



Washington and his Neighbors

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Griffin; second, Susan Opie Kennon. See *Richmond Critic* for further notice of this distinguished family.

¹It is believed that Edward Lloyd and Cornelius Lloyd, first of Norfolk county, and then of Maryland, came from Bristol, and were probably connected with John Lloyd, the gossip mentioned in the text.

²This entry was made by Edward Thurstou, as would appear from the succeeding entry, which will begin the next instalment.

WASHINGTON AND HIS NEIGHBORS.

BY THE EDITOR.

Until 1630 the settlements of the English in Virginia were confined to the Accomac Peninsula and the Valley of the James. In 1630 the first settlements were planted on the south side of the York River at Chiskiack and York. Nearly about the same time, William Claiborne made a settlement in Kent Island, at the head of Chesapeake Bay. The quarrel with Lord Baltimore caused many of the English settlers at Kent Island to plant on the neck between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers at Chickacoan, which became a point *d'appui* for Claiborne and his friends. In November, 1645, the inhabitants of Chickacoan, or Northumberland county, as it was called in 1648, were represented in the House of Burgesses by Col. John Mottrom. The war with the Indians, which broke out the year before, temporarily depressed the colonization of this section of the colony, and the treaty of peace in 1646 prohibited, till further order, all emigration to the north side of Charles (York) and Rappahannock Rivers. But this restriction was repealed in 1648, and immigrants in large numbers poured in from England, from Maryland, from New England, and old settled portions of Virginia. In 1651 Gloucester county was formed out of territory between the York and Pianketank Rivers, and the same year the country between Pianketank and Dividing Creek was erected into the county of Lancaster. Thus in that year York, Gloucester, Lancaster, and Northumberland rose one above another on the water's front, with indefinite western frontiers.

A study of the records of these counties affords some very interesting results.

The settlers were of the merchant class, and the sea being to them, instead of a separation, a connecting bridge between England and Virginia, the plantations were mere suburbs of London and Bristol, the great colonizing centres.

In England at this time the trades were in high repute. The

younger sons of the English gentry resorted to the cities and became tailors, grocers, coopers, weavers, &c. There could be no caste in England, since the proudest noble found himself compelled to treat with respect the class into which his younger sons were for a livelihood forced to enter. These merchants, while not calling themselves "gentlemen," still clung to the coat-of-arms which descended from their gentlemanly ancestors. The possession of *land* restored the old title of gentleman, and land was easy to get in Virginia.

There was another distinction. The term servant was also in repute, or, if not in repute, was not so offensive as to prevent the temporary assumption of that condition by many of the settlers for the benefit of protection from some more wealthy colonizer. "Servant," too, was a very general term, and was applied to all apprentices, secretaries, and factors. A man often called his brother or nephew his servant. The ward was said to be *freed* from his guardianship, and during his non-age the ward was a servant. William Branthwait, a kinsman of Lord Baltimore, and Deputy-Governor of Maryland, married Eleanor Stevenson, a runaway servant girl of Sir Edmund Plowden.¹ All the early colonists of Virginia were servants of the London Company, and "constrained to serve, as if they had been slaves, seven or eight years for their freedom," though "many of them were of Auncyent Howses and borne to estates of 1000 lbs. [in present money \$25,000] by the year."

Massachusetts offered a reward of £5 for every servant imported, and the Rev. John White, the friend of Governor Winthrop, wrote in 1632 that "the very scum of the earth was sent to New England."² Surely, the word servant had a wide meaning. It was the contradiction of the times to regard a servant as "scum," and yet to use the word without any other meaning than as employee; and men of the best quality freely entered into indentures of temporary servitude.

Again, the published records of New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, etc., show that ignorance of letters was by no means confined to the lowly. Two of William Penn's councillors could not write. The records of Suffolk county, Mass., in which Boston is situated, are full of *marks* for signatures.

The western part of Northumberland county was made into Westmoreland county in 1653, which was declared to run from Machotick River, "where Mr. Cole lives, and so upwards to the

falls of the great river of Potomac, above the Necostins town" (the present site of Washington), comprising the present counties of Westmoreland, Stafford, and Fairfax.

The Mr. Cole mentioned in the act from the Maryland records seems to have come in as "a servant" to Father Andrew White about 1634, but had high notions of his importance. His house on the Potomac was called "Salisbury Park," and he had stores of merchandise and many servants. In 1665 he is reported as saying in the presence of several gentlemen that "Sir William Berkley durst not show his face in England," that if the said Cole were in England he had better credit than his "Honor," that "he Expected his Brother to come in Governor who should kick his Honour from his place, And he should be a Councelor at Least, And then he would Act knavery by Authority"; that "he had formerly a better man (than Berkeley) for his pimpe, for a knight of Malta was his pimpe," etc. As to his neighbors, "Hardwich and Hutt were rogues," and Washington "an ass-negroe-driver," whom he would have up before the governor and council, "as a Companie of Caterpillar fellows" who "live upon my bills of export." When Richard Cole died in 1674, he required that his body be buried upon his plantation in a neat coffin of black walnut, and over it a gravestone of black marble to be sent for out of England "with my coate Armour engraven in brasse & under it this Epitaph:

