

## Littleberry Baughan, ca. 1753 – ca. 1806, Henrico County, Virginia Analysis of Baughan, Ferris, Stone Connections

The following is an analysis of Virginia public records that explores the parentage and ancestry of Littleberry Baughan of Henrico County, born ca. 1752-1753, died ca 1805-1806. In the Henrico August Court 1768, orders were given for the churchwardens of Henrico Parish to bind out orphans, in which Littleberry Baughan was identified as the son of Susannah Baughan.<sup>1</sup> Other children in similar references were identified as the orphan children of such and such a man, deceased. This suggests that Littleberry Baughan may have been the result of a “non-paternity event” involving Susannah Baughan. It has been suggested that Susannah may have been the daughter or second wife of Thomas Baughan of Henrico who may have been a son of James and Sarah (Edmondson) Boughan of the Essex County Boughan line.<sup>2</sup> The evidence of a connection between Susannah Baughan and Thomas Baughan is completely circumstantial. Recent<sup>3</sup> y-chromosome DNA evidence has shown that the descendents of Littleberry Baughan do not match any descendents of either Tucker Baughan of Cumberland County, Virginia or descendents of James Boughan of Essex County, Virginia represented in the study. They do, however, match exactly on 37 markers two men named Stone and 36 of 37 markers to a man named Ferris. The purpose of this analysis is to try to determine which Stone and/or Ferris families in Virginia seem to be the most likely candidates for a common ancestor relationship. This paper follows Thomas Baughan in public documents and tries to establish possible family interactions that would have created the “opportunity” of a non-paternity event between Susannah and a Stone or Ferris man. The analysis presupposes an as yet undefined relationship between Susannah Baughan of Henrico County, mother of Littleberry Baughan, and Thomas Baughan of Henrico County. This presupposition has no documentary basis at this time.

In order to estimate the year of birth of Littleberry Baughan, we must draw conclusions from various recorded events. Two such events can be used to put bounds on the range of years in which he was born. These include the court order, discussed above, directing the churchwardens to bind him out and the record of his marriage. Normal convention for the time when Littleberry Baughan was a boy was that boys were bound out when they were between 10 and 18, 13-14 being the most usual age. If Littleberry was age 10 when bound out in 1768, he would have been born about 1758. Likewise, if he were 18, his birth year would have been 1750. The records provide no clue about the reason for his being bound out in 1768; whether for normal reasons or possible bad health of his mother, Susannah. A mid point year would be about 1754. Littleberry Baughan (recorded as Vaughan) was married to Juliana Brown on 22 May 1774 by Rev. William Douglas.<sup>4</sup> Most men would wait to be married until they were at least 21 years of age, the age of majority, when they could legally enter into contracts, etc. Assuming Littleberry

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<sup>1</sup> Henrico County Court Orders, 1763-1767, positive reel 68, Virginia State Library and Archives, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000, p. 286. “This orders that the churchwardens of Henrico Parish do bind out Littleberry Baughan son of Susanna Baughan according to law.”

<sup>2</sup> Notes Related to Connections from Essex to Henrico to Cumberland, Al Sharp, dated 13 August 2003.

<sup>3</sup> The DNA study started in June 2005. The three distinct Baughan/Baughn/Boughan families were confirmed in 2005 and 2006 as DNA testing results were received. The Littleberry Baughan modal haplotype was confirmed with the receipt of results for Wesley William Baughn on 27 Apr 2006. The Tucker Baughan modal haplotype was confirmed with the receipt of results for William Earl Baughn on 26 August 2005. The Essex County Boughan modal haplotype was confirmed with the receipt of results for Charles C. Boughan on 13 March 2006. See <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Baughan%20Family/>.

<sup>4</sup> The Douglas Register, being a detailed record of births, marriages and deaths together with other interesting notes, as kept by the Rev. William Douglas, from 1750 to 1797, Transcribed and edited by W. Mac. Jones, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, 1966, p. 15.

was about the age of 21 at the time of his marriage to Juliana, he would have been born about 1753, plus or minus a couple of years, and he would have been bound apprentice at about the age of 15.<sup>5</sup>

Littleberry was listed in the personal property tax records for Henrico County, under either the surname Baughan or Vaughan, for each year beginning in 1783 and ending in 1805.<sup>6</sup> Since Littleberry was last recorded in the personal property tax records in 1805, we can assume that he died either later that year or sometime in 1806, prior to the filing date of the personal property tax returns. His widow, Julia (Juley) Baughan, was first listed in the property tax lists for Henrico County as the household's taxpayer in 1807, and then each year through 1812.<sup>7</sup> We might conclude then that she died in late 1812 or early 1813. In the 1811 personal property tax book, she reported as over 16 "Tucker Baughan her son."<sup>8</sup> This Tucker Baughan almost certainly was Littleberry Tucker Baughan. William Baughan appears in Littleberry's household in 1799, but the record shows only that he was over 16, and therefore born before 1783.<sup>9</sup> DNA results for William Wesley Baughn, a descendent of William Baughan, proves that he was related to Littleberry and the age was right for William to have been a son of Littleberry.

