

Elizabeth² Barber (1665-c. 1699) married Thomas³ Dew as his first wife as is shown by a civil action brought by Thomas Dew at the March term of court 1699 Richmond County against Charles and Lucy Barber, "surviving executors of William Barber, dec. who left by his will, 1000 pounds of tobacco to each, Elizabeth and Ann Dew." Charles Barber² in his reply said: "my father, William Barber, left the tobacco as stated, to Elizabeth, and Ann Dew" but that he thought "one of the legacies was intended for Elizabeth Dew, William Barber's daughter, and nor for Elizabeth Dew, his granddaughter." (reproduced in 35 V 417.) King's Marriages of Richmond County 200 cites the Bible of Anthony Sydnor (1682-1759) to show that Elizabeth Dew (1694-1778), daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Barber Dew married in May 1710 Anthony Sydnor as his second wife. Their daughter, Ruth Sydnor married John Belfield April 5, 1744.

THE BEALE FAMILY OF ENGLAND AND VIRGINIA

Arms - Sable on a chevron between three griffins' heads erased argent; three estoils gules

Crest: Unicorn's head erased or, semee of estoiles gules

Motto - None recorded

THE PATERNAL LINE OF ANN HAWAR BEALE WHO MARRIED THOMAS⁵ BELFIELD

TAVENNER TRAVERS BREWSTER ALLERTON WILLOUGHBY HARWAR PENN

William¹
Brewster M. Mary-- ?
(1567-1644)

Isaac¹ M (2) Fear² Brewster
Allerton
1589-1659

Ensign Thomas Willoughby
(1601-1658) To Va. in
"The Prosperous" Member of
Governor's Council M. and had

Hon. William¹ Travers
1630-1678 M. Rebecca

Isaac² M (1) Elizabeth² Willoughby
Allerton
(1630-1702) (2) Ursula, (nee) Bish
who m. 1. R'd/
Thompson 2. John
Mottrom 3. Colclough, Geo.

Thomas² Willoughby

Mr. John¹ Tavenner M. Elizabeth ?
(b. 1641)

Samuel² Travers
(1660- post. 1692)

Frances³ Allerton

Capt. Thomas¹ Harwar M. Ann d. Thos. Showell
(16??-1696)

Col. John² Tavenner --M-----
(16??-1711)

Rebecca³ Travers (1692-1726)

Elizabeth³ Travers M/(1)---Mr. Thomas² Harwar
(she M. (2) John Tarpley, Jr.) (16??-1713)

Elizabeth² Tavenner M Capt. Thomas³ Beale
(3-25-1681-1729) (1675-1728)

Ann Hawar³ Hawar M. (1720) William⁴ Beale (c. 1710-1778)
(b. posthumously 1713)

Thomas⁵ Beale M. 1768 Jane Curry, Dau. of Rev. David Curry and his
(1744-1799) wife, Ann Corbin, Dau. of Col. Gawin¹⁸
Corbin and his wife, Martha Bassett.

Colonel Thomas¹ Beale M. Alice
(c. 1622-c. 1699) (1625-1702)

Colonel Wm.¹ Gooch (He may have M.
(1625-1655) a daughter of
Wm. Clayborne)

Ann⁶ Hawar Beale married Thomas⁵ Belfield
(1744-1803)

Capt. Thomas Beale M. Ann Gooch
(1647-1679) (d. Oct. 27, 1701)

Capt. Thomas³ Beale M. Elizabeth Tavenner
(1675-1728) (1681-1729)

Capt. William⁴ Beale Ann³ Hawar
(1710-1778) (b. 1713)

Thomas Beale (1744-1799 Married Jane Currie (c. 1742-1770)

THE BEALE FAMILY

(Being the family of Ann Hawar Beale who married Thomas⁵ Belfield.)

This name appears in The Oxford Dictionary of Place Names. This source cites references which show that in the Third Century it meant Bee Hill. Beale appears in Cartularium Saxonium as of West Riding. It appears in the Domesday Book and in very early Norman records. Eventually the name was used to indicate proximity to some geographic configuration as; by the hill, and most specifically, By the Bends (Bends of the River Aire.) (A river in West Yorkshire about seventy miles long.)

West Yorkshire was surely the home of the early Beales. They came to be fairly widely dispersed in England. The Harlean Society has published several Beale pedigrees showing them to be in Cornwall, Surry, and Kent. Burke presents a narrative on the family in his Heraldic and Genealogical Dictionary, V. II p. 73. The name also appears in the Portfolio of Royal Descendants LXXXVII. Several of this family were members of Parliament and one held several high commissions under the Stuarts. A member of this family was secretary to the Council of Queen Elizabeth.

COLONEL THOMAS¹ BEALE (c. 1622-c. 1699)

Colonel Thomas¹ Beale came to Virginia about 1642 and settled in York County near King's Creek. At a court held in York County October 26, 1646 a certificate was granted Thomas Beale for 250 acres for transporting five persons: Thomas Beale, Alice Beale (who was his wife) Morgan Hennett, John Ashfield, and John Heyward. (William and Mary Mag. Series I Vol 23-10). It is certain from this record that Thomas¹ Beale and his wife Alice were married in England. Her will indicates that she was married twice and a widow before she married Thomas¹ Beale. An article in "The Evening Star" a newspaper of Washington,

D. C. dated June 2, 1936 recounting the death of Truxton Beale of Annapolis, Maryland states that Thomas¹ Beale was born in Woodbridge, England. This is a community of about 6,000 people near Ipswich in County Suffolk. This source says that Thomas Beale came to Virginia from Maidstone, County Kent, England.

A record in York County, Virginia dated 1645 refers to Thomas¹ Beale as "late sheriff of that county." (Ibid 22-10) This is construed to mean that Thomas Beale was not deceased but retired from the office of sheriff. Thomas Beale and Randolph Kirk were granted 1,500 acres in Westmoreland County, Virginia on 25 September 1668 between the Potomac and the Rappahannock Rivers for transporting thirty persons. (Patent Book 6, 176.) He was appointed to the Governor's Council in 1662. (William and Mary Magazine 3, p. 65) He was also appointed to the Council 1673-4 and 1676. (Virginia Statutes at Large, Henning Volume 2 320 and 54.) The Council members met at Jamestown in the time of Thomas Beale and we find his name listed as one who participated in General Court Decisions 1664-1670. Listed as Councilmen were: Colonel Carter, Colonel Beale, Colonel Willis, Colonel Bacon and Thomas Ludwell as Secretary. The General Court Decisions dated 28 September 1667 show that the following Councillors were present: Thomas Ludwell, Secretary, Edward Carter, Henry Corbin, George Reade, Nathaniel Bacon and Major Thomas Beale. (Virginia Magazine 5- p. 118.)

Major Thomas¹ Beale of Back Creek in York County acquired 2,000 acres on the Rappahannock 31 January 1667 by purchase from Richard Lawrence and his wife Elizabeth of James City County, Virginia. (Virginia Genealogies-738). This transaction was negotiated for Thomas² Beale who was not yet twenty one.

The gaps in records of York County suggest that Major Thomas¹ Beale was in England from about 1650 to 1661, but this is not proved. A tradition has it that he was a member of the Life Guards of Charles II and that he fled to Virginia when Cromwell triumphed over the Stuarts. At

any rate it is certain that he was acquainted with the king as is shown by the following document.

September 30, 1668

Whitehall

The king to the Governor of Virginia.....
 Recommends Thomas Beale of whose abilities & prudence the King hath had long experience, to be Commander of his Majesty's Fort or Castle called 'Castle Comfort' in York River which hath been for time void & if that be disposed of to any other Fort or Castle that may become void." (Domestic Entry Book Charles II, Vol. 31, p. 11. at Richmond, Va.) Also (Virginia Magazine 32-52.)

Some sources say that he carried this message in person directly from King Charles II to the Governor of Virginia. He held a commission as Major of Militia in 1661 as is shown by an order dated 1661 naming him Major and directing the Sheriff of York County to take Bushrod into custody and with a guard of six soldiers to convey him to jail in York County. (William and Mary Mag. July 1892-93). He was referred to as Colonel in 1668. As a member of the Council he sat in judgment on Nathaniel Bacon in 1676. Bruton Parish Church on Duke of Gloucester St., Williamsburg, Virginia is well known to the American tourists as the oldest Episcopal Church in America. The pew of Colonel¹ Thomas Beale is still marked with a brass plate bearing this inscription: "Thomas Beale, Member of the Council, 1662, Vestryman 1684."

Records of York County show that he made a will which was submitted for record in 1700 but because it was not properly witnessed it was refused recordation. It is possible that he died about the end of the seventeenth century. His wife, Alice accompanied him from England as is shown by his patent or grant dated October 26, 1646, which names her as one of his head rights. Her will was drawn October 9, 1700 and proved Sept. 23, 1702.

WILL OF ALICE BEALE,
WIDOW OF COLONEL THOMAS^t BEALE

In the name of God, Amen. I Alice Beale do make and declare this my last will and testament.

My body I commit to the earth to be buried in the orchard upon the plantation I now dwell at as near the grave of my late deceased husband as possible but at the discretion of my executors hereafter named.

- Item. I give to my grandson, Thomas Beale one shilling sterling money of England to my grandaughter Elizabeth Powell and her two children each of them one shilling sterling money of England. I give to my great grandson Thomas Reade, son of Frances Reade £ 25 sterling---to great grandson Benjamin Reade son of Frances Reade £ 25 pounds sterling survivor to enjoy gift if other dies.
- Item-- I give to my loving cousin Robert Jones, one cow and calf
- Item-- I give to my grandson Robert Goodwin two slaves, a silver bason, two beds and furniture, my utensils and live stock.
- Item-- I give to my cousin Sarah Brown, wife of William Brown four negroes, two beds and furniture, the plantation called the Bay Tree of which my late husband, Thomas Beale Esquire was possessed in the Parish and County of York. If she has no heirs then to my grandson Peter Goodwin. (This land contained 200 acres).
- Item-- I give the plantation I live on at Back Creek, Parish and County of York being 300 acres but no timber or fencing stuff to be employed for other than the plantation at my death to my grandson Peter Goodwin. I designate as executors my grandson Peter Goodwin, cousin Sarah Brown the wife of William Brown. I set my hand and seal this third day of October 1700.
- Her
Signature Alice A L B Beale
Mark

Witnesses: Hugh Owen
 John Walker
 Samuel Cooper
 Thomas Edwards (his mark)
 Elizabeth Ridge

(See York Co. Deeds & Wills 1702-1706 p. 85-86.)

This will was proved January 4, 1702/3.

It appears that after drawing her will that Alice Beale engaged in a series of law suits with Peter Goodwin. On September 23, 1702, just shortly before her death Alice Beale recorded the following instrument in York Co. Deeds and Wills #12, p. 25.

Alice Beale, widow & exrx of my late husband Colonel Thomas Beale of the Parish and County of York deceased out of natural love & affection for my grandson Peter Goodwin give and make over to him all my property on Back Creek in the parish and county of York, but at his decease to go to my grandson Thomas Beale of Rappahannock and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten otherwise to the heirs of my grandson Peter Goodwin but reserving 600 pounds of good tobacco to my use annually.

Signed 23rd day of September 1702.

John Rogers
 John Addison Rogers

Her
 Alice AB Beale
 Mark

Recorded September 29, 1702.

Because of the names of grandchildren mentioned in her will it appears that she had children by a marriage previous to that with Colonel Thomas¹ Beale.

CAPTAIN THOMAS² BEALE (1647-1679)

Thomas² Beale, often referred to as Thomas Beale, Jr. or as Captain Thomas Beale, was born in York County, Virginia 1647 and died in Richmond County, Virginia 1679. He married Anne, daughter of Major William Gooch. (This name was pronounced as though spelled googe. The Gooch family will be

treated presently.) Major William Gooch was a Member of the Governor's Council and uncle of Governor William Gooch.

Captain Thomas² Beale resided for a time on Back Creek in York County presumably on lands inherited from his father. He was a gentleman justice for York County 1673. On January 31, 1667 the Beales acquired from Richard Lawrence and his wife Elizabeth of James City County, 2000 acres. This date approximates the time when Captain Thomas² Beale became adult and since he entered into possession of the 2,000 acres it appears that his father acquired the land with the idea of settling his son upon this tract. Thomas² Beale removed from York County and settled upon this new land which he named Chestnut Hill. This land was adjacent to the Rappahannock River and lay along Rappahannock Creek which is now called Cat Point Creek. While he was still a justice of York County Captain Thomas² Beale patented land on Rappahannock Creek totaling 929 acres. (Va. Land Grants Bk. 6-24) He joined with Randolph Kirk in patenting 1,500 acres in Westmoreland County in 1668 at which time he was about twenty-one. (Ibid-176) It appears from this record that he was intent upon removing into a new area and leaving his possessions in York County under the supervision of his mother who remained in York County where she died in 1702/3. It is likely that Captain Thomas² Beale took up his residence in Richmond County in the spring of 1673. His title as Captain springs from his being selected as a militia officer and he is referred to as Captain in Henning's Virginia Statutes A. 401-406.

Chestnut Hill Plantation is still identified by the original name by residents in the Richmond County area and particularly by those living near the county seat, Warsaw, Virginia. I stopped at North Farnham Parish Church one Sunday morning to inquire direction and was immediately told that the place was well known and about three miles north of the community of Warsaw. A second inquiry as to direction got immediate response and direction given. I was told that the farm would be identified by a large white house, now in disrepair, which had been occupied by Mr. Sydney

Belfield and that the grave of Captain Thomas² Beale was to be identified by a single large walnut tree standing in a cultivated field to the left of the house. The grave is near a depression in the field which is supposed to mark the cellar of the old Beale home. The grave was in the family garden about one hundred feet back of the old house. I was told that brick walls of the tomb had been repaired and the stone had then been replaced. The grave stone lies horizontal and is in a fairly good state of preservation. This stone bears the Beale coat of arms which it is said closely resembles the arms of the Beales of London as well as those of the Beales of Maidstone Court, Farmingham, Heath House, England. This inscription on the tomb may be read to this day though I took the following from a written source:

Here lyes the body of
Capⁿ Thomas Beale Jr who
tooke to wife Ann daugh-
ter of Coll. William Gouge
and had by her two Sones &
two daughters. He departed
this life the sixteenth day
of October An D. mi 1679
AETATISSSVE 32

In the midst of tempests when the
Torrents raved
Deeply for mercy to the Lord
I craved
Whose goodness thus so pitied
me distrest
His mercies wrought my soul's
Eternal rest.

The Beale coat of arms as cut on the tomb stone of Capt. Thomas Beale who died in 1679 & was buried at Chestnut Hill, Richmond County, Va., is among the oldest known coat of arms & differs slightly from the English arms in that the three estoils gules (three red stars) are replaced by what appears to be three cross molines (the cross of this type being modeled after the metal fastening on millstones) but being described by some members of the family as being 'knight

templar crosses' & which is presumed to have replaced the red stars because the emigrant Beale is supposed to have been a Knight of Malta.

There is a motto recorded by some members of the American family, being 'rather death than dishonor', but whether or not it was used is not known to the writer nor has she been able to ascertain same by any accepted source of reference. The motto was the battle cry of the Royalists at Edge Hill & the Beales were known to be Royalists, thus possibly adopted same as the Beale motto.

The children of Captain² Thomas Beale and his wife Anne Gooch were:

1. Anne Beale, born August 10, 1672. She married (2) Gilbert Hamilton 4 Nov. 1732.
2. Hannah Beale, b. 1674, d. 1744. She married ante. 1700 Col. William Ball (1676-1744). He was of Lancaster County.
3. Thomas³ Beale, b. 29 January 1675, also known as Captain Thomas Beale of Chestnut Hill. (More on him presently.)
4. Charles Beale, b. October 20, 1678.

Ann (Gooch) Beale survived her husband and married, probably about 1681, Mr. William Colston who was of an eminent English family. His father was William Colston, Sheriff of Bristol, England. He was born about 1660 and died 1701 in Richmond County. He was first clerk of the court of that county. They had William Colston who married Mary Merriwether (she married (2) Thomas³ Wright Belfield) and a second son, Captain Charles Colston (1691-1724). There was also a daughter named Susannah. The will of William Colston was dated October 27, 1701 and was proved December 3, 1701. The will mentions the daughter Susannah Colston, son William Colston and the son Charles Colton who received 640 acres of land bought from Captain Thomas Beale & Joseph Russell. He made bequests to Rawleigh Travers and his step-son Thomas Beale. Thomas Beale was made one of the executors. Witnesses were Daniel Hornsby, Thomas Barber, and Ellen Foster. (Richmond Co.

Will Book 2-31.) Ann (Gooch) Beale, Colston died
27 October 1701.

CAPTAIN THOMAS³ BEALE
 (29 January 1675 - 29 February 1728/9)

Captain Thomas³ Beale was only four years old at the death of his father in 1679. He probably thought of Mr. William Colston as his father for he was about six years old at the time of his mother's second marriage. He probably heard discussion of county as well as state affairs for his step father had been clerk of Old Rappahannock County from 1685 to 1692, and held the same position in Richmond County from 1692 to 1699 and was also Burgess for Richmond County from 1692 to 1699. Captain Thomas³ Beale was only twenty six when he undertook the executorship of the will of his step-father, William Colston. At the same time he became executor of the will of Rawleigh Travers dated February 20, 1701 and proved March 4, 1701. (William and Mary Quarterly 17-81) There is a fair calendar of public services rendered by him showing:

1. He was member of a court held in the house of Colonel William Tayloe on September 7, 1704 at which certain Indians were tried on a charge of having massacred certain white settlers.
2. He was Burgess for Richmond County in the Assembly in 1704. (Tyler's Quarterly 5)
3. He was member of the court of gentleman justices for Richmond County 1704. (William & Mary Magazine 3-132)
4. He was captain of the county militia.

Captain Thomas³ Beale patented 339 acres in Richmond County which transaction appears in Virginia Land Grants Book B. 1726-1729 p. 62. On August 30, 1701 he deeded 600 acres to William Colston. This deed was recorded Sept. 3, 1701. (See Richmond Co. Deeds Book 1-71.) This may have been a portion of the plantation known as Chestnut Hill. This is probably the land which William Colston gave by his will to his son,

Charles Colston. He repossessed at least a portion of this land for on April 26, 1720 Charles Colston deeded 340 acres of land on the branches of Rappahannock Creek to Captain Thomas² Beale. (See Richmond County Orders 7-520.)

Captain Thomas³ Beale married Elizabeth² Tavenner (March 25, 1681-March 21, 1729.) Elizabeth Tavenner was the daughter of Mr. John Tavenner, Jr. and his wife Elizabeth. Their children were Thomas⁴ Beale who, on April 27, 1728 married Sarah McCarthy, William⁴ Beale (1700-1778) (our ancestor who will receive attention presently), John⁴ Beale, Elizabeth⁴ Beale, Tavenner⁴ Beale, Charles⁴ Beale, Richard⁴ Beale, Reuben⁴ Beale, and Ann⁴ Beale who was born 1711.

After he had drawn his will on February 22, 1728 but before his will was proved on June 14, 1729 Captain Thomas³ Beale had acquired on August 27, 1728 3333 acres of land on the east side of Little Mountain in St. George's Parish, Spottsylvania County. This is the land he bequeathed by will to his four youngest sons. This land fell into Orange County when that county was organized in 1734.

Elizabeth (Tavenner) Beale and her husband, Captain Thomas Beale died within a few days of one another. Thomas Beale died 24 February 1728/9. His wife, Elizabeth died March 21, 1728-9. Their wills are here reproduced.

WILL OF CAPTAIN THOMAS³ BEALE
OF RICHMOND COUNTY, VIRGINIA

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN--February the twenty second--Seventeen hundred & twenty and eight I Thomas Beale Sen^r of North Farnham Parish in Richmond County Virginia being sick and weak but of perfect mind and memory thanks be to almighty God and calling to remembrance the certainty of this transitory life doe make and ordain and constitute this my last will and testament in manner and form following Viz.

Imprimis-- I will that my debts and funeral charges be first paid

- Item After the decease of my loving wife my Negro man Moota I give to my son Thomas Beale and his heirs forever
- Item After my said wife her decease a Negro man called Billy I give to my son William Beale and his heirs forever and also the land bought of the Exrs. of the Reverend Mr. Peter Kippa containing three hundred acres of land and a deed and a deed acknowledged by me to my son William Beale to confirm the said deed or deeds I herein give him the said land and to his heirs forever ---
- Item-- After my said wife her decease I give unto my daughter Elizabeth Beale three Negroes Viz Winny and Jonny and Lewis and to her heirs forever
- Item I give to my son Thomas two feather beds bolsters two suits of curtains and what other furniture my wife shall think may be conveniently be spared--
- Item-- I give to my son William two feather beds and bolsters one suit of curtains and I give him my said son William when his mother can well spare them but not to strain her three cows and calves--
- Item-- The land I have above the falls I give unto four of my youngest sons Viz- Tavernor, Charles, Richard and Ruben to be equally divided but not during my wife her life unless she gives any of my aforesaid four sons leave to locate or dwell there and to their heirs forever--
- Item-- After my wife her decease I give unto my son John the land purchased by my grandfather of Henry Clark containing four hundred acres less or more and to his heirs forever.
- Item-- I give unto my loving wife a Negro man call'd Dick and to her heirs forever.
- Item-- After my said wife her decease all the rest of my Negroes not yet bequeathed I give

unto my five youngest boys to be divided equally with this provision that if any of my said sons die before divided that the whole be divided equally and reclaime of his heirship take place.

Item-- My will is that if either of my daughters Anne or Elizabeth die or have not a property farther than before given that is to be neither married nor taken onto of their mother her hands that then and in such case the Survivors to have all dead sisters Negroes by me bequeathed and her heirs forever.

Item-- All the rest residue and remainder of my personal estate not before bequeathed I give unto my loving wife Elizabeth Beale to do with as she thinks fit.

