

ANCESTRY OF GLENDON JEAN STARR

GROUP FOUR

John Ball and Sarah (Roads)

The Burlington, New Jersey marriage bond for William Ball's parents, John Ball and Sarah Roads, is dated February 12, 1711. The bond identifies John of Springfield Township in Burlington County. At the time Sarah's parents were living in Whitemarsh Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. Two questions immediately come to mind. How or where did John and Sarah meet? But even more importantly, why didn't they marry within the Quaker community? A marriage bond implies a marriage "by a hireling priest" as the Quakers call ministers of other faiths who are paid for their services. This is totally unacceptable behavior for good Quakers and enough to get the participants "disowned". John's apology to the Radnor Monthly Meeting in 1714 reads in part: "Plimouth Overseers being Called Likewise appeared had only to propose to this meeting a paper of Jno. Ball' Signifying his being sorry for ye proceedings in Marriage w'th Jno Road' daughter Contrary to her father and Mother's Will therin and w't Otherwise he might have done amiss w'ch Paper This meeting Lets lie under Consideration." In her work, Ball Cousins, Margaret Kinsey speculates Sarah's parents were against the marriage because of Sarah's age. Without solid evidence for her birth year we suspect Sarah was at most only 17 years old at the time; but she possibly was much younger.

The births of John and Sarah's first two children are recorded in the Gwynedd Monthly Meeting Minutes. Differing Meeting names doesn't reflect moves by the Ball and Roads families. Philadelphia County was growing in population and Quakers tended to gather near each other. Once Meeting Houses were full, new ones sprang up, especially in the outlying areas for the convenience of those settling on the frontier. The original Plymouth Meeting was attached to several in succession -- Haverford, Gwynedd and then Radnor. The births of daughters Sarah born 1712 and Hannah in 1715 are recorded in the records of the Gwynedd Meeting. John's apology is recorded in the records of the Radnor Monthly Meeting. Although a register showing births for their other children hasn't been found, Mrs. Kinsey feels John (Jr.) was born about 1718 and your William about 1720. John Sr. last appears in court records in this area when he served as executor of his brother-in-law's estate in 1730.

Sometime during the 1730s the family moved to another township within Philadelphia County, (Douglas) but the only record located for John here is his probate records. His exact date of death is not known, but his will was entered for probate the summer of 1741. Administrators, the widow Sarah and son John, presented the inventory of his estate August 29. According to Mrs. Kinsey, John's inventory was comparable in value to that of his extremely wealthy grandson Joseph. At the time of his death John owned several horses, cows, sheep and pigs and the usual stacks of hay, "oates in Sheaf", pitchforks and dung forks that go with farming. Other items -- timberchains, mauls and wedges, bar iron and coal carts -- led to her discovery that John also made charcoal for use in the early iron furnaces along Manatawny Creek. Additionally John was a one-man bank for twelve members of the community owed him money.

John and Sarah had two sons and five daughters. Their son John was father of the wealthy Joseph, the primary subject of Mrs. Kinsey's work. Joseph's extensive estate was distributed to relatives beginning with his grandparents' generation. This is as far back as Mrs. Kinsey was able to take the Ball line, but Sarah's line goes back two more generations.

Conrad Claycomb and Nancy Ann (Ahl)

Mary Ann (Claycomb) Jordan's parents were Conrad Claycomb and Nancy Ann (Ahl). The Ahl family (with differing spellings) is untraced. Conrad was born about 1784 in Berkeley County, the area once in Virginia that is now the part of West Virginia which separates Virginia from Maryland. The author of the Claycomb genealogy says the family moved to Kentucky about 1785 when Conrad was little more than a "babe in arms." But the author of the Barr genealogy says those who settled along Sugar Tree Run in present day Breckinridge County set out together in the mid-1790s. This seems more reasonable considering Indians were still a major problem for frontier settlers South of the Ohio River in the 1780s. But the basis for his reasoning is the first record he found in Kentucky involving a "Claycomb" is dated 1795. He believes the Claycombs, Barrs, Millers, Weatherholts and other neighborhood families were, if not relatives, at least close friends prior to the move. Your relatives do form a large part of this Sugar Tree Run neighborhood.

Stephen Barr, author of *The Family of Adam and Mary (Claycomb) Barr* suggests two reasons why this particular area of Kentucky was chosen by this particular group. First, a Claycomb brother-in-law, Leonard Bruner, had been trapping in the region from 1785 on. Second, their (West) Virginia neighbor William Hardin worked on commission as a "land locator" for May and Co. which had acquired large land grants in this area. It didn't take much urging for groups of family members to pack everything they owned onto rafts and set off together. There was safety in numbers, especially during the long stretch of nothing but water and forests between Pittsburg and the Falls of the Ohio near present day Louisville. According to Barr, by 1795 Indians weren't a major bother once people arrived in the area now Breckinridge County. He credits the lack of a major creek on the north bank of the Ohio River across from the mouth of Sugar Tree Run. Indians wanted quick access back into their forested wilderness on the northern side of the river. Additionally, Barr adds the scouts at the Falls of the Ohio with General George R. Clark probably rode this far west in their efforts to track Indian activity. For a good read, I suggest *That Dark and Bloody River: Chronicles of the Ohio River Valley* by Allan W. Eckert, (Bantam Books, NY 1995.)

Conrad and Nancy (Ahl) married in Nelson County, Kentucky October 6, 1804 where perhaps they met and lived for the first years of their marriage. Or perhaps they just eloped to a county where they were not known. Conrad appears occasionally in the early Breckinridge court records; he was named in a couple of lawsuits and served on early juries. One Conrad Claycomb is identified as a resident of Berkeley County, Virginia when he purchased land from George Claycomb in 1806. But your Conrad purchased a tract on Sugar Tree Run in November 1809 from his Uncle Frederick Claycomb. Conrad and Nancy may have rented this tract when they first married for Frederick moved to Indiana Territory in 1805.

Nancy's death date is also unknown, but both genealogies report she died before he did. Conrad died while visiting sisters in Warren County, Illinois in 1848 and is buried there. Of their eleven known

children: Nelson born 1811 married Elizabeth Jordan and Mary Ann married your Marvel N., both children of your Sashwell Jordan and Nancy Allen (Dent).

Baltzer Claycomb and Catherine (Rice)

Originally it was thought Conrad's father, Balser / Baltzer Claycomb, was born in Germany about 1745 to 1750. But once researchers located the Claycomb / Kleckham family in German church records, views of the family group changed. Now we know his parents settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1753 and we now estimate Baltzer's birth as "1755 to 1758."

The records of the New Holland Lutheran Church in Lancaster County tell us a good deal about the family, but only one specific record for Baltzer and his next younger brother was found: "Confirmands April 1772 (include) Balth. Kleinkam and Conrad Kleinkam." According to the Lutheran minister I consulted, confirmation comes at the "age of accountability", usually thirteen or fourteen years. Based on their German heritage and the time frame involved, she assured me it followed an intensive three year training period during which the boys learned what it means to be a Lutheran. Memorization of catechism and in-depth study of church polity was followed by three sessions of standing before the congregation answering detailed questions about their faith, belief and desire to live a Christian life. Usually held on Palm Sunday, the actual act of confirmation is a laying on of hands by the pastor, deacons, parents and godparents while prayers are made for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit followed by the confirmands' first communion.

The Claycombs may have left for Virginia the week following confirmation, for his father next appears in records of Berkeley County, Virginia. Baltzer's marriage record to Catherine Rice, daughter of Nicholas and Mary, hasn't been located despite searches of both Pennsylvania and Virginia records. It appears they traveled in the mid-1780s to Kentucky with her parents and perhaps his younger sister and her husband, Adam and Mary Barr. Because Indians were still a force to be feared, these families built cabins on "future town" lots near Fort Hardin (present day Hardinsburg). At the first warnings Indians were afoot, pioneers would scurry to take refuge within the walls of the fort. Otherwise they lived on their individual lot, growing corn and vegetables for the family, perhaps with a horse and cow grazing on the nearby grasslands. As fears of Indian attack waned, they began work on establishing homes along the Sugar Tree Run (creek).