While no deeds or deed references have yet surfaced for him, it is almost certain that Littleberry Baughan lived in the Deep Run area of western Henrico County. Placing Littleberry Baughan in the Deep Run area of Henrico County is important because there is documentary evidence which follows that Thomas and Sarah Baughan were also "of Deep Run". Family tradition passed down from my grandmother, Bessie Thomas Baughan McConnell, said that the Baughans lived in the Deep Run area. Two deeds involving sons of Littleberry Baughan support my grandmother's recollection. On 2 October 1818, William and Fanny Baughan, and her two sons, Anderson and William Shepherd sold land in western Henrico County. The description of the land said that it was located on the waters of Deep Run adjacent to land owned by Royall T. Shepherd, Stephen Duval, Samuel Brown and Sally Shepherd.<sup>10</sup> On 24 December 1820, Littleberry Tucker Baughan purchased from Stephen Duvall land located in Henrico County on the waters of the Chickahominy on the south side of the Richmond Turnpike and bounded by lands owned by John Alley.<sup>11</sup> On 1 January 1830, Littleberry T. Baughan sold this property to Close Maxwell.<sup>12</sup> On 10 June 1835, Barton Smoot, a relation of Littleberry Tucker Baughan's wife, Sarah Smoot, transferred to Richard Smoot land adjacent to Close Maxwell and the Deep Run coal pits on the north side of the Richmond Turnpike.<sup>13</sup>

On 25 January 1796, Littleberry Baughan, who would have been about 43 at the time, was recorded in a processioning report for Precinct 14.<sup>14</sup> Precinct 14 covered the area "Beginning at Deep Run up the three notched road to little Tuckahoe, thence on the county line dividing Goochland from Henrico to the head

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<sup>5</sup> I am indebted to Al Sharp for his analysis of the year of birth of Littleberry Baughan, which he shared with me in an e-mail dated 7 January 2006, and on the basis of which I have drawn my own conclusions.

<sup>6</sup> Personal Property Tax Records, 1782-1883, Henrico County, 1782-1814, Reel 171, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Henrico County Deed Book 18, p 67, Reel 19, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

<sup>11</sup> Henrico County Deed Book 26, p 402, Reel 23, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

<sup>12</sup> Henrico County Deed Book 32, p 202, Reel 26, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219. It is interesting to note that Littleberry T. Baughan realized a \$223 loss, which represents a 40% loss on his original purchase price.

<sup>13</sup> Henrico County Deed Book 38, pp 42-43, Reel 28, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

<sup>14</sup> Henrico County Processioners Returns, Item 1: 1795-1824, Reel 94, pp 3, 26, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

of Chickahominy swamp<sup>15</sup>, down the swamp to Michoms lick, from thence a straight line to Mary Allens Tavern on the three notched road”. He was recorded as Beary Vaughan and B. Vaughan. The following is a list of property lines that he processed: 1) One line between David Ellis & John Paine, Beary Vaughan for DE present, 2) One line between David Ellis & Richard Cottrell, R<sup>d</sup> and B Vaughan<sup>16</sup> present, 3) One line between Jacob Ellis & Rich<sup>d</sup> Cottrell, Ri<sup>d</sup> Cottrell & B. Vaughn present, 4) One line between Rich<sup>d</sup> Cottrell & D. Ross, Rich<sup>d</sup> Conntell and B Vaughan present, 5) One line between Jacob Ellis & D Ross, Benj<sup>a</sup> Vaughan for J Ellis present, 6) One line between Jacob Ellis & John Ellis, B. Vaughan for J. Ellis present, 7) One line between Jacob Ellis & Wm Barlow, B. Vaughan for J. Ellis present, 8) One line between David Ellis & Wm Barlow, B. Vaughan present, 9) One line between David Ellis & Jacob Ellis, D. Ellis and Beary Vaughan pres<sup>t</sup>. This record seems to show that Littleberry Baughan did not own property in the area of Deep Run but rather may have either been renting a farm or working on the property of another landowner. None of the lines processioned were for parcels of land owned by Littleberry Baughan.<sup>17</sup>

The evidence above shows Littleberry Baughan’s connection to Deep Run. This provides the opportunity that Littleberry Baughan had roots in the same general area in which Thomas had owned land 19 to 47 years earlier. I add to that the fact that my great grandfather was named Thomas Littleberry Baughan as additional circumstantial evidence of an undefined relationship between Thomas Baughan of Henrico County and Littleberry Baughan, also of Henrico County.

## ***Essex County, Virginia***

The following narrative identifies a possible link between Thomas Baughan of Henrico County and the Essex County Boughans. The following is the will of James Boughan dated 21 November 1721 which was proved 19 Jun 1722: “In the Name of God Amen I James Boughan Sen in the Parish of South farnham in the County of Essex being very sick & weak in body but of perfect sense & memory make this my last Will and Testament in manner & form following: I give and bequeath my soul unto Almighty God that gave it me with a sure & certain hope of a Joyfull Resurrection through the merits of my Blessed Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ & my body unto my Mother the Earth & for my Worldly Estate in manner & form following after my just and Lawfull Debts are paid and satisfied I give unto my eldest son John Boughan the Plantation where I now live on beginning at the Walnut poynt & up the Clay path branch to the mouth of my Spring branch thence along the Kings road to the fork of a small branch by a bridge

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<sup>15</sup> In an 1821 map of Henrico County, Virginia, the three notched road ran up the current Three Chopt Road and met the Richmond Turnpike, currently known as Broad Street Road, at Short Pump. According to this map, the Richmond Turnpike ended at Short Pump where Three Chopt Road intersected it, while the Three Chopped Road continued west along the current track of West Broad Street Road. From the point where the then Three Chopped Road crossed the county line dividing Henrico and Goochland, the head of the Chickahominy Swamp would have been in a northerly direction. Based on the description in the processioning records, I am guessing that Michoms lick was somewhere near where present day Pouncy Tract Road crosses the county line. I am also guessing that Mary Allen’s tavern would have been at Short Pump. Allens Creek currently runs generally along Interstate 295 near its convergence with Interstate 64 and in the area between the current location of the Innsbrook Office Park and Goochland County line.

<sup>16</sup> In addition, certain property lines were processed by Benja. Vaughan. It is not clear whether B. Vaughan always referred to Beary Vaughan in these processioning records or if B. Vaughan could also have meant Benjamin Vaughan.

