

## Nuthall

The origin of the family name is English. It denotes one who came from Notehala (a place where nuts grow) in Nottinghamshire. The name Notehala is found in the Pipe Roll of 1194. It was spelled Nuchala in 1195, Nuchola in 1196 and Niwehale in 1197. The name is spelled many different ways in the records, sometimes differing as much as three times in the same record as follows :Nutthal, Nuttall, Nuttel, Nuttoll, Nutwell, Nutwill, Nutall, Nutrell,(which is the way it is pronounced in St. Mary's County) Newall, Nowell, Nathershall, Nuttherall, Notel, etc.

**Armes:** Argent a shackbolt sable

**Crest :** A falcon rising or beaked and ducally gorged or

Families with the various names, above are widely found in Maryland and Virginia. It is recorded that a Robert Nuttall, aged 18 was "fetched off by Mr. Secretary Windebanks warrant 27 July 1635, was transported to Virginia embarked in the "Primrose". Captain Douglas Mr. (master) per certificate under ye Ministers hand of Gravesand etc." Robert may have been an older brother or at least some relative of John (2). Robert came to Virginia prior to 1637. He or another person of the same name was transported again before 1650 by Captain More Fauntleroy to Virginia. He is believed to have settled in Norfolk County and progenitor of the family in North Carolina. Thomas Nuttall sailed from the Barbados to Virginia in 1668/69 where he or his immediate descendents settled in Lancaster County by 1716. Son James wed in 1760. Other descendents named Thomas, George, Hazlum, James, John, Mary and Mathias were on the tax lists by 1784. Iverson Nuttall of Gloucester County, Virginia was a seaman on the ship Dragon in the Virginia State navy during the Revolution. John Nuttall was a gunner's mate on the same vessel. Both later became midshipmen by 1777. Iverson was awarded 2,666 acres for his service. His will indicates that he had no heirs. More detail of the members of Virginia Nuttalls can be found in "Virginians in the Revolution".

The earliest surviving record of John Nuthall (2) who died in 1667 at Cross Manor was found in the will of his grandmother Margaret \_?\_ Taynter Nuthall Joslin (d 1619) and her last husband Thomas Joslin of Rocheford County, Essex (d 1606). Margaret's son James Nuthall, gentleman of Rocheford and Hockley, Essex (d 1637) wed Jane Wiseman (d 1622). Their 7th child John's biography follows the next paragraph. Records show that another John Nuthall (1) a merchant of London, England was born in 1595 and was living in 1644. a letter written by Joseph Phillips to his brother in Virginia from London on the 16th of August of that year requests that he be remembered to Mr. Nuthall and tell him that his father, mother and sister are in good health. Enclosed was a letter to John Nuthall (2) in Virginia from his father in London. John Nuthall (1) of London was a friend and neighbor of William Stone's father who is mentioned in the letter. The elder Nuthall was still alive in 1658 as evidenced by the record that Sarah Corbett of the Parish of St. Andrews Holburne gave power of attorney to John Nuthall, merchant of London on August 17, 1658. Very credible research denies the London merchant as the father of John (2). See Early Families of Southern Maryland Vol. II page 164.

John Nuthall (2) was born in England in 1620 or earlier (1618?). The earliest record of him in Virginia is as a youth, circa 1630, who ran away from his master Hugh Hays, a resident of

Northampton County, Virginia. He lived among the Indians somewhere on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay where he learned their language and became an interpreter.

He was found by a trader named William Jones who purchased John from the Indians with a hoe and brought Nuthall home “well strapped with ye hallyards”.

In a Northampton county court order dated January 11, 1640/41 John Nuthall (2) paid 5 and 1/2 pounds of “good marketable beaver or the value thereof”.

In 1643 the Virginia, colonists were in a great state of fear and excitement regarding a threat from the Indians. The local court ordered that the powder and shot in the hands of Mr. John Nuthall be seized by the sheriff and that Nuthall be reimbursed for same.

The first record of John (2) in Maryland was also in 1643 when he gave testimony in regard to the death of Roger Oliver who had been killed on board a vessel by an Indian. Four men, Roger Oliver, Thomas Boys, John Nuthall and John Hollis were partners on a trading expedition with the Indians. Oliver was killed on his own boat by an Indian. Nuthall was not on board at the time but later witnessed the body weapon and scene. Nuthall was privileged to barter in Maryland and was authorized to seize boats engaged in trade without licenses. In June 1642 John (2) was wed in England to Rebecca Bright of Great Warley, Essex, daughter of Robert.

In January/February 1644 in Northampton County, Virginia John (2) wed second Elizabeth Bacon (born ca 1609 in England died 1653/1660), widow of Dr. John Holloway. John Holloway, chirurgeon (surgeon) made his will on August 25, 1643 and died between that date and September 1, 1643 when the will was probated. In the will he named his wife Elizabeth as executrix and left a plantation in Northampton County and “the estate in England due unto mee”. There were other requests but the only child mentioned was unborn. That child was probably born in the spring of 1644. The baby was named Priscilla.

Elizabeth had been accused of being too intimate with Dr. Holloway before their marriage. Though the date of their wedding has not been found yet, it is evident the union was brief before his death since there was only one child and that one unborn.

Elizabeth’s maiden name was Bacon. At least two records of the marriage confirm that she was the daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Kingsworth Bacon. She was born circa 1609 possibly in Suffolk County, England.

Note: A women named Elizabeth Bacon came to Northampton County in 1647 with John Little. She (or another Elizabeth Bacon) came into an unnamed county of Virginia in 1657 with Mrs. William Armstead who also brought in Thomas Bacon in 1651. Again the same (or a third) Elizabeth Bacon was brought into Northampton County in 1650 by Thomas Carlton. None of these women could have been the wife of John Nuthall (2).

John wed Elizabeth circa 1644, shortly after her first husband’s death. Elizabeth had John appointed administrator of the Holloway estate sometime after her marriage to him. Court records include a number of actions pertaining to the estate, a condition which is indicative of a

long term settlement. They may have been married in England since John later claimed land rights for bringing her into the Virginia Colony. They had four children all born in Virginia believed to rank as follows:

Eleanor born circa 1645

John (3) born March 22, 1647

James born circa 1649

Elias was born circa 1650.

Elizabeth died before 1660 because in that year the record shows that John (2) married a third time on September 12, Jane Johnson in Hungars Parish Northampton County. Jane may have died there also since there is no record of her being brought to Maryland with John (2) and his children and there is no mention of her in the settlement of his estate.

On July 27, 1645, John (2) was granted 300 acres in Northampton County, the more southern of the two counties on Virginia's Eastern shore. The property was located at the head of Hungar's Creek and adjoined the property which belonged to the estate of the aforementioned Dr. Holloway. He obtained 150 acres each for himself, twice, his wife Elizabeth, John Towson, Andrew Ditch and John Evere.

In the intervening years between 1645 and 1661 the records indicate he was very active in law, politics, in trading with the Indians and marketing tobacco in England from Virginia.

In 1651, John (2) was a signature of "The Engagement tendered to the inhabitants of Northampton County" dated on the 25th of March of that year. It read as follows:

"Wee whose names are subscribed; doe hereby engage and promise to bee true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England as it is nowe Established without Kinge or house of Lords" This statement refers of course to the reign of Oliver Cromwell, leader of the Puritan Revolution.

In a letter from Laurence Coughen to John Brown, a factor (tobacco agent) in Amsterdam Holland, Coughen says "I wrote Mr. Nuthall. I sold his tobacco for 600 (pounds sterling) the hogshead". A footnote to this letter dated October 6, 1651, refers to Mr. Nuthall as a noted ship Captain and trader to Virginia and Maryland. Note that the addressee, John Brown represented some prominent settler in Virginia.

