# The Family Tree Searcher

Volume 16 - Number 2  
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Visit the website for Gloucester Genealogical Society of Virginia at  
http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~vaggsv/  
LRHunt.ggsv@gmail.com
The Editor’s Page—

I can count on getting a look of surprise when I tell someone that, in addition to my regular job, I also manage a cemetery.

I hadn’t really been seeking that job, but I suppose we were well matched. My interest in genealogy was foreshadowed at an early age by my curiosity about gravestones and their conveyance of a bit of immortality to the departed. Inscriptions vary greatly. Here, for example, is only part of the telling inscription on the tombstone of 25 year old Robert Allmand, who was buried at Waverly in 1835:

*Admonished in early life by the approach of the disease so fatal to his family he gave his youthful heart to God, & in fullness of faith received the summons to death as a welcome messenger to release him from suffering and bear his spirit to that happier state of excellence where the weary are at rest.*

An attraction to cemeteries and gravestones appears to me to be infectious. Some years ago I went with my wife to her ancestral home in rural Ireland. We visited an old cemetery where some members of her family were laid to rest; it was beside an ancient, crumbling stone church, atop a ridge overlooking a bay. Later, we walked through another old cemetery while strolling through a town. At first, she good-naturedly tagged along, obviously amused by her new husband’s eccentric but apparently harmless pastime. By the end of the trip, she was scanning maps of the area looking for more cemeteries we could explore, and it was I who was having to say “I think we’ve covered this one pretty well, we have some other places to see, too.”

The genealogical significance of gravestones is obvious to all the readers of this journal. In one of our articles this month, John Hartman, a new contributor from Pennsylvania, tells about his fortuitous discovery of first the cemetery in Norfolk and then the graves of his great-grandparents. We have the results of Bill Lawrence’s project to locate all the cemeteries in Gloucester and record their map coordinates in the county’s Geographic Information System, making them available on the internet. This issue also has Bob Plummer’s latest updates to Harry Jordan’s *More Cemeteries of Gloucester County, Virginia*, from 1997, bringing the information about burials at three large local church cemeteries up to date after our earlier update in 2006.

The gravestones of the past offer us more than just the raw data. I feel that I can visualize young Mr. Allmand and his tentative health. We know something about his family and something about the period in which he lived and died, just from that short memorial.

And who could wish for a more tranquil companion into eternity than this simple memorial to Will Potter, buried at the original Ware Church site in a new and strange world, perhaps having left all family an ocean away:

*Here lies Ye Body of WILL POTTER a Wiltshire man who departed this Life in Ye Setting of Ye Evening on Monday the 25 of January aged 56 years & was buried Ye Friday following Ye 29 January 1703*

Lee Brown, Editor
Gloucester, Virginia, Immigrant William Thornton’s
1622 Baptism in Lancashire, England

Proven With Credible Contemporary Documents
from England and Virginia

By Robert M. Thornton

About This Document

This document is an abridgement of a document (I can send the complete document to anyone interested: contact me at bob2626@charter.net) that is a part of a series I prepared in searching for the common ancestor in England for Virginia immigrants Henry and William Thornton, whom DNA testing has proven were closely related. My original objective was to publish documented facts about the ancestry of Henry Thornton, immigrant, together with copies of relevant documentary evidence. I chose him to research rather than my ancestor William because I and other Thornton family researchers have done exhaustive searches over many years for documentary evidence proving where William came from in England and have not found anything of consequence. It was my hope that the same would not prove true for Henry and we could, at long last, prove William’s origin by identifying and documenting the earliest common ancestor in the Henry-William lines. As things happen sometime, you will see that I ended up proving where my ancestor William came from!

In this series I followed my normal research method:

1. Obtain a copy of credible contemporary documents (wills, deeds, parish register entries, parish vestry book entries, etc.)
2. Transcribe the records when necessary
3. Analyze the records considering other historical material and facts, where appropriate, and document the facts proven

I included in the documents of this series a copy of the originals of all the credible contemporary records I have used so that readers can review the materials themselves. They are not included in this abbreviated version, but I can provide them to anyone interested—they are all included in the complete document.

Introduction

There is absolutely no doubt the William Thornton documented here emigrated to Virginia before October 1641 and is my ancestor. DNA testing has produced irrefutable proof he existed and that my DNA is a match to his (Ref. 1). My DNA test results are “Kit 10677” in the “Yellow Group” on the Thornton DNA Web site. This group includes men with pedigrees tracing back to Virginia immigrants Henry and William Thornton, and they
are remarkably close in relationships.

A long standing and widely reported claim, never proven with credible contemporary documents, has been that my ancestor William Thornton emigrated to Virginia from Yorkshire, England, and was part of the lineage of the Thorntons of East Newton. My brother and I and our aunts and uncle before us have tried for over 50 years to prove properly this claim with credible contemporary documents but have failed. My aunt visited East Newton and hired a professional genealogist to search for documents proving William was from East Newton. After long searching, he could not find any evidence. And, as you will see, the reason we failed is that the correct answer to the question of our William’s origin is not Yorkshire, rather a village called Rivington in Lancashire.

Lancashire is in the northwestern portion of England. The western border is the Irish Sea. The eastern border is Yorkshire, to the south lies Cheshire, and to the north is Cumbria.

At the time of William’s birth, Lancashire was one of the most populated of all the counties in England, about 150,000.

In 1842, Barclay’s Complete and Universal Dictionary described Lancashire as:

...a county of England, lying on the Irish Sea... It is 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 27 market towns, 62 parishes, and 894 villages.

This county comprises a variety of soil and face of country; there being mountains of more than 2000 feet high, in the north and eastern parts, with wide moorlands or heaths amongst them; extensive bogs or mosses, which yield only turf for fuel, and are very dangerous; and some most fertile land for agricultural purposes. It yields iron, coal, slate, and other building-stones; salt, etc.

Grazing is more attended to than agriculture...

Research Method

As I was well into the Henry research effort, I discovered in building a Lancashire database a very large number of contemporary document entries for the last name Thornton. And, surprisingly, four of these were for the first name William with dates being reasonable when compared to William’s documented date of death (1708/9) in Virginia. After my brother pointed out that James Kay, William’s Virginia attorney in 1673, also came from Lancashire, I decided to see if I could find matches in Lancashire for each of the 36 folks named along with William in six credible contemporary colonial Virginia documents I had previously analyzed in my studies of the immigrant William Thornton in Virginia.

The approach from that point involved a long effort obtaining references and summarizing the contemporary Lancashire documents, thereby completing the database of entries for Thornton and the six matching names. A summary of the results is presented in the adjacent table.
The resulting database was essential in proving the origin of William Thornton, and I have it as a separate Excel document which I can provide to anyone interested. I intentionally used a wider year range for the Thornton database set than for the other six last names so that I could develop evidence that might lead in the future to a long pedigree for the Lancashire Thorntons. That pedigree remains an incomplete task.

The majority of the Lancashire database entries came from transcriptions of English Parish Registers. These are among the richest sources of credible contemporary data for family researchers. They typically provide names, dates and places for baptisms, marriages, burials and names, dates and parent(s) of baptized children.

I used more than one current source for as many transcribed Parish Register entries as I could find. For example, I used three different sources for the Chorley Parish Register. The main benefit from this is accuracy, especially for the years shown. This was worthwhile as I found that most of the sources did not use either the convention of quoting dates in the Old Style/New Style fashion (e.g., 1621/22) or even stating what convention was used in transcribing the original records. I had to examine entries before and after the January 1 to March 25 span to determine the year in the New Style. As shown later, had I not discovered this I would have incorrectly stated the baptism year for William Thornton.

When the database was complete, I sorted and searched it to find William Thorntons who were reasonable for the proven date of my ancestor William’s death date in Virginia. The last step in the approach was to review and analyze the Lancashire database entries for the associates of William identified in the Virginia documents. The objective was to find Lancashire folks who are reasonable matches by name and date to the associates appearing in the Virginia documents.

**Results**

**William Thornton in Lancashire**- I found four William Thorntons who fell in the 1619-1629 birth date range I set as reasonable for someone who died in Virginia in late 1708 or early 1709:

I eventually selected the William baptized in Chorley Parish as the best match to my ancestor William because he was the closest match with the Lancashire folks that were associates of William in Virginia.

The baptism place and date for William Thornton are Chorley Parish and 6 January 1622. The baptism record is shown by the right inset, and the arrow points to the entry as it appears in the Chorley Parish Register:

The entry for William’s baptism constitutes proof by a credible contemporary document that a William Thornton, son of Roger Thornton of Rivington, was baptized on 6 January 1622 in Chorley Parish,
County Lancashire. It does not prove he was the William Thornton who emigrated to York/Gloucester County, Virginia, before October 1641. The baptism date does fit my 1619-1629 year range, but additional evidence is needed to prove he was my ancestor William. This evidence is presented in the following sections.

William Thornton in Virginia- Listed here are all the names in the six Virginia documents I used. William Thornton and those having Virginia-Lancashire matches are underlined. Transcriptions and scans of the contemporary Virginia documents are included in the extended version of this document which I can provide to anyone interested.

1642 Margaret Liptrott Deed of Gift to Minor Son John
Margaret Liptrott, John Liptrott, Robert Kent, John Dickinson

1646 William Thornton Agreement to Care for Cattle of John Liptrott
William Thornton, John Liptrott, Samuel Sollis

1673 William Thornton Power of Attorney for James Kay
William Thornton, James Kay, Cadawalder Jones, Atra Hudson

1726 Deposition of Edward Taylor on Brothers James Kay and William Kay
James Kay, William Kay

1646 Thomas Broughton Estate Inventory

1641 William Prior Land Patent Claim
[Headrights:] Himself twice, his wife, John Perrin, Grace, 5 negroes, Joane Eartes, Richard Errington, Gregory Bass, Michael Sanders, Wm Thorneton, Tho Kingswell, Alex Wike, Tho Gumer, John Rutter, Wm James, John Wood, Edward Broughton, Wm Johnson, Henry Goodgaine, Thomas Jervis, Robert Kingsbury

The Liptrots in Lancashire and Virginia- In my previous England research efforts I found Liptrott to be a very rare name in the rest of England. However, there are 449 Liptrott entries in my Lancashire database covering only the years of 1552-1688. This Lancashire preponderance is supported by current Liptrott family researchers (Ref. 4):

...the surname Liptrot and its variants can be found in Lancashire records as early as 1409... It does appear that the name Liptrot probably does have its origins in the parish of Chorley, Lancashire as that is the location of the earliest occurrences of the name...
My Lancashire database shows a Thomas Liptrot, son of Oliver, was baptized in Chorley Parish in 1594 as shown in three different sources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>Chorley</td>
<td></td>
<td>1594</td>
<td>Baptism: 1594, Tho: s. of Olyr Liptrot, 23 April, SOURCE: The Registers of the Parish Church of Chorley, County of Lancaster, 1548-1653, Transcribed by the Late Edward McKnight, Librarian of Chorley, and Henry Brierley, Cambridge: The University Press, 1910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another entry shows Margaret Place was baptized in Great Harwood Parish in Lancashire in 1605:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>Great</td>
<td>Harwood</td>
<td>1605</td>
<td>Baptism: 1605, Margaret Place, 21 July 1605, Lancashire: Great Harwood Parish Register, 1547-1812, SOURCE: English Parish Records: Lancashire (Blackburn &amp; Leyland Hundreds), Ancestry.com CD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thomas Liptrot married Margaret Place in nearby Preston Parish (probably her home parish at the time) in 1629:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Thomas and Margaret Liptrot had a son named John baptized in 1633 in Chorley Parish as shown in three sources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Chorley</td>
<td></td>
<td>1633</td>
<td>Baptism: 1633, John s. of Thomas Liptrot of Duxberie, 21 July, SOURCE: The Registers of the Parish Church of Chorley, County of Lancaster, 1548-1653, Transcribed by the Late Edward McKnight, Librarian of Chorley, and Henry Brierley, Cambridge: The University Press, 1910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
William Thornton’s 1622 Baptism in Lancashire, England

One of the six Virginia documents shows a widow named Margaret Liptrott with a minor son named John. This Margaret gave her son John a gift in 1642 of a cow with calf and future female issue. These are the important portions of this document:

Memorandum that I, Margaret Liptrott, widow do here make a Deed of Gift unto my son, John Liptrott, as follows. I give & bequeath unto my son John Liptrott one red cow with calf ... to go in stocks for him all the female increase to be kept & carefully looked after for the use of my son and all the male cattle to fall to those that shall take charge of them to keep them, carefully look unto them & provide always sufficient fodder in Winter ... Witness my hand this 6th day of November in the year of our Lord 1642.