<sup>17</sup> In a photocopy of Mary Baughn Cope’s notes which she sent to her cousin, Laurina Ward in 1997, Mrs. Cope claimed that Littleberry Baughan, when bound out by the churchwardens, was apprenticed to one of the Ellises and learned the wheelwright trade. She claimed that he worked on the machinery of the surrounding mills. If he were a wheelwright and not a farmer, that might explain his failure to purchase land. Mrs. Cope’s notes are silent as to the source of the information on which she relied to come to that conclusion.

thence up the South West that makes up to Christopher Smiths old feild thence to a stooping red oak standing in Freemans line by the Road to him & his heirs forever I give my son James Boughan all my land on the South East side of the Clay path branch known by the name of old plantation to him & his heirs forever I give unto my Son Abner Boughan the remaining part of ye land I bought of William Aires & the remainin part of That Land I now live on that is not already bequeathed to him and his heirs forever I give unto my two youngest Sons Thomas Boughan & Ben Boughan a certain parcell of Land lying in King & Queen County known by the name of the Frenchmans Neck to be equally divided between them to them & their heirs forever But if either of them should dye without heirs the Survivor to have the whole I lend my beloved wife Sarah Boughan ye use of all my Lands durin her life I lend my Wife the use of my Mills for sixteen years & for bringing up & givin my Children Schoolin my five Sons John & James & Abner & Thomas & Ben be taught to read & wrighte & acount as far as the rule of Divition & after the Sixteen years is expired I give my Mills to my son James Boughan to him and his heirs forever I do appoint my Loving wife Sarah & James Boughan & James Boughan my Kinsman my sole & hole Exers of this my Last Will & Testament & this Last Will to Cut of & Disannull all [?forever] Wills Whatsoevr As Witness my hand & Seal this 21st day of Novemb 1721

in presence of us

Danll Brown James Boughan

Thomas Evitt Jun

William M Smith [mark]”<sup>18</sup>

In his will, James identified his two youngest sons as Thomas Boughan and Ben Boughan and left them a parcel of land in King and Queen County identified as Frenchman’s Neck. His will further provided that the income from his mills should be used for the next 16 years to educate his children. He named his five sons and they seem to be named in birth order, making Ben the youngest. If Ben’s education would have been provided for until the age of 21, then he must have been age 5 when his father’s will was written, meaning he was born around 1716. If Thomas was the next youngest son, then it could be estimated that his year of birth was between 1710 and 1715.

Thomas Boughan was not mentioned in the 14 January 1711 will of his grandfather James Boughan: "Seventhly I give & bequeath unto my beloved Grandson James Boughan the Son of my Son James Boughan all my Land & Plantation whereon I now live together with my Water Mill And all that Tract of Land that I bought of ye Holts together with my old Plantations wth ye Ippurtences thereunto belonging I give & bequeath unto my sd loving Grandson and the issue of his Body lawfully begotten and for want of such Issue to my Grandson John Boughan the Son of my Son James Boughan & to the issue of his body lawfully begotten... All the rest of my Estate of what nature or quality Soever I Give unto my Loveing Son James Boughan & his heires for ever whome I do appoint my whole & Sole Executor of this my last will & Testament".<sup>19</sup> This would narrow down the timeframe of his birth year to 1711 to 1715.

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<sup>18</sup> Essex County, Virginia Will Book 3, p 305, Reel 40, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000. I am indebted to Al Sharp, aka stemmatis, for this analysis, which he shared with me January 2005.

<sup>19</sup> Essex County, Virginia, Deed Book 14, pages 76–77, Reel 6, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

## ***St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia***

It was not unusual in this time period for neighboring families to migrate together. The following provides evidence that certain surnames crossed jurisdictional boundaries together and appear together in different counties. “At a Vestry held for St Paul’s Parish Sepr 16<sup>th</sup>, 1730”, **John Kersey** was ordered to have his tithables<sup>20</sup> assist Robert Tate in clearing a road that he was surveying.<sup>21</sup> St. Paul’s Parish was established in 1706 and covered the entire area of Hanover County until St. Martin’s Parish was established in January 1727. With the establishment of St. Martin’s Parish, St. Paul’s Parish covered the area of Hanover County from Maccadequin Creek to Stone Horse Creek except between the north and south branches of the Pamunkey River. On 6 February 1731/2, Issac Winston and Samuel Meredith filed a return for the processioning of a precinct that included **John Kersey**.<sup>22</sup> “At a Vestry for St. Paul’s Parish ye 19<sup>th</sup> 1734”, Nathaniel Baughon and **Wm. Baughon** were ordered to have their tithables assist Thos Saterwhite in clearing a road that he was surveying.<sup>23</sup> On 1 January 1739, Issac Winston and Samuel Meredith filed a return for the processioning of a precinct that included **John Kersey**.<sup>24</sup> “At a Vestry held for St. Pauls for Laying the Levy Decr 4<sup>th</sup> 1739”, **Richard East** was ordered to take care of Mary Mckenny and was compensated with 600 pounds per annum.<sup>25</sup> “At a Vestry held for St. Paul’s Parish for laying ye Levy the 8<sup>th</sup> day of 8br (October), 1743”, **Richard East** was levied 500 pounds.<sup>26</sup> “At a Vestry held for St. Paul’s Parish for Laying the Levy the 6<sup>th</sup> day of Octobr (sic), 1746”, **William Baughon** was given 24 pounds “for keeping Ann Spraddling”.<sup>27</sup> *(Review processioning records to try to identify the locations of the properties?)*

## ***The Parish and County of Henrico, Virginia***

Thomas and Sarah Baughan owned land in western Henrico County possibly as early as 1740 in the general area of Deep Run Creek and Stony Run. He is first mentioned as a witness to a deed dated 2 Oct 1740 between **Richard East** (grantor) and **John Kirsie** (grantee), both of St. Paul’s Parish, Hanover.<sup>28</sup> The property transferred by East to Kirsie was described as being one hundred acres on the branches of

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<sup>20</sup> According to the Research Guide provided by the Library of Virginia, a tithable is a person who paid, or for whom someone else paid, one of the taxes imposed by the General Assembly of Virginia. It refers to a “member of the potentially productive workforce: free Caucasian males age sixteen or older plus ‘all negroes imported whether male or female, and Indian servants male or female however procured, being sixteen years of age.’”

