is said to be the record for such service. 1758 George Douglas (wife Tabitha) left his land in trust for seven years .d

then it was to go to an only son Walter.

His meticulously drawn will covers four pages in the old will book of the time. He left several bequests to charity of which the following is an example: "Unto the Rector of the Parish of Accomack ---- the sum of Twenty five pounds-----to be by him disposed of with the consent and directions of the Church Wardens of the said Parish as they in their discretion shall think Proper Objects of Pity"

He gave many objects of his jewelry and wardrobe to numerous friends and relatives and in the list the KKMMM following item is noted: "I give to

my Friend George Holden my best Night Gown".

1760 Walter Douglas did not long survive his father and his will left his estate to his mother for life and then to his four sisters and a nephew James Douglas. (This James Douglas must have been a grandson of George, according to this wording, but he was not mentioned in the latter's will.)

The four Douglas girls were: Agnes who married James Rule Margaret who married John Wise, Jr. Tabitha who married Tully R. Wise Elizabeth who married Skinner Wallop

1760 After the death of Walter, his mother apparently claimed title to the land which she had inherited, she having survived her husband, and she now deeded it to the Rules for life and then to their heirs, but failing such it was to go to George Douglas Wise the son of Tully R. and Tabitha Wise. 1790 George D. Wise had inherited Craney Island in Norfolk harbor from the Robinson family and moved there and he and his wife Elizabeth now sold this property to Thomas Custis. Two years later Thomas and Elizabeth Custis sold to Col. William Selby. In this deed Custis described himself as being 'of Accomack Parish' so he must have then been living here, but then moved to A86K which he bought in the same year he sold this property.

The name of this property appeared in the records early in the last century as POPLAR GROVE. Descendents of the Douglas family often refer to it as DOUGLAS HALL although that name does not appear in the records.

1793 Col. Selby left to his son William and four years later he and his wife Elizabeth sold to W. S. White. 1809 W. S. and Elizabeth White sold 80 acres and a mill at the upper end of the property to William Welburn and seven years later the house and balance of the land to Samuel Downing. 1819 Downing left to his secend wife Elizabeth and then to a daughter Ann. It is not certain what became of Ann but she may have married a Miller as the next owner of record was a Francis Downing Miller who married Louisa H.

Lyon the daughter of a neighbor James Gillett.

1856 The will of Miller directed that this land be sold if necessary to pay his debts and four years later it was bought by William M. Feddeman. From this time on the property had a succession of many owners:

1870 William S. Horsey and James H. Fletcher. 1876 William Farquhar of Jersey City, N.J.

1878 Augustus and Theodore G. Maltby of Dundee, Yates Co., N.Y.
1879 Robert Worrall of Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
1880 Henry E. Sutton of Williamsport, Penna.
1881 William E. Dodge of New York City.

1885 Levin T. Parker and Oswald F. White.
1926 W. C. Parsons and C. C. Hurley-Hurley buying the other interest six years later.

1940 Hurley left everything to three children and in a partition this part went to a son Algernon Peyton Hurley.

The house was very old and must date back to the time of Hill Drummond. Where the frame annex shows in the picture was a brick one down to about the beginning of this century. In it were bricks marked 'C. S. Ramsey 1708'. As he was not the owner he must have been the contractor or mason. Mr. Parker the owner who tore down this structure described it as a conservatory so this date may be a clue to the date for the whole dwelling.

The bricks were laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers. Very old style segmental brick arches were over each of the doors and windows. In the gable ends, instead of the normal Flemish bond horizontal courses being MXKKXXX carried on the the roof lines at each side, the bricks are laid verticallyseven courses wide-to form a pattern of seven steps from eaves to the peak.

A three brick belt course goes all around the house, but on the front and rear sides there is also a top and bottom course of micely moulded round brick The bricks about the window frames were rubbed and also at the corners of the house the rubbing was carried out in simulation of quotins. There were no modillions under the eaves and there is no evidence that the customary Eastern Shore porches were ever there. Probably during the time of some non resident owner porches the length of the house were on the front and back, but they disappeared before the pictute was taken.

The house had been occupied by tenants for a great many years and finally burned down in 1943, leaving only the two ends standing.

The parlor was at the end opposite the shed and went from wall to wall. It had been very handsomely paneled but the woodwork was removed about

twenty years ago.

The stairway, with its plain block stair end brackets, is another indication of great age. The newel post was quite an unusual one, being composed of four balusters set around a central post.

Beyond the hall were two rooms, each with a corner fireplace. The larger was the dining room and it also was paneled at one time. High above and to the left of the fireplace was an odd cupboard.

There were two rooms on

the second floor at this end of the house but only one of them had a fire place.

Richard Hill Ayres Part

1718 Richard Hill Ayres (wife Esther) left this land to his sons Richard and

John. His other children were Mary, Esther and Frances.

John Tyres died without issue, as also did Mary. Esther married John Smith of James and (Ann) Frances married John Gillett of Somerset Co., Md. 1721 Richard Ayres left to his sister Ann Frances the 150 acres which he had inherited by the death of his brother John. He made no disposition of the half he had inherited directly from his father but as he left no issue it went to the surviving sisters Esther and Ann Frances.

1735 John and Esther Smith assigned their interest in this half to Gillett, who thus became possessed of the whole 300 acres. Presumably he continued to reside in Maryland as there is no record of his death in the local books,

but he was succeeded by a son Ayres Gillett.

1779 The first wife of Ayres Gillett had been his cousin Mary Smith. After her death he is known to have married again but the name of this second wife has not been determined and he survived her. He now left the home plantation to his son John.

1792 John Gillett left the home place and a mill to his brother James.

1837 James Gillett had inherited other lands directly from his father and from his brother Joseph and also had acquired acreage by purchase. After his death a survey showed that he owned 757 acres which were divided between his daughters Mary Ann S., the wife of John Logan, and Louisa K., the wife of Francis D. Miller.

TRACT 171

1672 Patent to John West for 1000 acres.

1678 Patent to Southy Littleton as having been deserted by West but he assigned his rights to West.

1681 John and Matilda West sold 200 acres to Robert Atkinson.

1693 They sold 100 acres to James Alexander.

1703 John West (wife Matilda) left 100 acres to John Glanning, the son of Sarah Deceased, and the balance of 600 acres jointly to his sons John the elder, John the younger and Jonathan.

Robert Atkinson Part

1717 Robert Adkins jeft the 200 acres to his daughter Sibella and her husband John Thomson.

1735 Robert Thomson was the residuary legatee of his father John.

1745 The estate of Robert Thomason was administered to his widow Jemima; presumably succeeded by a son William.

1751 A William Thomson left his whole estate to his sister Mary Thomson. This

drew a dark veil over any further definite knowledge of the title.

1779 Ayres Gillett left to his son Joseph the lands which he had bought from James Thompson and William Wise. No deeds from either of them to him are of record, but in later surveys of Gillett lands they included a part of this patent with no other record of how it could be obtained. As mentioned in the story of#170 this was the land which Joseph left to his brother James Gillett.

James Alexander Part

1709 James Alexander (wife Ann-see A67) left to his stepson Samuel Burton.
1728 Samuel Burton (wife Procilla) left to his son Eligals.
1746 Another Samuel Burton sold to Leven Taylor this 100 acres which he had inherited upon the death of his brother Elijah without issue.

1753 Levin and Mary Taylor sold to Daniel Marshall.

1775 Daniel Marshall (wife Sarah) left to his daughters Sarah Marshall and Esther Dennis. Nothing further has been found on Esther's part.

Custis and Sarah Rodgers sold her 50 acres to Ayres Gillett.

1779 The will of Ayres Gillett probated in this year had been written before this purchase but this piece went to a son James who was named residuary legatee and it was included in the 757 acres left by him in 1837.

John Glanning Part

There is no further record of John Glanning.

1746 George Douglas sold 100 acres to Robert Copes, the deed stating that the land had been deserted by a George Glanning and repatented by Douglas in this same year.

1748 Robert Copes gave 50 acres to his son Giles.

1766 Robert Copes (wife Elizabeth) left the balance to a son Daniel. 1769 Daniel Copes sold to Daniel Marshall and four years later he resold to Giles Copes.

1790 Giles Copes (wife Sally) left to his sons Revel and Giles.

The West brothers Part

1712 All three united in a deed for the 600 acres to Thomas Preeson.
1736 Thomas Preeson, grandson and heir of the above, sold to Thomas Stayton,

calling the land 'West's Ridge'.

The deed recited that the elder Preeson had sold the 600 acres to Hill Drummond but a deed had never been given. Daniel Welburn, who had married Barbara the eldest daughter of Drummond, and George Douglas, who had married Tabitha the youngest surving daughter, had deeded their rights to Stayton who had married Elizabeth the second daughter of Drummond, and young Preeson now deeded to them to complete the transaction.

1739 The Staytons sold the home half of 300 acres to John Taylor the son of

Pocomoke William Taylor and the balance to Joseph Taylor.

John Taylor Part 1751 John Taylor (wife Patience) did not mention the land in his will but a son Teackle was heir at law.

1762 Teagle Taylor sold his 300 acres to Solomon Marshall who sold to William Marshall four years later.

1787 William Marshall left to son Solomon.

1787 Daniel Welburn of Halifax Co., N.C. gave a deed to Solomon Marshall for the same 300 acres. The document reciped that the will of Hill Drummond had left the land entailed to his daughters Barbary, Elizabeth and Tabithabut Subject to certain contingencies. If the contingencies failed Elizabeth and Tabitha were to be cut off and all was to go to Barbary. Welburn claimed that this had come about and he was entitled to it as the heir of Barbary and had had the entail docked in 1776.

1788 Solomon Marshall sold 46 acres at the west end to Spencer Waters but continued to hold the balance until after the turn of the century.

Joseph Taylor Part

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1745 Joseph Taylor of Somerset Co., Md. left 100 acres to his brother Samuel Taylor and 200 acres to another brother James Taylor.

Samuel Taylor Part

1770 Samuel and Mary Taylor sold to William Cain and two years later he and his wife Leah resold to John March.

1777 John and Martha March sold to William Parradice.

1787 William Parradice of Halifax Co., N.C. sold to Daniel Welburn of the same place and two years later he sold to John Gillett.

1792 John Gillett left to his brother in law (step brother?) George Gillett.

James Taylor Part

1757 Nathan and Mary Wilson Cul, ver deeded the 200 acres to James Taylor, the deed stating that James had paid his brother Joseph for the land but that the latter had moved to Somerset and died before giving a deed. As no deed had passed the title descended to Joseph's daughters Sarah and Mary. Sarah had died and the Cullvers now completed the transaction.