Northampton County had no delegates to the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1651/52 and the citizens felt no tie with Williamsburg. The Royalist Party encouraged the population to assert their independence. As a result a committee of six persons was "selected by vote of the people to draw up a protest against their present position and act in all things as the best interests of the people might demand". The committee, which included John Nuthall, drew up, signed and presented to Virginia authorities the celebrated "Northampton Protest" of March 30, 1652. This was in fact a protest against taxation without representation.

In 1652, John served as a justice in the Court of Accomac County, the northernmost of two counties on Virginia's Eastern Shore.

(Note: Two other people named Nuthall were transported into Maryland according to Skordas. Arthur Nuthall came as a servant in 1674. Nicholas Nuthall was transported in 1676. Another? Arthur Nuthall was a legatee in the will of William Burk written December 10, 1666 in Calvert County.)

In 1661 John was granted a license to trade with the Indians in Maryland, although it appears that he had been doing so in Maryland and Virginia for years. The license was renewed, according to the records each year until 1665.

Court records of 1661 read “Mr. John Nuthall, attorney for Major Thomas Brook “demands a writ to arrest Richard Games in an action of debt. Warrant made to the Sheriff of St. Mary’s County (ret ut supra).” Also “The administration of Colonel John Price confesseth judgement in open court to John Nuthall in the sume of 380 pounds of tobacco, two armes length of Roanoke and one pound of beaver”. (Special mention of this transaction is made in the introduction of Volume 57 of the Archives of Maryland which notes “References to Roanoke, the money of the Indians are rather rare in Maryland records at this time (1661)”. Later that year he demanded a subpoena to summon Humphrey Warren and Vincent Atcheson to court. Sometime during 1661 he was also impaneled to serve on a jury in St. Mary’s County.

On August 9, 1661 a deed was drawn up by which John bought the estates of “Cornwally’s Cross” 2,000 acres, “St. Elizabeth’s Manor” 2,000 acres and 200 acres lying north of St. Inigoes Creek called “Nuthall” plus servants, goods, chattels, cattle and other things in a schedule annexed. The price was 1,200 pounds of lawful money in London (or its equivalent in tobacco?) to be paid on August 31. Another 300 lbs. was to be paid on the same date in each of the years 1662, 1663, 1664 and 1665 in the form of goods shipped to London from Virginia.

Cornwally’s was an ancestor of the General who surrendered to George Washington at Yorktown. His residence was one of the first notable brick houses in Maryland still standing (built 1642) and is expected to be the oldest in the state. Boxwood planted at the site is in a perfect state of preservation. The Manor House (which has later additions) is located on St. Inigoes Creek a tributary of the St. Mary’s River near St. Mary’s city. Tradition has it that Cornwallys built the house on the sight of a cross marking the graves of several Virginia explorers who were murdered by Indians on the banks of St. Inigoes Creek before Maryland was settled by Lord Baltimore’s colonists. It is believed that John Nuthall lived at Cornwally’s Cross from the time Cornwallys left Maryland through the date of its purchase in order to manage the properties. After the purchase of the property above, John Nichols petitioned the council to return his daughter Easter to him from John Nuthall who had received her as a slave along with the rest of Cornwallys estate. Note: Later references to this case names the girl Hester rather than Easter, that she was an indentured servant, rather than a slave and John is recorded as Thomas Nuthall.

Nichols successfully demanded a writ to arrest Nuthall in an account of the case on January 15, 1662 and a warrant was made to arrest John. On January 25, 1662, John Abbington also demanded a writ in the same case. The court released his daughter to Nichols but a higher Court reversed the decision. The final outcome has not been found. John’s attorney for the

appeal was William Calvert.

At a meeting of the Maryland council on April 2, 1662 John Elzey, one of the commission for the Eastern Shore, made a sworn deposition as follows: "that beings at Wiccocomaco on the Eastern Shore certain of the greate men of that town came.....and sayed that Mr. John Nuthall had told them that .....this deponent and others that came hither to take upp land did belong to the county of Accomac and that wee we are not heare to inhabit, for the land did belong to the province of Maryland and if we are suffered to settle there amongst them we would serve them as we have don our neighbor Indians at Accomak, and further this deponent sayeth that he heard there was a letter went to that effect and some of Mr. Revel's servents told this deponent that there was a letter directed to this deponent to that effect by Mr. Wright, he referring to this deponent whoe might be the author and further sayeth not". By this testimony it was believed that seeds of disaster to the new settlement (in Maryland's Somerset County) were being sown whose growth, in the Indian mind, would surely prejudice them against new neighbors.

The "Wiccocomico" was the seat of the Indian tribe and the "greate men" were the Indians whose minds were the objects of the inflammatory statements of John Nuthall. The Council ordered Nuthall to clear himself of the accusations of Elzey and Francis Wright. In the meantime Nuthall was in security for these things he was accused of. One historian would "like to know what amount of truth was at the bottom of this report". There was a party in Accomak headed by Edmund Searburgh who was known for his hatred and openly avowed policy of extermination of the Indians. Nuthall was not untruthful in his statement of Accomak affairs. On the other hand he was a trader who had lived among the Indians himself and trade with them was highly profitable. Was this talk which had a kernel of truth the trick of a trader? Francis Wright, one of his accusers was also a trader. The outcome of the case has not been found but Nuthall must have been cleared of charges since he continued to hold a traders license and lived freely and prosperously. The incident cited above is the first direct reference to actual settlement of non Native Americans in Somerset County.

In 1663 a latin phrase was applied to John Nuthall recorded thus "idem mutatis ut est fol 161 to John Nuthall" It means "same change that is". Again that year he made a plea to the provincial authorities "If you please to grant Humphrey Warren a pass to depart this province this year for England. I do hereby engage myself to save your harmless for so doing"

Witness my hand  
(Signed) John Nuthall

Early in 1663 he finally entered land rights for himself, his sons John and James and eight other persons in behalf of Steven Horsey. Daughter Elinor had been transported by Captain Edward Peerce prior to 1670. No land was ever requested for son Elias. In 1665 he again assigned land rights to a Roger Wolford of Virginia for transporting at least six persons to Northampton County at 50 acres each. The amount of land rights John assigned to others totaled 850 acres.

Other legal actions in 1663 were:

As an attorney for William Hollingsworth he had a writ served to him by the widow of Richard Willan. He was commissioned by Lord Calvert to carry a legal acknowledgement to and from William and Elizabeth Calvert. He was called upon to witness the appointment of an attorney for a certain ship captain. He demanded a writ against Richard Ackworth on account of a debt. He petitioned the Lieutenant General and the Council to order payment of a debt of 29 and a half pounds of beaver from Richard Hackworth (see above) and 4,279 pounds of tobacco from Thomas Dent.

He admitted in court that he received a servant from Mr. Jerome Wright for Mr. John Abington's use. He paid a debt of 3,589 lbs. of tobacco due a Mr. Hollingworth. October 27, 1663 marks one date when Mr. John Nuthall attended court at Newtown, St. Mary's County where he was a commissioner with Mr. John Lawson. Perhaps as a justice of the court he appointed an attorney to collect from Thomas Dent the debt to the state mentioned above. Dent referred to himself as a merchant.

John Nuthall was one of his Lordship's Justices of the Peace in St. Mary's County in Newtowne. During that year he executed and appraised an estate valued 37,367 lbs. of tobacco; served on the jury in April, sold a mare to Thomas Courtney of Calvert County and released William Hollingsworth of New England of all debts in December.

Samuel Tilghman, a mariner from London appointed Nuthall as his attorney. "(I) do hereby ordain my trusty and well beloved friend John Nuthall of St. Mary's County, Gentleman my true and lawful attorney".

In 1665 Nuthall witnessed by his signature an obligation of Thomas Paine regarding a debt to Edward Perce, London mariner and commander of the ship "Golden Fortune". He declared to the authorities his intention to go to England on the third of March (as he often did) and was required to witness in a court case involving Thomas Manning.

