

The Family Tree Searcher

Volume 15 - Number 1

June 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Editor's Page	2
By Lee Brown	
English Progenitors of the Robins Families of Early Colonial Virginia	3
By A. Warner Robins	
The Robins Family.....	12
By Robert W. Robins	
Claudius Foster Sutton Lighthouse Keeper at Page Rock	16
By Leca K. Sutton and L. Roane Hunt	
New Publications of Tax Records for Gloucester County, Virginia 1770-1820	23
By L. Roane Hunt	
The Bland Ancestry of Burton Major Bland —Letter to Dad.....	32
By J. Goodwin Bland	
Preparing For DAR Membership	45
By Frances Jarvis Smith	
Surname Files at Gloucester Library Virginia Room	Inside back cover

Visit the website for Gloucester Genealogical Society of Virginia at
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~vaggs/>
LRHunt.ggsv@gmail.com

The Editor's Page—

The news in Gloucester this season has been a tornado's path of destruction from the Coke, Shelly, and Hickory Fork Road areas, to Page Middle School and Roanes, by Warehouse Landing, across to Glen Roy, around Waverley Road, and then on to Deltaville.

As I tend to do, I wondered about tornadoes in past years and their effects on previous generations. Tornadoes are mentioned in Virginia records back to the eighteenth century, averaging about seven per year in the second half of the twentieth century, though there have been only a few in this part of the state.

I think when our power goes out and roads are blocked by downed trees maybe we get a little better taste of the daily lives of Gloucester's earlier settlers.

About the same time as the tornado, we suffered the passing of one of our friends, Lt. Col. Cecil Wray Page, Jr. (1920-2011). Col. Page, of the Rosewell Pages, was a wonderful source of information about Gloucester's history and a frequent contributor to this journal. He was most recently interviewed in last June's issue.

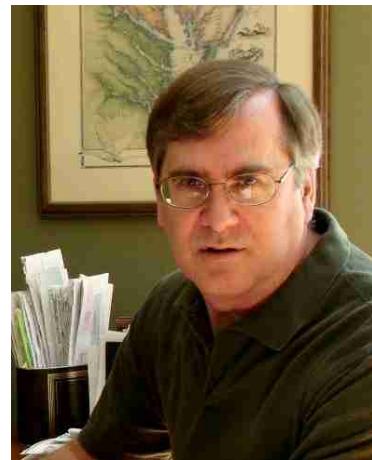
We extend our condolences to the Page family and to all those who suffered losses from the tornado.

All this happened right around tax day. In this issue, there's a notice that the newest issue of a series of publications reporting on the tax records of Gloucester County has been published. Some of the people mentioned are my ancestors. You'd think we'd have cleared our account in the last 230 years, and I could let this year slide — but I don't think I'll get very far with that argument.

A. Warner Robins has contributed a history of the ancestors of the Robins family who, back in the middle of the seventeenth century, settled in what became Robins Neck, Gloucester. His research takes us back to a town in fourteenth century England. This is of great interest to me because my grandmother, Thelma Brown was a Robins. We have to think that this history of the Robins family is representative of the Englishmen who formed the landscape of the area where we live today — the people who created property lines, named the creeks, planned the first roads, and built the churches, courts, ordinaries, and old homes. Their English heritage, particularly the communities where they came from, like Long Buckby, surely provided the model from which they worked.

We also have in this issue stories of two well-known Gloucester families, the Blands, a multi-generational farming family, and the Suttons, many of whom are associated in some way with the water. This makes for an issue that has a little something for everyone.

Lee Brown, Editor



Lee Brown

English Progenitors of the Robins Families of Early Colonial Virginia

By A. Warner Robins
2009

Introduction

The progenitors of those of the surname Robins who settled early in Colonial Virginia can be traced in an uninterrupted line to Northamptonshire, England, in the area of a village named Long Buckby. The accompanying map (figure 1) shows it to be some seven miles northwest of the city of Northampton. According to the town website (longbuckby.net), the village is at least ten thousand years old and is the site of a Norman settlement surrounding a now largely defunct castle built by Sahr de Quincy. The *Manor of Buckebi* had been granted to Norman nobles in the area (see Doomsday Book, 1086) shortly after the arrival of William the Conqueror in 1066. Normandy had been ceded to the Vikings by Charles the Simple in the year 912 in the hope of forestalling further raids on France. To that end, he also gave his daughter in marriage to Rollo, the Viking leader, who, on his later embracing Christianity, became Robert, the first Duke of Normandy. It is not surprising, then, that the name of the Norman -occupied English village is of



Figure 1.- Google Maps of Long Buckby, Northampton, United Kingdom. Left map shows Long Buckby circled 6 miles northwest of Northampton. Right shows satellite map of Long Buckby surrounded by the green pastures.

English Progenitors of the Robins Families of Early Colonial Virginia

Scandinavian origin; the *by* meaning farmstead and the *Buck* from a personal name such as *Bucca*.

Subsequent village history has many generations of villagers involved in the wool - related cottage industry. The advent of wool-processing machinery gradually replaced wool-processing with shoe and boot-making (to this day, it is said that there are villagers who can produce a pair of handmade footwear). Once the Grand Union Canal, which was authorized in 1793, joined the Thames and Oxford Canal at Braunston, and the London — Birmingham Railway reached the area in 1838, Long Buckby became a transport center. Then, with the availability of good roads, the village began to become a bedroom community with many daily commuters. The accompanying photograph (figure 2) taken of the village by the compiler in 1996 shows a pastoral scene suggesting that wool might still be important to village life.



Figure 2.- 1996 photograph of the village of Long Buckby

As to the Norman origins of our ancestry, various sources place a Knight of the French Court by the name of Robynes as having participated in the Conquest in 1066. What is actually known, however, is that the name Robyns can be found in the area of Long Buckby as early as 1210. One William Robyns was granted a house and land in *Buckby Manor* in 1377. The relationships of the many with the surname Robyns/Robins is difficult to establish until we reach a Thomas Robyns who was born around the year 1480. The will of this Thomas Robins (ca 1480-1531), that of his wife, Joan, and those of some of his descendants, along with various church and civil records, make it possible to assemble a useful descendancy chart. As to the interpretation of the basic data, it should be noted that spelling in that era seemed a much more casual process with variations in a word or name within a single document. Scribes of the era seemed to favor aesthetics over legibility — sometimes in Latin! The name Robins can appear as Robyns, Robbins, Robens,

English Progenitors of the Robins Families of Early Colonial Virginia

Robbens, Robines, as well as Robins. The latter spelling of the name did not become general practice until the sixteenth century.

While much, if not most, of these genealogical data may be found on the internet, some reliance has been made on sources such as the archives of the Virginia State Library and on the Historical Society of Long Buckby (a member thereof, a Mr. Phillip Davis at phil@longbuckby.com, has been very helpful). Of those genealogists who have dealt with this early Robyns/Robins material, the efforts of Mr. Frederic Saunders seem the most reliable and complete.

The Family of Thomas Robyns (ca 1480 -1531)

The earliest ancestor whom we can trace in a continuous line from the present is one Thomas Robyns (ca 1480-1531). He was born over five centuries ago in a place known as Holdenby (some 3 ½ miles east of Long Buckby). We guess his date of birth on perusing his will and noting the ages of his children. He named his wife and his son, William, executors. Thus, at the time of the writing of the will in 1531, William must have been of age and the oldest. This William and his brother, Richard, were named executors of the will of their mother, Joan, (ca 1486 - 1535), so that Richard must then have been of age and most likely the second son. Both Thomas Robyns and his wife, Joan, died in the years in which their wills were written (1531 and 1535, respectively). If their wills were properly executed, they were buried next to each other in the churchyard of *All Saints Church* in Holdenby. Their daughter, Joys, who married Thomas Hoggies and had two children by the time of the writing of her mother's will, is not mentioned in that of her father, having left the household and begun a family of her own before the wills were written. Joys must have been the oldest daughter. The order of appearance in the father's will would have the order of birth of the remainder as John, Joan, Thomas, Henry, and Edward. The maternal will mentions neither John nor Joan and appoints her sons, William and Richard (the oldest), her executors. The remainder is in the order Henry, Thomas, Edward, and Joys, a sequence, excepting Joys, which would agree with that of her husband's will. The bequests to the oldest daughter, being small and very personal (my "best coat, best beads, and best gerdille"), should provide that Joys, the oldest daughter, should not figure in this latter order-of-birth consideration. Review of these parental wills would suggest that the order of birth of the children be as shown in the descendants chart.

Descendents of Thomas Robyns

Thomas Robyns , b. abt 1480, d. 1531
+m. Johanne ? , b. 1486, d. 1535
William Robyns , b. abt 1506
Richard Robyns , b. abt 1508, d. 1584
John Robyns , b. abt 1510
Joys Robyns , b. abt 1512
+m. Thomas Hoggies
Joan Robyns , b. abt 1514
Henry Robyns , b. abt 1516, 1569/70
+m. Ales Butlyn
Thomas Robyns , b. abt 1518
Edward Robyns , b. abt 1520, d. 1546
+m. Margaret ?

Siblings and Descendants of Richard Robyns (ca 1508 -1584)

Beyond the information from the wills of their parents, little is known of William or any of his siblings: John, Joan, and Thomas. As for Richard, his will shows him to have been very generous to the children (Richard, William, Edward, Thomas, Joan, and John) of his son, Thomas, leaving these grandchildren a total of six horses, fifteen cattle, and two hundred twenty sheep, among other things. Their order of appearance in his will suggests

English Progenitors of the Robins Families of Early Colonial Virginia

that their order of birth was as seen on the descendants chart. The dates of birth of these grandchildren are guesstimates, what with the gaps in the parish records from about 1570 to 1583 (as noted by Mr. Davis of the Historical Society of Long Buckby). The last two grandchildren, Henry and Samuel, were late arrivals (reference 1) who were born after their grandfather's will was written. Both died in infancy, having arrived late in their mother's childbearing life.

Of the brothers of Richard Robyns (ca 1508 -1584), Henry (ca 1516-1569/70) married Ales Butlyn and, according to his will (ref. 2), in which he appointed his brother -in-law, Robert Butlyn, an overseer, he left six children. His youngest brother, Edward Robyns (ca 1520-1546), married Margaret (surname unknown), and, apparently, having no children of his own, left bequests to his nieces and nephews (ref. 3). He died in Upton, a village seven miles southeast of Long Buckby.

Having provided generously for his grandchildren, Richard Robyns (ca 1508 -1584) left little to his established, out-of-the-household children. He did leave his oldest son, Thomas, whom he appointed executor, "my occupying so long as he liveth." He appointed William Willes, who married (ref. 4) his daughter, Alice, one of the two supervisors of his will. Daughter Alice had seven children according to her husband's will (proved in Northamptonshire on December 19, 1609). She died a widow and was buried in Long Buckby on April 16, 1626 (ref. 5). The other supervisor-appointee of his will was John Creaton of the village of Creaton (5 miles northeast of Long Buckby), who was second husband to his widowed daughter, Isabel (ref. 6). The children of daughters, Alice (Mrs. Willes) and Jone who had married Henry Allman of Mears Ashby (12 miles east of Long Buckby), were left bequests by their grandfather, Richard. Richard Robyns (ca 1508 -1584) died in 1584 (ref. 7) and is buried in the north aisle of the parish church in Long Buckby.

Descendents of Richard Robyns

Richard Robyns , b. abt 1508, d. 1584
Thomas Robins, b. bef 1535, d. 1606
+m. Elizabeth Palmer, b. 1545, 1606
Elizabeth Robins, b. bef 1535
Alice Robins, b. aft 1535, d. abt 1626
+m. William Willes
Jone Robins, b. aft 1535
+m. Henry Allman
Isabel Robins, b. aft 1535, d. 1582
+m. 1st John Draper
+m. 2nd John Creaton

The Richard Robins Branch of Descendants of Thomas Robins (ca 1532 -1606)

Thomas Robins (ca 1532-1606), number-one son and executor of his father's will, is not seen to have left a will. He and his sister, Elizabeth, have to have been born prior to 1535 as they both appear in their grandmother's will which was written in that year. Thomas married Elizabeth Palmer (ref. 9), daughter of Thomas Palmer of West Haddon (2 ½ miles north of Long Buckby), whose will states "I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Robyns, the wife of Thomas Robyns of Longbugby etc."

Were it not for his father's will and post-1583 church records, we would know neither the names nor the sequence of birth of the children of this Thomas Robins and his wife, Elizabeth. The first of their children, Richard Robins (ca 1566 -1634), married Dorothy Goodman (ref. 10), daughter of Edward and Mary Rushall Goodman of Badby (5 ½ miles southwest of Long Buckby), at *St. Mary's Church* (Church of England) at Fawsley. Church records provide records of baptism and probably birth sequence for all but the last two of their ten children. Of the eight recorded, all were baptized in Long Buckby. Specific

English Progenitors of the Robins Families of Early Colonial Virginia

sources of baptismal data for Continne, Richard, Obedience, John, Edward, Sarah, Thomas, and Dorothy are found in references 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, respectively. Oldest daughter, Continne, married John Eyre (ref. 19) and had a son, Thomas, who was one of the several grandchildren favored in his grandfather's will.

The first son (and second child), Richard Robins, Jr. (ca 1599 -ca 1676), was left most of his father's estate: "all the rest of my lands, goods, cattells, chattells, I give to my lovinge Sonn Richard Robins who I make sole executor." He and his wife, Alice, had a daughter, Dorothy (ref. 20).

The second son (and third child) of Richard and Dorothy was Obedience Robins (1601 - 1662), who, as a shareholder of The Virginia Company, was the first of two sons to settle in Colonial Virginia. Born in Long Buckby, he was baptized on April 26, 1601 (ref. 21). He married twice: first, in England, to a Margaret (or Mary) whose surname is unknown, and second, in Colonial Virginia, to a "widow Waters" (ref. 22), who was born Grace O'Neil in Dunluce Castle, Giants Head, Ireland, of Arthur O'Neil and Grace O'Hara. As a sixteen -year-old of the King's Court (in the reign of James I), Grace fled in disguise in 1618 to escape a "distasteful and obnoxious" court marriage. Shipwrecked on Bermuda aboard the *Diana* (flagship of The Virginia Company), she, on reaching Virginia, met and married (in 1620) a Major Edward Waters who had himself been shipwrecked on Bermuda in 1609. They had three children. He died as Colonel Waters in Elizabeth City County in 1627. Widower Obedience Robins (then also entitled Colonel), married widow Waters by whom he had five children. Having settled on a 500-acre tract called Cherrystone in Northampton County (the original grant for which still exists in

Descendents of Obedience Robins

Obedience Robins, b. abt 1601, d. 1662
+m. 1st Margaret ?
 Margaret Robins, b. abt 1625
 +m. William Waters
 +m. 2nd Grace O'Neil, b. abt 1603, d. 1681
 John Robins, b. 1636
 +m. Ester Littleton
 Obedience Robins, J, b. 1637, d. 1650
 Dorothea Robins, b. 1639, d. 1683
 +m. 1st Mountjoy Evelyn
 +m. 2nd William Andrews
 Mary Robins, b. 1642, d. bef 1690
 +m. 1st William Cowdrey
 +m. 2nd John Savage
 Frances Robins, b. abt 1644
 +m. 1st Edward Littleton
 +m. 2nd ? Piggott

Descendents of Thomas Robins

Thomas Robins , b. bef 1535, d. 1606
+ m. Elizabeth Palmer , b. 1545, 1606
Richard Robins , b. abt 1566, d. 1634
+m. Dorothy Goodman , b. 1570, d. 1640
Continne Robins , b. abt 1598, d. aft 1634
+m. John Eyre
Richard Robins , b. abt 1599, d. abt 1676
+m. Alice ?
Obedience Robins , b. abt 1601, d. 1662
+m. 1st Margaret ?
+m. 2nd Grace O'Neil, b. abt 1603, d. 1681
John Robins , b. abt 1602
Edward Robins , b. abt 1604,d. 1641
+m. Jane Cornish
Sarah Robins , b. abt 1606
Thomas Robins , b. abt 1608
Dorothy Robins , b. abt 1610
Lamuell Robins , b. abt 1612
+m. Richard Marriott
Mary Robins , b. abt 1614
William Robins , b. abt 1569, d. 1602
Edward Robins , b. abt 1569
Thomas Robins , b. abt 1573, d. 1623
Henry Robins
Jone Robins , b. abt 1575
+m. William Wills
John Robins , b. abt 1577, d. 1622
John Robins , II, b. abt 1599, d. aft 1655
+m. 1st Dorothy ?
+m. 2nd Alice ?
Thomas Robins , b. abt 1601
Elizabeth Robins , b. abt 1603
Henry Robins , b. abt 1584, d. 1584
Samuel Robins , b. abt 1587

English Progenitors of the Robins Families of Early Colonial Virginia

the old Courthouse at Eastville), he represented that county six times in the House of Burgesses and was also a member of the King's Council. He died in Northampton County on December 30, 1662. The will of twice-widowed, Grace, was probated March 2, 1682 (ref. 23).

Little is known of John, the fourth child of Richard and Dorothy Robins, except that he was baptized in Long Buckby on September 25, 1602 (ref. 24). He was not, as is sometimes assumed, the John Robins who settled ultimately in what is now Gloucester County, Virginia.

The fourth son of Richard and Dorothy Robins was baptized in Long Buckby on August 26, 1604 (ref. 25). As did his older brother, Obedience, he ultimately moved to Colonial Virginia. Prior to that, however, he moved to London where he met Jane Cornish of Tiverton, Devonshire, who was niece of George Cornish, a fellow parishioner at St. Mary Magdalan Milk Street Church, London. License date for their subsequent marriage was April 16, 1630 (ref. 26). They had seven children. The first was Rachel who was baptized at St. Magdalan on November 20, 1631 (ref. 27). The second child was Thomas who was baptized on June 4, 1633, (ref. 28) and buried (ref. 28) on June 10, 1635, six days after his second birthday. Next came daughter Christian, who was baptized at St. Mary Magdalan on May 4, 1634 (ref. 30), and, apparently, died in her twelfth year. Daughter Elizabeth was next and was baptized at St. Mary Magdalan on May 20, 1635 (ref. 31). Edward Robins and his family then moved to the Parish of St. Dunstan in the East of London where their last three children were born.

The first of these, and the fifth child, was Sarah who was baptized at St. Dunstan in the East on July 26, 1636 (ref. 32). She died before her tenth birthday. Next to last was Richard who was baptized in June, 1637, and buried some two months later at St. Dunstan on August 29, 1637 (ref. 37). The last child, Rachel, was baptized October 3, 1638, (ref. 33) at St Dunstan, but did not live to see her eighth birthday. Thus, when Edward Robins and his wife Jane immigrated to Colonial Virginia, only daughters Rachel and Elizabeth joined them. Shortly thereafter in 1641, Edward died in Accomac County, Virginia (ref. 34). His widow then married George Puddington by whom she had two daughters, Mary and Comfort (ref. 35). Daughters, Rachel Robins and Elizabeth Robins, married Richard Beard and William Burgess, respectively, both families moving to Maryland. Their stepfather, George, passed away in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1674 (ref. 36), so that, once again, mother Jane became a widow.