1779 James Taylor left the land to John and Joseph Pepper the sons of

Margaret.

John Papper Part

1787 John Pepper Taylor and wife Elizabeth sold 50 acres to William Warrington, saying that it was a part of the land left to him by his father.

1788 They sold 75 acres to Elijah Townsend.

Joseph Pepper Part

1790 Joseph Pepper Taylor and his wife Grace sold 25 acres to Joseph Fiddeman,

1791 They sold 104 acres to William Warrington.

TRACT 172

1664 Patent to Col. Edmund Scarburgh for 3000 acres. The west bounds for this land probably was approximately a continuation across this whole tract of the west bounds for Tract 175.

1669 Edmund and Mary Scarburgh sold to Mrs. Ann Toft for 9101 pounds of Mevis

Sugar in Cask and 708 points of Indigo. .

1672 After Mrs. Toft had married Daniel Jenifer a patent was issued to the Jenifers for 5000 acres to include the above and 2000 acres of new land and this comprised the whole tract as numbered. In succeeding records for the 2000 acres it usually was referred to as swamp land.

Later in the year, as reported in the story of All7, the Jenifers designated the whole 5000 acres as the future land of Attalanta, Annabella and

Arcadia Toft, the daughters of Ann.

1686 The Jenifers now deeded formally to the three daughters and their hus bands: Attalanta and John Oshorne of Somerset Co., Md.; Annabella and Francis Lee of London; and Arcadia and Annabella welburn. The part of each was to include approximately equal parts of the original patent and the swamp land and extended from the seaboard to the back end of the whole, and from south to north the divisions were in the above order.

Attalanta Part
1693 Capt. John Osborne of Somerset did not mention the land in his will.
Besides his widow Attalanta he had a daughter Martha and an unborn child.
Attalanta became the third wife of William Whittington of Somerset and they had a daughter Atalanta who marrhed Stevens White. What became of the daughter Martha was not determined. The unborn child must have been a son John Jenifer Osborn who was the next owner of record of the Attalanta part of the tract. He sold some parts of his inheritance and bequeathed the balance. The separate parcels will be taken up beginning at the seaboard and going westward.

1728 J. J. Osborn's wife Patience was not living at the time of his death. He lakk 400 acres to his son John and this probably was the home place. It extended from the mouth of Chincoteague (now Mosquito) Creek up to what was then Oyster Gut but which appears on more modern surveys as Sharps Gut. From that time to the present this has been known as the MOSQUITO POINT FARM. Just east of the gut the name 'Fort Hill' appears on old as well as modern surveys but the significance of the name is not clear. As it dates back so far it may have come into being as early as 1659 when Col. Scarburgh led the expedition against the Assateague Indians. 1738 John Osborn (wife Ratchell) left to his eldest son Ezkell upon the death of his wife. He also had another son John and an unnamed child. Rachel married William Cord. Nothing more was found on Ezkell. The next owner of record was a John Smith and a guess would be that the son John had inherited and sold to Smith by a General Court deed. 1774 John Smith (wife Tabitha) left to a son John. 1797 John Smith gave two deeds of trust for his home land. One was to Samuel McMaster and James Gillett and called for 300 acres and the other was to William Welburn and called for 400 acres. 1804 John and Polly Smith sold outright to Welburn as 300 acres. In more modern times this was the MOSQUITO POINT FARM belonging to William H. Hickman.

1737 J. J. Osborn left 150 acres to a son Obadiah. This was on the seaboard north of the above and next to the Annabella land.

1755 Obediah sold 50 acres to William Marshall the younger.

1757 He sold 100 acres to William Cord.

William and Rachel Cord sold 50 acres to the same Marshall.

1763 The Cords sold 50 acres to John Smith, Jr. which became merged with the first parcel.

1761 William Marshall (wife Elizabeth) left to a son Solomon.

1766 Solomon left to his brother Charles Marshall.

1779 Charles Marshall (wife Rosannah) left to an unborn child if a son, otherwise to a daughter Bridget.

The land is the KEN BUNTING FARM of more modern times.

1718 J. J. and Patience Osburne sold 195 acres to Charles Taylor of Somerset Co., Md.

1731 They gave him a corrected deed calling for 205 acres.

1737 Charles Taylor jeft to his daughter Sarah and her husband John Walker and then to a grandson John Walker. Young John Died without issue and the title went to his sister Ann who was the first wife of Daniel Mifflin, by whom a son Jonathan W. Miffling to succeed to the title.

1816 J. W. Mifflin of Kent Co., Del. sold to William Delastatius.

Site A

In a survey the property was called DUBLIN and this name has been in use at least up to recent years. The survey showed an old house at this site but there is no evidence of it now.

1708 J. J. and Pathence Osborn sold 200 acres to Hill Drummond.

1728 Drummond (wife Sabra) left to his daughter Patience.

1788 Thomas Statin sold his one third interest in this land to Daniel Welburn, late of Halifax Co., N.C.

The deed recited that Hill Drummond had left to his daughter Patience. She had married first William Massey by whom she had three children, all of whom died without issue. She then married John Baldwin and had sons James and Joseph but they also died without issue so the title passed to the heirs of the sisters of Patience. Stayton had married Elizabeth Drummond and it was her third which he was now selling. Barbara Drummond had married Samuel Welburne and her third was held by the grantee Daniel as her heir at law.

No record has ever been found for the Tabitha Douglas third, but it may have been the land which later turned up in the possession of John Gillett as having been bought from William Wise.

1789 Daniel Welburn had moved back to North Carolina and sold his two thirds interest to John Gillett.

1792 John Gillett left to his nephew William McMaster the son of the Rev.

Samuel McMaster and his wife Nancy Gillett.

No story of this section in days gone by could be complete without a reference to the late John Stevenson McMaster a direct descendant of the Rev. Samuel. He loved his native land and provided a concrete evidence of his interest in its history. It is The McMaster Old Home Prizes for which he established a permanent fund to provide them. In 1908 he set up a fund for this purpose at the Pocomoke City High School, the next year for the Schools at Onancock and Accomac, in 1911 Chiccotague was included and the year following Princess Anne and Snow Hill were added. In his own words these prizes were to be given to that member of the graduating class, or other scholar best in history or composition, selected to write an essay upon any topic relating to the past, present or future of the Delaware, Marylan and Virginia Peninsula" "These prize essays are to be read at the school Commencements and are then to be filed in special binders to be kept in the school libraries."

There has always been spirited competition for these prizes and many interesting and informative essays have been written in the years succeeding, and they are of so much general interest that they are usually published in

the county papers shortly after school has closed.

1730 J. J. Osborn sold 200 acres to George Douglas.

1779 No definite record can be found for any disposition by Douglas nor can the location be actually defined, but it may have been a part of the land which John Gillett left to his son Joseph in this year and which he later left to his brother James.

1735 J. J. Osborn sold 200 acres to Robert Ardis.

1767 Ardis (wife Anne) left the eastern end to his son William Chance Ardis and the western to his son Edward.

1774 The estate of William was administered to his brother Edward.

1788 Edward Ardis left the 200 acres to his sons James and Daniel and it was divided by survey four years later.

1737 J. J. Osborn left an unspecified acreage to his daughter Patience and her husband Lazarus Davis. If they had no heirs it was to go to another daughter Martha.

1782 Thomas and Martha Martin of Sussex Co., Del. sold to George Corbin.

Again no acreage was named but the bounds given seemed to place the land in the extreme southwest corner of the whole tract.

Annabella Part 1691 Annabella Lee, as the widow of Francis Lee of London, sold her 1666 acres to John Martial and very shortly thereafter she married him. 1721 In an exchange of deeds in this year it was brought out that, although she thought so, Annabella was not a widow when she sold her land to Marshall. Also both she and Frances Lee were now KNXX dead but that they had left a daughter Rebecca who was the heir at law to the Annabella portion of the land. Rebecca was now the wife of Kendall Towles and they and Marshall reached a compromise agreement for a division of the land. The Towles were to have 250 gcres of the original patent and 250 acres of the swamp land and Marshall was to retain the balance and they exchanged formal deeds to this effect. The part retained by Marshall will be traced first.

John Marshall Land. 1724 John Martiall gave an unspecified agreage of waterfrontland to his sons William and Daniel.

1734 John Martiall (second wife Mary) confirmed these gifts in his will and left the balance of the waterfront land as 300 acres to a son Charles. He also left 200 acres 'west of the Kings Road' to son Peter and jointly to Daniel, Peter and Charles his part of the swamp land said to be 330 acres. The next year William, Daniel, Charles and Peter exchanged formal deeds to each other definitely definiting the acreage and bounds for each. William Marshall Part

This was the south part of the Annabella land on the waterfront and in KM the above division it called for 150 acres.

1761 William Marshall left to his son Solomon.

1766 Solomon Marshall left his home place to his brother Charles.
1770 Charles and Elizabeth Marshall sold the 150 acres to his brother William.
1787 The land was not mentioned in the will of William Marshall but a son William was heir at law.

1791 In a suit in this year a Bridget Marshall was given as the owner and Mich 1800 William Wallop was the owner, but without a deed to him being found. He may have married said Bridget.

Daniel Marshall Part This was north of brother William and his acreage was also 150. 1775 Daniel Marshall (wife Sarah) left to his son Daniel, but 75 acres of it wes to belong to another son Peter for his life.

1784 Daniel Marshall (wife Sophia) left it all to his son Daniel Jenipher Marshall.

1809 Daniel J. Marshall sold 112 acres to Samuel Downing.
1812 D. J. and Tabitha Marshall sold a lot on the road to James Melvin who must have immediately built a home thereon. This oldhouse is still standing but it has been so MXM changed in more recent years that it has lost all resemblance to an old house.

Charles Marshall Part In the division this was specified as 200 acres.

1740 The estate of Charles Marshall was administered to his widow Betty.
1757 The land was assigned to Daniel Marshall, Jr. in right of his wife Sophia who must have been a daughter of Charles. The widow Betty married William Devis and they released her dower interest to Dahiel.

The rest of the land was assigned to John Dubberly in right of his wife

Annabella.

Daniel Marshall Part 1784 Daniel Marshall (wife Sophia) left to his son Daniel J. Marshall and to his daughter Betsey "the land I got by my wife". The sons part became merged with other land left him which had come to his father from his father Daniel.

1813 Betsey had married a Piper and as a widow she now left the land to

her son Charles S. Piper.