Signed, sealed & delivered in the presence of
Robert Kent    John Dickinson

Margaret Liptrott

William Thornton and John Liptrott in Virginia- In Virginia in 1646 William Thornton agreed to care for the cattle of John Liptrott mentioned in Margaret’s Deed of Gift. This is a transcription of the complete document:

These persons witness it that I, William Thornton, do bind myself to look after the cattle for the use of John Liptrott until such time that he does come to age and carefully to provide fodder for them as I do for my own. This 11th day of May in the year of our Lord 1646.

Wm Thornton the seal

I do not know for a fact why there was an almost four-year gap between William’s and Margaret’s documents. A possibility is that being only 18 or 19 years old and not paying for his passage to Virginia (he would have obtained 50 acres if he had done so) William was under an indenture agreement to the sponsor who paid for his trip from England. If that were true, he would not have been able to sign an agreement until the indenture period ended. It is significant to note that the two documents are recorded on the same page in the York County record book. This suggests that the recordings were made at William’s request, perhaps to ensure that he had a valid title to the “male cattle” bequeathed by Margaret.

Male cattle suggests that William may have been in the cattle business since most planters in Gloucester at the time depended on propagation by bulls who roamed freely across the countryside. Lancashire was noted as a source for a breed of cattle generally superior to lesser breeds, so William and the Liptrots could have specialized in them.

James Kay in Lancashire and Virginia-

The Lancashire database includes James Kay, son of James Kay and Jane, baptized in Bury Parish, Lancashire in 1636:
This couple had another son named William baptized in 1638 who also emigrated to Virginia as will be shown below.

A Virginia document shows James Kay receiving a Power of Attorney from William Thornton in 1673 so Kay could act for him in the purchase of the 2000 acres of land in (Old) Rappahannock County. William subsequently deeded (Ref. 5) this land to his sons Francis and Rowland in 1675. These are the important portions from this document:

Know all men Witness presents that William Thornton of the county of Gloster doe hereby constitute and appoint my well beloved friend James Kay of the County of Rappa my True and lawfull attorney... of a sale of two Thousand acres of land sold to me by Mr John and George Mott ...Witness my hand and seale the ____ day of year 1673

William Thornton Seale

Test Cadawalder Jones
Atra Hudson

Another credible contemporary Virginia document shows that the brothers James and William Kay were from Lancashire and that James was the elder brother. These are the important excerpts from this document:

The Deposition of Edward Taylor of the county of King George Co within the colony of Virginia...This deponent sayeth that he knew James Kaye & William Kay two Brothers who were reputed to be Lancashire men & that James was the Elder...

Edward Taylor

At a Court held for King George County on Friday the Second day of September anno dom 1726

This deposition agrees with the Lancashire database entries on James and William Kay. This is the entry for William Kay:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The Lancashire dates for James and William are certainly reasonable matches with the Virginia documents. Current Kay family researchers (Ref. 6) show the same facts:

...the immigrant James Kay of Bury, UK, who left Lancashire in the 1660s and settled in Virginia. The family home in Lancashire was a small cottage called Birdhole in the attractive Irwell Valley just to the north of Bury. The cottage can be visited today and
William Thornton’s 1622 Baptism in Lancashire, England

is now known as Birdhall Cottage...

Thomas Broughton in Lancashire and Virginia- Key excerpts from the Virginia estate inventory of Thomas Broughton are:

An inventory of the estate of Thomas Broughton, June the 16th 1646, part whereof was appraised upon oath by Nathaniel Warren and John Oliver.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Pounds of Tobacco</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>1 bill of William Carr</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>To tobo recd of William Thornton</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Lancashire database shows these entries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Broughton</td>
<td>Blackburn</td>
<td></td>
<td>1606</td>
<td>Lancashire: Blackburn Parish Register, 1600-1660, Baptism: Thomas f. Laurentij Broughton 26 Jan 1605, SOURCE: English Parish Records: Lancashire (Blackburne &amp; Leyland Hundreds) [NOTE: Review of this document shows that the date was recorded Old Style and the year in current terms is 1606]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(wife)</td>
<td>Blackburn</td>
<td></td>
<td>1629</td>
<td>Lancashire: Blackburn Parish Register, 1600-1660, Burial: The wife of Thomas Broughton 16 Dec 1629, SOURCE: English Parish Records: Lancashire (Blackburne &amp; Leyland Hundreds)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Virginia Associates of William Thornton in Lancashire.- Four more of the Virginia associates appearing in both the Lancashire database and Virginia documents are covered in this section.

John Wood & Edward Broughton in Lancashire

Key parts of the 1641 William Prior Land Patent Claim are:

Claim Entered by William Prior, Land Patent for 1300 acres, 18 October 1641

...give and grant unto William Prior, Gentlemen, thirteen hundred acres of land on the north side of the Charles River... the entry of his claim to the said land being the eighteenth of October one thousand six hundred and forty one...

[Headrights]Himself twice his wife John Perrin Grace
5 negroes Joane Eartes Richard Errington
Gregory Bass Michael Sanders Wm Thornton
Tho Kingswell Alex Wike Tho Gumer John Rutter
Wm James John Wood Edward Broughton
Wm Johnson Henry Goodgaine Thomas Jervis
Robert Kingsbury
John Wood and Edward Broughton are also shown in the Lancashire database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Wood</td>
<td>Bolton</td>
<td>Turton</td>
<td>1621</td>
<td>Christening: John Wood of Turton s. of Raphe 06 Feb 1620, Bolton Register, SOURCE: English parish Records: Lancashire (Salford &amp; West Derby Hundreds), Cheshire, Flintshire, Ancestry.com CD [NOTE: Review of this document shows that the date was recorded Old Style and the year in current terms is 1621]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Broughton</td>
<td>Childwall</td>
<td></td>
<td>1606</td>
<td>Baptism: Eduardus f. Tho: Broughton 18 Jan 1605, Lancashire: Childwall, The Register Book of Childwall, 1557-1680, SOURCE: English Parish Records: Lancashire (Salford &amp; West Derby Hundreds), Cheshire, Flintshire, Ancestry.com CD [NOTE: Review of this document shows that the date was recorded Old Style and the year in current terms is 1606]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**John Dickinson in Lancashire**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Dickinson</td>
<td>Warton</td>
<td>Warton</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Lancashire: Warton Parish Register, 1568-1812, Baptism: Robtus filius Jo: Dickinson de Warton 28 Feb 1635, Garstang Parish Register, SOURCE: English Parish Records: Lancashire (General &amp; Amounderness &amp; Lonsdale Hundreds), Ancestry.com CD [NOTE: Review of this document shows that the date was recorded Old Style and the year in current terms is 1636]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**William Carr in Lancashire**

William Carr was mentioned in the 1646 Thomas Broughton Estate Inventory and also appears in the Lancashire database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ales Carr (wife)</td>
<td>Croston</td>
<td>Hoole</td>
<td>1635</td>
<td>Lancashire: Croston Parish Register, 1545-1685, Burial: Ales Car of Hoole wth fel Wm 11 Jun 1635, SOURCE: English Parish Records: Lancashire (Blackburn &amp; Leyland Hundreds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Carr</td>
<td>Croston</td>
<td>Hoole</td>
<td>1637</td>
<td>Lancashire: Croston Parish Register, 1545-1685, Christening: Jennet dau. of Will Car of Hoole 22 Jan 1636, SOURCE: English Parish Records: Lancashire (Blackburn &amp; Leyland Hundreds) [NOTE: Review of this document shows that the date was recorded Old Style and the year in current terms is 1637]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Proof: Summary of Research Results and DNA Testing

It is my firm belief that the matches documented in the previous sections are conclusive proof that my ancestor William Thornton was baptized, in Lancashire in 1622. The close geographic grouping forms an important part of the proof of William’s origin. The Liptrott’s were from the same parish where William was baptized, and James Kay and John Wood were from Bury Parish only a few miles away. John Dickinson, William Carr, and the two Broughtons were also close by.

I find especially compelling the evidence that the Lancashire Liptrott’s were from the same parish as William and are exact matches for those included in the two Virginia documents. This makes it highly likely that the Liptrott-Thornton connections in both Lancashire and Virginia are now proven. Since my Virginia document, researchers at Raines Record Research have been able to find only the two Virginia Liptrott documents included here and there are zero Liptrott entries in the standard reference for names of immigrants, Cavaliers and Pioneers, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants (Ref. 8), the name was just as rare in Virginia as in that portion of England outside Lancashire.

I believe this Liptrott match alone would be sufficient evidence proving the baptism date and place of my ancestor William, but there is other evidence that broadens the proof. For the Kays we have contemporary documents in both Virginia and Lancashire proving that they were from Lancashire, and the tie of James Kay to William is solid. The matches for the other names are also significant because of their number, but not quite as solid.

I believe we now have proof by credible contemporary documents in both Virginia and Lancashire that my ancestor William Thornton was the one baptized in Chorley Parish in 1622.

Some may say that there is no proof because the Virginia-Lancashire linkages are circumstantial. The large number of documents and the close relationships established convince me, especially the Liptrott connections. I can sympathize with those reluctant to give up the claim of a Yorkshire connection to the East Newton Thorntons. That line is most impressive—especially the Stonegrave Minster Thornton artifacts—and I embraced the concept over 30 years and also would have preferred proof of a solid connection there. If any reader can produce proof by credible contemporary documents of the Yorkshire connection, I will be delighted!

DNA testing has added further information that also affects proof of my descent from William Thornton of Gloucester County and an ancient Scandinavian ancestor.

Y-chromosome DNA is passed intact from father to son. Each human male has a single Y-chromosome; my Y-chromosome is the same as my father’s Y-chromosome and his is identical to his father’s, and so on back in time. The DNA regions that are used for DNA analysis change VERY, VERY slowly over time, and they are of great value in pedigree research. I am a participant in the Thornton Surname DNA Project at Family Tree DNA (FTDNA). Publicly available information on this project, including detailed test results data, can be accessed at Ref. 1.