Item-- I give after my wife her decease to my son Thomas all the land belonging to the plantation I now live upon and to his heirs forever provided he lets his two sisters Negroes by me bequeathed work upon the land till either by death or marriage they be removed or give them two hundred acres out of the land.

Lastly-I nominate my loving wife my two sons Thomas and William Exrs. of this my last will and testament making void and null all other will or wills testament or testaments by me formerly made and to be taken this as last--

Tho. (Seal) Beale

Signed sealed & delivered in the presence of us-----

Gilbert Hamilton
William Hodgkinson
Andrew Spreull
Mary Hodgkinson

At a court held for Richmond County the fourteenth day of June 1729 this will was proved in open court by the oaths of Gilbert Hamilton, William Hamilton, William Hidgkinson, and Andrew Sprouell three of the witnesses thereto, and admitted to record--- Test M. Beckwith Clerk
(Richmond County Will Book 5, 1725-53 pp. 134-135)

WILL OF ELIZABETH (TAVENNER) BEALE

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Elizabeth Beale of North Farnham Parish being sick and weak in body but of perfect memory thanks be to almighty God and calling to mind the uncertain state of this transitory life do make constitute and ordain this my last will and Testament in manner and form following:

- Imprimins-- I give and bequeath to my son Thomas Beale my trusty Negro fellow Dick--desiring he may be friendly dealt with to him and his heirs forever I likewise give to my son Thomas a green rug, a quilt, a blanket two pair of sheets and his fathers gold shirt buckle--
- Item-- I give to my son Will Beale the fine worsted rug in the chamber a blanket and one of the best of the quilts two pair of pillows two pair sheets six large silver spoons a looking glass in the hall, six best leather chairs four black framed flagg bottom ditto a dozen pewter plates four dishes, the best oval table in the hall, and six hogs next fall.
- Item-- I give to my daughter Ann Beale my horse fire and the enameled gold ring which was my mothers.
- Item-- I give to my four youngest sons Taverner, Charles, Richard and Reubin Beale my stock of cattle and hogs at the mountains to be equally divided when the oldest shall come of age allowing my exrs to sell at their discretion for the advantage of said four sons
- Item-- I give all the rest of my cattle hogs sheep tobacco corn all my working tools cider, cider casques all barrels and tubs pails and piggins butter sugar candles earthenware, old iron, bottles to my son Thomas excepting three cows and calves a pair to my Daughter Ann, my son John and my daughter Elizabeth at the age of twenty one years or marriage--

Item-- All the rest of my estate I give to be equally divided amongst my seven youngest children in case of death to the survivor except six old gold rings which may be turned into four mourning rings for my son Thomas, my son William, my daughter Ann and my daughter Elizabeth--

Lastly-I do appoint my loving sons Thomas and William Beale Exrs of this my last will and Testament witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seale this seventeenth day of March 1728.

Elizabeth Beale (Seal)

Gilbert Hamilton

Robert Tomlin

Andrew Spreull

At a court held for Richmond County the fourth day of June 1729 this will was proved in open court by the oaths of Gilbert Hamilton, and Andrew Parpaul two of the witness thereto, and admitted to record--

Test M. Beckwith, Clerk

(Richmond County Will Book 5 1725-53 pp. 135-136)

It is apparent from the dates of the wills that both Thomas³ Beale and his wife, Elizabeth (Tavener) Beale died within a few days of one another. He was about fifty three and Elizabeth was about forty eight. The wording of his will may have given rise to the suspicion that he had been married twice and that Elizabeth was the mother of his younger sons only. This appears definitely not true. Elizabeth Beale's will specifically refers to Thomas and William as her sons. They appear to be the oldest sons leaving no doubt about her being the mother of all the children. This Thomas³ Beale had acquired 3,333 acres in Spottsylvania County. It was this land to which he refers when he speaks of his land above the falls which he conferred on his four youngest sons.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM⁴ BEALE (Aug. 30, 1710-1778)

Captain Thomas⁴ Beale, the oldest son of Captain Thomas³ Beale and his wife Elizabeth (Tavener) Beale, inherited Chestnut Hill. He had

a provision in his will to the effect that should his son, Thomas⁵ Beale die without bodily heirs or before the age of twenty-one then in that case William⁴ Beale, his brother, should inherit his lands. This condition came to pass and the plantation Chestnut Hill passed to William⁴ Beale, our ancestor. This was the first break in a long line of Thomases to head the Beale family.

Captain William⁴ Beale married 29 April 1729, Hawar Hawar, sometimes Ann Hawar, of Richmond County. She was born posthumously 1713 the youngest of three daughters of Thomas Hawar, Gentleman, of Essex County and his wife nee Elizabeth Travers (ca. 1687-c. 1721). Some doubt has arisen as to the correctness of her name. This matter seems to have been settled by her signature on a deed by which she conveyed her right to certain land descending to her as the daughter of Thomas² Hawar. She signed as Hawar Beale confirming that her given name and her last name were the same. This might have been a last gesture to perpetuate the name Hawar since her father had no sons and was dead before her birth. The following children were born to Captain William⁴ Beale and his wife Hawar: John⁵ Beale, William⁵ Beale, Reuben⁵ Beale, Richard⁵ Beale, Robert⁵ Beale (who was a captain in the Revolutionary War) married Martha Turberville and had Richard Lee Turberville Beale who was a Brigadier general in the Confederate Army, Elizabeth⁵ Beale, Winifred⁵ Beale, Travers⁵ Beale, Susanna⁵ Beale, Sarah⁵ Beale, Mary⁵ Beale, Thomas⁵ Beale, our ancestor, and Ann⁵ Beale who married William Ball.

At the age of twenty-one Capt. William⁴ Beale was appointed inspector of tobacco at Hobbs Hole and Bowler Ferry. (Virginia Magazine 37-127.) He was made a member of the Court of Gentleman Justices for Richmond County 1748 and was also made receiver of duties at the port. In 1751 he patented 400 acres of land in Lunenburgh County, Virginia. (Virginia Land Grants Book 34-76.) There are several entries in the diary of Landon Carter of Sabine Hall showing that William Beale was received in that impressive manor hall which

still stands and attracts many sight seers annually. Some of these entries read: Sunday 1, March 1772 . . . Captain Beale and his son, Billy came here yesterday with Mr. Parker. 30 & 31 August 1772 . . . Invited to dine with Captain Beale on his birthday. From this we infer that Captain William⁴ Beale was born August 30 or 31, 1710. We have already seen that Captain William⁴ Beale had patented land in Lunenburg County. There is also evidence that he and his wife resided for a time in Essex County where she owned land. He acquired a mill in Westmoreland County in 1770. (William and Mary Quarterly 11-245.) Shortly after the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he became Paymaster of the Lancaster Battallion and on May 4, 1776 he was stationed in this capacity at Williamsburg. (Calendar of Virginia State Papers 8-168). Captain William⁴ Beale was a signer of the famous Westmoreland Resolutions.

The will of Captain William⁴ Beale was dated March 9, 1776 and proved in Richmond County, Virginia July 6, 1778. He probably had the will drawn as a precaution before accepting his duties as paymaster at Williamsburg. His will states: "I have already given my son Thomas Beale a considerable part of my estate, I do confirm that gift to him & moreover give to my said son, Thomas, a still now in my possession, to him and his heirs forever. His son William received the land which had been purchased from William Colston. His son Reuben received all the lands owned in Culpeper County. The minor sons, Richard and Robert, received £ 100 sterling at the age of twenty one. Bequests of slaves were made to the daughters.

THOMAS⁵ BEALE (c. 1744-1799)

The wording of the will of William⁴ Beale suggests that his son, Thomas⁵ Beale had probably come into possession of Chestnut Hill before his father's death. At any rate, he did reside at Chestnut Hill. He married on 10 July 1764 Jane, daughter of the Reverend David Currie of Christ Church, Lancaster County, Virginia and his wife Ann, daughter of Gawin Corbin. Jane Currie

Beale was dead at some time before 19 May 1770 on which date Thomas⁵ Beale married Sinah, daughter of Colonel James Ball of Bewley, Lancaster County and his second wife, Mildred. (Virginia Genealogies, Hayden 95-6.) By his will dated 6 June 1779 and proved 3 December 1799 Thomas⁵ Beale left Chestnut Hill to his wife Sinah and after her death it was to descend to his son, Thomas⁶ Beale. He then names his children: Ann⁶ H. Belfield, wife of Thomas Belfield, Mildred Beale, James Beale, Reuben Beale, Fanny Beale Fouchee, Jesse Beale, Elizabeth Beale, Maria Beale, daughter Winifred Travers, Charles Beale, George Beale, and Robert Tavenner Beale and his brother Reuben Beale. (Virginia Magazine 32-p. 52-3 confirms the line of descent and the vital statistics here set down. There are also many references in Hayden's Virginia Genealogies to the Beale Family see pp. 737-740). (The record of births, marriages, and deaths is taken from North Farnham Parish Register.)

THE ANCESTRY OF ANN² GOOCH (died 1701) WHO MARRIED CAPTAIN THOMAS BEALE (1647-1679)

1. Peter¹ Gooch --buried November 7, 1558, father of
2. Thomas² Gooch, buried September 1570 at St. Margaret Ilkelshall, father of
3. Robert³ Gooch of Bongay, Ilketshall and Nottingham, and father of
4. William⁴ Gooch, Justice Mettingham, b. 1571, married Martha, daughter of Christopher Layer, Esq. and had,
5. William⁵ Gooch, Esq. Justice of Norfolk County. Married Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Baspole and had,
6. Colonel William⁶ Gooch, who went to Virginia. He probably married a daughter of William Claiborne, Secretary of the Colony of Virginia. He becomes William¹ Gooch of Virginia. He

had among others,

7. Ann² Gooch (d. 1701) She married Captain Thomas Beale (1647-1679).

ANCESTRY OF ANN² GOOCH WHO MARRIED
CAPTAIN THOMAS² BEALE

Burke takes note of this family in his Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary and records the following pedigree: Peter¹ of St. Margaret Ilketshall buried there Nov. 7, 1558. Thomas² of St. Margaret Ilketshall, buried there September 1570. Robert³ of Bongay, Ilketshall and Mettingham. William⁴ Justice, Mettingham, born 1571 and married Martha, daughter of Christopher Layer, Esq. of Norwich and his wife Elizabeth Rugg, daughter of William Rugg of Flemingham, Norfolk. William⁵, Esq. Justice Suffolk Co., married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Baspole of Bongay, St. Mary's, and his wife, Margaret, daughter of ? Flower, Esq. of Whitsett, County Suffolk. This William⁵ recorded the pedigree in 1664. His son William⁶ went to Virginia where he died 1655. His daughter Ann married Capt. Thomas² Beale. William⁵ was grand father of William⁷ Gooch, Governor of Colonial Virginia. Burke remarks: "Gooch was a family of great antiquity and has flourished for a long period in various parts of Norfolk and Suffolk. (Coat of arms Complex) (See page 625 of above source.) This family is recorded and in cases traced in: Suffolk Manors, Copinger, Portfolio of Royal Descendants LXXIX, Norfolk Families, and East Anglia Miscellany 1916, pp. 37, 39, 41, and 55.

The tomb of Major William Gooch, father of Ann Gooch Beale is at Temple Farm, a short distance from Williamsburg. The inscription is as follows:

Major Wm Gooch of this Point
Dyed Octob. 29, 1655
Within this tomb there doth interr'd lie
No shape, but substance, true nobility,
Itself, though young in years,
Just twenty-nine

Yet graced with virtues moral and devine,
 The Church from him did good participate
 In council rare, fit to adorn a state.

(Tomb is actually at the site of the Old York Church.)

Virginia Heraldica P. 34 offers the following description of the Gooch Coat of Arms and a brief biographical sketch of Major William⁶ Gooch.

GOOCH, York County.

Arms: Paly of eight, argent and sable, a chevron of the first between three greyhounds of the second, spotted of the field.

Crest: A greyhound passant argent, spotted and collared sable.

The above arms are on the tomb of Major William Gooch, at Temple Farm, York county. They are those of Gooch of Norfolk. William Gooch represented York county in the House of Burgesses in 1654, and 31st of March, 1655, he was one of the Counsellors. He died 29 Oct., 1655, leaving a daughter Anne, who married Capt. Thomas Beale, and probably a son, William. In the York records we find that Henry Gooch was Supervisor of the estate of Major William Gooch. Henry was a Justice and Lieut. -Col. of York, and about 1661 married Millicent, widow of Robert Kinsey.

There is clear evidence that a William Gooch married a daughter of William Claiborne. The reference could be to this William Gooch and the eminent William Claiborne, Secretary of Virginia; but the evidence is not conclusive. (Va. Mag. 317.)

Major Wm. Gooch represented York County in the House of Burgesses having been elected March 31, 1655, he was, in turn, appointed to the Council by the Assembly. His estate was supervised by Henry Gooch. William and Mary Magazine suggests that Henry might have been a son. Henry became Justice of York, Lieutenant Colonel, but sided with Bacon in his insurrection. (Wm. & Mary Mag. V 5, P. 110-112.)

The intermarriages of the Gooch family in England proved most interesting. Most of them are recorded in Burke's Heraldic and Genealogical Dictionary. To cite briefly one family, that of

Elizabeth Rugg, whose mother was a Townsend. Roger Townsend was knighted for his valiant service in repelling the Spanish Armada. His son, John, was knighted for his courageous action in taking and burning Cadiz. John married a daughter of Sir Nathaniel Bacon.

ANCESTRY OF ELIZABETH TAVENNER
(3-25-June 1729), WIFE OF
THOMAS³ BEALE (1675-1728)

Bristol and Gloucestershire Antiquary Magazine (Volume 4-81) refers to the Tavenners as an ancient family of the Parish of St. Katherine, Lords of the manor of Hexton. They were sometimes spoken of as being of Hextonbury. This same source refers to Rodger de Tavenner who was Mayor of Bristol 1281. (Arms: Argent a bend indented, sable and a rounded gules in the cantle, quartered with Sylvester.)

Records of the London Company show that in March 1617 Mr. John Tavenner was allowed an estate of 100 acres in Virginia. (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (4-301). In this transaction he is referred to as a shareholder in the London Company. Hotten's List shows that Henry Tavenner was captain of the "Good Ship Henry" bound from London to Virginia in 1635. Among these early adventurers, it is probable that the ancestry of Colonel John¹ Tavenner, born 1641, is to be found.

COLONEL JOHN¹ TAVENNER (1641-c. 1698)

Colonel John¹ Tavenner arrived first in Accomack Co. with the Griffins, Harwoods, and Edward Washington. The grant was made in 1663. They probably arrived 1661. (Nugent 456) It is probable that Michael Tavenner of York County, Virginia was his brother. Michael Tavenner had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Matthews. Elizabeth Tavenner, a contemporary of Colonel John¹ Tavenner married Major William Andrews of Northampton County. (William and Mary Magazine 2-161 and Ibid. 8 (2nd series) 36.) Colonel John Tavenner was a member of the House of

Burgesses 1692.

Colonel John¹ Tavener married Elizabeth
? and had the following children as reported
in North Farnham Parish Register:

Sarah-Daughter of John and Elizabeth Tavener,
7 January 1679. She married Mr. Rawleigh
Travers.

Elizabeth², Daughter of John¹ and Elizabeth
Tavener, 25 March 1681. It was this
Elizabeth Tavener who married Captain
Thomas³ Beale, Jr. She left a will in Rich-
mond County dated March 17, 1728 and proved
June 6, 1729. She was the mother of Thomas
Beale, William Beale, Tavener Beale,
Charles Beale, Richard Beale, John Beale,
Reuben Beale, Ann Beale, and Elizabeth
Beale. She survived her husband by about
two days, suggesting that they died of some
epidemic malady. (See Va. Genealogies,
Hayden. 738)

John² - son of John and Elizabeth Tavener,
was born March 7, 1682-3. He died 1711.
He married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel
Travers and his wife Frances Allerton. By
his will he made bequests to the children of
his sister Elizabeth² who had married
Captain Thomas³ Beale.

Tavener,² Richard, son of John and Elizabeth
Tavener 30 July 1685.

(There may have also been a son, James who
seems to have made bequests to the children
of his sister, Mrs. Thomas Beale. His birth
is not recorded in North Farnham Parish
Register.)

TRAVERS--FAMILY OF ELIZABETH TRAVERS
WHO MARRIED THOMAS² HARWAR (16??-1713)

Virginia Genealogies, Hayden 297-300 has
some inconclusive speculation on the origins of
the Travers Family of Richmond County, Virginia.
More recent research has disproved some of the
conclusions there set down and considerably sim-
plified the account of this family.

HONORABLE WILLIAM¹ TRAVERS (1630-1678)

Honorable William¹ Travers (1630-1678) of England and Virginia, immigrant, member and Speaker of the House of Burgesses; married Rebecca and had issue. (Genealogy of Members of S. A. R. 76) It appears that William¹ Travers was of Old Rappahannock County. At his death, and in about 1679 his widow, Rebecca Travers married (2) Captain John Rice who died 1693. There were no children by this second marriage. It is ascertained from the will of Colonel William² Travers, a son of Hon. William¹ Travers and his wife Rebecca that there were three sons, heirs of William¹ and Rebecca Travers and that they were: William² Travers, Samuel² Travers, and Rawley² Travers. This will was dated February 14, 1686-7 and was proved March 1686-7 and is cited in Hayden's account above on page 299. This William² Travers, like his father, was a member of the House of Burgesses.

SAMUEL² TRAVERS (ca. 1660 - living 1692)

Samuel² Travers was probably the second son of Honorable William¹ Travers and his wife Rebecca. He resided in Richmond County where he was of the court of gentleman Justices, militia officer, and sheriff. He married Frances³, daughter of Mr. Isaac Allerton and had issue, Rebecca³ Travers (1692-1726) who married first John Tavener and second Charles Colston. (Genealogy of Sons of Revolution p. 76) (See also Historical Southern Families II Boddie p. 133-135.)

ANCESTRY OF ELIZABETH² TAVENNER
WHO MARRIED CAPT. THOMAS³ BEALE

BREWSTER-ALLERTON

As we continue the account of the ancestry of Elizabeth Travers who married Thomas² Harwar, we are confronted with a complex record of inter-marriages which is set clear by a summary chart

preceding this account. It is necessary at this point to stop and consider the Brewster Family which precedes but relates to the Allerton Family into which Samuel² Travers married.

ELDER WILLIAM¹ BREWSTER (1567-1644)

Most good histories of Colonial America will contain an account of the life and deeds of William¹ Brewster who was usually called Elder Brewster, and sometimes Governor Brewster. His life has been celebrated in connection with the "Mayflower" and the establishment of Plymouth Colony. He was born at Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England. There he served as baliff and postmaster. It was while living at Scrooby manor house that he served as factor, or agent of Sir Samuel Sandys, the brother of Sir Edwin Sandys, an association which was to stand him in good stead in a coming season of crisis. It was while living at the Scrooby manor house which is situated on the great north road from London to Edinburgh that William Brewster made his home available for the Sunday meetings of the non-conformists who could not accept the Church of England. These meetings were a violation of the law and stern measures were taken to enforce conformity. This state of affairs forced the non-conformists to flee England and to take up residence, first in Amsterdam and about 1609 to establish themselves in Leyden, Holland. In this new situation, William Brewster was their elder and John Robinson the teacher. William¹ Brewster became a member of the faculty of Leyden University where he taught English. He also set up a printing press where he published books which were forbidden in England. He was well received by the people and government of this adopted land. He had been in Holland about twenty five years before with Sir William Davison who was the ambassador of Queen Elizabeth to that quarter. He was well acquainted with the statesmen and friends of the monarch of that country.

Life was much more difficult for the little band of Puritans who came to Holland with William¹ Brewster than for him with his superior position and social acceptance. It was decided that agents

should approach the Virginia Company with a view to obtaining permission to settle in the New World. In this situation, William Bradford approached Sir Edwin Sandys who was for a time resident Governor of the settlement of the Virginia Company at Jamestown. The Pilgrims, as they preferred to call themselves, did not wish to settle in the Jamestown area and merge with the Anglicans of that area but hoped for a separate allotment where they might be independent. Finally they set out with a charter from the Virginia Company which authorized them to make such "orders, ordinances, and constitutions for the better ordering of their business and servants" as they should think best provided that they should ordain nothing contrary to the laws of England. In the month of September 1620 they set sail from Plymouth, England in the now famous "Mayflower" which ship is to be mentioned in this account of the Harwar Family. This small band numbering only one hundred two souls struck upon the inhospitable shores of New England and so found their agreement with the Virginia Company of no value. As an alternative to the understanding with the Virginia Company and as a basis for government the Pilgrims drew up and signed the now famous Mayflower Compact. It was the first plan for self determining government put in force in North America.

William Bradford, second governor of Plymouth wrote a history of the Mayflower adventure giving the following list of passengers:

Mr. John Carver; Kathrine, his wife, Desire Minter; & 2. man-servants, John Howland, Roger Wilder; William Latham, a boy & maid servant & a child yt was put to him, called Jasper More.

Mr. William Brewster; Mary his wife; with two sons whose names were Love and Wrasling; and a boy was put to him Called Richard More; and another of his brothers. The rest of the children were left behind and came over afterwards.

Mr. Edward Winslow; Elizabeth, his wife; & 2 men servants, caled Georg Sowle and Elias Story; also a little girle was put to him caled Ellen, the sister of Richard More. William Bradford and

Dorothy, his wife; having but one child, a sone, left behind, who came afterward.

Mr. Isaack¹ Allerton, and Mary, his wife; with 3 children, Bartholmew, Remember, & Mary; and a servant boy, John Hooke.

Mr. Samuella Fuller, and a servant, caled William Batten. His wife was left behind, & a child, which came afterwards.

John Crakston, and his sone, John Crakston.

Captain Myles Standish, and Rose, his wife.

Mr. Christopher Martin, and his wife, and 2. servants, who were Salomon Prower and John Langemore.