Heere lies Dick Cole a greivous Sinner,
That died a Little before Dinner,
Yet hopes in Heaven to find a place,
To Satiare his soul wth Grace."²

At the same place resided also about the same period "Col. Richard Lee⁴ late of Stratford Langton in y^e County of Essex in y^e Kingdom of England, Esq.,"⁵ and his eldest son, Dr. John Lee, the former the ancestor of the patriot Robert E. Lee; Isaac Allerton,⁶ late of New England, Henry Corbin, son of Thomas Corbin, Esq., of Hall End, in Warwickshire, and brother of Gawin Corbin, "citizen and leather seller" of London, and Dr. Thomas Gerrard,⁷ who had been a councillor in Maryland and banished from there for taking part in the rebellion of Josias Fendall.

The character of the society at Machodic was, as stated, truly suburban. In 1659, when Samuel Mathews was governor, John Gibbon was a visitor in the house of Richard Lee.⁸ In this remote province his love or passion for heraldry found a singular gratification at a war dance of the native Indians, their shields of bark and

naked bodies being painted with the colors and symbols of his favorite science. Upon his return to England, Gibbon was made, in 1670, "Blue Mantle Pursuivant of Arms in the Heralds' College." In his work styled, *Introductio ad Latinian Blasoniam*, he describes Lee as descended from the Lees of Shropshire, and his coat-of-arms as "Gul. a fess. chequy or, Bl between 8 billets arg." I find Gibbon's book in the published list of the books of Col. Richard Lee, the second of the name.⁹

The Englishmen on the banks of the Potomac mingled elegant pleasures with rude labors and perilous enterprises. There is a record of a contract in 1670 between John Lee, son of Col. Richard Lee, then deceased, Henry Corbin, Isaac Allerton, and Dr. Thomas Gerrard, for building a banqueting house at or near their respective lands.¹⁰ The English colonist acted as far as the circumstances would permit, precisely as he would in London. It was a rare thing if the richer settlers did not visit the mother country once during each year. Very different was this from the experience of the western trappers, of whom Daniel Boone was the pioneer, and who were truly isolated among the savages by the vast plains and mountain barriers.

Some miles above Machodic, at Nomini Creek, resided Walter Brodhurst, who came to Virginia from Maryland about the same time as Dr. Gerrard, and was the son of William Brodhurst, Esq., of Lilleshall, Shropshire county, England; Edmund Brent, a kinsman of Col. Giles Brent, formerly Governor of Maryland, and afterwards of Stafford county;¹¹ Nicholas Spencer, formerly of Cople, in Bedfordshire, and afterwards President of the Virginia council; Valentine Peyton,¹² son of Henry Peyton, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex county, Eng., Major John Hallows,¹³ or Hollis, formerly a carpenter and servant of Capt. Thomas Cornwallis, afterwards justice, colonel, burgess, etc.

Above Nomini resided at Appomattox Creek (now Mattox) Col. John Washington, his father-in-law, Col. Nathaniel Pope, William Butier, the minister, and Andrew Monroe, who lived in Maryland, in 1643.¹⁴

Still further up the river, beyond Nomini, were Samuel Hayward,¹⁵ living at Chotank, in what is now Stafford county, and Col. Giles Brent¹⁶ and his famous sister, Margaret Brent, at "Peace" on Acquia Creek. Other settlers were Capt. John Ashton,¹⁷ Capt. John Lord, brother of Richard Lord, of Hartford, New England; Capt. William Hardwich, a tailor from Maryland, brother-in-law

of Mrs. Washington; Thomas Sturman,¹⁸ of Maryland; Daniel Hutt, formerly of London; John Rosier,¹⁹ minister; Anthony Bridges, Capt. George Mason (born in 1629), John Hillier, Capt. Thomas Ewell,²⁰ Col. Gerrard Fowke,²¹ Col. Thomas Speke,²² Capt. William Pierce,²³ Capt. John Appleton,²⁴ Col. Thomas Blagg, Capt. Alexander Bainham, Col. John Dodman,²⁵ Lewis Markham,²⁶ Clement Spelman,²⁷ William Browne,²⁸ of Plymouth, Daniel Lisson,²⁹ Robert Vaulx,³⁰ and Capt. Thomas and William Baldrige.³¹

Of all these early immigrants, Col. John Washington, ancestor of the President, naturally attracts the most attention. The records of Westmoreland afford some conclusive evidence regarding him.³²

Time of Arrival.—According to the deposition of William Meares, aged thirty-two, Washington arrived in Virginia in 1656, in the capacity of “second man” or mate to Edward Prescott, a merchant. Mr. Stanard errs in giving an earlier settlement. The commission to which he refers does not contain the name of Washington, as he supposes. This I know from careful personal examination. But here it is:

“4th April, 1655. Com^{rs} for y^e County of Westmoreland,

M^r Thomas Speke,
M^r Nathaniel Pope,
M^r John Hollowes,
M^r Walter Brodhurst,
M^r John Hillier,

}
These first five to be of
y^e quorum.

M^r John Dodman,
M^r Gerrard ffowke,
M^r James Baldrige,
M^r Alex Bainham,
Lieu^t Tho. Blagg.