Interestingly, Richard Robins, brother of Edward, gave power of attorney to his "beloved sister-in-law Jane Puddington, wife of George Puddington" in Virginia to legally pursue debts due him from the estate of his brother Edward, which allegedly were expropriated by his brother, Obedience (ref. 37).

Sarah, the sixth child of Richard Robins (ca 1566 -1634) and his wife, Dorothy Goodman Robins, was baptized in Long Buckby on September 6, 1606 (ref.38). Seventh child Thomas Robins was baptized in Long Buckby on April 3, 1608 (ref. 39). He was left "lands and tenements in West Haddon Parish and ground called corne meadow in the

Descendents of Edward Robins
Edward Robins , b. abt 1604, d. 1641
+m. Jane Cornish
Rachel Robins , b. abt 1631
+m. Richard Beard
Thomas Robins , b. abt 1633, d. young
Christian Robins , b. abt 1634, d. young
Elizabeth Robins , b. abt 1635
+m. William Burgess
Sarah Robins , b. abt 1636, d. young
Richard Robins , b. abt 1637, d. young
Rachell Robins , b. abt 1638, d. young

English Progenitors of the Robins Families of Early Colonial Virginia

Parish of Watford" (2 miles northwest of Long Buckby), according to the will of his father, Richard. Eighth child Dorothy was baptized in Long Buckby on December 23, 1610 (ref. 40). Birthdates of the last two children, Lamuell and Mary, are guesstimates, no records for them having been found. According to the will of her brother, Richard, Lamuell married a Richard Marriott. Little else is known of these two except for their having been bequeathed 200 pounds each, conditionally, in their father's will.

Descendants of the Fourth and Fifth Sons of Thomas Robins (ca 1534 -1606)

The lives of Thomas (ca 1573-1623) and John (ca 1577-1622), the fourth and fifth sons of Thomas and Elizabeth Robins, were inextricably intertwined. The aforementioned gap in parish records of Long Buckby provides that their dates of birth are estimates based largely on the likely date of birth of John II, son of John Robins (ca 1577 -1622). Data regarding Thomas Robins (ca 1573-1623) and his brother, John, and their families are found in the will of Thomas (figure 10). The will was written in Middleton Cheney (18 miles southwest of Long Buckby) in 1623 and probated on October 4, 1624. The will appoints his only child, Henry, and his nephew, Thomas, (second son of his brother, John) his executors. His will refers to Thomas as "son of John Robines, deceased." The latter, according to a report to the authorities by John Robins II in 1622, had died aboard ship on their return voyage from Colonial Virginia to England. (See ref. 42). There is no evidence that the father of John II had left a will. He had been unexpectedly wounded aboard the *Margaret and John* on the voyage to Virginia with his son. See "A Despirat Sea -Fight betwixt two Spanish men of warre and a small English ship, at the Ile of Dominica going to Virginia" (ref. 43). A version of the event as published in the *Virginia Cavalcade* of winter 1979 by Avery E. Kolb is a gripping account.

The families of brothers Thomas and John must have been very close, if not merged, since it seems that one or both were widowers before 1622. The will of the ailing Thomas Robins is unusually generous to his brother's son, Thomas: "Thomas Robines son of John Robines shall have the tenement and all the lands. If Thomas Robines son of John Robines dies without male heirs, then the same to Henry Robines and his heirs." The will makes no mention of nephew, John II, probably because he had pursued all of his father's interests in Virginia. The will of Thomas Robines does provide for his niece: "To Elizabeth Robines, daughter of John Robines Five pounds at 22 years etc. & a tablecloth of her own mother's." These bequests seem to suggest that those heirs of the brothers, Thomas and John, who remained in England, might even have constituted a single household.

While we have no subsequent data regarding children who remained in England, John Robins II did return to Virginia. He was not in the colony in the census of 1623/24 or in the muster of 1624/25.

He was in Virginia by September 7, 1632, when he took up his late father's grant of 300 acres in Elizabeth City County (ref. 44). He later added an adjacent 200 acres in a grant dated April 1, 1639 (ref. 45). John Robins II was in England from 1622 to perhaps as late as 1632. The headright claims for Dorothy, his wife, and for Alice, who was to be his second wife, are noted in his patent of February 25, 1638/39, acquiring 1200 acres on the

Descendents of John Robins II

John Robins II, b. abt 1599, d. aft 1655

+m. 1st Dorothy ?

Christopher Robins

William Robins

+m. 2nd Alice ?

Thomas Robins, d. 1677

+m. Mary Hansford

Daughter

Daughter

English Progenitors of the Robins Families of Early Colonial Virginia

Chicahominy River in James City County (ref. 46). Thus, from age twenty -two to perhaps thirty-two he was in England where he married Dorothy, who most likely gave birth there to his first two children, Christopher and William (although neither is found in their father's headright claims). The third child of John II was Thomas Robins whose first child, John, was born in 1668. Thus, he and his two sisters must have been born in Virginia by Alice, the second wife of John II.

John Robins II was a justice of Elizabeth City County (ref. 47), a member of the House of Burgesses in 1646 and 1649 (ref. 48), and a member of the Governor's Council in 1652/53 (ref. 49). In addition to the aforementioned grants, he took up a 2000 -acre tract, by a grant dated October 2, 1642, (ref. 50) in what is known to this day as Robins Neck, in Gloucester County. He and Colonel Augustine Warner took up an adjacent joint grant of 594 acres on March 14, 1654 (ref. 51). He spent his final years in Robins Neck at a home called *Point Lookout* (reputed to be the oldest still-standing dwelling in Gloucester County). He died shortly after, having written his will on November 23, 1655 (ref. 52).

Concluding Remarks

Of the three families of the surname Robins who settled early in Colonial Virginia, there is an abundance of genealogical data regarding Obedience Robins (the given name, Obedience, makes the search easy). There were no descendants of the surname Robins of Edward, brother of Obedience, since, of his seven offspring only two daughters survived childhood. As for the branch founded by John Robins II (who was first cousin to both Obedience and Edward), a good start in the search for genealogical data can be found in the work of Robert W. Robins in references 53, 54, and 55.

References

1. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 5
2. Archdeaconry Court of Northamptonshire, First Series, Book S, p 100
3. Archdeaconry Court of Northamptonshire, First Series, Book I, p 202
4. Parish Register, St. Sepulchre Church, Northampton, Northamptonshire, Part 8
5. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 46
6. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 2
7. Archdeaconry Court of Northamptonshire, First Series, Book, Part 1, p 5
8. Archdeaconry Court of Northamptonshire, First Series, Book, Part 1, p 1
9. Archdeaconry Court of Northamptonshire, First Series, Book V, p 277
10. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 12
11. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 15
12. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 16
13. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 19
14. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 20
15. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 25
16. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 29
17. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 32
18. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 38
19. Parish Register, Church of England, Watford, Northamptonshire, Part 2, p 7
20. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 54
21. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 19
22. Virginia Land Patents, Book 2, p 364
23. Northampton County Deeds and Wills, IX : 79 (1657-1666 Book)

English Progenitors of the Robins Families of Early Colonial Virginia

24. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Book 1, p 20
25. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Book 1, p 25
26. Marriage License Index, Diocese of Exeter, Devonshire, England, 111
27. Parish Baptismal Register, Church of England, St. Mary Magdalan Milk St., London, p 11
28. Parish Baptismal Register, Church of England, St. Mary Magdalan Milk St., London, p 17a
29. Parish Burial Register, Church of England, St. Mary Magdalan Milk St., London, p 8a
30. Parish Baptismal Register, Church of England, St. Mary Magdalan Milk St., London, p 12
31. Parish Baptismal Register, Church of England, St. Mary Magdalan Milk St., London, p 12
32. Parish Register, Church of England, St. Dunstan In The East, London, pages unnumbered
33. Parish Register, Church of England, St. Dunstan In The East, London, pages unnumbered
34. Accomac County Orders, Deeds & Wills, 2, [1640-1645], p 31(a) & p 40(a)
35. Maryland Land Patents ABH; 40
36. Virginia Wills & Deeds 3 [1645-1651], 107, Northampton County
37. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 29
39. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 32
40. Parish Register, Church of England, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, Part 1, p 38
41. Richard Robins will, Archdeaconry Court of Northamptonshire, Wills & Admin., 3rd Ser., p 65
42. *Virginia Carolorum*, by Edward D. Neill, Albany, N. Y., 1886, footnote, p 158
43. *Complete Works of John Smith*, Vol. II, p 270
44. Virginia Land Patents, Book 1, Part 1, p 119
45. Virginia Land Patents, Book 1, Part 2, p 638
46. Virginia Land Patents, Book 1, Part 2, p 617
47. Virginia, York County Record Book 1, p 163
48. *The Virginia Colonial Register*, by W. G. & M. N. Stanard, Albany, N. Y., 1902, p 66-67
49. *Records of Colonial Gloucester County, Va*, by P. C. Mason, Ann Harbor, MI, 1946, V 1, p 120
50. Virginia Land Patents, Book 1, Part 2, p 833
51. Virginia Land Patents, Book 3, p 317
52. *The Statutes at Large*, Vol. 4, [Richmond, 1820], p 461, 462
53. *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 12, No. 1, January-March 1968, p 3
54. *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 12, No. 2, April-June 1968, p 67
55. Bulletin of the Gloucester Historical Society in Virginia, Vol. 1, No. 5, October, 1980, p 17

The Robins Family

By Robert W. Robins

This following is a reprint of Mr. Robins's article, Bulletin of the Gloucester Historical Society in Virginia, Vol. 1, No. 5, October, 1980, p 17-22.

John Robins II (w. 1655) ancestor of the Robins family of Robins Neck, Gloucester, was scion of a family that was long seated at Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, England. The family is traced to one William Robyn who was granted the manor of Buckby in the year 1377. Among the several members of this family who settled in Virginia were brothers Edward and Col. Obedience Robins, shareholders in the Virginia Company. They were the sons of Richard Robins, gent. (1570 -1634) of Long Buckby, and first cousin of John Robins II of Gloucester County, Virginia. Obedience Robins, gent. (1600 -1662), perhaps the most influential resident of Northampton County, Virginia, of this time, was ancestor of a distinguished line of progeny which included the late Thomas Ellis Robins (1884 -1962), a Philadelphia native who became Britain's first and only Baron Robins of Rhodesia and Chelsea.

John Robins II came to Virginia in 1622 in company with his father and a number of servants. He settled first in Elizabeth City County, and subsequently became a member of the House of Burgesses and of the Governor's Council. In 1642, he and Col. Augustine Warner jointly patented a tract of land in Gloucester, and it was to this property that Robins went to live a few years before his death, which occurred about 1656. That tract of land, located between the Ware and Severn Rivers, has from that day to this been known as "Robins Neck."

Gloucester Robinses of the Revolution

JOHN ROBINS (b. 1738)

John Robins, a fifth -generation descendant of emigrant John Robins II, was born in Robins Neck, Gloucester, on 25 September 1738, the eldest son of William Robins (1715 - 1786) and his wife Elizabeth Coleman.

Little is known of the personal life of John Robins other than the fact that he owned property in Robins Neck and that he was an officer in the State Line during the Revolution. The few records which now exist indicate that he married and had a daughter, but the family line is believed to be now extinct.

John Robins served in the war as a lieutenant of infantry in the First and Fifth Regiments, Virginia State Line. He received his commission on

Five Generations of Robins
John Robins II , b. abt 1599, d. aft 1655
+m. 2nd Alice ?
Thomas Robins , d. 1677
+m. Mary Hansford
John Robins
+m. Jane
William Robins , b. 1715, d. 1786
+m. Elizabeth Coleman, b. 1721
John Robins , b. 1738

The Robins Family

May 14, 1778, and was later captured by the British and made a prisoner. He was apparently a full lieutenant in September 1781 when he is shown in an account book of Old Emissions paid by Charles Stockley, paymaster, to the officers of the Virginia Line on account of their pay for 1781. (Carded service record, National Archives) He was an Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia and is presently represented in that Society by a collateral descendant who lives in Birmingham, Alabama.

THOMAS ROBINS (1745/6-1808)

Thomas Robins, the second son of William and Elizabeth (Coleman) Robins, was born in Robins Neck, Gloucester, on February 11, 1745/6.

Rearred in Gloucester County, Thomas Robins was married twice and had children by both marriages. On Nov. 18, 1768, he married Frances Stubbs (b. Feb. 14, 1745/6, d. July 18, 1800), daughter of Thomas and Mildred Stubbs of Gloucester. Secondly, about 1800, he married Elizabeth Lee Hoomes of King William whose family was related to the Claibornes and Dandridges of that county. Issue:

(By first marriage):

1 Elizabeth Robins (c. 1769-1841), married c. 1788 Gilderoy Chandler (c. 1763-1820), son of Robert Chandler (1729-1792) of Halifax county and his wife, Mary Hamblen. Lived in Ware Neck, Gloucester; had issue.

2 Thomas Robins (1771-1821), married in 1796 Nancy Hudson (1777-1858), daughter of William and Mary (Watkins) Hudson of Halifax county. Lived at Point Lookout, Robins Neck; had issue.

3 James B. Robins (b. 1772), married Nancy ?, and had a dau. Catherine F.; no surviving male issue.

4 Armistead Robins (b. 1774), married Susan H. Pemberton, dau. of Wilson Coleman and Wealthean (Edwards) Pemberton of King William county. Settled in King William, had issue.

5 Frances Stubbs Robins, married John Borum. Lived in Gloucester, had issue.

6 John Robins (died c. 1810), married Martha ?, left no male issue. Lived in Gloucester.

7 Mary "Polly" Robins (died 1827) married (1) John Williams, and (2) William Fitchett. Lived in Gloucester; had issue.

Family of Thomas Robins	
Thomas Robins , b. 1745, d. 1808	
+m. 1st Frances Stubbs , b. 1745, d. 1800	
Elizabeth Robins , d. abt 1769, d. 1841	
+m. Gilderoy Chandler , b. abt 1763, d. 1820	
Thomas Robins , d. 1771, d. 1821	
+m. Nancy Hudson , b. 1777, d. 1858	
James B. Robins , b. 1772, d. 1821	
+m. Nancy ?	
Armistead Robins , b. 1774	
+m. Susan H. Pemberton , d. 1865	
Frances Robins , b. abt 1778, d. 1811	
+m. John Borum	
John Robins , b. abt 1780, d. abt 1810	
+m. Martha ?	
Mary "Polly" Robins , b. abt 1782, d. 1827	
+m. 1st John Williams	
+m. 2nd William Fitchett	
+m. 2nd Elizabeth Lee Hoomes	
Joseph Hoomes Robins , b. 1804	
+m. 1st Catherine Clayton Robins , b. 1806, d. 1847	
+m. 2nd Louise Ashton	
Benjamin Thomas Claiborne Robins , b. 1808, d. 1872	
+m. 1st Elizabeth Taliaferro Broaddus , b. 1811, d. 1849	
+m. 2nd Sarah Jane Maddox	
Rachel Robins	

The Robins Family

(By 2nd marriage):

8 Joseph Hoomes Robins, MD (b. 1804) married (1) his cousin Catherine Clayton Robins (1806-1847) and (2) Louise Ashton. Lived in North Carolina; King William Co., VA; and Washington, D.C.

9 Benjamin Thomas Claiborne Robins (1808 -1872) married (1) Elizabeth Taliaferro Broaddus (1811-1849) and (2) Sarah Jane Maddox. He and his first wife were parents of Albert H. Robins, founder in 1878 of the A.H. Robins Company of Richmond, a world - famous pharmaceutical company, and grandparents of Charles Russell Robins, MD (1868 - 1948), of Richmond, a founder and president of Stuart Circle Hospital.

10 Rachel Robins, never married.

Thomas Robins (1746-1808) lived as a planter at Point Lookout, in Robins Neck, one of the oldest homes now standing in Gloucester. When the Revolutionary War broke out, he rallied to the Continental Cause and served as a private in the Fifth Virginia Regiment, Continental Line. He served in Captain Andrew Russell's Company, commanded by Col. Charles Scott, and his name appears on pay rolls of that company from Sept. 28, 1776, to Feb. 28, 1777. The exact dates of his service entry and separation are not recorded. (National Archives)

Thomas Robins spent most of his life in Gloucester County, though records indicate that he may have lived for several years after the revolution in Halifax County, Virginia. By his father's will (pr. 1786), he inherited a tract of land in Robins Neck where his brother John had lived, "Beginning at Piny Neck and running South East along said neck to Pond Point, thence running from the said Point South West to the land of...Mrs. Tomkins by a ditch near the house wherein Robert Gaddy lives (taking in the house...in possession of (his brother) John Robins"...By the year 1799, Thomas Robins held several tracts of land in Robins Neck totaling some 600 acres.

On Nov. 8, 1808, Thomas Robins died. He and his first wife, Frances (nee Stubbs), are buried in the Robins family cemetery at Point Lookout. His widow, Elizabeth (nee Hoomes), married secondly Read Waltington of Gloucester by whom she had three children. She died about 1816.

WILLIAM ROBINS (1749-1798)

William Robins, third son of William and Elizabeth (Coleman) Robins, was born in Robins Neck, Gloucester, on Sept. 11, 1749. He grew up on the family estate in Gloucester which was a portion of the land that had been patented by his ancestor, John Robins, in 1642.

William Robins married twice. On August 12, 1767, he took as his bride, Dorothy Boswell (c. 1750-1790), of Gloucester. Secondly, on Dec. 7, 1791, he married Mollie Edmonds. Issue: (by first marriage only):

1 Elizabeth (Betsy) Robins (1768 -1793), married in 1787 John Stevens (1754-1829); had issue.

2 William Robins (1770-1846) married three times: (1) Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. John Whiting; (2) Juliana Pryor (d. 1818); and (3) ? Fleming. Only by his second wife, Juliana Pryor, did Capt. William Robins have surviving issue. Miss Pryor was daughter of Christopher and Catherine (Clayton) Pryor and a descendant of botanist John Clayton of Gloucester. Among the descendants of Capt. William and Juliana (Pryor) Robins of Level Green were their son, Augustine Warner Robins Esq. (1806 -1876), a member of the House of Delegates from Gloucester, 1841-43; his son, Col. William Todd Robins (1835 -1906), who

The Robins Family

served with distinction in the Confederate Army; married two ladies of distinguished Virginia ancestry. His second wife was Sally Berkeley Nelson (d. 1925), noted author and genealogist, who was mother of:

Brigadier-General Augustine Warner Robins (1882-1940), USA, for whom Robins Air Force Base and the nearby city of Warner Robins, Georgia, were named.