ACCOMACK COUNTY 1818 Charles S. Piper left 75 acres to Trustees "for the purpose of educating poor children, who may be orphans, living and residing within five miles of Horntown". 1868 Overseers of the Poor sold 'Piper's Charity' land and bought a lot in Horntown for a school to be known as PIPER'S CHARITY SCHOOL. John Dubberly Part 1772 Coventon Corbin sold to Benjamin Royal 148 acres out of 150 acres which he had bought from Dubberly (must have been a General Court transaction). Six years later Corbin left the other 2 acres, which were at the lower end of Horntown, to his grandson Thomas Cropper. 1773 Benjamin and Susannah Royal resold to George Marshall. 1787 George Marshall exchanged with Jenepher Marshall for land on the west side of the road. 1792 Jenepher Marshall died intestate, his heirs being a son Thomas W. and a daughter Euphamy. 1792 The heirs united in a deed to John Fields for 74 acres. The next year Thomas W. Marshall alone sold 164 acres to Field and to George Corbin his half of the land held jointly with his sister Euphamy. Two years later this was surveyed as 36 acres. Peter Marshall Part

1734 This had been left to Peter by his father John as 200 acres and in the Interchange of deeds among the brothers the next year the one to Peter confirmed this acreage to him.

1736 Peter and Elizabeth Marshall sold 20 acres each to his brothers William and Daniel.

1762 Peter Marshall deeded to his eldest son Jennifer 250 acres which he had Inherited from his father John and this would have included his share of the so called swamp land.

1787 Jenepher and Euphamy Marshall exchanged 162 acres with George Marshalm

with land across the road as reported above.

1788 George Marshall sold 2 acres to Nicholas Knox; the next year 72 acres to Elizabeth Murray; and five years after that 20 acres to Levin Marshall. 1799 A George Marshall died intestate leaving a widow Sarah. Marshall Swamp Land

1734 This had been left as 330 acres by John Martiall to his sons Daniel, Peter and Charles. No formal division among them has been recorded and most of it became broken up into small parcels hardly worth tracing. A few definite records however may be reported.

1766 Solomon Marshall left to his brother George "where Stephen Townsend lives 1774 Daniel Marshall (wife Sarah) left to son Skinner "where son John formerly lived".

1784 Daniel Marshall (wife Sophia) jeft an unbounded piece of swamp land to his son Daniel Jenepher Marshall.

1757 William and Betty Davis deeded to Coventon Corbin one half of the swamp land which had belonged to Charles Marshall.

1772 Coventon Corbin sold 42 acres of swamp land which he had bought from John Dubberly to Benjamin Royal. The next years Royal and his wife Susannah resold to George Marshall. (This also would have been Charles Marshall land) 1807 Thomas W. Marshall and his sister Euphamy sold 40 acres of swamp land to John Field and the next year Thomas W. gave a deed to Field for any remaining swamp land he might own.

1754 Twenty years after the death of John Marshall, his widow Mary joined with daughters Mary and Comfort, named in the will as residuary legatees, in a deed to son and brother Daniel for 40 acres of swamp land not disposed of by John.

1784 XXXXX The next Daniel in succession (wife Sophia) left to his daughter Betsey and this became Piper land.

Kendall Towles Part of the Annabella Land

As reported this was supposed to be 250 acres each of neck and swamp land.

Neck Land

1751 After making some specific bequests the will of Kendall Towles named son Daniel as residuary legatee to inherit this part of his estate.

1763 The estate of Daniel Towles was administered to his widow Patience who

soon married Peter Marshall. He left four daughters as co-heirs:

Anne, who married Abraham Hill. Esther, who first married Isaiah Fiddeman and secondly Nicholas Knox.

Betty, who married Thomas Alexander. Rebecca, who married Levin Merrill.

1774 The land was partitioned among the girls and their husbands.

1809 Nicholas and Esther Knox sold 25 acres to John Field.

1819 The 99 acres which had belonged to Anne Towles Hill, deceased, was divide ed between Nicholas and Esther Knox, Eliza Alexander and Ezekiel Kellam. Swamp Land

1748 Kendall Towles sold 50 acres to William Marshall. Not traced further.

1784 Before his death Daniel Towles had sold 150 acres to Nathaniel Benson, but no deed had been given. Benson had left 50 acres to a son William and the balance to a son James. In this year Peter and Patience Marshall, Levin and Rebecca Merrill, Abraham and Nanny Hill, Isaiah and Esther Fiddeman, and Thomas and Elizabeth Alexander deeded to William and James Beason to bring the matter up to date.

Arcadia Part

1676 Little has been picked up about Arcadia's husband Thomas Welburn, but
in this year he gave a power of attorney to William Anderson and in it he
described himself as "of ye Citty of Yorke, Merchant". Soon after that his
name began to appear in local records. He was a prominent man in the upper
part of the county and before his early death he had served several terms
as one of the County Justices or Commissioners.
1703 Welburn died intestate.

1710 Arcadia Welbourne sold 300 acres of neck land and 100 acres of unlocated swamp land to Thomas Ward. The neck land was the south part of her portion and next to the Annabella tract. She said that it was her home place.

1718 The estate of Thomas Ward was administered to William Andrews as having married the widow Ann. No proof has been found but it is possible that Ann (named after her grandmother Ann Toft-Jenifer?) may have been a daughter of Arcadia. Ward had had two daughters: Love who was the first wife of Coventon Corbin and Elizabeth who married Peter Marshall. As the land went to the Marshalls, Love Corbin may have died before her father.

1766 The will of Peter Marshall did not mention this land. He left sons Jenepher and Thomas and a daughter Scarburgh Hollen (Holland). This land went to the son Thomas.

John Marshall Part

1798 John Marshall sold 26 acres at the northeast corner to John S. Ker. 1808 John and Polly Marshall sold 32 acres to John Field.

The balance remained in the family longer.

Land near Horntown.

1798 This was surveyed and divided into three tracts of 23 acres each.

One gave Polly Marshall as the owner, another John McClain, but
the owner of the third was not identified.

Swamp Land

This 100 acres was never identified as it seemed to become hopelessly merged with other Marshall swamp lands.

1710 At the same time that Arcadia Welbourne sold the above land to Ward, she made deeds of gift to her sons of the balance of her real estate. To sons Samuel and Daniel she gave 250 acres each of neck land and 150 acres each of swamp land. Samuel received the land next to Ward and Daniel that at the north end of the patent on the seaboard north of Samuel. . To sons Francis and Benjamin 100 acres each which must have been swamp land.

Samuel Welburn Part

Neck Land

1724 At this time the wife of Samuel was a Mason (Kendall?).

1728 The land was not mentioned in the will of Samuel Welburn. His wife Sarah married Daniel Marshall. He left a son Daniel and three daughters, but Daniel and daughter Mason died without issue. Daughter Ann married John Potter and Elizabeth married Richard Smith. The land was divided between the Potters and Smiths.

1749 Before her marriage to Smith, Betty Welburn sold 622 acres to Daniel

Marshall.

1775 Daniel Marshall (wife Sarah) left to his daughter Sarah for life, then to a son Peter for life, reversion to Peter's son, but if none then to another son Daniel.

1800 Peter had sold to Risdon Moore who had sold to George Corbin who had left to his daughter Agmes D. the wife of John S. Ker. To settle a

Richard and Betty Smith sold 62 acres to her half brother Peter Marshall 1784 Peter and Patience Marhsall sold 130 acres to his son in law Risadon Moore of Sussex Co., Del. This included the land he had bought from the Smiths and the land left to him by his father Daniel. (This latter piece was only a life estate which he had no right to sell and this was the grounds for the above mentioned suit.) 1785 Risden and Scarburgh Moore sold as 120 acres to George Corbin as

above. 1745 John and Ann Potter sold her 125 acres to Covington Corbin and four years later Daniel and Sarah Marshall released her dower interest in the land.

The property centering about the house now standing is usually called CHINCOTEAGUE FARM, but in recent years it is sometimes called the ROWLEY FARM.

1778 Coventon Corbin left to his son George. His second wife Barbara had died, she having been a daughter of Hill Drummond and the widow of Nehemiah Wattr Both are buried not far from the house.

In Memory of COVENTON CORBIN who died August the 30th 1778 Aged 67 and whose . Remains lieth here. This stone is erected at the request of his son GEORGE CORBIN the last mark of that respect to his Parent for which he was at all times conspicuous Here lie the remains of BARBARY CORBIN

Parlor at CHINCOTEAGUE FARM

who died September 25th 1756 aged 53 to whose memory this stone is erected at the request of her Son GEORGE CORBIN George Corbin married Elizabeth Revell Horsey of Maryland. During the Revolution Col. Corbin was in charge of all State forces on the Shore until succeeded by Gen. Cropper. 1787 Daniel Welburn of Halifax Co., N.C. now claimed the title to the land and George Corbin had to pay him £450 for the land left him by his father and what he had bought from Risdon Moore. Although Daniel was descended from the first Daniel, rather than from Samuel, he claimed these lands as the senior male heir living to both Daniel and

Samuel.

wife of COVENTON CORBIN

Library at CHINCOTEAGUE FARM

1793 The will of George Corbin reads in part: "To my daughter Agnes Drummond Ker my whole estate, provided if she have a son, my son in law John Shepherd Ker call such son George Corbin, to which son I will my Chincoteague plantation, Island and swamp land".

There may have been such a son who died early, but the title did not descend according to this provision.

1806 The will of J. S. Ker left to a son Edward H. Ker, after the death of the wife Agnes D.

1826 E. H. Ker left to "my friend" Edward Smith Snead (who was also his first cousin Edward K. Snead.

1853 E. S. Snead left to his son Edward K. Snead.

1868 Edward K. and Mary D.

Snead sold 117 acres at the north end of his land to Wil-

ma a a a a a a a a a a a a a a

liam Bloodgood and this later became owned by Wil-

liam J. Gibb.

1873 A Trustee sold the balance of the property to William P. Moore, Sr.

There followed tenures by Shivers, Hellman and others for the next twenty

years.

1893 The farm was bought as 600 acres by Mary G. Quinby of New York and later in the year after an unrecorded survey showing 440 acres she deeded to her

husband George A.

1898 They gave to George T. Quinby but he deeded it back six years later.

It was then deeded to Thomas B. Quinby and he and his wife Katy B. sold

to James H. Rowley.

1938 A Special Commissioner sold to the heirs of T. Lee Hickman and three years later they united in a deed to Erastus E. and Eva C. Handy of Bridgeport, Conn.

There are two dated bricks in the building:

In the gable of the north wall is a large tile brick marked "C C 1725" These initials would stand for Coventon Corbin but as he obviously was not the owner at that date it may have been inserted later when making some repairs. If this date is authentic the house must have been started at least by Samuel Welburn before his death in 1728. The dwelling bears considerable resemblance to PITTS NECK (A₁55A) and POPLAR GROVE (A170A), indicating that they were contemporaries, so that the above date would not be out of line.