“These appointed by y^e Govern^r & council to be of y^e Militia for y^e said County of Westmoreland Colonel Thomas Speke, Lieu^t Col. Nath: Pope, Major John Hollowes, Cap^t Tho Blagg, Cap^t Alex Bainham.

“Vera copia Sack Brewer³³ 20 July 1655 this order was Recorded.”

The first letter of Major John Hollowes's name is written something like a “w,” and probably it was this similarity that led Mr. Stanard into error.

Age of Col. John Washington.—Mr. Stanard states³⁴ his age to be forty-five in 1674, but perhaps this cannot be positively affirmed. The will of Richard Cole was proved June 24, 1674, and the affidavit of Col. Washington has reference to this will:

“Deposition of Coll. John Washington, aged 45 years or thereabouts, Declareth that hee hath heard M^r rich^d Cole Deceased declare that hee had made a will, and given his whole estate to younge M^r Nicholas Spencer and further saith not. John Washington.”

This paper is without date, but as the paper before it is dated 5 Jan'y, 1675-6, I am inclined to think that the deposition was made about that time. It is true that immediately following the Washington entry is one dated 12 February, 1674 (5), but the record, of course, could not be earlier than the date of the paper preceding.

So Col. Washington was forty-five in 1676. He died two years later. The assumed age harmonizes with Mr. Waters's deductions, that John Washington was the older son of his father, Rev. Lawrence Washington. He was born about 1631, and his brother Lawrence about 1635, leaving a sufficient interval for the births of his sisters, Margaret and Martha Washington.

The Arrival of Lawrence Washington.—W. H. Whitmore asks:²³ "Is there any evidence that Lawrence Washington was here before 1667?" the date of his land-grant. There is. It is not always kept in mind that a settlement in Virginia was not a severance from England. It is altogether probable that Lawrence Washington, as the family tradition affirms, did come with his brother John in 1656. He was a *merchant*, and most merchants had storehouses in both England and Virginia. Now, as a witness to the will of Colonel Nathaniel Pope, May 16, 1659, he must have been in Virginia that year. Then, as marrying Mary Jones at Luton, County Bedford, he must have returned to England before January 26, 1660-'61. Indeed, there is on record in Westmoreland a power of attorney from Gabriel Reve, of London, merchant, to "Lawrence Washington, of Luton, in County Bedford, merchant," to demand of the heirs, executors, or administrators of Colonel Nathaniel Pope, late merchant of Virginia, deceased, all debts due from Pope to Reve; which power of attorney is dated October 31, 1660, and was recorded February 4, 1661-'62. Lawrence was certainly in Virginia in February, 1662, at the time of the recordation of this paper; and he probably brought his wife with him.

Marriages of John Washington.—The will of Col. John Washington, the immigrant, speaks of a second wife; but it has been supposed that this wife (name unknown) preceded the marriage to Anne Pope. I am satisfied that the first wife of Colonel Washington was Anne Pope, and that the second wife was Anne, widow of Walter Brodhurst. But more than that, he had a third wife, whose existence has never been dreamed of—a widow, Frances, daughter of Colonel Valentine Peyton. Now for the proof: From the ra-

cords it appears that Walter Brodhurst died between January 26 and February 12, 1659—respectively the dates of making and of proving his will—and that Anne Pope was certainly the wife of Washington previous to May 11, 1659, when she received a gift from her father, Colonel Nathaniel Pope, under the name of “Anne Pope, *alias* Washington.” But that she was not Walter Brodhurst’s widow is shown by the record of a suit, September 20, 1659, in which this lady appears as “Anne, the relict and widow of Walter Brodhurst.” Ten days later Washington wrote to the Governor of Maryland that “all the company and gossips were invited to see his young son baptized,” which could not have been more than eight months after the death of Walter Brodhurst. The son was baptized during the marriage with Anne Pope; and it must be remembered that when Washington came to Virginia in 1656, aged about twenty-five years, he stayed at the house of Colonel Nathaniel Pope, where, probably, his affections ripened for her, and a marriage shortly afterwards ensued.

But in 1670 appears this entry under a statement of accounts :

“Wee whose names are here underneath subscribed according to order of Westm^{land} Court bearing dat the 28th of Septemb^r 1670, having pused the Gen^l & Pticular Accounts Exhibited unto us by L^t Co^{ll} John Washington who married Ann the relict of M^r Henry Brett late of y^e County Deced, wee have Examined y^e whole Inventory & Debts of y^e said Henry Brett And we Doe finde that M^{rs} Ann Brett Washington hath paid beyond Assets the sum of sixteen thousand three hundred & twentie five pounds of tobacco & caske,” etc., “as witness our hands this 3^d of 9^b^r 1670. John Ashton, William Horton. 9th of 9^{mo}^r 1670 This Report with y^e account Annexed to it was Recorded.”

In another place, under date of 31 May, 1671, Mr. Samuel Brett, of Plymouth, merchant, empowers certain persons to execute a discharge to “Lt. Coll. Washington who intermarried with M^{rs}. Anne Brett y^e Relict & administratrix of Henry Brett of Plimouth merchant deceased.”