More extensive testing has now been completed for most of the men in the Thornton Virginia-A Group. The administrator of our project, Dr. Charles Thornton, is performing very sophisticated modeling of the current DNA results of this group to establish genetic linkages between the participants for genealogical purposes. Fortunately, this is yielding outstanding results.
The current version of his "Y-chromosome Transmission Map" of the descendants for the William Thornton line is shown on the Thornton DNA Project (Ref. 1). It shows the results of Dr. Thornton's analysis of the DNA testing results overlaid on the pedigree data that each tested individual provided. The numbers at the bottom of the chart are the Kit Number assigned to each individual to protect their privacy—so that actual names are not used publicly unless the individual chooses to identify himself. I have no problem revealing mine—I am #10677.

I'll now address the Scandinavian connection. In order to have a look back further in time, I have had additional tests performed on my DNA specimen resulting in a classification as "Haplogroup I1d1." My specific DNA marker values in the Virginia-A test results indicate an "I1-Norse" origin, having a peak gradient in Sweden several thousand years ago.

For the last five years I have been researching sources in England attempting to find the common ancestor there for the immigrant William and the other Virginia-A Group members. Success is not yet at hand. However, I have identified two avenues for continuing research that are both consistent with Haplogroup I1d1:

1. A draft pedigree for the Thorntons of Cheshire that extends back to a Robert of Tosny (circa 1020) in Normandy and his son Berengar who came to England post-Conquest and received huge land grants in several counties. This is problematic at best but still worthy of further research.

2. An emigration of Vikings in 902 AD from Ireland to Lancashire (birthplace of William) as detailed in the book Viking Mersey, Scandinavian Wirral, West Lancashire and Chester, by Stephen Harding, Countyvise Limited, UK, 2002. This excerpt explains the start of this immigration:

   The following is extracted from some old Irish annals called the Three Fragments which describe the arrival of the first group of Scandinavians led by Ingimund (called Hingamund by the Irish) into the Wirral peninsula at the start of the 10th-Century. These were people who had been driven out of Ireland by Caerhball, leader of the Leinster Irish in the year 902AD. Then they made a brief but unsuccessful attempt to settle in Anglesey, but were driven out of there too—then received permission from “Elfrieda queen of the Saxons” (Æthelfred, daughter of Alfred the Great) to settle in “lands near Chester” later identified as Wirral.

Another factoid is that Anthony, the grandson of immigrant William, named his plantation “Ormsby” a distinctly Scandinavian word. (From Ref. 9): “We are not descended from the native peoples of Scotland, but from Vikings. The Historical Records Center in London is quite clear on the matter; our root name is ORME, not ORM, and all the early generations after the original ORME spelled the name ORMESBY, not ORMSBY. It was only after there came to be political differences and split alliances that the name began to be spelled differently, as to differentiate one family’s alliances from another. ORME means ‘snake,’ although not as docile as ‘elm tree,’ it is most significant from a Viking standpoint. The snake is a very powerful symbol in Viking religion and represents virility and strength. Based on heraldic records information, I believe that ORME came from Orme, Denmark, which was an ancient Viking settlement, around the year 495.” - Jim Ormsby, May 12, 2002

Research into all this is continuing. We are seeking convergence of Dr. Thornton’s analysis of DNA test results and pedigree research in England. Folks willing to participate in further research are most welcome!
References

7. Robert Morden, Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster
10. http://www.white-coppice.co.uk

Is it true that some members come to our meetings for the cookies and juice? Frances Brown (above) provides them, and Susie Scarlett provides the coffee.
Who Was Lieut. Richard Hogg of the Virginia Navy of the Revolution?

By Dr. Henry Dwight Hogg, Ph.D. and Maryus Hogg

Introduction

This article discusses the identity of Lieut. Richard Hogg of Virginia. He served in the Virginia State Navy of the Revolutionary War. In her book Hogg Family of York and Gloucester Counties, Virginia, published in 1968, Mrs. Elizabeth Hogg Ironmonger, identifies him as Richard Hogg Sr. of Gloucester County, Virginia, who was born about 1717 and was married in Gloucester County to Mary Austin on Jan. 16, 1738 (Abingdon Parish Register). Richard Hogg Sr. and his wife Mary Austin were parents of the following children, all of whom were recorded in the Abingdon Parish Register:

1. Avarilla Hogg, daughter of Richard and Mary Hogg, born October 4, 1744
2. Fielding Hogg, son of Richard and Mary Hogg, born December 16, 1745
3. Richard Hogg Jr., son of Richard and Mary Hogg, born February 7, baptized April 2, 1748
4. Onebie Hogg, daughter of Richard and Mary Hogg, born August 30, 1751 and

We have not found a record of Richard's birth; the date 1717 is estimated from the date of his marriage to Mary Austin. If this date for his birth is correct, he would have been 59 years old in 1776. It would seem unusual for a man that old to take an active role in the war. His age at the time of the war has always cast doubt in our minds that Richard Hogg Sr. of Gloucester County was the man who served in the Revolution. New evidence, recently discovered, provides additional reason for skepticism. A review of all of the available evidence is the subject of this article.

“We wish to pursue the truth no matter where it leads, but to find the truth, we need imagination and skepticism both. We will not be afraid to speculate, but we will be careful to distinguish speculation from fact.” Carl Sagan, Cosmos: A Personal Voyage, 1980.

Documents Demonstrating the War Record of Lieut. Richard Hogg

On page 14 of her book, Mrs. Ironmonger writes:

Richard Hogg Sr. was born about 1717 in Gloucester County and married Mary Austin January 16, 1738. (His birth date estimation is based on his marriage date which is recorded in the Abingdon Parish Register.) He served in the Revolutionary War as a lieutenant in the Navy. His service is included among the Revolutionary War records in Washington, DC, under the following heading: “A list of State and Naval Officers who have received certificates for the balance of their full pay.” It is stated that the amount due him was 146 pounds, 12 shillings and that it was paid...
Who Was Lieut. Richard Hogg of the Virginia Navy?

March 10, 1786 to Reub. Coates, Hogg's administrator. This proves Richard Hogg's death date as being prior to 1786, probably 1784, in Gloucester County, Virginia. (This writer has a photostatic copy of this war service from Washington D.C. and is a D.A.R. member through this eligibility.)

In the records of The Daughters of the American Revolution, Lieut. Richard Hogg is identified as ancestor no. A056559, and Mrs. Ironmonger is identified as member no. 454825.

Figure 1 is the document referred to by Mrs. Ironmonger. Note that this is not a primary record; it is a transcription of an entry in what appears to be a book in which a record of the event was recorded. The original document was a certificate entitling the owner to collect the amount listed. That original certificate has not been found and probably will never be found. Apparently, the government agency issuing the certificate recorded the event in a book. The document displayed here is a transcription of the information in the record book made by a clerk, presumably, in reply to a query for information. Such "form letter" replies to inter-agency queries for information are common amongst government files such as pension applications. There is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the information; however, being a transcription, there is always potential for a transcription error. As will be discussed later, Reub. Coates, as Mrs. Ironmonger gives his name, was Reuben Coutts. In fact, the name as written in the document above appears to be Coatts, not Coates.

Additional information on Lieut. Richard Hogg's naval service is found in the book The History of Virginia's Navy of the Revolution by Robert Armistead Stewart, originally published in 1934, reprinted in 1993 by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Maryland. On page 202, Mr. Stewart cites the following records:

Hogg (Hog), Richard. Marine service recruiting, May 6, 1776, Lt. Marines, Norfolk Revenge Galley, March 18, 1777, NBJ, Nov. 16, 1776.

In the material preceding this roster, the abbreviation "NBJ" is defined as "Journal of the Navy Board. MS, Virginia State Archives,"
Who Was Lieut. Richard Hogg of the Virginia Navy?

and Mr. Stewart states “When reference to authority for service is not set down in the roster, it is to be understood that, in most instances, the record may be found in the MS collection Entitled Navy 8 deposited in the Virginia State Archives.”

The galley NORFOLK REVENGE, frequently referred to as a “row galley,” was built in early 1776 and presumably named out of reference to the attack on Norfolk by Lord Dunmore on 2 January, 1776. The captain of NORFOLK REVENGE for most of its service was Capt. John Calvert of Norfolk. The following biography of Capt. John Calvert, from http://www.awiatsea.com/Officers/Officers%20C.html, serves as a reasonable account of the action of NORFOLK REVENGE.

CALVERT, JOHN, Captain, Virginia Navy

John Calvert was a resident of Norfolk, Virginia. [Stewart, 160] On 8 February 1776 he was appointed to superintend the construction of a galley for the James River by the Virginia Committee of Safety. [Cross, 21] He was commissioned as a Captain in the Virginia Navy and assigned to the Virginia Navy Galley Norfolk Revenge in June 1776 [8 June 1776?]. On 13 July 1776 he was ordered down the James River to attack and harass the enemy. [NOAR, 48] Calvert was to proceed “down the James River & into the Bay as far as . . . safe and necessary for the purpose of annoying or distressing the Enemy . . . taking care at the same time to afford all the Protection in your Vessels to such of the Inhabitants on the Shores as may be exposed to the attacks of the Enemy.” She sailed on 13 July 1776. [Cross, 21-22] On 20 August 1776 one John H. Norton was paid £19.11.06 for whiskey furnished to the Norfolk Revenge. [NOAR, 48] By the late summer of 1776 the Norfolk Revenge was cruising in the bay, with orders to Calvert to use his “power & Abilities in Captivating and annoying and distressing such of the Enemy’s ships” as he encountered. [Stewart, 16-17] On 6 August 1776 the Virginia Navy Galley Manley (Captain Edward Travis), Virginia Navy Brig Liberty (Captain Thomas Lilly), and Virginia Navy Schooner Revenge (Deane) were ordered to join the Virginia Navy Brig Raleigh (Captain Cocke) and Calvert of the Norfolk Revenge in Hampton Roads to act in conjunction with them against the enemies of America, “or separately as you think best.” [Stewart, 44] In September 1776 there was a change of command. Calvert was transferred to the Virginia Navy Sloop Defiance. [Stewart, 160] On 11 September 1776 he was ordered to transport troops to New York. [NOAR, 48] This new command was short, for Calvert was soon back in the Norfolk Revenge, giving up the Defiance to Captain Green. [Stewart, 17] He resigned his commission on 8 September 1777, although later (September 1778) he was said to be in the galley Revenge. [Stewart, 160]

The galley NORFOLK REVENGE, Capt. Wright Westcott commanding, was sunk in the Nansemond River on 28 May, 1778.

Figure 2, on page 18, is a roster of officers of the Navy of Virginia for the first few months of 1776. The first line records the appointment of Capt. John Calvert to undertake the construction of a row galley for the James River on 8 February, 1776, later to be NORFOLK REVENGE. The fourth line from the bottom records the appointment of Richard Hogg to engage in Marine service recruiting on 6 May, 1776.

Figure 3, on page 19, is a list of Naval and Marine Officers from the Council Journal for 1776 and 1777. Lieut. Richard Hogg is listed on 19 August, 1776, suggesting that he was appointed to that position on that date.
Who Was Lieut. Richard Hogg of the Virginia Navy?

Figure 2. Roster of Officers of the Navy of Virginia, early 1776.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>John Collier</td>
<td>Capt.</td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thomas Springman</td>
<td>Capt.</td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>John Crowly</td>
<td>Capt.</td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>James Barron</td>
<td>Maj.</td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Richard Barron</td>
<td>Maj.</td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>John Taylor (leading)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>John Hamilton</td>
<td>Maj.</td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>George M.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>John Allman</td>
<td>Capt.</td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>John Green</td>
<td></td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>James M.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>James Lewis</td>
<td>Capt.</td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>John E.</td>
<td>Capt.</td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>John Hogg</td>
<td>Capt.</td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>John White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>John Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>John Carter</td>
<td></td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td>Present on the day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The records cited by Stewart suggest Lieut. Richard Hogg served on NORFOLK REVENGE from November 1776 to March 1777. Other records exist to show that a Richard Hogg also served as a second Lieutenant in the Virginia militia at about the same time.