In July 1797 the Hardin County, Kentucky Court granted permission for Baltzer and Jacob Crist to operate the ferry across the Ohio River at the mouth of Hardin's (now Sinking) Creek near the present day town of Stephensonport. It was common for courts to regulate the prices charged by owners of ferries, taverns and inns. The court set a fee of 2 shillings 3 pence for a man and horse to cross the river and 6 pence for them to cross the creek. You may remember the step-father of your Billy Miller, Jacob Weatherholt, a few years later ran the ferry just west of this one. The next year Baltzer purchased five town lots within the city of Hardinsburg plus a 297 acre tract on Sugar Tree Run. They probably had settled on one of these town lots as soon as they arrived in Kentucky, but the other lots were surely purchased for speculation. A sign that fears of Indian attack had faded was the purchase by new settlers of all their town lots in 1800. By then the town of Hardinsburg was located in Breckinridge County as was their farm.

In July 1808 Baltzer was ordered to testify before the Grand Jury, but what he was to testify to or about is not stated in the Court Minutes Book. The date of Catherine's death is not known, but the Claycomb genealogist gives it as "about 1820". She also says after Catherine's death Baltzer moved across the river to Perry County, Indiana to live with their daughter, Mary Stapleton. He died there about 1825 and is buried in the Stapleton family cemetery. However, Stephen Barr, author of a genealogy on another branch of the Claycomb family and life-long resident of Breckinridge County, says the couple moved together to Perry County about 1812. They had ten known children: Frederick, your Conrad, Elizabeth, Mary, Samuel, Delilah, Nancy, Rachel, Sarah and Hannah.

Thomas Martin and Ann (Moorman)

According to numerous internet accounts, most based on the book *The Martin Family 1680 - 1934* by Anne C. Porcher (March 1938), your Thomas Martin was born about 1714 in Virginia, the next to last child of John Martin and his wife Letitia. Porcher doesn't give her reasons for saying John and Letitia are parents of this Thomas. She and Jennie McNaught were in touch and presumably she had contact with other researchers. In my experience most Martin family researchers who back lines into Virginia want to link to one of the two members of the Virginia House of Burgesses named "John Martin." Indeed, I'm impressed when these researchers know they are dealing with two different men. Some state the earlier John returned to the House after a few years of living in England. The first John did go back to England after the death of his wife, Martha Burwell, but he died in Ireland in 1760. The other Burgess, supposed father of Thomas, died while in office in 1756.

Several Martin families lived near the Clarks and Moormans in early New Kent County and many are found with them in the area that became St. Paul's Parish when it was created in 1706. Between 1711 and 1719 "a" John Martin lived in the same processioning precinct as your Christopher Clark. Either this John moved back east or another John Martin remained in St. Peter's Parish for one had Thomas: "Baptised Jany. Ye 13th" (St. Peter's Parish register.) Over time the rest of the entry has worn away and other entries on the page cover a range of years making it impossible to even guess at the year. It is easy to not question family lore and the work of previous researchers. But a land patent for 205 acres in New Kent County to your Thomas Martin, overlooked until recently, indicates another is his father. The patent or land grant dated March 1746 describes the boundaries as "down the Chickahominy Swamp adjacent said Thomas Martin and Morgan, Maj. Pate and Samuel Meridith ... 130 acres being surplus land found within bounds of 75 acres devised to sd Thomas by the last will Martin Martin dec'd." St. Peter's Parish processioning records show Martin Martin was a neighbor of Col. Pate as early as 1689. And "Meirtin Martyn" and Sarah Hick[s] who married "19th Febry. 1698-9" (St. Peter's Parish register) had a son named Thomas. This Thomas was born June 4, 1720, making him a bit young but still within the age range to be your Thomas Martin. Making this patent more important, your Thomas and his family returned to New Kent County shortly after this patent was granted. Even though we can't yet identify which of the two possible fathers (John or Martin) is your line, we can say with confidence your Thomas was born in New Kent County, Virginia for Hanover County wasn't carved from New Kent until 1721. Until more research is completed, I will stop discussion of your Martin line with Thomas.

Thomas's marriage to Ann Moorman is given as "about 1739". She was born "about" 1717 in St. Paul's Parish, New Kent County, where her parents Charles and Elizabeth (Reynolds), were then living. Although

only two records are found for him in Louisa County, I think Thomas and Ann spent the first years of their marriage near her folks in either Louisa or Hanover counties. I say this because no births of children in the 1740s are registered in extant parish registers. In August 1741 they witnessed your Christopher Clark signing his will and in 1749 Thomas and his father-in-law witnessed a Louisa County deed. They were in New Kent County by summer 1750 for Thomas is identified as resident of that county when he purchased land in Albemarle County. The St. Peter's vestry book tells us Thomas was ordered to oversee the processioning in his precinct in 1751 and again in 1755. Births of these children were recorded in the parish register:

1753 Ann, Daughter of Thomas & Ann Martin born May 1, baptized July 8

1755 James, son Thomas & Ann Martin, born Aug'st 18, baptized Nov'r 2

1758 Elizabeth, Daughter of Thomas & Ann Martin, born Dec'r 25

1760 Molly, Daughter of Thomas & Ann Martin, born Jan'ry 28

In May 1754 they appeared before the Louisa County Court to "prove" the will of Christopher Clark. Ann (Moorman) Martin "affirmed" she saw him sign his name to the will, but Thomas Martin "swore" he did. The different terms for the same action shows Anne was a Quaker and Thomas wasn't. Her parents are thought to be devout Quakers from early on. But the truth is, we really don't know when the Moormans joined the Society of Friends. The first time their names appear in Quaker Meetings records is around the time of Ann's marriage. Thomas may have been a Quaker early on, then left the Society. Or perhaps he was never a member and Ann joined after their marriage. 1743 is the year several of your Clark relatives and their neighbors joined the Society and I presume Ann joined at this time.

Sometime after the 1760 birth of Molly they moved to a tract on the Hardware River in Albemarle County where they lived the rest of their life. This might be the 400 acre tract Thomas purchased from Isaac Bates August 18, 1750. At the time of purchase Thomas was identified as a resident of New Kent County. According to Porcher, Ann (Moorman) Martin died sometime after the May 24, 1766 birth of their daughter "Molly." I think she meant to write "Judith" whom she identifies elsewhere as their youngest child. But it was a common practice during the colonial era for parents to give the next born child of same gender the name of a recently deceased relative; this was especially true if the deceased was a child of the couple. Thus, "Molly" born in 1760 in New Kent County may have died when young and they named a second daughter after her. Of the "at least" thirteen children born to them, nine are named in Thomas's will.

All we know about Thomas's second wife is, she was "Miss Glover". His third wife, Mary Suddith, was mother of Abraham born in 1772. Thomas's will, dated July 25, 1792 and probated at the December Court that same year, gave Mary "for life" 246 acres "taking in the Cove Meeting House and adjoining Tandy Key." After her death, everything given to her went to their son Abraham. Additionally she was to get several slaves (who were named), a horse, cattle, pigs, ewes and then one-half the household furniture, fodder and hay for her stock, meat from the smoke house, plantation tools and seeds for the next year's crops.

Thomas's son George was given the 363 acres of land Thomas was then living on, plus several slaves identified by name, and the other half of the household furniture including desk and book case. George was to share the wagon and gear with Mary. He also received a horse, cattle, wheat, etc. plus land in

Kentucky "provided the Title holds good". Several Virginians had problems obtaining clear titles to land in Kentucky. Two "Moore" grandchildren received special bequests and his son Thomas was to get seventy pounds specie within a year of his father's death. Obviously the older children had received the major portion of their inheritance when they married. Everything not mentioned specifically in the will was to be sold with the proceeds equally divided among these children [all Ann's]: Charles, John, Thomas, Pleasant, George, Letty Moore, [your] Milley Oglesby, Nancy M. Blane, Molley Dawson and (grandson) Martin Moore.

John Payne and Margaret

According to Brooke Payne, author of *The Paynes of Virginia* (1937), John Payne was born about 1615 in England. His age is based on the deposition he gave in February 1660 giving his age as "44 years or thereabouts." Neither the year he arrived nor where he spent his first few years in the New World are known. There are several early Virginia references to "a" John Payne, including a younger one in neighboring Westmoreland County. It is accepted your John is the one who purchased 940 acres on Pepetick Creek in Lancaster County from Francis Hobbes in 1653. At that time Hobbes was a resident of Isle of Wight County, Virginia and several of John's northern neck neighbors and associates had resided in Isle of Wight County, Virginia prior to moving north. This led the author to speculate John spent time south of the James River too. The first settlements in Virginia were along the banks of the James between Jamestown and Henricus (near present day Richmond) and then settlement gradually branched out and along the other major Virginia waterways. Travel back then was by sailing and rowing craft, not by horseback.