An inspection of the will of Col. Washington, as published in the New England *Historical and Genealogical Register*, dated 21 Sept., 1675, and proved 10 Jan., 1677, clearly shows that the wife Anne therein mentioned was not the mother of the three children, Lawrence, John and Anne, but that the dead wife mentioned was. Now who was the Anne Washington of the will? No other than Anne, the widow of Walter Brodhurst, that in the interval since his death had picked up Mr. Henry Brett, who, like most of the leading Virginia merchants, had business in both countries. This is shown by a letter of Col. Chester to Dr. R. A. Brock, which con-

tains a copy of an old document in the Diocesan registry at Litchfield, dated 12 April, 1678, evidencing that Walter Brodhurst, her son, was granted administration of "the goods of Anne Washington, alias Brodhurst, late of Washington parish in y^e Countie of Westm^rland in y^e Country of Virginia."

Now in Westmoreland there is recorded a marriage contract between Col. John Washington and Frances Appleton, widow of Capt. John Appleton (*née* Frances Gerrard), dated 10 May, 1676, and of course Mrs. Anne Washington, the second, must have died previous to that date.

The will of Henry Brett was probably recorded in England, and its discovery might lead to some further facts.

In the letter to Mr. Brock, kindly furnished me, Col. Chester states that "one of his maxims is that there is nothing impossible in genealogy." And the narrative above seems to point that way. What right had John Washington, the ancestor of the Father of his Country, to worry the genealogist in the manner he has done? marry two Annes and then surreptitiously, as it were, slip in a third wife between the date and proof of his will?

LANIER—BALL—Washington tradition. QUARTERLY, III., 71, 137. It appears that Mr. Thomas M. Clemans, now deceased, communicated in 1890 to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (Vol. 44, p. 307) a satisfactory answer to the inquiries of Mr. Hayden: "In the records of Surry county, Virginia, we find that John Washington was betrothed in 1658 to Mary Flood, widow, whom he afterwards married. She had previously married a Mr. Blunt, and after Mr. Washington's death she married Charles Ford, so she must have been a very attractive woman. By Mrs. Flood he had one child, Richard Washington, who sold land in 1678 and died in 1725. He married Elizabeth Jordan, who died in 1755. She was the daughter of Arthur Jordan, who died in 1698. The children of the marriage were George, Richard, John, William, Thomas (died in 1749), Jane, Arthur, Elizabeth (married Samson and Robert Lanier), Priscilla, Faith, and Mary. The estate of Mr. Washington was about three miles below the present town of Claremont, and about nine miles above Jamestown." I have an abstract of the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Washington proved in 1738. It mentions children, George, Thomas, Richard, John, William, James, Arthur, Elizabeth Lanier, Faith Barker, Mary Hart. All of which shows that the tradition of the connection of the poet Sidney Lanier with the family of President Washington had no founda-

tion in fact, and that, as Mr. Conway suggests, "the stories of Thomas Lanier's marriage to Elizabeth, an imaginary daughter of Col. John Washington, and Lewis Lanier's marriage to Miss Ball, an imaginary sister of Mary Washington, are variants of one myth."

The Gerrard Family.—Among the neighbors of the Washingtons none were more conspicuous than Dr. Thomas Gerrard. His first wife, Susanna, was the daughter of Justinian Snow, one of the founders of Maryland and Lord Baltimore's factor in the Indian trade. Abel Snow, a clerk in the chancery office, London, and Marmaduke Snow, were two other brothers.⁴⁴ Dr. Gerrard was for a long time councillor, but was finally banished from Maryland for taking part in the insurrection of Josias Fendall in 1659.⁴⁵ Before this he had provided a refuge in Virginia, having obtained on October 18, 1650, a patent for land, and naming among the head-rights his wife Susanna Gerrard, and his children Susanna, Temperance, Frances, Justinian, and John Gerrard. The same day Walter Brodhurst patented land next to William Hardwick, on the west side of "Poor Jack" Creek. As Walter Brodhurst had a son Gerrard, it raises the suspicion that his wife, Anna, who afterwards married Col. Washington, was perhaps a daughter of Col. Thomas Gerrard, as well as Washington's third wife, Frances.

Dr. Gerrard's wife, Susanna, died before 1672-'73, whereupon he married Rose, the widow of John Tucker, whose children were John, Gerrard, Sarah (married William Fitzhugh) and Rose, to which children Gerrard (then married to his second wife) made a gift. John Tucker's will was dated 5 May, 1671, proved 31 May, 1671. His two daughters were then under seventeen and unmarried. Dr. Gerrard had five daughters and three sons: 1, Susanna (?) Gerrard married Robert Slye, Esq., of the Maryland Council; 2, Temperance Gerrard, married in 1666, 1st, Daniel Hutt,⁴⁷ formerly merchant of London, who (will, 3 March, 1673-24 June, 1674) had Gerrard Hutt and Anne. She married secondly about August, 1675, John Crabbe; 3, Frances Gerrard married first Col. Thomas Speke (he died in 1659); married second Col. Valentine Peyton, and had Gerrard Peyton, who died s. p. in 1687; third, Capt. John Appleton⁴⁸, who died between February 25, and April 12, 1676. May 10 she entered into a marriage contract with Col. John Washington. 4, Mary; 5, Anne Brodhurst (?); 6, Justinian, called of "Brumley in Maryland," who married Sarah, widow of Wilkes Maunders; 7, John, who married

Elizabeth, and had John. Elizabeth married secondly James Johnson, of Westmoreland, before July 27, 1678. The widow Rose, relict of Dr. Thomas Gerrard, married secondly John Newton, who came from Maryland, and was the ancestor of the Newton family of Westmoreland.