<sup>21</sup> The Vestry Book of St. Paul’s Parish, Hanover County, Virginia, 1706-1786, transcribed and edited by C. G. Chamberlayne and reprinted in Richmond in 1940 by The Library Board, p. 128.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid, p. 280.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid, p. 141.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid, p. 298.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid, p. 160. Is this 600 pounds sterling or 600 pounds of tobacco?

<sup>26</sup> Ibid, p. 173. Is this 500 pounds sterling or 500 pounds of tobacco?

<sup>27</sup> Ibid, p. 192. Is this 24 pounds sterling or 24 pounds of tobacco?

<sup>28</sup> Henrico County Miscellaneous Court Records [Deeds, Wills, Etc.,] 1650 - 1807, Vol. 3 [1727 - 1737] c, p. 705-1062, Reel 2, p. 1114, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000. Most of the information in this paragraph was brought to my attention and shared with me by Al Sharp, aka stemmatis. I have looked up most of the deeds and have incorporated any additional information in this discussion.

Deep Run and a branch commonly known as the old House Branch.<sup>29</sup> Consideration given to Mr. East by Mr. Kirsie for the above described land was “Seventy Nine acres of Land Lying on Chiccohomony Swamp adjoining to (Thomas) Baughan’s and (Richard) East’s lines and to the Main (channel?) of the said Swamp in Hanover County”. Other witnesses were Thomas Keirse and Cremillion Holloway. Is this evidence that in 1740, Thomas Baughan lived or owned land in Hanover County? Nine months later, at the July Court for Henrico County held on 6 Jul 1741, Thomas Smith acknowledged a deed to Thomas Baughan. No particulars were recorded for the deed which is presumed to have been lost.<sup>30</sup> Fourteen months later, Thomas Baughan was mentioned in a deed dated 4 Oct 1742 between Thomas Smith of Henrico County (grantor) and **Richard East** of Hanover County (grantee).<sup>31</sup> The parcel that Thomas Smith sold Richard East was 114 acres on Stony Run bounded by Thomas Ally, Thomas Baughan, Stony Run and two or three of its different branches. The next mention of Thomas Baughan is in a 3 Aug 1745 deed between **Richard East** (grantor) and William Ellis, both of the County and Parish of Henrico.<sup>32</sup> The property was 116 acres on Stoney Run, bounded by Thomas Baughan’s corner on Stony Run and along two of its branches, with other bounds not specifying the name of the adjacent land owners. Three years three months later, on 5 Nov 1748, Thomas Baughan and Sarah, his wife, sold to Thomas Merritt all of Henrico County, 85 acres of land on a branch of Long & Hungry bounded by John Ford, Michael Holland, Capt. Watson, Will’m Turner and David Atkinson.<sup>33</sup> There was no release of dower rights. The last mention of Thomas Baughan in Henrico County was three months later in a deed dated 5 Feb 1749 between Thomas Baughan (grantor) to William Ellis both of the County and Parish of Henrico for 100 acres on a branch of Deep Run called Stony Run; land which he bought from Thomas Smith in or prior to 1741.<sup>34</sup> This land was bounded by Alexander Padason (Patterson?), Cannon’s or Sincock’s line, land William Ellis bought of Richard East and Thomas Alley and a branch of Stony Run. This deed was written on 5 Feb 1749 and recorded on the first Monday in March 1750. In neither the deed itself nor the recording of the deed was Thomas’ wife Sarah or release of dower rights mentioned. One could conclude from this that Sarah died between 5 Nov 1748 and 5 Feb 1749.

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<sup>29</sup> Oldhouse Branch is recorded on the United States Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System (USGS GNIS) and can be found on the Bon Air quadrant map. It runs between the Oldhouse and Gates Head subdivisions off of Pemberton Road and crosses Gaskins Road before running westward into Deep Run Creek.

<sup>30</sup> Henrico County Order Book, 1737 - 1746, [6], p. 1-3, 6-433 [1], Reel 66, p. 150, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>31</sup> Henrico County Miscellaneous Court Records [Deeds, Wills, Etc.] 1650 - 1807, Vol. 3 [1738 - 1746] c, p. 1063-1410, Reel 2, p. 1154, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>32</sup> Henrico County Deed Book, 1744 - 1748 c (Contains Wills), Unpaged index, [ca. 500 p.], Reel 8, p. 62, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>33</sup> Henrico County Deeds, Etc., 1748 - 1750 c (Contains Wills), Unpaged index, 141 fo., [4] p., Reel 8, p. 117, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000. This deed was much longer than most of the other deeds referenced here. The language in the deed gives me the impression that the lawyers or Thomas Merritt were concerned whether there were any claims that would attach to the land. The tone of the deed implies to me that Thomas Baughan was selling the land due to some financial difficulties and the buyer wanted to make sure those difficulties did not attach to the land.