Near the first window from the north on the east side is a brick marked "CCT 1787". As the initials do not stand for George Corbin the then owner, they perhaps were cut by the contractor who was then making repairs and changes for Corbin. The Palladian window in the picture would date from about

The bricks are laid in the Flemish bond and there is a three brick belt course at the second floor level. The water table has a beveled brick top course.

During the Quinby ownership still further restoration took place and the

house strengthened by lengthwise tie rods. At that time a long porch was put across the east side and the little brick entrance shown in the picture was added. Having had so much attention the old structure should last for a great many years more.

The interior woodwork is very dignified and handsome, as shown by the pictures, and the house, with its commanding site overlooking Chincoteague

Bay, is much admired by all visitors. Swamp

KKKK Land

1745 John and Ann Potter sold their half of 75 acres to Covington Corbin and this stayed in the family until after 1800.

1749 Betty Welburn sold 372 acres to Daniel Welburn and this became lost in

the maze of other Marshall swamp lands.

1751 Richard and Betty Smith sold 372 acres to her hall brother Peter Mar-Shall. This went to Risdon Moore and then to George Corbin to become merged with his neck land.

Daniel Welburn Part

Neck Land

1733 Daniel Welburn (wife Barbara) left his home plantation to a son Daniel.

1766 Daniel Welburne (wife Rebecca) left to his son Daniel.

1777 Daniel Welburn sold as 300 acres to George Corbin and this became a part of the CHINCOTEAGUE FARM property. This was the Daniel Welnurn who moved to North Carolina, but has appeared so frequently in disposing of lands which he had claimed by descent. Swamp Land

1733 Daniel Welburn (wife Barbara) left jointly to his sons Daniel, Francis

and Thomas.

1766 Daniel Welburn (wife Rebecca) left his swamp land to a son James. 1803 The location is shown on a survey on this year.

1758 Francis and Molly Welburn sold 116 acres to Stephen Taylor. 1764 Only 40 acres of this has been identified and it was sold in this year by Stephen and Rosanna Taylor to Daniel Gore. This descended to a son T. T. Gore who sold to William Hargis.

1756 Thomas Welburn sold 100 acres to Daniel Marshall.

1775 Daniel Marshall (wife Sarah) left to a son Stephen.

1797 Stephen Marshall (wife Tabitha) left to a son John.
1767 Thomas Welburn XXXX the balance of his swamp land to brother Francis 1769 Francis Welburn left to his son Drummond Welburn.

Benjamin and Francis Welburn Parts

This first Francis disappears from the records and it is assumed that his part went to his brother Daniel and was included in lands bequeathed by him.

1717 The estate of Benjamin was administered to his brother Daniel and his

land probably went the same way.

Note-In listing the gifts by Arcadia to her sons in 1710 it was stated that the 100 acres each left to sons Benjamin and Francis were probably Swamp land. This was in error as the 200 acres were neck land and she left each of them 133 acres of swamp land.

1733 Daniel Welburn (wife Barbara) left parts of his neck land to sons Francis and Thomas and these may correspond with the parts he may have fallen heir to by the deaths of his brothers Benjamin and Francis. Francis Welburn Part

1769 Francis Welburn left to his son William. This land was north of Horntown on the west side of the road. It has not been traced further. Thomas Welburn Part

1756 Covington Corbin sold an unspecified acreage to Daniel Marshall. This has not been traced further.

He sold 40 acres to Francis Welburn. In each deed he stated that it was

a part of the land which he had bought from Thomas Welburn by a General Court deed.

The 40 acres sold to Francis Welburn included the part of Horntown or the northwest side of the road.

1744 The first partial use of this name occured in a petition from William Gore when he asked permission to clear "a New Road from a Place called the Horns".

1759 The Court ordered that Elizabeth Stockley "be Lycenced to keep Ordinary at her House in the County called the Hornes".

Ordinary at her House in the County called the Hornes".

1763 A Court order mentioned the "Cross Roads by Horn Town" and this name has continued for the settlement, except that it is now spelled as one word.

1763 Francis and Mary Welburn sold a lot of 80 square yards to William Jack-son.

1769 Francis Welburn left to his son Drummond a house, orchard and about six acres of land and the balance of the 40 acres to a son William to whom he had left the rest of his land.

1805 The Court granted Drummond Welbourne to "Have Tavern License to keep a Tavern at his house in horn Town".

This is known as the DRUMMOND WELBOURNE HOUSE .

senananaaa maaaa maaaaaa

Welbourne was a Minister so his dual personality as a tavern keeper and preacher is an odd one according to present day standards. 1818 His will reads: "My will and desire is that my Executirs or Administratirs do sell the whole of my property, both rayal and movable personal, and make the best they can with my K Creditors, hoping they will be favourable". 1820 The Executors and the widow Polly Joined in a deed to William D. Cropper. 1834 Cropper left to his daughters Harriet and Elizabeth Bar-

bara and to a son William D. Cropper. No record of a division of this real estate has been found, but the house seems to have become the property of daughter Harriet who married Charles A. Hurley.

A dated brick taken from one of the fireplaces is marked '1811' AP' which dates the house. It is local tradition that the house was not entirely finished in 1818 when Welbourne hanged himself because of financial difficulties. There are indications that the interior woodwork was handsomely carved, but it was sold and removed mnay years ago. Welbourne may have planned for a frame porch but the brick work of the open porch with the rounded arch exposures indicates that it was a later addition. Cropper may have lived there after his purchase but the dwelling has been vacant for so long that the last occupant is unknown locally. It is just about gone now.
Welbourne's tombstone is in the local family graveyard:

Man is like to vanity;
His days are as a
shadow that passeth away.
DRUMMOND WELBOURNE
Died Aug. 11, 1818

Those were his last recorded expressions.

TRACT 172

The Scriptures are truer. Methodisn is Gods doctrine I put my trust in my Redeemer No farther seek his Mercies to disclose Or drawn his ffailties from their dread abode There they alike in humbling hope repose. The bosom of his Mother & his Mother(?) & his God.

TRACT 173

1672 Patent to Miles Gray for 400 acres. 1674 Miles and Ann Gray of Somerset Co., Md. sold to John Flack. Flack resold to Peter Walker.

1696 Walker left to his sons James and Daniel.

James Walker Part

1771 There is no record of the death of James Walker, but in this year Daniel Walker of James (wife Jane) left this his home place to son James.

(Daniel Walker also left to his wife Jane and then to a daughter Ann 80 acres in Virginia and 46 acres adjacent in Maryland 'where Jacob Benston lives'. No tie up on this land, either before or after the death of Walker has been found.)

1780 Smith and Mary Melvin of Worcester Co., Md. sold as 200 acres to Israel Lane. The deed stated that James Walker had died without issue and Mary (a

sister?) had inherited.

1788 Israel Lane left to his wife Jane and then to daughters Zilpah and Polly. Possibly Jane had been the widow of Daniel Walker.

1794 Micajah and Zilpah Selby of Worcester Co., Md. sold her part as 76 acres to Arthur Whealton.

1806 Commissioners sold to John Smith 182 acres which belonged to the heirs of Scarburgh Whealton.

1809 A survey showed 18 acres of this land belonging to Smith, 54 acres belonging to Arthur Whealton, and 73 acres more belonging to Smith, this latter probably being the inheritance of Polly Lane.

Daniel Walker Part

1719 James and Elizabeth Walker sold as 200 acres to Henry Read, stating that Daniel had died without issue and title had passed to James.

1724 Henry and Ann Read sold to John Fish.

1731 Fish sold to Tabitha Smith.

1769 Major and Tabitha Pettit sold 40 acres to Covington Corbin.

1772 There is no record of the death of Major Pettit. Tabitha Pettit sold 74 acres to Thomas Abdel of Northampton.

1774 Thomas and Margrit Abdil sold to William Hargis.

1776 Benjamin and Tabitha Royall sold 160 acres to George Stewart.

1785 Stewart sold to John Pettit.

1786 John Pettit and Sturgis and Leah Benston sold as 142 acres to William Marshall. The next year he left to his daughter Famey. 1801 John and Euphamy Ward of Worcester Co., Md. sold to William Welburn as 134 acres by survey.

TRACT 174

1672 Patent to John Wallop for 100 acres. Two years later he received a patent for 450 acres to include this and 350 acres of new land. 1676 John and Rebecca. Wallop sold 225 acres to John Tarr and the next year they sold the other half to Jonathan Owen.

John Tarr Part

1678 John Tarr-Cooper sold to William Waite-Tanner.

1708 William Waite (wife Diana) left% to son Joseph.

1710 Joseph and Rebecca Waite (spelled Wyat) sold to John Griffith.

1717 John and Mary Griffeth sold to Andrew Andrews of John.

1745 The estate of Andrew Andrews was administered to his widow Sar

1745 The estate of andrew amdrews was administered to his widow Sarah.

1765 John and Sarah Stinson of Worcester Co., Md. sold to Skinner Marshall.

The deed stated that Sarah was the only daughter and heir of andrews.

1775 Skinner Marshall left to his wife Sarah and then to his daughters Susanna and Phame, but if the daughters died Sarah was to retain title.

1801 A survey in this year showed 185 acres belonging to William Rowley. As there is no record of a purchase by him he may have married one of the daugh-

This part was the MXMXM half of the patent, slong the Maryland line.

Jonathan Owen Part

ters or the widow.

1685 Jonathan and Mary Owen sold to Maximilian Gore. 1696 Gore left to his son in law (stepson) Thomas Smith.

north

1710 The estate of Thomas Smith was administered to Francis Benston who had married the widow Ann.

1772 Major and Tabitha Pettit joined with John Smith, a grandson of Thomas, in a deed to Shadrack Dennis.

1796 A survey showed 231 acres as belonging to the heirs of Dennis.

TRACT 175

1669 Patent to Mrs. Ann Toft for 1700 acres. It became known as Mattapany Neck.

1677 Daniel and Ann Jenifer sold to Maximilian Gore, who had married Joyce the widow of John Smith (A15A).

1689 Gore gave 90 acres to his son in law James Smith (stepson).

TXXX 1709 James Smith left to his son Thomas.

1710 The estate of Thomas Smith was administered to Francis Benston as having married the widow Ann. A son John Smith inherited.

1755 John Smith left to his son John.

1774 John Smith (wife Tabitha) left to a son James.

1793 James Smith sold 120 acres and a mill to William Ardis.

This land was a triangle at the upper end of the patent, truncated by the Maryland line.