3 Nancy Robins, (b. 1773, d. young)

4 Thomas Coleman Robins (1774-1775)

5 Anne, b. 1776, married William Watlington of Gloucester.

6 Susanna Robins (1778-____), married Francis Stubbs (1773-1805).

7 Rebecca Robins (1780-1848), married in 1797 James New Stubbs (1769-1814) of Valley Front, Gloucester.

William Robins (1749-1798) is not known to have performed military service during the Revolutionary War. The Daughters of the American Revolution have in the past recognized him as a qualifying ancestor, attributing to him the service record of another William Robins [1], also of Gloucester. However, both William Robins of Robins Neck and his father, the elder William (1715-1786), contributed supplies to the Continental cause, and thus are recognized as patriots whose descendants could qualify for membership in DAR and SAR. (Public Service Claims, AD: Virginia State Library)

William Robins lived at Level Green in Robins Neck, an estate which he had inherited from his father. He died on 27 March 1798.

1 William Robins, born about 1753 in Gloucester, England, settled in Gloucester county, Virginia, and served as a private in the infantry during the war. He enlisted in 1777 and served in the Second Virginia State Line under Capt. Philip Taliaferro. He served a one-year tour of duty in Virginia, then "marched to the north under Capt. Boswell & Col. Brent and remained in the north two years." (William Robins's Bounty Warrant, AD: Virginia State Library).

This William Robins was ancestor of the Robinses of Bellamy. He left sons Francis and James Robins, who in 1835 applied for bounty land due them by virtue of their late father's war service.

REFERENCES:

1. Abingdon Parish Register
2. Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, & Knightage, 103rd ed., 1963, pp. 2072
3. John Frederick Dorman, *The Virginia Genealogist*, vol. 12, pp. 3 -10, 67-75
4. Elizabeth Dutton Lewis, *Revolutionary War Roster, Gloucester County, Virginia* (Gloucester, VA, 1976), p. 17
5. L.G. Pine, *The New Extinct Peerage, 1884 -1971* (Genealogical Pub. Co., Baltimore, 1973), p. 234
6. Revolutionary War Service Records, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
7. Personal papers, Robert W. Robins
8. William Carter Stubbs's Papers, Swem Library, College of William and Mary.

Family of William Robins
William Robins , b. 1747, d. 1798
+m. 1st Dorothy Boswell , b. abt 1750, d. 1790
Elizabeth Robins , d. 1768, d. 1793
+m. John Stevens , b. 1754, d. 1829
William Robins , d. 1770, d. 1846
+m. 1st Elizabeth Whiting , b. 1754, d. 1829
+m. 2nd Juliana Pryor , b. 1772, d. 1818
+m. 3rd ? Fleming
Nancy Robins , d. 1773, d. young
Thomas Coleman Robins , b. 1774, d. 1775
Anne Robins , b. 1776
+m. William Watlington
Susanna Robins , b. 1778
+m. Francis Stubbs , b. 1773, d. 1805
Rebecca Robins , b. 1780, d. 1848
+m. James New Stubbs , b. 1769, d. 1814

Claudius Foster Sutton Lighthouse Keeper at Pages Rock

By Leca K. Sutton and L. Roane Hunt

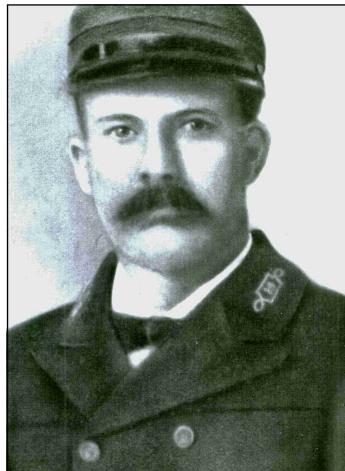
Claudius F. Sutton was born on December 11, 1869, in Craven Co., NC. He moved with his brothers to Gloucester and Mathews Counties between 1880 and 1900. In 1898, he became lighthouse keeper at Pages Rock in the York River serving in that position for about 35 years until 1932. He married Virginia Mildred Oliver of the Coke area of Gloucester County on October 9, 1901, and settled near her home in Gloucester. Claudius and Virginia had five sons born in Gloucester County before they moved to Williamsburg, VA.

In her book, Times Past—A Gloucester Notebook, C. Elizabeth Harwood describes the history of *Page Rock Lighthouse and Its Keepers* as follows:

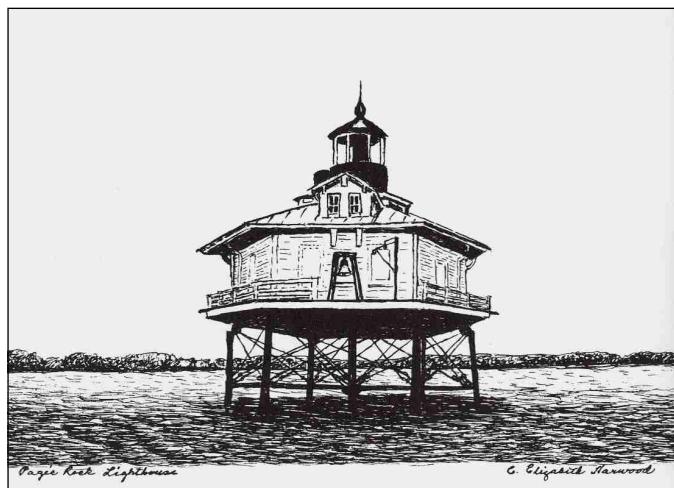
In an article written by Mr. Cecil Wray Page, Sr., we find that in 1889 there was a buoy to mark the rock. In 1890, the ice moved the buoy causing a ship of the Merchant Marine line of New York on its way to West Point, Virginia, to run up on the rock on which it remained until a tug boat from Norfolk pulled it off. After that, the decision was made to put a light there to mark the rock.

Mr. Page remembered going out in a row boat with his father to watch the workmen drive the pikes for the lighthouse. A Captain Bohannon from Mathews was the first keeper. He was an entertaining man who told interesting stories. He seems to have been a perfect host showing visitors around the first floor and then as he said, "Now I will take you up to meet the bride," he escorted them up to see the handsome light with magnifying glass that came from Paris, France.

According to Mr. Page, Captain Claude Sutton, also from Mathews, was the next



Claudius Foster Sutton and Virginia Mildred Oliver



Claudius Foster Sutton

keeper. He married a girl that Mr. Page had gone to school with for seven years, the former Miss Virginia Oliver, daughter of B. F. Oliver and his wife, Ella Riley Oliver. They had four sons and one daughter.

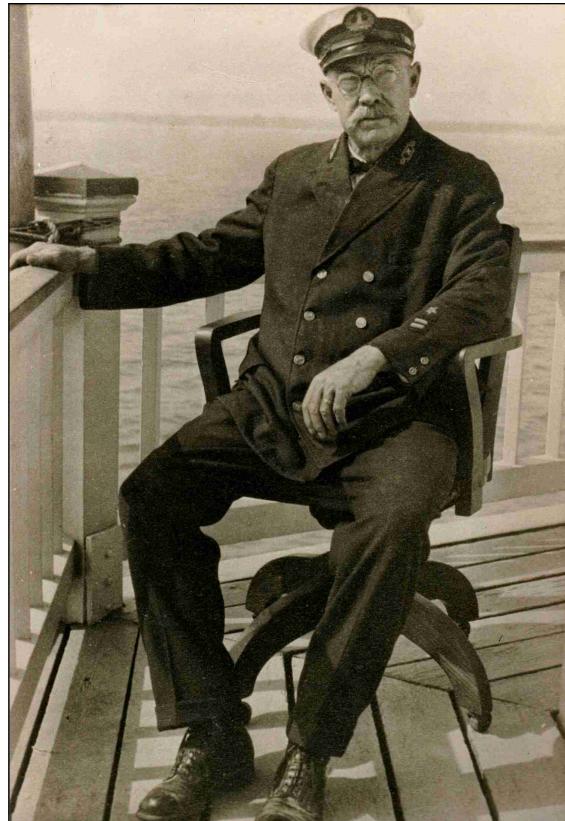
Captain Sutton then purchased fifteen acres of land from Mr. T. A. J. Oliver, built a house, bought a horse named Richmond, and had John Hogg work the place, raise chickens, pigs, etc. He was the Pages Rock Lighthouse Keeper for forty years, the longest period of time served by anyone, and at times Albert Dudley served with him. Grace Dudley, Albert's wife, remembers having spent nights out in the lighthouse. She says that it was clean and spacious with eight nice rooms. The Suttons later sold their home in Gloucester and moved to Williamsburg.

Other keepers of the lighthouse were a Mr. Ripley from Mathews, a Mr. Lupton, Mr. Bert Parks, a Mr. Lewis, Mr. Eddie Oliver, Mr. Eugene Riley and his son, John Riley, and there may have been others whose names can not be recalled.

Mr. Page remembered that one day when he was fishing, he stopped by the lighthouse to speak to Captain Sutton who liked to have people stop by. Captain Sutton told him he had just returned from his home on Cedar Bush Creek and that his wife told him to go down to the pig pen and see the two pretty pigs she had bought yesterday. So he did but he saw no pigs. He went back to the house and told his wife that the pigs were gone. She said they couldn't be gone because she had a strong new pen just built yesterday. She then asked him to go back with her and he did. She took a small stick and turned over a cottonwood leaf, he said, and uncovered both pigs. Mr. Page said to him that the pigs must have been small. "Small," he said "they could stand with all four feet on a grain of corn and eat the heart out of it."

Pages Rock Lighthouse was taken down in 1969 or 1970 and carried to the Mariners Museum. It has been replaced with an electric contraption.

Note: Albert Dudley's daughter married James P. Oliver, Jr., nephew of Virginia Oliver Sutton, wife of Claude (Claudius) Sutton.

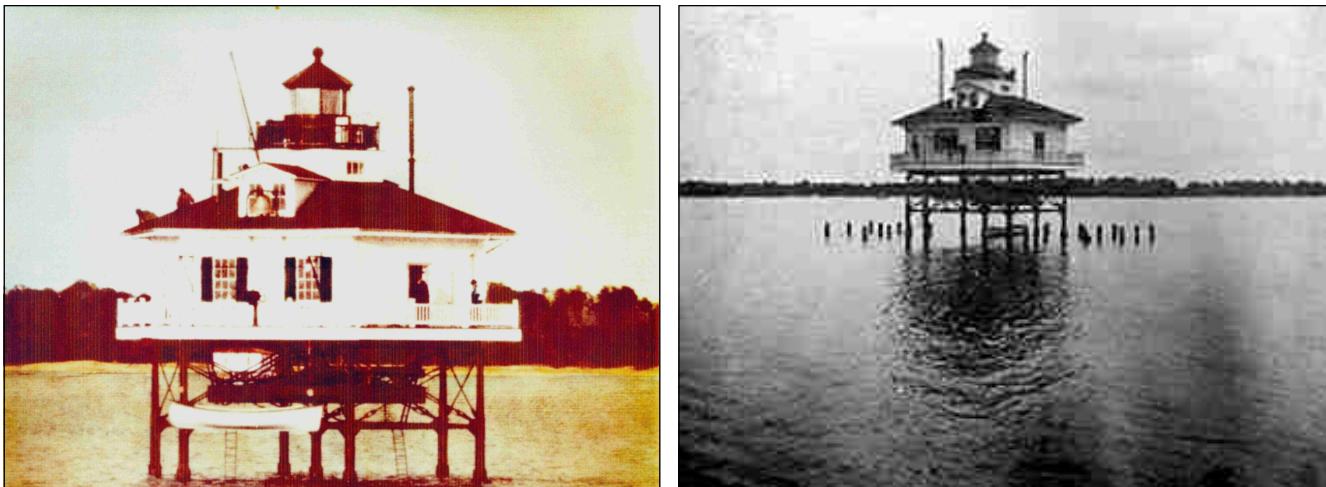


**Capt. Claudio F. Sutton
at work on lighthouse porch**

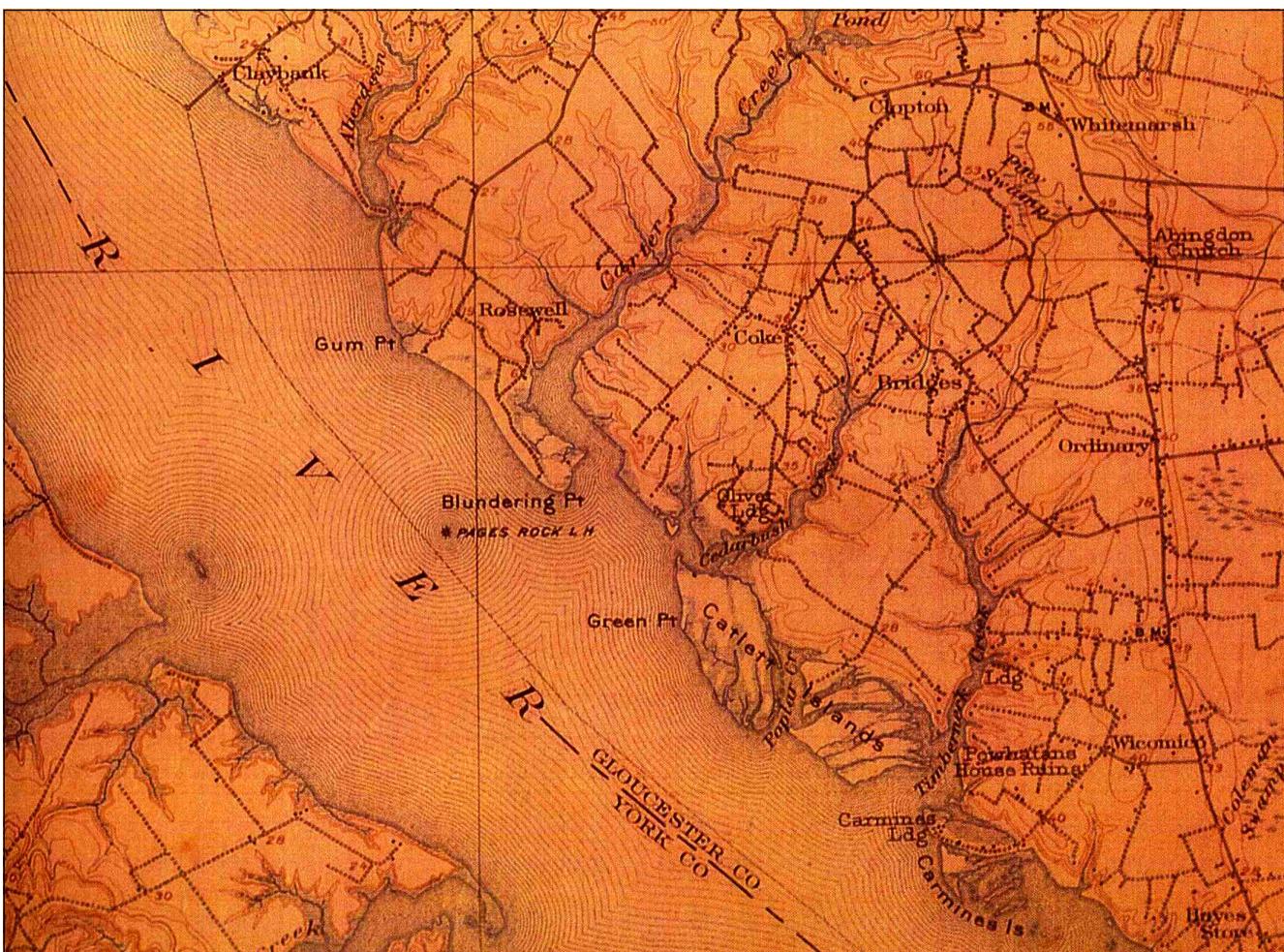
Pages Rock Lighthouse

Pages Rock Lighthouse was constructed in 1893 in the York River off of Blundering Point, Virginia, about 5 miles north of Yorktown. It was a hexagonal cottage style dwelling on a wooden screw pile with a fourth order Fresnel lens and tower on roof. The height of the assembly was 43 feet. The lighthouse was prefabricated at the Lazaretto Depot in Maryland. The lighthouse was automated in 1960 and deactivated and removed in 1967 as part of the general program of decommissioning screw pile lights in the Chesapeake Bay. It was replaced with an automated steel skeletal tower 43 feet high with a 6 second flashing light that was built on the original foundation.

Claudius Sutton was the second lighthouse keeper at Pages Rock from 1898 to 1932. The lighthouse was as big as an eight -room house and was self contained. Claudio worked under the United States Lighthouse Service of the Interior Department before the



Pictures of Pages Rock Lighthouse



1906 Map showing Pages Rock L. H. in York River located between Blundering Point in Gloucester Co. and Queens Creek in York Co. Shown are Aberdeen, Carter, Cedarbush, and Timberneck Creeks in Gloucester. Also, Claybank, Coke, Bridges, and Wicomico are noted along the Gloucester shore line. The Oliver Landing at the mouth of Cedarbush Creek is noted, the location of Claudius F. Sutton's wife's family.

Claudius Foster Sutton

Coast Guard took it over. The Coast Guard would take wood and coal to the lighthouse. Claudius would have to go ashore to get food. He would row his boat two to three miles to the southern shore up Queen's Creek to the Capitol Landing Bridge and then walk another two or so miles to a store.

Claudius would keep the light burning seven days a week, year round, in the big magnifying lens in the top of the lighthouse. Also, there was a fog bell on the lighthouse. He was in charge of all the beacon lights from Yorktown to West Point. The beacons were on pilings, and he had to keep each beacon lit. They were illuminated by internal kerosene lamps. He had to check them weekly to refill the kerosene and clean the wicks. On one occasion the light in the lighthouse went out. It happened in 1898 or 1899 when the river froze, and he was ordered to vacate.

Sutton Family Migration

Claudius Foster Sutton was born on December 11, 1869, in Craven Co., North Carolina. His parents were Lemuel Hardy Sutton and Mary Esther Waters. The entire Sutton family with five sons are listed together in the 1880 Craven Census. After 1880, four of the sons migrated to Mathews and Gloucester Counties of Virginia. The youngest son, Oscar, died in Gloucester in 1890 as reported by his father in the death records of Gloucester County. This indicates that he and his older brothers arrived in Virginia prior to 1890. The five sons and their families are shown in the adjacent chart.

Benjamin Waters Sutton married Mary Elizabeth Booker, the widow of Joseph H. Peters, and settled in Mathews. They had one son, Norman Ophiton Sutton, and he married Mattie Brooks. They had eight children including Venton Caston Sutton, Sr., who operated the Calvin Hotel in Gloucester Courthouse and managed the Gloucester Butterflies, semi - professional baseball team.

Lemuel Edward Sutton married Mary Etta Bristow and settled in Gloucester. They had eight children including Marion Oscar Sutton who married Mary Elizabeth Proctor. They operated the famous Mrs. Sutton's Restaurant located just south of Gloucester Courthouse. (See *Mrs. Sutton's Crab Cakes*, in FTS, Vol. 8, No. 2, December 2004.)

Hugie Sutton married Martha Lois Dudley, and he and his parents settled in Currituck County, North Carolina. They had four children.