The “Journal of the Council of Virginia,” Vol. 1, page 312 records the commission of Richard Hogg to recruit a Second Lieutenant’s quota of men for the militia on 13 January, 1777 as follows:

“Order that a Warrant issue to Richard Hogg for one hundred and two pounds eight shillings upon account for the purpose of recruiting a second Lieutenants Quota of Men for a Company of Regulars in the Service of this State. Bond executed acknowledged and ordered to be filed.”

Figure 4, on page 20, is a roster of officers of the Second Virginia Regiment showing Richard Hogg as a Second Lieutenant on 28 June, 1777.
Who Was Lieut. Richard Hogg of the Virginia Navy?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonel</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Lieutenants Colonel</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Major</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Smith</td>
<td>June 26</td>
<td>Charles Colley</td>
<td>Feb 14</td>
<td>John Le</td>
<td>Feb 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Captain</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Date Lieutenants</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Page</td>
<td>1777</td>
<td>John R Davis</td>
<td>1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Toombs</td>
<td>Dec 4</td>
<td>Thomas King</td>
<td>1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Gracov</td>
<td>Feb 12</td>
<td>John Dudley</td>
<td>Sep 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Greene</td>
<td>Apr 14</td>
<td>Augustus Taylor</td>
<td>Oct 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Burden</td>
<td>May 9</td>
<td>John Houston</td>
<td>Nov 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Speer</td>
<td>Sept 1</td>
<td>Peter Lovell</td>
<td>Jan 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Buxton</td>
<td>Nov 1</td>
<td>William Long</td>
<td>Feb 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Lieutenants</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Date Lieutenants</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Moody</td>
<td>Jan 1</td>
<td>Thomas Bouch</td>
<td>Mar 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Hogg</td>
<td>Dec 26</td>
<td>John Hax</td>
<td>Aug 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Lawton</td>
<td>Sept 7</td>
<td>Willam Flowering</td>
<td>Sept 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hardman</td>
<td>Oct 6</td>
<td>Isaac Holmes</td>
<td>Sep 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Beller</td>
<td>Oct 6</td>
<td>John Hardyman</td>
<td>Nov 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John McShane</td>
<td>Oct 6</td>
<td>John Hax</td>
<td>Dec 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Hitch</td>
<td>Oct 6</td>
<td>Thomas Bouch</td>
<td>Jan 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And whereas, it appears to be absolutely necessary, upon the march of the abovementioned Regiments to call in Militia for the protection and defence of the Surry, public stores, magazines, public house, &c. To the Board as such advise, the Governor is to call on the division of Militia from each of the Counties, of the land and water, to be assembled near a fortifiy by an equal number of Militia from the adjacent Counties.

Copied from Journal of Council of March 11, 1778.

Figure 4. Roster of Officers of Second Virginia Regiment.
The overlap in dates of Lieut. Richard Hogg listed as serving on NORFOLK REVENGE on 18 March, 1777, and Richard Hogg authorized by the Council to recruit a Second Lieutenant’s quota of men for the militia on 13 January, 1777, suggests that these were two different men.

**Reuben Coutts and the Estate of Lieut. Richard Hogg**

Reuben Coutts was a prominent citizen of Richmond, Virginia. He was an illegitimate son of Patrick Coutts, brother of William Coutts, Anglican Minister. A biography of Rev. William Coutts, by Otto Lohrenz, is available at [http://www.earlyamerica.com/review/2004_winter_spring/coutts.htm](http://www.earlyamerica.com/review/2004_winter_spring/coutts.htm). Patrick and William Coutts were natives of Scotland. Patrick is first mentioned in Virginia records as a merchant in Port Royal, located on the Rappahannock River in King George County, in 1750. William became parson of Martin’s Brandon Parish in Prince George County between 1770 and 1773. He presided at the marriage of Thomas Jefferson and Martha Wayles Skelton on January 1, 1772 at The Forest, the Wayles estate in Westover Parish in Charles City County.

Patrick Coutts died in 1776 leaving the ferry from Richmond to Manchester, called Coutts Ferry, to his natural son, Reuben Coutts.

John Taylor and Chapman Austin sold to Reuben Coutts the following tract of land: 350 acres in Hanover Co. adjoining Chickahominy Swamp, except one acre of the said tract adjoining a mill late the property of Peter Winston decd. Feb. 6, 1786. [The Edward Pleasants Valentine Papers, Vol. III. pg. 1642]

Reuben Coutts is listed as a taxpayer in Hanover County from 1787 to 1795.

Reuben Coutts and Jane New were married in Henrico County on September 17, 1799. Child of Reuben and Jane New Coutts was Mary Lesley Coutts, born 4 May, 1789, married to William Frost, April 11, 1807, and died September 26, 1808. The marriage bond between William Frost and Mary Coutts, recorded in Henrico County, calls Mary the orphan of Reuben Coutts.

A relationship between Reuben Coutts and Lieut. Richard Hogg, other than administrator of his estate, has not been found. The settlement of the estate of Lieut. Richard Hogg by Reuben Coutts, administrator, was recorded in Chesterfield County on May 12, 1786. Figures 5a, 5b, and 5c on pages 22-24 document the estate settlement. The identity of this Richard Hogg as Lieut. Richard Hogg of the Virginia Navy of the Revolution is beyond controversy. Note the item on the second page “by the sale of military certificate L146 – 12s at 5 for one off.” Apparently, the pay certificate recorded in Fig. 1 was not negotiable at face value, and Reuben Coutts sold it at the discount value indicated. The important information learned from this document is the location of the event: Chesterfield County. It seems evident that Mrs. Ironmonger was not aware of this document. If she had been, she would have mentioned it.
Who Was Lieut. Richard Hogg of the Virginia Navy?

Figure 5a. Settlement of the Estate of Lieut. Richard Hogg by Reuben Coutts, administrator, page 1.
Who Was Lieut. Richard Hogg of the Virginia Navy?

Figure 5b. Settlement of the estate of Lieut. Richard Hogg by Reuben Coutts, administrator, page 2.
Figure 5c. Settlement of the Estate of Lieut. Richard Hogg by Reuben Coutts, administrator, page 3.
An Inventory of Men in Virginia Named Richard Hogg

We attempt here to list every Richard Hogg living in Virginia of an age that would be consistent with service in the Revolution. We list them in order of age.

(1) Richard Hogg Sr. of Gloucester County, born about 1717:

As discussed in Section I, above, this is the Richard Hogg that Mrs. Ironmonger identified as Lieut. Richard Hogg. The tax list for Gloucester County for 1782 includes both Richard Hogg Sr., this man, and Richard Hogg Jr., his son, item (3) in this list. The next available tax list for Gloucester County, for 1784, lists only one Richard Hogg. The conclusion that Richard Hogg Sr. died between 1782 and 1784, and the Richard Hogg remaining in the 1784 tax list was Richard Jr. seems correct. The Richard Hogg who died in York County in about 1795 is identified by Mrs. Ironmonger as Richard Hogg Jr. of Gloucester County.

(2) Richard Hogg of York County, born about 1740:

This Richard Hogg is mentioned in numerous records in York County between 1762 and 1768, see pages 422 to 423 in Mrs. Ironmonger's book. These records place him in, or near, Williamsburg, but one of them suggests that he traveled from Gloucester County.

(3) Richard Hogg Jr. of Gloucester County, born 7 February, 1748:

This Richard Hogg was the son of Richard Hogg Sr. and Mary Austin. His birth and baptism in 1748 are recorded in the Abingdon Parish Register. He was living in Gloucester County in 1782 and 1784 according to the tax lists.

A Richard Hogg died, leaving a will, in York County in about 1795. Mrs. Ironmonger identified this man as Richard Hogg Jr. of Gloucester County, but we must now consider the possibility that he was the Richard Hogg seen earlier in York County, item (2) in this list. At some time in the future, we will have the opportunity to prove the identity of the Richard Hogg who died in York County in about 1795 by obtaining a DNA sample from a descendant and comparing it with DNA that we have from other descendants of Richard Hogg Sr. of Gloucester County.

(4) Richard Hogg of Richmond City, born 1755:


Mrs. Ironmonger, pg. 419, cites a reference to Richard Hogg, Richmond, 1781, “Calendar of Virginia State Papers,” vol. 2 pg. 626. A hand written note, which we believe was written by Mrs. Thelma Ironmonger Hansford, appears to be an annotated abstract of this reference. It states: It does not seem that Richard Hogg of Richmond, Henrico Co. VA would have been the man paid in 1786 for service (Revolutionary) for according to Vol. 2, Calendar Virginia State Papers, pg.626 he was tried and fined for “disaffection to the Commonwealth of VA”. This was in 1781.

Lieut. Richard Hogg of the Virginia Navy is the only Richard Hogg of Virginia listed as a patriot in the DAR records.

Richard Hogg was master of ship ANDREW, 120 tons, Philadelphia PA, “Pennsylvania Archives, series 2, vol. 11, Officers and Soldiers in the service of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1744-1764, pg. 547.”
Analysis and Conclusions

Who was Lieut. Richard Hogg of the Virginia Navy of the Revolution? Mrs. Ironmonger had concluded that he was Richard Hogg Sr. of Gloucester County. It is clear that she did not know about the estate settlement in Chesterfield County and the connection of Reuben Coutts to Richmond. It seems that she was at least aware of Richard Hogg of Richmond, having cited the reference on page 419 of her book, but did not consider the possibility that he was the Revolutionary War patriot. Had she known about the connection to Chesterfield County and the true identity of Reuben Coutts, she might have come to a different conclusion. Richard Hogg Sr. was on the tax list for Gloucester County in 1782 and absent in 1784. It is possible that he moved to Chesterfield County or that he owned property in Chesterfield County, but it seems more likely that he died in Gloucester County, where all of his family lived. Considering age at time of service, Richard Hogg Sr. seems to be less likely to have served in the Revolution than the other three men considered. He would have been 60 years old in 1777; the other three men would have been in their prime.

Was Richard Hogg of Richmond the one who served in the Navy of Virginia? He seems to be a better match to the facts. There are, however, some inconsistencies. The 1782 census for the city of Richmond lists him as a wealthy tavern keeper with 18 slaves (but no billiard tables!). In the estate settlement in Chesterfield County four years later, assuming this to be Richard Hogg of Richmond, it seems that his wealth is much less. Perhaps the fact that he was tried and fined for “disaffection to the Commonwealth of VA” explains the rapid reduction in his wealth.

It might be suggested that Richard Hogg Jr. of Gloucester County, son of Richard Hogg Sr., was the patriot. Mrs. Ironmonger concluded that he moved to York County and died there in 1795, leaving a will. If so, he was not the patriot.

Also to be considered is Richard Hogg mentioned in several York County records from 1762 to 1768. It is possible that he was the same man as one of the three Richards already mentioned. On the other hand, he might have been another man. There were Hoggs in York County before him and after him, and DNA makes it clear that the York County Hoggs are not male-line relatives of the Gloucester County Hoggs. It is possible that he is the one who died in York County in 1795, that Richard Hogg Jr. died in Gloucester County, or even that Richard Hogg Jr. of Gloucester County moved to Chesterfield County and died there in 1786. We will be able to narrow these possibilities by getting DNA from a descendant of the Richard Hogg that died in York County in 1795.