<sup>34</sup> Deeds, Etc., 1748 - 1750 c (Contains Wills), Unpaged index, 141 fo., [4] p., Reel 8, p. 136, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

## ***Lunenburg County, Virginia***

A little more than a year later, on 24 Mar 1750, a Thomas Baughan, described as “of the county aforesaid”, meaning Lunenburg County, purchased 127 acres from James Ferris, also of Lunenburg County, for £30.<sup>35</sup> This land was described as being on the North side of the Stanton River, bounded by Matthew Maze, James Franklin and Andrew Cunningham. The land was described only by adjacent landowners; no measured distances or directions were recorded. Witnesses were John **East**, William Farris and Joseph Ferris. On the same date, James Ferris sold to Henry **Kersey**, both of Lunenburg County, 127 acres on the north side of Staunton River bounded by Thomas Baughan, Andrew Cunningham, Thomas Cunningham, Mathew Maze, and James Franklin. Henry Kersey paid James Ferris £30, also.<sup>36</sup> John **East**, William Farris and Joseph Ferris witnessed this deed. This deed was also described by the names of adjoining landowners; no distances or directions were recorded. These land transactions were recorded on 3 July 1750. In the July Court 1750, in two different entries, James Ferris issued to Thos. Baughan and John Kersey indentures of feoffment with livery of seizin. Susannah, wife of James Farris, relinquished her dower right to the land.<sup>37</sup> The total acreage of these two properties was 254 acres. Almost a year prior to the sale to Thomas Baughan, on 10 Jul 1749, Richard Kennon of Charles City County and William Kennon, Jr. of Henrico County sold to James Ferriss of Lunenburg County, for £7 12s 4d, 254 acres near **Cub Creek** bounded by Andrew Cunningham, Thomas Cunningham and the Kennons property. James Ferris realized a profit of £52 7s 8d or a return of 87% on his investment!<sup>38</sup> The indenture of feoffment from Richd & Wm Kennon to James Ferris was entered in the Lunenburg October Court 1749.<sup>39</sup> Richard and William Kennon patented 31,700 acres on 1 March 1743 on the north side of Stanton River on both sides of Cubb Creek.<sup>40</sup> On 1 May 1754, James Franklin of Lunenburg County sold to William Watkins of Cumberland County 220 acres containing one plantation and one parcel of land on **Turnip Creek**.<sup>41</sup> Additional research is needed to pinpoint the exact location of Thomas’ land but it was generally located on the north side of the Stanton River between Cubb Creek and Turnip Creek. That puts the property in present day Charlotte County, very near the Campbell County line.

Cub Creek was the site of a settlement of Scots Irish Presbyterians who had immigrated to the colonies from Northern Ireland in 1727. This group of Scots Irish immigrants, lead by John and William Caldwell, entered the American colonies through New Castle, Delaware on 10 Dec 1727 (look for passenger list). It is believed by some Caldwell descendents that they arrived on the ship, The Eagle Wings. After living in

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<sup>35</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 2, 1750 - 1752, Unpaged index, 510 p., Reel 1, pp. 81-83, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid, pp. 76-78.

<sup>37</sup> Lunenburg County Order Book 2, 1748-1752, Unpaged index, 530 p., Reel 25, p. 286, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000. Is this the little tidbit of information that reveals who was the father of Littleberry Baughan? Was Susannah Farris of Lunenburg County and Susannah Baughan of Henrico County the same person?

<sup>38</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 2, 1746 - 1751, Unpaged index, 510 p., Reel 1, pp. 456-457, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>39</sup> Lunenburg Order Book 2, 1748-1752, p. 212, Reel 25, Unpaged index, 530 p., Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>40</sup> Land Office Patents No. 23, 1743-1745 (v.1 & 2 p.567-1147), p. 647 (Reel 21), p. 647, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>41</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 3, 1752 - 1754, pp. 509-510.

Lancaster County, Pennsylvania for several years, they migrated to Virginia. John Caldwell met with Richard Kennon and was told about 31,700 acres of land he had available in Lunenburg County. John and William Caldwell and many members of their party purchased parcels of Kennon's 31,700 acres on the north side of the Stanton River on both sides of Cub Creek. Later, both John and William Caldwell served as justices for the County of Lunenburg. "Others represented in the Caldwell Settlement appear in the deeds from Richard and William Kennon which are recorded in Brunswick & Lunenburg Counties and as grantee in a "deed from William Caldwell conveying one acre for a cemetery made Apr 2, 1751 and recorded in Lunenburg County. They are: (naming here only some of the familiar names) Thomas Cunningham, James Frankling, **James Ferris**, William Fuqua, Andrew Cunningham. ... Many of these families emigrated to Kentucky between 1780 and 1785 simply relinquished their farms around Cub Creek, turning them back to the government. These were taken up by other occupants in consideration of the payment of government warrants."<sup>42</sup> Did the Ferrises migrate with the folks from the Caldwell Settlement?<sup>43</sup>

On 3 July 1750, three years nine months after the last mention in the St. Paul's Vestry Book, William Baughan *of Hanover County* bought 650 acres from John Willingham of the County of Lunenburg.<sup>44</sup> The deed reads thus; "being the residual of that tract out of which John Coles, Gentl<sup>n</sup> had one hundred acres on the upper part". This parcel consisted of all but the above-mentioned 100 acres of the original patent of John Willingham dated 13 Dec 1742.<sup>45</sup> This land was described as being on the South side of the Stanton River. The deed dated 15 Mar 1745 between John Willingham and John Coles for the 100 acres established the major part of the shoreline on the Stanton River.<sup>46</sup> This actual location seems to be supported by the location of Coles Ferry (Historical) as described by the USGS Geographic Names Information System (USGS GNIS). The indenture of bargain and sale with livery of seizin from John Willingham to Wm Baughan was entered in the Lunenburg July Court 1750. Mary, wife of John Willingham, relinquished her dower rights.<sup>47</sup>

Examination of a map of present day Charlotte County and Halifax County reveals that Thomas and William Baughan owned land almost directly across the Stanton (now Roanoke) River from each other.