Descendents of Lemuel Hardy Sutton

Lemuel Hardy Sutton , b. 1835, d. 1923
+m. Mary Esther Waters , b. 1838
Benjamin Waters Sutton , b. 1856, d. 1916
+m. Mary Elizabeth Booker , b. 1849, d. 1915
Norman Ophiton Sutton , b. 1884, d. 1968
+m. Mattie E. Brooks , b. 1888, d. 1981
Lemuel Edward Sutton , b. 1862, d. 1941
+m. Mary Etta Bristow , b. 1873, d. 1939
Elvin Clinton Sutton , b. 1890, d. 1965
+m. Blanche Fitchett , b. 1888, d. 1971
Jane Blanche Sutton , b. 1894, d. 1975
+m. Thomas L. Massey , b. 1886, d. 1944
Minnie J. Sutton , b. 1897, d. 1962
+m. Ira Lee Lewis , b. 1892, d. 1963
John Edward Sutton , b. 1900, d. 1953
+m. Elsie Pearl Dunston , b. 1909
Laura Ann Sutton , b. 1904
Marion Oscar Sutton , b. 1907, d. 1965
+m. Mary Elizabeth Proctor , b. 1904, d. 1993
Mary Sutton , b. 1913
Marie Sutton , b. 1916
Claudius Foster Sutton , b. 1869, d. 1932
+m. Virginia Mildred Oliver , b. 1882, d. 1958
Harry Lynwood Sutton , b. 1904, d. 1976
Hugh Franklin Sutton , b. 1907, d. 1984
Nathan Claudius Sutton , b. 1908, d. 1969
Cecil Ralph Sutton , b. 1911, d. 1998
Julian Albert Sutton , b. 1913, d. 1991
Huga "Hugie" V. Sutton , b. 1869, d. 1951
+m. Martha Lois Dudley , b. 1879, d. 1945
Elbert H. Sutton , b. 1896
Erma L. Sutton , b. 1901
Huga V. Sutton, Jr. , b. 1909
Charles Sutton , b. 1915
Oscar Sutton , b. 1872, d. 1890

Claudius Foster Sutton

As mentioned previously, Cladius Sutton lived in Mathews before he became lighthouse keeper of Pages Rock Lighthouse in 1898. The map on page 18 shows the lighthouse close to the Gloucester shore near Cedarbush Creek and Oliver Landing. This landing was named for the local Oliver family of that part of Gloucester County. On October 9, 1901, Cladius married Virginia Mildred Oliver, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Oliver and Elenora Davis Riley.

Claudius and Virginia established their home in the Coke area of Gloucester where their five sons listed in the adjacent chart were born. They moved to the Williamsburg area prior to 1920. The five Sutton sons with their mother and families are shown in the group pictures on page 21.

- 1- Harry Lynwood Sutton was the oldest son. He and his first wife had twin sons, Thomas and Richard. Harry worked thirty-three years for Colonial Williamsburg and was superintendent of Operations and Maintenance.
 - 2- Hugh Franklin Sutton, the second son, married Eugenia King, and they had three daughters: Elizabeth Carol, Margaret Virginia, and Barbara Gene. During WWII, he worked at Oak Ridge, TN, on the Manhattan Project that produced the atomic bomb that ended the war. After the war, he worked for Colonial Williamsburg and Camp Perry. Also, he was an entrepreneur and had a home maintenance service. He built and operated apartments and Laundromats in Williamsburg.
 - 3- Nathan Claudius Sutton, the third son, married twice. He had three children by his first wife: Page Whitworth, John Stephen, and Virginia Gail. He served first in the Merchant Marines and later in the U.S. Navy. He was a retired lieutenant in the Naval Reserve.
 - 4- Cecil Ralph "Mike" Sutton, the fourth son, married Lillian Slauson. He served in the Navy Seabees during WWII. He was head of the water department for Camp Perry, in James City County. He built the first pier on what is now Queens Lake Marina where he served as its dock master.
 - 5- Julian Albert "Bill" Sutton, the fifth son, married Shirley Reed White from York County. They had two children: Julia Reed and Robert Julian. Bill was shop manager for the Naval Weapons Station at Yorktown.
- The pedigree chart for Cladius Foster Sutton is presented in the adjacent chart.

Descendents of Cladius Foster Sutton

Claudius Foster Sutton , b. 1869, d. 1932
+m. Virginia Mildred Oliver , b. 1882, d. 1958
Harry Lynwood Sutton , b. 1904, d. 1976
+m. 1st Margaret I. Burt , b. 1905, d. 1930
Thomas Burt Sutton, b. 1929, d. 1995
Richard Harry Sutton, b. 1929, d. 1983
+m. 2nd Ruth Holmes , b. 1917, d. 1964
Hugh Franklin Sutton , b. 1907, d. 1984
+m. Eugenia L. King , b. 1917, d. 2001
Elizabeth Carol Sutton, b. 1941
Margaret Virginia Sutton, b. 1942
Barbara Gene Sutton, b. 1956
Nathan Claudius Sutton , b. 1908, d. 1969
+m. 1st Grace Whitworth , b. 1910, d. 1995
Page Whitworth Sutton, b. 1938
John Stephen Sutton, b. 1947
Virginia Gail Sutton, b. 1949
+m. 2nd Mildred Kurz , b. 1906, d. 1973
Cecil Ralph Sutton , b. 1911, d. 1998
+m. Lillian Slauson , b. 1915, d. 2009
Julian Albert Sutton , b. 1913, d. 1991
+m. Shirley Reed White , b. 1961, d. 2008
Julia Reed Sutton, b. 1942, d. 2006
Robert Julian Sutton, b. 1951
+m. Leca Marie Knudsen , b. 1953

Ancestors of Cladius Foster Sutton

Hardy Sutton
b. 1803, m. 1822, d. 1861
Lemuel Hardy Sutton
b. 1835, d. 1923
Nancy Hill
b. 1807, d. 1881
Claudius Foster Sutton m. Virginia Mildred Oliver
b. 1869, d. 1932
John W. Waters
b. 1807, d. 1866
Mary Esther Waters
b. 1838, d. 1920
Mary E. Chapman
b. 1809, d. 1869

Claudius Foster Sutton



Sons of Cladius Sutton, aligned youngest to oldest, left to right: Julian Albert, Cecil Ralph, Nathan Claudius, Hugh Franklin, and Harry Lynwood.



The Sutton brothers in the same order as above with their families in the foreground. Their mother, Virginia Oliver Sutton is shown on the left gazing at her grandchildren. Standing, Julian Albert and Shirley, Cecil Ralph and Lillian, Nathan Claudius and Grace, Hugh Franklin and Eugenia, and Harry Lynwood and Margaret. Sitting next to their grandmother from the left, Margaret Virginia and Elizabeth Carol, daughters of Hugh Franklin; Virginia Gail, daughter of Nathan Claudius; Robert Julian and Julia Reed, children of Julian Albert. Little Robert Julian is the husband of the present author, Leca Knudsen Sutton.

Claudius Foster Sutton

Addendum: Interesting Connections by L. Roane Hunt

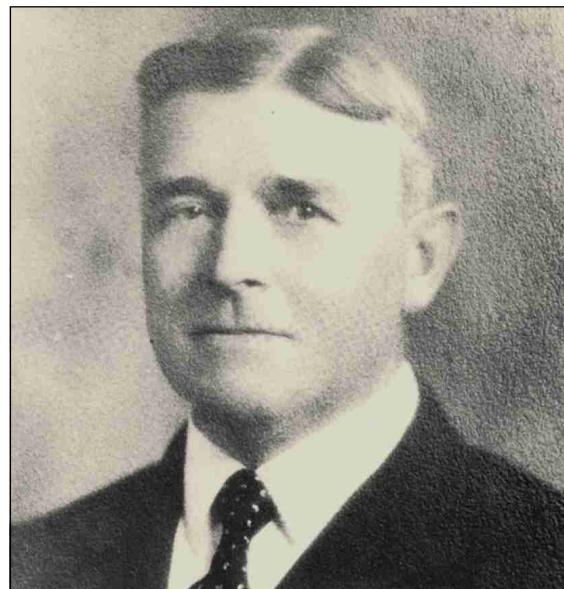
In the 1930 census, Mr. and Mrs. Claudius Sutton were listed in Williamsburg next door to Rev. Lewis Peyton Little. Rev. Little was a Baptist minister and historian. He is best known for his classic book entitled, Imprisoned Preachers and Religious Liberty In Virginia, published in 1938. The book was hard bound with 534 pages describing the religious persecution in twenty-eight counties of Virginia leading up to the American Revolutionary War. He described the experiences of Iverson Lewis who assisted in the starting of the first Baptist churches in Kingston, Petworth, and Abingdon Parishes of Gloucester County.

On the final pages of his book, Rev. Little provides an extensive list of "advance subscribers" that made his publication possible. Included in this list was Mrs. Claudius Sutton, the former Miss Virginia Mildred Oliver of Gloucester County. A quick scan of these subscribers reveals numerous names of Gloucester Baptists. Rev. Harry Lee Corr; his son, Fred Corr; his sister and widow of Archie Robins, Fannie Robins; and his brother, Rev. Thomas Reade Corr in Oklahoma were listed. Also listed were Paul Dudley, Hansford A. Hall, Lonnie Hall, Peachy Elbert Muse, and William Taylor Muse. (All of these people have directly or indirectly influenced my life.) Another name included is Rev. J. T. Garland Moore, a native of Poquoson, who began his ministry at Gwynn's Island Baptist Church and continued at a Hampton church that became Wythe Parkway Baptist Church, where I was baptized.

The subscriber list also included people from the York County church where I served from my teen years through my young adulthood. Two of Mrs. Sutton's first cousins were prominent members of this church: Mrs. Rebecca Oliver Emerson and Mrs. Sarah Thruston Holland. Rev. Little was credited in the restoring of this church in the 1920s. This was a historic church that had its beginning from a Mathews family that had moved to Hampton and owned land that bordered York County. It was Bethel Baptist Church, then called Big Bethel where the famous Civil War battle occurred at the war's beginning on the Lower Peninsula.

By 1926, the Bethel Church property was condemned and purchased by the federal government to construct the Big Bethel Reservoir to serve Langley Air Force Base and Fort Monroe. The remaining church property was converted to a historic site with a monument. The Bethel congregation was faced with the task of relocating and had not reported to the Peninsula Baptist Association for a period of three years.

In 1926, the association employed Rev. Little to establish new missions and help rebuild the older churches. He met with the Bethel congregation and helped them relocate to the northern end of Big Bethel Road in the Tabb community of York County. With his dedicated assistance, Bethel Church was revived and called their next pastor in 1930. I was honored to receive a copy of Rev. Little's book that had belonged to an "advance subscriber," Mrs. Elsie Page Carpenter.



Lewis Peyton Little

New Publications of Tax Records for Gloucester County, Virginia 1770-1820

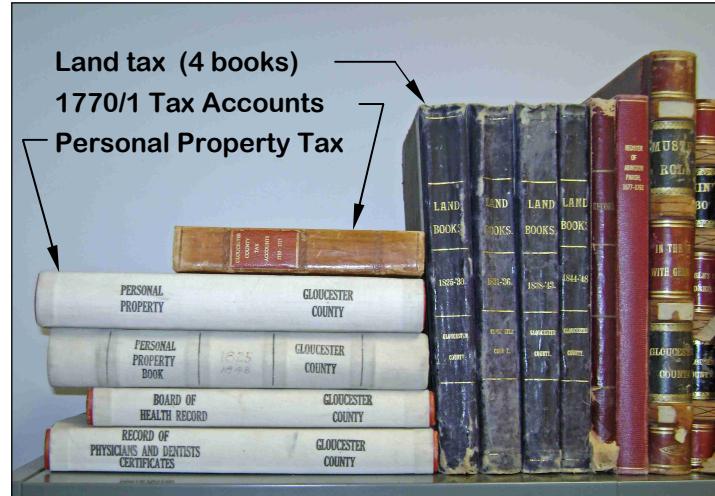
By L. Roane Hunt

Most of the official records for Gloucester County prior to the Civil War have been lost or destroyed. Therefore, we depend upon private papers and other secondary documents to describe life in the early years of our nation. Tax records for Gloucester County survived fires and wars, and these yearly records reveal certain details that describe in part life and events for those years where official records are scarce.

The Gloucester Genealogical Society of Virginia (GGSV), in cooperation with the Historical Committee of Gloucester County, initiated a project to make these tax records accessible to the general public. Previously, land tax records beginning in 1825 have been available for use in the Gloucester Court Clerk's Office. There are only two books of personal property taxes in this local office. These records are illustrated in the adjacent photograph. The four land tax books for 1826-1848 covered the years of Commissioner Philip Taliaferro. Also shown is a copy of the colonial tax accounts for 1770 -1771. This record is incomplete because some pages of the original were removed.

The land and personal property tax assessments were photographed to produce microfilm that were housed in the Library of Virginia in Richmond and available by library loan through local public libraries. Our project, with the permission of the Clerk of Court, consisted of digital scanning of the loaned microfilm for 1782-1870. The digital images were transcribed into computer spreadsheets, and this data was converted to internet files and posted on the GGSV website. A status report of the project was published in a previous issue of this journal in an article entitled, "Convenient Access to Gloucester County Records 1782 -1861," by L. Roane Hunt, FTS, Vol. 11, No. 2, December 2007.

Earlier this year, the GGSV decided to expand the project by publishing a series of books containing the Gloucester tax records. We also agreed that the earlier colonial records should be included in this project. Also, we may include in this series the federal census records for 1810-1840 for Gloucester County which have yet to be printed in book form. To date, the first two tax books have been printed and are available at GGSV meetings and by mail order through our website.



Tax Books housed in Gloucester Clerk's Office

New Publications of Tax Records

The first book is entitled, Tax Accounts of Gloucester County, Virginia 1770 -1771. It is a reconstructed version of the book by that name in the Gloucester Clerk's office. To date, forty-four of the fifty books printed have been sold. The second book is entitled, Tax Records of Gloucester County, Virginia 1782 -1791, Volume 1. This is the period when Gloucester consisted of four parishes including Kingston that became Mathews County in 1791. An additional three volumes have been drafted for printing that extend the coverage through 1820. The span of years for each volume was chosen to produce handy -sized books between 250 and 300 pages each. The publishing schedule will depend upon public interest and sale of the books.

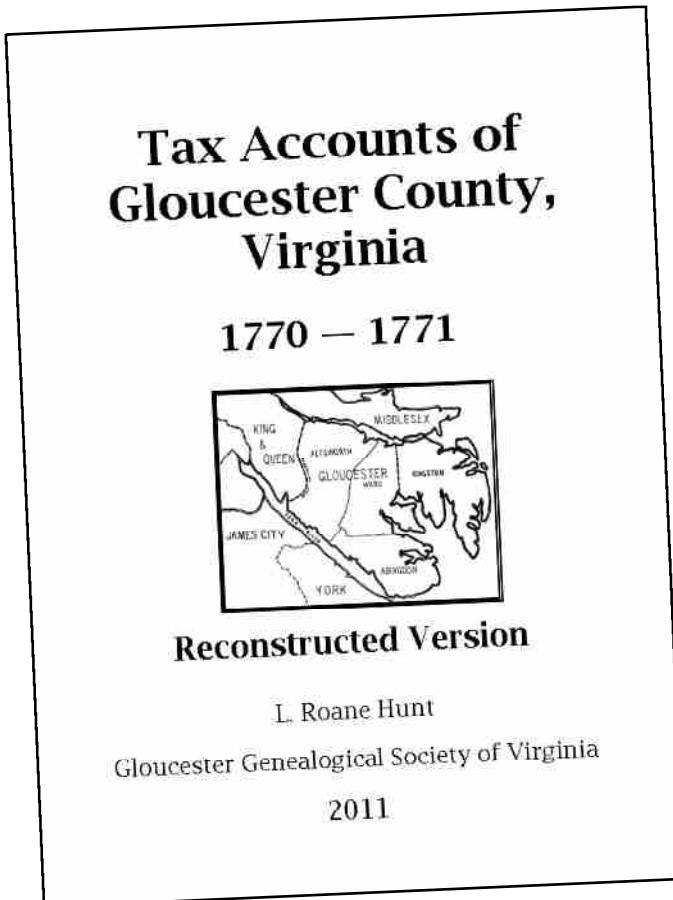
Tax Accounts of 1770-1771

On January 3, 1966, the Circuit Court of Gloucester County, Judge John E. DeHardit presiding, accepted a bound copy of Gloucester County Tax Accounts — 1770 - 1771 from the Joseph Bryan Memorial Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. This book now resides in the Clerk of Courts office in Gloucester County. The original of this book is in the Virginia State Library Archives. The book was in the possession of Miss Sally Perrin of Gloucester who died in 1966. Kingston Parish was not included. There were ledger sheets for Abingdon, Petworth, and Ware, but not for Kingston.

The book consists of numbered ledger sheets with an index on the initial pages. It covers two years, 1770 and 1771. Each sheet is a photostatic copy of an open book with the names and tax charges on the left side and tax payments on the right side. The record shows carryover balances from previous years and for 1772. Overall, the script is legible, but much of the notation and terminology is difficult to understand.

Each side of the ledger has two columns. For each name, the charges are listed on the left column. Charges include quit rent for acreage, carriages, etc. Quit rent in colonial Virginia was a tax on landowners that relieved them of maintaining roads or providing other services to those that lived on their land. Tax values in pounds -shillings -pence are recorded in the right column. Tithe and other charges in pounds of tobacco are also listed within the left column.

The heading of the right side of the ledger is "Contra." Since contra means against or opposite, the items listed appear to be payments against the tax charges on the left side of the ledger. Payments appear to be a combination of cash and tobacco, but the exchange rates are not given.



New Publications of Tax Records

A complete index of the ledger was created and is presented following the ledger pages in the book. Also, the 1704/05 Quit Rent Roll for Gloucester is presented as an appendix for convenient reference. The book contains 266 full -size pages and the printing cost was about \$13 per copy.

Tax Records, Volume 1, 1782-1791

For the years presented in this book, only minimal information is included in the records. For each tract of land, the items listed are the owner's name, the acreage, the land value per acre, the total value, and the resulting tax based on the 1½ % tax rate on the land value.

In 1782, the tax list included all four parishes accounting for about 87% of the total county acreage. The next land record in 1784 listed only the land transfers. The next records beginning in 1787 are divided into what is defined in this book as East Section and West Section. The East Section consisted of the Kingston Parish and about 26,000 acres of the Ware and Petworth Parishes. Based on known surnames included, some land north of the North River (Ware Neck) and south of the Piankatank River (Hell Neck) were included in the East Section. The West Section consisted of Abingdon Parish and the remaining portions of the Ware and Petworth Parishes.

Although all land was taxed at the same rate, the land value was varied over a very wide range. The most productive plantations located with access to good shipping wharves were assessed at the highest value per acre. The lowest value per acre was assessed to land near the Dragon Swamp.

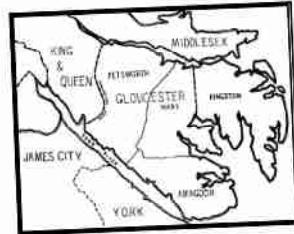
The corresponding records for personal property consisted of the taxpayer's name, the number of negro slaves, horses, and cattle, and the type of carriage. From 1782-1786, each parish was listed separately. Beginning in 1787, the records are divided into the East Section and West Section, in the same manner as the land tax records.