That year Indian envoys camped on the grounds of John Nuthall to whose house they went for meals. After their departure John claimed that it cost him nearly 7,000 pounds of tobacco to provide for his guests. The expense of feeding each Indian three meals daily he estimated at 30 pounds of tobacco or five shillings English currency. Nuthall defended the amount of his statement because of the great trouble he had been put to and also on the grounds that he had given the savages meat at least once a day. The governor and Council decided that his demand was unreasonable. It was decreed that 2,000 pounds of tobacco was sufficient to repay him.

William Smythe agreed to pay John a debt of 4,400 pounds of tobacco and 330 arnes length of Roanoke that was due by bill. Later John sued Smythe who confessed the debt but would not acknowledge the judgment. The court later ordered Nuthall to satisfy unto Smythe (reduce the debt?) for only 270 pounds of tobacco. John also entered an account of debt for 1,200 pounds of tobacco in caske against Fortune Milford. The latter debt was acknowledged in April 1665.

John died of an unknown cause at age 47 (-?) without a will some time before October

10, 1667. On that date a warrant was issued to Daniel Clark and Thomas Innis to appraise the estate. Daniel St. Thomas Jennifer who had been appointed administrator had to request an extension of time for submitting the inventory. The estate was complicated by the large amount of assets and the debts against it. Nicholas Young and Thomas Sprigg who was the husband of Eleanor, only daughter of John (2), were appointed guardians to John (3) (at his own request) who was aged only 20 years and not able to legally administer the estate.

The Council of Maryland ordered the personal estate divided equally among the three children living in Maryland, but provided that any claim justly made thereafter “shall be satisfied out of each person’s part or prcon (portion) soe allotted” This order apparently settled the estate as of September 1, 1668.

Eleanor is believed to have been the eldest child of John and Elizabeth, born circa 1646 in Northampton County. She wed before her father died in 1667/68, Thomas Sprigg Sr. as his second wife at age 20 or 21 and she died circa 1699 in Prince George’s County, Maryland aged 53. Eleanor had joined her husband in the extension of a deed in 1696 but did not sign a deed dated 1700/01. Thomas had two boys and two girls by his first wife. Thomas was aged 38 when he wed Eleanor he having been born in 1630. She may have been living in Maryland from the time her father purchased Cross Manor even though her father did not claim land rights for her until 1670. At any rate her husband Thomas Sprigg had also lived in Northampton County with his first wife Katherine before marrying Eleanor and moving to Maryland. Thomas and Eleanor’s domicile in Prince George’s County was named “Northampton”.

The eldest daughter Eleanor was born in 1669. She wed first Thomas Hilleary Sr. in 1685 at age 16; secondly John (4) Nuthall her first cousin in 1700 at age 31 and thirdly Reverend John Murdock in Prince George’s County in 1728 at age 59. John was the son of the Reverend George Murdock. Eleanor Sprigg Hilleary Nuthall Murdock was wed in her father’s (Thomas Sprigg) house at “Northampton” in Prince George’s County. Her name is recorded as “Oliver” in the Maryland calendar of wills when she was in Thomas Sprigg’s will dated May 9, 1704 as heir to land and personality. Her own children were daughters Eleanor and Mary. Brent Nuthall is recorded as her stepchild. She was a witness to the will of Philip Gittings in Prince George’s County on December 8, 1720. She died in Prince George’s County sometime after 1728.

It was her daughter Eleanor who married first John Pratt in 1767 and secondly Baruch Williams in 1730 in Prince George’s County. She lived at least until 1790 when she witnessed a will in Prince George’s County. She was born between 1701 and 1728. Daughter Mary wed Richard Duckett.

John Nuthall (3) was born March 22, 1647. He was the eldest son and second child of John and Elizabeth Nuthall. He probably came to Maryland to live when his father purchased Cornwallly’s manors in 1661 but land rights were not claimed for him until 1663. He was only 20 years old when his father died so he requested Thomas Sprigg (his brother-in-law) and Nicholas Young to be his guardians in the legal matters regarding settlement of the estate.

Soon after his father’s death in 1667 and his coming of age, John (3) was summoned to court in 1668 to answer a plea by Charles Calvert regarding a debt of 50,000 pounds of tobacco for the

rental of a farm (by his father?) called the Manor of St. Johns in St. Mary's County containing 1,000 acres together with all houses, buildings, orchards, gardens etc. The court awarded Calvert 9,000 pounds of tobacco which was the rent for one year. The court also commanded the sheriff to levy Nuthall's assets for 12,000 pounds of tobacco which was a debt recovered by Charles Calvert at the provincial Court and 319 pounds of tobacco for court costs. Calvert sued and got another 3,000 pounds of tobacco the following year.

On March 20, 1668 John (3) "in consideration of 5 pounds lawful money and diverse other goods and valuable considerations" sold (accepted a binder 2 days before reaching age 21) 2,000 acres of St. Elizabeth's manor to Mark Cordea. Actually the deed provided for recovery of "St. Elizabeth's" upon payment of 60,000 pounds of tobacco within 7 years.

By April 14 and 16, 1670 John appeared as a witness in court in the case of Monsieur Mark Cordea against John Nuthall of St. Mary's County, Maryland, Gentleman. Cordea claimed Nuthall owed him 60,000 pounds of tobacco. The court awarded him 7,446 which was the remainder of the debt at the time of the court session. This action undoubtedly occurred as a result of John Nuthall having sold the same property and 100 acres of Cross Manor to Walter Hall in July 1669 for 25,000 pounds of tobacco.

Mark Cordea was recorded as a resident of St. Johns Manor (see above court case in 1668) where he is reputed to have been Charles Calvert's (French) chef. He was later recorded as being an innkeeper, merchant and planter and still later as the mayor of St. Mary's City. In 1671 Cordea declared that he was a native of Normandy, France. His wife Hester stated that she was born in Deepe (Dieppe?), Normandy. He was sued by James Nuthall in 1673 by which time he was deceased.

The sale of his father's estates by John (4) was the subject of much controversy and confusion by some family historians. Even his grandson Brent went to court over the matter. (See below). Some writers felt that the whole affair was an amusing incident and others thought John was cheated by Cordea who accepted payment of merely a horse and saddle. On the fourth of April 1670 John sold 1,000 acres of Cross Manor to his brother James for 12,000 pounds of good tobacco in Caske.

Nothing is found in the Maryland Archives regarding John (3) between 1670 and 1673. In the latter year he was impaneled on a jury in St. Mary's County with his brother James on February 10, 1673. He was on the jury again on February 4, 1674. On February 8 and April 4, 1675 John (3) and his brother James were called as witnesses in the case of Sprigg (their brother-in-law) and Truman.

In 1678 John (3) was listed as a Calvert county planter at which time the court awarded to William Dare, administrator for John Parker, 3,149 pounds of tobacco from John Nuthall who also had to pay 572 pounds of tobacco to the court for costs on October 11. In 1677 John was a witness to the will of John Bedingfield of Beeches, Suffolk, England on October 31st 1677 at Ipswich. John may have traveled to England as his father did on several occasions.

Again, nothing is recorded of John (3) in the archives until 1689 when he signed a petition

to King William and Queen Mary as a Protestant from Calvert County regarding the overthrow of Lord Baltimore's Province by other Protestants. In 1699 John Nuthall was elected a delegate to the lower house of the Maryland Assembly by the inhabitants of a remote section of Calvert and St. Mary's Counties. The election was in dispute and was reviewed by the Committee of Elections on July 21, 1699. It was resolved by the Assembly that his election was no good. He was awarded a sum of money for his attendance for 9 days. During that year it is recorded in the archives that John Nuthall received compensation for the accommodation of the Governor and Squire Calvert. In October 1670 he became a justice in St. Mary's County.