Several relationships seem to be present in these deed records. William Baughan is specifically identified in his 1750 deed as being from Hanover County. William can be found in the St. Paul's Parish Vestry book in the years 1734 and 1746. In the 1740 deed between Richard East and John Kersie, it appears that Thomas Baughan's property in 1740 is either in Hanover County or in Henrico County very near the Henrico/Hanover County line. (The Chickahominy River forms the boundary between Henrico and

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<sup>42</sup> Charlotte County Rich Indeed, (1999), Treasurer, Charlotte County, P. O. Box 267, Charlotte Court House, VA 23923, p. 45

<sup>43</sup> Cub Creek Church and Congregation, 1738-1838, Gaines, Elizabeth Venable, Richmond, 1931.

<sup>44</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 2, 1750 - 1752, pp. 5-7.

<sup>45</sup> Virginia Land Office Patents No. 20, 1741-1743 (v.1 & 2 p. 1-566), p 418, Reel 18, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>46</sup> DirectLine Software, maker of DeedMapper software, has a database of DeedMapper files that shows a large number of deeds in a county and tries to place those deeds to a map. The Directline Software deed pool puts this property in the area just west of Ellis Creek and contains a GNIS site called Coles Ferry. See the DirectLines Software deed pool at <http://www.directlinesoftware.com/Pool/halifax.txt>. See also a Topozone map which shows the location of Coles Ferry (historical) at <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.98375&lon=-78.82973&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>. See also the description on the GNIS website of the Coles Ferry point on the map, [http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic/f?p=135:3:11892086612924775181::NO::P3\\_FID:1496680](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic/f?p=135:3:11892086612924775181::NO::P3_FID:1496680)

<sup>47</sup> Lunenburg Order Book 2, 1748-1752, p. 280, Reel 25, Unpagged index, 530 p., Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.



Hanover Counties.) In the 1740 Henrico County deed, both Richard East and John Kersie are recorded as being from St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County. Richard East is found in the St. Paul's Parish Vestry Book in the years 1739 and 1743, while John Kersey is recorded there for the years 1730, 1731/32 and 1739. When Thomas Baughan bought land in Lunenburg County in 1750 from James Ferris, John East was a witness. James Ferris sold his other 127 acre parcel to Henry Kersey in 1750.

If Susannah Baughan was a daughter or second wife of Thomas Baughan and moved with him to Lunenburg County from Henrico, she would have had "opportunity" to bear a child fathered by a relative of James Ferris. Littleberry Baughan's estimated birth year of 1751 to 1752 (as discussed above) coincides well with Thomas' proximity to a family of Ferrises in Lunenburg County. Susannah was living in Henrico County again by 1768 when the Henrico County court ordered the churchwardens to bind out Littleberry.

### **Tithe lists**

The first year for which tithe lists are available for Lunenburg County was 1748. The list taken by William Caldwell in that year included Thomas Ferris with 1 tithable<sup>48</sup>, Joseph Ferris with 1 tithable, James Ferris with 2 tithables and Wm. Ferris and Chars. Ferris with 2 tithables.<sup>49</sup> It might be supposed that Charles was the son of William. Bell describes William Caldwell's precinct in Lunenburg County in 1748 as the area covered by present day western Charlotte County and present day eastern Campbell County. The Campbell County portion of this area became part of Bedford County in 1754. In the list taken by William Caldwell for 1749 there was recorded James Ferris with 1 tithable,<sup>50</sup> Joseph Ferris with 1 tithable, William and Charles Ferris with 2 tithables,<sup>51</sup> and Thomas Ferris with 1 tithable.<sup>52</sup> In 1749, William Caldwell's precinct covered the area "from Falling river to Little Ronoke River."<sup>53</sup> In the 1750 tithe list for Lunenburg County taken by William Caldwell, Thomas Baughan was listed with 1 tithe and Wm. Baughan and Thomas, presumably his son, were listed as 2 tithes.<sup>54</sup> Other persons listed close by were Wm. East, Wm. Ferris, Jos. Ferris (with 1 tithable), Wm. Ferris (with 1 tithable), Thos. Ferris (with 1 tithable), Andr. Cuningham, Matthew Cuningham, and Wm. Fuqua<sup>55</sup>. (Where was James Ferris in 1750 list?) A little distance down the list, Chas. Ferris was recorded with 1 tithable.<sup>56</sup> Also recorded in William Caldwell's list was Abrm. Stone with 1 tithable.<sup>57</sup> At the July Court, 1750, the Lunenburg County Court defined the boundaries of William Caldwell's precinct as "from Little Roanoke up the Fork".<sup>58</sup> No list has been found for William Caldwell for 1751. In the 1752 tithe list, Thomas Vaghan and John Vaghan were listed as two tithables.<sup>59</sup> It was not at all unusual for the Baughans of Henrico County to be mis-recorded by county officials and recorders as Vaughan. For this reason, I am confident

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<sup>48</sup> Sunlight on the Southside. Lists of Tithes, Lunenburg County, Virginia, Bell, Landon C., Clearfield Company, Philadelphia, 1931, reprinted 1974, Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, MD, p78.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid, p 80.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid, p 88.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid, p 90.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid, p 91.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid, p 86.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid, p 124.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid, p 125.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid, p 127.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid, p 129. I think this may be the most likely candidate for the connection of Gary and Harold Stone to the Baughans and Farrisses.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid, p 122.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid, p 185.

that the 1752 references are for Thomas Baughan. (Need more research of Vaughans in Lunenburg County to make this conclusive.) What is not completely clear is if this was Thomas Baughan the elder or Thomas Baughan, son of William Baughan. Also listed in William Caldwell's list for 1752 were Abraham Stoa(?)<sup>60</sup> with 1 tithable, Thomas Ferres with 1 tithable,<sup>61</sup> and Charles Ferris with 1 tithable.<sup>62</sup> The fact that William Baughan is not listed in the Lunenburg County Tithe lists in 1752 is not necessarily surprising since Halifax County was set off from Lunenburg County in that year. Bell did not include tithe lists for the years 1753 through 1764 in his book. The Ferrises do not appear in the list for 1764. In 1754, the area covering eastern Campbell County was included in Bedford County which was separated from Lunenburg County. Campbell County became its own separate county in 1782.