John's wife Margaret is another of those women without an identified surname. According to Brooke Payne she first appears in 1652 when Mr. John Paine claimed "Marga. Paine and Jno. Paine Junr." among the thirteen people he transported to the New World. John received 610 acres on the head of the Eastern Branch of Pepeticke Creek, north side of Rappahannock River, for his expenses. This land grant is dated October 6, 1656. The author's 1652 date may be the survey date for the grant, but the grant record doesn't identify this Margaret specifically as John's wife. She could be a non-related woman named "Margaret Payne," or even his daughter. "Margaret" first appears as his wife in a 1659 deed. Margaret is suspected by the author of being a second wife because of the apparent age differences between John's oldest and youngest children. Another interpretation of a combination of several records, and the one I lean towards is, he had only two sons, and the younger ones Brooke Payne thinks are his sons are actually his grandchildren.

In 1653 the Lancaster County Court (a.k.a. taxpayers) paid John for transporting the two county Burgesses to and from James Town. He was also credited with providing them food and drink during the journey. He was moving up socially for he collected the county tithes in 1655 and 1656. No one sought the job, but this is a sign of trust because it required a hefty security bond; he had to ask friends and neighbors to trust him to not mismanage the money while it was in his hands. In those years John was personally taxed on seven "tithes". One tithe was charged for every male and all non-free negro, mulatto and Indian females living on his plantation who were 16 years and older. We think both sons are still under 16 at this time, so the extra six tithes pertain to employees, apprentices, indentured servants or slaves. Early in Virginia history many imported blacks were sold as indentured servants, thus became

free at the end of their service. John last appears in Lancaster County records being paid for the wooden parts that went into the construction of one pair of stocks and a whipping post for the courthouse square. The iron work involved in this project was provided by another county resident. Without moving, John became a resident of the newly created [Old] Rappahannock County in 1656.

The 1660 deposition which gives us his birth year concerned his bill for transporting 1500 pounds of pork to James Town for the use of Capt. John Whittey during Whittey's upcoming ocean voyage. Although numerous references such as this connect John with transportation of individuals and goods by boat, none refer to him as a ship's master or a ship builder. The author feels he owned a fleet of sailing craft of differing sizes and uses.

My guess is that once his business was established, only the most important persons received John's personal attention; others in his employ ferried people and cargo up and down Virginia's extensive waterway system. He may have purchased his watercraft from your Captain Symon Miller. Their names occasionally appear together on court records and their plantations abutted the same river. John also did carpentry work and was a planter -- no matter the size, all farms in Virginia were called "plantations". But his ownership of more than 5000 acres puts him solidly within the planter society. Over the years he sold off numerous tracts for speculation but kept intact land around Pepetick Creek where he lived.

In 1665 "Mr. John Payne" is listed as one of the vestrymen of Sittingbourne Parish. Not just anyone could be a vestryman. They were the eight to twelve most respected, influential and wealthy citizens of the county. When a vacancy occurred, the current vestrymen provided a list of nominees for the Governor of Virginia to choose from. The job was for life or as long as one remained in the parish and could and did attend most meetings. Usually two vestrymen were chosen Churchwardens on a rotating basis every one or two years. They did the actual legwork of deciding who qualified for county assistance or what repairs to the "glebe house" [vicarage] were absolutely necessary.

Agreeing on the employment status of the vicar was a thankless task. At no time was every parish resident entirely happy with the current minister and vestrymen heard each and every complaint. The top scholars and orators trained in England had no need to brave the ocean voyage to find work. Thus the ones who made their way into the Virginia wilderness had a fault or two. Being lazy, incompetent or a drunk top the list of minor offences. Periodically vestrymen had to ask themselves which is worse: continuing with this vicar whose bad traits we know or getting a new one whose bad traits we don't know?

Several court references suggest John was still living toward the end of 1689, but references to "the late John Payne" appear early in 1690. According to the author John had four known sons and at least one daughter. The boys in order of birth: Richard, John, William and then your George. The author speculates his daughter is Margaret, the wife of John Jennings. Only Richard and John are documented as children of this John. Records show your George had a brother "John" living at the time the father wrote his will. But John Sr's son John died in 1668 or early 1669, leaving a daughter born after his death. There is no documented list of children for the son Richard. I speculate your George is actually Richard's son, thus grandson of this John and Margaret. But we've found no documented record linking any child to Richard. Obviously more research is needed.

George Payne and (Jane? White)

I admit to qualms about taking your Payne line back two more generations based mostly on *The Paynes of Virginia*, by Brooke Payne (1937). The longer I compare his theories against the records, the more convinced I am that he errs somewhere, but I'm not sure just where. However, court records are very clear: the William who Mr. Payne says is father of your Sarah Ellen Ball, is the son of George Payne and (Jane ?) White.

We estimate George's birth in the mid-to-late 1660s for he was "of age" by 1694 when he served as a Grand Juror for the recently created Richmond County. Contrary to Mr. Payne's belief, this is the first time George appears in court records. In 1696 the time of service for two of his indentured servants was lengthened by order of the court, they "having absented themselves" from his service. Indentured servants were cheaper to acquire than blacks for their term of service was only for a set number of years. The number of years was decided at the time the contract was signed, or when servants who were minors became "of age." In 1698 and again in 1700 George took a white servant to court to get his age "adjudged": one was twelve and the other ten. The ten year old is likely the Benjamin Thompson who eleven years later sued the administrators of George's estate for his "freedom dues." George is identified in these latter two entries as "Mr. George Payne." Unlike today, the term "Mister" (less commonly used than "Gent") was reserved for only a few members of the population. Although not always based on social standing, the person was usually wealthy or held a high political office. I'm at a loss to explain the use of the moniker in relation to George. The immigrant John Payne was called "Mister," but the term didn't automatically pass from father to son. George was far from wealthy and we have found no record of his holding any kind of political office. My only guess is his status derived from being in charge of the family shipping business.

In 1696 Richard Payne sold George the 60 acres where George was then living. This tract on the North side of Peperick Creek and bordering Payne's Beaver Dam was part of the land Richard had received from his father. Brooks Payne believes Richard and George were half-brothers and sons of the immigrant John; but my inclination is that they are sons of the recently deceased Richard Sr. whose father was the immigrant. My only hesitation in declaring this outright is due to the lack of descendants named "Richard" in George's line.

The March 1700 Court ordered Mr. George Payne as guardian of Sarah Carpenter to pay her the full 2,096 pounds of tobacco due from her father's estate. This amount was given him to manage at the time he was appointed her guardian. Who joined him in posting the security bond as guardian and his mandatory yearly accountings to the court haven't been researched. If her estate lost value while in his hands (unless the court pre-approved some venture that went awry), the difference came out of his pocket or of those who signed the security bond with him if he were unable to pay the full amount. Co-signing such bonds for friends and relatives is what started the landslide toward bankruptcy for Thomas Jefferson, though in his case his own spending practices had already taken him to the edge. In 1707 John Jennings chose George as his guardian and then in 1715 George's son was apprenticed to William Jennings. This suggests an on-going and multigenerational relationship between the Payne and Jennings families. The last court record before his death is his service as foreman of a jury in 1710.

George died between February 3, 1711 (date he signed his will) and May 2 (date it was entered for probate.) He divided his land, total acreage not given, between his oldest two sons, George and John.

But if either died without issue, his next son Thomas was to get the legacy of the deceased brother. Otherwise, Thomas was to get the slave Ginnie. Then the three oldest boys were to equally divide the cattle and horses among themselves. But George's personal property was to be distributed between all his children including others not named. George appointed his "father Thomas Pace and brothers George and Daniel White" executors of his will. The unnamed children were your William and Jane.