1696 Maximilian Gore (wife Joyce) named son Daniel Gore as residuary legatee to inherit the balance of the land.

1720 Daniel Gore (wife Mary) left 300 acres to a daughter Joyce. She married Bowdoin Robins and they were succeeded by a son Daniel.

1811 A survey showed this land to be in the southwest corner of the patent and this part was called WHITE HALL.

1720 Daniel left the home place called 'Great Neck' to a son William and Little Neck' to a son Selby.

1750 Selby must have died and William inherited as in this tear he gave 'Little Neck' to his son Daniel.

1752 The estate of William Gore was administered to his son Daniel who thus inherited the balance.

1753 William and Mary Andrews gave a deed of release to Daniel Gore for her dower interest in the land, she having been the widow of his grandfather Daniel.

1770 Daniel Gore (wife Susanna) left a small piece between the Smith and the Robins lands to a son Thomas T. Gore.

1796 T. T. Gore sold to John S. Ker and a survey showed 55 acres.

1770 Daniel Gore left the balance to a son John Gore, but nothing more is found on him and his brother T. T. Gore inherited.

1797 Thomas (T.) Gore of Worcester Co., Md. left everything to his daughter Comfort.

Comfort Gore married John Winder. 1886 A survey showed that William J. S. Clarke of Pocomoke City now owned Winders Neck containing 1238 acres. This included the old part of 'Great Neck' and also 'Little Neck' which today is the Red Hills Neck. On the plat were shown the Pleasure Pavilion and Bath Houses at Red Hills. On a much older survey the branch between this patent and Tract #172 was called Little Serpentine Branch.

On the 1886 survey the neck road was called the road to Nashville, which must have been a former name for the present village of Sinnickson. This probably was the site of the old Gore home which must have disappeared before

Thomas T. Gore moved to Maryland to live.

The creek between this tract and #176 is today called Swans Gut, but from the earliest times there were various spellings for it such as Swansegut, etc. One of the earliest was Swansea Gut and as that is an old English name it probably was the original one, rather than the inelegant one of today.

TRACT 176

1671 Patent to Southy Littleton and Edmond Bowman for 2264 acres. Patent reissued three years later for the same acreage but giving a correction in the bounds.

1680 After the death of Col. Littleton, Bowman assigned it all to his grand son Bowman Littleton the son of Southy.

1696 Bowman Littleton bequeathed the plantation, which he called PHARSALIA,

in three parts: To his cousin Edward Robins a small strip on the east side of Poplar Branch. On the patent map the original east bounds are adjusted to show this early change. This will be reported in the story of #177.

To his cousin William Whittington 50 acres in Kings Neck. The balance was to go to his brother Nathaniel Littleton and his wife and to his brother in law Richard Waters and his wife for their lives, then to the male heir of his brother Nathaniel, if none to the male heirs of his brother Southy, but if both of these failed then to his heirs at common law. William Whittington Part

This was the little neck at the northwest corner on the Maryland line. 1709 William Whittington of Somerset Co., Md. sold to Jacob Waggaman. There is no record of the death of Jacob and the next owner was an Ephraim. 1758 Ephraim Waggaman (wife Mary) left to his son William E. Waggaman. 1767 W. E. Waggaman sold to George Stewart and it became merged with another part of the tract.

Littleton Heirs' Part

1726 A division was made between Thomas and Esther (Littleton) Savage and Edward and Mary Mifflin, she having been the widow of Southy Littleton. Savage Part

This was given as 695 acres and began with a strip at the east end from the waterfront up to the Maryland line, along that and then part way down Swansgut Creek.

1753 Esther Savage as a widow sold it all to Robert Bell. 1757 Robert and Sarah Bell sold 100 acres to Edward Mifflin.

1771 Robert Bell (wife Scarbrough) left to son William, but he had other

1791 Levin Bell sold 204 acres to Daniel Mifflin. The deed stated that the title had descended from William Bell to his daughter Sally and from her it had passed to William Jerman, Nanney Stephenson and Elizabeth Devorix. These had been the brother and sisters of Sally Bell's mother and the title had come to them by an Act altering descent. They had sold to Levin Bell the year previous.

1792 Daniel and Mary Bell sold 20 acres to John Bell this being at the

east end on the bay. 1792 John Bell sold 204 acres to Daniel Mifflin. This had descended from William Bell to daughter Sally and then to John by the Act altering descent of property.

1795 Daniel Mifflin sold 122 acres to William Chapman, Jr. This was the north

east part of the whole.

1757 Robert and Sarah Bell sold 335 acres to George Stewart. This was the

western part of the Savage land along Swansgut Creek.

1794 Smith Horsey gave a deed of trust to James Stewart for 447 acres
which he said he had bought from Stewart but such a deed is not recorded. 1799 Smith and Mary Horsey sold to Dr. Fenwick Fisher after a survey which showed 486 acres (which included the little Kings Neck piece). Mifflin Part

In the division of PHARSALIA this part was given as 840 acres.

Edward Mifflin was the grandson of John Mifflin the Quaker immigrant to Philadelphia and the grandfather of Warner Mifflin (Tather Daniel) the prominent Quaker of Philadelphia during the last half of the eighteenth century.

1743 Edward Mifflin (wife Mary) left his home plantation to his son Daniel. 1796 Daniel Mifflin left to his daughters Patience Hunn, Elizabeth Howell, Eyre Mifflin and Rebecca Mifflin and his granddaughter Ann Hunn.

1800 The Mifflin heirs united in a deed to Charles Stockley for 1113 acres including marsh by survey.

1805 The Stockley will directed that this land he sold and his Executors sold to John Burton.

Site A-The house is no longer standing. In the 1800 survey only a grain house was shown at this site so the original dwelling may have been gone by then. The house of the picture probably was built by Stockley or Burton. It

TRACT 176

had fallen by the wayside before an inspection could be made for this work.

. TRACT 177

1672 Patent to John Robins for 500 acres.

1676 Patent to Edward Robins for 680 acres to include the above as deserted

by John Robins and 180 acres of new land.

1696 As reported Edward received an unspecified acreage from his cousin Bowman Littleton to make Poplar Branch the division line between the two tracts.

1728 Edward Robins (wife Elizabeth) left to his son John.

1732 John Robins left the western part to his cousin George Harmanson of Argill and the balance to a sister Esther Littleton Robins.

George Harmanson Part

1771 Through the death of a brother without issue, the title went to Elizabeth the daughter of George Harmanson and she married Caleb Teackle in this year.

The property is known today, as MONTROSE and the site of the existing house may actually have been a part of Tract 176 as it is not very far to

the east of old Polpar Branch.

1793 There is no record of the death of this Caleb Teackle. In this year Thomas Tabb entered into an agreement with Charles Hope that when his wife Elizabeth H. and her sister Susanna Teackle became of age deeds would be given to Hope for the two thirds interest of the sisters as heirs of Caleb Teackle. The other third was owned by a son George Teackle. The agreement called for 636 acres but a survey two years later showed 596 acres.

1797 Thomas and Elizabeth H. Tabb of Mathews Co. deeded her interest and three years later Peter and Susanna Mayo, also of

Mathews deeded her interest. Nothing more has been found on young George

1795 Charles and Rachel Hope sold a strip of 421 acres at the east end to

John Scarburgh, who then owned the land to the east of that.

The Hopes sold a balance of 390 acres to Robert Russell and the property is sometimes called the RUSSELL LAND. The property later went to Sarah the widow of Russell and she married William E. Wise.

1852 Sarah Wise, as a widow, sold to Matthias N. Lindsey.

1880 Commissioners sold to Catherine E. Gibb. Ten years later she left to her brother T. B. C. Gibb and in her will the property was first called MONT-ROSE.

1902 The heirs of Gibb united in a deed to Fannie E. Gordon. Two years later she sold to Henry J. Hartz and the next year he resold to William E. Boring. Later in the same year Boring and his wife May B. sold to Bernard R. and John P. Powell and ten years later the latter sold his interest to the former.

The existing house probably was built during the ownership of Caleb Teackle but it has altered so much that today there is little evidence of its antiquity. It now has one brick end in the top sourse of the chimney cap the brisks are set on the diagonal with edges out. In the dining room is an old mantel which is plain except for vertical lines of gouging at the sides.

During the Gibb ownership the old parlor, having some nice paneling, was removed from the east end of the house and added to an older story and a half house which stood nearer the water. This structure burned a few years ago but from all descriptions the old part may have gone back to early Robins days.

Esther Robins Part

1764 In a suit over some land on Chincoteague Island which had belonged to Esther it developed that a daughter of hers married a John Scarburgh and as he also owned this part of the tract a few years later it probably came to him in this way.

1824 Richard and Harriott Scarborough of Worcester Co., Md. sold 30 acres to Solomon Tull. About the same time a John Mason, also of Worcester, turned up as the owner of the balance which may have come to him by marriage.

1863 Commissioners to settle the estate of John Mason sold as 234 acres to William Veasey and the next year he and his wife Sally resold to John R. Franklin, both being of Worcester.

The latter would account for the name of Franklin City and the village of Greenbackville is also on this land.

TRACT 178 .

1690 Patent to Thomas Wellbourne for 550 acres, being a marsh island south east of 'Muskeeta point'.

Patent also to John Morris and John Read for the same acreage being separated from 'Musketo Point' and from Wallops Marsh by a creek. As this was issued four months later than the above it probably did not stand up. 1696 Peter Walker left to his son Peter 275 acres of marsh which he said he had taken up jointly as 550 acres with Thomas Welburne.

1703 Thomas Welburn died intestate and his interest would have gone to his eldest son Daniel.

No effort has been made to follow up either the Welburn or Walker parts.

TRACT 179

1671 Patent to Daniel Jenifer for 1500 acres 'Gingoteage Island'. 1672 Patent to William Whittington for 5800 acres being all Jengoteag Island's 1677 Patent to Jenifer as having been deserted by Whittington. 1687 "Whereas Mr Thomas Welburne on ye behalf of his Majesty by way of informacon complained to this Court of a forweable entry & Riot lately done & perpetrated upon Gingoteage Island whereof ye Said informer was in possession on behalf and by order of Coll Daniel Jenifer lately comitted contrary to the good Lawes and peace of this Government, viz-Majw John Robins Mr William Kendall one called Dr Eyres John Stockley Henry Toles John Jackson & sevil others to ye number of twelve or fourteen psons wth force and armes wth strong hand and multitude did upon thursday or friday last past thus accoutred wth threatning & terrifying words enter into ye aforesaid Lands and possessions contrary to severall good Lawes and Statutes in that case provided the Court takeing cognizance of the sd informacon doe thereupon order that the Sheriff of the County forthwth take into Custody the Bodies of ye above named John Stockley Henry Toles and John Jackson untill each and every of them give good & sufficient security for their psonall appearance at ye next Court held for ye sd County to answere ye said informacon on ye behalfe of his Majesty and that also ye said Majr Robins Mr William Kendall Doctr Eyres when found wthin this Baily wick bee by ye Sheriff likewise taken into Custody, etc". At the next Court much and interesting testimony was given and it all

appeared too complicated for the local Justices to reach a decision so it was passed along to the General Court at James City. It is unfortunate that

those records are not available but apparently Jenifer lost out.