### Deeds, Wills and Orders

In the Lunenburg March Court 1747(48) was recorded an indenture feoffment from Luke Smith to Thos Farris.<sup>63</sup> Thos Daugherty filed an action against Thos Farris (defendant) to recover money/tobacco.<sup>64</sup> In the Lunenburg January Court 1749/50, John Stewart petitioned against Joseph Farris to recover £2 18 shillings 5 ½ pence.<sup>65</sup> During the Lunenburg July court 1750, Rich<sup>d</sup> and Wm Kennon were plaintiffs in a debt action against Joseph Ferris. The plaintiffs were allowed to recover tobacco costs.<sup>66</sup> In the Lunenburg November Court 1750, Thomas Pharis of William Caldwell's district was awarded a bounty of 70 pounds of tobacco for 1 old wolf's head turned in on 21 Oct 1749.<sup>67</sup> Joseph Pharris was appointed a constable during the Lunenburg April Court 1751.<sup>68</sup> In the Lunenburg July Court 1754, Jas. Hunt moved against Chas Farris, defendant in a case that was heard by a jury consisting of Sherwood Bugg, Phillip Poindexter, John Bonds, John Twitty, Andrew Grymes, John Williams, Jas Breedlove, Robt Wooding, Thos Williamson, Jos Walton, Wm Lightfoot, and Joel Chandler. The jury ruled that the plaintiff would recover damages and costs for nonperformance.<sup>69</sup> In an action entered in the Lunenburg April Court 1755 by Jos Farris against Mattox Mayse, Dennit Abney and Chas Farris were witnesses for Jos Farris. Farris was ordered to reimburse Dennit Abney for 7 days attendance and Chas Farris for 9 days attendance and 6 times coming and returning 50 miles.<sup>70</sup> Apparently the case was continued to the September Court 1755 when arbitrators awarded Jos Farris the debt and costs.<sup>71</sup> In the same court session, Richd and Wm Kennon's suit against Jas Ferris, defendant in debt, was dismissed.<sup>72</sup> In the Lunenburg February Court 1756, Jas Hunt sued Chas Farris, defendant on writ scire facias. The defendant was not found by the

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<sup>60</sup> This may have been Abraham Stow. (Show reference for Abraham Stow)

<sup>61</sup> Ibid, p 183. Again, who was Abraham Stone? Where did he come from? Where did he go?

<sup>62</sup> Ibid, p 184.

<sup>63</sup> Lunenburg Order Book 1, 1746-1748, p. 389, Reel 25, Unpaged index, 457 p., Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid., p17.

<sup>65</sup> Lunenburg Order Book 2, 1748-1752, p. 274, Reel 25, Unpaged index, 530 p., Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid., p. 293.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid., p. 373.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid., p. 391.

<sup>69</sup> Lunenburg County Order Book 3, 1754 - 1755, Unpaged index, 443 p., Reel 27, p. 496, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid., p. 316.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid., p. 436.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid., p. 439. This is the last mention of James Ferris so far found.

sheriff and did not appear before the court. The judge ruled against the defendant for money/tobacco.<sup>73</sup> Thomas Feris was mentioned as an adjoining landowner in a 14 Mar 1758 deed from Robert Andrew to Erwin Patterson for land that was originally part of the Richard and William Kennon grant.<sup>74</sup> The next mention of Thomas Faris was his grantor's deed dated 11 August 1769 for 80 acres on Turnip Creek which he sold to James Daugherty.<sup>75</sup> He was described as Thomas Faris of Pittsylvania County. The land was originally purchased from John East (now deceased) and recorded in Lunenburg County sometime prior to the establishment of Charlotte County in 1765. In a deed recorded in Charlotte County on 7 May 1770 from William Sublett to Joseph Fuqua for 230 acres of land on the north side of the Stanton River and the east side of Turnip Creek, the bounds were identified as John Vaughn, Isham East, Thomas Faris, and William East.<sup>76</sup> It would appear that Thomas Faris still owned land in Charlotte County in 1770 but had moved his residence to Pittsylvania County.

In the Lunenburg February Court 1753, Jacob Robertson entered an action against Thos Vaughn, defendant, for trespass/assault/and battery. The action was dismissed.<sup>77</sup> Having not received the result he sought, Jacob Robertson tried again in the March Court 1753 with an action against Thos Vaughn, Thos Farris, and Jos Farris, defendants, for trespass, assault and battery. Again the case was dismissed.<sup>78</sup> Jacob Robertson tried a third time in an action entered in the Lunenburg April Court 1755 against Thos Baughan, Thos Farris, Jos Ffarris, defendants in debt. For the third time, the case was dismissed.<sup>79</sup> Thomas Baughan and John Baughan witnessed the will of William Fuqua on 11 Dec 1760.<sup>80</sup> Thomas Baughan and William Baughan witnessed the will of Joseph Holms in 1761/1762.<sup>81</sup> In 1762, William Baughan witnessed a deed between Mattox Mayse (grantor) and Walter Coles (grantee) for land in Lunenburg on the north side of the Staunton River and above the mouth of Turnip Creek.<sup>82</sup>

In 1765, Charlotte County was created from Lunenburg County. In that year, John Vaughan's land was mentioned as a boundary for a parcel of land on Turnip Creek sold by Mattox Mayes of Halifax County to William Sublett.<sup>83</sup> In June 1768 in Charlotte County, Thomas Vaughn of Charlotte County and John Vaughn of Halifax County sold 80 acres to Joseph Fuqua of Charlotte County.<sup>84</sup> In 1770, William Sublett

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<sup>73</sup> Lunenburg County Order Book 4, 1755 - 1757, Unpaged index, 413 p., Reel 27, p. 107, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>74</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 5, 1757 - 1760, Reel 3, pp. 304-306, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>75</sup> Charlotte County Deed Book 2, 1768-1771, Reel 1, p 268, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>76</sup> Charlotte County Deed Book 2, 1768 - 1771, Unpaged index, 524 p., Reel 1, p. 284, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>77</sup> Lunenburg County Order Book 2 ½-A, 1752 - 1753, Unpaged index, 604 p., Reel 26, p. 496, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 567.