Researchers have been unable to find the given name of George's wife (or wives), but we do know the parents of the mother of his three youngest children. She died before him but the exact date of her death is as lost as her given name. Her parents were Thomas White, who died in 1687, and Jane. The widowed Jane White married as her second husband Thomas Paice / Pace. Thus the executors of George's will were his step-father-in-law and two brothers-in-law. Since George's only daughter is named "Jane", which is also the name of his mother-in-law, researchers suspect his wife was also "a" Jane. I suspect Jane was his second wife for three reasons. First, the Paices took the three youngest Payne children into their home after George died, but not the two older sons. They were not a destitute couple who had only enough money to feed three of the five orphans. Secondly, although not proof of anything, George and Jane named his third son after her father. During this time period, the usual practice was to name the first two sons after the grandfathers. And thirdly, the maternal uncles showed interest in the welfare of the three younger children, but had few, if any direct dealings outside of estate matters, with the older two sons.

June 6, 1711, the first court day after the will was filed for probate, the over-fourteen years old George Payne Jr. petitioned the court that Anthony Carnaby be appointed his guardian. Carnaby posted security bond of £100 Sterling for "the whole estate of the said orphan." John Jennings and Robert Hughs were co-signers on the bond. According to Brooke Payne, later records show George Junior's inherited estate consisted of 120 acres, a horse called Brandy, a two year old heifer and 1/5 of George Payne's personal (sometimes referred to as "moveable") estate. (According to the Payne genealogy, George Sr's personal estate came to £21,151.) A similar guardian bond record for John's estate was not recorded in the Minutes Book.

Petitions from those to whom George owed money began arriving the same court day as George Jr's guardianship petition. Benjamin Thompson wanted the customary one-year's wage of an indentured servant: 750 pounds tobacco plus reimbursement of his direct costs for filing the court action. John Paine (presumed brother of the deceased) wanted 400 pounds tobacco plus his court expenses. John Worden was owed 1,069 pounds tobacco while Christopher Peatler requested 1,150 pounds tobacco. Henry Axton's first bill of 860 pounds tobacco was only partly paid by the executors; he returned to court with a second bill for 450 pounds tobacco. The court ordered the executors pay all these accounts, including all direct court fees.

No wonder then, two years later (1713) Thomas Paice "signified to the Court that Thomas, William and Jane Paine, Orphans of the deced have been under his care and charge since the death of their deced. Father, and that ye profits of their parts of the Estate was of so small value that it could not maintain them. Upon consideration whereof the Court do order that each of them serve the said Thomas Paice and his present Wife, that is to say, Thomas and William till they arrive at ye age of one and twenty years, and said Jane till age of 18 ... that he learn them to read and write, teach Thomas and William ... some handicraft trade and at ye expiration of their times to pay each of them In like manner as is appointed by Law for Servants by indentures." After Jane White Paice died, Thomas removed himself

from administering George's estate and his accounting of the orphan's estate in his hands was audited by two of the sitting Justices of the county court.

On October 6, 1714 Daniel and George White petitioned the court "that Thomas Paine, one of the Orphans of the deced ... do serve George White untill he attaine the age of one and twenty yeares, and George White having assumed in Court to learne Thomas Paine the Trade of a Carpenter and in all other things relating thereto comply with the Law ..." In 1715 your William was apprenticed to William Jennings to learn carpentry.

As mentioned above, George and Daniel White were Uncles of the orphans and records suggest the Jennings are closely related. No mention is made in the court records where the orphaned Jane went after her grandmother's death. Presumably one of her uncles took her into his household, or she may have remained with Thomas Paise, working as a "domestic" under the watchful eye of his third wife.

Creditors began suing George Jr. for debt not long after he came of age. He sold his inherited land to John Jennings in 1718. The next year John Payne and John Jennings sold the as yet undivided tract the two Payne sons had inherited from their deceased father. It appears the total number of acres owned by George Sr. was around 240 acres. This includes the tract identified in the second deed as "given by the will of [my] grandfather to his sons, John and George [Sr.]" I believe Brooke Payne errs in saying George Sr. is son of the immigrant John because the immigrant's son John (Jr.) died late 1668 / early 1669 leaving only an 'as yet unborn' daughter. John Sr. deeded land to his widowed daughter-in-law, stipulating the land was to go to the "child or children in her womb" after the daughter-in-law's death. Surely the immigrant, who lived another 20 years would have revised his will after this son's death if there had been another son still alive. Too bad his will is among the missing [Old] Rappahannock Court papers.

Nelson Jolly Jr. and Barbara Claycomb (Barr)

The parents of Mary and Sarah Jolly who married Ball brothers George Lewis and Joseph Brumfield were Nelson Jolly Jr and Barbara Claycomb (Barr). Although born in present day Kentucky, both Nelson and Barbara came from families who were very early settlers of "Kentucky County, Virginia." Nelson Junior's parents first settled on a 200 acre tract near Hynes Station or Fort where he was born February 20, 1784. He was five when his parents purchased a 10 acre tract in the area now Breckinridge County near Fort Hardin. By the time Nelson was eight, Indian problems had ceased and his parents moved two miles farther west to the farm he later purchased from his father for 15 shillings. The price paid for the 190 acres was a mere legal formality for his parent's "home place" was his inheritance when his parents were no longer in need of an earthly abode.

In 1806, the then 20 year old Nelson Junior and his friend Robert Stevens set out on the adventure of their lifetime. They floated down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers on a raft all the way to New Orleans. Tradition doesn't say what goods they piled on the raft to sell down river, but a good bet is whiskey barrels took up most, if not all, the cargo space. Once the goods were sold, they broke the raft apart and sold the lumber. Then with whatever money they had left after visiting the French Quarter, they walked back north along the Natchez Trace through the Indian Nations to Nashville and thence to Breckinridge County, Kentucky. What stories the two must have told (or refrained from telling) their grandchildren!

Barbara Claycomb Barr was born August 1, 1790 in the area that became Breckinridge County. Named for her mother, she was the daughter of Barbara (Claycomb) and Adam Barr. She and Nelson Junior married November 14, 1811 with Justice of the Peace Sam Allen conducting the service. Many of the issues around the War of 1812 concerned Kentuckians directly and that state sent volunteer militia to fight Tecumseh near Detroit and the British in New Orleans. Nelson Junior volunteered to serve three months in the Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia, commanded by Lt. Col. James Allen. He rose (or more likely was elected) to the rank of third sergeant.

After the death of the elder Jollys, Nelson and Barbara purchased 200 acres on Sinking Creek, near the mouth of Sugar Tree Run which was just over the ridge from where her parents lived. They remained on this tract the rest of their lives. He served two terms as Justice of the Peace and two terms as High Sheriff. Barbara died June 24, 1863 near Union Star and he died September 25, 1878 at the home of their son, John B. Jolly. He was blind the last 17 years of his life. Both are buried in the Union Star Cemetery. His obituary in the October 16, 1878 edition of Breckinridge News of Cloverport, Kentucky reads:

Nelson Jolly Senior departed this life September 25, 1878 at the residence of John B. Jolly, near the Falls of Sinking Creek. He was born in Hynes Station on the 20th of February 1786. His parents emigrated from Pennsylvania to the mouth of Beargrass, now Louisville, in the year 1784. In the year 1785 they moved into Hynes Station, now Elizabethtown, where he was born. In 1789 he with his parents, moved to Hardins Fort, now Hardinsburg, where he remained until Indian hostilities ceased; they then moved onto a farm about one and one-half miles away; where he remained in the practice of farming until 1806. He then went down the Ohio River to New Orleans on a flatboat with Robert Stevens and walked home through, the then, Indian Nations. In 1811 he was married to Miss Barbara Barr and settled on a farm near Hardinsburg. In the fall of 1813 he volunteered in Capt. Jo Allen's Company, Col. John Allen's regiment and General Hopkin's Brigade of Kentucky Militia. For three months he suffered the hardships of war and the loneliness of the company of Indians, bears and wolves. In 1817 he bought and moved onto a farm on Sinking Creek, one mile from where he died. Here he raised a large family of children.

At his death his posterity numbered, counting his children, grand-children, great grandchildren, great great grandchildren, nearly two hundred souls. Among them is a county court clerk, a lawyer, a preacher, merchants and farmers. In the Federal army ten men, in the Confederate, not one. He served two terms as Justice of the Peace, two terms as the High Sheriff under the Old Constitution; which included almost one-half his long life. He was entirely blind for seventeen years. He died a pious and good man in the full assurance of hope and a blessed immortality, Ninety two years, seven months.