There were no tax values assigned in these records. However, tax rates were listed in the records for 1784. The rate assessed for white and negro tithers was 10 shillings. The rate for horses was 2 shillings, and the rate for cattle was 3 pence per head. Carriages were charged 6 shillings per wheel.

The money system used in these records is that used in the English colonies. Values are listed in pounds (£), shillings (s), and pence (d). There were 20 shillings to a pound and 12 pence to a shilling. The math for currency exchange is naturally more complex than that of the decimal system of dollars and cents. Basically, the math is done in the lowest

Tax Records of Gloucester County, Virginia

1782 — 1791



L. Roane Hunt

Gloucester Genealogical Society of Virginia

2011

New Publications of Tax Records

division of pence, and the answer is converted to pounds and shillings.

The commissioners or tax assessors were not identified for all years. The earliest commissioners included George Green, Jonathan Lyell, Thomas Buckner, John Dixon, and John Peyton. From 1787 through 1791, Richard Gregory was commissioner for the East Section. Beginning in 1789, Morgan Tomkies was commissioner for the West Section.

The tax information is recorded in table format. To condense the information into less space and page width, the records are converted into paragraph format as illustrated below. The tax books for later years were very large because of increased numbers of columns. After the War of 1812, the tax categories were expanded to over forty columns, and most of them were unused by most taxpayers. The purpose for using a paragraph format is to provide a book the reader can handle.

Names	Acres	Value per Acre		Land Value			Tax at 1-1/2 %		
		s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Adams, Ambrose	35.00	22	6	39	7	6		11	10

Paragraph format for above table entry:

Adams, Ambrose; acreage: 35; tax rate s/d: 22/6; total value £/s/d: 39/7/6; total tax £/s/d: 0/11/10.

Tax Records, Volume 2, 1792-1803

This volume begins in 1792 and includes the three remaining parishes: Abingdon, Petworth, and Ware. It covers the records through 1803 for two commissioners: Morgan Tomkies and William Hall. These records include both the Land Tax and Personal Property Tax. For 1799-1800, License for Retail Merchants are listed with Mr. Tomkies identified as sheriff. For 1792-1797, the English currency of pounds (£), shillings (s), and pence (d) was used, but in 1798, the money system changed to dollars.

As in the previous volume, only minimum information is included in the records. For each tract of land, the items listed are the owner's name, the acreage, the land value per acre, the total value, and the resulting tax. For 1792 -1797, the tax was based on the 1½ % tax rate on the land value. In 1798, the land assessment rates were adjusted for an equivalence of one pound to \$3.33, and the tax rate on the total land value was 0.38%. This rate increased the following year to 0.48% and continued through 1803.

Although all land was taxed at the same rate, the land value was varied over a very wide range. The most productive plantations located with access to good shipping wharves were assessed at the highest value per acre. The lowest value per acre was assessed to land near the Dragon Swamp. The table on the next page illustrates the adjustments made from 1797 to 1798. The rates for the most prosperous plantations was 24 shilling and 8 pence per acre and was adjusted to \$4.11 per acre. The same ratio was used for all levels down to the land near the Dragon Swamp. The range of locations include Gloucester Courthouse, Gloucester Town, churches, and glebes. Apparently, the flat lands rated higher than the hilly terrain.

The corresponding records for personal property consisted of the taxpayer's name, the number of negro slaves, horses, and carriages. The number of white males 21 years old

New Publications of Tax Records

Land Value Per Acre		Typical Locations
1797	1798	
£ -/24/8	\$4.11	Warner Hall, White Marsh, White Hall, Toddsbury, Elmington,
£ -/17/3	\$2.88	
£ -/14/10	\$2.47	Near Ware Glebe
£ -/12/4	\$2.06	Near Gloucester Town
£ -/9/11	\$1.65	New Bottle
£ -/7/5	\$1.24	Mt. Pleasant, Pigg Hill, Near Courthouse
£ -/6/2	\$1.03	Paradise, Near Freeport
£ -/5/-	\$0.83	Near Cow Creek Pond, Mt. Zion Church, Abingdon Glebe, & Bellamy Church
£ -/3/9	\$0.63	Woodstock, Mt. Prodigal, Near Petworth Church
£ -/3/-	\$0.50	Near Olive Branch Church
£ -/2/-	\$0.33	
£ -/1/3	\$0.21	Near Dragon Swamp

and above were listed. During these years, the number of negroes 16 years and above and negroes between 12 and 16 years were listed. Numbers of horses of various kinds were listed. Stud horses were listed separately. The numbers of ordinaries were listed, and in some cases billiard tables were claimed. From 1801-1803, free mulattoes and free negroes were listed separately.

As in the previous years, there were no tax values assigned in these records through 1797. The 1798 record was missing, but in 1799 the total personal property tax was listed in dollars and cents. Rates were listed at the end of the 1802 record and signed by William Hall, Commissioner of Gloucester County. Negroes above 12 years old were 44 cents and horses were 12 cents. There were three levels of tax rates for carriages: \$5.00 for four-wheel carriages, \$3.36 for phaetons and stages, and \$0.86 for riding chairs. The ordinary licenses were \$12.50. The rate for stud horses was missing.

Tax Records, Volume 3, 1804-1813

This volume covers the records from 1804 through 1813 with two commissioners: Francis S. Stubbs and Jasper Hughes. It includes both the Land Tax and Personal Property Tax. For 1804-1810, License for Retail Merchants are listed with payments collected by the various sheriffs and deputy-sheriffs identified.

As in the previous volumes, only minimum information is included in the records. For each tract of land, the items listed are the owner's name, the acreage, the land value per acre, the total value, and the resulting tax. Beginning in 1812, comments are included to identify the general location of each entry.

For 1804-1812, the tax was based on the 0.48% tax rate on the land value. In 1813, during the War of 1812, this rate was increased to 0.64% to cover the cost of the war. The land assessment rates continued as established in 1798. Although all land was taxed at the same rate, the land value was varied over a very wide range. The most productive plantations located with access to good shipping wharves were assessed at highest value of \$4.11 per acre. The lowest value of \$0.21 per acre was assessed to land near the Dragon

New Publications of Tax Records

Land Value Per Acre 1798-1813	Typical Locations
\$4.11	Warner Hall, White Marsh, White Hall, Toddsbury, Elmington,
\$2.88	
\$2.47	Near Ware Glebe
\$2.06	Near Gloucester Town
\$1.65	New Bottle
\$1.24	Mt. Pleasant, Pigg Hill, Near Courthouse
\$1.03	Paradise, Near Freeport
\$0.83	Near Cow Creek Pond, Mt. Zion Church, Abingdon Glebe, & Bellamy Church
\$0.63	Woodstock, Mt. Prodigal, Near Petworth Church
\$0.50	Near Olive Branch Church
\$0.33	
\$0.21	Near Dragon Swamp

Swamp. The table above illustrates the range of rates for typical locations including Gloucester Courthouse, Gloucester Town, churches, and glebes. Apparently, the flat lands rated higher than the hilly terrain.

The corresponding records for personal property consisted of the taxpayer's name, the number of negro slaves, horses, and carriages. The number of white males 21 years old and above were listed. During these years, the number of negroes 16 years and above and negroes between 12 and 16 years were listed. Numbers of horses of various kinds were listed. Stud horses were listed separately. The numbers of ordinaries were listed, and in some cases billiard tables were claimed. Free mulattoes and free negroes are included in these records, but the listing is inconsistent. In most cases, they are listed separately at the end of the main list.

From 1804-1812 the slaves above 12 years old were 44 cents and horses were 12 cents. In 1813, these rates were increased to 59 cents and 16 cents, respectively. There were three levels of tax rates for carriages: \$5.00 for four-wheel carriages and chariots, \$3.36 for phaetons and stages, and \$0.86 for riding chairs. These rates remained until 1813, and the new rates ranged from \$0.50 to \$4.00 based on the carriage values. The ordinary licenses were \$12.50. The highest stud horse assessment was \$10.

Tax Records, Volume 4, 1814-1820

This volume begins in 1814 and continues through 1820. Jasper Hughes was the commissioner of revenue for this period. The present records include both the Land Tax and Personal Property Tax. Also, miscellaneous taxes and licenses are presented for 1814 - 1820. This was a time of recovery following the War of 1812, and tax collection peaked in 1815 in terms of tax rates and the number of tax categories.

New Publications of Tax Records

In the most recent history of Gloucester, Mrs. Martha W. McCartney wrote about this period in With Reverence for the Past: Gloucester County, Virginia.

After the War of 1812 was over, the state entered a period of economic stagnation. As conditions continued to deteriorate, America experienced its first great depression — the Panic of 1819. In nearly half of the counties east of the Blue Ridge, the population dwindled, thanks to the general out-migration.

Apparently, increased taxation made the western territory more attractive to Gloucester citizens. In 1820, major adjustments occurred in the taxation. The percentage of taxation was reduced from 0.75% to 0.125%, but this was countered by a large increase in the land value appraisals.

Beginning in 1814, the information recorded in the land tax record was expanded to include the residence of the taxpayer and the location of each parcel of land. The location was indicated by a vector description of distance and bearing from the courthouse. The compass bearing is given in 45-degree increments, such as N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, and NW. This standard notation is for north, east, south, and west. Also, the record includes a verbal description similar to that begun in the 1813 record. This expanded record was useful for the present, but also allowed for the possible tracing of land parcels back to the earliest records to 1782.

The tax assessed upon each land parcel was a combination of the value of land per acre and the tax rate percentage upon the value of each parcel. The adjacent tax table shows the progression tax rates for 1782-1837. For this time period there were two major rate shifts with corresponding land-value appraisal shifts. The first shift came in 1798 when the currency was changed from the English pound to the American dollar. The second shift occurred during the present period in 1820. As mentioned previously, it followed the first great depression of 1819. The table also shows the rise in tax rates that began in 1813 and peaked at 0.85% in 1814-1815. Apparently, the tax increase was an attempt to recover from the War of 1812. In 1817, it was reduced to 0.75% and remained at that level through 1819.

The appraisal adjustment in 1820 seems to have been a sweeping reevaluation of land values from the relative scale that had existed from 1782. Also, the value of buildings on each parcel seemed to have been a greater factor upon the overall value of each parcel. Therefore, the tax burden shifted toward owners with more valued buildings on their parcels. In 1820, the building values on each parcel were added to the tax record providing more information for the historians.

The corresponding records for personal property consisted of the taxpayer's name, the number of negro slaves, horses, and carriages. Beginning in 1810, the number of free males 16 years old and above were listed. Also, the number of slaves 12 years and above were listed. Numbers of horses of various kinds were listed, and stud horses were listed separately. Also, the number and value of carriages are listed. This trend in taxation is similar to our modern taxation of transportation vehicles. Free mulattoes and free negroes are included in these records, but the listing is inconsistent. In most cases, they are listed

Land Tax Rates	
Years	Percentage
1782-1797	1.5
Appraisal adjustment to dollars	
1798	0.38
1799-1812	0.48
1813	0.64
1814	0.85
1815	0.85
1817	0.75
1818	0.75
1819	0.75
Major appraisal adjustment	
1820	0.125
1821-1822	0.090
1824-1837	0.080

separately at the end of the main list.

Beginning in 1813, the tax on slaves and horses increased and peaked at \$0.79 per slave and \$0.21 per horse for 1814-1815 similar to the trend in land taxes. However, there were no changes in 1820 like that of the land tax adjustments. After 1820, the rates for slaves and horses were reduced in 1821 and again in 1823. For the present volume, the cattle were listed only for 1815, and the tax was 3 cents per head. In 1813, the range of taxes assessed for carriages was \$0.50 to \$5. The highest carriage tax during this period of 1814-1820 was \$9 for a chariot carriage.

During the War of 1812, additional categories were taxed to expand the revenue. In 1815, about 33 additional categories were listed which included silverware, clocks, watches, furniture, rugs, curtains, blinds, mirrors, paintings, and musical instruments. Hunting dogs were taxed in 1814. Throughout this period of 1814 -1820, taxes and licenses were issued on mills, ferries, retail merchants, peddlers of wares, taverns, houses of private entertainment, medical doctors, and attorneys.

Personal Property Tax		
Years	Slaves	Horses
1798-1812	\$0.44	\$0.12
1813	\$0.59	\$0.16
1814	\$0.79	\$0.21
1815	\$0.79	\$0.21
1816	\$0.70	\$0.18
1817	\$0.70	\$0.18
1818	\$0.70	\$0.18
1819	\$0.70	\$0.18
1820	\$0.70	\$0.18
1821-1822	\$0.53	\$0.135
1823-1828	\$0.47	\$0.12

Rev. James Maury Fontaine (1738-1795)

Rev. Fontaine ministered in Ware Parish from 1764 until his death in 1795. Over this span he serviced in all four Gloucester parishes. During part of the war, he was the only rector serving in Gloucester.

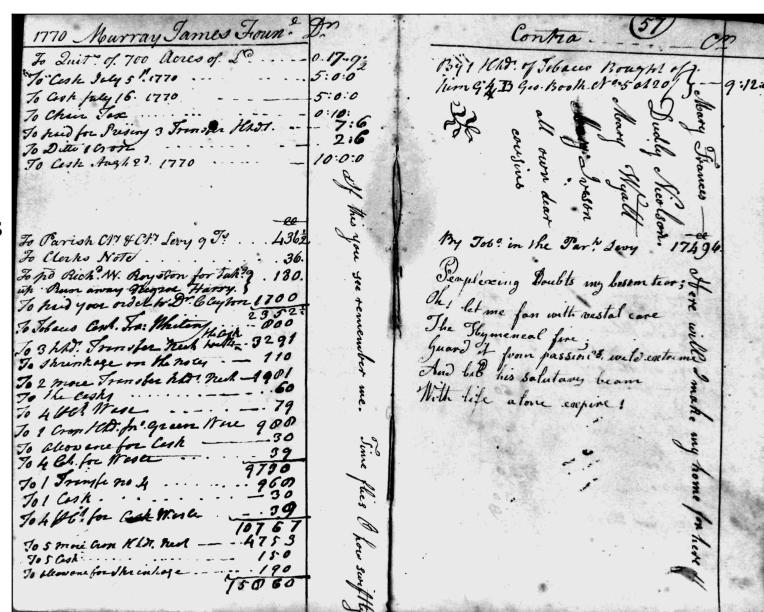
He was charged for 700 acres of land in his 1770 tax ledger, shown in the adjacent illustration. Beginning in 1782 and forward, he is listed as follows:

1782—Fountain, James M.; acreage: 400; tax rate s/d: 40/0; total value £/s/d: 800/0/0; total tax £/s/d: 12/0/0.
Fontaine, James M.; free males: 2; negroes: 26; horses: 10; cattle: 52; wheels: 4.

1783—Fontaine, James Maurey; free males above 21: 1; negroes above 16: 26; negroes under 16: 16; horses: 11; cattle: 62; carriages & stud horses: 4 Wheels.

1784—Fontaine, James Maurey; white titthers: 1; black titthers: 27; under 16 yrs: 19; horses: 11; cattle: 60; wheels: 4.

1787—Fountain, James M.; acreage: 400; tax rate s/d: 19/9; total value £/s/d: 395/0/0; total tax £/s/d: 5/18/6.



New Publications of Tax Records

- Fountain, James M.; white males above 21: 2; negroes above 16: 21; negroes under 16: 28; horses, mules, etc: 12; cattle: 56; carriages/wheels: 1 Broken Chaise - 4 Wheels.
- 1788—Fountain, James M.; acreage: 400; tax rate s/d: 19/9; total value £/s/d: 395/0/0; total tax £/s/d: 5/18/6. Fountain, James M.; negroes above 12: 32; horses & mules: 15; carriages: 1 Chariot.
- 1789—Fountain, James M.; acreage: 400; tax rate s/d: 19/9; total value £/s/d: 395/0/0; total tax £/s/d: 5/18/6. Fountain, James M.; white males above 21: 1; negroes above 16: 28; horses: 13; carriages: 1 Chariot.
- 1790—Fountain, James M. Rev'd; acreage: 400; tax rate s/d: 19/9; total value £/s/d: 395/0/0; total tax £/s/d: 5/18/6. Fountain, James M.; free males above 21: 3; negroes above 16: 27; negroes between 12-16: 5; horses: 11; carriages: 1 Post Chaise.
- 1791—Fountain, James M.; acreage: 400; tax rate s/d: 19/9; total value £/s/d: 395/0/0; total tax £/s/d: 5/18/6. Fountain, James M.; free males above 21: 1; negroes above 16: 28; negroes between 12-16: 4; horses: 12; carriages: 1 Post Chaise.
- 1792—Fontaine, James M.; acreage: 400; tax rate s/d: 19/9; total value £/s/d: 395/0/0; total tax £/s/d: 5/18/6. Fontaine, James M.; free males above 21: 1; free males 16-21: 1; negroes above 16: 21; negroes 12-16: 4; horses: 11.
- 1793—Fontaine, James M.; acreage: 180; tax rate s/d: 19/9; total value £/s/d: 177/15/0; total tax £/s/d: 2/13/4.
- 1795—Fontaine, James M. Estate; acreage: 180; tax rate s/d: 19/9; total value £/s/d: 177/15/0; total tax £/s/d: 2/13/4. Fontaine, James M. Estate; whites above 21: 1; negroes above 16: 19; negroes 12-16: 4; horses: 6; stud horses: 1; stud rates: 1.40.
- 1796—Fontaine, Betty Carter (widow of Rev. Fontaine); acreage: 180; tax rate s/d: 19/9; total value £/s/d: 177/15/0; total tax £/s/d: 2/13/4. Fontaine, Betty C.; negroes above 16: 7; horses: 1. Fontaine, James M. Estate; negroes above 16: 8.
- 1797—Fontaine, Carter B. (married Charles Nuttall in 1797); whites above 21: 1; negroes above 16: 3; negroes 12-16: 2; horses, mules, etc: 2.
- 1803—Fontain, James (son of Rev. Fontaine); whites above 21: 1; tax: \$0

The Bland Ancestry of Burton Major Bland

Letter to Dad

from J. Goodwin Bland in 1998

[Edited for FTS Journal]

I was having a hard time coming up with a Christmas present for you [Burton Major "Buddy" Bland]. But this year, for the first time that I can recall, you expressed a slight interest in your genealogy. I thought, what a great gift —knowledge of your ancestors. My first thought was to obtain proof of your descent from the "James River Blands" —the most famous Blands who are referred to in the history books. The James River Blands have been familiar to me since my childhood.