Mr. William Mullines, and his wife, and 2. children, Joseph and Priscilla; and a servant, Robart Carter.

Mr. William White, and Susana, his wife, and one sone, caled Resolved, and one borne a shipboard, caled Peregrine; & 2 servants named William Holbeck, & Edward Thomson.

Mr. Steven Hopkins, & Elizabeth, his wife, and 2. children caled Giles, and Constanta, a doughter, both by a former wife; and 2. more by this wife, caled Damaris & Oceanus; the last was born at sea; and 2. servants, caled Edward Doty and Edward Lister.

Mr. Richard Warren; but his wife and children were left behind, and came afterwards.

John Billinton, and Elen, his wife; and 2 sones, John & Francis.

Edward Tillie, and Ann, his wife; and 2. children that were their Cossens, Henry Samson and Humility Coper.

John Tillie, and his wife; and Elizabeth, their doughter.

Francis Cooke, and his sone John. But his wife & other children came afterwards.

Thomas Rogers, and Joseph, his sone. His other children came afterwards.

Thomas Tinker, and his wife, and a sone.

John Rigdale, and Alice, his wife.

James Chilton, and his wife, and Mary, their doughter. They had an other, yt was married, came afterwards.

Edward Fuller, and his wife, and his wife, and Samuell, their sonne. Some years after to Salem, wher she is now living.

Fraincis Eaton, and Sarah, his wife, and Samuell, their sone, a young child.

Moyses Fletcher, John Goodman, Thomas Williams, Digerie Priest, Edmond Margeson, Peter Browne, Richard Gritterige, Richard Clarke, Richard Gardenar, Gilbert Winslow.

John Alden was hired for a cooper, at South-Hampton, wher the ship victualed; and being a hopful yong man, was much desired, but left to his own liking to go or stay when he came here; but he stayed, and maryed here.

John Allerton and Thomas Enlish were both hired, the later to goe mr of a shalop here, and ye other was reputed as one of ye company, but was to go back (being a seaman) for the help of others behind. But they both dyed here, before the shipe returned.

There were allso other 2. seamen hired to stay a year here in the country, William Trevore, and one Ely. But when their time was out, they both returned.

These, being aboute a hundred sowls, came over in this first ship; and began this worke, which God of his goodness hath hitherto blesed; let his holy name have ye praise.

William¹ Brewster is to be remembered, not only for his historic part in the founding of Plymouth Colony but also as one of the founders of the Congregational Church in America. He was fortunate to survive the rigors of the first winter on the hostile New England shore. His wife, Mary died 1623. It will be noticed in the account of individual passengers reported by Governor Bradford that

certain of the children of Elder William Brewster and his wife, Mary, remained in England who joined their parents later in the New World.

Among these children was Fear² Brewster who married Mr. Isaac¹ Allerton, mentioned in the passenger list as having a wife Mary and certain children. It is apparent from this record that Mr. Isaac¹ Allerton's wife Mary died and that he married as his second wife, Fear², daughter of Elder William¹ Brewster and his wife, Mary. Fear (Brewster) Allerton died 1634.

(The vital statistics here set down are taken from Genealogy of Members of Sons of Revolution in the State of Virginia, 1939 edition page 76.)

ANCESTRY OF ANN HAWAR HAWAR
WHO MARRIED WILLIAM⁴ BEALE

ISAAC¹ ALLERTON (1589-1659)

It has already been shown in the account of the Pilgrims who arrived on these shores 1620 that Mr. Isaac¹ Allerton, his wife Mary, three children, Bartholomew, Remember and Mary, and a servant boy named John Hooke were numbered among that Pilgrim band. It is apparent from the record that Mary, the wife of Mr. Isaac¹ Allerton had died before 1630 and that he had married (2) Fear² Brewster, daughter of Elder Brewster and his wife Mary before that date for his son Isaac² Allerton, Jr. was born in that year. Isaac¹ Allerton served as deputy-governor of Plymouth Colony.

MAJOR ISAAC² ALLERTON (1630-1702)

Isaac² Allerton, son of Isaac¹ Allerton and his second wife, Fear Brewster attended Harvard University where he graduated at the age of twenty in the year 1650. (The Washington Ancestry by Edward Lee and Lula Johnson Mc Lain privately printed 1932, p. 192.) By, or before 1662 he had forsaken the land of his Pilgrim forebears and had

taken up residence in Westmoreland County, Virginia, thus bringing to his personal realization the fulfillment of plans of the Pilgrims to settle in that colony. It is likely that he removed from Plymouth Colony at about the time of his father's death. He seems to have been received into the bosom of his newly adopted home without delay for in the year 1662 he was elevated to the court of gentleman justices and immediately found himself in intimate association with Mr. John Washington, great-grandfather of Gen. George Washington, and our ancestor Mr. Aug. Hull. (Ibid-168) Records of Westmoreland County contain many entries recording his activities and the honors which came his way. His first appointment to the court of gentleman justices is recorded in Westmoreland County Deeds, Wills, etc. 1661-1662 p. 16. On May 10, 1676 John Washington signed his jointure agreement with Mrs. Frances Appleton whom he was about to marry. As security to her, Colonel John Washington entered into a jointure agreement assigning 500 acres of land to her and at his death should Frances survive him, one third of the profit from his mill and eight negroes. In this matter, Isaac Allerton was designated trustee. (Westmoreland Wills, Accounts, Depositions, etc. 1665-1677-274) In 1675 King Philip's War was about to begin. Maryland Indians of the Susquehannah tribe had crossed into Virginia and killed a boy in Stafford County and had repeated their depredations and murders in other parts of the Northern Neck. In this situation Governor Berkley had called upon Colonel John Washington and Major Isaac Allerton to assemble the several militia officers along the north side of the Rappahannock and the south side of the Potomac rivers and to ascertain the causes of the several murders and depredations, to discover to what nation of Indians they belonged, to demand satisfaction, and to take such further action as they should think necessary and if need be raise the necessary number of men and arm and equip them and to do such executions upon the Indians as they considered just; to give speedy reports of their actions, and if need be pursue the Indians into Maryland. The reports of Washington and Allerton have been lost. (For a full record of this order from the office of Governor

Berkley see Westmoreland County Deeds, Patents, Accounts, Depositions, etc. p. 231-232.) There is a recorded account of testimony taken 14 June 1677 by Nicholas Spencer and Richard Lee concerning the action of Colonel John Washington and Major Isaac Allerton which appears in Westmoreland County Records. This document is not a verbatim statement by Washington and Allerton but is a well written digest of their statements, and clearly reflects their prudence and statesmanship. It appears that the "great men" of the Indians met with Washington and Allerton and that demand of satisfaction for the murders and depredations were made upon them. Major Trueman of the Maryland militia was also present but remained silent. The Indians denied all charges against them and imputed all the misdeeds to the Senecas. Thereupon Colonel Washington and Colonel Allerton reminded them that several canoes loaded with slaughtered beef had been carried into their fort and that their enemies would not have been so kind to them and also pointed out that clothes of murdered colonists were being worn by their numbers. Major Washington and Colonel Allerton insisted that they must have satisfaction against them or they would proceed against their fort. Then Major Trueman asked if they had finished because he had something to say. He demanded to know how some of their number happened to be buried at Hinson's farm. He caused the emissaries of the Indians to be bound and said that he would carry them to the spot where the graves were and show them that the Indians killed in a raid were of their own tribe. Major Allerton asked him what he intended to do with them afterwards. Major Truman answered that they deserved to be killed. Major Allerton replied that he did not think so. Before the five Indian "great men" who had come to treat with the colonists had gone five hundred yards, Major Truman had them killed. This amounted to a breach of faith and Truman was later censured and dismissed for his act. Both Washington and Allerton were exhonored for their part in this incident. Consequences were more far reaching and serious than had been anticipated. The Indians warned that they would kill ten white men

for each man Truman's militia killed. This threat was completely carried out. Lord William Berkley hesitated to make war on the Indians feeling that their five "great men" had been wrongfully killed. On June 10, 1676 the Council of Virginia declared war on the Indians. Nathaniel Bacon had expected to command the troops. Failing this appointment he turned upon the government assembled his followers, frightened the Governor so badly that he fled to Maryland, usurped the government, and turned to pillaging the estates of those men who had opposed him. Among his victims were Colonel John Washington and Major Isaac Allerton. When this rebellion known as Bacon's Rebellion collapsed Washington and Allerton demanded restitution. Both of these men were high in the favor of the Royal Governor and received awards for their losses. Governor Berkley spoke in warm praise of Colonel Nicholas Spencer, brother-in-law of our ancestor Captain Richard Wright. Major Isaac Allerton and Lieutenant Colonel John Washington saying: "They never failed him."

(A well written account of the depredations of the Susquehanah Indians and the subsequent execution of their "great men" was recorded June 14, 1677 in Westmoreland Deeds, Patents, etc. 287-8). The Maryland version of these incidents appears in Md. Archives Proceedings of Assembly, II p. 482.)

Major Isaac² Allerton was a member of the House of Burgesses and was appointed to serve on the Governor's Council. There were no higher honors available in Colonial government except that of Lieutenant Governor. (Westmoreland Co. Order Book 1675-1688. p. 194 and also Genealogy of Sons of Revolution, 1938 issue p. 76).

Major Isaac² Allerton married (1) Elizabeth Willoughby, daughter of Ensign Thomas Willoughby (1601-1658 to Va. 1610) (King--Overwharton Par. Reg., p. 217.) She was the sister of Mr. Thomas Willoughby who married Sarah, daughter of Mr. Richard Thompson. The widow of Mr. Richard Thompson married (2) our ancestor, Colonel John Mottrom as his second wife. Her maiden name was

Ursula Bish. She must have been a particularly attractive lady for it is clear from Westmoreland records that she married (3) Major George Colclough and that she married (4) and as his second wife our ancestor, Major Isaac² Allerton. There is no evidence that she had children by either Colonel John Mottrom or by Major Isaac Allerton, but it appears that she may have been the mother of Mrs. Thomas² Willoughby. Frances³ Allerton, our ancestress, who married Samuel Travers, was the daughter of Elizabeth (Willoughby) Allerton. Evidence that Major Isaac Allerton did marry Ursula (Bish) Thompson, Mottrom, Colclough rests upon the following entry excerpted from Westmoreland Record Book 1658-1666 and dated June 20, 1663. The entry is of particular interest because it appears to be the actual composition of Major Isaac Allerton. The preliminary entry of the clerk stated: This account was presented to the Court by Mr Isaac Allerton who married the Relect and administrator of Major George Colclough decd

The entry from Major Isaac Allerton reads:

There is due the estate of Major Colclough the third part of Bills, papers and writeings, & a third part of the Cattle at Nominey wth their increase, as alsoe the third pt. of a slooppe all w^{ch} formerly did belonge to the estate of Coll John Mottrom dec'd..... The devisiion of I could never obtaine since I had to doe wth Mr Colclough his estate by reason of Mr. Wright's sicknesse w^{ch} made him incapable to act in the matters of Account, & since his death the unsettledness of the estate hath wholly impaired the proceedings therein, though by such Inspection as I have made into the estate I find nothinge considerable is to be expected from such division aforesaid.

signed, Isaac Allerton.

The will of Isaac Allerton dated October 25, 1702 and proved December 30, 1702 made bequests to his daughter, Sarah Lee and grandson, Allerton Newton to whom he gave land in Stafford County, a bequest to his daughter Elizabeth Starr who lived

in New England, his daughter Frances³, wife of Samuel Travers and her three daughters: Elizabeth, Rebecca, and Winifred Travers, and his son Willoughby Allerton who was named executor. It was Elizabeth³ who married (1) Colonel John Tavenner.

The daughter, Sarah³ (Allerton) Lee (1671-1731) was the wife of Hancock Lee, Esq. (1653-1709) and she was the mother of Captain John Lee (1707-1789). Hancock Lee was the son of Colonel Richard Lee, the immigrant, who was Secretary of the Colony and Solicitor General of the Colony, and member of the Governor's Council. (King--Register of Overwharton Parish, 217.)

HONORABLE THOMAS¹ WILLOUGHBY (1601-1658)

Thomas¹ Willoughby came to Virginia in 1610 as a boy of just nine years. (Hotten Lists). He was probably a nephew of Sir Percival Willoughby of Wollaton or Wallaton. On 17 November 1628 he received his first grant of land for the importation of Hugh Shore who actually came in "The Eleanor" in 1621. This grant is an illustration of the fact that the date of the arrival may well be several years before the grant is made. The grant lay along Salford's Creek and along land which Thomas Willoughby had previously acquired. At the time of the grant he was designated Ensign, Thomas Willoughby. The extensive mercantile activities he carried on caused him to make more than one trip back to England and there is a record showing that Thomas Willoughby in 1627, and aged twenty-seven, gave notice of an intention to go to Virginia. He was in Rochester, County Kent at this time. (Sainbury's Calendar of Colonial State Papers I). In 1628 he was of the court of gentleman justices for Elizabeth City County. He was Burgess in the Virginia Assembly 1629-1632. From 1644 to 1646 he was a member of the Governor's Council. (Henning's Statutes I.) He was again honored as Councillor in 1650. (Sainbury's Calendar of Colonial State Papers I.) In 1654 and subsequently he patented large tracts of land and particularly in Lower Norfolk County.

The manor plantation was known as Willoughby Point near Norfolk. This land remained in the hands of descendants of Thomas Willoughby into recent times.

The patent of 1654 names Alice Willoughby and Thomas and Elizabeth Willoughby as head rights. Since Elizabeth Willoughby who married Mr. Isaac Allerton and who is known to have been the sister of Thomas² Willoughby it seems highly probable that Alice was the wife of Thomas¹ Willoughby. So far as is known, Elizabeth and Thomas were the only children of the immigrant Thomas¹ Willoughby. Thomas¹ Willoughby is said by some sources to have been a merchant tailor. At least, it is certain that his son was a student at the Merchant Tailor School, London. His name shows on the student lists of that school where he is said to have been born in Virginia on 25 December 1632. Thomas² Willoughby married Sarah, daughter of Mr. Richard Thompson and his wife, Ursula (Biss or Bish) Thompson. This calls to mind an odd situation for his wife's mother, after being widowed, married Isaac Allerton who had first married Elizabeth Willoughby, his sister!!

(Virginia Magazine I-447-449 contains a well written account of Thomas¹ Willoughby and his son Thomas² Willoughby.)

HAWAR ANCESTRY OF ANN³ HAWAR HAWAR
(b. 1713) WHO MARRIED
CAPTAIN WILLIAM⁴ BEALE (1710-1778)

THOMAS¹ HARWAR (16??-c. 1696)

The Harwars were merchants. In 1563 George Ludlow bought a one-sixteenth part of a ship called the "Mayflower" from Samuel Harwar who was residing at the Sun and Harp, Milk Street London. (Virginia Magazine Volume 29-353). In 1658 Samuel Harwar joined several others in addressing a petition to the King touching upon trade and commerce in the colony of Virginia. (Ibid, 5-158) It would seem likely that he was the father of Thomas¹ Harwar who was residing in

Old Rappahannock County, Virginia where he was confirmed in 1680 as a member of the court of Gentleman Justices of that county. (Ibid I-249). In 1692 Essex County was organized from a portion of Old Rappahannock County and the lands of Thomas¹ Harwar were a part of this new political unit. He died about 1696 leaving Samuel² and Thomas² as heirs and successors. He married Ann, daughter of Samuel Showell, whose will, 1695 mentions his daughter, Ann Harwar. (Cotton, Calendar of Md. Wills). John Penn of Old Rappahannock Co. by his will, proved 2 May 1677 gave his plantation and £-50 sterling to Ann Sharp and £ 50 and the rest of his estate to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Harwar with a reversion of the plantation to Thomas Harwar and made Thomas Harwar his executor. (Sweeney's Digest of Rappahannock Wills 1656-1692 p.42). It would seem likely that from the details available Thomas¹ Harwar had sons, Thomas² and Samuel², and daughter Elizabeth².

THOMAS² HARWAR (16?? -1713)

Thomas² Harwar succeeded to the privileges and favors his father had enjoyed as a prominent citizen of Essex County, Virginia. It is not possible to determine just when the activities of one ceases and the other begins. In 1681 John Mills took a contract to saw 2000 feet of one inch boards for a house and that Thomas Harwar, in turn, deeded him a parcel of land on Morattico Creek for his labors. (Sweeney's Digest of Wills of Rappahannock County Virginia p. 112). On August 6, 1694 Thomas Harwar held the stakes in a celebrated horse race. The outcome was hotly disputed and the matter was finally submitted to the court of gentleman justices which body awarded the purse to George Parker. (Ibid. 178). On July 7, 1688 Mr. Thomas Harwar was made a member of the court of gentleman justices. (Ibid. 179). In the year 1699 Thomas² Harwar was appointed by the governor of the Colony of Virginia receiver of Virginia duty. There is no doubt as to his identity for Thomas¹ Harwar was dead in 1696. (Virginia Magazine I-249). The quit rent rolls of Essex county for the

year 1704 show that Thomas Harwar possessed 1000 acres. The following year he was made a gentleman justice of the county. (Essex County Order Book 12, p. 239). He died testate 1713.

WILL OF THOMAS HARWAR

(Essex County, Va. Wills and Deeds Volume 5-155)

Will of Thomas Harwar. Dated 25 May 1713. Probated 8 Oct. 1713. "Thomas Harwar of the County of Essex in the Colony of Virg'a, Gent being sick and weak x x". "that if the child which my wife now goes with x x prove to be a boy that then I give and Devise to the said child all my Lands, Tenements and hereditam'ts to him and his heirs forever". "But if it prove to be a Girl, then it is my Desire that then my Lands and Tene- m'ts be equally Devided between my Two Daughters and the said Girl that is to be born x x". Wife to have her residence in "my now dwelling house" during her natural life, also a fourth or child's part of Est.

To Richard Moore a horse called Button

To Susanna Dicke a gold ring of ten shillings price and a negro slave.

To John Vass a gold ring of ten shillings price.

To "my welbeloved friends Mr Leonard Hill and Mr Willoughby Allerton each of them a ring of Ten shillings price"

Daughters to be paid their portions at 16 or day of marriage.

"My Dear Wife and my Good friends Mr Willoughby Allerton and Mr Leonard Hill Exor's x x",

Wit:

William Wayd

signed Tho. Harwar

Thomas Blatt

John Dike

Jno Vass

8 October 1713. Proved by oaths of Elizabeth Harwar and Leonard Hill Two of exors, etc.

page 156. Bond. 8 Oct. 1713. L 2000. Sterling. Eliz'a Harwar and Leonard Hill as Exors of the Est. of Thomas Harwar, dec'd.

Wit:	signed Elisa Harwar
Daniel Hayes	Leo Hill 1713
Ja Alderson	Rich'd Covington
	James Edmondson

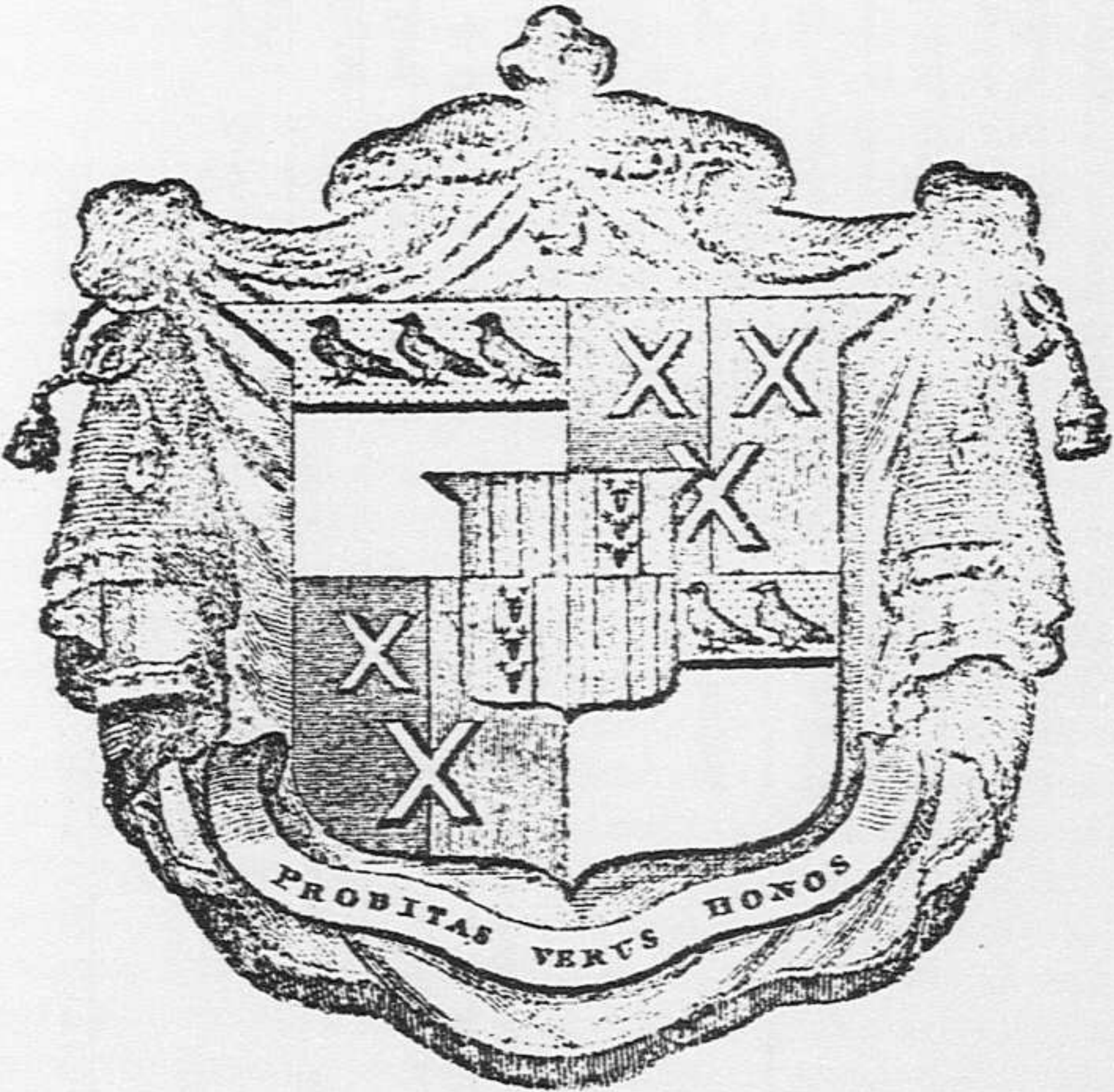
Rec. 8 Oct. 1713.