Of their 13 children, you descend from Mary born 1812 who married George Lewis Ball and Sarah born 1813 who married George's brother, Joseph Brumfield Ball. Adam Nelson Jolly married Amanda Lee Jordan, sister of your William Grayson Jordan and Thomas Jefferson Jolly married Amanda's cousin, another Amanda Lee Jordan. Other children married into the Hardin and Ashcraft families.

Johann Conrad Kleckham and Anna Elisabeth (Lutzen)

Johann Conrad Kleckham, born about 1712 in Hanover Province, Germany and Anna Elisabetha Lutzen are your emigrant Claycomb ancestors, but "Claycomb(e)" is the Anglicized spelling of the surname. My information on this family comes from *Genealogy of the Claycomb(e) Family* by Mary Alice Claycombe Adney (Richmond, Indiana, 1985) and an Addendum II published in 1997 after the family was located in German records. Johann Conrad married first Maria Margaretha Gerls in 1744 in Elliehausen, Province Hanover, Germany. She died of dropsy in 1751 leaving two children -- Johann Henry and Sophia Charlotte. In February 1752 the widowed Johann Conrad married your Anna Elisabetha Lutzen in the village of Harste, Hanover Province. Their daughter Christina Elizabeth was born in December that year. This is the family group who made the difficult journey to the New World.

The exact date they boarded the sailing vessel Snow Good Hope in Hamburg, Germany is not known, but it was surely early to mid-summer 1753. Records show the ship picked up additional passengers and cargo at Rotterdam and possibly other ports before finally setting sail from Cowes, England. But only the date they arrived at the port of Philadelphia is known: September 29, 1753. A "Snow" is a certain type of sailing vessel, so even though the three names are consistently used in records, the real name of the ship was Good Hope. Depending on winds, one could expect the voyage from the southern English coast to Pennsylvania to take at best 9 weeks, but on average 13 weeks. However, one should plan food for at least a 17 week journey for sailing ships stalled on the open seas without favorable breezes. One can safely add a week or two and perhaps more for the on-board journey from Hamburg to Cowes, England. The cost of passage was just that; each family was expected to pack enough food and water for themselves for the entire time they were on board. Often what little money was left after paying the passage fare went toward unplanned additional food purchases from dock-side vendors before the actual voyage began. Families who exhausted their cash reserves were forced to indenture their children or themselves as a way to survive once in the colonies.

Records transcribed and published in Strassburger's volume one, *Pennsylvania German Pioneers* include a copy of the handwritten paper the "head of family" signed when the family boarded the Snow Good Hope. According to the researcher who found this book, the handwritten signature appears: "Johann Conrad Kleikam." However, his name appears "Johan Conrad Klitham" as transcribed from the list of foreigners "imported the first of October 1753 on the Snow Good Hope." All "foreigners", otherwise known as non-British-born adult males, were expected to sign an oath of allegiance to the English monarch immediately upon arrival. Conrad's oath was filed at the State House in Philadelphia, Monday the First Day of October 1753:

"Present: Septimus Robinson, Esquire. The Foreigners whose Names are underwritten, imported in the Snow Good Hope, Capt. John Trump, from Hamburgh and last from Cowes in England, did this Day take the usual Qualifications. No 53."

Also before leaving the ship, all passengers (no matter the citizenship, age and gender) were inspected for symptoms of disease, especially smallpox. The health inspection for the Snow Good Hope reads:

"Sir: According to directions we have carefully examined the State of Health of the Mariners and Passengers on board the Snow Good Hope, Capt. Trump, from Hamburgh, and found several of them ill with Scurvies, but no Disease which we apprehend can communicate an Infection in the

Inhabitants of the City. Tho. Graeme, Th. Bond. To his Honour, The Governours. (Endorsed):
Doctors Report on the Snow Good Hope 29th Sept 1753."

Johann Conrad and Anna Elisabetha are next found in the records of the New Holland Lutheran Church in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The town of New Holland was founded in 1728 and the Lutheran Church register goes back to May 1, 1730. The following church records were found on this family:

Baptized November 4, 1759: Johann Peter Kleinkanim, born October 22, 1759

Communicants in 1765: Conrad Kleinkamm, wife Anna Elisabetha and Joh. Henr. Kleinkamm.

Communicants in 1766: Conrad Kleinkamm

Confirmands April 19, 1767 in Earl township (New Holland): Christina Elis. and

Sophia Charlotte Kleinkamm

Baptized July 9, 1767 (sic): Johannes Kleinkamm born July 15, 1767 (sic)

Baptized February 11, 1770: Georg, born January 5, 1770, son of Conrad Kleikam
and wife Elisabeth. Sponsors at baptism: Johannes Lippert and wife Catharine.

Baptized August 19, 1770: Elisabeth Smith, born June 30, 1770, daughter Johannes
Smith and his wife Margreta. Sponsors Conrad Kleikam and wife Elisabetha.

Confirmands April 1772: Balth. Kleinkam and Conrad Kleinkam

These church records are our only clue the family remained in Pennsylvania for no record of Conrad owning land has been found. Perhaps he first indentured himself then worked for others. By spring 1773 they were living near present day Hedgesville, in Berkeley County, (West) Virginia. Their farm, purchased in April that year, was near Sleepy Creek on the southern bank of the Potomac River opposite Fort Frederick. Not so unusual for the time, the surname was spelled Kleham, then Kleckam and finally Kleckham within the same deed record. It is during the years in (West) Virginia that the surname evolved into the Anglicized spelling "Claycomb(e)." Also, following the usual German practice, the baptismal first name "Johann" gradually disappeared from usage. Records indicate Conrad was able to sign his name, but Elisabeth made her mark. Unusual for Germans, tax records show the family owned three slaves.

Revolutionary War pension records show their son Frederick served six months in Captain Jarrett's Co. After the war those who received certificates from quartermasters when foodstuff was "donated" for use by the army were invited to file reimbursement claims at the local county court. On September 30, 1780 Johann Conrad and Peter Claycomb were reimbursed for provisions and supplies they had given. The records aren't clear if it's Conrad Sr. or Jr. but the surname is now "Claycomb." Personal Property Tax Records for Berkeley Co. show that in 1782 Johann (Conrad) had 3 slaves and 10 horses and in 1783 and 1784 he had 3 slaves and 9 cattle.

Conrad Kleckham Sr. signed his will February 7, 1780 giving his wife "Elizabeth" one third of his real and moveable estate during her life time. Eldest son Henry was to receive ten pounds in Virginia currency

over and above what he and the other children were to equally divide in the final division of the estate. Conrad requested " ... after my decease my Dear wife Elizabeth and some of my children being along with her shall keep House and not sell any thing of my Estate before my youngest son namely George Kleckham have come of age of twenty one years." At that time the estate was to be equally divided among all his children. Executors were son-in-law John Carpenter and neighbor Andrew Keesecker. The will was probated August 17, 1784, suggesting his death in July or early August that year. His inventory shows the usual things associated with farming: horses, cattle, sheep, farming tools and a wagon. Of special interest is the mill for cleaning grain, loom "with all utensils belonging to it", two "Dutch chests", a large Dutch (German) Bible and two pair spectacles. Elisabeth last appears in records on the Berkeley County personal property tax list in 1787.

The children named in his will: Henry, Baltzer, Conrad, Peter, Frederick, John, George, Christina (wife of John Carpenter), Charlotte (wife of Leonard Bruner), Mary and Sophia. Of these Baltzer and Mary, wife of Adam Barr, are your direct ancestors.

Samuel Jolly and Letitia (Nelson)

One descendant claims the Jolly family were of Scots-Irish descent, but the surname is found only in French Huguenot records in Northern Ireland. Nelson Jolly Sr. was the son of Samuel, born in the Londonderry area of Northern Ireland approximately 1710 to 1715. When Samuel arrived in Pennsylvania or who he traveled with isn't known. We first locate him in Middletown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania as one of several witnesses to a Quaker marriage. Quakers retained close ties with non-Quaker family and friends, so it's not unusual to find non-Quakers sharing significant life events held within the Quaker community. Non-Quakers were invited to sign the marriage register as a witness along with their Quaker friends and family. Although Samuel and his future wife, Letitia Nelson, had close ties with members of the Middletown Meeting, neither appear to be an active member. My main reason for saying this is the lack of a Quaker marriage certificate for them; but those things could be lost. Neither of them were disowned at the time of their marriage, so either both were Quakers and the marriage record is missing or neither of them were members of the Society of Friends at the time. Happily, the Middletown Meeting records do allow us to estimate their marriage date as sometime "after 1737, but before summer 1740." The following records are used to reach this conclusion, but first a brief explanation is in order.