<sup>79</sup> Lunenburg County Order Book 3, 1754 - 1755, Unpaged index, 443 p., Reel 27, p. 304, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>80</sup> Lunenburg County Will Book No. 1, 1746 - 1762, Unpaged index, p. 323, Reel 19, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>81</sup> Lunenburg County Will Book No. 1, 1746 - 1762, p. 332. Much of the information for periods since 1760 was provided to me by Ms. Jo Lee Gregory Spears, Coordinator of VaGenWeb for Charlotte County, Virginia.

<sup>82</sup> Lunenburg County Deed Book 7, 1761 - 1762, Unpaged index, 403 p., Reel 4, pp. 5-7, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>83</sup> Charlotte County Deed Book 1, 1765 - 1768, Unpaged index, 468 p., Reel 1, p. 56, Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000.

<sup>84</sup> Charlotte County Deed Book 1, 1765 - 1768, p. 455.

of Charlotte County sold land on the north side of the Stanton River and on the East side of Turnip creek and bounded by Joseph Fuqua, John Vaughn, Isham East, Thomas Faris and William East.<sup>85</sup>

The June 1768 deed between Thomas Vaughn and Joseph Fuqua is the last reference that I have found of a person who could have been the same Thomas Baughan of Henrico County. If this Thomas Vaughn was the same person as Thomas Baughan, son of James Boughan, he was between 55 and 59 in 1768. It was two months later that Littleberry Baughan was ordered bound out by the Henrico County court.

### ***The Stones of Lunenburg County, Virginia***

In the tithing records included in Bell's book, Sunlight on the Southside, for the years 1748 through 1752, the Stone family of Lunenburg County is mostly recorded in the lists of Lydall Bacon. A map of the area covered by Lunenburg County in 1746, shows Lydall Bacon's precinct covering all of present day western Lunenburg County west of the North Meherrin River, most of northern present day Lunenburg County north and west of Hounds Creek and a sliver of northeast present day Charlotte County which includes Keysville.<sup>86</sup> William Stone had John Winn and a total of 6 tithables in his household in 1748 and 1749.<sup>87</sup> In 1750, he had Robert Wade, Sr. and Jr. in his household and a total of 8 tithables.<sup>88</sup> In 1751 and 1752, he was the only tithable.<sup>89</sup> Thomas Stone reported 1 tithable in each year from 1748 through 1751.<sup>90</sup> He was not reported in 1752. Richard Stone reported 2 tithables in each of those years and 1 in 1752.<sup>91</sup> John Stone reported 1 tithable in 1748.<sup>92</sup> He and John Winn were reported as 2 or 5 tithables in the household of Mose Cockerham in 1750.<sup>93</sup> John Stone reported 4 tithables, including John Wynne, in each year of 1749, 1751 and 1752.<sup>94</sup>

In addition to the Stones reported by Lydall Bacon, a William Stone was also reported by John Phelps in 1750.<sup>95</sup> John Phelps' precinct in 1750 covered the area from Falling River to Goose Creek, which covers the western 3/4ths of present day Campbell County and all of present day Bedford County. In 1750, William Stone had 4 tithables, including himself, William Stone, Jr., Euseibus Stone and Robert Irons. In 1752 William Stone reported 2 tithables and William Stone Jr. reported one.<sup>96</sup>

In 1752, another William Stone was reported by Cornelius Cargill<sup>97</sup>, whose precinct covered all of present day Halifax County, Pittsylvania County, Franklin County, Patrick County and Henry County.

Stones continued to be reported in the tithing lists in 1764, 1769, 1772-1776, and 1783. In 1764, Stones were listed in Cumberland Parish, which covered the entire area of present day Lunenburg County. In the

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<sup>85</sup> Charlotte County Deed Book 2, 1768 - 1771, p. 284.

<sup>86</sup> Sunlight on the Southside, Lists of Tithes, Lunenburg County, Virginia, p. ??.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid, pp 61 and 105.

<sup>88</sup> Ibid., p 156.

<sup>89</sup> Ibid., pp 163 and 191.

<sup>90</sup> Ibid., pp 62, 106, 155 and 164.

<sup>91</sup> Ibid., pp 63, 106, 157 and 164.

<sup>92</sup> Ibid., p 62.

<sup>93</sup> Ibid., p 155.

<sup>94</sup> Ibid., pp 105, 182 and 240.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid., p 152.

<sup>96</sup> Ibid., p 205.

<sup>97</sup> Ibid., p 191.

section of Cumberland Parish assigned to Henry Blgrave, Gent., was listed John Stone Junior (Bell does not show a number of tithables for John Jr.); John Stone Senior, Usabeus Stone and Elijah Stone (4 tithables); Richard and Thomas Stone (4 tithables)<sup>98</sup>; and John Stone, Junr (listed as one of 8 tithables in the household of John Winn, Senr.).<sup>99</sup> In the section of Cumberland Parish assigned to Thomas Tabb were listed William Stone Senr. and Junr. and Thomas Stone with 8 tithables.<sup>100</sup>

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<sup>98</sup> Ibid., p239.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid., p 240.

<sup>100</sup> Ibid., p 244.