The inventory of Thomas² Harwar included several interesting items. There were twelve Negroes, a set of pistols, a parcel of books, 53 ounces of silver, cash on hand, three gold rings, a pocket watch, a silver pipe stopper, three wigs, an inkhorn and penknife, his personal seal (which was applied on his signed will) a case of razors, a boat and many other items to a total value of £2000. This was a sizable estate for the times.

Elizabeth Harwar was Elizabeth Travers daughter of Captain Samuel Travers and his wife (Frances Allerton) Travers. Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas² Harwar married (2) about 1715, John Tarpley, Junior of Richmond County. The unborn child mentioned in the will of Thomas² Harwar was our ancestress Ann Harwar who married in 1729 Captain William⁴ Beale mentioned above.

There was a Samuel Harwar in Essex County, a contemporary of Thomas Harwar and surely his brother. He appears on the quit rent rolls of Essex County in 1704. A transaction in 1706 in which Samuel Harwar and his wife Ann sold 103 acres to Samuel Hayle of Gloucester Co. for 30£ and 6,000 pounds of tobacco reveals this land had been inherited by Ann, wife of Samuel Harwar from her father John Killman. (Fleet's Digest of Virginia Records-Volume 29 p. 96) This Samuel Harwar was keeper of the ferry, Essex County in 1699. (Essex Co. Deeds, etc. 10-1699)

(Harlean Society XII p. 1877 records a pedigree and coat of arms for a Harwart family in Warwickshire. Crest, a stag's head gules, with a wreath or" and azure. From a wax seal on the will of George Harwar Lancaster Co. Virginia dated January 5, 1703 which has a stag's head for a crest but the tinctures cannot be distinguished. This may be the same as the seal of Thomas² Harwar mentioned in his inventory but wax impressions are too imperfect to permit a comparison.)



Richard Corbin:

Lancville. VIRGINIA.

Book-Plate of Richard Corbin

MATERNAL ANCESTRY OF ANN⁶ HAWAR BEALE WHO MARRIED THOMAS⁵ BELFIELD

Capt. Thos. Taylor
(1595 - post 1652)

Edward Burwell
(b. 1616)

Thos. Higginson of
England == Ann

Wm.¹ Basset M. Ann Co. Myles¹ Cary M. Ann² Taylor
(d. 1646) (1620-1667) (c. 1645)

Capt. Robt. Higginson (d. 1649)

Capt. Wm.² Basset M. Bridget² Cary (b. 1651)
(16??-1671) / (1670)

Lewis² Burwell M. Lucy Higginson (d. 1675)

Maj. Lewis³ Burwell M. Abigail Smith
(d. 1710) (her ancestry is separately charted)

Col. Wm.³ Bassett Married (1673) Joanna⁴ Burwell / ---/
(1671-1723) (1675-1727)

Henry¹⁸ Corbin M. Alice Eltonhead
(1628-1676) (her ancestry is separately charted)

Col. Gawin¹⁹ Corbin M. as 3rd W. Martha Bassett
(1669-1744) (b. 1694)
(His ancestry is traced above and charted.)

Ann²⁰ Corbin M. Rev. David Currie
(b. 1724) / (c. 1708-1791)

Thomas⁵ Beale M. (1) Jane Currie
(b. 1744) (1768) (b. c. 1742 c. 1770)

Ann⁶ Hawar Beale M. Thomas Belfield

ANCESTRY OF COLONEL MYLES¹ CARY, THE IMMIGRANT SHOWN ABOVE

William¹ Cary, Sheriff and Mayor of Bristol, England
(1482-1572)

Richard² Cary (1515-1570) Bristol Merchant

William³ Cary (1550-1633) Sheriff and Mayor
of Bristol, Eng. M. Eliz. Goodale

John⁴ Cary (1583-1661) Draper of Bristol. Married
Alice, d. of Henry Hobson,
Mayor of Bristol.

Myles¹ Cary, of England and Virginia, shown above.



Letitia Corbin
Wife of Richard Lee

She was the daughter of the immigrant, Henry¹⁸
Corbin, the sister of Honorable Gawin¹⁹ Corbin
and the wife of Colonel Richard Lee the son of the
immigrant, Colonel Richard Lee.

ELTONHEAD OF ELTONHEAD

(Harlean MS, folio 99, Chetham MS fo. 96.)

ARMS--"Quarterly, per fess indented ar. and Sa. in the second quarter three plates."
{Norres)--"Quarterly arg. and gu. in the 2d. and 3d. qr. a fret or over all a fess az."

Henry¹ Eltonhead of Eltonhead=

Thomas² Eltonhead sonne and heir=

John³ Eltonhead of Eltonhead gent. Sonne and heir=

1. William⁴ Eltonhead, eldest. 2. Henry⁴ Eltonhead second Sonne brother and heire to William sonne sans yssue=

1. John⁵ Eltonhed eldest Henry sonne sans yssue. 2. Nicholas Eltonhed second sonne brother and heire = Dau. of Harrington of Hey, Co. Lancaster, Gent.

John⁶ Eltonhed of Eltonhed sonne = Margaret dau. of Richard Lancaster of Rayne hill co. Lanc. Gent. ("Arg. two bars gu. on a canton of the 2d. a lion pass or.")

John⁷ Eltonhed of Eltonhed, sonne and heire = Elizabeth dau. of Richard Byrkenhd of Crowton co. Chester gent.

Richard Eltonhed⁸ = Jennett dau. Thomas Garrard of the Ince co. Lanc. ("Az. a lion ramp. erm, or in dexter chief a crescent." Crest - "A lions gamb erect and erased erm, holding a lure tasselled or.")
sonne and heire.

1. (Richard⁹, 2. John⁹, 3. Thomas⁹ DSP) William⁹ Eltonhead 4 Sonne and heire = Ann dau. Ja Bowers of Birley co. Ebor.

1. Richard¹⁰ Eltonhed of Eltonhed, gent. = Ann dau. of Edward Sutton of Rushton Spencer in co. Staffd.
ae 82 an 23 Sept. 1664 b. k582.

Richard¹¹ b. 1611 married Ann dau. Richard Massey Ann¹¹ m. Edmund Katherine¹¹ m. Elizabeth¹¹ m. Jane¹¹ m.
age 53 Sept. 23, 1664 of Rixton, Lanc. Esq. Waller Thos. Mease Henry Parham (1) Robert Morson
(2) Cuthbert Fenwick

Richard¹² b. 1643 Henry¹² Barbara¹² Elizabeth¹² Martha¹²
Agatha¹¹ m. Eleanor¹¹ m. Martha¹¹ m. Alice¹¹ m.
Ralph Wormley Edwin Brocas Edw. Conway Henry Corbin

Richard¹⁰ Eltonhead had one son and eight daughters all of whom attained adulthood. Martha¹¹ who married Edwin Conway,
was the mother of Miss Eltonhead¹² Conway who married Henry¹ Thacker, Gentleman.

(Harlean MS folio 99 shows that William⁹ Eltonhead had, besides Richard¹⁰ whose descent is here shown, sons: John¹⁰, *William¹⁰, Nicholas¹⁰, Henry¹⁰, Ralph¹⁰ all of whom D.S.P., and a son Edward¹⁰ who was examiner of High Court of Chancery, and two daughters, Susan¹⁰ and Eleanor¹⁰. It was this *William¹⁰ who went to Maryland as the special agent of Lord Baltimore in the year 1654-5. He was made a member of the Privy Council Sept. 29, 1649. He was killed in Md. 1655 in the conflict between Gov. Stone's party and that of Fendall. (Hayden, Virginia Genealogies 229.)

CURRIE AND RELATED FAMILIES

CORBIN

GROSVENOR

PUDSEY

ELTONHEAD

BASSETT

CARY

BURWELL

HIGGINSON

SMITH

BACON

THE CORBIN FAMILY OF ENGLAND AND VIRGINIA

Fifty years ago a pedigree on the Corbin family of Warwickshire and Staffordshire based upon land titles, early church records, county histories and visitations was published in the Virginia Magazine of History and biography. Many of the sources available to the original researchers have been examined not with a view to improving upon the record, but rather with the view of gaining insight and understanding of the record as set down and more especially with the view of gaining some additional details on allied families. It is not possible to make much improvement on the work of yester year. Accordingly, the record as formerly set down is fully acknowledged and here reproduced. A great deal more information on the allied families was assembled than is here presented because the details are so great as to throw this family record out of proportion if fully presented. This is an account of very interesting families and the reader desiring additional details is referred to Burke's Peerages, Burke's Landed Gentry, and Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary.

(The names of Corbin ancestors of Ann Corbin, who married the Reverend David Curry are underlined to enable the reader to more readily identify the direct line of descent.)

CORBIN COAT OF ARMS

Arms: Sable on a chief or three ravens ppr.

(Virginia Heraldica 87)

THE CORBIN FAMILY

The following pedigree of the Corbin family of Warwickshire and Staffordshire (here altered from chart to narrative form) is given in the visitations and county histories. It should be borne in mind that frequently the correctness of

statements as to the earlier generations, in such genealogies, is very doubtful.

Robert¹ Corbin, als. Corbion was the father of Robert² Corbin who gave lands to the Abbey of Talesworth between 1 and 7, Henry II, A. D. 1154-1161. He was father of William³ Corbin, who was father of Hamon⁴ Corbin, who was father of William⁵ Corbin. The latter had a son Thomas⁶ Corbin, living temp. Edward I, who married Felicia, daughter and heir of John Lulley (9 Edward II).

Thomas⁶ and Felicia Corbin were the parents of William⁷ Corbin, of Birmingham, who married Edith, daughter of ----- Frebody (she remarried Robert le Heigge).

William⁷ and Edith Corbin had issue: 1. William⁸ Corbin, of Kings Swinford in the county of Stafford, 6 and 34, Edward III, 1332-1360, who married Felicia, kinswoman of Sir John Sutton, of Dudley, Knight, 15 and 30, Edward III; 2. Thomas⁸, 19, Edward III (who had several children); 3. Edith, wife of Robert le Rider, of Dudley.

William⁸ and Felicia Corbin had a son Henry⁹ Corbin, 8 Richard II, and 8 Henry VI, 1384-1430, who married Margery, daughter and heir of John Day, of Gornehall or Gornishall, Co. Stafford, 8 Richard II; a widow in 9 Henry V and 8 Henry VI.

Henry⁹ and Margery Corbin had a son William¹⁰ Corbin, 8 Richard II and 9 Henry VI, 1384-1430, who married Margery, daughter of ----- Blunt, Knight.

William¹⁰ and Margery Corbin had issue: 1. Thomas¹¹, 9 and 22, Henry VI; 2. John¹¹, 9 and 20, Henry VI, married (1st), 3 Henry V, Katherine (and had no issue), and (2nd) Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Everdon, 9 Henry VI, 1430.

John¹¹ and Elizabeth Corbin had a son Thomas¹² Corbin, 31 Henry VI and 4 Edward IV, who married Joanna, daughter and heir of ----- Holbach, widow, 14 and 18 Edward IV.

Thomas¹² and Joanna Corbin had a son Nicholas¹³ Corbin, seized of Hall End and other lands in the county of Warwick (Jure uxorio),

1 Richard III and 14, Henry VIII, who married Johanna, daughter and coheir of William Sturmy.

Nicholas¹³ and Johanna Corbin had issue:
1. Richard¹⁴, 14 and 25, Henry VII, 1522-1533, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Ramsey of Hitcham, Co. Bucks. She remarried Edward James; 2. Alice, wife of ----- Bastard, of the City of London, Gent. 14 Henry VIII; 3. -----, wife of ----- Benton; 4. -----, wife of ----- Whorwood.

Richard¹⁴ and Anne Corbin had issue:
1. Thomas¹⁵, 2 Edward VI, died Circa 1584, married Ann, daughter of William Reppington, of Annington, married 31 Henry VIII, died 1606;
2. John¹⁵, married Ann, daughter of ----- Chapman, of London; 3. William¹⁵, 3rd son;
4. Ann, wife of Thomas Brickwood, of Pilcewell, Co. Leicester.

Thomas¹⁵ and Ann Corbin had issue:
1. George¹⁶ Corbin, of Hall End, 1615, died 25 Sept. 1636, and was buried in the Chancel of Kingswinford, married Mary, daughter of William Faunt, of Foston, Co. Leicester, died 1614; 2. Edith, wife of Thomas Wright, of Coton, Co. Warwick, died 1627; 3. Florence, wife of ----- Billingsley, died 1598; 4. Anne, wife of Anketill Bracebridge, of the Cliffe, in Co. Warwick.

George¹⁶ and Mary Corbin had issue:
1. Henry¹⁷, born 25 March 1592, died unmarried 1619; 2. Thomas¹⁷, of Hall End, born May 24, 1594, died June, 1637, buried at Kingswinford, married Winifred, daughter of Gowen Grosvenor, of Sutton Colfield, Co. Warwick, married 1620;
3. Jane, wife of James Prescott, of Warwick, died 1632; 4. Anne born 19 Feb. 1593, wife of John Hawkins, of Rock Hall, Co. Warwick.

Thomas¹⁷ and Winifred Corbin had issue:
1. Thomas¹⁸, of Hall End, eldest son, born April 1624, married 1645, Margaret, daughter of Edmund Goodyer, of Keythorp, Co. Oxon. (and had an only daughter and heiress, Margaret, born April 11, 1657, married William Lygon, of Madrasfield, Co. Worcester. Her descendant

and representative is the present Earl Beauchamp); 2. George¹⁸, 2nd son, died in the West Indies, married Abigail, daughter of George Cayspill, of New Kirk near Ypres in Flanders (and had an only son, Thomas, who married, but died without issue in the East Indies, and a daughter, who married but died without issue); 3. Henry¹⁸, 3rd son, of the County of Middlesex in Virginia, died 8 Jan. 1675, and buried there; married 25 July 1645 (sic) Alice, daughter of Richard Eltonhead, of Eltonhead, Co. Lancaster. She remarried Capt. Henry Creek of London and died about 1684. (For notice of Henry Corbin and genealogy of his descendants, see later); 4. Gawin¹⁸, 4th son, died at Yelverton, Norfolk, Feb. 25, 1709, and was buried there, married Grace Smith, of Derby; 5. Lettice, married Thomas Okeover, of London, son of Thomas Okeover, of Okeover, Co. Stafford.

Gawin¹⁸ and Grace Corbin had issue:

1. Thomas¹⁹, only son, died unmarried at 31;
2. Mary, married Sir Richard Leving, of Pewick, Co. Derby, Knt. and Bart., sometime Attorney and Solicitor General in Ireland. She living 1715;
3. Lettice, married Roger Borough, of London, 1st wife, and died 1685;
4. Felicia, married Thomas Rant, of Yelverton, Norfolk, and was living in 1715.

We are indebted to Earl Beauchamp, the representative of the senior branch of the Corbin family, for abstracts and copies of deeds, letters, wills, etc., relating to the Corbins, which are among his family papers and for permission to use them. We also desire to thank Mr. C. L. Kingsford, 15 Argyll Road, Kensington, London, for kind aid in the same connection. Mr. Kingsford writes: "Hall End house is still standing. The property belonged originally to the Marmions of Tamworth. In the 15th century it was acquired by one, William Sturmy, whose granddaughter married Nicholas Corbyn, of Kingswinford. The original home of the Corbyns was Corbyns Hall at Kingswinford near Dudley, about 25 miles from Hall End. The Hall End estate was, I believe, sold by the last Earl Beauchamp about 40 years ago. Some of the Corbyns were buried at Poles-

worth and others at Kingswinford. "

GENEALOGICAL DATA FOR THE CORBIN
FAMILY FROM THE DEEDS OF
EARL BEAUCHAMP

- C. 1220. William son of Corbinus de Chorbeus makes a grant to the Nuns of Polesworth.
1358. William Corbin held land at Dudley.
1400. Henry Corbyn occurs as a witness to a deed relating to land at Dudley and Seggesley (Sedgeley).
1401. August 10, Charter of Henry Corbyn granting land at Kingswinford.
1407. June 29. Grant to Henry Corbyn of land at Sedgeley (near Dudley).
1414. Sept. 25. William Sturmy occurs in connection with Holt Hall at Polesworth.
1421. June 24. Quitclaim by Margery sometime wife of Henry Corbyn, of land at Sedgeley.
1427. March 2. Grant of "le Hall End" and the lands in Polesworth which were once William Gregory's, by Thomas Lonett to John Chetewynd, who on 25 June conveyed it to Henry Ludford and John Scot.
1428. April 15. William Sturmy and Eleanor his wife.
1428. Sept. 20. Settlement of lands in Kingswinford, Dudley and Sedgeley on John Corbyn and Elizabeth Everdon and the heirs of their bodies.
1430. Oct. 3. William Everdon and John Lorde grant to William Corbyn lands in Kingswinford which they had by feoffment from John Corbyn: to hold for life with remainders to John Corbyn and the heirs of his body and in default to Thomas Corbyn, brother of John Corbyn.
1431. Sept. 14. Grant by Nicholas Russell and John Lorde to John Corbyn son of William Corbyn of lands in Kingswinford, which they had by feoffment of William and Margery Corbyn. Thomas Corbyn a witness.
1432. March 20. Grant by Thomas Page to William Sturmy of Polesworth and Eleanor his wife, of Hall End and lands in Polesworth which he acquired from John Scotte and Henry Lutteford.

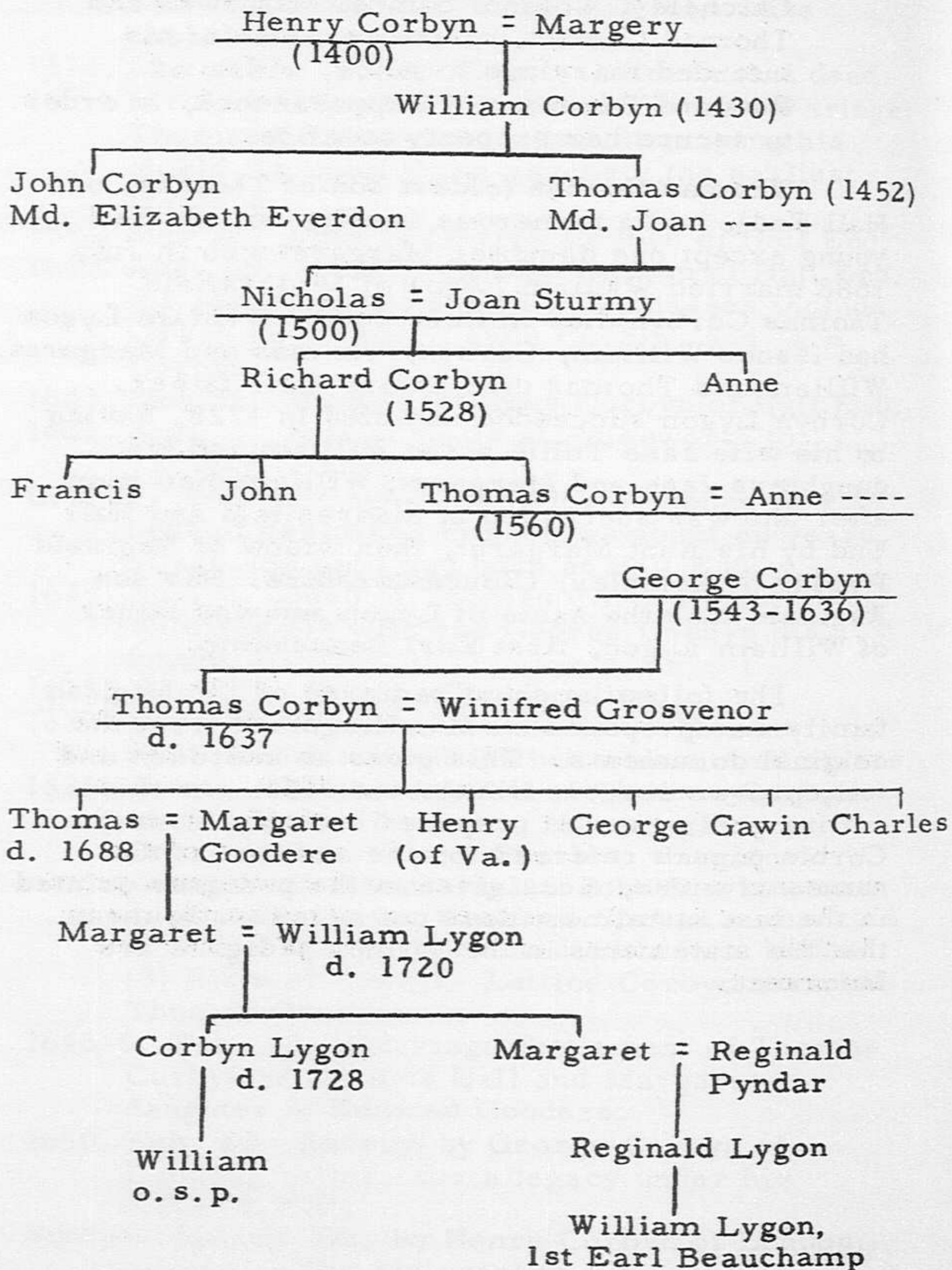
1438. Aug. 1. Settlement of Hall End with remainder to John, son of William and Eleanor Sturmy, with remainders to brother Edward and sisters Elizabeth and Joan.
1452. March 25. Demise by Thomas Corbyn of Kingswinford of land at Tybinton.
1452. June 26. Settlement on marriage of John Sturmy and Joan daughter of William Clerke of Dudley.
1452. July 14. Charter of Eleanor late wife of William Sturmy, to her son John.
1453. Feb. 2. Deed of Thomas Corbyn.
1459. Apr. 16. Joan late wife of John Sturmy.
1459. June 8. Demise of Hall End on trust by Eleanor Sturmy.
1467. January 19. Charter of Thomas Corbyn to John Corbyn, vicar of Womburne.
1468. Apr. 29. Wardship of Agnes and Joan daughters of John Sturmy.
1474. Dec. 12. Demise by Joan Corbyn, late wife of Thomas Corbyn, and Nicholas Corbyn, her son, of land in Tybinton, on trust.
1489. Feb. 1. Demise by Nicholas Corbyn of land in Sedgeley.
1506. Lawsuit between Nicholas Corbyn, Joan his wife, and Robert Carlile. Joan Corbyn was daughter of John Sturmy. Robert Carlile was son of Joan daughter of William Sturmy. It related to the lands in Polesworth and was decided in Corbyn's favour.
1512. Feb. 1. Demise by Nicholas Corbyn.
1513. Rental of Nicholas Corbyn. Mentions Corbyns Hall in Kingswinford. His lands worth £109 the year.
1528. May 30. Demise by Jane Corbin, late wife of Nicholas Corbin to Anne Corbin her daughter. Richard Corbin son and heir of Nicholas Corben assents.
1530. Apr. 14. Lease by Richard Corbyn of Kingswinford.
1553. Jan. 1. Deed of Thomas Corbyn of Hall End.
1563. Aug. 13. Deed of Thomas Corbyn of Hall End and Anne his wife.
1564. May 30. Grant by Thomas Corbyn of Hall End to Francis Corbyn, John Corbyn and others on trust for George Corbyn, son and