In the end, we see several possibilities and no totally conclusive evidence to tell us the truth, but, all evidence considered, we conclude it most likely that Richard Hogg of Richmond was the Lieutenant in the Navy of Virginia.

Who was Richard Hogg of Richmond? He might have been the same man as Richard Hogg of York County. He was not the same man as Richard Hogg Jr. of Gloucester County; he had been a resident of Richmond for 11 years in 1782. He might have been an immigrant from Scotland, or he might have been from Hanover County. There is no evidence to suggest that he had a wife or children.

Beyond the primary question “Who was Lieut. Richard Hogg of the Virginia Navy of the Revolution?” we should also ask “Who was Second Lieut. Richard Hogg of the Virginia Militia?” Were they the same man, or were they two different men?
Deans Family Terror in Civil War Raids

By L. Roane Hunt

Generally, the history of wars are told in terms of the military forces and the results of that war when the fighting ends. Naturally, we remember the suffering of the military and their families. The others that suffer are civilians that happen to be located in the midst of the war. They must decide between fleeing to safer locations or staying in their homes to protect their property. The family of Josiah Deans Jr. lived at Rosewell in Gloucester County and faced this decision during the military occupation of the Civil War of 1861-1865. The Deans daughters exchanged letters during this time, and one of Mary Virginia’s letters to Anna Maria survived. It gives us insight into their experience during these days of terror.

Who are the Deans? Josiah Lilly Deans Jr. married Mary Virginia Yeatman on November 10, 1835. They had nine children as shown in the adjacent chart. Mary Virginia Deans, the author of the letter, married Lewis Mayer from Baltimore, MD, in 1871. The letter was written to Anna Maria Dandridge “Nannie” Deans, who had married Francis Williamson Smith in 1861. The eldest daughter was Elizabeth Patterson Deans, who married Charles Frederick Fahs from Pennsylvania in 1859. Ellen Yeatman Deans married Judge Fielding Lewis Taylor Jr. from Belle Farm. (They lived at Rosewell when it burned in 1916.)

In the letter, Mary Virginia described her mother as a fearless woman that faced the raider in the absence of her husband. Mary Virginia Yeatman Deans was from good Mathews County stock. She was a first cousin of Capt. Sally Tompkins, Civil War heroine and favored daughter of Mathews County. They were granddaughters of Col. John Patterson and Elizabeth Smith Tabb.

Nannie’s namesake was Anna Maria Dandridge, sister of Martha Dandridge Custis Washington, the wife of George Washington. The chart on the next page shows the relationship of the first Anna Maria Dandridge to her parents, brother, and sister. Martha Dandridge first married Daniel Parke Custis, and they had four children. Her second
husband was Pres. George Washington. In 1794, George Washington was assessed tax on 400 acres in Gloucester. The story is that Martha’s brother, Bartholomew, convinced George to make that investment.

The first Anna Maria Dandridge married Burwell Bassett of Eltham in New Kent County across the Pamunkey River from West Point. Their son John married Betty Carter Browne, and they named one of their daughters Anna Maria Dandridge Bassett. (The Betty Carter name was also passed to many female descendents.)

The second Anna Maria Dandridge married Josiah Lilly Deans Sr. and came to Gloucester. They lived at Midlothian on the North River, and he owned the Cow Creek Mill with Philip Tabb. Isaac Garretson became part owner upon his marriage to Josiah’s widow in 1815. The Deans family maintained part interest in the mill until about 1857. Betty Carter Garretson was the daughter of the second marriage.

Josiah Lilly Deans Jr. married Mary Virginia Yeatman in 1835 and lived at Midlothian. In 1857, they sold their interest in the mill and purchased Rosewell. Their daughter was the third Anna Maria Dandridge. She married Lt. Col. Francis Williamson Smith in 1861 and they named their daughter Anna Maria Dandridge Smith. She married her first cousin, Philip Edward Yeatman.

The following is a transcription of the letter.

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**Family of Col. John Dandridge**

<p>| John Dandridge, b. 1700, d. 1756 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+m. Frances Jones, b. 1710</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martha Dandridge, b. 1731, d. 1802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m 1st. Daniel Parke Custis, b. 1711, d. 1757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m 2nd. George Washington, b. 1731/32, d. 1799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartholomew Dandridge, b. 1737, d. 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anna Maria Dandridge</strong>, b. 1739, d. 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Burwell Bassett, b. 1734, d. 1793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bassett, b. 1765, d. ~1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Betty Carter Browne, b. 1765, d. 1807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anna Maria Dandridge Bassett</strong>, b. 1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m 1st. Josiah Lilly Deans Sr., b. ~1781, d. 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josiah Lilly Deans Jr., b. 1811, d. 1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Mary Virginia Yeatman., b. 1819, d. 1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anna Maria Dandridge Deans</strong>, b. 1811, d. 1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Francis Williamson Smith., b. 1838, d. 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anna Maria Dandridge Smith</strong>, b. 1864, d. 1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Philip Edward Yeatman., b. 1863, d. 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m 2nd. Isaac Garretson, b. ~1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betty Carter Garretson, b. 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Andrew A. Van Bibber., b. ?, d. 1842</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Photograph of Rosewell about 1900**

Presented by William L. Lawrence in Old Houses, Mills, Churches, and Historic Sites of Gloucester.
Rosewell, August 18th, 1864

Dear Nannie,

If you have any idea of coming to Gloucester this fall, you must at once abandon it; for I have in the last two weeks concluded that the fewer that inhabit this God-forsaken place the better. On the night of the 21st July, when Father was gone to Richmond for Rosa and I was on a visit to White Marsh (the home of Dr. Prosser Tabb) about 150 yankees under the nominal command of two Lts. Came here and demanded that Mother should open the door to them. This she refused calmly and firmly and as they had some decency of feeling she prevailed on them to desist; they left without taking even a fowl but carried with them Major and Alfred whom, however, they released at Shelly and by sun-rise the two were at home again. The Yankees abused themselves and each other for having come off without the compensatory plunder and said that “that rebel lady talked to them so calmly that they had not the heart to interfere with her.” So much for No. 1. When Mother told me all about it I could not help fearing that this was the beginning of a long history of outrage; but little did I think that by this date my premonitions would be so fulfilled. On the 9th of August, about quarter to eleven o’clock, Mother and I were aroused from our first quiet sleep by a terrific slamming at the front hall door. Oh Nannie, I hope you will never be able to conceive what it is to be so waked. I have no words to describe my feelings. Father and the boys and Rosa were at White Marsh, where Father was pressing cider, so Mother, Ellen, B. C., and I were the only members of the family at home. Little Maria Mason Tabb and Mag Denny her cousin were here on a visit to Ellen. Mother slipped on her shoes and dressing gown and went to the window to speak to them, and I as hurriedly dressed myself and made all possible preparations to receive them; for I felt that this party would not be so easily managed. Even now as I write, I am cold with the remembrance of it. They ordered that no light should be struck in the house and procuring a rail from the barn, commenced such an assault on the door as I never heard before. They would not stop to listen to Mother, who appealed to them in every possible way, and when the loud banging would cease for a few minutes my faint hope of their resumed slamming. At last after this had lasted about three quarters of an hour, they demanded more violently than they had yet done that the door should be opened. Mother refused and it was for the last time, for they called out “very well” and about three minutes after the door gave way under their repeated blows. Mother rushed down and upbraided them sternly, for at one time they had promised that the door should not be forced. I stayed in my room almost paralysed by fright and the four little girls pale and trembling gathered around me. I never knew before the meaning of the word fear; I can meet the ruffians with perfect coolness in the day but these midnight visits are too much for me. For a few minutes they remained downstairs and then they came up. I bolted my door resolved not to open it unless Mother told me to do so. I heard them in the other rooms and you may be sure I listened attentively. Indeed the whole powers of my being were concentrated in seeing and hearing. I could not think and I could scarcely speak or move. When the ruffians (only five in number) actually entered the room, Mother said she thought I would fall into a convulsion. I am writing entirely of myself because I know my own feelings better than I know other people’s and because they are an index of those of everyone else, excepted. I did not see her quail once and one of the Yankees near the conclusion of their visitation said to her, “Madam, you are the bravest woman I ever heard of.” At last they left, carrying of Father’s clothes and Little Burnet’s too, Father’s gig and as many fowls as they could carry. They had come provided with sack-bags to hold their plunder. When they
were fairly gone Mother gave way entirely for a few minutes and I thought she was going to faint, but she was restored by a little cold water on her temples and face. Of course we slept no more that night and I leave you to imagine how utterly our nerves were shattered. We dreaded the approach of night, and with reason, for on the night of the 10th (?) we were visited by a party of negroes. These however did not attempt to enter the house and were so alarmed by Father's hallooing at them that they dropped two of the three pieces of meat that they had taken from Major. So they had to go with small plunder and have not since returned. And now I must reserve my last page for the worst recital of these four. Last night it was raining and I thought on that account we would be safe and so settled myself for a calm sleep. But we were all aroused at midnight by the wretches banging at the south door. Father vowed he would shoot them if they dared enter the house. I forgot to say that about a week ago Mother and Mrs. Griffith (of Shelly) went down to the gunboat at York to state their cases (for Mrs. Griffith too had suffered). They were treated civilly but Capts. Babcock and Wright could do nothing as the Commandant of Ft. Magruder, Col. Morrison, has charge of the river police and was jealous of interference. So Mother wrote to Col. M. and Capt. Wright promised to forward the letter and that was all that could be done. The re-appearance of the burglars last night proves how unavailing was her effort to get protection from the authorities. Of course the Yankees broke the door open, splitting out a panel and Mother told us we had better conceal ourselves, so R., E., and I did so. A few seconds after gaining my hiding place I heard the wretches storming violently at Father, threatening to shoot him. I expected every instant to hear the report of a pistol and had to endure the suspense for some time for having once hidden, I could not come out. They would not let Father move but threatened to buck and gag him if he stirred and one of them struck him in the face. The house was completely ransacked, bureau broken open, and the plate cupboard in the dining room has a large hole through one panel. Almost every lock in the house was broken, for they were too impatient to wait for the keys. There was one man who said he would protect us, so Mother called to us to leave our hiding place, which was a good one for several times they were very near us and once the light still we remained undiscovered. When we came down almost all the rascals were gone, leaving desolation behind them. To give an idea of their thieving, they took Mother's work box and desk and our thimbles. Rosa had put Lizzie's carbuncle pin in her bureau, which was broken open and of course the breastpin is gone. They took Mother's hair breastpin that Uncle John gave her and her eyeglasses, also my gold button, the only piece of my jewelry within their reach. The panes of the parlour windows are smashed. Father and Mother have gone today to Capt. Babcock to see if anything can be done but I have no hopes from the visit. Father said to me this morning that if he could obtain no guarantees of protection from these visitations he should be obliged to leave, but he changes his opinion, so that I do not know how long this one will last. I would rather die than stay here for the next three or four months and it would be impossible to go away and seek my own safety while the rest of the family, especially Mother, is still here. I cannot go without them; Father said something about sending away Rosa, Ellen and me but I cannot leave Mother now, for she looks dreadful today and I know she cannot stand this any better than we can and perhaps our presence may comfort her a little. Oh! if we had only followed Brother Frank's advice given two years ago! How is he and where is he? We all felt so uneasy when he was below Ft. Drewry. If I could only see him if it were but for a few moment! His capacity for deciding quickly and right always inspires me with such confidence. I wish still more that he could see Father, for I really think he might be fixed in the decision to move if he could be talked to by someone on whose judgment he could rely. I am in utter despair. I feel as if a curse were on this house and its inhabitants. I suppose you know that the Point has been evacuated entirely and that there is only a company or two cavalry at York. So the lower part of the county is in comparative peace. I consider that North River is as safe as any place between here and Richmond. I would give anything to go and live there until these awful times are over. Give my love to Herbert and Brother Frank. And here I have almost finished my letter and have not even mentioned little Nannie. It would gladden our hearts to see you and her and Brother Frank and Herbert. But when can
that be? I feel as if it would be never. I had a nice long letter from Annette (Basset) a few
days ago; she had been to Wilmington and had a charming time, sent me many kind
messages from my friends there. I also heard from Mr. Mitchell, who wrote me a very kind
note in answer to one I wrote him lately. He invites me to spend next winter with him.
Cousin Fannie (his wife) is at Clover Lea (the home of Uncle Basset). Goodbye my dearest
Nannie. All send love.