The Pope Family.—Nathaniel Pope appears as one of the twenty-four freemen of the "grand Inquest" in Maryland in 1637. He affixed a mark to his writings. In 1643 he and his nine menial servants were exempted from all military service. Sent as agent to Kent Island in 1647, he attempted, as charged, to persuade the people there to come and live at Appomattox until they should become strong enough to seize the country again. In 1656 he was made Lieutenant-Colonel. He married Luce ——, and had: 1, Anne, who married John Washington; 2, Margaret, who married William Hardwich; 3, Thomas; 4, Nathaniel.

Thomas Pope moved to the city of Bristol, where he died, leaving a wife, Joanna, and sons, Thomas, Richard, Charles, John, and Nathaniel. (Will dated September 3, 1684; proved October 20, 1685. *New Eng. Hist. and Geneal. Reg.*, Vol. XLIII., p. 417.) On February 28, 1710, Joanna Pope, of Bristol, authorized Thomas Wills, merchant, and Nathaniel Pope, of Pope's Creek in Virginia, mariner, to dispose of the plantation commonly called "the Clifts." (*Essex County Records.*)

Mary Pope, *alias* Bridges, gave a calf to her son Nathaniel Pope, *alias* Bridges, in 1675. As Mary Nicholas, widow of Lewis Nicholas, she made presents in 1677 to her son Nathaniel Pope, *alias* Bridges, and to her son Lewis Nicholas. She married, 3rdly, Daniel Whitley, who promised to keep her children "so farre at school as to write and reade." Mary Nicholas refers to her brother and sister, Captain Daniel Lisson and Jane, his wife. The will of John Rosier (will, September–October, 1705) leaves land to Nathaniel Pope, clerk of Stafford and practitioner at law; and the rest of the estate is given to his wife, Mary Rosier, who was Mary Pope, *alias* Bridges. Was she the widow of Nathaniel Pope, son of Colonel Nathaniel Pope?

Lieutenant-Colonel Pope, on October 20, 1657, gave cattle to his son Nathaniel and his daughter Margaret Pope. In 1669 Thomas Pope took an inventory of the estate of his sister, Margaret Hardwich. An affectionate letter to Mrs. Hardwich, written May 8, 1669, by Thomas Patten, of Bristol, is given further on.

The Lee Family.—Richard Lee settled in York county about

1642, in which year he obtained a patent for land. Before the massacre in 1644 he lived at Tindall's Creek, on the Gloucester side. May 25, 1646, "William Whitby, gentleman," sold Lee 100 acres at the same place, part of a larger dividend purchased by George Ludlow and William Whitby of Argall Yeardly, Esq. On January 29, 1644-'45, Henry Lee and Richard Lee, planters, both of the county of York, acknowledged themselves indebted to Mrs. Sibella Felgate, widow of Captain Robert Felgate, gentleman, deceased, in the sum of 20,000 weight of "good and merchantable tobacco" for saving harmless the said Mrs. Felgate, who had given to Henry Lee nine head of cattle "belonging to John Adkins, and formerly in the custody of Captain Robert Felgate, as having married the mother of the said John Adkins, who is the brother of Marah, the wife of the above-bounden Henry Lee."

Richard Lee and Henry Lee were both justices in 1647. Richard was a burgess in 1647, and Henry was a burgess in 1652.

Richard Lee moved to Westmoreland, and was a member of the Council before 1663. He married Anne ———, and was dead before 16 1, leaving: John, Richard, Francis, William, Hancock, Betsy, Anne (who married Captain Ewell), and Charles. (See *The Lees of Virginia*, 1642-1892.)

1. DR. HENRY LEE (died in 1657), of York county, obtained a certificate from the court for 250 acres of land for transporting five persons into the Colony: John Lee, Henry Lee, Eliz. Blashfield, Anne Russell, and Thomas Johnson. He married Marah Adkins, and had: 2, *Henry*; 3, *Mary*; 4, *Sarah*. 2. DR. HENRY LEE (born 1645, died 169 $\frac{3}{4}$) married Alice, only daughter and heiress of William Davis. She married, 2dly, Richard Wood. Issue: 5, *William*; 6, *Henry*.

5. WILLIAM LEE married Anne ———, and his will, proved Dec. 16, 1728, mentions issue: 7, *Francis*; 8, *Anne*, m. ——— Hunter; 9, *Sarah*, m. ——— Baptist.

7. FRANCIS LEE died in 1753, and had: 10, *William*; 11, *Henry*; 12, *Francis*.

NOTES.

¹ Maryland Records.

² Colonial State Papers.