1691 Patent to William Kendall and John Robins for 1500 acres.

There is recorded a deed of partition for the whole island of 5800 acres between William and Anne Kendall and John Robins, the latter to have the

south half.

This agreement mentioned the Jenifer patent of 1671 and also one in 1684 to Thomas Clayton which had been assigned to Kendall. This patent was not observed but it probably was the basis for the title claim by Kendall and Robins which accounted for their forcible entry upon the land.

1692 Patents to William Kendall and John Robins for 2765 acres each. These patents also referred to the Clayton patent of 1684 for the whole island and further stated that it had been assigned to Kendall by William Clayton of Liverpool, as the brother and heir of Thomas.

John Robins Part

This descended to his son Edward.

1728 Edward Robins (wife Elizabeth) left to his daughters Barbara, Esther Lite tleton and Elizabeth Robins.

1760 Covington Corbin deeded to Walter Douglas to of 684 acres which he said he had bought from Edward Robins by a General Court deed

he had bought from Edward Robins by a General Court deed.

Later in the year Douglas left to his mother and then to his four sisters and a nephew.

1778 Covington Corbin left the balance of his island land to his son George.

1764 In a long suit for a division of the Robins land a survey shows how it was split up, but only one part gives any acreage.

At the north end of the Robins half 825 acres went to Bowdoin and Thomas

Robins. This extended across the island.

Next was a strip, also across the island, belonging to Covington Corbin. Presumably this was half of his purchase of 684 acres.

Below Corbin were three north and south strips extending from him to

the lower end of the island.

The one on the east side went to the heirs of Madame Douglas and this would have been the g of 685 acres Corbin had sold to Walter Douglas.

The middle strip went to John and Samuel Scarburgh, they having married

respectively KNAXKAX Anne and Margaret, the heirs of Esther Robins.

The strip on the west side of the island went to John Harmanson, the infant son of George.

As an example of how involved was the ownership through family descent, the 825 acres which went to Bowdoin and Thomas Robins was made up as follows:

One fifth of the whole; one half of one fifth; one third of one fifth; one half of one fifth and one half of one third of one fifth.

Further tracing was not attempted.

William Kendall Part

1709 Henry Towles exchanged 500 acres "I now live on" with John Custis of Hungars for 500 acres of A154. The deed stated that Capt. William Kendall had sold to Towles but died before a deed could be given. Three years later his sons William and John Kendall gave a formal deed to Custis.

With the possible exception of a John Blake to be mentioned later, it can be said that Towles must have been the first resident owner to live upon the island. Up to the uncertain date of his purchase any other residents would have been tenants of the other owners put there to look after their cattle ranging upon the island.

1715 Custis had left to his daughters Sorrowful Margaret, the wife of William Kendall, and Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Custis, and in this year

they divided with Kendall taking the south half.

1721 Thomas Custis (second wife Ann) left to his son Edmond.

Neither part traced further.

1694 William Kendall sold 450 acres to John Custis of Hungars. Two years later he sold him 100 acres more "Not hurting ye Land Jno. Blake pretends to, nor ye plantation Henry Towles how lives on".

This Custis part has not been followed further.

1726 Just how Blake came to claim or own this land has never shown up, but in this year John Blake left it as 100 acres to his adopted grandson John Blake the son of his son Charles Blake, alias Price.

753 Sarah Blake released her dower rights in the 100 gcres, her husband John having sold it by a General Court deed to Edmund Allen. It became merged with other lands acquired by Allen and its exact location could not be determined.

1696 Capt. William Kendall left the remainder of his island land to his son John, but as heir at law son William seems to have claimed the title.

1711 William and John Kendall united in a deed to Obediaence Robins, as heir to Major John, for 200 acres. Upon the death of Capt. William Kendall, John Robins had claimed the whole island as being undivided, but he provided that the Kendall land was to be released if the Kendall heirs would deed 200 acres of that part to his estate. This deed closed the matter.

Later in the same year William Kendall gave 1350 acres to his brother John, this being the remainder after the 1050 acres sold to John Custis, the 200 acres sold to Obedience Robins, and the 100 acres "claimed by John Blake".

Whatever they were, Blake's pretensions must have been strong enough to discourage any suit over this small acreage. 1738 John Kendall left to his sons John and William, beyond which it has not been traced.

Two eighteenth century records for island land were noted, but how each 1 piece was originally obtained has not been picked up. 1758 Jonathan Owen left 100 acres to his wife Rachel and then to a son Peter. 1760 The estate of Peter Owen was administeded to his widow Eqizabeth. 1793 William Selby left an unspecified acreage on the island to his son Wil-

1792 A survey of the estate of Edmind Allen shows a total of 1138 acres of island land owned by him at his death. This would have been some of the Custis or Kendall land, but it is not clear how it came into his hands.

619 acres at the north part of his land was assigned to Charles Stockley, in right of his with Elizabeth who was the only heir of Allen.

519 acres went to William Silverthorne as having been "recovered by him", but his claim to it was not brought out. The only house on the land was on the Silverthorne part and was called the house of Levin Hickman.

1797Beginning in this year Silverthorne began selling off parts of his

land and some of the sales noted were:

175 acres to Joshua Wheelton; 30 acres to Parker Lewis; an unspecified acreage to Joseph Sharpley, Jr .- William Sharpley and William Burch; and 472 acres to John Whatton.

1810 In this year a survey was made of the land of Comfort Ann Revell, the daughter of John K. Revell. It gives a total of \$98 acres and corresponds to the Bowdoin and Thomas Robins land of 825 acres on the survey of 1764.

It had all been sold and the buyers were: William P. Read, 174 acres; Occraw (colored man), 50; Zadock Townsend, 25; R. Taylor, 100; William Dazey, 50; Crippen Booth, 70; John Burch, 150; John Jones of James, 79; and John Booth, 10.

On the survey of 1792 the present Sheeps Head Creek was called Shepherds Creek.

1691 Patent to John Willis, Jr. for 250 acres of marsh and hummocks called Wild Catt Island. As this the north end of Chincoteague Island, a separate number is not allotted to this patent.

1694 Moor sold to John Custis of Hungars.

1733 Henry Custis (second wife Ann) left to his sons Henry, Robinson and Thomas all the island land and marshes which had been left to him by his father John Custis of Hungers.

1736 Henry and Scarburgh Custis sold their one third of 750 acres to Edmund Allen. This would include the 250 acres of Wild Cat and 500 acres of the Custis part of the main island.

1751 They sold him the one third part which had belonged to Thomas Custis

who had died without issue.

These two purchases by Allen would account for a part of his holdings of 1138 acres as surveyed in 1792. 1768 Edmund Allen (wife Tabitha) left everything to his daughter Margaret who married Charles Stockley and it was their daughter Elizabeth who received the 619 acres in the 1792 division.

1711 Patent to Littleton Robins for a 53 acres marsh island between Chincoteague and Assateague Islands. This has not been identified nor any attempt made to trace later owners.

As can be observed from the surveys reported, by the beginning of the last century the population of Chincoteague Island was slowly increasing and by 1845 there were about 100 families there. Today at as the largest community in the two counties. The earliest industry was in connection with grezing, but gradually farming developed. For the past century however sea food was the big income producer until the past quarter of a century when the raising of broilers got a firm start and the island today is perhaps the largest such producer in the country for a comparable area, although it has by no means crowded out the sea food interests.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Chincoteague became a point of nationel interest when by a vote of 138 to 2 it refused to follow the rest of KM Virginia and the South in secession, because by its isolated situation the trade there was almost exlusively with the north. Ever since it has continued to keep itself in the eyes of the world due to a very aggressive and public spirited group of citizens.

Since earliest days when horses were put on the island to graze they have inbred until there has been produced a small horse known as the Chincoteague Pony. These horses ranged both on this island and Assateague and many years ago the Chincoteague inhabitants built up a home comang time when the horses were all rounded up annually and culled for sales. This became known as Pony Penning Day and always brings a large crowd of visitors not only from the Shore but from more distant points.

When the railroad was built down to Franklin City regular ferry service was inaugurated from there to the island, but still a sense of isolation prevailed and for years it was the dream and ambition to connect the island with the mainland by a causeway and the necessary bridges. The moving spirit in this enterprise was the late John B. Whealton and by his untiring efforts a private toll bridge route was finally opened for business late in 1922. Some years later the property was taken over by the State Highway & ommission and the tolls done away with. By Act of the Assembly in 1944 this road was formally designated as the John B. Whealton Highway.

TRACT 180

1690 Patent to Samuel Taylor for 300 acres called George's Island. The locatic was a bit vague, simply stating that it was "within Gingoteag Inhet". It may have been on the other side of the channel but a number is assigned to it as

indicated. If this is correct it is the marsh area at the south end of Chincoteague Island. The name George's Island was not found again in the records.

1696 Thaylor Left to his son Charles.

1737 No sale by Charles was noted and while his will in this year did not mention this property, everything else went to his daughter Sarah the wife of John Walker.

TRACT 181

1690 Patent to Samuel Taylor for 600 acres, an island between Chincoteague and Assateague. It has been identified as the present Piney Island.

1696 Taylor left half each to his son Samuel and his daughter Mary.

1728 No sale was noted by Samuel Taylor, Jr. and his will of this year did not mention the island. What became of Mary was not discovered and it hardly seemed worthwhile to trace further.

TRACT 182

1691 Patent to John Morris for 300 acres and the island is still known as Morris Island.

1695 Patent to Morris Dennis (Dennis Morris) as having been deserted by John Morris.

1704 Dennis Morris sold to John Custis of Hungars, and he later left it to his daughters Sorrowful Margaret and Elizabeth and their respective husbands William Kendall and Thomas Custis.

1715 At the same time they divided the Chincoteague land left to them they also divided this with the Kendalls taking the south half.

1721 Thomas Custis (second wife Ann) left to his son Edmund.

1770 Griffith Savage (wife Esther) left his half of the island to a daughter Sarah Savage, but which half he had acquired was not discovered.