Quakers didn't use "our" names for the months and days of the week because these are named for Roman, Greek and Norse gods. Instead they use numbers, with Sunday being the first day of the week and, at the time these records were created, March 25 was the first day of the new year, thus March was the 1st month. March 25 as the first day of the New Year goes back to Julius Caesar (think Ides of March) and the Julian calendar used by all the western cultures until Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 instituted the Gregorian calendar we now use. As with other things Britain and her colonies were behind the times; most Catholic-ruled European countries promptly implemented the Church's lead, but it wasn't until September 1752 that Britain and her colonies changed.

Samuel Jolly witness to marriage Joseph Richardson and Mary Parson 21st, 10th, 1732

Letitia Nelson witness to marriage of Samuel Cary and Sarah Stackhouse 19th, 10th, 1734

Letitia Nelson witness to marriage of John Woolston and Elizabeth Wildman 15th, 3rd, 1735
(Elizabeth was Letitia's aunt)

Letitia Nelson witness to marriage of John White and Esther Staples 16th 8th, 1735

Letitia Nelson witness to marriage of Anthony Wilson and Ann Nelson 17th, 9th, 1737 (Ann was Letitia's sister)

Letitia Jolley and Samuel Jolley witnesses to marriage of Robert Lucas and Sarah Croasdale 22nd 3rd 1740.

Samuel disappears from records after their move to Lancaster County in 1744. The only children known are the two mentioned in the will of her father (dated 1744) -- your Nelson Sr. born 1741 and Alice, wife of John Coombs. Alice died in Kentucky in 1801.

About 1749 the widowed Letitia (Nelson) Jolly married William Bell who was a weaver by trade. The descendant who reported that Letitia (Nelson) Jolly Bell followed her eldest son and daughter to Kentucky erred. Letitia and their five children are named in William Bell's Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania will which was probated January 25, 1806. Daughter Ann, the only one mentioned in her Uncle Thomas Nelson's will (dated 1753) is named first in her father's will. Thus all William Bell's children are with Letitia. Their five children are: Ann, John, William, Sarah and Arthur. These half-siblings of your Nelson Jolly Sr. weren't traced by the Jolly family researcher. Information on this family comes from Nelson Jolly, Sr. and His Family of Breckinridge County, Kentucky, by Nellie Fern Baker (Gateway Press, Baltimore, 1983.)

Charles Moorman and Elizabeth (Reynolds)

Traditional accounts say Charles Moorman was 15 when he married the 13 years old Elizabeth Reynolds in 1703, but this is another of those traditions I have problems with. For one thing, grooms were expected to support a wife and family at the time of marriage. Few, if any, fifteen year olds had the capability of doing this. Also as we've seen, we have the St. Peter's Parish register for the time when Charles is reportedly born. His name is not found in the register, but two siblings are. The first few pages of this register are missing, as is the entire register for Blissland Parish. We know Charles's father, Thomas Moorman, was in Blissland Parish in 1677 and continued living in the same area after St. Peter's Parish was formed from the westernmost parts of Blissland. Thus Charles was more likely born about 1680 when records are known to be missing. This makes him in his early twenties when he married which is more reasonable for the era. According to tradition Elizabeth is a Reynolds and even though I haven't spent much time researching the Reynolds families found in the St. Peter's and St. Paul's Parish records, I think she is the "Eliz. Daught'r to Tho. Renalls Bap't 15 of March 1690-1." Again, we are greatly hampered by the loss of the early New Kent County Court records.

Even though tradition says the Moormans were Quakers when still living in England, the Moorman surname is not found in Virginia Quaker records until the 1730s. Even then it's their two older sons and not Charles and Elizabeth who first appear. But not all Meeting records are extant and some researchers believe Charles and Elizabeth attended the early meetings held in private homes. Attending Quaker services was against the law early on so it is understandable that written records were not kept of

gatherings of people who just wanted to see what the Society had to offer. One letter written by an Anglican minister to his bishop back in England states outright that IF the Anglican ministers sent to Virginia "were of the better sort", then, in his opinion, there would be far fewer converts to the Quaker faith. Elsewhere I've read that it was common for people living on the frontier to attend any religious service available to them. Although in very early Jamestown residents were required to attend church services twice daily and three times on Sundays, the contracts between Anglican ministers and vestrymen stipulated only a certain number of sermons at the remotest chapels in a year's time.

During the early 1720s Charles and Elizabeth joined the general westward migration of their neighbors into what is now western Hanover County. They located on the waters of Cedar Creek near where a Quaker Meeting House was built. Loss of Hanover Court records prevents us from knowing who donated the land for the building, but their sons Thomas and Charles were active members of the Cedar Creek Meeting. By the end of the 1730s Charles had relocated to the area known as "Green Springs" from the natural underground springs that keeps the above landscape fertile and lush. Not long afterwards Camp Creek Meeting House was built to accommodate the large number of Quakers who had joined this westward movement. Charles and his son were named overseers of this new meeting. Again, the person donating the land is lost with the Hanover County deeds records, but my guess is Charles might be the person who gave the land for this Meeting House.

Thus Charles and Elizabeth were already settled on their land on Camp Creek when it fell into the newly created Fredricksville (Anglican) Parish and Louisa County. Even though Charles and his eldest son were both active Quakers, they were ordered by the vestry to oversee the processioning in their precinct. Quakers were not relieved of such jobs, and perhaps were chosen as overseers for they were expected to be more objective in disputes. Quakers didn't object to serving in such jobs or even paying taxes to the parish per se. It was the taxes specifically directed towards payment of the Anglican minister and upkeep of the "glebe" (a.k.a. vicarage) that they had problems paying. On the other hand, they made sure none of their members became wards of the county.

The first extant grantor deed for Charles and Elizabeth shows he signed his name with an "M" mark. The deed is dated 1743 and by then Charles was in his sixties. Was he unable to sign his full name or could he no longer see to do so? Sometimes we assume someone is uneducated when we should consider other possibilities. Charles died in 1757; Elizabeth is named in his will, but that is the last specific record we have for her. Charles named five children in his will; surely in the days before birth control, they had other children who didn't survive to adulthood.

Thomas married Rachel Clark, daughter of Christopher and Penelope. Thomas and Rachel, along with her sister Sarah (Clark) Lynch, were in the vanguard of the movement into Bedford County. Thomas died in 1766 and Rachel married fellow-Quaker William Ballard in 1768. Judith married John Douglas and your Ann married Thomas Martin. Your Achilles married Elizabeth Addams, daughter of Robert and Mourning while their son Charles married her sister, Mary Addams.

Beginning in the early 1760s, Quakers lobbied the Virginia House of Burgesses to make it legal to free slaves. When the law was changed in the late 1770s, Quaker Meetings began pressuring members to free their slaves and by the 1790s told members to choose between owning slaves and remaining a Quaker. Charles's 1778 will manumitted all his slaves when he died, even including those already in his children's possession, but for which he hadn't yet given them a deed of ownership. Provisions were made for the care of those still minors and those too old to care for themselves. I haven't seen the

inventory of his estate to learn how many he owned, but the 28 slaves living in Campbell County when he died in 1788 were freed by individual deeds specifically identifying each by name. His executors reportedly made trips into the southern states freeing those slaves "considered his when he wrote his will" but who had been sold by members of the family or taken by the family to other states. This was a costly task but one his executor felt duty bound to do for it is what Charles wanted.

Possible Reynolds and Snead Lineage

As mentioned under Charles Moorman, according to tradition his wife Elizabeth was a Reynolds, but proof of her surname has not been found. Although I haven't researched this line myself and there are a couple discrepancies between researchers, the data presented by others is so compelling I believe it's worth inclusion here. Besides, there appears to be a close and continuing association (which is a major clue for kinship) between Reynolds, Sneads and Moormans across several generations.