- heir of Thomas. Francis and John were probably brothers of Thomas.
1574. March 24. George Corbyn witness to a deed between Thomas Corbyn and Thomas Waring. Thomas Corbyn uses a seal displaying his shield "in chief three ravens"; the earliest instance.
1581. May 27. Deed of George Corbyn of Hall End.
1620. Aug. 25. Deed of George Corbyn of Hall End, for settlement of estates. Witnesses include Gawen Grosvenor, Anne Corbin, and Jane Corbin.
1621. May 26. Bond to Thomas Corbyn of Hall End.
1622. Sept. 5. Sale of lands at Polesworth to Thomas Corbyn.
- C. 1625. George Corbyn in giving evidence in a lawsuit describes himself as about 80 years of age and bred and born at Hall End.
1635. Nov. 2. Deed of Thomas Corbyn mentioning Winifred his wife and George Corbyn his father.
1636. Mar. 29. George Corbyn alive.
1637. Nov. 14. Grant of Wardship of Thomas Corbyn to Winifred Corbyn widow, and others.
1638. June 1. Probate of Will of Thomas Corbyn of Hall End. His sons: Thomas, Henry, George, Gawyne and Charles: daughter Lettice. Brothers-in-law John Dawkins and James Prescott. Winifred Corbyn remarried (2) Cecil Warburton who died before 1646. (3) Richard Howell. Lettice Corbyn married Thomas Okeover.
- 1645-6. Feb. 15. Marriage Settlement of Thomas Corbyn of Corbins Hall and Margaret daughter of Edmund Goodere.
1650. Feb. 22. Receipt by George Corbyn of London, salter, for a legacy under his father's Will.
- 1653-4. Jan. 7. Do. by Henry Corbyn of London, draper. [The emigrant to Virginia]
- 1653-4. Jan. 18. Do. by Thomas Okeover on behalf of his wife.
1657. Dec. 7. Do. by Gawen Corbyn. Charles Corbyn was dead.
- 1656-7. Jan. 3. Bond of Henry Corbyn of Rappahannock, Virginia, merchant, to Sir Henry

Chicheley, Colonel Samuel Mathewes and Thomas Corbyn, on the occasion of his intended marriage to Alice, widow of Rowland Burnham of Rappahannock, in order to secure her property to Alice.

Thomas Corbyn (eldest son of Thomas, of Hall End), had a numerous family, but all died young except one daughter Margaret who in July 1688 married William Lygon of Madresfield. Thomas Corbyn died in Dec. 1688. William Lygon had issues William, Corbyn, Thomas and Margaret. William and Thomas died before their father. Corbyn Lygon succeeded and died in 1728, having by his wife Jane Tullie a son William and two daughters Jane and Margaret; William died soon after and was succeeded at Madresfield and Hall End by his Aunt Margaret, then widow of Reginald Pyndar of Kempley, Gloucestershire. Her son Reginald took the name of Lygon and was father of William Lygon, first Earl Beauchamp.

The following short pedigree of the English family was prepared by Mr. Kingsford from the original documents. This gives an unbroken and fully proven descent from about 1400. As this outline pedigree was prepared entirely from the Corbin papers referred to, the absence of the names of wives, &c., given in the pedigree printed in the last instalment does not necessarily mean that the statements in the former pedigree are incorrect.



THE CORBIN FAMILY OF VIRGINIA

Gawin Corbin, 4th son of Thomas Corbin, of Hall End, was a merchant in London and did an extensive trade with Virginia. On December 5th, 1666, Gawin Corbin and Company of London submitted a petition to the Privy Council, reciting that they had built the ship Virginia Berkeley, of 80 tons, in Virginia, had sent her over to England to be made fitter for service, and that she was to return to Virginia again with the commodities and necessities for building and beautifying a church there, that her master and sailors were all Virginians, and they asked a pass allowing her an indefinite stay there. The petition was granted.

The church was, doubtless, Christ Church, Middlesex, the parish of which Gawin Corbin's brother Henry was a vestryman.

Gawin Corbin was for a number of years financial agent for Virginia in England, and in 1678 was Deputy Treasurer. In 1684 Gawin Corbin, of Grace Church Street, London, and his son-in-law, Roger Borough, were merchants and partners. In 1692 he was still agent for Virginia. He married Grace Smith, of Derby, and died Feb. 25th, 1709, at Yelverton, Norfolk.

The following letters from Gawin Corbin are among Lord Beauchamp's family papers. They contain frequent references to Henry Corbin of Virginia and to Virginia affairs.

GAWEN CORBIN TO THOMAS CORBIN

22 April 1676

Good Brother,

I had y^{rs} of the receipt of ye writeings & order for paiement of Twenty pounds to ye order of Co. * Prescott wch was accordingly paid & a discharge taken according to direction, but have not as yet bin abt. ye other affaire at Walingford House nor indeed much out of my owne since ye

* In these letters "Co." evidently means "cousin".

fateall Newse of my Bro's* death came to my knowledge, w^{ch} would have bin much more surprising had not Mr. Secretary ordered it as hee did, w^{ch} I must ever owne as an acte of kindness in him as well as his great Concernance for ye Loss of my Deare brother, indeed I Receive no Letters but renew my grife as pashionatly they express ther resentment, by wch I find y^t the Countdy in Generall as well as particular Relations are alredy sensible of ye want of him, how much more do you think then am I who have not only Lost a bro. but so good a friend. I alwaies made my Concerene as his owne, on w^{ch} account I am now like to be ye greater sufferer by guiving a Larger Creditt then in prudence I ought to have done fforgetting y^t hee was mortall. The Christian like end he made the Cobby of my sisters Letter will informe you w^{ch} I heare Inclose together wth a Cobby of his will by w^{ch} you will find the trust hee have reposed in us & it must now bee our care, as it was his, to so gett an estate, y^t wee improve it all we can for his children, in order to w^{ch} must make it my business to gett in moneys as fast as I can y^t ye somme hee mentions may bee put out to interest in good hands w^{ch} is hard to find in ye Citty as now ye case stands & therefore I conceive Land security would bee most acceptable to ye Guardians, & I think if you are willing wee need looke noe further then your selfe, for to my shallow apprehention you could not doe better then to take ye money and cleere ye estate or marry co. Peg wth it, but if you are not for y^t I am sure you had much better owe it to one then many espeachally Considering no part of ye principle will be paieable tell y^t come of age or mary w^{ch} I presume will not bee sudaine as ye affairs of Virginia now stand, w^{ch} being pt. of ye Continent wth New England share its fate as to Wars wth ye Indians, who have of late Committed so many outrages, & yt day my bro. was buried they tooke away kild abt. 40 persons out of ye head of Rapp^a River, since w^{ch} my

* Henry Corbin, of Virginia. The use of the word "resentment" might mean that Henry Corbin was killed by the Indians.

Sisters Last Letter mentions they attemptd her plantation in those parts, through providence escaped ther fury, for y^t time. But ther feares are still such y^t many have quitt ther Dwellings & more must if some speedy care bee not taken both ther & heere wherby to supply y^m wth Men and Ammunition, w^{ch} surely ye King & Counsell will if moved by ye agents as it will if our next Letters bring us not much better results, w^{ch} I am daly in expectations of my Concerne being much greater then ever yet doubt not but to do reasonable well if care bee taken to quiatt ye natives as I judge now noe way is Left but by downe right strength, in order to w^{ch} some write y^t the assembly was to meete ye 7 March & its belevid it will then bee Judged ye best expedient y^t no Tobacco shall be planted this yeare, wherby they will make it ther whole business next to planting Corne to foarse ye natives to a peace or utterly to destroy y^m as far as they can.

I find yet this Comfort amids my trouble y^t severall of my Correspondents have consignd Tobacco & more will but noe one but writes it must Lie by in hopes of a great rise in case ther bee no plantings, so y^t I must necessarily bee foarsd to take up much money in case I pay in my brothers in a small time w^{ch} I beleive is not expected neither can I afford Longer to pay interest then I have just occation for ye Money, & if you approve of w^t I hinted to you abt. takeing ye Money then pray write when you Judge it most Convenient to have it presuming you must give those you deale wth timely nottice ere you pay y^{rs} in, had I ye freedome of selling now at a Markett price could pay in ye moneys sooner then now I can wthout some inconvenience to my selfe, w^{ch} I will raither undergoe then they shall suffer & ther fine shall make proluvison [provision?] as you & ye Rest concerned heere, being only Mr. Secreaty Coll. Smyth, shall thinke fitt; my bro. Bagshaw is not yet come to Towne but writt mee he have a dependence on me for ye Remainder of ye 140 l. w^{ch} I shall take care to pay & receave our dues of our Merchantts as soone as I can bring y^m to it ther writeings being now come up: have nothing as yet of S^r Rowlands Money but hope to gett in

ere long: you will now receave y^r phisike together wth a Letter from ye Doctor, who is a person y^t my sister & family have recd. much benefitt by, & I hope you will do ye like, & I pray follow ye Doctors Directions & bee Carefull of y^r health, w^{ch} I shall ye more now doe, wee being now so few & so many y^t Depends on our welfare. My wife joyns her Respects wth mine and are yet likely to guive you a visett, but it will bee Late if att all. God kepe you & vouchife (?) his providence to us. I am

Y^r affectionate Brother
Gawen Corbin.

Apl. 22^o 76.

[on margin of first page] I have not as yet shewd ye will to Coll. Smyth or y^r Secretary, but I find hee have left his wife well, though no money butt ye halfe of this years Crops, w^{ch} may prove very Considerable.

[Endorsed:]

These
ffor Mr. Thomas Corbin
att Hallend in Warwickshire
wth a box.

GAWEN CORBIN TO THOMAS CORBIN

23 May 1676

Good Brother,

I have not tell lately had opportunity of Discoursing wth Mr. Secretary, who with my selfe returne you thankes for y^r reitterated invitation but I thinke neither of our occations will permitt us to give you a vissett this Summer, nor do I thinke Sister Okeover will. Before the receipt of y^{rs} (w^{ch} I had sooner answerd had you bin at home) could not imagiane but y^t the haveing of so much Moneys so long a time & at reasonable interest could not butt have suited y^r occations as much ye sattisfaction of my Sister & ye Rest of the Trustees, would you have taken it & given Land security w^{ch} is only y^t in these tirble times will please, & therefore sinve ye trustees are not Concerned for ought in England & y^t its wholly left

to our care pray well consider ere you refuse & thin wheather the Mortgage ye scriveners have of Co. Reppington bee such y^t you will Lend ye Money upon it at his time, w^{ch} I thinke may bee given him not hearing y^t ye match is Like now to goe on wth Co. Lettice; & when I receave y^r answer & his Certaine time of paiement, w^{ch} I thinke you wrote was Michaelmas, shall make provission for ye Money accordingly, & as fast as I can bee getting up ye Rest, w^{ch} to doe will something straighten mee haveing never soe much owing mee in Virga. as now, soe y^t to pay ye whole some ordered by will, w^{ch} I thinke is 2500 l., will necessitate mee to not only to press upon those y^t are owing mee Moneys in way of trade, but allso w^t I have out on ye other Stoare of w^{ch} y^rs might make a parte, haveing paid, as I before writt you, the 140 li. to bro. Bagshaw & heare send you the bond as I shall ere long ye accompt; & then if you thinke fitt either to Change ye security for y^t or a quarter Summe on ye Childrens accompt, I shall pay in the Moneys in some Reasonable time after I have y^r answer, as I presume you will expect brother Bagshaw abt. Mr. Dickins Concerne, of w^{ch} I informed him, & his sentiments are much ye same wth ours y^t according to rigour you might be severe wth him but in equity he ought to have his proportion, w^{ch} I judge can be no more then w^t I ame to receave proportionable, my Debt being made oath to as well as his, though somthing shorte of 400 li: as realy it was, but I think ye oath hee tooke of it was not moore then 337 li: od moneys, & after yt proportion ye whole Cargoe amounted not to a 1000 l. but wt ever it was ther will not bee above 740 li: charges Deducted to devide, of wch ther will bee upwds, of two hundred pounds twext you & I to devide towards wt my brother George ought us, wch bee yet much more then wt bee now owing to my bro. Harry.

If I bee not much out in my Computation wch I Calculate thus, our principle paid was 1000 l. & the Interest of yrs for abt. 7 years coming too upwds of 400 li: towards wee have recd. according to ye acct. sent you upwds. of 500 l. & wt wee shall now Devide will make it up abt. 800 l. in ye whole, so ys wee may reckon wee shall bee

Loosers on ye acct. of ye 1000 l. abt. 300 l. a pece, but of much more on ye whole betwext him & mee. I have recd. of our merchants 860 li. & have gott good security for ye remainder giveing BO* for wch would feine have got Interest but it would not bee, have also this weeks Smyth's money wch is all wee are now like to have unless ought bee gott more on acct. of bringing those severall other Debtors &c., on ther oaths, of wch shall give you an acct. this terme when Etheridge will be heere, & hee was pressing for his money yet behind beeing abt. 16 l. as he makes it, wch I Remember was ye soome Geo. owed him when he faild, & Considering how Lamely hee have managed our affaire & wt moneys hee have had hee may well abt. [abate] all or good pt. of it, to wch end if you thinke fitt you may write mee something to shew him in particularly mention his ill-manigery of our business & willfull omission in not suppening the boy wch yt hee did not I believe was greatly to our prejudice, & when I have ended wth him shall draw up an acct. of ye whole Charge, of wch if you have allowed more then ye proportion as I judge you have it might bee allowed & Mr. Dickins charged with wt hee is Shorte: have not had Leisure of late, ye shiping coming in so fast, to see after ye Concerne at Walingford house wch I shall now sudenly do & give you an acct. of it, as I pray do me whether I might pay Sister Oker**, her disbursements being as shee saith abt. 14 l. when you have fully considered yr owne Intrest as to takeing or refusing ye Money I pray bee Drawing up a joynt Letter for us to send my Sister as touching our Dissposse of ye Money & abt. the Children when ye times Comes for ye sending over: would have paid Co. Ludford his Disbursements for makeing yr Goddaughter a Xtian, but hee would have it of you in ye Countrey where I hope our hopefull sister may bee, haveing quited her Lodging but not paid for it as the party saith but have left some small trifells wch shee fears shee will never fetch: should have inlarged would either paper or Co. Ludford's business given Leave, who longs to bee in ye Countrey as I also do & may yet see you, but it will bee late in ye

* Bond

** Okeover

yeare if at all.

I am yr affect. bro. Ga: Corbin.

[P. S.] I have paid Sister Geo. wt you ordered & Tom is once more placed out in so hopefull a way yt hee can not well miscarry or bee further troublesome to freinds unless hee prove strangly remiss in business. May 23: 1676.

I pray give mee yr thoughts in wt time it may be expected I should pay in the money, & if I pay it in as opportunity offer of good Land security I presume I have noe reason to allow Interest if it bee wth in the years, but as to this I shall abide by wt the Trustees thinke equitable, nor is wt I now offer I thinke unresonable ye somme being Considerable: even now I had notice from Mr. Beresford, whome our hopefull pro. acquainted of his misfortune of being now under an arest, & so hee is like to Continue for mee, if Sister Oker* will not Contribute somethings towrds. his present inlargment, & wt will doe it can not yet tell but should hee lie long presume so many actions will

be brought yt hee have taken up his Lodging for a longer time then he or his h- ---ate done, & though I have mett wth in this kind will soone make mee wearey of my habitatio nor make mee resolve not to Concerne my self for ye fewture be ther condition wt it will, & after ye great Losse I have had & my late one more then all, its high time for me to beginne to thinke yt Charity begins at homme.

I heare Capt. Beresford have baid the party out upon wt amounte know not.

Endorsed:

These
ffor Tho. Corbin Esqr at
Hallend in Warwicke
shire present.

GAWEN CORBIN TO THOMAS CORBIN

5 June, 1676

Good Brother

I had both yrs, yt relating to Mr. Etheridge shall shew him, wch if it answer not our expectation

as to his abateing ought of his bill, yet will make him sensible of his falers & put him upon action to gaine more if ought yet be recourble, as I feare Little Will: can not for present returne answer to yrs abt. the Money you are willing to take but I am apt to believe you might have it at 5 per Ct as you desire, but a Certaine time can not so well bee agreed on in Regard or there of: our nieces are at womens estate but as the Case of Virga now stands ther is Little incoradgment to marry ther, where not only the natives are at warr wth ym, but yt wch is much worsse severall of the English to the number of abt. 5 or 600 are in Rebellion to ye Governor, being headed by one of ye Councell upon the spetious pretence of great presure & taxes imposed on ym by the Governor & assembly wch they will not pay or allow of, & so far these Mutineers are incensed yt our late Letters tell us yt they have proclaimed ther Leader Bacon* by name, Governor, wt the Issue will be is uncertaine but surly the Consequence must [be] bad to the whole Countrey in Generall, & particularly to those yt have Concernes ther as I have but too much to my great disscomfort. Mr. Secretary** is gone into ye West to see his Mother & will not Returne I presume tell next month, when I shall discourse ye affaire wth him & Coll. Smyth, give you ther sence; as its mine since you will take but a 1000 l., & are so fully sattisfied of Co. Reppington Mortgage to be so good, yt you assure him I will take care to pay the 1000 l. at yt time, and let it bee yrs to take ye security, of wch I pray bee well advised: as yet bro. Bagshaw is not come up, when he doe I shall take his opinion abt. wt you wright of a decree in Chancery ere you & me pt. with my money, wch is but reson if noe other way less charable [?Chargeable,] & as secure for you, bee not by him propounded, or a fitting expedient, nor do I thinke I was must out in my Computation if you Consider the expence of suite, & yt first deducted as it ought the Remainder can not bee above 800 to devide of wch according to oath made,

* Nathaniel Bacon.

** Thomas Ludwell, Secretary of State of Virginia, was a native of Bruton, Somersetshire.

Mr. Dickins is 200, mine 337 od mony, & wt ye Residue is I leave to you to judge, not shall I mention as you hinte nothing of this affaure either to my sister or to nephew, Conceiving my bro. Hary noe waies concerned in this: our Losses still exceeding his as I before wrote you, but I know my bro was so exacte in all his affaires yt ther will be a demande made by the trustees, wch is time enough to give answer to when wee know wt it is: meane time request you, as I before hintd to you, it being a bussy time wth mee & a ship nere goeing away, yt you forth wth write a joynt Letter as from us to my sister as you best know how, advising our Care in the putting out the Money by will ordered as fast as opportunity of Land security offer, wch is yt wee chiefly aime at in these Tirble times, & wee have a proffer of Land security for a 1000 l. at Mickelmas, wch wee have Closed wth as wee shall for the whole as soone as we can meete wth good security & shall bee looking out for a fitt schoole for our nephewes when shee & the trustees see fitt to send ym over.

I was mistaken in acquainting you yt Capt. Beresford bayld bro. Richard [probably a half-brother Richard Howell], but sett at Liberty he was by one of his owne gange, who yet is like to come to damage in case frinds disburse out somme moneys, as sister Oker lately informed mee, to whome shall pay yr stoore (?) & next weeks goe to Walingford house & give you an act of yt concerne.

As soon as I have ended wth Etheridge as I must this trime [?terme] shall send you an act. of ye whole expence & that daie I hope the whole afire may be stated to content of the Concerned: & then shall send yr acct. in order to makeing it up the somme you intend, wch in yr next pray let mee know yt I may make provission accordingly: all wth mee say ther duty & service, mine I pray to good sister & Cousin & I cordially am

Yr most affectionat Bro.

Gawen Corbin.

June ye 5^o Mr. Jno. Baker died monday was a senatt at Mr. Ward. I have Recd. --400 of Sr Rowlands & shall ye Rest when Mr. Hinton please. I presume yr god-daughter is a fine guirle & my

Co. in good health & abroad againe.

Endorsed:

These

ffor Thomas Corbin Esqr
Hallend in Warwickshire.

June 1676 [in T. Corbin' writing.]