³ The provisions of the will regarding the funeral were rescinded by a codicil. Nicholas Spencer, son of Hon. Nicholas Spencer, Esq., was made his

devisee. His widow, Anna, married secondly, Roger Malloch; thirdly, Thomas Kerton, J. P. of Westmoreland, and agent for the Lord Proprietors.

⁴For Lee, see *Lee of Virginia*, 1642-1892, by Edmund J. Lee, M. D.

⁵This style appears in Richard Lee's will, and in a deed from Thomas Yowell and Anna his wife to John Lee, eldest son of Col. Richard Lee.—*Westmoreland County Records*.

⁶Isaac Allerton was the only son of Isaac Allerton, "merchant tailor," by his second wife, Fear, daughter of William Brewster, founder of the Plymouth Colony, in New England. He graduated at Harvard in 1650, and came to Virginia shortly after. He married Elizabeth, the sister of Thomas Willoughby, who married Sarah, daughter of Mr. Richard Thompson. Ursula, the widow of Thompson, who died after 1651, married secondly, Col. John Mottrom, and when he died, about 1655, she married thirdly, Major George Colclough, who died about 1662.—*Northumberland County Records*. In the Norfolk County Records there is a reference in 1661 to Mr. George Colclough, who married the relict of Mr. Simon Overzee. She was Elizabeth, and a daughter of Capt. Adam Thorowgood, as Anne, the wife of Job Chandler, calls her "sister."

⁷For Gerrard, see *Post*,

⁸N. E. H. & G. R., XLIII. 430.

⁹See QUARTERLY, Vol. II., p. 248. Lee's *Lee of Virginia*, 1642-1892.

¹⁰See Bishop Meade, II., 146.

¹¹John Boldero, of London, harberdasher, married Margaret, Edmund Brent's sister, and had Arthur Boldero, a London stationer, and John, a harberdasher, which last was heir to Edmund Brent, deceased, in 1674. Edmund Brent's will (March 26, 1658—June 28, 165), mentions wife Rebecca, son Edmund, Jr., and daughter Catharine. They were all three dead by 1674.

¹²For Nicholas Spencer, see N. E. H. & G. R., XLV., pp. 65-68. He married Francis, daughter of Col. John Mottrom, of Northumberland county, and had issue, 1, William, given all the English property; 2, Mottrom; 3, Nicholas; 4, John; 5, Francis.

¹³See Hayden. Henry Peyton, brother of Valentine, was brought up as a tailor.

¹⁴Andrew¹ Monroe had grants in Virginia from 1650 to 1662. He is referred to in the Maryland Archives in one place as "mariner." He died about 1668, when his widow married secondly George Horner. He had issue, 1, Susannah; 2, Elizabeth, married Bunch Roe; 3, Andrew²; 4, George; 5, William. Of these children Andrew² married Ellinor, daughter of Patrick Spens (he, Spens, was born in 1633, and his will was proved March 26, 1689). His widow, Dorcas, married secondly John Jordan, whose will, proved February 6, 1693, mentions his stepsons Alexander, Patrick, Thomas, and John Spens, and sons-in-law John Sturman, Andrew Monroe, and George Weedon, and daughter Ellinor Monroe's daughter Elizabeth. Issue of Capt. Andrew³ Monroe (will proved 26th May, 1714), and Ellinor Spens. 1, Spens; 2, Susannah; 3, Andrew³; 4, Elizabeth. Spens,³ d. s., p. about 1725. I think Spens Monroe, father of President Monroe, was son of Andrew³. President Monroe's father was a J. P. and gent., and by his will, proved February 14,

1774, he had issue, 1, James; 2, Spens; 3, Elizabeth, who married William Buckner. President Monroe's mother was Elizabeth, sister of Joseph Jones, member of Congress.

¹⁵ Samuel Hayward describes himself in a deed as son of Nicholas Hayward, of London, merchant. He became clerk of Stafford county, and married Martha, sister of Colonel Washington. Nicholas Hayward, his brother, lived in London, where he was a popular notary public.

¹⁶ An order of the Quarter Court, at James City, March 14, 1653, directs Brent to "take care to prosecute the bounds and interests of this colony of Virginia against Lord Baltimore, who had given orders to his surveyors or secretary to issue grants for the land belonging to petitioner, Giles Brent, on the south side of Potomac." April 17, 1654, Col. Giles Brent, "being minded to pass ye seas," gave his shallop, his servants, stock, and other property in Virginia to his sister, Margaret, in consideration of her promise to support his wife, Mary, and maintain and educate his children. In 1658 Col. Giles Brent made gift to his son, Giles, and daughter Mary. There is also a will of Mary Brent, who calls herself sister of Col. Giles Brent. (See, for Brent, *Richmond Critic*, March 17, 1889.)

¹⁷ Charles Ashton, of Northumberland county (born in 1625, died 1672), married Isabella. She married secondly Dominick Rice, prominent in Bacon's Rebellion. Issue of Charles and Isabella Ashton: 1, John, son and heir; 2, Elizabeth. John (died in 1677) married Grace — and had 1, Priscilla; 2, Henry; 3, Charles; 4, Mary; 5, Grace; 6, Sarah. Henry Meese, merchant, made a gift to Mary, daughter of John and Grace Ashton, in 1670. Was Grace, wife of John Ashton, a kinswoman of Meese? After Ashton's death, James Kay married the widow Grace. Charles Ashton, son of John, had issue, Burdett Ashton, and John's son, Henry Ashton, became colonel, and married Elizabeth, sole heiress of William Hardwich. At the time Charles Ashton (first named) was justice of Northumberland, Peter Ashton, perhaps a kinsman, was justice and burgess of the same county.