According to the author of a Snead / Sneed genealogy, Samuel Snead of York County, Virginia and his wife Alice were parents of three children: Samuel who moved to Stafford County, Virginia; William who remained in York County, and Susan who married Thomas Reynolds before 1652. The latter couple were the parents of a younger Thomas who was the father of the Elizabeth Reynolds (baptized March 1691) who I believe is the wife of your Charles Moorman. The Reynolds Family Association includes this Snead connection on their web page, but doesn't follow female lines, so didn't follow up with Elizabeth's marriage. I've requested, but haven't received a copy of the 1671 deed and the 1652 will, plus anything more the researcher might find to help with the discrepancies mentioned below.

In October 1671 the younger Thomas Reynolds sold land in Blissland Parish, New Kent County "that had been given to his father by Samuel Snead." Susan Pease gave her consent to the sale. Depending on the reporter, Susan either signed as guardian of a minor selling his inheritance or she was signing away her right in the land as owner or as widow of the late Thomas Reynolds. At this point what we can determine without doubt is: Thomas Reynolds was the son of Thomas Reynolds who was deceased before October 1671; this older Thomas Reynolds had married Susan (Snead) who was the wife of a "Peace" in 1671; Susan's father was Samuel Snead, the original owner of the acreage. But here is where researchers differ. The 1671 deed says the land was a gift of Samuel Snead to Thomas Reynolds. The Reynolds Association gives March 23, 1652 as the date of the deed -- Samuel Snead to Thomas Reynolds. But a third researcher tells me his notes give the same date for the will of Samuel Snead (his signing date or probate date not specified) which states "45 acres to my daughter Susan, widow of Thomas Reynolds."

On August 4, 1635 Samuel Snead received 200 acres in James City County "at the head of Keths Creek ... between two swamps ... [for importing] himselfe, his wife Alice Sneade & his sonn William & 50 acres for servt called Henry Vincent." It appears then that Samuel and Alice Snead or the older Thomas Reynolds are the first of your direct-line ancestors to emigrate to the colonies. We can presume Samuel arrived a couple of years before the 1635 patent date because it took time to run surveys and complete the bureaucratic paperwork in Jamestown. But "prior to 1635" is as precise as we can be regarding his arrival date. Thomas Reynolds' arrival date is even more uncertain for that name appears on several claims for head right land.

Samuel received a second patent August 18, 1637 which was renewed in the name of Alice Snead in March 1643. This suggests Samuel had died before March, but the second patent is only partially extant. Although usually the only females to receive property in their own names were widows or heiresses (no

brother), there is always a possibility of unknown extenuating circumstances. Or we could have two Samuel Sneads, one dying before 1643 and the other dying about 1652.

The youngest Thomas Reynolds was married to a Mary, surname unknown. They had seven known children and some researchers add an older son named Thomas who appears in records as "Jr." until about 1710. This gives us a possible death year for Mary's husband, Thomas. According to the St. Peter's Parish Birth Register Thomas and Mary had:

Jn'o son to Tho Rennals bap't ye 18 day of Febry., 1684

Will sone of Thomas Renall & Mary his wife baptized ye 5 day of Decem'b, 1686

Judith daugh'r to Thomas Renalls bap't ye 19 of July, 1688

Eliz. Daugh't to Tho. Renalls Bap't 15 of March, 1690-1

Jane daug't Thomas Reynolds baptiz. the ____ ____

Leticia dau't of Tho. Renolds baptiz. the 4 April, 1697

Phillip son of Tho. Reynolds by Mary baptiz. 15 October, 1699

No one named Reynolds signed the 1677 grievance list with Edward Johnson and Thomas Moorman, but Henry Snead (identified elsewhere as grandson of Samuel and Alice) and Joseph Pease did. Perhaps Joseph is the husband (or near relative of the husband) of the "Susan Pease, late wife of Thomas Reynolds" in the October 1671 deed mentioned above. Although the specific identity of Thomas Snead is not known, the May 4 1689 processioners list for those living in St. Peter's Parish suggests Thos. Moorman and Thos. Snead are adjacent neighbors with "Tho. Ronalle" not far away. Proximity doesn't document relationships, but is a helpful clue.

Two 1695 patents are also interesting. Thomas Reynolds received 252 acres in New Kent County "along line of Wharton to Black Creek adjacent Tho. Snead" and Thomas Snead's 450 acre patent lay "on branches of Black Creek adjacent John Sandige & land of Hubbert, along Powwhite Path". Penelope Clark's father Edward Johnson lived on Powwhite Creek. But this is still speculation for we have no documentation yet for Elizabeth (wife of Charles Moorman) being a Reynolds. However, the strong tradition that she is a Reynolds leads me to believe there is a need for more extensive research back to Samuel and Alice Snead.

Edward Johnson and Elizabeth

As mentioned under Christopher Clark and Penelope (Johnson), researchers offer three possible surnames for her, none of which are documented. In my opinion the best "suggestion" is she is "Penelope, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth, born the 4th day of August and baptised the 17th August 1684" per the St. Peter's Parish Register. Little is known about this Edward Johnson for he lived in the areas of Virginia where many of the early records were destroyed by the ravages of time as well as war.

He was living in upper Blissland Parish of New Kent County during the time of Bacon's Rebellion. There is no list of those poor farmers who served in Bacon's ranks, let alone those who agreed with him but

stayed home. But what poor farmer wouldn't side with the man going up against the men who viewed the deaths of a few poor men, blacks and indentured servants as insufficient to compromise their trade with the Indians. After Bacon's death from dysentery fall 1676, Governor Berkeley of Virginia had his followers brought to trial. Some like Peter Adams merely lost their land, but others lost their lives. The spring of 1677 an exasperated King Charles II sent Commissioners to Virginia to find out "why Berkeley hanged more of Bacon's followers than he had for the murder of his own father, King Charles I?"

The long list of specific grievances compiled by the Commissioners can be summed up in three words: taxation without representation. The majority of Virginians were poor farmers who owned only a few acres or were tenant farmers, struggling to gain a foothold after serving their indentureship. They had no say in the laws passed by the House of Burgesses for they didn't own enough property to qualify them to vote. The wealthy were powerful for they held all the offices and they decided who was to get the post when a vacancy occurred. One person could be a member of the House of Burgesses, a Justice of his local County Court, and a vestryman of the parish in which he lived. Moreover, he was likely to also be the county's sheriff, coroner or surveyor. As a member of the vestry, he set his own salary for each office held, but then divided the total cost of parish (county) government among all residents within the parish. These shares were called "tithes" and the tithe was the same for each white male whether he owned land or not. Oh, one paid a tax on each slave, stud horse and wagon owned, but the total amount paid by the wealthiest individuals was returned many times over in the form of salary or "county jobs" held.

Among the eighty-seven signers on the list of grievances taken April 2, 1677 at the upper chapel in Blissland Parish are your Edward Johnson, your Thomas Moorman and Peter Massie, another man suggested as Penelope's father.

Four children were born to Edward and Elizabeth Johnson between 1680 and 1686 as recorded in the St. Peter's Parish register: ["of ye instant" means during the current month.]

1680 Thomas ye sone of Edw'd Johnson Eliz. -- nat ye 5 of May & bapt ye 30 of ye instant, 1680

1682 Eliz. daughter of Edw'd Johnston Eliz.--nat ye 7th of July and bapt'd ye 6th of August, 1682.

1684 Penelope Daughter of Edw'd Johnson Eliz. Na--ye 4 day of Agost & bapt.ye 17of ye instant,

1686 Rachell Dau of Edw'd Johnson & Eliz. his wife n't ye 8 of Dec'r & bapt.ye 2 of Jan'y 1686-7.

Edward's name appears on the list of processioners for St. Peter's Parish May 1689, but this is the last specific mention of him in the records -- or at least that's my opinion. Boundaries to his land are mentioned in land patents through the 1690s, but his name isn't found on the next extant processioning list (1698). Instead a Michael Johnson appears where Edward's name should be. However, an Edward Johnson is then named father of two more children in the St. Peter's register; but this time the mother's name is omitted:

1698 Rebecka Daughter of Edw'd Johnson Born the 8 ___ and Baptised the 11 November, 1698.

1701 Benjamin son of Edw'd Johnson borne the 17 August, 1701

Some researchers claim the above fathers are the same Edward; but I think they are different Edwards based on the eleven years difference between births of Rachell and Rebecka. Or at least, if the two

Edwards are the same person, Elizabeth is not the mother of the latter two children. One working theory is Michael (of the 1698 processioning list) and the second Edward are sons of the first Edward and Elizabeth. Michael was born prior to 1680 as would the father of a child born in 1698. This area was Blissland Parish prior to 1680 and the earliest register book for that parish is missing. Michael's descendants have participated in the DNA study, but we are still searching for a male descendant from Thomas, who is the only documented son for Edward and Elizabeth. Our job of sorting these early Johnson families isn't helped by former researchers who combined Benjamin born 1701 with an older Benjamin Johnson. This older Benjamin is not kin to Michael per the DNA study and we have yet to identify the younger Benjamin (son of an Edward) in later records. The last "contemporary" record for "Edward Johnson" is his 1704 payment of quitrent on 150 acres in New Kent County.