GAWEN CORBIN TO THOMAS CORBIN

[Undated; but since Henry Corbin's widow had recently remarried the year is probably 1677.]

Good Brother

I lately wrote you but was then in so much hast yt I feare you could not read my scribe: did then promise you should have yr Cloaths as this weeke wch you will receave by Sedgwicke by whome wee recd. a Large present of Beefe & Bacon, for ye one you have my thanks as my sister will have my Dames for the Bakon of wch meate shee is a great Lover: my last tould you if I forgett not yt ther was not Cloth enough left to make ye shute & yt I had made Charge of another nere it wch I hope may please you better. I wish they ffitt in yr monie as also yr Beaur [beaver] of wch I am in most fear yet hope well, as I doe yt the Taylor have followd yr Direction as to yr Cloths wch I nd he have as to ye height of ye Coller tho not as to Lining to ye Dublet wth Holland, as I thinke you write it should in yr first Letter, and in regard the Samer is prety well spent you will ye less want it, Garters nor Hattbands the were were none but blue ribbin unless embrothered one of abt. 10s. ye pare wch I thought you would not Like, I wish you do yr belts wch is nere ye Collar of ye Cloth though purple be most in weare: by the next hope to send you a bill of ye cost of all. Co. Ludford writes me yt I must charge you wth 7 l. wch I shall do: but advising wt bro. Bagshaw shall not send doune Co. Repingtons writings more then those wch hee is to seale to us & wee to him, wch my bro. will bring over wth ye morgage & see ym both seald, as he comes up next terme being dissatfied in some thing relating to his estate of wch he will draw out a note wch I shall send you ere long, as I now do a Letter from

our Virga Sister of yt Chaing of her condition & the reasons of it: our Brother in Law is arrivd in ye west to whome shee writes mee yt I must pay her the produce of her last years Consignements of wch I have discoursd bro. Bagshaw who saith it would be most Convenent & safe for you & mee if the originall will was sent over & proved according to forme before any money be paid her, of wch I pray give a hint as from yr selfe, when you next write so to my sister, wch my brother thinks it requisite to be done. My last tould you I had a Red burd sent me as this will you of one sent you by Major Arme stead, wch if you designe for sr Robt. my Dame would keepe over. I have thought to send abt. your money this day, wch if I receave shall give you notice in my next in true wth mine and Dames love.

I remaine your affecte Bro.

Gawen Corbin.

Mr. Savage tells me my shee Co. Repington was in toune who I designe to waite on if shee stay till ye hallidaies, otherwise ye must plead my excuse and my shiping coming in so fast yt I have not Leisure: pray wth my Duty make delivery of ye inclosed and excuse me to ye futher yt I write not to him abt. ye childrens moneys wch pray get a noate for this qr or yeare and I will pay it together.

[On first page in margin] I was to send a Hamper of Malago to Co. Ludford & have sent it by this bearer & shall write him of it per post, but if his Letter miscarry pray let him have notice as its fitt you should; yt wch I once before wrote you relating to the party you lately called thither is againe reported to be true, & if you desire a further acct. you may have it from my sister, who is in health wth her daughter, as all of us are.
Endorsed:

These

ffor Thomas Corbin Esqe
at Hallend in Warwickshire
with a Box

The following is an abstract of the will of Thomas¹⁷ Corbin, father of the emigrant to Virginia:

Thomas Corbyn, of Hall End, county of Warwicke, esq. Will dated 5 June 1637; proved 1 June 1638. Wheras have by deed 3d of this present month of June, 13th year of our Lord the King that nowe is, settled upon my truly and well beloved friends Sir John Repingham [Reppington?], William Purefry, esquire, John Dawkins, gent., and James Prescott, gent., for forescore and nynteen yeares to raise the portions of my younger sons and daughters. To Thomas my son and heir my landes in Hallensfeilde purchased from Sir Henry Goodacres in occupancy of Thomas Twelves and Francis Adkins and lands purchased of Thomas Orme of Fresley and Francis Nethersole of Pollesworth. My father, George Corbin, deceased, requested me to give 10 of his grandchildren £5 apiece and to 5 other Grandchildren £20 apiece when 21 I give to Philip Dawkins, Anne, Elizabeth, Susan and Mary Dawkins, his grandchildren and children of said John Dawkins, £5 each. To Jeffrey, George, Thomas, Katherine and Elizabeth, 5 of the children of said James Prescott and his [Geo. Corbin's] grandchildren, £5 apiece. To my 5 children, George, Henry,¹⁸ Gawin, Charles and Lettice Corbyn, £20 each. To my 4 younger sons when 24, George, Henry, Gawin and Charles, £400 each, and to daughter Lettice £800 when 21. Executors: Wife Winifrede, William Purefry, James Prescott, and Anketill Willington. To Cousin Purefry's wife £2.

The Gawin¹⁸ Corbin who wrote letters to his brother, Thomas Corbin, was the fourth son of Thomas¹⁷ Corbin of Hall End and his wife, Winifred (Grosvenor) Corbin. His brother Thomas, to whom he wrote was the first son and the brother Henry¹⁸ whom he mentions in the letters was the immigrant who had gone to Virginia. Gawin¹⁸ Corbin was residing in London at the time. He heard of affairs in Virginia through the coming and going of sea captains whom he met in carrying on his extensive

trade in Virginia. The first of these letters dated April 22, 1676 is burdened with the death and ensuing financial problems arising from the death of their brother Henry¹⁸ Corbin to whose life and deeds we now turn.

Honorable HENRY¹⁸ CORBIN OF VIRGINIA
(1628-9 January 1676)

Henry¹⁸ Corbin was the third son of Thomas¹⁷ Corbin and his wife Winifred, daughter of Gawen Grosvenor. He spent his youth at the seat of his parents, Hall End in Warwick County, England. He came to Virginia in "The Charity" about 1654 when he was in his twenty fourth year. He first took up residence in King and Queen County but presently removed to that portion of Lancaster County which became Middlesex. He acquired extensive tracts in Virginia but his name is most closely associated with his manor plantation which was known as "Buckingham House." He married Alice, daughter of Richard Eltonhead and his wife, Ann the daughter of Edward Sutton. (This relationship will be traced later.) Their marriage date is given in Spotswood Papers I p. 78 as July 25, 1645, but this is almost surely an error. Colonial Families of the Southern, Hardy p. 172 gives July 25, 1656--a much more likely date. They were married in England. She was one of the eight daughters of Richard and Ann Eltonhead, of whom, at least six came to the New World. Their children were: Henry, born in England and died in infancy; Thomas, who died unmarried; Gawin, of whom later; Frances, who married Honorable Edmund Jennings; Letetia, who married Colonel Richard Lee, the son of the immigrant Colonel Richard Lee; Alice, who married Honorable Philip Lightfoot; Winifred, who married Colonel LeRoy Griffin; and Ann, who married Honorable William Taylor. Alice (Eltonhead) Corbin married (2) Captain Henry Creek of London. She died 1684.

Henry¹⁸ Corbin was registrar of his home parish in Middlesex County from 1663 to 1667. He represented Lancaster County in the Virginia

House of Burgesses from 1657 to 1660. He was a member of the Governor's Council 1663. Those who served in this capacity were designated with the complimentary title, Honorable. His portrait showing him attired in the robes of Councilor is reproduced on a nearby page.

The letters of Gawen Corbin to his brother Thomas imply that their brother Henry was killed by the Indians. Henry Corbin's will was dated July 25, 1675. It appears that this document was not admitted to probate--probably because of a technicality. It should appear in Middlesex County records but is wanting.

COLONEL GAWIN¹⁹ CORBIN
OF "PECKATON" AND "LANESVILLE" (1669-1744)

Colonel Gawin¹⁹ Corbin held extensive tracts in Westmoreland, King and Queen and Middlesex Counties. He was one of the wealthiest men of the Colony of Virginia. He was Burgess in the Colonial Assembly, member of the Governor's Council sometimes referred to as the King's Council though the body was advisory to the local governor. He also served as President of the Council which was the highest colonial office unless that of lieutenant governor, which was just about identical, could be considered a higher office. The colonial governor was appointed and sent over from England and was not an office on which the citizens voted. His will was dated 1 November 1739 and proved February 12, 1744. His estate "Peckaton" was in Westmoreland County, "Buckingham House" was in Middlesex County, and "Lanesville" was in King and Queen County.

Colonel Gawin¹⁹ Corbin married (1) Catherine, daughter of Honorable Ralph and Catherine (Lunsford-Jennings) Wormley of "Rosegill" Middlesex County, Virginia. There seems to have been no issue from this marriage. He married (2) Jane, daughter of Honorable John Lane, of "Lanesville." She had previously married Honorable Willis Wilson. By this union were born Richard²⁰ Corbin (1714), John²⁰ Corbin (1715), Jane (1717) who

married Colonel John Bushrod. He married (3) Martha Bassett daughter of Honorable William and Joanna (Burwell) Bassett. By this marriage he had Joanna (1720) (she married Colonel Robert Tucker and had many children), Alice (1722) who married Honorable Benjamin Needles, Ann²⁰ Corbin who married first Isaac⁴ Allerton, the son of Willoughby³ Allerton and the great grandson of the Mayflower immigrant, Isaac¹ Allerton and his second wife, Fear, daughter of Elder William Brewster and his wife Mary. She married (2) our ancestor, The Reverend David Currie of Lancaster County who was rector of Christ Church. Their daughter, Jane Curry, married Thomas⁵ Beale. Two more children were born to Colonel¹⁹ Gawin Corbin and his third wife, Martha Bassett: Gawin of "Peckatone", Westmoreland County who was born 1725 and Martha who married George Turberville. (For this line of descent see Colonial Families of the Southern States, Hardy, 171-175.) It is noticed that each of the three wives of Colonel Gawin Corbin was a daughter of a member of the Council of Virginia.

Descendants of the Immigrant, Henry¹⁸ Corbin are still living in Virginia. He left many able descendants. Attention now turns to some of the more interesting families allied to the Corbins by marriage.

(The vital statistics set down on the families of Henry¹⁸ Corbin and his son Gawin Corbin is taken from Hardy's Colonial Families of the Southern States, pp. 172-175.)

SOME ENGLISH FAMILIES FROM WHICH THE CORBINS OF ENGLAND AND VIRGINIA DESCENDED

The account of the ancestors and descendants of Henry Corbin who came to Virginia Appearing in six successive issues of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (and beginning July 1920), to which reference has already been made, included a brief account of the allied families of Grosvenor and Pudsey. It seemed likely that a further search

of Henry Corbin's ancestry might be rewarded with considerable detail on related families. This search was made with results too voluminous to include in this family record. It would be possible to expand this volume to several times its present proportions by pursuit of these family connections. They run into the remotest history of nearly all the European countries which we associate with Western Europe and include the royal families of France, Spain, Portugal, Scotland, England, Anglo-saxon England, and Ireland. Since the Corbin ancestry in direct line, showing descent from father to son is already set down it is apparent that further search had to apply to the maternal lines. The line of descent about to be set down is only one of many which might be shown but, since this is probably the most historic, it has been chosen. This line relates to the Grosvenor Family only.

(The biographical sketches here presented are from Burke's Extinct Baronetcies unless a different source is indicated.)

THE FAMILY OF WINIFRED GROSVENOR --
WIFE OF THOMAS CORBIN (d. 1637) AND
MOTHER OF HENRY CORBIN OF VIRGINIA

Collins's Peerage of England, Volume 5-239 contains the following account of the Grosvenor Family.

"This noble family is descended from a long train in the male line of illustrious ancestors, who flourished in Normandy, with great dignity and grandeur, from the time of its first erection into a sovereign Dukedom A. D. 912, to the Conquest of England in the year 1066; having always been ranked among the foremost there, either for nobleness of blood or power; and having had the government of many castles and strongholds in that duchy, and likewise the possession of the honorable and powerful office of Le Grovenor; it is certain, that from that place of high trust they took their surname, which has been variously written.

"The patriarch of this ancient house was an uncle of Rollo, the famous Dane; and one of the

principal commanders, who, ad 876 accompanied him in his descent upon England, where that renowned chieftan proposed to fix an abode for himself and Danish or Norman followers, but finding his countrymen masters of the best part of that kingdom, and Alfred the Great in a condition to maintain the rest, he set sail for France, in hopes of obtaining a settlement there; and the event answered his expectations. Rollo got such a firm footing in Nuestra to which he gave the name of Normandy that it was not in the power of the French to drive him out; and their sovereign, Charles, styled the Simple, was forced, in order to free himself from the continual dread of so potent and enterprising a neighbor, to grant him that part of Nuestra then in the hands of the victorious Danes situate between the Seine and the Epe with the title of Duke of Normandy.

"Rollo embraced the Christian faith, did homage to the French monarch and married Gisselle or Gisela his sister, by some called his daughter. Rollo liberally rewarded his kinsmen and followers. (An account of these Norman Dukes is included in the record of related families of the Grosvenors-Pudseys in succeeding pages.)

"Among the attendants of William the Conqueror were his brother, Robert, Earl of Mortaigne who got Cornwall, and Odo, Bishop of Bajeux, who became Earl of Kent, with Hugh Lupus, Count of Avranches whose mother was the half sister of William the Conqueror as were the afore mentioned Robert and Odo. (The half brothers were of legitimate birth. William the Conqueror was a natural son of his father Duke Robert "the Devil".) Gilbert le Grosvenor was nephew of the said Hugh Lupus as is evidenced from a record preserved in the Tower of London.

"Hugh Lupus got the Earldom and County of Cheshire in 1070. After the battle of Namptwich he gave Lostock to Robert le Grosvenor, the son of Gilbert, the Adventurer. This land continued in the Grosvenor family to 1465."

The following genealogy was submitted by Gawin Grosvenor when the visitation of Warwick

was made cr. 1621. Visitations of Warwick pp. 384-388, Harlean Society, V. 12.

1. Gilbert--Nephew of Hugh Lupus and one of the Norman adventurers, who was the nephew of William the Conqueror and Paletine prince of Cheshire.
2. Robert--son of Gilbert --recipient of benefactions from Lupus.
3. Henricus--son of Gilbert
4. Radulphus--son of Henricus on crusade with Richard I. 1190.
5. Richardus, son of Radulphus
6. Robert, of Budworth, married Emma, daughter of William de Moberley d. 1327.
7. Sir Robertus--miles, asceator 1334. Emma, daughter Warini le Manwaring, de Pever 1334. He was at the seige of Calais and Battle of Crecy.
8. Rad'us (probably an abbreviation of Radolphus) de Hulme, miles.
9. Sir Robert--of Holme, mariae a' 1397 - defended suit against Scrope. Married Juliana, daughter of Robert Pulford- miletus.
10. Thomas, of Holme, 10, Henry V (1423)
11. Rad'us
12. Joh'es (probably an abbreviation of Johannes) duxit, d. Whitmore
13. William, duxit, Margareta, d. Ricardi Scarsmith
14. Humphrey, farncot Co. Salop, duxit Jocosa d. Joh'es Welles Al's. Clarke, Tibbington, County Stafford.
15. Joh'es of Busherie, Justice of Peace of Coram, Co. Stafford. Married Rosa, daughter of Joh'es Clayton de Harwood Parva in Co. Lancaster.
16. Walter de Busherie, Co. Stafford. Married Jocosa, daughter of Joh'es Foulk, de Gunston.
17. Gawin de Sutton Colefield, Co. Warwick- Attorney in Star Chamber, aetat. 53, 1619 Married Dorothy, daughter of George Pudsey de Langley Co. Warwick.

The above sketch of the Grosvenor family is interesting for several reasons: It was prepared in the year 1619 by Gawin Grosvenor, grand-father

of the Virginia adventurer and pioneer, Henry Corbin. It shows the same ancient Cheshire ancestry as was shown in a pedigree submitted at about this same time by the Grosvenors of Cheshire. It adds a name, Robert (number seven), and is in agreement with the list reproduced in Ormeron's History of Cheshire. Reference to chart number nine shows that Raufe⁷ should probably be Rad'us⁸ and that the numeral of each succeeding name should probably be increased one. Note also that Raufe¹⁰ on chart number nine appears as Rad'us¹¹ on this sheet and that Thomas⁴, Henry⁵, and Thomas⁶ do not appear at all on the list of Gawin Corbin¹⁷. It seems very likely that the above pedigree is correct; that there are three or four extra names among the Warwick Grosvenors and that this error arose from the fact that Gawin Grosvenor's ancestors did not come directly to Warwick from Cheshire but probably by way of Stafford County.

WILL OF GAWEN GROSVENOR

Gawen Grosvenor of Sutton Coldfield, county Warwick, Will 12 March 1625; proved 24 October 1626. To poor of Sutton Coldfield £10. To my daughter Katherine Grosvenor £333.6.8. over and above the 1000 marks which I have appointed to be raised for her, so as she marry with the assent of Fowke Grosvenor her brother, Thomas Corbin her brother-in-law and with the assent of my kinsman Walter Grosvenor of Tetnall, Walter Payton, and Edward Newman, gent. or any two or three of them (her brother Fowke being one of the two or three). To George Corbyn my godson £20. To my daughter Winifred Corbyn my watch. To Judith Grosvenor my cosen Walter Grosvenor's wife £5 for a ring. To my cosen Judith Newman my table diamond ring. To either of my sisters Hester Thornebury and Henys Francke £5 apeece. To William Newman £20. To Raphe Cooper my servant the house (now in occupation of Nicholas Evans) in Sutton for his life. To Barbara Lee £5. To the rest of my servants 20s. apeece. Residue to my said son Fowke Grosvenor sole executor. Thomas Corbyn, Walter Grosvenor, Walter Payton

and Edward Newman Overseers. To my said son Thomas Corbyn £10 for his pains and of the rest of my Overseers £5 for their pains. "These being witnesses" (now named) P. C. C. Hele, 140.

SOME ANCIENT PERSONAGES WHO WERE ANCESTORS OF THE CORBINS OF VIRGINIA THROUGH THE GROSVENORS AND PUDSEYS

The Pudseys were ever alert to the possibility of improving their family fortune through marriages into the powerful families of England. The Boltons, for example, were an ancient and powerful family with antecedents running back into the Anglo-Saxon period of English history. The family of Sir John Conyers held a like position in England. The family of Sir William Eure or Evre as sometimes spelled, was certainly less distinguished than those just mentioned. It is with a view to indicating the ramifications of one of these ancient families that the following account of the ancestry of Margaret, daughter of Sir William Evre, Knight is here traced. It will be kept in mind that she was an ancestress, (through the Grosvenors) of our ancestor, Henry Corbin¹⁷ of Virginia. This account will begin tabular form and will start with the most remote ancestry known.

According to Ploetz' Manual of Universal History (Houghton Mifflin Co. 1915 pages 183-187) the Kingdom of the Franks came under limited control of Pipin of Heristalm Major Domus (Mayor of the palace) by his victory of Trestri. This victory made him sole major domus of the entire Frankish kingdom. It may, then, be said that he was the first Frankish king of the Carolinian line. He was the grand son of St. Arnulf (582-680), and son of Anchises who survived his ancient father by but four years and died 684. Pepin was born 631 and died 714. The successors of Pepin in order, father to son, were:

Charles Martel (689-741) whose name is immortalized by his victory over the Arabs in one of the decisive battles of the world fought at Tours.

Pepin (the Short) (741-768) who defeated the Lombards who threatened the Pope and gave rise to the Papal States.

Charlemagne (Charles the Great) (768-814) who by his many conquests greatly enlarged his domains and became in the year 800 Emperor of the West. Of his three sons, Louis I (778-840) succeeded as emperor.

Louis I (Le Debonair 778-840) and was father of his successor,

Charles II (823-877) was king of France 840, Emperor briefly, father of,

Louis II (843-879) father of Charles the Simple

Charles III (879-829 the Simple) he married Eadgifuld, daughter of Edward King of England.

Louis III (920-952) married Gerberga, daughter of Henry the Fowler of Germany. At about the time Louis III married Gerberga, Hugh (called le Grand) Duke of Paris married another daughter of Henry the Fowler, her name being Hawase. From this union sprang Hugh Capet who gave his name to the House of Capet, Kings of France.

Hugh Capet, his actual kingship extended from 987 to 996. He married Adelia, daughter of William of Aquitaine, his son,

Robert (996-1031) married Frances of Toulouse.

Henry, first of the name among the Capetians (1005-1060) years he lived are indicated, not the years of his reign.

Phillip who lived (1053-1108)

Louis, sometimes called Louis VI, who flourished (1081-1137) he married Adelade great-great granddaughter of Umberto, founder of the House of Savoy.

Louis VII, King of France, he died 1206. He had a son;

Robert (1216-1250) who was a youngest son. He married Matilda of Brabant 1237 and had

a daughter Blanche who married Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, England. Edmund was a younger son of Henry III of England.

This examination now turns to the ancestry of Edmund (Crouchback) Earl of Lancaster who married the granddaughter of Louis VII the King of France.

House of Normandy, Kings of England & Dukes of Normandy

1. Ragnvald, Earl of More married Ragnhilde, d. of Hrolf (Rollo) Hefja. Ragnvald died 890.
2. Rollo, Norwegian adventurer, gained a foothold in France, married Popa, D. of Count Beranger. He embraced Christianity at his marriage.
3. Guillame (942) married Esporta de Senilis. He was Duke of Normandy 942.
4. Richard (933-996) Duke of Normandy M. Gunnora de Crepon.
5. Richard II (Le Bon) Duke of Normandy M. Judith de Bretagne 1018- he d. 1026.
6. Robert (The Devil) d. 1035. Had legitimate sons but persuaded nobles to accept his natural son William, whose mother was Herleve, dau. of a tanner. There is an ancient French play, El Diablo, fictionally based upon the life of this Robert.
7. William (The Conqueror) born 1027-died 1086, Duke of Normandy, and William I, King of England, M. 1053 Matilda of Flanders, d. of Baldwin V Count of Flanders. At least three daughters and three sons were born of this union.
8. William II (The Red), second son of William I. (1056-1100) became king 1087. He was assassinated by a bowman while hunting in New Forest.
9. Henry I. (1068-1135) youngest son of William I, called Beauclerc, meaning good

student. He married Maud, or Matilda, d. of Edgar Atheling.