1. Theodorick Bland (1629-1671) was Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses, a member of the Governor's Council, and the owner of "Westover" and "Berkeley" before those magnificent Georgian mansions were built. He married Anna Bennett, a daughter of Richard Bennett, Governor of Virginia. At the University of Virginia, I wrote my third year thesis on Georgian architecture in Virginia, and "Westover" was the focus of my research.
2. Giles Bland (1647-1677), nephew of Theodorick, was hanged for his role in Bacon's Rebellion.
3. Richard Bland I (1665-1720), son of Theodorick and Anna, was Attorney General of Virginia, member of the House of Burgesses, and a trustee of William and Mary College (his name is inscribed on the rear facade of the Wren Building). Richard owned 6,700 acres, and he married Elizabeth Randolph (1686-1719), daughter of William Randolph and Mary Isham, the "Adam and Eve" of the "First Families of Virginia." The Randolphs were descended from Pocahontas and reputedly, Lady Godiva. Richard was also a good friend of William Byrd of "Westover," who had purchased the "Westover" land from the Blands. Richard and Elizabeth Randolph Bland were the ancestors of Robert E. Lee, John Marshall, and Thomas Jefferson.
4. Richard Bland II (1710-1776), Richard and Elizabeth Randolph Bland's son, attended William and Mary College and Edinburgh University. He was also a Burgess, a member of the First Continental State Legislature and Richard Bland College (an affiliate of William and Mary) is his namesake. According to family legend, Richard probably would have signed the Declaration of Independence had he not been ill on the eve of the American Revolution.
5. Frances Bland (1752-1788), a granddaughter of Richard and Elizabeth Randolph Bland, first married her first cousin, John Randolph. The Randolphs frequently married their first cousins; no one was good enough for a Randolph except another Randolph! After her first husband's death, Frances Bland Randolph then married, Saint George Tucker, who I believe was a member of the Virginia Supreme Court. She lived at the Saint George Tucker House in Williamsburg, Va., which still stands and was recently donated by Tucker descendants (i.e., the Colemans) to the Colonial

The Bland Ancestry of Burton Major Bland

Williamsburg Foundation. When I worked at Colonial Williamsburg as an interpreter in college, I visited with a Mrs. Coleman of the Saint George Tucker House, and she showed me a great portrait of Frances who was lovely. When you walk out of the main entrance at Bruton Parish Episcopal Church in Williamsburg, walk immediately to the left, and you will encounter a tombstone with a description of Frances Bland Randolph Tucker.

6. John Randolph of Roanoke (1773 -1833), the son of Frances Bland and John Randolph, was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, and he had a high - pitched voice and beardless chin (as a result of an illness). With his voice and eccentric personality, he cut quite an interesting figure in the political arena. He owned many slaves, but unlike most Virginians, he freed his slaves upon his death.

The James River Blands made a significant contribution to the creation of Virginia and this nation. I have always been aware of the historical import of my surname. From childhood, I was aware of the Blands' position in history, and I strove to be a "good Bland." My history professor at the University of Virginia described the Randolphs, Blands, Lees, and Carters as the most prominent families in early Virginia. Many books describe the Blands as one of the few truly aristocratic families in Virginia. When I met Kitty Carlyle Hart (remember her from the television show *Truth or Consequences?*) in New York City years ago, I introduced myself, and she said, "Of course, I know the Blands of Virginia." Two years ago, I received the royal treatment in Charleston, South Carolina, when Tom Savage (an Eastern Shore native and the head curator at the Nathaniel Russell House in Charleston) discovered I was a Bland from Virginia. Tom took me on a private tour of Charleston homes not open to the public with (i) Philippe de Montebello, the director of New York City's Metropolitan Museum of Art, (ii) Mark Hampton, a famous New York City decorator, and (iii) a group of lovely ladies from Virginia's Eastern Shore, all of whom knew your Morgan relations. The Bland name has always served me well.

In researching your ancestry, I have corresponded with many of your "Bland Cousins." Your first cousin, Mildred Minor Hart Trevilian, was immensely helpful. She provided me with genealogy charts, family papers, photographs, and the names of other family genealogists. Minor's mother, Virginia Frances Bland Hart ("Gin"), cultivated my interest in genealogy as a child; Gin was a lovely woman. Minor introduced me to Patty Fallin of Richmond, Virginia, who has written a book called Bland 1555-1996. While researching your family at the New York Public Library, I stumbled upon a book by Charles Bland, a University of Buffalo professor, who wrote A Vision of Unity—The Bland Family in England and America, 1555-1900. Charles also publishes a semiannual genealogical report entitled Among Cousins: The Bland Family Newsletter, which is distributed to Bland genealogists all over the country. Charles was very encouraging in this project, and in his research, he has relied on papers prepared by your aunt, Louise Gayle Bland Morgan, and your first cousin once removed, Elizabeth Bland Dutton Lewis. Elizabeth shared much information with me, even sending me original family documents, and she speaks very highly of you. I also spoke to your distant cousin, Bland Williamson of Tulsa, Oklahoma, who wrote The Blands of King and Queen County, Virginia. Your brother Samuel Russell Bland has been incredibly helpful in organizing this information on the computer and being supportive with this project over the last few months. Your Christmas gift of genealogy would not have been possible without all of the hard work of Minor, Gin, Patty, Charles, Louise, Elizabeth, Bland, and Sam. Please note that I have not done original research myself; I have merely collected and digested information from the aforementioned genealogists. They are the researchers, and I am just the scribe. I enjoyed the correspondence which took place

The Bland Ancestry of Burton Major Bland

with your Bland Cousins—they are all extremely thoughtful people. Your Christmas gift includes all of their writings.

After spending many hours reviewing the materials prepared by your Bland Cousins, I have not been able to accomplish my original goal — to give you documented proof of your descent from the James River Blands. Charles Bland, Elizabeth Lewis, and Bland Williamson all agree that no connection is provable at this point. In the words of Elizabeth who wrote me in December 1998:

“I have always been informed and have found out for myself that the King and Queen Blands do not trace their lineage to the James River Blands.”

In 1988, Charles Bland discounted the theory that the King and Queen Blands and the James River Blands are connected:

“It bears repeating that **William [i.e., William Bland II, your ancestor]** did not descend through the James River family from William Bland (1742 -1803) and Elizabeth Yates, whose son William died at sea...This information would seem to refute an earlier hypothesis that two of the children of William Bland and Elizabeth Yates included Richard Yates Bland (1771 -1852) and a **William Bland [i.e., William Bland II]** who married Mary Ann Corr in 1792...William Bland who married Mary Ann Corr in 1792 would be relegated to the King and Queen Virginia family by this line of thought.”

When I first began the genealogy of your wife and my mother (Billie Burke Morgan Bland), I tried to document her (and my) descent through her grandmother Victoria Ella Lane Goodwin from the most famous Lanes—Joel Lane, the founder of Raleigh, North Carolina, who was descended from Sir Ralph Lane, the first English governor in America at the Lost Colony of Roanoke Island, N.C., who was descended from the English Queen Catherine Parr, the sixth wife of Henry VIII. I didn’t accomplish that goal either, but I enjoyed all of the information I discovered about Mom’s other ancestors, most of whom were Quaker planters in the Albermarle Sound area who first emigrated to America in the 1670s.

Hopefully, you will be pleased to learn about the lives of your Bland ancestors, who I call the “King and Queen Blands,” regardless of the inability to document their descent from the famous James River Blands.

Early Blands in Gloucester, King and Queen, and Middlesex Counties, Virginia

Your Bland ancestors lived primarily in the Stratton Major Parish of King and Queen, Petworth Parish of Gloucester, and Middlesex Counties in Tidewater, Virginia. Preparing a genealogy of your ancestors is extremely difficult because the records of King and Queen were burned twice, most recently during the Civil War, and the records of Gloucester County were also burned in 1820 and in 1865.

As early as 1653, there is a reference to a Mary Bland in a Gloucester County deed. This is the first known mention of a Bland in Gloucester, King and Queen, or Middlesex. In 1667, John “Blan” was transported to Gloucester County by Duncan Bohono and John Mechon. In 1691, a John Bland received 108 acres in King and Queen for transporting three people to Virginia. In 1699, a John Bland patented land near the Mattaponi River near “Lanesville Plantation,” which also later came to be owned by your distant Bland cousins. In 1704 and 1705, Henry and Thomas Bland appear in the land records with respect to

The Bland Ancestry of Burton Major Bland

their lands on “the South Side of the Dragon Creek.” These individuals are probably the founders of the King and Queen Blands, but because of the destruction of records, it is impossible to prove your direct descent from these seventeenth century Blands. Your home, “Sandie Knowe Farm,” is not far from where your Bland ancestors first settled in Virginia.

Most of your ancestors lived in the Stratton Major District of King and Queen County. C.G. Chamberlayne in the Vestry Book of Stratton Major Parish described this parish as follows:

“The territory embraced within the limits of Stratton Major Parish is strictly rural in character, there being no towns at all and few villages of any considerable size. There are many water courses, of which the majority empty into either the Mattaponi or the York.”

William Bland I (ca. 1742-1788)

The Vestry Book of Stratton Major Parish of 1779 refers to **William Bland I** as “William Bland, son of **William**,” but there were many William Blands in King and Queen at this time, and it is unclear which William Bland is the father of your William Bland I. According to Bland Williamson,

“Many of the later Bland lines of King & Queen trace their lineage back to William Bland (ca. 1725-1803). This is, however, often due more to a lack of known alternative than to any reasonable proof. Considerable confusion surrounds this William Bland (ca. 1725-1803) and his possible descendants.”

William Bland I was from King and Queen County. Prior to December of 1767, William married **Mary Ann Drummond**. On December 11, 1767, William and Mary were allotted pews in the new Stratton Major Parish church along with 273 other persons, the Episcopal Church then being the state church of Virginia. Mary Ann may have been the daughter of **Thomas Drummond, Sr.**, who was also allotted a pew at the same time.

William served with the Third Virginia Regiment during the Revolutionary War. His active service probably ended after three years, and he thereafter provided food supplies to the Virginia Army. A receipt dated November 16, 1781, notes payment to William for 625 pounds of beef and on November 20 he received payment for 325 pounds of beef, both for the use of the Army. William was also listed by the King and Queen County Clerk as a certificate holder for public service during the Revolutionary War. Your descent from William would enable you to join the Sons of the American Revolution.

The 1782 King and Queen County survey of taxable land mentions William as owning 250 acres of land. The personal property tax list also states that William owned two slaves in 1782 and one slave in 1783. My guess is that William was a small planter. Very few people owned slaves, and the average slave owner at this time owned three slaves. His property was 16 miles east of King and Queen County Courthouse. In 1783, William was appointed as a processioner to survey the lands between the eastern and western branches of Arracaco Creek (now Burnt Mill Creek). Processioners were generally appointed to walk lands in the vicinity of their own property. Burnt Mill Creek is part of the Dragon Run, which separates King and Queen, Gloucester, and Middlesex Counties. How well you know the Dragon Run—you have canoed it, worked to preserve it, and even introduced me to it. It must be nice to know that the Dragon is in your blood. The 1787 personal property tax list states that William owned two horses and sixteen cattle.

The Bland Ancestry of Burton Major Bland

William and Mary had at least five children:
William Bland II (ca. 1765 - 1838); Robert Bland (ca. 1770 - 1844), Mary Ann ("Molly") Bland (ca. 1778-?), John Bland (January 21, 1782 - ?), and Lucy Bland (September 16, 1784 - ?).

William Bland I died approximately in 1788. He held 250 acres of land at his death. His wife died prior to 1794. In 1805, William and Mary's son, Robert, owned those 250 acres. I wonder what your ancestor William Bland II inherited from his father William Bland I? Did he receive land from his father during his lifetime? After William and Mary's deaths, their son, Robert, took custody of his minor sisters, Mary Ann and Lucy, in 1794. Robert's expenditures as guardian for the girls included in 1794: "board, one riding hat, a black silk handkerchief, one yard of black ribbon, and six yards of Calico, and nine months of schooling." The frequent references to black may indicate that the girls were wearing mourning clothes. And note that the girls were riding at ages twelve and ten, not unlike your grandchildren, Landon Cade Bland and Lindsey Grace Bland. I should also note that very few people received an education in late 18th century Virginia, so it is nice to know that education was important in your family.

Descendents of William Bland I

William Bland I , b. ca. 1742, d. 1788
+m. Mary Ann Drummond
William Bland II , b. ca. 1765, d. 1833
+m. 1st Mary Ann or Susan Corr
+m. 2nd Anne or Mary Shaw
+m. 3rd Elizabeth Carlton , b. 1793, d. 1839
Robert Bland , b. ca. 1770, d. 1844
+m. Mary Catherine Waller
Mary Ann Bland , b. ca. 1778, d. ca. 1840
+m. Thomas Roane Corr , b. ca. 1780, d. 1831
Judith Corr , b. 1803
+m. Robert T. S. Garrett
Thomas Corr , b. 1809
+m. Maria Ann Shackleford
Miranda Corr , b. 1811
+m. Anderson Johnson
Henry Corr , b. 1813, d. 1885
+m. Lucy Ammon Lipscomb , b. 1820, d. 1876
George Corr , b. 1817
+m. Elizabeth B. Lipscomb , b. 1819
John Bland , b. 1782
Lucy Bland , b. 1784

William Bland II (ca. 1765-1833)

William Bland II, the son of William Bland I and Mary Ann Drummond Bland, was born in King and Queen around 1765. He appears to have married three times and outlived at least two wives. His first wife was Mary Ann or Susan Corr (ca. 1765-1813) (I call her Mrs. Corr-Bland). Mrs. Corr-Bland was the mother of the following children of William Bland II: Isaac Bland (1798-1868), Rev. William Archibald "Archer" Bland (1799 -1862), Ira Bland (1801-?), Absalom Bland (1805-1868), and Elliot Bland (1813-1896). Mrs. Corr-Bland died shortly after the birth of her son Elliot in 1813.

Confusion exists as to the second wife of William Bland II. Most genealogists believe that William's second wife was named **Anne or Mary Shaw** (I call her Mrs. Shaw-Bland). Mrs. Shaw-Bland only had one child, your ancestor, **Pascal Bland (ca. 1817 - ?)**, and she died shortly thereafter. William then married a third time to Elizabeth Carlton (1793 -1839) (I call her Mrs. Carlton -Bland). William and Mrs. Carlton -Bland had the following children: William L. "Hickory" Bland (1819 -1878), Robert Bland (1822-?) and his twin Roberta "Bertie" Bland (1822-?), Amanda Bland (1824-1892), and Catherine Valinda Bland (1826 -?). Catherine Valinda Bland is the ancestress of Bland Williamson who helped me immensely with this project. Thus, your ancestor Pascal had many half -siblings, but no full siblings.

The Blands from our area that we think of as being distantly connected to us are the descendants of the half-siblings of Pascal Bland. For example, Robert Tyler Bland III, the mayor of West Point, Virginia, is the great -great-grandson of William Archibald Bland

The Bland Ancestry of Burton Major Bland

mentioned in the preceding paragraph and therefore your half-fourth cousin. William Archibald Bland was also (i) the grandfather of United States Congressman Schuyler Otis Bland (your half-second cousin twice-removed) and (ii) the great-grandfather of James Bland Martin, the attorney who lived at "Kittery Point" right up the North River from you (your half-third cousin once-removed).

In 1801, William Bland II owned 300 acres located 20 miles southeast of King and Queen Courthouse which land would have been near the Gloucester County line. In 1804, he acquired an additional 103 acres for a total of 403 acres. In 1814, he acquired an additional 40 acres giving him a total of 443 acres. Some genealogists speculate that William and his family travelled to Missouri with other Blands in the early 1800s in search of free lands, but if they did, they soon returned to King and Queen. Genealogists have also speculated that William may have suffered some financial hardships. According to family legend, after the death of Mrs. Corr-Bland, William lost two shiploads of tobacco to the British which required him to sell his best slaves to meet his family obligations and that William may have never recovered financially. However, Bland Williamson notes

that the 1830 King and Queen census states that William owned 443 acres and 19 slaves which would have made him a wealthy person by the standards of the day.

I have included the following story not because I know that it is factual, but it provides an interesting account of the relationships that may have existed among the families of the three wives of William Bland II. Charles Bland recounts the following story of Virginia Benge Stokes, a genealogist and a descendant of Elliot Bland, the son of William Bland II. According to Mrs. Stokes, your ancestress Mrs. Shaw-Bland may not have been the best stepmother:

"Elliott was especially close to his eldest brother, Isaac Bland and migrated to Tennessee as soon as he was old enough in order to be close to him. After the death of Susan Corr, on October 11, 1813, Elliott's stepmother, **Ann Shaw (your ancestor)** left little Elliott in the care of a Negro mammy "Black Sadie" (which hopefully describes her skin and not her heart) to be raised with Sadie's children. Isaac rescued Elliott from this situation and thus earned his deep devotion. **William Bland (your ancestor)** became impoverished in trade with the British and was forced to indenture Elliott as a shoemaker's apprentice at age 14. Elliott completed the apprenticeship in 1834 but resented having been known as a "bound boy" so in 1834-1835, he left Virginia to join Isaac in Sumner County, Tennessee. Elliott served with Isaac in the Seminole War in 1836 and mustered out at New Orleans. In 1838, Elliott returned to Virginia for his father's funeral."

Descendents of William Bland II

William Bland , b. ca. 1765, d. 1833
+m. 1st Mary Ann or Susan Corr
Issac Bland , b. 1798, d. 1868
+m. Lucy Wright
William Archibald Bland , b. 1799, d. 1862
+m. Mary "Polly" Chapman , b. 1801, d. 1869
Absalom Bland , b. 1805, d. 1868
+m. Mary Clayton , b. 1812, d. 1848
Ira Bland , b. ca. 1808
+m. Ann P. ? , b. ca. 1816
Elliot Bland , b. 1813, d. 1896
+m. Virginia Adeline Clay , b. 1818, d. 1862
+m. 2nd Anne or Mary Shaw
Pascal Bland , b. ca. 1817
+m. Eliza Broocke , b. 1815
+m. 3rd Elizabeth Carlton , b. 1793, d. 1839
William Lee Bland , b. 1819, d. 1878
+m. Elizabeth Ann Spencer , b. 1828
Robert Bland , b. 1822
Roberta Bland , b. 1822
+m. Cary Mason
Amanda Bland , b. 1823, d. 1892
+m. Philip Fisher Mason , b. 1802, d. 1873
Catherine Valinda Bland , b. 1826
+m. Henry William Brooking , b. 1822

The Bland Ancestry of Burton Major Bland

Since Mrs. Stokes appears to be incorrect about William Bland II's impoverishment, perhaps she is also incorrect about Mrs. Shaw-Bland's capabilities as a stepmother. It also seems unlikely that one would travel from Tennessee to Virginia for a funeral in 1838. Perhaps, the story is just a reflection of how children often dislike their stepmothers.

William Bland II died in 1833 in Shacklefords, Virginia. William's will has been lost, but Archibald and Absalom Bland were the executors. 403 acres of his property were sold to a Peter Broocke for \$1,320 in May 1838.

(A portion of the deed is included in this report as Exhibit A). How much money would that be in today's currency? When the property was sold, William's executors reserved a one-half acre burial ground for the children of William Bland II or their descendants described as follows: "Within the lines of seven sycamores and to extend so as to make a half acre." Where is that burial ground? Perhaps near the home of "Sycamore Grove" owned by **Joel Jones Bland** and described below.