¹⁸ Thomas Sturman and William Hardwich, his son-in-law, were prominent in the disturbances of Richard Ingle in 1645, and were Puritans. Thomas Sturman married Anne (her will proved in 1654), and had John, frequently mentioned in the Maryland Records; 2, Richard; 3, Anne, married Thomas Yowell or Ewell [born in 1615]; 4, Elizabeth, married William Hardwich, who married secondly Margaret Pope; 5, Rosanna —. *Richard Sturman* (will proved in 1668-'69) had issue, Richard, Valentine, and Mary; "brother Thomas Ball, of London, and his son Thomas." His widow, Rebecca, married John Frodesham. Richard Sturman had "eleven printed books in octavo, and eight printed books in folio." William Hardwich, born 1618 (Harditch, Hardidge), "deceased in Bristol," about 1669, married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sturman; 2, Margaret, daughter of Colonel Pope. Issue by first wife: 1, Elizabeth; 2, William, and perhaps 3, James (27 in 1674), married Anne, daughter of John Armesby. William Hardwich, the second of that name, had one daughter, who married Gerrard Peyton, and d. s. p.; 2, Elizabeth, sole heir, who married Col. Henry Ashton.

¹⁹ John Rosier, minister, formerly of Northampton county, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hillier (Hilliard), a servant of Father White, fre-

quently mentioned in the Maryland Records. He had John Rosier, junior. The widow, Elizabeth, married secondly, Anthony Bridges, clerk of Westmoreland county.

²⁰ Capt. Thomas Ewell, or Yowell, born in 1615, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Sturman, cooper. She married, secondly, John Hull, and died in 1670-'72. Capt. Ewell had, 1, Capt. Thomas (born in 1644), married Anne, daughter of Col. Richard Lee; 2, Richard; 3, Anne; 4, Winifred; 5, Penelope; grandchild Anne Ewell. Thomas Ewell (will December 7, 1694-May 29, 1695) had wife Anne; grandsons Yowell English, Yowell Watts, and Thomas Spence, daughter Watts, daughter Winifred English.

²¹ Col. Gerrard Fowke was son of Roger Fowke, of Gunston Hall, County Stafford, England. (See Hayden, p. 154.)

²² Thomas Speke (born in 1603, died 1659) married Frances, daughter of Col. Valentine Peyton, of Nominy. Had son, Thomas, and brother, John, which last lived at Bath and Plymouth, England. In 1650 Col. Thomas Speke patented 1,000 acres, which, "by several descents, came to Hugh Speke, late of Bath, Somerset England," who, in 1690, made it over to Henry Tattersall, of Bristol, which last conveyed it to William Hardidge.—*Westmoreland County Records*. In "Inquisitions Post Mortem," County Wilts.—*Index Library, British Record Society*.—Hugh Speke, Esq., died seized of lands at Bath, in Somersetshire, January 25, 1623-'24, leaving son and heir George, aged 26, Henry and Francis Speke.

²³ Was William Pierce a grandson of Col. William Pierce of the council in 1643? He married Sarah Upton. Will (February 23, 1701-March 23, 1702) devises to grandson, William, son of John Pierce, grandson Samuel Bayley, daughters Elizabeth Bridges, Margaret Graham, and Mary Rowsy; devisees, Pierce and Stanly Gower; executors, Thomas Mason and grandson William Pierce.

²⁴ Capt. John Appleton (born 1640, died 1676). Probably, like John Lord, from New England, where the name Appleton is prominent. He wrote a letter to his brother "Mr. Richard Colbourn, neare Spittlefields Gate, in London," on June 12, 1674. He married Frances Gerrard (widow of Thomas Speke and Valentine Peyton). It is not believed that he left children. His widow married, fourthly, Col. John Washington.

²⁵ In 1655 Mr. John Dodman agreed to teach his servants "to reade in the Bible, and other goodly books in our English language."—*Westmoreland County Records*. Col. John Dodman's daughter, Susanna, married Capt. Robert Massey, of Potomac. In 1679 Col. John Dodman, who was resident in Mulberry Island, gave land to his daughter, Margaret, who married William Appleyard 28th January, 1679.—*Ile of Wight County Records*.

²⁶ Lewis Markham was born in 1636. He married Jane ——. Kept tavern at Nomini. Mr. Walter Brodhurst's plantation was leased to him by Colonel Washington in 1669, about which period he died. He had a son Lewis, magistrate of his county, who died in 1712 (see his will, *Va. Mag. Hist. and Biog.* for April, 1895), ancestor of Chief-Justice Marshall.

²⁷ Clement Spilman was, perhaps, relative of Henry Spilman, the interpreter, who was killed near Washington in 1623. His will, proved 10th Janu-

ary, 1677-'78, devises his property to his brother, Robert, under age, and appoints his brother, James, in England, guardian; a horse to Mary Hardwich for nursing him.