10. Henry II (1133-1189) was the son of Matilda, sometimes named as an English Queen, and Goeffrey Plantagenet. Matilda was daughter of Henry I. He married Eleanor of Aquetane and is remembered for his part in the martyrdom of Thomas a' Becket. He was first of the House of Plantagenet.
11. John (1166-1216) married as his third wife, Isabella (1188-1245) d. of count of Angouleme and his wife Alice, Alice Courtney, Grand-daughter of Louis VI, King of France.
12. Henry III son of John (1207-1271) became king 1216, and ruled beginning 1227. After his defeat at the battle of Lewes his son, Edmund (Crouchback) had control of affairs.
13. Edmund (Crouchback) born 16 January 1244 died 5 June 1296. He married Blanche, widow of Henry, King of Navarre. He was not a king.
14. Henry, Earl of Lancaster, was son of Edmund above. He was Captain General of the Armies. Married Maud Chaworth.
15. Mary Plantagenet, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster married Henry Percy (third Lord) (This ends the account of the Plantagenets.)
16. Henry Percy and his wife, Mary Plantagenet had a daughter Isabella Percy who married Sir William Aton and had Katherine Aton who married Sir Ralph Evre. (Burke's Extinct Peerage.)
17. Sir Ralph Evre and his wife Katherine (Aton) had Sir Ralph, Baron of Evre.
18. Sir Ralph Evre married and had Sir William Evre who married Maud Fitz-Hugh and had Margaret Evre who married Sir John Pudsey Knight about the year 1396.

We now take up the account of the Pudsey family which intermarried with the Grosvenors.

This pedigree appeared in Virginia Magazine
Volume 29-127-128)

Sir John⁴ Pudsey (Henry³, John², Simon¹)
married about 1396 Margaret Evre and had

Sir Ralph⁵ Pudsey, who gave asylum to Henry VI
married Margaret, d. of Sir Thomas
Tunstall and had

Sir John⁶ Pudsey, M. Grace, d. of Lawrence
Hamerton, Esq. (Sir John d. 12 August 1492)
their son and heir

Henry⁷ Pudsey Esq., of Bolton (he died 1518)
married Margaret, d. of Sir John Conyers,
their heir

Rowland⁸ Pudsey, third son, m. Edith, heiress
of John Hare and had

Robert⁹ Pudsey who married Eleanor, d. of Henry
Harmon and had

George¹⁰ Pudsey, who married Matilda, d. of
Humphrey Cotton and had

Dorothy¹¹ Pudsey, who married Gawin Grosvenor.
He was 17th in line of descent from Gilbert
Grosvenor. Their daughter, Winifred, born
"between seven and eight of ye clock" as
reported in family pedigree, 29 April, 1605
married Thomas¹⁷ Corbin and became the
mother of Henry¹⁸ Corbin (1629-1676) who
removed to Virginia and had as his wife
Alice Eltonhead and had issue, among others,
Colonel Gawin¹⁹ Corbin who married as his
third wife Martha Bassett, and by her had
Ann Corbin who married first Isaac Allerton
and second, The Reverend David Currie.

We now consider the ancestry of Jane Currie.

ANCESTRY OF ALICE¹¹ ELTONHEAD WHO MARRIED HENRY CORBIN OF VIRGINIA

Parrin, in his Register of Maryland Heraldic Families Pages 273-277 shows that the family of Norreys or Norris were owners of the manor of Eltonhead and that as a consequence the Norriys or Eltonhead names identify the same family. The origins of the Norreys Family, a branch of which came to be called Eltonhead, are lost in the mists of time. Parrin's article shows that Baron Norreys was Baron of Rycote, Oxford, England before the time of William the Conqueror. This indicates that the name is of Anglo-Saxon origin. The early history of this family begins in Sutton, Lancashire, before the beginning of the reign of Henry III who succeeded his father, King John in 1216 but due to his minority did not begin his reign until 1227.

Parrin begins his account of the Norres Family with Alan¹ Norres who married Joan Molyneux and had a son Alan² Norres who, in turn had a son Sir John³ Norres, of Speke, who married Katherine Balderstone the daughter of Robert Balderstone and had Sir Henry⁴ Norres who married Alice of Chester, daughter of Roger de Ernys and his wife, Joan Molyneux who was a cousin of the first Joan of like name wife of the first Alan mentioned in the pedigree. Sir Henry⁴ Norres and his wife Joan had a son, Sir John⁵ of Bray. Burke confirms that the Norris-Eltonhead lineage traces to this Sir John⁵ of Bray. For the want of a definite identification of the father of Henry¹ Norres (or Eltonhead) who is shown first on the chart which follows, the exact connection between these two men may not be shown. It does seem certain, however, that there were about five generations which used the name Norres before the line of Henry¹ Eltonhead, to be presently charted, sets on.

William⁶ Norres, the son of John⁵, was Knight of the Body Guard of Edward IV and also commanded at the battle of Stoke. The son of William⁶ Norres, Henry⁷ Norres, Esquire of the body of King Henry VIII and one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. It fell the lot of this Sir

Henry⁷ Norres to be the "Messenger of Peace" when Henry VIII decided to disgrace and try Cardinal Woolsey. It happened that Cardinal Woolsey on seeing Sir Henry alighted from his mule and removing a gold chain to which was attached a piece of the true cross, placed the chain around the neck of Sir Henry⁷ and kissed him. Henry VIII was outraged by this show and falsely accused Sir Henry⁷ of complicity with the unhappy Ann Boelyn. Sir Henry⁷ refused to save his own life by confirming that which was false and was executed May 14, 1536. The son of Sir Henry⁷ Norres also known as Sir Henry⁸ Norres was made ambassador to France by Queen Elizabeth. He kept this appointment for fourteen years. The fourth son of this Sir Henry⁹ Norres was, in turn, Sir Henry¹⁰ Norres who went to Virginia where he was known to his cousins who now bore the name Eltonhead. It is seen by this account that certain kinsmen of the English and Virginia Eltonheads rose to great prominence in the reign of the Tudors. (Parrin, Register of Maryland Heraldic Families-275.)

Turning now to examine the origins of the Norres-Eltonhead Family, it will be kept in mind that it is known that about five generations of this family first bore the name Norres and that the exact point where the name Eltonhead sets on in the Norres Family is not established but that Henry¹ Eltonhead of Eltonhead was the first of the proved Eltonhead line--all of which is shown on the accompanying chart.

Sir William Norres of Speke, County Lancashire in the year 1563 gave this account of the origin of the Eltonheads.

"Norres of Eltonhead lost his name by being called the goodman of Eltonhede, and so tooke y^t for his proper name, for I am sure all his evidence ys Norres, and for want of yssue masculine all his lands ys inteyllled on me William Norres of Speke Knight. And in my tyme ther was none byt my cosen Richard Eltonhed his father that last died betwixt his land and me, which now God hath sent good stoe unto of children." See Nicholas's

Topographer and Genealogist Volume 2, 369-370. Hayden's Virginia Genealogies p. 228 also quotes this source.

In his comment on Eltonhead, Sir William Norrres of Speke affirms that there were other families in Sutton who had once carried the name of Norres but had given it up. The Norres pedigree which he reports runs through several generations and is a remarkably quaint and curious document without one reference for proof. Comparison with the record set down by Burke in his Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary shows it to be accurate in most details but certainly inaccurate in some others. Reference to the chart shows that William Norrres, who made his comment in 1563 is speaking of his cousin Richard⁸ Eltonhead and is saying that if Richard⁸ has no male heirs, then he inherits the manor of Eltonhead. However, as this chart shows, Richard⁸ Eltonhead had sons Richard⁹, John⁹ and Thomas⁹ who dsp. but his son William⁹ did survive, had several sons, and so frustrated any expectations that Sir William Norres of Speke might have entertained.

Lancashire Inquisitions, Volume 3 and pages 277-279 record the inquisition taken at Wigan, Lancashire on January 18, 1613-14 before Edward Rigbee, Esq. Escheator. The entry reads as follows:

"after the death of Thomas Eltonhead, Gent., Thomas Eltonhead was possessed for a term of sixty years, if he should live so long, of the manor of Eltonhead consisting of twelve messuages (meaning houses with their surrounding land and buildings) six cottages, a dove house, a windmill, four tofts (meaning main residences with its outbuildings and adjacent lands) twenty gardens, twenty orchards, one hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of moss, and 13 shillings and four pence rent in Eltonhead and Sutton. It was agreed in 1587-8 between Thomas Eltonhead, of the one part, and William⁹ Eltonhead, his brother, for the other part, that at the demise of Thomas and Jane, his wife, that the whole of the premises were to be to

the use of Richard Eltonhead, and lastly to the right heirs of Richard¹⁰ forever. "

The Thomas Eltonhead with wife Jane was Thomas⁹ Eltonhead, brother of William⁹ Eltonhead, heir apparent, and it was his son Richard¹⁰ Eltonhead with one son, Richard¹¹ and eight daughters, including Martha¹¹ our ancestress who married Edwin Conway to whom this entry refers. The supplemental entries with this document show that the manor of Eltonhead and other premises in Sutton were held of William, Earl of Derby, by the 20th part of a Knight's fee and by rent of a pair of gloves, and that they were worth per annum clear 4 pounds sterling. This hearing also brought out the fact that Thomas⁹, brother of Richard⁹ Eltonhead, all shown on the accompanying chart, died 1611, that Richard⁹ Eltonhead died 1613-14 and that Richard¹⁰ Eltonhead, heir of William⁹ Eltonhead was 32 in 1614 thus confirming the date set down in the chart which Richard¹⁰ Eltonhead signed September 23, 1664.

This remarkable report before the Escheator should hold considerable interest because it provides a rather complete description of the home place of Martha¹¹ Eltonhead, who married Edwin¹ Conway of County Wigon in England. She along with all her sisters and her brother Richard were adult and married on September 23, 1664 at which time their father, Richard¹⁰ Eltonhead of Eltonhead, Gentleman, gave his long pedigree to the herald.

The Eltonheads were an armigerous family. Their original crest was on a window in Childwell Church, County Lancashire. It displays an eagle rising from a mount vertical. (This crest is the same as that of Sir Henry⁴ Norres who married Alice of Chester, daughter of Roger de Ernys. Note that this is in the Norres line set down above being: Alan¹, Alan², John³, Henry⁴.) The shield is quarterly ar. and gu. in the second and fourth quarters a fret or. overall a fease, az. (See, Parran; Register of Maryland's Heraldic Families 275).

In his notes on this chart Hayden shows that

William¹⁰ took the oath of fealty on January 2, 1646 and that he was made a member of the King's Privy Council September 29, 1649, or a little more than two years after his taking the oath of fealty to the Stuarts. He took the oath as a member of the Privy Council July 22, 1650. He undertook a mission to the colony of Maryland as agent of Lord Baltimore 1654-5. There he was killed in 1655 in the conflict between Governor Stone and Fenwick. This was the uncle of Alice¹¹ Eltonhead who married Henry¹⁸ Corbin.

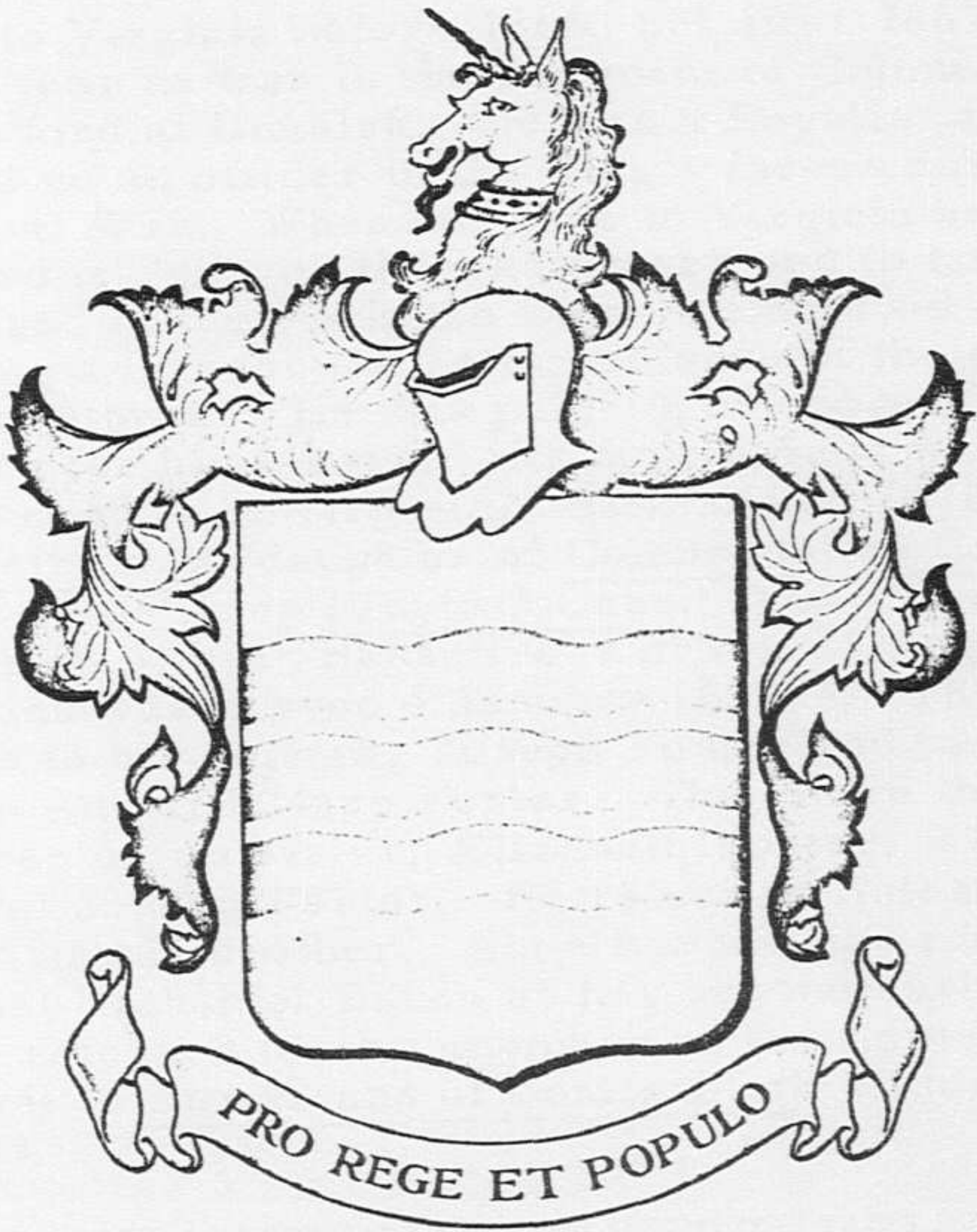
Hayden also traces the marriages of the various daughters of Richard¹⁰ Eltonhead. He thinks that Richard¹⁰ Eltonhead was getting old and forgetful when he made the chart and that he slipped into one or two slight errors. He points out that Eleanor married William Brocas, not Edwin Brocas as the chart indicates. His research shows that Agatha¹¹ Eltonhead married Ralph Wormley who resided at Rosegill, Middlesex County, Virginia. Jane¹¹ Eltonhead who was the widow of Robert Morson, married second Cuthbert Fenwick of St. Mary's Hundred in Maryland. This name appears as Robert in the chart. Martha¹¹ Conway married Mr. Edwin¹ Conway in England but removed to Virginia and resided in Northampton County where Mr. Conway was Clerk of the Court. Finally, it is shown that Alice¹¹ Eltonhead married Henry Corbin on July 25, 1645. The Corbins also resided in Middlesex County, Virginia. (For notes on these marriages see Hayden, Virginia Genealogies 225-230). Of the eight daughters of Richard¹⁰ Eltonhead, five and possibly six took up residence in the New World. It seems surprising that there should have been such an exodus from the comforts of the Manor of Eltonhead. English families of this era tended to form alliances in the same social class as that to which they belonged. The period of the Commonwealth under Cromwell was a season of disaster to the defeated Royalists. It would seem certain that Richard¹⁰ Eltonhead would have adhered to the crown in this conflict and that the fathers of the men who married the daughters of this Richard¹⁰ Eltonhead did likewise. Indeed, Lancashire and Cheshire Records Vol. 2 p. 242 show that in 1652

Richard¹⁰ Eltonhead, Sr. (Richard¹⁰ Eltonhead) was called in and required to pay his Royalist composition fines to the treasury. His name appears on a list referred to as Royalist Composition Papers Number 42. His fine seems to have been comparatively light but some estates were fined as much as two-thirds of their appraised value. The total fines for the district of Richard¹⁰ Eltonhead amounted to one and one half million pounds sterling. This explains the exodus of defeated Royalists into the Colony of Virginia.

ANCESTRY OF MARTHA⁴ BASSETT
WIFE OF COLONEL GAWIN¹⁹ CORBIN

WILLIAM¹ BASSETT (Died 4 December 1646)

We have only the scantiest information on the ancestry of William¹ Bassett. William¹ Bassett supposedly descended from James Bassett, Gentleman of the Royal Chamber who married Mary, daughter of William Roper and his wife the daughter of the Chancellor, Sir Thomas Moore. (Americans of Gentle Birth Vol. I-144.) He lived his entire life in England and resided at Newport, County Southampton. He had only one son, William² Bassett. Of his several daughters, Ann came to Virginia where she married (1) _____ Smith, and second Colonel Nathaniel Bacon, of King's Creek, York County, who was the son of Reverend James Bacon of "Friston Hall," County Suffolk, England. There seem to have been no children of this union. Colonel Nathaniel Bacon was of the Governor's Council. Another daughter Elizabeth, married Colonel Joseph Foster of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County, Virginia. The maiden name of the wife of William¹ Bassett, and mother of the three children named above is unknown. She is sometimes erroneously referred to as Ann Dickeson. Her second husband was named Dickeson as is shown by the will of her son who mentions her as Mrs. Ann Dickeson.



Bassett

Arms: Or three bars wavy gules.
Crest: A unicorn's head couped argent.
Motto: Pro rege et populo.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM² BASSETT (16??-1671/2)

William² Bassett, son of William¹ Bassett of Newport, County Southampton, and his wife Ann, came to Virginia before 1665, but after 1661 in which year he was in the regiment of Colonel Rutherford at Dunkirk. He was a Royalist and served as an officer in the King's forces during the Civil War. When he came to Virginia he was engaged to "survey the whole work and to have command of the workmen therein employed in building a fort for the better defense of the country at Jamestown." He was paid 10,000 pounds of tobacco for his labors. His appointment was by the Assembly of Virginia. He married 1670 Bridgett Cary, daughter of Colonel Miles Cary and his wife Anne (Taylor) Cary. The will of Captain William² Bassett was drawn 25 August, 1671 and was proved 4 January 1672/3. This will refers to his nephew, Joseph Foster and to his nieces Ann and Mary Foster. They were the children of his sister, Elizabeth Foster, wife of Colonel Joseph Foster. He refers to Nathaniel Bacon as his brother. Ann² Bassett had married Colonel Nathaniel Bacon as her second husband. He is referred to as a member of the Governor's Council in Americans of Gentle Birth Volume 2 p. 203.

COLONEL WILLIAM³ BASSETT (1671-1723)

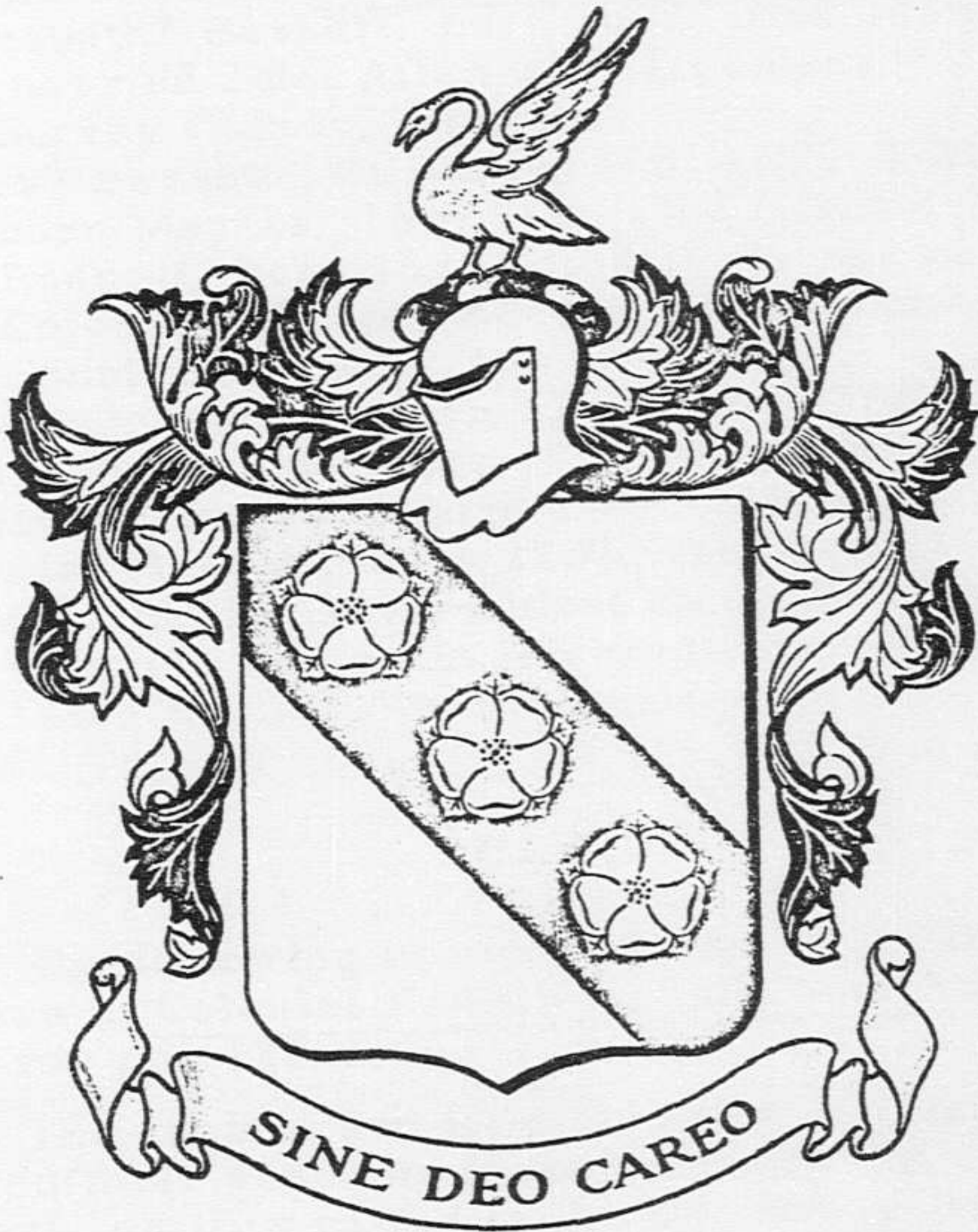
William³ Bassett was born the year his father's will was drawn. It is certain that he had no recollection of his father. Many honors descended upon him. He was Burgess for New Kent County from 1692 to 1702. He was member of the Governor's Council, sometimes called the King's Council, from 1707 to 1711 at which time he retired. Governor Spottswood importuned him to resume his responsibilities he was again on the Council in 1716. He held the position of Commander-in-Chief of the New Kent and King William Counties. In 1716 he was appointed to the Board of Governors of William and Mary College. In 1711 addressed a petition to The Council of Trade in England requesting that that body recommend

William Bassett to the Council saying "William Bassett was a gentleman who had served formerly in that section with great applause and has established good character in the country."