Earlier in 1688, an indenture was made November 15 between John Nuthall of Calvert County and Barbara, his wife, of the first part and Elizabeth Baker of St. Mary's County of the second part that for 16,000 pounds of tobacco paid by Nuthall. Elizabeth Baker sells "Tavern", 200 acres of land near the city of St. Mary on the north side of St. Inigoes creek called Townland. John signed this document and Barbara made her mark.

On September 29, 1696 John purchased 250 acres of land lying in Resurrection Manor in St. Mary's County for 5,500 pounds of tobacco on (July 2?) from his brother-in-law Thomas Sprigg who moved to "Northampton" in Prince George's County. John was a member of the lower house of the Maryland Legislature from 1698 to 1700.

John Nuthall (3) was a prominent member of All Faith's Anglican (later Protestant Episcopal) parish at Huntersville, St. Mary's County. As early as 1698 he was entrusted with Messers Clark and Bell with the erection of the Chapel-at-Ease in the lower part of the parish in November of that year. The chapel was located near Four Mile Run. In 1701 church records note that he obtained planks for the building in May 1701. John sent an accounting of the progress on the building to George Platter in March 1702.

John was chosen to be a member of All Faith's vestry on March 29, 1703 when he signed his name as John Nutthall. His name was recorded as John Nutwell when he attended the meeting May 1st. On June 11 John was ordered to agree with some workmen regarding the finish of the Chapel-at-Ease. John was recorded at vestry meetings of October 20 and November 27 whereat he was entrusted for carrying on the construction of the Chapel. It is interesting to note that his name was recorded as Thomas Sr. on at least one of those occasions.

In 1704 he was present at the vestry meeting on Easter Monday, April 17. On September 23rd he subscribed to the following oath:

"We doe Believe that there is not any Transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper or in the Elements of bread and wine at or after the Consecration Thereof by any person whatsoever."

John's was the first of 42 names on a list apparently added to in May 1737, August 1750 and May 1753. Son John (4) was the fifth signer.

John Sr. (John 3) was recorded in attendance at vestry meetings through 1705, 1706 and 1707. In 1708 on "Ester (sic) Monday the Vestre mett at the Lower Church or Chapell of Ese for

the election of two new vestremen". Present were John Nuthall Sr. who was "turned out" and Mr. John Nuthall Jr. was put in with Richard Hopewell. On the 7th of August John Sr. and Jr. met with the new minister who had been sent by his Excellency (the Governor?). In 1711, John Jr. was turned out of the vestry and was replaced by his father. By 1714 this election was reversed again as John Sr. was by then dead.

John is believed to have been married only once circa 1688-1672 after his father's death in 1667. His wife's name was Barbara. She is believed to have been born in Virginia and came to Maryland in 1663. John and Barbara (last name unknown) are known to have had only one son John (4).

John's (3) will was dated November 22, 1713 and was probated on September 28, 1714. It reads as follows:

"To grandson: Brecht (Brent) Nuthall at age 21, negro man called Hector and 1 negro girl called Margaret with her increase forever; 6 head of cattle with their increase forever; 1 mare with its increase forever with saddle, bridle, etc."

"To granddaughter Eleanor: at age 16, Negro girl named Flora and her increase forever and five head of marked cattle,"

"To son John (4): residue of the estate both real and personal."

Witnesses: Edmund Plowden, Thomas Sprigg and Dorothy Ashe. The value of the estate was 184 pounds/12/6 witnessed by Plowden, Sprigg and Ashe. (Note: Edmond Plowden was the son of George Plowden and Margaret Brent who's sister Mary was the wife of John (4) Nuthall.

Barbara is presumed to have predeceased John, probably/possibly at the birth of their only child John (4) since she is not mentioned in the will. John (3) died in 1713/1714 aged about 66 years. Information about his son and descendents follows data regarding his younger brothers James and Elias.

James Nuthall was born circa 1648/1649 in Northampton County, Virginia the second son and third child of John Nuthall and Elizabeth (nee Bacon) Hallaway Nuthall, He probably came to Maryland in 1661 when his father purchased Cornwallly's estates in St. Mary's County but his father did not claim land rights for him until 1663.

After his father's death in 1667 James his elder brother John and his brother-in-law Thomas Sprigg, Gentleman appeared before his Excellency, the governor and the Council at the city of St. Mary's on the 6th of December to bring such papers and accounts as they had belonging to the estate of John Nuthall, deceased.

In 1668 James Nuthall, termed "Gentleman" in the records at the age of 20 recorded cattle marks on September 10th.

In 1670 "came James Nuthall (in the 38th year of Calvert's Dominion) son of John (2) late of

Cross Manor in St. Mary's County and chose as his guardian, Thomas Sprigg (his brother-in-law) of Calvert County. On the 4th of April James purchased, for 12,000 pounds of tobacco 1,000 acres of Cornwallis' Cross Manor from his brother John (3). James sold his portion to Walter Hall for 16,000 pounds of tobacco in or after February 13, 1672 when he was still occupying Cross Manor. For this deed he made his mark "N". Also in 1672 he was involved in a court case with one John Quigley believed to include land and premises built on and cleared "lett" (rented) to James and in his possession contrary to the equity and good conscience of the lessor. It is speculated that this rented land was in Calvert County near that of Thomas Sprigg and rental of same was due to his abandoning ownership of his Cross Manor properties which was some distance away in St. Mary's County. James sued Quigley later on February 24, 1677. Kenelm Cheseldine was Quigley's attorney for the several times the case was handled in court in the intervening years.

James was on the jury in St. Mary's County on October 13 and 15th 1674 and again on November the 20th 1675. In the numerous court actions involving James, sometimes with his brother John, he is known to have been awarded damages twice and was ordered to pay at least once. At one time the record shows that James sued Mark Cordea, late of St. Mary's County, mayor of St. Mary's city and planter, for 1 Negro man between the ages of 15 and 20 years. James has awarded same by the court. He was awarded an additional 3,000 lbs. of tobacco from Mark Cordea on October 16, 1673.

James was in possession of the following properties in 1680:

- "The Deniall" 100 acres in St. Mary's County
- "The Hatchett" 300 acres in St. Mary's County
- "Nuthall's Branch" 200 acres in Calvert County

Nuthall's Branch was patented on August 13, 1679 and lay within the boundaries of what became Prince George's County in 1695.

James married between 1670 and 1679 (Mary?) Margaret (maiden name unknown) the widow of James Boulton. They had 1 son and 2 daughters who were named in his will.

The will dated April 28, 1685 and probated May 30, 1685 states bequests as follows:

- "To wife Margaret: 1/5 of personality"
- "To son James: 1/5 of personality and all land"
- "To daughter Elizabeth: 1/5 of personality at 16 years of age"
- "To daughter Mary: 1/5 of personality at 16 years of age"
- "To wife's 2 sons John and James Bolton 1/5 of personality at 21 years of age"
- "To John, son of brother John 200 acres"

If James Jr. predeceased his 2 sisters they were to get 200 acres each from his share. If he predeceased his Uncle John (3) and Cousin John Nuthall (4) (James Sr's brother and nephew) they were to get 200 acres each. James and John Bolton were to get 200 acres each. The total estate appears to contain 3,000 acres. James' wife Margaret and his own son James were executors. Witnesses were Richard Charlet, Robert Dour and C. Watkinson. Margaret wed James Bigger before the estate was finally settled in 1686. James and his brother John Bigger were influential in the colony. James was a prominent officer and assemblyman. John Bigger

participated in the founding of St. John's College in Annapolis in 1696.

In 1686 James Nuthall's aunt Eleanor Sprigg brought suit in the Calvert County court on behalf of the children of her brother against Captain James Bigger for a proper accounting of their father's estate.