²⁸ William Browne died about 1668. His sister, Jane, was wife of Richard Hurrill, of Plymouth, merchant, who gave a power to Robert Hodges, of Norfolk county, in Virginia.

²⁹ Daniel Lisson was a magistrate and Indian interpreter, and accompanied Col. Washington in 1675 against the Susquehanna Fort.

³⁰ Robert Vaulx (born 1651) was son of Robert Vaulx and Elizabeth Burwell, his wife. He married Mary —, and died in 1685, leaving his father surviving him in London. Mrs. Mary Vaulx (she married, secondly, Alexander Gorges) in 1685 complained to the court that some persons had confederated to deprive her of 6,000 acres (called "Vaulxland"), patented by her father-in-law June 9, 1655, and on which "her husband had long lived." Her son was Robert Vaulx (will recorded December, 1721), who had sons, Robert and James. The last Robert (will proved 26th March, 1755) had Milly, Molly, Katy, Kenner, Betty, and Sally Vaulx, son-in-law, Lawrence Washington. Robert Vaulx, the immigrant, had brothers, Thomas, James, and Humphrey.

³¹ The Baldrige family was prominent from an early date in Maryland. Lt. Thomas Baldrige appears as early as 1637 in the Maryland Records. The following, from the Westmoreland county Records, may be worth adding: Granddaughter of Mrs. Dorothy Baldrige, widow, was wife of Capt. Alexander Bainham, deceased in 1662, leaving a daughter Anne. William Baldrige's will (24 in 1655) was proved in 1658, and mentions son Charles and wife Elizabeth. Deed of James Baldrige, "administrator of my late brother, Major Thomas Baldrige, 1656." Grace Baldrige, widow of Major Thomas Baldrige, married John Tew, a justice of Westmoreland county.

³² For a most interesting examination of the Washington genealogy, see *New England H. and G. Register*, Vols. XLIII., XLIV., and XLV., WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY, April, 1893.

³³ In the Surry County Records occur the following entries: Marriage license signed by "Nicholas Merriwether Cl. Com." between Thomas, alias Sackferd Brewster of Sackferd Hall, in the county of Suffolk, gent., of the one partie and Elizabeth Watkins of the other part, dated 22 April, 1655. The license is addressed "To o^r well beloved in Christ M^r Tho^s Lake minister"; certificate of the Rev. Lake that he married the persons within specified on 23 April, 1655, in the presence of John Corker that gave her; marriage contract between said Sackville and said Elizabeth, widow of John Watkins, deced, in behalf of present and future children—22 April, 1655.

³⁴ QUARTERLY, Vol. I., April, 1893.

³⁵ *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*.

³⁶ Neill's *Founders of Maryland*.

³⁷ Maryland Records.

³⁸ Inventory of Daniel Hutt shows a hall, upper room over the hall, the kitchen and milk-house.

³⁰ Inventory of Capt. John Appleton, deceased 9 May, 1676; Frances Appleton, admx.; Dwelling-house, plantation; over her chamber, hall chamber, Capt. Appleton's closet, kitchen and room thereto belonging, Capt. Appleton's hall, room thereto belonging, her own stoare, both sellers; forest plantⁿ. where M^r Charles lives; at M^r Charleses.

(Concluded in Next Number.)

JOURNAL OF THE MEETINGS OF THE PRESIDENT AND
MASTERS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

(Continued from Vol. I., 130, 214; II., 50, 122, 208, 256; III., 60,
128, 195, 256.)

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May 10th 1763

At a Meeting of the President and Masters of William and Mary
College

Present

The Rev^d Mr. William Yates President, Emmanuel Jones, William Small, Richard Graham & Ja^s Horrocks.

Whereas John Hyde Saunders¹ has lately behaved himself in a very impudent & unheard of Manner to the Master of the Grammar School and when call'd upon by the President & Masters to give his Reasons for the same, he not only insolently behaved himself to them, but likewise absolutely refused to comply with the stated Rules of the College, unless agreeable with his own Opinion. He was then desir'd to leave College, but he absolutely refus'd to do it unless he was regularly expelled. As this is a Piece of Behaviour that ought to be discouraged, and which deserves our severest Animadversion & Punishment We do hereby declare the said John Hyde Saunders to be publicly expell'd the College, and

¹ John Hyde Saunders was afterwards minister of ——. He was a member in 1775 of the Revolutionary County Committee for Cumberland county, and was an ardent patriot. There is a Deed in York County Court which recites "John Hyde Saunders, son and heir of John Saunders, who was son and heir of John Saunders who patented lands in Goochland in 1630. The will of John Saunders, last named, was proved in York county, February 24, 1700, and mentions his children, Christobel, wife of Samuel Waddow, John, Edward, Robert, George, Hardgrove, and Peter Saunders. It disposes of a large estate in money, slaves, and land. Robert Saunders, President of William and Mary College, was son of Robert Saunders, a lawyer of Williamsburg, and was doubtless descended from this family. John Saunders, the father of John Hyde Saunders, married, it is presumed, a daughter of Robert Hyde, a lawyer in York county. The deed above was to Samuel Hyde, his son.