TRACT 183

1691 Patent to John Willis, Jr. for 150 acres called Woodman's Island.

1695 Patent to John Custis of Hungars as having been deserted by Willis.

The location in the patents was very vague so it is uncertain just where it was. The number has been assigned to the present Cord's Marshes, but that designation is doubtful to say the least.

TRACT 184

1687 Patent to Col. Daniel Jenifer for 3500 acres being Assateague Island up to the Maryland line.
1689 Jenifer sold to Maximilian Gore.

1696 Gore (wife Joyce) left to his sons in law (stepsons) and a son. To James Smith 500 acres

To James Smith 500 acres To John Smith 500 acres To Thomas Smith 300 acres

To son Daniel Gore the balance as his residuary legatee. Each part has not been traced carefully but the following transactions

have been noted.

1709 James Smith (wife Ellinor) left his part as 644 acres to his sons John,
Thomas and James.

1710 The estate of Thomas Smith was administered to Francis Benston as having married the widow Ann. A son John Succeeded.

1720 Daniel Gore left to his son William: Ragged Point Neck, Little Neck and one third of 500 acres he had bought from John Snith (no record); to son Selby Great Neck; the balance to be divided between them.

1737 William Gore sold to William Chance and his daughter Patience 200 acres

which was a part of the 500 acres sold to Gore by Smith. 1765 John Smith left 300 acres to his son John and 100 agres each to his AXMENAN granddaughters Leah Welburn and Esther Savage. 1792 Thomas Gore made two sales to Daniel Mifflin: one was for 163 acres

opposite Piney Island and 358 acres being Ragged Point.

As time went on some of the separate parts reverted to the State and land warrant titles granted to others. Also, while most of the barrier islands have been gradually washing away, Assateague has been making up, so that today it is materially larger than called for by the original patent. Land warrants were issued to various people as the increment became available, but practigally of the island was eventually acquired by the late Samuel B. Field of Baltimore.

1930 Field left everything to his sister Nellie, the wife of Dr. W. M. Bur-

well of Chincoteggue and Baltimore.

1943 Mrs. Burwell sold a total of 8808 acres to the Government. A survey was made and copied on the County Plat Book and the land as taken over comprised ten separate tracts, the title for each being minutely given in the order of the Federal Court for acquisition of the property.

It was acquired as a National Wild Life Refuge for all water fowl but

the Snow Geese will be a prominent object of the work.

At the south end of the island is Tom's Cove which in days gone by was a haven for sailing vessells during severe northeasters. With the making up of the island this large harbor has slowly lost its depth and it has become some of the most valuable cyster ground on the coast, being the home of the famous Tom's Cove oysters.

TRACT 185

1700 Patent to Hill Drummond as 183 acres of sandy and marsh land on Pope's 1917 No effort has been made to trace the title but in this year James R. and Mary A. Pitts of Chincoteague sold to J. E. Grei ner of Baltimore as 170 acres Two years later Greiner and his wife Lily F. sold to the POPE'S ISLAND CLUB, which is the present holder of record.

VIRUINIA PATENTS IN MARYLAND ower

To a large extent, the settlement of the/Eastern Shore of Maryland, particularity on the bay side, was made by people who had moved up from Virginia for one reason or another. Just when this migration began is not known but it is doubtful if there were many settlers in that section much before 1660.

In that year the Virginia Assembly passed a drastic law against Quakers and other non-conformists and the move began. This class of people generally settled themselves along the Annamessix River and obtained their titles by

grants from the Lord Baltimore authorities. people

After wards a number of Church of England/also made the move and their settlements were mostly along the Manokin River. Some of them had obtained patents of large acreages on the Virginia shore so the reason for their move is not entirely clear.

1661 By proclamation of the Maryland authorities, a Commission was appointed to grant lands on the lower Maryland Shore and those named were Col. Edmund Scarburgh, Randall Revell and John Elzey, all residents of Virginia. Scarburgh was soon dropped from the Commission but the other two Moved to Maryland taking up land on the south and north sides of Manokin respectively. 1663 In this year the Virginia Assembly passed "An Act Concerning the Bounds ofthis Colony on the Eastern Shore".

In the original grant to Lord Baltimore the south bounds of his land on the eastern side of the bay was to begin at Watkins Point, shown on the John

Smith map, and from there a straight line to the seaboard. It is hardly worth while to record the whole Act here, but two parts of it are quite pertinent And whereas it hath binn controvesed by some ignorant or ill disposed persons, where Wattkins Point, the Lord Baltimores southermost bounds on the Easterne shore, is scitiate, this grand assembly, by the care and speciall enquiry of five able selected surveyors and two burgesses, and the due examination thereof conclude the same place of Wattkins point to be the northside of Wicomocoe river, on the Eastern shore, etc".

As Col. Scarburgh was then Surveyor General for the Virginia Colony it

is quite evident that he was the leading spitit behind this Act.
"----this grand assembly of Virginia in due obedience, makeing this perticular parte of Virginia their present care on his majesties behalfe doe ingage and command collonel Edward (Edmund) Scarburgh, Mr. John Cultlett (Catlett) and Mr. Richard Lawrence, or any two of them (whereof his majesties surveyor general to be one) that upon convenient notice and assignment of time and place, at Manokin or any other parte of his majesties country of Virginia on the Eastern shore, they or any two of them shall give a meeting to lord Baltimores lieutenants or deputies, etc".

This act was passed on September 10th.

Just a month later, disregarding entirely the instructions for him and his colleagues to confer with Baltimore's agents, Scarburgh lead a raid into the disputed territory. His full report of the expedition is recorded in the Accomack records and while it is long it is most interesting and is so definitely a part of Shore history that it is given in full.

To ye Honble Govnor & Councell of Virginia: - Edmd Scarburgh humbly presenteth ye account of proceedings in his Naties affaires at Anamessecks and

Manoakin on ye Easten Shoare of Virginia:

Accompanied with Coll Stringer foure of ye Comission & about fourty horsemen whom I took wth me for pomp of Safety, and to repell yt Comtempt wch I was informed some Quakers & a foole in office had threatened to obtrude: · wee came to Anamessecks on Sunday neight being ye 11th of October last past, on Monday morning at ye house of Stephem Horsey an officer of ye Lord Baltimore, I began to publish ye Comands of ye Assembly, and for yt ye officer could not reade, I often read ye Act unto him, who made me noe reply but brought a pattent instead of his Comission, and tould us their was his Authority, and yt hee was put in trust by ye Lord Leift of Maryland and he would not be false to his trust, wth more like that. Hee was answered that their could bee no trust where there was no interest, that it was evident by ye Lord Baltimore's bounds he had noe land to ye Southward of Watkins point, and yt that question wasdetermined by a power beyond private mens controverting, wherefore all that was Required of him was, that he would please to subscribe his obedience to his Maties according to ye Act of Assembly & peaceably enjoye his Lands, goods etc, which his Maties Govnor would protect as his Maties Subjects, But if he refused to conforme his obedience I should arrest him to answer before his Maties Govnor for his Comtempt & Rebellion, At this ye said officer something startled, and said but case I doe underwrite my obedience & many more, The Govnor of Maryland will Come soo soone as you are gone and Hang me & them at or doores, It was answered him, That hee thought so unwobthely of ye Lord Leift and yt it was a tiranny not imaginable to be done, the officer answered such things has bin done in Maryland, and therefore I dare not subscribe. Then having spent much time, and consulting wth our Military & Civill officers, it was resolved as ye best expedient to arrest him and take some of or selves for security for his appearance before ye Honble Govnor & Councell and sett ye broad arrow on ye doore. So thus proceeding wee went to ye house of Ambrose Dixon a Quaker where a boat & men belonging to Groomes Shipp and two running quakers were, also George Johnson & Thomas Price inhabitants & Quakers.

"Their publishing ye Act of Assembly wth a becoming Reverence wch ye

quakers scoft & dispised. George Johnson filled wth ye Spirit of Nonsence talked till hee forgott wt hee said, and speaking much from ye purpose I thought not my part to spend time as he did, But briefly demanding their obedience and they all Refusing, I proceeded to arrest them to appears before ye Honble Govnor & Councell to answer their Comtempt & Rebellion, offering to take one for ye other as securities for their appearance, But they Refusing I sett ye broad arrow on the doore, and so marched off to Henry Bostons, where publishing ye act hee desiered Consideration a day or two, and then hee would attend, so wee departed thence to Manoakin where I sent Sumons for all ye housekeepers & freemen to appeare, who coming most willingly & Cheerfully they all subscribed except Mr. John Elzey & Capt. William Thorne, who being officers for ye Lord Baltimore desired respite of time untill they could return their Comissions with they ingaged their words and Reputation to performe so soon as possible. Their I held his Maties Court of sirvey and had assistance of ye commissionrs therein, then all the people made entries of their Lands & acknowledgements of Convetances of Land, they all desiring ye Honble Govnor of Virginia protection as his Maties subjects, which wee did assure XXX them of, so farr as was in or powers. They also complained of a late invasion from ye Indians, and great danger of being cutt of, and said they sent to Maryland to ye Lord Leift for aid, who after about fourteene daies delay had a letter of advise to stand on their owne guard, for they had more than enough to doe in Maryland, soe that these people said they were owned for profit and deserted in distress. That if a Report of Coll. Scarburgh's coming wth troopes of horse had not prevented together wth a sloope of his full of armed men, seeking Runawaies had not happed their in yt juncture of time to ye terror of ye Indians, they had undoubtedly bin cutt of, therefore desired course to be taken therein wch accordingly was done-They further desired yt in regard ye remotnes of officers, and ye intermixed neighborhood of quakers, together wth ye frequent access of boats full of quakers, and the Confusion they did & might produce, That officers might be their appointed, weh they were also assured to expect sp soon as I could give ye Honble Govnor & Councell account of ye affaires: somp of them also discoursed of ye Lord Leift of Maryland's claim to Manoakin & also ye other places to Anancock, to wch it was answered that whilst ye erronious proclamation was uncontroled that declared Anancock to be Maryland's Southern bounds, it might not be so received, But since Occasion made ye Govment of Virginia not only reverse that proclamation, But also by this prsent Act of Assembly ye certeine bounds of ye Lord Baltimore's pattent was declared, and that if ye Lord Leift had ought to pay, Hee was refered by ye Act to persons & place, Therefore they might not trouble themselves therein, for ye Question apertained to higher powers and above private mens controverting, at wch they were well satisfied & desired protection of their persons & estates from any pretenders under ye sd Lord, wch being assured them, they departed well sattisfied: At that time one Hollinsworth, Merchant of a Northern Vessel, came & presented his Request for Liberty to trade, weh I doubted was some plott of ye Quakers, and yt it was their hopes to interupt ye Compliance of those at Manoakin by imagining I would demand Customs & other Charge, upon wch hee should take occasion to depart, and then ye Quakers to upbraid ye obedient with this lost trade, by Reason of Imposit-defeat this designe, I presumed in their Infant plantation to give freedome of trade wthout impositions, wch when ye people perceived some said ye Quakors were lyers, for they had prophesied otherwise, I hope this will not be ill taken if the time place & occasion be considered, it may bee otherwise ordered hereafter when it shall be thought fitt, Then came Stephen Horsey & Henry Boston, who appeared according to promise, & ye said Horsey pretended he would visitt us next morning, and pass upon ye same Resolves, as Mr. Elzey and Capt Thorne had done, that was to lay down his Comisson & then subscribe his Conformity, But hee never saw us more & as wee are informed carried Boston away wth him & advised others to Rebellion & to this Day wth the Quakers

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bid defiance to ye Govmt of his Maties Country of Virginia boastong their insolence & forgeries.