James Nuthall (2) was born in that part of Calvert County that later became Prince George's County in 1679. In 1714 he made a deposition in Chancery court in Charles County that he was 35 years old. In 1704 a tract of land of 250 acres called "Nutwell's Adventure" was patented probably by James Nuthall (2).

On the 30th of April 1705 the annual Vestry meeting of All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church was held in the house of Captain James Keech. Vestrymen in attendance were Robert Stourton, James Nuthall Sr. (actually Jr.), Edward Mason and William Smith. On the 6th of May 1707 the annual meeting was held at the chapel-of-ease and was attended by James Nuthall, Adam Bell and Edward Mason. On the 30th of December 1710 James Nutwell witnessed the will of William Wilson.

In March of 1711 William Wilson son-in-law of William Hill deceased "came to court and was bound to James Nutwell till age ye said James obleidgeing himselfe to give him a year's schooling".

In 1715 James Nutwell witnessed the will of Joseph Greer in Prince George's County. James apparently died at the age of 39 as the estate of James Nutwell (Nuthall?) was settled in Prince George's County between 1716 and 1718.

Elias (Nicholas) Nuthall was born circa 1650 in Northampton County, Virginia the youngest son and fourth child of John and Elizabeth (Bacon) Nuthall. Elias remained in Virginia when his brothers and sister moved to Maryland. He sold himself into bondage possibly to pay a debt or to gain an education. On November 22, 1671 the Maryland Council considered his petition for his share of his father's estate.

"Upon petition of Elias Nuthall formerly presented to his Excellency, one of the sons of John Nuthall late of St. Mary's County, Gentleman deceased, for that whereas the said John Nuthall's estate was ordered upon division thereof that if another child of the said John Nuthall shall appear the said child should have a part or portion of the said estate equal to what the rest of said John Nuthall's children had and the said Elias remaining a servant in Virginia at this time the said Elias craved that his child's part might be allotted to him and that his freedom might be purchased out of it.

On December 6, 1671 his brothers John and James appeared before the Council and promised to buy Elizabeth Bradshaw, a servant and send her to Virginia and try to exchange her for Elias. If his freedom could not be procured in this transaction they would offer more tobacco. The Council ordered that any reasonable expense incurred in freeing Elias should be taken out of his part of the estate. The trade apparently was successful as Elias was formerly transported into Maryland by 1676.

Elias wed Elizabeth, orphan of George Beckwith of Calvert County by the 28th of April 1679. She was the daughter of George and Frances Harvey, both of them wealthy landowners in their own rights. George held at least two high public offices. His inventory was noted for its large library for those times. Elizabeth was the third of five children one boy and four girls. Immediately upon Elizabeth's marriage to Elias he petitioned the court for his wife's share of George Beckwith's estate which was still unsettled by February 1679. They lived in St. Mary's or Calvert County through 1699 when Elias and Elizabeth sold part of Resurrection Manor to Richard Ridgell. In 1680 Elias served on a jury in Calvert County on February 19. In 1681 the Council ordered Elias Nuthall "doe without delay Cloath his servant Jane Jones with sufficient apparrell according to ye laws and customs of this Provence in ye case made and provided and also that said Elias comply with and fulfill the order of the Calvert County Court lately made ...etc. April 28, 1681."

By 1687 Elias had moved to that part of Queen Anne's County which later became Talbot County on Maryland's eastern shore where he and Elizabeth patented "Nutwell's Choice"(also recorded as Nutthaul's Chance) 300acres. In 1696 he was involved in a court case that was dismissed and he (or his son) was residing in Talbot County as late as 1735.

The existence and dispersion of his offspring is not certain as no one by the name Nuthall is recorded in the records of the Eastern Shore Counties. However, there are numerous Nuttles, the first found to date being John of Talbot County who married Martha Smith in 1732 and whose accounts were recorded in that year. William Nuttle who might have been related, signed a mortgage in Talbot County in 1759. In 1774 a William Nutrell died in Queen Anne County. In 1776 William Nuttle died in Talbot County These four records may refer to the same man. Particularly interesting is the spelling as Nutrell or Nuttrell because that is the sound of the way the family pronounces Nuthall in St. Mary's County. Two more records of William Nuttle cite his marriage to Sarah Robinson in Talbot County in 1794 and again his (or another Williams) marriage to Lydia Johnson in 1795 in Talbot County. The latter two records must refer to a grandson of the earlier William and son of Thomas Nuttle who appears in the records of Talbot County 1778 and 1785 and of Caroline in 1794.

#### JOHN NUTHALL (4)

John was undoubtedly born in St. Mary's County between 1673/1678. In 1693 he was married to Mary Brent of Stafford County, Virginia by the Reverend Nicholas Gulich S.J., a Roman Catholic Priest (see appendix re a biography of him and the Brent Family history). John and Mary's only son and apparently only child, Brent was born circa 1697/98. Brent may have been baptized a Catholic but church records of this period are sadly lacking in order to verify anything. Mary died soon after Brent's birth as John was married to his second wife, his cousin Eleanor Sprigg the widow of Thomas Hilleary by 1700. John and Eleanor parented four daughters as follows:

Eleanor born circa 1700 wed first Baruch Williams circa 1716/17 and wed second John Pratt circa 1724.

Priscilla wed December 12, 1723, Robert Lyles.

Elizabeth wed February 17, 1725/26, John Prather.

Mary wed March 3, 1729, Richard Duckett Jr. (vol.7 p82 Arch./Md.)  
The surnames of the last three girls were recorded as Nutwell.

John was a vestryman of All Faith's Parish in St. Mary's County. He alternated with his father in that office until his father's death in 1714. John (4) died before 1726 when his second wife is recorded as a widow. She was married to John Murdoch by 1728. John Nuthall's will inventory or accounts have not been found by the time of this writing.

John wed Mary Brent. Edmund Plowden wed Mary's sister Margaret Brent, therefore their children were first cousins.

John (4) Nuthall Jr. witnessed the will of William Hutchings in St. Mary's County on the 29th of November 1708.

George Plowden sold 100 acres to John Nuthall 12/5/1711 and John then sold it to John and Thomas Jr. Spalding in Resurrection Manor per St. Mary's Co. Rent Rolls.

#### BRENT NUTHALL

Brent was born circa 1697/98 (in October?). According to family lore BRENT MARRIED FIRST MARY PLOWDEN his cousin, sister of George and daughter of Edmund Plowden. She died in August 1720 in childbirth of a son John (5) per Plowden Family papers when Brent was 20 to 23 years old. (See Lindsey Nutall's letter of April 1994). In August 1717 a commission was organized to examine evidence touching on the birth or lineage of Edmund Plowden and Brent Nuthall (see appendix) regarding the estate of Brent's great grandfather John (2) Nuthall. In 1720 further depositions were made regarding "Cross Manor" before Captain John Baker and Michael Jennifer. From 1722-1724 Brent's name was recorded in relation to 250 acres of "Resurrection Manor" and 3 acres of "St. Elizabeth's Manor". He was also involved in court with Abraham Dennis, Volthers Vitus Herbert and William Deacon in three separate cases.

In 1728-1731 Brent was involved in court with James Briscoe, Thomas Bladen and Mary Van Swearingen. In 1730 Brunt Nutwell was taxed in Monie, Nanticote Hundred of Somerset County. In 1731 Brent witnessed the will of Isaac Noble in Somerset County on the 12th of January and Briant Nettwell was taxed in Nanticote. In 1733 Brunt Nutwell was taxed again in Nanticote. In 1740 He is recorded to be living in Maryland. Brent operated/owned (?) a tavern at Great Mills circa 1755 and paid a liquor tax in 1758. In 1757 - 1759 Brent was again involved in court with Richard Farthing and Margaret Ravat in two separate cases. In 1762 Brent Nuthall's name is included in a list of persons who paid duty in cash to the Commissioner of the Loan Office on July 10<sup>th</sup>.