Colonel William³ Bassett married 28 November 1693, Joanna Burwell (1675-1727) daughter of Major Lewis and Abigail (Smith) Burwell. They made their home at Eltham which was the site of an old Indian village, and directly across the Pamunkey River from West Point. This celebrated seat of the Bassett Family was one of the largest and finest colonial houses in Virginia. It was burned down in 1875. John Fontaine kept a diary while accompanying Governor Spotswood on his journey over the Blue Ridge in 1716. He recorded that on September 16, 1716 Colonel Bassett waited for the Governor with his pennance and other boats for his servants. They arrived at the house of Colonel Bassett about five o'clock and were royally entertained.

Colonel William³ Bassett was buried, as was the custom, in his garden at Eltham. His tombstone has been removed to Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va. His tomb and that of his wife bear the following inscriptions:

Here lies inter'd ye Body of Ye Hon'ble
 William Bassett of ye County of New Kent,
 Esq'r, son of William Bassett, Esq'r and
 Bridget his wife of ye County of
 Southampton in ye Kingdom of England.
 He married Joanna, Eldest Daughter
 Of Lewis Burwell, Esq'r., with whom
 He happily lived 29 years and 10 months.
 And was blessed with 6 sons and 7 Daughters,
 He departed this life ye 11th of October,
 1723, in ye 53d year of his Age. He
 was a good Christian, a kind and Indulgent Father
 An affectionate, obliging Husband, A Good
 Master: His Loss was
 Greatly lamented by his County,
 County and Family, and inexpressibly to
 His Mournful, Disconsolate Widow,
 who also departed this life ye 7th. day
 of October, 1737, in the 53d yeare of
 her age.



Caryl

Arms: Argent on a bend sable, three roses of the field leaved vert.

Crest: A swan ppr. wings elevated.

Mottoes: (1) Comme je trove. (2) Sine Deo Careo.

Colonel William³ Bassett and his wife, Joanna (Burwell) Bassett had the following children:

Martha⁴ Bassett, born 28 Dec. 1694. M. as
his 3rd wife Col. Gawin¹⁹ Corbin.

Elizabeth⁴ Bassett, born 1698, died 1738,
married John Allen of "Claremont,"
Surrey County, Virginia.

Lucy⁴ Bassett (William³, William², William¹),
born May 24, 1699, married Colonel William
Roscow, born 1695, died 1752, son of
Colonel William Roscow, of Elizabeth City
County.

Joanna⁴ Bassett, born 1701, died 1702.

Joanna⁴ Bassett, born 1703, died 1708.

William⁴ Bassett, born 1705, died 1708.

Lewis⁴ Bassett, born 1709, married Elizabeth
Churchill. Their eldest daughter Elizabeth
married Benjamin Harrison the "Signer."

CARY

The following account of the Cary Family
appears in Colonial Families of the Southern States,
by Hardy pp. 127-8.

The ancient and knightly tribe of Cary,
derived their surname from the manor of Cary,
or Kari, as it is called in the Domesday Book,
lying in the parish of St. Giles, in the heath near
Lauceston.

It is recorded of Sir Robert Cary, as proof
of his great valor in arms, that in the reign of
Henry V. a certain Knight errant of Aragon, having
passed through divers countries and performed
many feats of arm to his high commendation,
arrived in England, and challenged any man of
rank and quality to "Make tryal of his valor and
aksill in arms." This challenge Sir Robert Cary
accepted. Between them a crude encounter and a
long and doubtful combat was waged in Smithfield,
London. "But at length this noble champion van-
quished the presumptuous Arrogonist, for which
King Henry V. restored unto him a good part of
his father's estate, of which, for his loyalty to

King Richard II., he had been deprived by King Henry IV., and authorized him to bear arms of the Knight of Arragon, which the noble posterity of this valorous Knight continue to bear until this day." At Torre Abbey is preserved the valuable pedigree drawn up by the Herald's College, at the order of Queen Anne Boleyn.

Colonial Families of the Southern States does not recite this pedigree. Burke's Commoners p. 33 supplies the following: The name is derived from the Manor of Kari as called in Domesday Book-Parish of St. Giles. (It was noted above that St. Giles is near Lauceston; this is a community of 4700 people in Cornwall and lies a few miles north and slightly west of Plymouth. Clovelly was another community within the estates of the Carys. This quaint town with its ancient stone church going back to Saxon times still survives.) Adam¹ Cary married in 1198 Amy, daughter of Sir William Trevett and had John² Cary who married Elizabeth the daughter of Sir William Stapleton and had William³ Cary who married Alice, daughter of William Beaumont, Knight and had John⁴ or William⁴ who married Philippia daughter of Sir Wairn Archdeacon, Knight and had William⁵ Cary who married Margaret, daughter of Richard Bozon of Clovelly in Devon and had Sir John⁶ Cary, Baron of the Exchequer by Richard II. He was banished by Henry IV for opposing him and for his loyalty to Richard II about the year 1400. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Halloway and died seized of Clovelly. His son, Sir Robert⁷ Cary married Jane, daughter of Sir William Hanchford. It was he who fought the long battle with the knight errant at Smithfield and won, not only the contest but the restoration of his ancestral estates. He was father of Philip⁸ Cary who married Christian, daughter of William Orchard and had Sir William⁸ who fell in the battle of Tewksberry in 1471. He was a Lancastrian. His son, Thomas⁹ Cary of Chilton Foliat married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Spencer and the granddaughter of Edmund Beaufort duke of Somerset who died 1455. His father, John Beaufort died 1410. John¹⁰ Cary, son of Thomas⁹ married a daughter of Thomas Denny and had Sir Edward¹¹ Cary, Master of jewel office of Queen

Elizabeth. He married Catherine who was the daughter of Sir Henry Knevit and had William¹² Cary who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Boelyn, the sister of Anne, the second wife of Henry VIII. It is probable that this latter alliance was the motivation for the preservation of the Cary pedigree as ordered by Queen Anne. Mary Boelyn was born 1503, a fact which supplies a clue as to the age of William¹² Cary and suggests he was probably born about the turn of the century.

It seems that William¹² Cary who married Mary Boelyn is not to be identified as the William Cary (1482-1572 who was Sheriff of Bristol England 1532 and mayor of that city 1546. This William Cary is a proved ancestor of our Virginia ancestor. The coat of arms of Myles Cary was identical with that of Robert Cary who fought the knight errant of Aragon and was awarded his coat of arms which is, argent on bend sable, three roses argent. Before, they bore Gules chevron entries, three swans argent. (Visitations of Devon 1620). The descent of William Cary traces from Adam¹ Cary and branches off after Sir Robert⁷ Cary. William Cary, Sheriff and Mayor of Bristol, was of this same Cary Family. John Cary, a proved descendant of Myles Cary, filed a request with the College of Heralds, a confirmation of arms in 1699, identifying his arms as identical with those of the Carys of Devon. This petition was granted and confirmed by the College of Heralds 1701. (Boddie, Historical Southern Families Volume 2-86.) From William¹ Cary, sheriff and Mayor of Bristol, descent was as follows: Richard² Cary, son of William¹ above (1515-1570) was a Bristol Merchant who married Anne and had William³ (1550-1633) who was sheriff of Bristol 1599 and Mayor 1611 and married Elizabeth or Alice Goodale and had John⁴ Cary (1583-1661) of Bristol, Draper, who married Alice, daughter of Henry Hobson who was mayor of Bristol and had Myles⁵ Cary of England and Virginia. (See Harrison, The Virginia Carys p. 15 and The Devon Carys p. 483.)

Colonel⁵ but 1 of Virginia Myles Cary of "Magpie Swamp", Warwick Co., Virginia was

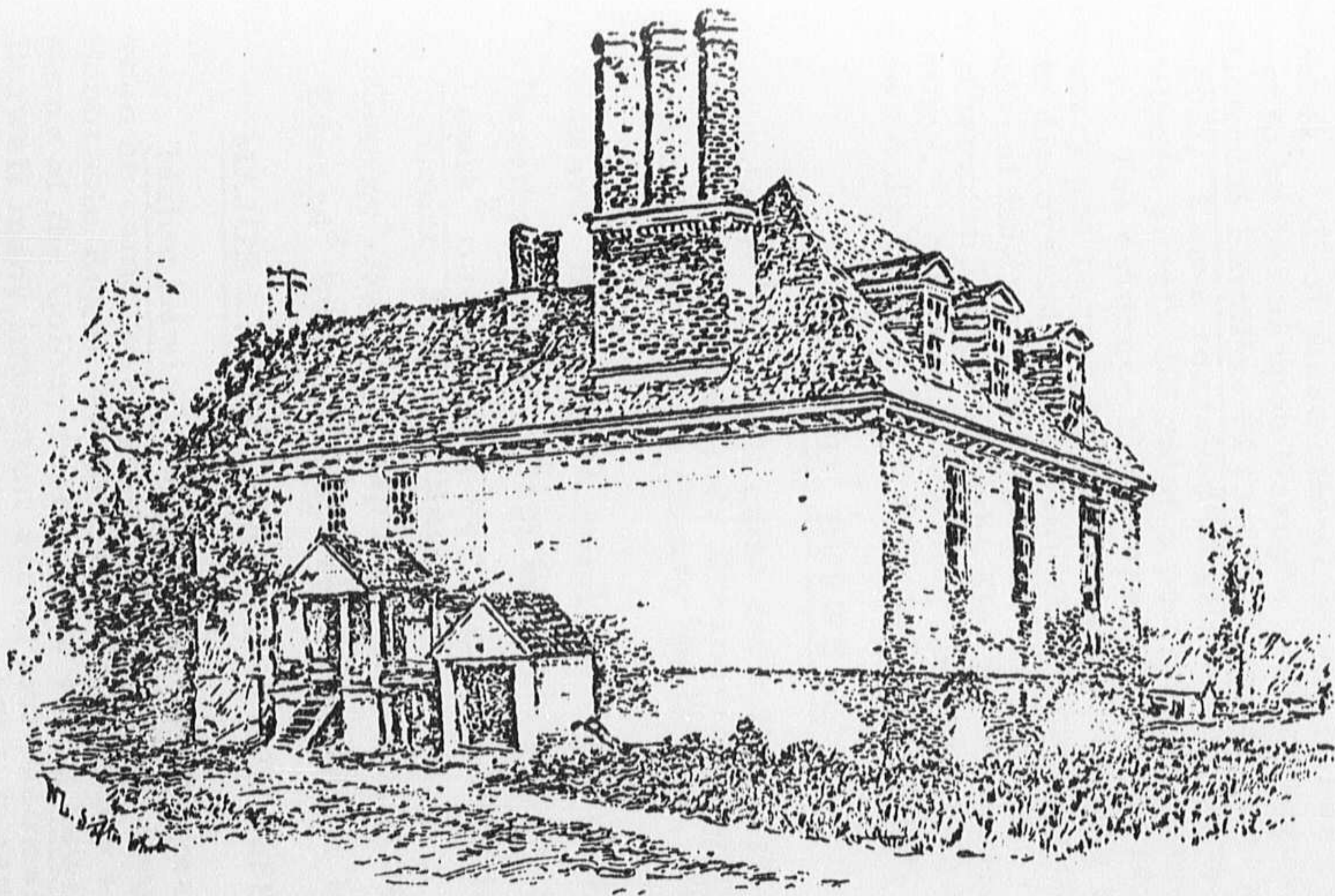
born 1620, in Bristol England and died 1667 in Virginia. He came to the colony in 1640. He was the Lieutenant Colonel of Warwick Co. 1657, Colonel and County Lieutenant 1659-67, a Burgess 1659-63; Escheator General of Virginia 1665, Collector of the Lower James River and member of the King's Council, 1663-1667. He died from wounds received in the attack by the Dutch fleet upon Old Point Comfort. His tomb is at Cary's Quarter, and the inscription thereon, gives the name of his father and mother and his maternal grandfather, and his coat of arms. He married about 1645, Anne Taylor, daughter of Captain Thomas Taylor. (Hardy, Colonial Families of the Southern States. 128.) It was his daughter, Bridgett, born 1651 who in 1670 married Capt. William² Bassett of Eltham, New Kent Co.

(This note appears in Virginia Families)
 "In September 1851 a Mr. Eggleston found on a farm called "Bensalls" near Warwick Inn a tombstone in five fragments. It bore a coat of arms and the following inscription:

Here lyeth ye body of Miles Cary, Esq.
 Only son of John Cary and Alice, his wife,
 Daughter of Henry Hobson of ye city of Bristol,
 Alderman, he was born in ye city
 And departed this life ye 10th day of June 1667,
 About the forty-seventh year of his age, leaving
 Four sons and three daughters (Viz) Thomas,
 Ann, Henry, Bridgett, Elizabeth, Miles, and William.)

Cary of Virginia p. 36 has the following comment of the tomb of Myles Cary; it was a brick altar tomb covered with a heavy ironstone slab evidently carved in England, now in complete ruins.

Captain Thomas Taylor was born in England about 1595. He was one of the original patentees in Elizabeth City County, Virginia. He patented lands in Warwick Co. 1643, was Burgess 1646 and Gentleman Justice 1652. (Virginia Carys 35).



"Carter's Creek," Gloucester County, Virginia.
Built by Lewis Burwell.

THE ANCESTRY OF JOANNA³ BURWELL (1675-1727)
WIFE OF COLONEL WILLIAM³ BASSETT (1671-1723)

The Burwell name had been searched by me prior to discovery of several carefully prepared accounts which seem to have had access to primary sources. All of these efforts on the Burwell Family seem to be based upon Hardy's account appearing in Colonial Families of the Southern States, pages 94-103). I have searched English records thinking that there surely did exist a pedigree of some antiquity. The evidence discovered was quite fragmentary and permitted no sequence relating the facts discovered. The Camden Visitations trace a maternal line to John Bedell of Woolaston, Northampton, England, who died in the fourteenth century. This report touching upon the Burwells shows only Edward¹ Burwell and his family.

EDWARD¹ BURWELL

Edward¹ Burwell came from Harlington, County Bedford, England. He married Dorothy Bedell of Catsworth in County Huntington, England. Issue:

Edward² Burwell (14 April 1616-March 4, 1620)

Dorothy² Burwell (Baptized June 24, 1618)

Lewis² Burwell who was born at Ampthill, County Bedford, England.

George² Burwell (Baptized at Ampthill 1624).

Edward² Burwell (Baptized at Ampthill 1625).

MAJOR LEWIS² BURWELL (1625-1658)

Major Lewis² Burwell was twenty years old when he came to Virginia in 1640. His step-father, Honorable Roger Wingate, in his capacity as Treasurer of the Colony surely gave young Lewis² Burwell many important social and business contacts. His estate was known as "Fairfield" but was later called "Carter's Creek". There he built a brick mansion of some pretentious proportions for the times in the year 1692. The

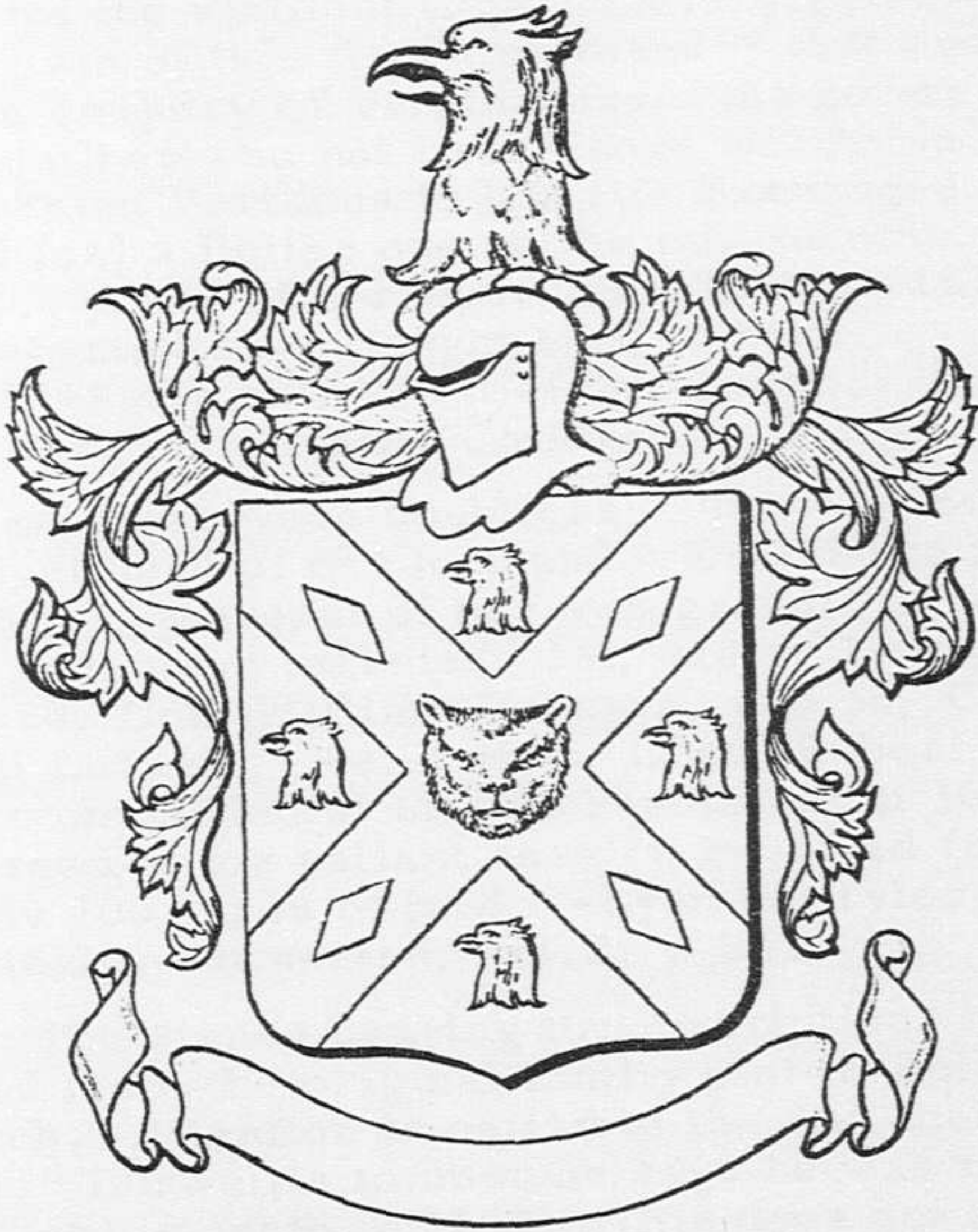
mansion stood until fairly recent times when it was lost to fire. Lewis² Burwell, along with Honorable Richard Lee, was member of a deputation which undertook to induce Charles II to come to Virginia. He was major of militia for his area. He died at the remarkably young age of thirty-three and was buried, as was the custom, in the garden of his home place. He married Lucy, daughter of Captain Robert Higginson, the son of Thomas Higginson of London.

Epitaphs on the tombs of Lewis² Burwell and his wife, Lucy (Higginson) Burwell.

To the lasting memory of Major Lewis Burwell
Of the County of Gloucester, in Virginia
Gentleman, who descended from the
Ancient family of the Burwells, of the
Counties of Bedford and Northampton,
In England, who nothing more worthy in his
Birth than virtuous in his life, exchanged
This life for a better on the 19th day of
November in the 33d year of his age A. D. 1658

For inscriptions of the Burwell tombs and others in Gloucester County, copied by Dr. Lyon G. Tyler in 1893, and printed with valuable notes, see W. & M. Quarterly, 1st series, Vol. 2, pages 219-236. With a few corrections, made necessary by typographical errors, Dr. Tyler's copies are reprinted here.

"Carter's Creek, the old seat of the Burwells, is situated on a creek of that name, and not far back from the York River. On a high triple chimney are cut the letters "L. B. A 1694." -- W. & M. Quarterly, 1st series, vol. 2, page 230.



Burwell

Arms: Paly of six, argent and sable on a bend or a teal's head erased azure.

Crest: A lion's gamb erect and erased or, grasping three burr leaves vert.

(From Virginia Heraldica p. 33)