Yours ever,

Jeanie

Notes from Anna Maria Dandridge Yeatman

My grandfather had been urged by Dr. Fahs, my father, Charles and Phil Yeatman to
abandon Rosewell. Dr. Fahs owned a farm in Georgia and he urged him to come there.
Charles Yeatman offered him his savings to invest in a farm wherever suitable and to live
there until the war was over. At first my grandmother was most eager to escape from
Rosewell which she always hated after her home of years at Midlothian. North River did
not suffer as other parts of the county did. Later my grandmother realized the
impossibility of making the move without total abandonment of all the property that they
possessed. Even if they left, it was doubtful if they could get anywhere with only a gig and
a lame horse, Rosa. So she acquiesced in her husband's determination to stay. Not so his
young daughters. For years they considered escape from Rosewell the most blessed of
conditions. Dr. Fahs offered a home to all three of the girls and they longed to go to him.
F. W. Smith also urged the move. Aunt Jeanie loved him dearly and ardently longed for his
judgment not only from confidence and admiration but because his way of thought ran
along with her restlessness and fear and detestation of life at Rosewell which has
remained with her always. She has always believed that every family reverse or misfortune
has arisen from life at Rosewell, and she has been perfectly consistent in her views.
A.M.D.Y.

1975 note to FLG fm. NDG: All the above, incl. P. 1 top, was given me by cousin James
Mayer, son of Brantz Mayer, son of Mary Va. Deans (Mrs. Lewis Mayer, whom I thought
"Aunt Jennie," but apparently "Jeanie" at least for a time—perhaps infl. by Scott's novel).
Parenthetical explanations may have been added by footnoter AMDY (Anna Maria
Dandridge Yeatman Smith. Our "Cousin Anna," who married her Yeatman cousin, and the
"little Nannie" in ltr. Her ma, A. M. Dandridge Deans, sis. of Ellen, our grandm., married
Capt. Francis Smith, "Brother Frank" in ltr., night Hampton burned – at Rosewell).
"Mother" & "Father" are Josiah Lilly Deans & Mary Va. Yeatman Deans. Rosa & Betty (B.C.)
Carter are our gt. Aunt Lizzie (I think the oldest of Josiah's girls). Bassets are cousins.
"The boys" must be our gt. Uncles Burnet & Fred.
Discovering Clues From The Crypt

The Search For My Great Grandparents, Joseph and Annie Rebecca (Purcell) Louis

By John F. Hartman

For several years now, I have been researching and reconstructing my family history. As a child, I heard the same family stories over and over until I was sick and tired of the same things every night over the supper table.

In my latter years, I became more interested and involved in my family history, and these stories started coming back to me one bit at a time. I have been able to reconstruct a lot, if not most, of the history including names, dates, and events of most of my ancestors' lives. The stories from my childhood have been invaluable in this effort.

However, as everyone else doing family research, I have brick walls which I could never get over, around, or through. One of these brick walls has been my great grandfather, Joseph Charles Louis, born in Brest, France, 1845, and his wife Annie Rebecca Purcell, born in Gloucester County, VA, 1844.

Over the years, I have searched records and other sources for information on both of these individuals.

I knew from those family stories that Joseph Louis was a naval seaman in the Civil War and Annie Purcell had been a volunteer nurse in that same war. A copy of Joseph's discharge and Annie's pension application were obtained, but very little other documentation had turned up until lately.

In mid October, 2009, my wife Betty and I made a trip to Richmond and Norfolk, VA, to try again to locate something, anything, on either one of them. Voila!! We came up with a copy of Joseph Louis' death certificate, which confirmed most of the information I had on file. Also, it gave me the cemetery where he had been buried in Norfolk and other bits of invaluable information.

During a quick trip to Forest Lawn Cemetery in Norfolk, I found not only Joseph's grave but that of his wife Annie next to his.

For many years, since I was a child, I have wondered where my great grandparents had been buried. I imagined them having been buried somewhere on the old Hartman Farm at Broad Creek in Princess Anne County. A trip to the old farm in 2001 revealed that it is now
the home of a large trucking company. The entire farm area around the office building where the old farm house once stood is now covered by an asphalt paved parking lot for their trucks. I could envision them being buried in an unmarked grave under all that asphalt. I still shudder to think of that.

I now remember as a very small child visiting a grave (or two) in that cemetery in Norfolk, but I could never remember who was buried there.

Once I knew where they were buried, Betty and I visited their graves. As I stood there and looked around, I recognized things I remembered seeing on my earlier trips there in or about 1940. Both graves are unmarked, but not for long. I have, today, placed an order for two stone markers for those graves. They have lain there for about 90 years, silent, with no markers. Now, the world may know who they are and where they are.

Now, future research into Annie's records should be more fruitful since I have much more information to work with.

That same evening story-telling had told that my grandmother Frances Elizabeth Louis Hartman, the daughter of Joseph and Annie Louis, had died while visiting her son (my uncle Louis Hartman) in Burlington, North Carolina, when I was about two years old (1938). I knew she was buried at Elmwood Cemetery in Norfolk, VA, but I had no documentation for her other than an interment card from the cemetery.

In early November 2009, Betty and I made a trip to Burlington to see what we could uncover there. Within ten minutes after arriving at the Alamance County Courthouse I had an excellent copy of her death certificate which provided me with much information I had not known before. Of great importance was the name of Rich-Thomson, the local funeral home that had prepared and arranged transportation to return her to Norfolk for her burial. By chance and a pure stroke of luck, we passed the Rich-Thomson Funeral Home on our way back to the motel. We turned around and went in. A very nice gentleman met us and only minutes after we explained who we were and what we were looking for, he provided a copy of their record of Florence, my grandmother. I now had copies of her death certificate and funeral home records. What else could I ask for?

On our way home to Pennsylvania, we stopped at the Library of Virginia in Richmond where I obtained the death certificate for Frank Henry Hartman, my grandfather. Yes, I am very happy with the results of those two months of travel and research. But, the search goes on. There are still so many answers to be discovered.

These two stones were delivered and placed on May 5, 2010
Cemeteries of Gloucester County, Virginia

By William L. Lawrence

In the fall of 2012, I started a project of trying to locate the cemeteries of Gloucester County. I wanted to put these on Gloucester County’s GIS website. I started with three books: 1) Epitaphs of Gloucester and Mathews Counties in Tidewater Virginia Through 1865 by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA), 1959; 2) Cemeteries of Lower Gloucester County, Virginia, by Harry Jordan, 1995; 3) More Cemeteries of Gloucester County, Virginia, by Harry Jordan, 1996. I also received a list of the cemeteries found in the Commissioner of Revenue’s office.

With the assistance of the above three books, Pete Shepherd, Danny Fary, Murray Clements, and many others, I was able to locate over 140 cemeteries in Gloucester. These cemetery locations can be viewed on Gloucester’s GIS website at www.gloucesterva.info/gis. The MapGuide Viewer will need to be downloaded (only once) for the initial viewing. After the viewer has been downloaded, locate the POINTS OF INTEREST listing in the panel on the left. Click on Cemeteries/Grave Sites (+/-60 ft) to view cemeteries that are located on tax parcels. Click on Cemeteries (Full Tax Parcel) for cemeteries that are large and have been platted as cemeteries. Click the Zoom button on the top panel, move the cursor to the cemetery of interest, and click the left mouse button to zoom in on the location of interest.

I was able to find most of the cemeteries listed in the Epitaphs of Gloucester and Mathews book, and I was able to locate all but one cemetery found in Harry Jordan’s two books. This project will be ongoing as more graves are discovered. If you know of one not listed, please notify me through the genealogical society.

The adjacent map shows the Cemeteries/Grave Sites, but not the Cemeteries (Full Tax Parcel). The list of cemeteries follows with an explanation of abbreviations used.
Over 80 markers, but not the graves, were moved to Ware Church by the APVA from the 1920s through the 1950s.

Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TMN</td>
<td>Gloucester Tax Map Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC</td>
<td>Global Coordinates, “latitude, longitude”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGM</td>
<td>Epitaphs of Gloucester-Mathews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGM-MISC</td>
<td>Epitaphs of Gloucester-Mathews– p117/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JORDAN1</td>
<td>Cemeteries of Lower Gloucester Co., Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JORDAN2</td>
<td>More Cemeteries of Gloucester County Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR</td>
<td>Commissioner of Revenue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cemetery Descriptions


Abingdon Plantation Cemetery, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: Richard Coke (1790-1851) of Abingdon Plantation buried here-quarter of a mile north of the church-exact location unknown.

Airville, TMN: 32-68 or 33-248, GC: 37.384584, -76.50301, SOURCE: Wm. L. Lawrence, NOTES: South of old Airville-patch of periwinkle found while looking for Mt. Pleasant cemetery-no stones.

Allen, TMN: 51-43C, GC: 37.27639, -76.491783, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: adjacent & east of 7705 Guinea Rd.


Antioch, TMN: 38-113, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: behind Antioch Baptist Church-4073 Cedar Bush Rd.


Arkansas, SOURCE: Nicolson notes, NOTES: unknown.


Beech Grove, TMN: 44-120, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: adjacent Beech Grove Baptist Church-4073 Cedar Bush Rd.

Bellamy, TMN: 30-116, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: older of the two cemeteries-located behind Bellamy United Methodist Church.


Belle Farm, TMN: 46-14, GC: 37.312769, -76.488836, SOURCE: EGM-MISC, NOTES: Brown, Harpole, and Lawrence assumed it to be near the house.

Belvin, TMN: 51-400, GC: 37.282508, -76.47923, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: in woods on right past marsh just after turn on Broad Marsh Rd.


Bethel, TMN: 30-36, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: behind and beside Bethel Baptist Ch.-2978 Hickory Fork Rd.
Beulah, TMN: 34-190, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: also 34-185B-beside, behind, and across road from Beulah Baptist Church-5490 Ware Neck Rd.-Schley.

Big Island, TMN: 53-256, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: on Big Island in the Guinea marshes.

Bland-Fary, TMN: 03-58A, GC: 37.542465, -76.634, SOURCE: Danny V. Fary, NOTES: In woods on left slightly after dirt lane but before 12131 Bland Hill Ln.-recent large family marker.