Brent's will dated 1759 from Somerset County (L 6 F232A-L7 F23 dated Sept.18, 1759) leaves undetermined his death in 1759 or 1762. He left his entire estate to wife Elizabeth (nee King). Brent had married (a second time) to Elizabeth King probably after 1720. Charles King named daughter (Elizabeth) Neuthall (sic) in his will in 1736. Charles left her only one shilling after disposing of several large tracts of land and several personalities to be divided among 6 children - the residue of the estate to be divided among 5 children other than Elizabeth. (Md.

Cal/Wills Vol.VIII p22). The 1739 probate does not mention Elizabeth or her husband Brent. (Inv/Perog. Ct.24 543). It appears that Charles did not approve of her marriage and the unusual deed filed in Somerset County by Brent on September 18, 1759 suggests there might have been some irregularity regarding their union

Elizabeth was widowed by June 13th 1762 and died before December 24, 1762 when her will was probated. (She may have married second William Deacons per the Layton Collection.) Her will names: two granddaughters (1) Mary Brent Atkinson born August 25, 1759 (Mary Atkinson was specifically identified as a granddaughter of Brent Nuthall in St. Andrew's parish records. She is also identified as the daughter of John Nuthall in 1762 according to St. Mary's County wills Liber TA#1 folio 440.) Elizabeth King's Will is in the appendix. (2) Ann Roach the daughter of Margaret Brent Nuthall and her husband Roach was born February 28, 1761. She wed, at age 21 Robert Hammett Breeden (born 11/12/1762) on September 29, 1782 in St. Mary's County, Also daughter Arimenta Nuthall wed George Debruler in Baltimore County. She was also called Susanna and Ann Nuthall. John (or Joshua) Atkinson and Margaret Brent (Nuthall) Roach were executors of Elizabeth's estate. Kindred were Charles King and Susanna Daffin. Witnesses were Ignatius Nowles, Bennett Cory and Abraham Weaver. From Elizabeth's will it is established that she and Brent had daughters Mary Brent, Margaret Brent and Susanna (or?) Arementia Nuthall. Mary Brent Nuthall was one of Brent's daughters per St. Mary's Chronicles and a daughter of Elizabeth Nuthall in the register of William and Mary Parish. Mary Brent was wed to Joshua Atkins (Atkinson) by 1762 in St. Mary's County. Because the name Nuthall is so rare, the wedding of an Armenta Nutwell to George Debruler in Baltimore County is cited here, and a record of an Aramita Norris, who witnessed the will of W. Combs in St. Mary's County on June 2nd 1774. It is speculated that these three daughters were born between 1720 and 1740.

John Nuttall (born 1717-1720) who served in the militia of Prince George's County in 1746 or 1748 in Captain Haddaway's Company at age 16 or more could not have been their brother. It is known that Elizabeth King was Brent's wife in 1735 (see elsewhere in this narrative) when Brent was aged 38. NOTE: no male was listed in either Brent or Elizabeth's wills. If the son of (mother) Mary Plowden was born in 1718, he would be 16 in 1734 and if born in 1720 he would be 16 in 1736.

A letter written by Doctor Charles Carroll and dated May 29, 1744 is as follows

“Sir enclosed the undernoted first Bills of Exchange amounting to 307 pounds, 9 shillings 6 Pence which I desire you will pass to the credit of my account. On the fifth of April last I drew a set of Bills of Exchg on you payable to the Lord Baltimore for fifteen pounds sterling I desire you will pay and charge to my account. Apprehension of a French War gives us no great Satisfaction here, no ship of your's since Addison as yet arrived.”

Charles Ewel on Mess'rs George and Bulky	37.11.6
Jo'n Nutall on Self (aged 27 or less)	244.10.0

Note: This John was not Brent's father who died before circa 1726, 18 years before the above letter was written.

Edw'd Flanigan do	3.8.0
Wm. Walter on Jo'n Buck Esq'r	<u>22.0.0</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>306.29.6</b>

Copy PP Grindal

To Mr. Sam Hyde (pp sic) Capt. Cole in Marlboro gives to Mr. Osburn Sprigg with Other Letters of R.J.B. etc.”

The above letter is from Accounts and Letter Books of Dr. Charles Carroll of Annapolis stating that this letter was carried by Osburn Sprigg from Annapolis to Marlboro, Maryland to a ship Captain Cole and then to Mr. Sam Hyde in England. The payments were for surgery and other medical treatments. The John Nuttall named in the letter apparently received a lot of medical attention and he could be the militiaman above and/or the son of Brent Nutthall, or both, circa 1744. Although neither John Nuttall/Nuttell may have been the son of Brent it is evident that Brent had at least one son.

The Orderly Book of the Maryland Loyalist Regiment found in the Maryland Historical Society Library on microfilm MF 185 and manuscript 39 covers the period June 18, 1778 to October 12, 1778. It reads “This Regiment was organized of Marylanders exclusively by James Chambers. Rank and file members were composed of newly arrived immigrants to America. Rank and file strength was about 336 in all. The unit was in Philadelphia until its evacuation in June 1778 when it moved through New Jersey to Long Island. The regiment was transferred to Florida late in 1779 or early 1780. In March 1780 part of the unit was surrendered to the Spanish at Mobile, Alabama. By May 9, 1781 more of the unit was surrendered at Pensacola, Florida. The remainder of the men including one mate out of 137 other officers and men, were transferred to Havana, Cuba and then to New York where they were cantoned at Newtown, Long Island. It was there that the orderly book was found. The list includes the name of one John Nathershall( a corruption of the pronunciation or spelling, or a misinterpretation of Nuthall as written by hand ?) mate of the ship “General Vaun (Vaughn).This surname is rare if not nonexistent except that in the census of 1820 Charles Nuthall’s name is printed as “Nuttherhall”.

John Nathershall was “tryed for plundering and secreting His Majesty’s stores and was adjudged to receive 500 lashes and the was sent to service on board His Majestie’s Navy at Headquarters, Flushing Fly September 18,1778 on Long Island, New York.” Then on May 22,1782 “permission is hereby given to Mrs. Elizabeth Nuthall the wife of a British Officer now in New York to depart from this State in a Flag Vessel lying in the Port of Baltimore which brought clothing and other necessities for the prisoners captured at York in Virginia.” And again “To his Excellency Thos. W. Lee Esq. 23 May 1782, “Permission given to Mrs. Elizabeth Nuthall to leave this State.” Reference: State Papers/Inventory Md. Hall/Records 21838 and Md. HR 6636-40-68. (Council to Nuttall, Elizabeth). A Copy of the original is in the appendix.

Brent’s will was dated 1759 and Elizabeth’s will is dated 1762. Therefore it is speculated that Elizabeth (nee?) was the wife of John Nathershall, Mate of the British Navy and not Elizabeth King, wife of Brent Nuthall. See Appendix for both Brent and Elizabeth’s wills.