"The Number & Quallification of this Rout I shall Account.

"Stephen Horsey, ye Ignorant, yet insolent officer, a Cooper by profession who lived long in ye Lower parts of Accomack, once elected a Burgess by ye Comon Crowd & thrown out by ye Assembly for a factious and tumultuous person, A man Repugnant to all Govmt, of all sects yet professedly none, Constant in nothing but opposing Church Govmt, his Children at great ages yet uncristned, That left ye lower parts to head Rebellion at Anamessecks, where hee now liveth, and stands arrested but bids defiance untill by stricter order delt wth.

"George Johnson ye proteus of heresy who hath bin often wandering in this County where hee is notorious for shifting Scismatticall pranks At length pitched at Anamessecks where hee hath bin this yeare and made a plantation, a known Drunkard & Reported by ye neighbors to be ye father of his Negro Wenches bastards, suspected to be made away privately, & with stands Govmt: feare of Justice, hee now professeth quaking and to instruct others, who is himself to learne good manners, calling ye obedient subjects villians Rogues & forsworne persons for their subscribing, stands arrested to appeare before ye Honble Govnr and bids defiance untill stricter course be taken.

"Thomas Price a creeping quaker by trade a leather dresser, whose conscience would not serve to dwell amongst ye wicked, and therefore retired to Anamessecks, where he heares much & saith nothing else but yt hee would not

obey Govmt: for wch hee stands arrested.

"Ambrose Dixon a caulker by profession that lived longe in ye lower parts, was often in question for his quaking profession, removed to Anamess secks, there to Act what hee could not bee here permitted, Is a prater of nonsense, and much led by ye spirit of Ignorance, for weh hee is followed. A receiver of many quakers, his house ye place of their Resort, and a Conveyor of or ingaged persons out of the County, averse to Govmt, for weh hee stands arrested, and ye broad arrow on his doore, but bids defiance until severer course reforme him.

"Henry Boston an unmannerly fellow yt stands condemned on or records slighting & condemning ye Lawes of ye Country, a Rebell to Govment & disobedient to authority, for wch hee received a late reward wth a Rattan and hath

not subscribed: hid himselfe & so scaped arest.

"These are all except two or three loose fellows yt follows ye quakers

for scrapps whome a good whipp is fittest to Reforme.

"Some daies since ye people of Manoakin & ye parts adjoining made Request to ye Court for meanes of Safety in respect yt severall strange speaches were spread by ye Quakers and their adherents, whereupon the Court of Accomack made ye following order:

At a Court held in Accomack County ye 10: Day of November by his Maties Justices of ye Peace for ye sd County &c. And in ye yeare of or Lord God 1663.

Justices of ym Peace for ye and County &c. And in ye yeare of or Lord God 1663.

"Whereas his Maties good subjects inhabiting Manoakin and other Remote on this County haveing lately conformed their obedience by subscription to ye Act of Assembly weh ye quakers & some other factious people for their owne ends have Refused, and doe persist in that Rebellion broaching & reporting as from the Lord Leift of Maryland many mutinous & factious speeches tending to breach of peace, and disturbance of ye peoples quiet in these parts, which wee rather believe to arise from their owne Inventions, Then so Honble a person as ye Lord Leift of Maryland, Nevertheless to prevent ye designes of these people Quakers whom his matie hath declared to endeavour the subversion of Govmt and to secure those good subjects who by their Requests have sought this Court for meanes of protection, The Court have thereupon ordered That until his Maties Govnor can be fully informed of this affaire & provide a fitter expedient, That Capt Wm. Thorne an officer under Coll Scarburgh, Mr Randall Revell, Mr Wm Bosman and Mr Jno Rhodes, all or any of them be qualified wth sufficient authority to sall together & Comand all his Maties

good subjects at Manoakin & all other parts of this Country so farr as Pokomock River to come togeather and arme themselves only for defense, against any person or psons yt shall invade them, to ye disturbance of ye people or their estates, & breach of his Maties peace, wih to conserve the Court hath taken this Care & course, and yt it may appear absolute necessary, wee have enexed ye Rumors that ye Quakers & factious fooles have spread to ye disturbance of ye peace and terror of ye less knowing, wch wee are assured doth arise from ye Quakers desires more than ye Lord Leift of Maryland, or any other Civill or Ingenious person, And yt ye wicked plotts & contrivences of ye said quakers & factious fooles mey be prevented, have taken this Course for ye safety of his Maties good subjects.

"Some of ye Reports are these:

"That ye Lord Left of Maryland will hang all those his Maties subjects

that have subscribed their obedience to his Maties Govnor of Virginia.

"That ye Govnor of Virginia for medling hath a piece of Green Wax sent

for him. "That one Jolly intends to settle at Pokomoke River on some of ye peo-

ples land of this County, and to hold it vi et armis.
"That Coll Scarburgh for executing ye Govnor of Virginia & Grand Assem-

bly's comands deserves to be hanged, and more stuff like.
"This is ye full account of ye proceedings to this Day, as concerning ye performance of ye Grand Assembly's comands & ye consequences thereof-It Resteth wth yor Honors to direct wt further course is to be taken. I writt to ye Lord Left of Maryland & sent ye Copy of ye Act to wch I aded my readiness to attend wth Mr Catlet & Mr Lawrence if his Honr did desire it, but have received now other answer Butt a capittulatory letter wch I have sent herewth: prsumeing ye Lord Leift hath personated his afaires with ye Honble Govnor at James Towne though I suppose according to ye Act of Assembly, their ought to have bin a meeting on ye Easterne Shoare, wch ye Quakers say is contemned, Whatever my owne person may bee, I prsume ye office I prsent is not so unworthy nor ye persons of those joyned wth me, nor when I come to tryall shall they finde yt affaire negotiated wth less Repute then becomes such a concerne, Wee only now expect either some particular orders or leave it to ye Court of Accomack to proceed as occasion shall serve for ye peace & safety of his Maties subjects. I suppose ye Lawes of or_Country put in Execution will order ye Quakers, whose interest will never permit their Consciences to Comply wth yt Govmt wch is inconsistent wth their affaires, Therefore Strictest course must be taken, and if Commanded though they are not free to come, they shall be brought before yor Honrs by yor most humble servant Edm Scarburgh"

As can be imagined, this invasion by Scarburgh aroused the Maryland authorities and their Governor went in person to Gov. Berkeley to enter a strong protest. Berkeley disavowed any responsibility for the methods Scarburgh had employed in his interpretation of the Act and this may have satis-fied the Governor of Maryland to some extent, but his maindbject, the correct determination of the Virginia-Maryland line had to await a few years longer for a tentative settlement.

In fact, perhaps on the theory that possession is nine points of the law, the Virginia authorities immediately became busy in issuing patents for land above the division line as now exists.

For the section northwest of Pocomoke River only one patent has been noted

In 1662 (while Scarburgh was acting as one of the Maryland Commissioners for the Eastern Shore and when he must have recognized the legitimacy of the Maryland claim to this area) a patent was issued to Randall Revell and Mrs. Ann Toft for the neck on the south side of Manokin River, she taking the

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southern half, this of course being a Maryland Grant.

1664 Now, presumably at the desire of Scarburgh, she applied to the Virginia authorities for a patent for this same land and it was issued to her for 1500 acres.

No one else in the Annamessizs or Manokin sections felt the necessity of insuring the validity of their titles by taking out a Virginia patent also.

1667 Virginia granted a patent to Henry Smith for 1000 acres, being part of en island in Chesapeake Bay.

1673 John Renny assigned his interest in 'The Strand' in Pocomoke River saying that he and Walter Taylor had bought from Capt. Thomas Smith of London and he now relinquished his rights to Taylor.

Walter Taylor (wife Joan) left to his sons Walter and James, stat-

ing that the island was in Maryland.

1666 In this year Virginia began issuing patents for the heretofore uninhabited region east of the Pocomoke River and the following were given as being on the south side of that river:

Robert Houstone-500 acres; James Henderson-400 acres; Thomas Bavis-400

acres; John Davis-700 acres; John Williams-500 acres.

1667 Patent to Col. Scarburgh for 3000 acres on the north side of Pocomoke River. The exact location has not been identified, but it probably was some distance east of the Quaker settlements.

1666 In this year patents were issued for land at the seaside. One group were given as being at Mattapany, which would have been just ever the present boundary line:

John Pike-400 acres; Daniel Selby-600 acres; John and Edward Small-

500 acres.

Another group were at 'Bogerternorten' which was in the vicinity of the present Snow Hill. This name is thought to have been the Indians corruption of the Spanish 'Boca de Norte' which may have been applied to this section by Verrazano nearly one hundred and fifty years earlier.

Robert Richardson-2000 acres; Thomas Selby-1250 acres; Edward Smith-

700 acres; Stephen Barnes-600 acres; Henry Bishop-300 acres; Alexander Wil-

liams-600 acres; John Parramore-1500 acres.

Most, if not all, of these Maryland settlers later took out patents from the Maryland authorities and some of the lands were called 'Double Purchase'.

1668 Finally Scarburgh met with Philip Calvert, the Chancellor of Maryland, and settled the location of Watkins Point as being at the mouth of Pocomoke River on its north side (the site always contended by Maryland). As we say today: "Scarburgh's face must have been red". All of the above Virginia patents of course were lost to that Colony.

No exact survey was made of the line east from Watkins Point and the correct boundary continued to be a matter of contention for many years. 1873 A joint Commission laid out the line approximately as it is today, but the subject still crops up and as late as 1940 a question arose as to the

proper jurisdiction over some marshes in Chincoteague Bay.