Bluford, TMN: 30-31C, GC: 37.404654, -76.61113, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: lot east of 6704 Ark Rd.-approximately 0.2 mi from Sassafras-stone marker spelled Blueford.


Booth, TMN: 034 206, SOURCE: CR, NOTES: lot north of 6173 Jarvis Point Rd.-Ware Neck-Jarvis Cemetery in EG.


Branch, TMN: 51-362, GC: 37.274724, -76.460553, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: end of dirt lane past 2245 Heywood Lane-Bena.

Brown, TMN: 53-255, GC: 37.266751, -76.392671, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: end of Jenkins Neck Rd. & off Heron Point Rd.

Brown, TMN: 53-310, GC: 37.277648, -76.400909, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: lot across from 10380 Tony Ln.-from Mundy's Cr. Rd.-Maryus.


Bryan's Island, TMN: 46-3, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: island northeast of 4100 Eagle Point Plantation Rd.-also called The Island Cemetery or Pine Island Cemetery.

C. A. Williams, TMN: 44-99B, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: end of Friendly Ln.-off Borden Ln.-Williams cemetery on CR list.


Canton/Curtis, TMN: 06D(1)-B, SOURCE: tax map, NOTES: lot adjacent corner east of Curtis Ln. & Pierce Mill Dr.-off Dogwood Tr.-one marker-Elizabeth Curtis.


Chandler, TMN: 34-228A, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: lot N.6260 Old Swimming Hole Ln.-off Ware Neck Rd.-on cove near Ware R. Yacht Club-on CR list.


Corbin, TMN: 52-213, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: lot north of 9072 Guinea Rd.

Creek Landing, TMN: 51-227A, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: lot south of 1906 Katie Ln.-off Starkey Dr.-off Tidemill Rd.


Davenport, TMN: 22-193, GC: 37.455988, -76.638134, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: across from 8898 Davenport Rd.-in woods short distance according Mable Cook-a relative.

Davis, TMN: 34-304, GC: 37.400678, -76.4215, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: left of gate to 9508 Mariners Watch Lane-off Lightview Ln.-off Ditchley Ln.-Ware Neck.

Diggs, TMN: 47-203, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: behind house at 3231 King Creek Rd.

Dobson, TMN: 52-146, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: located at 1937 Cuba Ln., off Cuba Rd.

Dr. Walker Jones' Cemetery, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: near Gloucester Court House-exact location unknown.

Dunn-Gray, TMN: 18-117, GC: 37.497614, -76.514792, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: Jordan2 location is incorrect.

The cemetery is in some woods at the end of Robins Nest Lane near Harcum. Grays and Dr. Dunn are buried her. D. Fary found the site. It is on the old Alabama land tract.


Exchange, NOTES: stones move to Ware Church.
Cemeteries of Gloucester County, Virginia

Fairfield on Vaughan's Creek, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: located on Vaughan's Creek, Thane Harpole grew up here and remembers no stones.


Forest View, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: located on Vaughan's Creek-exact location unknown.

Free Welcome-Dr. Thomas Boswell, TMN: 13-12C, GC: 37.508907, -76.440187, SOURCE: EGM-MISC, NOTES: Alex Atkins gave the approximate spot as told to him-between two old cedar trees one still standing in 2012.

Friend's Church, TMN: 52-320, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: behind Achilles Friends Church-3006 Kings Creek Rd.


Glen Roy Cemetery/Church Field, TMN: 33C(1)-C, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: same as first Ware Church site or Church Field-lot E.7478 Ware Neck Rd.

Glen Roy Cemetery, TMN: 33B(2)-5B, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: Two lots south of 7140 Ware River Dr.-Glen Roy estates-Wm. P. Smith family stones moved Ware Church by APVA.


Gloucester Point, TMN: 51-144, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: behind Bethany Methodist Church-1860 Hayes Rd.


Greenway, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: on southwest branch of Severn River-house moved about a quarter mile by Stonewall Rowe-cemetery at old location.

Gregory, TMN: 51-100, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: down dirt lane & across from 7966 Guinea Rd.-on CR list.

Groves Memorial, TMN: 46-58, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: adjacent to Groves Memorial Presbyterian Church-9117 Glass Rd.

Gus Hammond, SOURCE: EGM-MISC, NOTES: unknown could not find -"behind Ark P.O."-in 1950s Ark P.O. was in northwest corner of intersection.

Gwyn/Reade, TMN: 32A2(2)BK B-6, GC: 37.41148, -76.525783, SOURCE: Wm. L. Lawrence, NOTES: behind 7245 Botetourt Ave.

Harris, TMN: 051L 2 5, SOURCE: CR, NOTES: lot adjacent to 7882 Tidemill Rd.-Tidemill Cemetery in JORDAN1.


Haynes-Massey-George, TMN: 03-23, GC: 37.55025, -76.656428, SOURCE: Wm. L. Lawrence, NOTES: in fork of road at end of County Line Rd.-off L.B. Puller Memorial Hwy.

Heywood, TMN: 51-365, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: adjacent to 2734 Charmaine Dr.-off Cox Ln.-Heywood Ln.-off Guinea Rd.-R.F. Heywood Cemetery in EGM.

Highgate Cemeteries - Kemp and Curtis, TMN: 11-1, GC: 37.541622, -76.541509, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: North of center of field west 11937 Highgate Ln.


Hudnall Cemetery, TMN: 20-25A, GC: 37.476925, -76.45533, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: a stone moved Ware
Cemeteries of Gloucester County, Virginia

Church in 1958 by APVA.
J. T. Belvin, TMN: 52-437A, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: end 9534 Sandfiddler Ln.- Perrin Creek Rd.- “Belvin’s name on stone” on CR list.
Jenkins, TMN: 52-97, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: adjacent to 8794 Little England Rd.
Jerusalem, TMN: 51-323B, GC: 37.268169, -76.459218, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: cemetery adjacent to 8720 Guinea Rd.
Lewis, TMN: 51V(1)-17A, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: in the cul-de-sac in Sawgrass Point Subdivision.
Mason, TMN: 09-16, GC: 37.532595, -76.604256, SOURCE: Danny V. Fary, NOTES: In woods northwest of northwest field of 4287 Pampa Rd-Masons, Farys and Bookers are buried here-very large cemetery
Mitchell/Pointer/Riley, TMN: 17-34, GC: 37.464259, -76.554192, SOURCE: Danny V. Fary, NOTES: on Pearfield Ln. off Hickory Hill Ln. off Fary's Mill Ln.-Ark Cemetery-Mitchel in EGM.
Moores, SOURCE: EGM-MISC, NOTES: unknown-2.2 miles north of CH on Rt. 17.
New Hope, TMN: 03-15, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: adjacent to New Hope Methodist Church-2466 L.B. Puller Memorial Hwy.-adjacent to county line with King and Queen County.
Newington, TMN: 24-126, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: adjacent to Newington Baptist Church-6169 Main St.
Newport-in Freepoint area, SOURCE: EGM-MISC, NOTES: Newport is located at 6659 Dutton Rd., but the cemetery location is unknown.
o name, TMN: 050-250B, SOURCE: CR, NOTES: across from 7417 Sherwood Dr.-off Bellehaven Dr.-Gloucester Point.
Oak Grove, TMN: 40-110, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: adjacent Level Green Lane, Robins Neck Dr., Selden-formerly Oak Grove Methodist Episcopal Church on CR list.
Ordinary, TMN: 45-383B, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: Second lot on left on Bray’s Point Rd.-off Rt.17-Hobday on
Cemeteries of Gloucester County, Virginia

CR list.
Owens, TMN: 53-184, GC: 37.269866, -76.408324, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: small lane adjacent to garage-northwest of 10215 Cross Rd.-off Jenkins Neck Rd.
Owl Trap, TMN: 09-60, GC: 37.52391, -76.627584, SOURCE: Steelman Ketchum, NOTES: graves moved to this site in building dump2-could be Thrift family.
Pleasant Point, TMN: 46-88, GC: 37.309086, -76.490294, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: located northwest of the main house of Lisburne-7971 Glass Rd.
Pointer/Heywood house, TMN: 45-25, GC: 37.328179, -76.537678, SOURCE: Wm. L. Lawrence, NOTES: located 50 feet north of house at 4133 Providence Rd.-one stone under large tree, supposedly two graves.
Pole Bridge, TMN: 34-41, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: lot south of 6990 Pole Bridge Lane-off Ditchley Dr.-Ware Neck.
Providence, TMN: 45-286, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: across from Providence Baptist Church-3501 Providence Rd.
Providence/Williams, TMN: 45-323, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: in front of Providence Baptist Church-3501 Providence Rd.
Rosewell Memorial Garden, TMN: 45-288A,D,E, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: across from 3589 Providence Rd.
Sadler’s Neck Cemeteries, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: near home of Mr. Watson.
Sadler’s Neck Cemeteries, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: Yard of Mr. Robert Coates.
Sadler’s Neck Cemeteries, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: Estate of Mr. John Richard West.
Seawell, TMN: 45N(2)-41, SOURCE: Margaret Bresslet, NOTES: lot east of 2826 John Rolfe Rd.-M. Bressler stated a Sadie Seawell buried there c.1945.
Seawell Cemetery-at Tyler’s Corner (Gloucester Place), TMN: , GC: 37.30885, -76.519569, SOURCE: EGM-MISC, NOTES: approximate location is Bob White Cr. in Quail Hollow Subdivision-markers moved Ware Church by member of Seawell family.
Cemeteries of Gloucester County, Virginia


Shackelford's Farm Cemetery, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: unknown.

Shelly, TMN: 44-6, GC: 37.323101, -76.56695, SOURCE: Harpole from Wray Page, NOTES: edge of woods in field north of 3699 Shelly Rd.-slave and servant cemetery

Sheperdsville, TMN: 24-10, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: behind Sheperdsville Baptist Church-8729 Fary’s Mill Rd.


Sinclair, TMN: 41-4i, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: lot adjacent to 5350 Sherwood Ln.-Selden cemetery in CR list.

Singleton, TMN: 34-158 & 34-89, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: adjacent Singleton United Methodist Church-5869 Ware Neck Rd.

Smart Cemetery, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: across Rt.17 from Gloucester Woman’s Club, exact location unknown-stones moved Ware Church in 1958.

Smith, TMN: 47-109C, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: on edge of wooded lot past 3065 Burt Lane.-off Severn Wharf Rd.

Smithfield, TMN: 38-26 & 38-25, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: behind and adjacent to Smithfield Baptist Church-4810 Hickory Fork Rd.

Spinks grave, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: p. 31-unknown.


Sterling, TMN: 47-27B, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: adjacent to 4365 George Lane-Naxera.


Stubblefield, TMN: 52-322A, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: graves (except small babies) behind 3053 Kings Creek Rd. moved to Gloucester Point Cemetery behind Bethany Church.


The Island Cemetery, TMN: 46-3, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: island northeast of 4100 Eagle Point Plantation Rd.-also called Bryan’s Island Cemetery or Pine Island Cemetery

Thomas Minor, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: near end of Aberdeen Creek Rd., off Hickory Fork Rd.-not able to locate.


Tidemill, TMN: 51L(2)-5, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: lot adjacent to 7882 Tidemill Rd.; Harris on CR list.

Tillage, TMN: 51-121 (in part), SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: lot adjacent to 2015 Tidemill Haven Ln.-Gloucester Point.


Timberneck, TMN: 45-63C, GC: 37.298155, -76.535366, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: A later cemetery-Thrustons and Catletts families.