Pascal Bland (ca. 1817-?)

Pascal Bland was born ca. 1817, and he was the only child of William Bland II and Mrs. Shaw-Bland. Very little is known about him. He married **Eliza Brooks or Brooche** on December 29, 1839, in Essex County, Virginia. Eliza was born ca. 1815 in Essex. Pascal appears to have owned 131 acres in King and Queen County by 1841. He later moved to Essex, the home of his wife Eliza. Pascal and his wife Eliza had only one child, your ancestor **Joel Jones Bland**. Pascal and his wife died at an early age, and their son Joel went to live with his half uncle Absalom Bland.

This INDEEDING, made and entered into this first day of May 1838 between Archibald Bland and Absalom Bland Executors of William Bland dec'd. of the one part, and Peter Broocke of the other part, witnesseth that the said first named party, by virtue and in pursuance of the will and last testament of the said William Bland and hath and by these presents doth, bargain, sell, convey and deliver unto the said Broocke, for and in consideration of the sum of thirteen hundred & twenty dollars to them in hand, paid by the said Broocke, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the tract of land of which the said William Bland died seized and possessed of, containing by estimation four hundred & three acres, be the same more or less, which said land lies in the County of King & Queen and is bounded as follows, by the lands of Bartlet Mapie, Thomas C. Edwards, John Bookin, and Dawson Justice. To have and to hold, all and singular the said tract of land to-

Exhibit A

Descendents of Pascal Bland

Pascal Bland, b. ca. 1817

+m. **Eliza Broocke**, b. 1815

Joel Jones Bland, b. 1844, d. 1916

+m. **Maria Frances Roane**, b. 1841, d. 1883

William Russell Bland, b. 1865, d. 1939

Elva H. Bland, b. 1867, d. 1941

+m. 1st **Joel Ellington Bray**, b. 1830, d. 1896

+m. 2nd **Edward G. Spencer**, b. 1870

Annie Roane Bland, b. 1869, d. 1948

+m. **Harry Robert Broocke**, b. 1869, d. 1923

Harvey Samuel Bland, b. 1872, d. 1949

+m. **Mary Louisa Gayle**, b. 1873, d. 1965

Virginia Olive Bland, b. 1875, d. 1962

+m. **James Bennett Williams**, b. 1882, d. 1955

Joel Jones Bland (1844-1916)

Joel Jones "Jonah" Bland, the son of Pascal and Eliza Brooks (or Brooche) Bland, was born February 15, 1844. As has been stated above, his parents died at an early age, and Joel went to live with his half uncle Absalom Bland. Patty Fallin, who was very helpful with this project, is descended from Absalom Bland. Patty sent me a copy of an entry from Absalom's Bible which includes a record of Joel's birth as follows:

The Bland Ancestry of Burton Major Bland

"Joel Bland Son of Pascal Bland and Eliza Bland His Wife Was Born February 15, 1844."

Absalom's Bible also included the births of cattle and horses! Absalom Bland lived at "Aspen Grove" in King and Queen County, and he was a wealthy planter. In 1840, Absalom owned nineteen slaves, and by 1867, "Aspen Grove" consisted of 413 acres. A photograph of "Aspen Grove," the boyhood home of Joel Bland, and an article describing the house are included in the Old Houses of King and Queen County, Virginia. Joel was living with his half uncle Absalom at the time of the 1860 census.

Mildred Minor tells me that Joel may not have been happy in the home of his Uncle Absalom Bland and that Joel may have enlisted in the Confederate Calvary at the age of 17 as a way of getting out of his uncle's house. Joel served as a Private in Company E of the 5th Virginia Calvary during the Civil War.

Joel married **Maria Frances Roane** on October 17, 1864. Maria was born on December 26, 1841, in King and Queen, and she was the daughter of **William Schuyler Roane** (b. January 19, 1819 - d. July 1907) and **Pamelia Ann Newcomb** (b. December 19, 1822 - d. April 15, 1855). William and Pamela were both from King and Queen County. Photographs of Maria Frances Roane and William Roane are included in your Christmas gift. According to Minor, William Roane's home consisted of two stories with a center hall and a room on each side. The exterior had a long front porch and large end chimneys.

In 1870, Joel owned 360 acres in King and Queen and lived at "Sycamore Grove." According to Minor, "Gin, Louise, and Harvey had good memories of visiting there with Grandpoppa." Although the house is gone, your second cousin twice removed, Hunter Bland Richardson, has purchased the land where the house once stood. According to a September 28, 1998, letter from Mildred

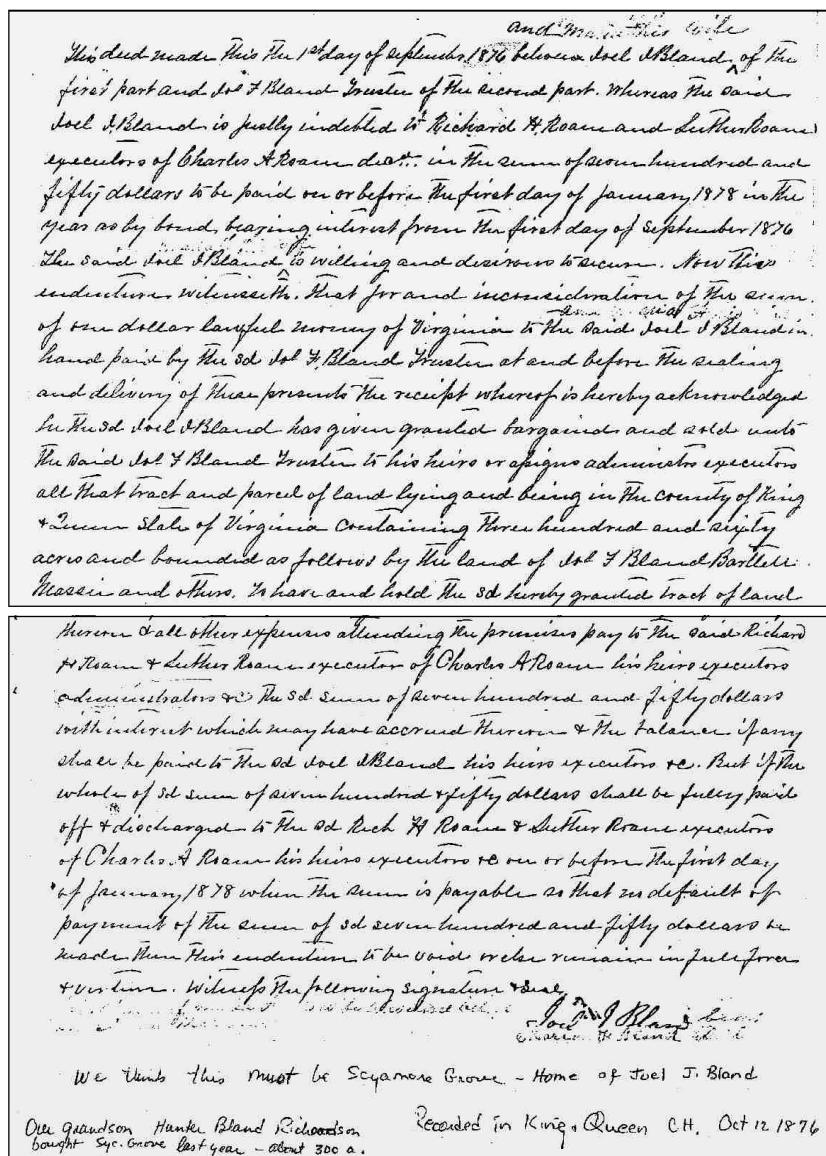


Exhibit F

Editor's note about the Roanes mentioned in Exhibit F: Richard is the grandfather of L. Roane Hunt, and Luther is the grandfather of Bernard and Catherine Woodland, David and Billy Burke, Elizabeth Roane Gray, and Susie Roane White.

The Bland Ancestry of Burton Major Bland

Minor to me, Joel was a "landowner, good farmer (Louise says), sawmill owner, and lumber salesman...Also he was a bondsman for a mail carrier." In 1876, Joel and Maria owed \$750 to Richard A. Roane and Luther Roane, executors of the Estate of Charles A. Roane, and they granted a security interest in their 360 acres of land at "Sycamore Grove" to secure payment of their debt. Joel and Maria's signatures are neatly made at the end of this document annexed hereto as Exhibit F. In 1878, his business was known as "J.J. Bland & Son, Manufacturers of Pine and Oak Lumber," and in connection therewith, he applied for a license in Gloucester County for "the privilege of selling one thousand dollars worth of goods and merchandise, except wine and ardent spirits." A copy of the application was provided to me by Mildred Minor and is presented as Exhibit G.

Joel and Maria had the following children: William Russell Bland (1865-1929), Elva H. Bland (1857-1941), Annie Roane Bland (1869-1948), **Harvey Samuel Bland** (1872-1949), Virginia Olive Bland (1875-1962), Everett Bland (1878-1878), and Rosebud Bland (died as an infant), and Clinton Bland (died as an infant). I assume that your brother Samuel Russell Bland was named "Samuel" for his grandfather and "Russell" for his great-uncle.

Joel died on October 7, 1916, and Maria died on December 29, 1883, both in King and Queen County. Joel and Maria were later moved from a family burial ground to Shacklefords United Methodist Church in King and Queen. William Russell Bland and Harvey Samuel Bland were the executors for their father's estate. In addition to his real property, Joel's personal property was liquidated at his death for \$25,430.71. A copy of his personal property distribution is

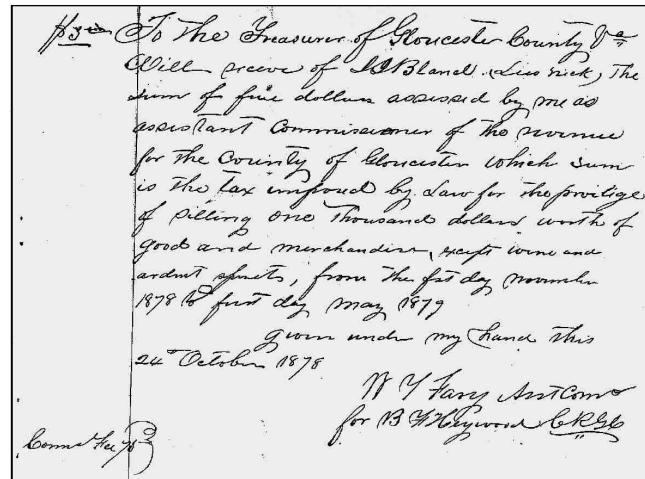


Exhibit G

H. S. BLAND		
GENERAL MERCHANDISE		
<i>W.R. and H.S. Bland Execut. of the Estate of J.J. Bland deceased.</i>		
1916		
Dec. 14 To Account of Sales personal property.	1945-79	
" Joel Bland ✓	2348492	
Oct. 7 By fd. Shacklefords & Turner ✓	10.00	
" " digging grave ✓	5.00	
" " Baby Boyd clearing grounds ✓	40	
" 16 " W. F. Bagby Rev. will ✓	223.0	
" " C. J. Heath " in Gloucester	138	
" 16 " H. L. Chalkley Coffins ✓	90.00	
" 24 " Chiarawood ✓	3.00	
" 27 " Dr. H. T. Hochins ✓	100.00	
" 23 " Neal & Smither druggist ✓	7.75	
" 30 " Taxes for 1916 ✓	46.04	
Aug. 14 " H. S. Bland Auctioneer ✓	5.00	
May 7 " Dr. H. H. Bennett ✓	35.75	
Jan. 21 " " Lawrence & Newson (minim) ✓	285.00	
" 12 " " Mrs. Elva Spur ✓	2000.00	
Aug. 15 " " H. S. Bland ✓	1500.00	
" 18 " " Annie R. Brooks ✓	2000.00	
" 18 " " Virgie C. Williams ✓	2000.00	
Feb. 28 " " Taxes for 1917 ✓	65.00	
Apr. 11 " " Fannie Fields ✓	300.00	
Apr. 7 " " Annie R. Brooks ✓	4236.52	
" 7 " " Virgie C. Williams ✓	4236.52	
" 11 " " H. R. Bland ✓	4236.52	
" 11 " " H. S. Bland ✓	4236.53	
" " " W. F. Bagby rec. three pieces ✓	3.00	
" " " C. B. S. Compt. of costs ✓	5.00	
	4307.00	25430.71

Exhibit H

The Bland Ancestry of Burton Major Bland

included in this report as Exhibit H, courtesy of Mildred Minor. I hope to speak to your Aunt Louise to glean more information about Joel and the balance of the Blands included in this report. She no doubt has a wealth of information to share.

Harvey Samuel Bland (1872-1949)

Harvey Samuel "Sam" Bland, your grandfather, was born February 13, 1872, in King and Queen County at "Sycamore Grove," I assume. A photograph of Sam is included in your Christmas gift. Sam acquired "Buena Vista" in King and Queen from Roderick Bland and made his home there. A photo of "Buena Vista" and an article are included in Old Houses of King and Queen County, Virginia. Sam established his own mercantile business at "Buena Vista" which business was later operated by his daughter Gin and her husband Robert Hart, then by his grandson Robert Hart, Jr., and then by his great-grandsons.

Sam Bland married **Mary Louisa Gayle** (b. April 3, 1873), the daughter of **John Zelotos Gayle** (b. January 1840-July 14, 1888), a waterman and small farmer, and **Virginia Frances Brown** (b. June 25, 1848-d.

September 21, 1927) on June 8, 1898. Louisa was the sister of India Garner Gayle, the mother of Elizabeth Dutton Lewis, who was extremely helpful in the preparation of this report. Virginia Frances Brown was from "Groomsville" on the North River in Gloucester County, Va. I assume that your father was named Harvey for his father and Garner for his aunt. Samuel and Louisa Bland are included in the 1900 census for Gloucester where your father was born at Cow Creek Mill. Enclosed is a photo of their first store as Exhibit J, courtesy of Mildred Minor. Elizabeth Lewis wrote me in December of 1998 of the generosity of your grandfather:

"There are a number of incidents that I can recall, especially, when my first cousin, Harvey Garner Bland, was a student at Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Va. Bennie (B.B.) Bland was also a student there at the same time. Whenever my Uncle Sam Bland sent gifts, shirts, ties, socks, etc. to Harvey, he also included some gifts for B.B., even though they did not claim relationship."

Sam and Louise Bland had the following children: Virginia Frances Bland (1899 -1997) who married Robert Presley Hart, **Harvey**

Descendents of Harvey Samuel Bland
Harvey Samuel Bland , b. 1872, d. 1949
+m. Mary Louisa Gayle , b. 1873, d. 1965
Virginia Frances "Gin" Bland , b. 1899, d. 1997
+m. Robert Presley Hart Sr. , b. 1899, d. 1965
Mildred Minor Hart , b. 1924, d. 2010
+m. Garrett Vernon Trevillian, Jr. , b. 1918
Robert Presley Hart Jr. , b. 1927
+m. Edith Tarpley Gannaway , b. 1926
Dr. Harvey Garner Bland , b. 1900, d. 1995
+m. Eunice Adeline Major , b. 1904, d. 1979
Samuel Russell , b. 1935
+m. Margaret Ann Patten , b. 1935
Burton Major "Buddy" Bland , b. 1936
+m. Billie Burke Morgan , b. 1938
Mary Louise Bland , b. 1903, d. 2006
+m. Dr. Loran Vincent Morgan , b. 1901, d. 1999
James Vincent Morgan , b. 1927, d. 1997
Harvey Bland Morgan , b. 1930
Mary Louise Morgan , b. 1932



Exhibit J

The Bland Ancestry of Burton Major Bland

Garner Bland (1900–1995), your father who married Eunice Adeline Major, and Mary Louise Bland (1903-2006) who married Loran Vincent Morgan (1901).

Your grandfather Sam died on December 16, 1949, and set forth below is his obituary:

“Funeral services were held at 3 p.m. Sunday at Shacklefords Church at Plain View for Harvey Samuel Bland, who passed away at his home, “Buena Vista,” at Cologne, Friday morning, December 16, 1949, after an illness of several months.

Mr. Bland was born on February 13, 1872, in King and Queen County. He received his education at the College of William and Mary. For more than 40 years, he has been an active member of Shacklefords Church, serving as charge lay leader, church treasurer and secretary, member of the Virginia Conference Board of Missions, and he was also a member of various committees for the Rappahanock District. Mr. Bland was also active in the civic affairs of his county.

Mr. Bland owned and operated a large mercantile business at Cologne from which he retired a few years ago. He served as postmaster for several years and was also a large landowner and farmer. On June 8, 1898, he married Miss Mary Louisa Gayle, of Ware Neck, who survives him. They celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at their home in June 1948.

Besides his widow, he is survived by two daughters, Mrs. R. P. Hart of Cologne; Mrs. L.V. Morgan of Gloucester; one son, Dr. H. G. Bland, of Newport News; seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren; and one sister, Mrs. J.B. Williams, of Gloucester.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. W.E. Pollard, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Clarence Ale of the Presbyterian Church and the Rev. W.L. Mays of the Methodist Church. Interment was made in the church cemetery.”

Your grandmother, Louise, died on April 30, 1965, and set forth below is her obituary:

“Mrs. Louise Gayle Bland, 92, widow of Harvey S. Bland, died Wednesday, April 28, 1965. She was member of Shacklefords Chapel Methodist Church and a charter member and president of the Woman's Club of King and Queen. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Robert P. Hart of Cologne and Mrs. L.V. Morgan of Gloucester; a son, Dr. H.G. Bland of Gloucester; two brothers, W.S. Gayle of Middlesex County and E.B. Gayle of Canton, Ohio; and a sister, Mrs. F.B. Dutton of Gloucester. A funeral service will be held at 2:30 p.m., Friday at Shacklefords Chapel Methodist Church at Plainview with burial in the church cemetery.”

Dr. Harvey Garner Bland

Your father was born September 4, 1900, in Gloucester County Virginia, and he attended Randolph Macon Academy. He later went off to Randolph Macon College where he founded the local chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. He received his medical degree from Johns Hopkins University and he practiced obstetrics medicine in Newport News, Virginia, for many years. He married your mother Eunice Adeline Major on August 19, 1932. He had two children:

1. Samuel Russell Bland (b. 1935) who married Ann Patten on August 17, 1959.
2. Burton Major Bland (September 14, 1936) who married Billie Burke (“Burkie”) Morgan on July 3, 1968.

Mildred Minor notes that Papa once received information from Computer Genealogies

The Bland Ancestry of Burton Major Bland

on obtaining genealogical information on the Blands, and he gave that information to Gin because "he wasn't interested."

Papa Bland's obituary is set forth below:

"Newport News obstetrician who delivered 5,000 dead at age of 95"

by Erika Relf of the Daily Press

Dr. Harvey Garner Bland, Newport News obstetrician and gynecologist who estimated he delivered about 5,000 babies, died Friday at Riverside Walter Reed Hospital. He was 95.