Most, if not all, of the Nuthall’s in St. Mary’s County, found in the records of the 19th

and 20th century were/are descended from Charles Nuthall. The important task is to relate him to his parent, (or grandparent). John (5) supposedly the son of Brent and first wife Mary Plowden. The parents, birthplace and early life of Charles Nuthall has not been established as of this writing. However, there is some reason to believe that he is a descendent of the John Nuthall who sold Cross Manor and a man who had Virginia ancestors according to my earliest contacts with family tradition. Charles Nuttle (Nuthall) is pronounced Nutrell or Nuttle in St. Mary's county) was born in 1774/75 according to the census of 1800 listing Charles Nuttle aged 26-45. In the 1820 census Charles Nutherall was aged 45+. Charles Nuthall was aged 60 to 70 in the 1840 census and he died on September 30, 1846 aged 71 per the Baltimore Sun Papers. If his father was a son (or grandson) of Brent and Mary Plowden (John (5), Charles' father would have been aged 54-57 (1774-1720/1774-1717). If his father had been the son of Brent and Elizabeth King who were wed by 1735 the father would have been aged 39 or so. The dates are very uncertain and are difficult to reconcile. (It must be noted that no males of any name were recorded in the wills of either Brent or Elizabeth King). From the above narrative it is speculated that Brent's son John (5) born of Mary) Plowden (ca 1717/20) was wedded to a wife named Elizabeth whose last name is unknown. John (5) would have been aged 60 or so if he was the officer on the "Vaun" in 1778. Therefore it is probable that he was the patient of Dr. Carroll in 1744 (-). He was probably wed after circa 1740 at age 21+ and fathered son Charles in 1774/75. John Nathershall/Nuthall and wife Elizabeth were the parents of Charles Nuttherall/Nuthall who was born circa 1774. (Note: John and Mary Notell (Nuthall) were godparents to Elizabeth, daughter of Lucy Chrismond baptized February 27, 1774 at Newtown Catholic church in St. Mary's County).

John Nathershall was a loyalist in the American Revolution, from 1778 to 1782. No Nuthall was listed as a subscriber or a signer of the "Oaths of Allegiance" to the United States. The fact that he was loyal to Great Briton may explain the lack of official records coupled with the loss of so much of Catholic records, where applicable, that would document the incidents of John's life. The last record we have of him is in the manuscripts section of the Maryland Historical Society on the card index file regarding a rental in 1790 in Martinsburg, (now West) Virginia, file 1431. Son Charles was 14 or 15 at that time born circa 1774 (see above for both). It is noted that James Nuthall's line died out in Prince George's County and Elias' line went to the Eastern Shore and thence west eventually to Indiana where Nelson and Lindsay Nuttall picked up on all the descendents. There is no known record of any kind of contact Charles had with any of the persons in the family, above.

#### CHARLES NUTHALL

The earliest information of Charles concerns a relationship with the family of John Welch with whom he may have been living when his parents moved to Martinsburg. Welch had five children two of whom were named Charles Nuttrell and John Brent. Nelson Nuttall speculated that Welch's first wife was a sister of Charles, thus providing the reason for naming the children for a forebear of Charles and his sister.

John Welch born ca 1777 died before May 18, 1820 when his will was probated in St. Mary's Co. The will refers to his wife Mary Bennett whom he married by license (she aged 39) on July 8, 1816, and his children Charles Nuttrell Welch; John Brent Welch; Mary Welch; Ann

Burns Welch; and William Washington Welch. John Welch's wife Mary and Charles Nuttrell were named executors. The court appointed Charles Nuthall as guardian of Charles N.; John B. and Mary Welch. Guardianship of Ann B. and Wm. Washington Welch was given to John's widow Mary. The task of administrating the estate was apparently given over to Mordicai Clinton Jones since he gave his distributions from the estate on 8/8/1823; 2/3/1824 and 3/10/1825.

John Welch is said to have died on March 21, 1820 aged 43 years. It would appear that his first wife was a sister of Charles Nuthall and both were descendents of Brent. Nothing else would make sense of Nuttrell and Brent being used as middle names of John Welch's children. Charles N. Welch died ca 1828. John Brent was born 1811 (by Welch's first wife) and died in 1887 aged 76; Mary died 1828; Ann Burns died Feb. 23, 1823 aged 5 years and 5 months and Wm. Washington was born the summer of 1819 and died in 1852 aged 33. John Welch did not die until March 1820 about two years and 8 months before daughter Ann B. and 1 year before Wm. W. (appt. postmaster at Ridge 1/17/1840). John Welch's first wife was undoubtedly was the mother of Charles N.; John N. and Mary.

Charles Nutall was born circa 1774. He was not counted in the census of 1700. He would have been only 16 years old and of course not obliged to sign the "Oath of Allegiance". He was counted in the census of 1800, aged 26-45 with one child under 10 years, Mary (Ann?) born October 20, 1804(?). His wife aged 26-45 was Anne McClelland whom he wed November 2, 1796 at age 22. He also owned 2 slaves. On 3/28/1800 he purchased 105 1/2 acres, part of Piney Point from Ben McKay for 390 pounds 7, shillings and 5 pence (deed #210).

John W. (Welch?) Nutall was born in 1803. Susan was born between 1805 and 1808. On 2/25/1808 he purchased 48 +/- acres "Addition to Bonny Cord" and two tracts "Flowers of the Forest" and "Parish Beedle" next to the main road from Portebello to Leonardtown for (\$) (deed #161). On 4/24/1812 he purchased all that parcel of land being part of a larger parcel known as Piney Point in St. Georges Hundred amounting to 10 acres, two (oods?) and 38 square perches for \$ 211 (deed #54). Matilda was born in 1812. On 9/12/1812 he purchased 26 1/4 acres plus 25 square perches with buildings and appeterencies from Charles and /or John McClland for \$198 (deed #82). Son Levi was born circa 1813/1814. Ann was born 1816. It is expected she was named for her mother who apparently died about the time of her birth.

In the census of 1820 Charles Nutherall is listed aged over 45 with one free white male age 16-18 (John W.); one free white male 18-26 (son Charles ?); two free white females under 10, daughters Matilda and Ann; one free white female aged 10-16, Susan; and two other free white females aged 16-26; daughter Mary and second wife Mary Gibbons, whom he wed August 13, 1817. Charles' occupation was recorded as agriculture and he owned 9 slaves (one of them named Dennis was baptized July 23, 1820). On 11/16/ 1820 Charles received from T. Gibbons \$169 and on that occasion made his mark. On 1/13/1824 he purchased 60 acres of Piney Point from Gerrard N. Cousin for \$1,304 (deeds #198,153). William Nuthall was born of Mary Gibbons and Charles in 1821 and Charlotte A.W. was born in 1827. In 1825 Charles (1) purchased "Nuthall's Branch" from Mary and Benjamin Chappalear for \$ (deed #215) On 2/7/1826 he purchased 123 +/- acres, a tract of land called "Eastmore" (the land running around St. Jerome's creek) from William Dunbar for \$1,000 (deed #25).

Mary Gibbons may also have died in childbirth because Charles was wed to his third wife Margaret Mary, the widow of Stephen Milburn from 1828-1830. Charles was the administrator of Milburn's estate from 1828-1831. Stephen had wed Margaret, daughter of Bennett Fenwick on February 25, 1804. It is recorded that she also wed John Bean on February 3, 1821. John Bean held 1/2 of pew #4 in St. George's Episcopal Church at Poplar Hill in William and Mary parish with Charles Nuthall on January 1, 1801. Both men were titled "pilots" (river pilots on the Potomac and Chesapeake?) The date of Charles' marriage to Margaret requires further research.

Charles was a member of St. George's church where he served as a vestryman. His name is found in Vestry proceedings in 1816, 17, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 30, 31 and 1835 in various actions of the church. In 1798 he made his mark to a written "Oath of Allegiance" to the State of Maryland, to the office of vestryman of William and Mary parish in St. Mary's county and to certify his belief in the Christian religion. William and Mary parish occupied the western part of the county. It included St. Andrews near Leonardtown, St. Georges at Poplar Hill in Valley Lee, erected 1642, and the chapels of St. Mary near Ridge and All Faith church. All Faith's Parish was in the eastern part of the county.

Charles was not found in the census of 1830. On 7/8/1830 he purchased 38 1/2 acres of "Frog Marsh" (this land was on the edge of St. Mary's River near the mouth of Beatty's creek) from James Hebb, trustee for the estate of William Aud for \$309 (deed # 193).