Toddsbury, NOTES: stones moved to Ware Church in 1924.

Union, TMN: 52-13, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: across from Union Baptist Church, 9254 Guinea Rd.
unknown, SOURCE: EGM-MISC, NOTES: In woods a quarter mile back of Moore cemetery.
unknown, TMN: 30-134, GC: 37.395336, -76.585748, SOURCE: C.J. Kerns Jr., NOTES: end of Abby Gale Ln.-near Bel Roi-probably slave-two or more depressions-no markers.
unknown, TMN: 53-245or53-245F, GC: 37.267042, -76.395301, SOURCE: John E. Owens, NOTES: on lot across from 1540 Jenkins Neck Rd.-could be on either lot.
unknown, TMN: 12-1T, GC: 37.534649, -76.49483, SOURCE: Danny V. Fary, NOTES: at 7401 Wilson Farm Rd.-Harcum-an unknown cemetery as told to Danny Fary.
unknown, TMN: 04-67, GC: 37.546081, -76.600566, SOURCE: Danny V. Fary, NOTES: North of pond on Salem Church Rd.-two fallen-in? vaults, some depressions-no stones one iron cross.
unknown, TMN: 10-8, GC: 37.529899, -76.581324, SOURCE: highway map, NOTES: the owner Jamie Gray said there were no markers-cleared area, but found no signs of any graves.
Valley Front, TMN: 30-227, GC: 37.396607, -76.615033, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: end dirt lane off to left shortly before 4014 Valley Front Ln.
Violet Bank Cemetery, TMN: single stone, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: Edward Porteus stone was moved Ware Church in 1959.
W C Stubbs, TMN: 32A2(1)BK N-10, GC: 37.413344, -76.528043, SOURCE: EGM-MISC, NOTES: An old colored burying ground where the home of Mr. W.C. Stubbs stood at 7300 DuVal Ave.
Ward, TMN: 51-408, GC: 37.285608, -76.468233, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: on point adjacent cove southwest of 2702 Walker Ln.-Broad Marsh Ln.-Low Ground Rd.
Ware Church, TMN: 25-124, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: adjacent and behind Ware Episcopal Church-7825 John Clayton Memorial Hwy.
Warehouse landing, TMN: 32-262, GC: 37.40275, -76.493362, SOURCE: EGM-MISC & Danny Fary, NOTES: on sight of knoll south-southwest of old house-site indicated by Danny Fary as told to him by his father.
Waverly, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: stones moved to Ware Church in 1927.
Waverly Highlands-Edwards Graveyard, NOTES: stones moved into the woods, graveyard cultivated, then stones moved to Ware Church in 1952.
Waverly-for slaves and servants, SOURCE: EGM-MISC, NOTES: unknown-1.25 miles into woods from Rt. 14 on Slabtown Rd. on land formerly owned by Monroe Emerson.
Whitehall, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: stones moved to Ware Church in 1927.
Wicomico Cemetery, SOURCE: EGM, NOTES: not found.
Willey, TMN: 46-138, GC: 37.30202, -76.471922, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: right most turn at end Campground Rd.-Sadler's Neck/Dunns Cemetery in EGM.
Williams, TMN: 47-208, SOURCE: JORDAN1, NOTES: behind residence at 3140 Guinea Circle near Severn P.O.
Zion Hill, TMN: 18-45, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: across from Zion Hill Baptist Church-10256 Indian Rd.
Zion Poplars, TMN: 32-238 & 32-236A, SOURCE: JORDAN2, NOTES: adjacent to Zion Poplars Baptist Church-7000 T.C. Walker Rd.
Updates of Gloucester Cemeteries

Compiled by Robert W. Plummer

The following cemetery records provide the second update to Harry Jordan's "More Cemeteries of Gloucester County, VA." The first update covers the period from 1996 through April 2, 2008 and can be found in "The Family Tree Searcher," Volume 12, Number 1, dated June 2008. This update covers the period from April 3, 2008 through Sept. 20, 2012 for Ebenezer Baptist, Olive Branch United Methodist, and Salem United Methodist Churches.

EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH

EBENEZER CEMETERY

INTERSECTION OF INDIAN RD. & FARY’S MILL RD.

SHANKLE
Spencer W.  Susie P.
1907 - 1981 1912 - 2011
Heather Libby JENKINS
1970-2010

BOSDELL
Charles J  Mary E
Dec. 18, 1938  Feb. 19, 1942
Philip Wade CLEMENTS
August 7, 1950
July 21, 2011
Loving Wife and Mother
Charlotte P. SOUTH
Feb. 18, 1924 – June 19, 2010
A wife of noble character
Worth far more than rubies
Had confidence of her husband
Updates of Gloucester Cemeteries

John Thomas GIVANS
Oct. 21, 1926
Nov. 15, 2011

Edith Louise HATCH
April 25, 1964
Sept. 20, 2010

Jacqueline S. RAINIER
Nov. 2, 1923 – June 23, 2011

Turk's Ferry Farm
Hersey Marvin MASON, Jr.
May 5, 1929 – January 25, 2011

MASON
W. Raymond
May 16, 1904
Sept. 17, 1978

Dorothy Deal
Feb. 14, 1917
Feb. 5, 2010

WALKER
Mary N.
May 27, 1916
Sept. 19, 2009

Raymond S.
Sept. 10, 1905
Dec. 17, 1983

OLIVER
George Wrayfield
Aug. 7, 1936
Nov. 17, 2008

Martha Hogge
Oct. 20, 1937

SLAVY
Patrick G.
Aug. 7, 1923
June 23, 2011

Willa Mae
Feb. 11, 1921
Feb. 6, 2007

WILLIAMS
Ivan C
Nov. 6, 1953

Linda P
Jan. 24, 1952
July 17, 2009

Debra Ann German BURKHART
Nov. 27, 1958 – Nov. 19, 2008

DEAL
Paul G.
Dec. 11, 1929
June 10, 2012

Nellie Mae
SALEM UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

SALEM CEMETERY

SALEM CHURCH ROAD
GLOUCESTER, VA

WILSON

Curtis Brooks
Jan 18, 1945

Dwayne Carl
Oct. 31, 1950
Jan 10, 2011

WILSON

Hugh Vanane
Sept. 30, 1924
April 11, 2011

Frances Busick
Feb. 26, 1926
Oct 10, 2007

Roy T SOLES
1952 - 2012

John K CARLTON
Dec. 21, 1948 - Jan. 6, 2011
Love Ya Miss Ya

THRIFT

Joseph Carroll
1918 - 1982

Margaret Sibley
1921 - 2010

GOODE

Raymond W
Feb. 16, 1912
Dec. 18, 1972

Christine E
Dec. 2, 1915
Dec. 10, 2011

Amy Llewellyn SNOWDON
Feb. 17, 1964 - June 11, 2009
John 14 1-4

WILSON

G Woodford
Oct. 9, 1923
Aug. 18, 2010

Elsie S
March 7, 1924

HITE

Robert P
1932 - 2012

Irma S
1934 -
married
Donnie & Jean
August 8, 1984
Beloved Husband
Donnie S MCFERRIN
December 17, 1944 — December 24, 2010
You are my once in a lifetime
Until we meet again

Moses W THRIFT
Feb. 18, 1911
May 2, 1975
Grace S THRIFT
Oct. 1, 1912
Mar. 9, 2009

Anita Byrd FLETCHER
August 1, 1953 — February 20, 2009

THRIFT
James M
June 3, 1928
Sept. 5, 2008
Marion H
Feb. 3, 1928
Sept. 2, 2012

Lynda Mace REGENSBURG
November 27, 1947 — September 7, 2011

John S ROANE
PFC US Army
World War II

Catherine A HORSLEY
Loving Wife
Jan. 4, 1931 - Feb. 12, 2010
William Perry HORSLEY, Sr.
US Navy
World War II
Jan. 18, 1924 - Sept. 16, 2006

Margaret E LAMBERTH
January 6, 1922 — September 19, 2010
At Rest

HOGGE
Milton L
Oct. 22, 1917
Feb. 12, 2010
Agnes L
Dec. 16, 1929
Updates of Gloucester Cemeteries

FARY
William Otway
Oct. 15, 1922
Dec. 14, 2010
Mildred Sears
Dec. 27, 1928

GOODE
Ruby G
1944 -
Thomas M
1941 - 2008

Married Mar. 17, 1962

*   *   *   *   *

OLIVE BRANCH CHURCH
OLIVE BRANCH CEMETERY
12403 HARCUM ROAD
GLOUCESTER, VA 23061

HERRING
Together Forever
Harvey W
Mar. 11, 1939
Jul. 21, 2012
Elaine O
Aug. 15, 1938

Evelyn Bridges WALKER
December 22, 1920 – January 30, 2010

Rhenae Machelle WALKER
Nov. 23, 1993 – Sept. 21, 2010
Daughter of:
James & Machelle
Sister of:
James "Bubby" & Christopher
Granddaughter of
Preston, Jr. & Nettie
Dennis & Eugenia
Updates of Gloucester Cemeteries

HEGAMYER

Pappa
Douglas Edward
Nov. 14, 1943
Jan. 24, 2010

Grandma
Betty M. Brown
July 14, 1947

Annie Walker CHAPMAN
1910 - 2010

Mary Lou Daniel FARY
May 16, 1921 – June 30, 2009

Richard Leroy EWELL
1952 - 2011

Marjorie C. LAWSON
Oct. 23, 1941 – Apr. 18, 2011

She walks in beauty

Gwendolyn Mae SIDNEY
Wife - Mother
Most Beloved
1935 - 2010

Douglas Ralph BRISTOW
June 7, 1932
March 16, 2011

Margaret Thrift BRISTOW
June 14, 1926
June 17, 2002

Mildred Gayle PATTERSON
Sept. 17, 1911
May 28, 2009

Welford Roane WILSON
Dec. 8, 1910
Aug. 29, 2008
We Are The Chosen

My feelings are in each family we are called to find the ancestors.
To put flesh on their bones and make them live again,
To tell the family story and to feel that somehow they know and approve.
To me, doing genealogy is not a cold gathering of facts but, instead,
Breathing life into all who have gone before.

We are the story tellers of the tribe.
We have been called as it were by our genes.
Those who have gone before cry out to us:
Tell our story.
So, we do.

In finding them, we somehow find ourselves.
How many graves have I stood before now and cried?
I have lost count.

How many times have I told the ancestors
you have a wonderful family, you would be proud of us?

How many times have I walked up to a grave
and felt somehow there was love there for me?
I cannot say.

It goes beyond just documenting facts.
It goes to who I am and why I do the things I do?
It goes to seeing a cemetary about to be lost forever
to weeds and indifference and saying I can't let this happen.
The bones here are bones of my bone and flesh of my flesh.

It goes to doing something about it.
It goes to pride in what our ancestors were able to accomplish.
How they contributed to what we are today.
It goes to respecting their hardships and losses,
their never giving in or giving up.

Their resoluteness to go on and build a life for their family.
It goes to deep pride that they fought to make and keep us a Nation.
It goes to a deep and immense understanding that they were doing it for us
That we might be born who we are.
That we might remember them.
So we do.

With love and caring and scribing each fact of their existence,
Because we are them and they are us.
So, as a scribe called, I tell the story of my family.

It is up to that one called in the next generation,
To answer the call and take their place in the long line of family storytellers.
That is why I do my family genealogy,
And that is what calls those young and old to step up and put flesh on the bones.

[Author: Della M. Cumming ca 1943.]