Dr. Bland began his Newport News practice in 1934. He had just come through "a very hard time" working during the Depression at a small hospital in Palmerton, Pa., he said in a newspaper story. There he met Eunice Major, a graduate nurse he knew from his medical school days at Johns Hopkins University.

He went from medical school to Etowah, Tenn., married Major, and practiced for nearly two years before settling in Newport News. Dr. Bland opened an office, practising surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, until teaming up several years later with Waverly R. Payne. Their association lasted until Bland's retirement in 1958.

During the last years of his practice, Dr. Bland spent some days off on the Sandie Knowe farm in Gloucester he bought in 1951. He would sometimes get a call that a baby was due and "rush back to Newport News." You had to cross the river by ferry then. "It was very hectic," he said of those commuting years.

Dr. Bland was born near Cow Creek Mill in Gloucester County on September 4, 1900. He attended elementary school in King and Queen County while his father ran a store in Cologne. He enrolled at Botetourt High School in Gloucester and transferred to Randolph Macon Academy for his final year.

He graduated from Randolph Macon College in 1923, one of three students named to the Phi Beta Kappa honor society in its first year at the college.

Dr. Bland graduated from medical school in 1927 and interned at Women's Hospital in Baltimore.

He was a member of Bellamy United Methodist Church in Gloucester. Dr. Bland was preceded in death by his wife and a sister, Virginia Bland Hart. He is survived by two sons, Dr. Samuel R. Bland and Burton M. Bland, both of Gloucester County; one sister Louise Bland Morgan of Gloucester; five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

The family will receive friends today from 7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. at Sanders Funeral Home. A funeral service will be conducted at 2 p.m. Tuesday at Bellamy United Methodist Church by the Rev. James B. Grimmer. Burial will follow in Shacklefords United Methodist Church Cemetery.

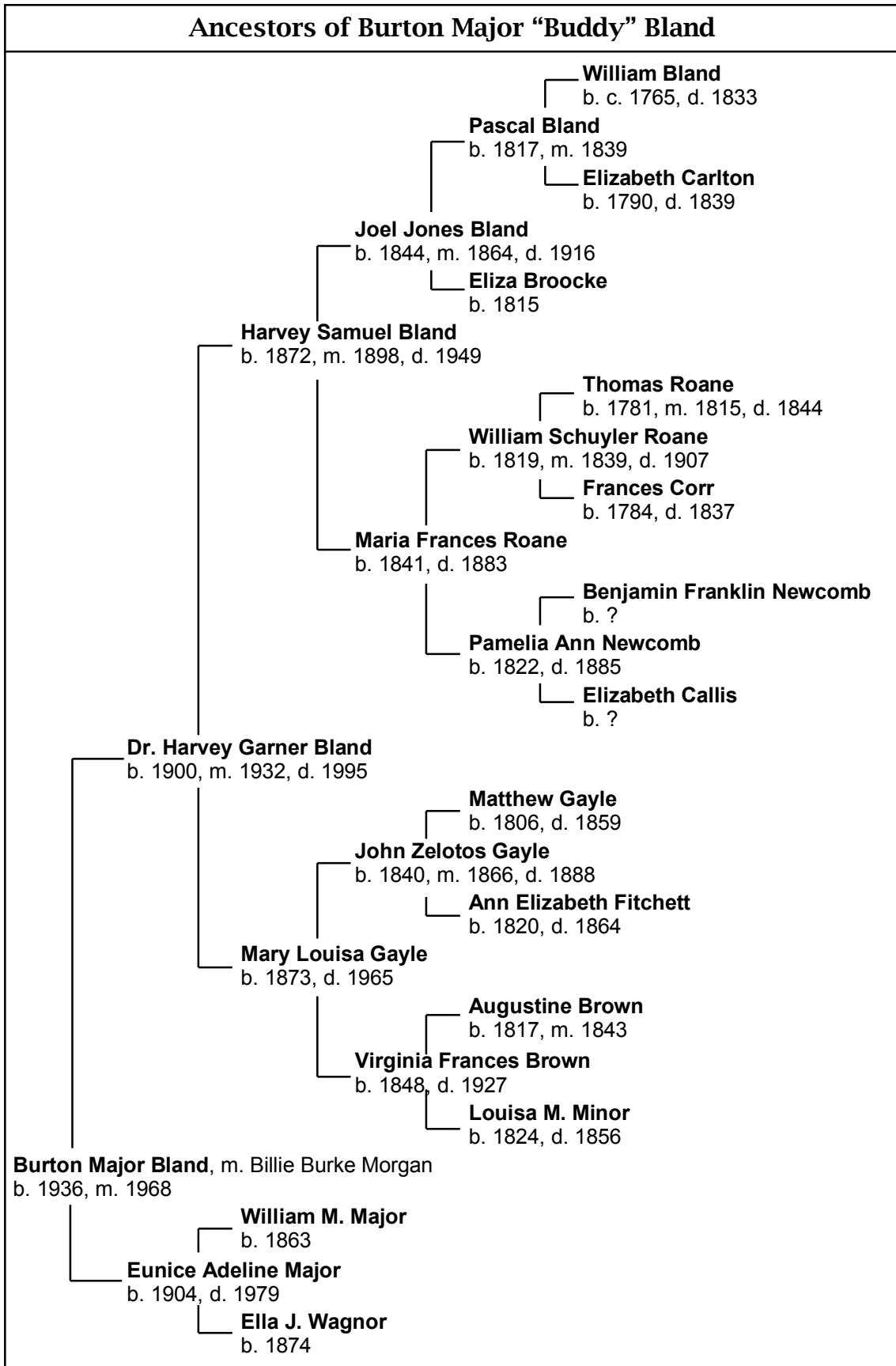
Memorials may be made to Bellamy United Methodist Church, Box 907, Gloucester 23061."

I wanted to write more about Papa and Grandma Bland, but I am running out of time, and genealogy is an evolving project. Merry Christmas and always know how much I love you.

J. Goodwin Bland

The Bland Ancestry of Burton Major Bland

Ancestors of Burton Major “Buddy” Bland



Preparing For DAR Membership

By Frances Jarvis Smith

When Roane Hunt suggested that I write an article about my searches, I unthinkingly said, "Yes." I didn't know I would spend three nights waking up with ideas to be included. Why everything I thought about would fill a book, not an article! So I decided I'd just have to jump right in and see how my ideas fitted together.

First, and most important, is for you, the researcher, not to be so discouraged that you abandon your search. Readers of this article will probably be seeking information in Gloucester records which are few and rare before 1850. I know. I began with my Trevillian line and ran into a wall at 1805 with Christopher Trevillian, my great -great grandfather. He began to pay taxes that year. He remains in the records until 1829. His estate paid taxes after that. I was unable to discover his or his wife's parents. Nothing helped. I sent out letters to all Trevilians for whom I could find addresses. I met some "cousins," but received no materials. The only addition I got was an "S" for a middle initial for Christopher. The suggestion was made that it might be "Smith." You can see what a minefield that could be.

I backed up a generation and selected my grandmother, Eleanora Frances Trevillian's mother, Orinda Clements. My grandmother told me when I was a little girl that her mother had been her father's second wife. When his first wife Anne Elizabeth died, her sister Orinda had come to take care of the two small girls. Soon Roscow married Orinda, and they had eight more children of whom my grandmother was one. Gloucester County had no record of the marriage. By checking the surrounding counties, I was able to prove the marriage. Middlesex County had the answer.

On the marriage certificate, I discovered the names of Orinda's father, James Toman Clements, and her mother's first name, Mary. Fortunately, I live near the Southeast Region National Archives, East Point, Georgia. When I went there to check the Virginia Index to the 1850 Census, I found James Toman Clement's name. Next, the census gave me the birth years of both James Toman and Orinda, his wife (Wasn't that Mary listed on the marriage of Orinda?). Six siblings and Orinda were there with birth years listed. I knew more than that

Descendents of Roscow Cole Trevillian

Roscow Cole Trevillian , b. 1819, d. 1900
+m. Elizabeth Ann Clements , b. 1822, d. 1855
Ann T. Trevillian , b. 1849, d. 1855
Eufelia Elizabeth Trevillian , b. 1861
+m. Edward W. Scanlan , b. 1852
Roxanna Trevillian , b. 1853, d. 1914
+m. Ellis Franklin Landis , b. 1854, d. 1927
+m. Orinda Clements , b. 1835, d. 1901
Sarah Elizabeth Trevillian , b. 1857, d. 1874
James Christopher Trevillian , b. 1859, d. 1887
Roscow Cole Trevillian, Jr. , b. 1861, d. 1944
+m. Emma A. Sibley , b. 1862, d. 1920
Annie Maria Trevillian, Jr. , b. 1863
+m. Marion W. Stubbs , b. 1861
Eleanora Frances Trevillian , b. 1865, d. 1947
+m. John Henry Pierce , b. 1861, 1929
Mary Jane Trevillian , b. 1869, d. 1942
+m. George W. Coats , b. 1865
Walter Lee Trevillian , b. 1872, d. 1916
+m. 1st Rose Booker , b. 1872, d. 1898
+m. 2nd Laura Rilee , b. 1884, d. 1909
Elizabeth Day Trevillian , b. 1874
+m. Howard Russell

Preparing For DAR Membership

because again my grandmother had always said that I was born on her mother's birthday, April 6th (April 6, 1835).

Armed with names and birth dates I went to my computer. Replies came back about the name Clements but nothing about the name Trevilian. I heard from James's descendants who sent me trees on which Mary Orinda appeared frequently. Correspondence has developed between the Clements descendants and me. We have cousinly relationships regardless of how many cousins removed we might be. What a great bonus!

If I may insert a caveat - DO NOT FAIL TO ADD ALL SIBLINGS AND FAMILIES TO YOUR TREE. It is from those very siblings that many family facts are revealed.

In a public library near me, there is a Georgia Room for research. Materials, many donated by genealogy researchers, are arranged by state and counties. While browsing there after my 1850 census search, I discovered a treasure, Virginia Soldiers of 1776 published by Louis Alexander Burgess, 1973, a reprint of 1928-1929 ed. In a court case discovered on pages 36, 38-39, I found Mary Orinda's maiden name, MITCHELL. She was listed as the wife of James Toman Clements. She was there as a daughter of deceased John Mitchell and granddaughter of Richard Mitchell, master carpenter and seaman aboard the ship, LIBERTY. DAR Patriot Index, also in the Georgia Room, had the names of Richard Mitchell, carpenter and seaman, and wife, Mary.

There remained one last detail, the name of the mother of Mary Orinda Mitchell. I appealed to Jane Goodsell and Roane Hunt for any information on Mitchells in Gloucester. Right back came my answer -- Mildred Smith Stubbs and much more Stubbs information.

Note that I have yet to uncover information about parents of Christopher S. Trevilian or those of his wife, Elizabeth Massey. I feel as if I'm still working on the family even though I've taken a slight turn away from my original interest. So back to those lists from Jane and Roane.

Mildred Smith Stubbs's parents were listed as Lawrence Stubbs and Ellis DuVal. Searching for a confirmation of their marriage, I went to Colonial Virginia Sources Records 1600-1700s, Marriages of Virginia Residents, Vol. II, Part III, Surnames R-S, p. 275, Stubbs.

Ellis DuVal, daughter of William of Gloucester, will dated 1783, probated 1785 in Williamsburg, proves marriage to _____ Stubbs before 1783, the date of the will. Again in Vol. I, Part II, Surnames C-D, p. 310, DuVal. Ellis marries _____ Stubbs.

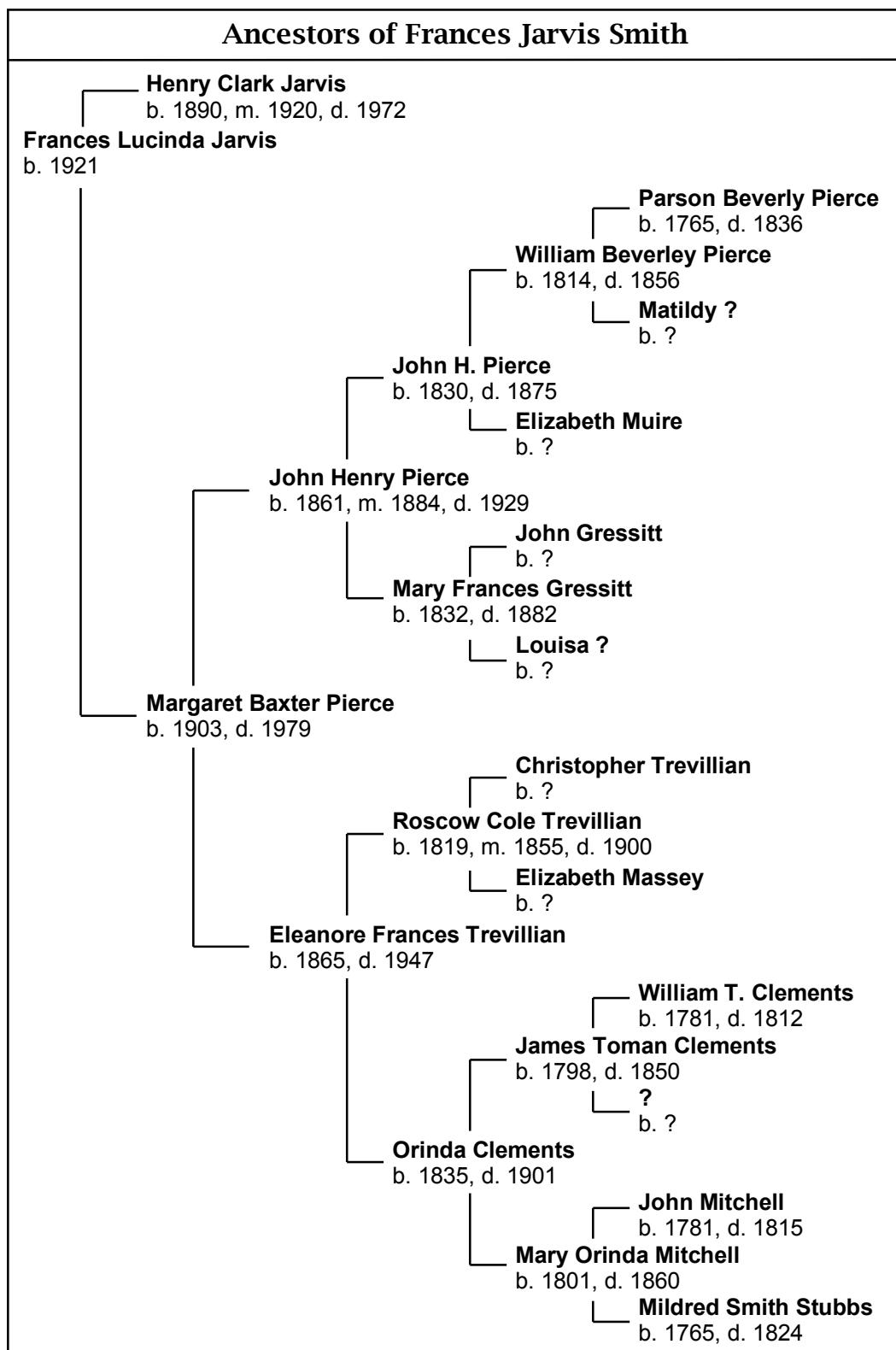
Again I sought DuVal information with my computer. Entries appeared immediately, just waiting to be read. I was able to contact the DuVal Family Association and get a listing of David DuVal's descendants. Ellis DuVal and husband, Lawrence Stubbs, appeared. Her father, William DuVal, was there with wife unlisted. Finally, David DuVal and his wife, Philadelphia DuBois. All that remained to be done was to complete the set of papers proving my being a descendant of David DuVal, the Huguenot refugee.

Sources in addition to those cited:

Virginia Genealogical Research by George Schweitzer c. 1995 - lists every Virginia county and types of records available.

Family History Centers - an arm of the vast genealogical holdings of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

Preparing For DAR Membership



Preparing For DAR Membership

Library of Virginia

Gloucester Genealogical Society of Virginia

Gloucester County Records

UVA Library

W&M Library

The Descendants of John Stubbs of Cappahosic, p. 44

Historic Buildings in Middlesex County – “Marsh Pungo”

Some Wills of Burned Counties

+++++

Tree

Mitchell

- 7- Richard Mitchell, b.1740, d. 1790 Gloucester Co., VA, m. Mary _____ c1765 Gloucester County, VA.
- 6- John Mitchell, b. July 19, 1765, d. 1815 Gloucester CO. VA, m. Mildred Smith Stubbs, b. July 19, 1765, d. Oct 11, 1824, marriage 1786 Gloucester Co., VA.
- 5- Mary Orinda Mitchell, b. April 1, 1801, Gloucester Co., VA, d. c. 1860 Marsh Pungo, Middlesex Co., VA, m. James Toman Clements, b. 1798 Gloucester Co., VA, d. 1850 Marsh Pungo, Middlesex Co., VA, marriage 1788 Gloucester
- 4- Orinda Clements, b. April 6, 1835, Richmond County, VA, d. Sep 29, 1901, Gloucester Co. VA, m. Roscow Cole Trevilian, b. Mar 2, 1819, Gloucester Co., VA, d. June 6, 1900, Gloucester Co., VA, Marriage January 18, 1855, Middlesex Co.,VA.
- 3- Eleanora Frances Trevilian, b. August 8, 1865, Gloucester Co., VA, d. May 14, 1947 Norfolk County, VA, m. John Henry Pierce, b. October 12, 1861, Gloucester Co., VA, d. June 28, 1929 Norfolk, VA, marriage December 25, 1884, Gloucester County, VA.
- 2- Margaret Baxter Pierce, b. July 14, 1903, Norfolk, VA, d. August 8, 1979, Staunton, VA, m. Henry Clark Jarvis, b. November 23, 1890, Princess Anne Co., VA, d. Feb. 27, 1972, Staunton, VA, marriage January 26, 1920, Norfolk, VA.
- 1- Frances Lucinda Jarvis, b. April 6, 1921, Norfolk, VA, m. Edward Jefferson Smith, b. April 10, 1918, NY, NY, divorced, November 6, 1969, marriage March 29, 1944, Norfolk, VA.

Dates for Roscow and Orinda came from funeral cards, printed at the time of their demises. They are in the Bible of one of Roscow's daughter Euphelia Elizabeth James Trevilian's Scanlan descendants in West Point, VA.

DuVal

9. Daniel DuVal, b. Normandy, France c. 1679 -d. December 8, 1717, Gloucester Co., VA, m. Philadelphia DuBois, b. 1675 Correge, France, d. 1716 Gloucester Co., VA, Marriage France c. 1700.
8. William DuVal, b. 1710 Gloucester Co., VA, d. 1784 Gloucester Co., VA, m. unknown
7. Ellis DuVal, b. 1738, Gloucester Co., VA, d. February 4, 1798, Gloucester Co., VA, m. Lawrence Stubbs, b. 1738 Gloucester Co., VA, d. 1797 Gloucester Co., VA.

Steps 6-1 are identical to the Mitchell Tree.

I was given the registration # 263 by the DuVal Family Association.