On 9/7/1830 he purchased 50 acres of a tract of land called "Piney Point" from James Hebb, trustee for Thomas Gibbons for \$1,065 (deed #194). From 1831 to 1840 he purchased all of Thomas R. Johnson's estate both real and personal under the "Insolvent Debtors Act" from Johnson for \$5 (deed #21). On 1/3/1832 he purchased 150 acres, a parcel of land called "Piney Point" from Robert Holton for \$100. Also, a parcel called "Wicked Handy Witches", 90 acres and another parcel of the same name of 114 1/2 acres being all land lying contiguous being the fee simple estate of Elizabeth Ann Horton wife of Robert (deed # 26).

In the census of 1840 he was age 60-70 with one free white male 15-20 (William ?) and 9 free white females as follows: 3 aged 10-15; (Charlotte and ?); one aged 15-20 (?); one aged 20-30 (Ann); two aged 30-40 (Matilda and (?)) and two aged 40-50 wife, Margaret and (?). Charles also owned 10 male and 12 female slaves. Eleven employees were engaged in agriculture and one in navigation. Four females are unaccounted for (deceased, married or other). Son John (W.?) was counted separately in 1840.

Charles died on September 16, 1846 according to a notice in the Baltimore Sun of September 30 1846 at age 71. He lived in the second election district of St. Mary's County all of his life. It appears that he died owning in excess of 600 acres for which he paid over \$4,000 for the land on which "Nuthall's Folly" was built.

The house is considered by the author of the "History of St. Mary's County" to be the finest 1840 house in the county. It was built in 1840-1850 by James Abell.

The first administrative accounts by son William, dated 18 November 1846 amounted to

\$8,377.46. The third account amounted \$8,582.29 after debts were paid.

Note: Charles B. Randall of 8711 Greens Lane, Randallstown, Md. has the distribution of Charles Nuthall's estate with all his children named (per Nelson Nuttall).

No information has been found about Charles's first child Anne. Second child John was born circa 1803. In 1840 he was counted aged 30-40 with two free white males 5-10, and two free white females 5-10. Evidently his first wife Marie Norris whom he wed January 31, 1826 was deceased. John wed second Martha McClelland (born 1803) on January 3, 1843. She died April 1, 1878 aged 75. John made depositions in Chancery Records in 1811, 1828, 1829, 1844 and 1847. He died on July 11, 1850 aged 47. He (?) paid the Pilots Association for a canoe in 1858. His administrative account totaled \$948.26 on March 19, 1857.

The date of second son Charles' birth is not known, but on December 12, 1839 he was licensed to wed (Mrs.?) Sally Ann Johnson. He later married Anne Elizabeth Sprague, who according to the St. Mary's Beacon was the consort of Charles (2) Nuthall and daughter of Captain George and Anne Elizabeth Sprague. Charles's wife died in Baltimore August 15, 1878 aged 40 years, 5 months and 60 days. Charles (2) was living in the second district thru 1858 when it is recorded that he paid the Pilot's Association for 2 canoes. (see above)

Levi, son of Charles (1) and Anne McClelland is believed to have been born circa 1813/14. He wed Anne E. Edwards on May 7, 1833. Levi acquired 74 acres of a tract of land called "Great St. Thomas" near Charlotte Hall for \$220 on April 20, 1833 and sold it to William Graves on August 1, 1840 for \$600. Levi then bought part of "White Haven", 160 acres for \$76 and sold it to Frederick Dent all that land in the village of Charlotte Hall consisting of one dwelling and lot with some outhouses, two acres more or less for \$425. His wife sold "Great St. Thomas" to Ignatius Simms in 1879. It appears Levi was deceased.

Charles' (1) daughter Susan wed John McClelland on January 7 or 17, 1824. Matilda wed Joseph Booth on June 7 1838. Mary Margaret wed William T. Hammett January 4, 1848. They had one son. Maria wed James Francis Abell July 16, 1850. Charlotte A.W., aged 29 obtained a license to marry John Johnson on April 9, 1856. Ann never married.

William was born at "Nuthall's Folly" circa 1821 of Charles (1) and his second wife. He married Mary Matilda Abell, on January 3, 1843, the same day his brother John wed Martha at St. Johns Catholic Church. Amanda Floyd and Henry Walker were witnesses. Mary Matilda Abell was born in 1819 the daughter of John (Thomas?) Abell. William kept a store in Leonardtown but it apparently failed, possibly due to his penchant for gambling with cards. William owned, or at least lived in for a time at "Nuthall's Folly" which he also lost.

William and Matilda had four children named John L., (wed Sarah Hicks in Baltimore 2/24/1858); Margaret Ann; and Ann Eleanor who wed Benjamin Hooper in 1865. They had no children but raised Eleanor Duke (Aunt Nora) sister of John Thomas and daughter of John Francis Duke. They also raised Katie (Dent) the wife of Roland Duke, brother of Nora; and Anne O. who wed George Watts 9/11/1879. They are listed as shareholders in the St. Mary's Savings Institution during the period 1852-1864.

In 1850 William was living in the vicinity of Newtown. He died of cholera on September 15, 1855 aged 34. Matilda, his mother-in-law, purchased a 40 acre farm called "Buzzard's Point", on Prospect Point across Breton Bay from Leonardtown, from Ignatius Norris and Robert Wathen and their wives in March 1858 for \$2,000. She remained on the farm (which passed to her son-in-law John Francis Duke) until her death on February 7, 1897. She was aged 78 and is buried in St. Aloysius cemetery.

"Nuthall's Folly" is expected to be where Charles (1) constructed the mahogany and rosewood furniture still in the family to this date. Roland and Lillian Duke had the dining room table in their house that was once the Leonardtown City Hall. William and Elizabeth Cecil had the four poster bed at 6003 Sycamore Road, Govans. Mabel Duke Hobbs had the dining room chest in her home in Washington, D.C. James and Anne Codd had the bedroom chest in Mt. Airy. All of those items were reputed to have been made circa 1800.

In May 1858, Martha, Ann E., John L. (and his wife Sarah C.), and Mary J. Nuthall, and Thomas Watts and his wife Maria L. sold to James F. Abell all their right and interest to 398 3/4 acres of land at Piney Point for \$800.

William and Matilda's Daughter Margaret Ann was born on January 4, 1844. She married John Francis Duke on December 30, 1865 shortly after he had been released from the Confederate prison at Point Lookout. (Note: During the Civil War Federal Troops checked the lunches of children when they got to town on the way to school in Leonardtown) J. Wilson and Eleanor Nuthall were witnesses at St. Aloysius church in Leonardtown. Margaret died on March 5, 1898, aged about 54, and is buried in the old cemetery of that church.



John Francis Duke and Margaret Ann nee Nutall Duke Charles (3) Nuthall, wed Mary Sophie Hammett, daughter of William Thomas, on June 2, 1879 at St. Aloysius. Albert and Mary Alice Abell were witnesses. Note: She was related to Dashiell Hammett, a well known author and screen writer of detective novels whose mistress was Lillian Hellman, also a famous personality. Charles lived in a shanty on Buzzard's Point, a poor man with very little education. His children were Gregory who wed a girl named Vought (?). He wed second a girl whose name is unknown. Charles or Gregory kept a store in Leonardtown. A second child of Charles (3), Gerard, was a humpback. Another child, Rose was described in Father John Lafarge's book "The Manner is Ordinary" as an example of heroic sanctity

and in appearance a slender lass who looked as if she had been born in the Scotch Highlands She lived in a tiny cabin on Breton Bay with an invalid fisherman father and a helpless mother.

John Nuthall (whose parents have not been determined) married Eugenia (nee?) and moved

his family to Bladensburg Road in Washington D.C. Two of his boys Charles and John were carpenters. Other children were Minnie and Roy. This is the family that John Thomas Duke boarded with when he went to Washington to work at age 14.

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have been retained in a separate folder as not able to be included with this narrative.  
Letters, Family Newsletters, early English background etc. from Nelson and son Lindsey Nuttall