Of the documented children of Edward and Elizabeth, only Penelope and Thomas have been traced. Thomas moved from New Kent County to far western Hanover County where he lived very near the border between Goochland and Henrico Counties when it was drawn. One of his tracts bordered land owned by Christopher Clark; if I'm correct, Christopher's wife Penelope is Thomas's sister. Only one child, a daughter, is documented as Thomas's but we've recently made a strong 'preponderance of evidence case' for his sons and are searching for DNA participants.

A word of warning: Dr. Lorand Johnson, a noted Johnson /Johnston family researcher, published his theory that Edward is the son of Dr. Arthur Johnston of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He takes the line all the way back to Stephen and Matilda, 12th century claimants to the throne of Scotland. The theory has been repeated many times on the internet and most people accept it without bothering to check details. The truth: Dr. Lorand spent half his adult lifetime and an untold amount of money paying researchers to extract every entry for Johnson and Johnston in both Scottish and British records. Even though they found absolutely no entry suggesting Dr. Arthur had a son named Edward, Dr. Lorand continued with his illusion. Most of the time he offered no documentation for statements, but when he did, it was in obscure, difficult to find books. Although Dr. Arthur was the royal physician to King James I (of England and VI of Scotland) and poet laureate for England, Dr. Lorand persisted in making Dr. Arthur's youngest son a Quaker. He even went so far as to explain the change of surname spellings by stating: "Quakers dropped the "t" because they thought it was pretentious." His theory centers around a letter stating "cousin Edward" traveled in the entourage of the Quaker minister William Edmondson to Virginia during the winter of 1676-1677. His source book was located in the Library of Congress and was examined by three independent researchers. The letter, which the entire theory hinges upon, is not in that particular book.

Andrew Moorman and Judith (Clark)

Andrew Moorman didn't wander far when he set out to find his future bride -- she was practically living next door at the home of his mother's sister. One wonders when the childhood game of tag turned from "tag, you are it!" to "tag, will you be my wife?" From all accounts, the two parental couples were not only relatives, but also close friends. A marriage record for Andrew and Judith Clark hasn't been located, but it's likely they wed about 1770. If they married in a church it was likely in the structure that was originally the Sugarloaf Meeting House located on her father's land in Albemarle County. By the early 1770s neither set of parents were Quakers, but the Meeting had disbanded years before for fear of

Indian attack. Of course the ceremony could have been in her father's home or in the home of the person who married them. A common practice of the era was holding the ceremony with only a couple of witnesses attending and then returning for a several-days-celebration with family and friends.

Andrew and Judith were born in the foothills of the Blue Ridge, in either Louisa or Albemarle Counties. His birth year is given by one early Moorman researcher as December 2, 1744, but that is suspect for the same researcher gives the exact same birth date for his first cousin, another "Andrew" Moorman. It's possible, but unlikely, two male cousins not only shared the same given name, but the exact same birthday. Judith was born December 2, 1749 per her father's Bible entry. As seen in other narratives, extended family members began moving south toward Lynchburg, Virginia in the mid-1700s. Andrew, his parents and siblings answered the clarion call towards the end of the 1770s. Judith's parents remained in their Albemarle County home, but several of her siblings moved south too.

The land this group of Moormans chose was in the area of Bedford County that became Campbell County in 1781. Life was good in the gently rolling hills where the soil was fertile and family support nearby. Judith, like most colonial women, was either pregnant or nursing all through her married life. Their ten children came like clockwork, every two years. Having family members nearby was a blessing, but the responsibility for keeping toddlers out of harm's way fell on the shoulders of their eldest daughter, your Milly. In December 1787 Milly married her first cousin, Thomas Martin Clark, son of her mother's deceased brother Micajah and grandson of Andrew's Aunt Ann (Moorman) Martin. The parents, if not completely happy about the marriage, at least had no real objections for Andrew consented to the marriage of his underage daughter. By this time Quakers objected to marriages between near cousins. Thomas took out a marriage bond which indicates they were married by a minister or Justice of the Peace.

Tragedy struck Andrew's family five years later when he either became ill or was injured early in 1791. He signed his will March 5 and it was submitted for probate June 2. This suggests he died in late May, but his death could have been closer to the date of his will. Judith was pregnant when he wrote it. Perhaps she needed time to recover from childbirth before starting the probate process. Andrew's will appointed several executors: Judith, their son Achilles and son-in-law (your) Thomas M. Clark, Judith's brothers John and James Clark and his brother Jesse. The number is unusual but shows Andrew's faith in and desire for these men to assist Judith as much as possible. The task of raising so many young children alone must have seemed daunting to her at the time. Then Judith died about 1798 for per Andrew's will the estate was divided between his children. This brought even more changes to the lives of the youngest members of the family who moved into various households. Three moved in with Uncle James Clark for his 1802 will details the specific inheritance of each sibling placed in his hands. Additionally "as a child next to one of my own" his niece Judith Moorman was given two slave children from his own estate. Several of her Moorman siblings accompanied Milly and Thomas M. Clark to Breckinridge County, Kentucky. Her kin were there for her when Thomas died in 1811 leaving Milly with several young children. Life on the frontier was made easier when extended family settled near one another.

Achilles Moorman and Elizabeth (Addams)

Andrew Moorman's parents were Achilles Moorman (born 1713) and Elizabeth Addams. This is the first known appearance of the name "Achilles" in the Moorman or Reynolds family. One wonders if the name

just appealed to his parents who might have read the Greek classics, or is it a family name from an as yet untraced line. Census takers and court clerks often reduced the name to "Gilly / Killy / Cilly/ Hillis / Killis and even Archelous." He was the youngest of three sons and the only son who wasn't a strict Quaker. His name does appear occasionally in those records, but never to the extent his father and brothers are mentioned. That said, he appears to be the 'quiet' son who preferred remaining near his family to attending court days for he is equally absent from county records.

He and Elizabeth married in 1737 and appear to have lived on his father's plantation, probably in the same farmhouse with his parents. This was his inheritance and with it came the unspoken agreement to care for his parents as long as they lived. After the death of his mother they moved onto the Albemarle County land given them by Elizabeth's father Robert Addams. This land was near that of Elizabeth's sister Mary (wife of the younger Charles Moorman) and Judith Clark (wife of Micajah). In the mid-1770s they decided to join family members who had earlier moved south to Bedford County, but the land they chose fell into the part that became Campbell County in 1781. In fact his purchase with their eldest son Charles of 3,030 acres on both sides of Seneca Creek is the first deed filed in Campbell County Deed Book 1. The deed mentions an adjacent, much smaller tract recently sold to his son Andrew. Achilles sold smaller tracts from this larger purchase to persons we suspect were family members, but the relationship if any to him wasn't specified in the deed.

During the Revolutionary War Quartermasters from both sides made several visits to Virginia plantations. The only difference between the two was the Colonial troops gave receipts showing the estimated value and amount of food and 'pasturage' taken. These receipts were later turned in for repayment by the states, either in exchange for money or credit towards the next tax bill. Perhaps Achilles showed his support of the cause by donating the food stuffs outright. Or perhaps the colonial Quartermaster (near kinsman John Ward, who was the second husband of Sarah (Clark) Lynch) knew where the Moorman cattle were pastured and which fields grew the tallest corn stalks. In all Achilles is credited with furnishing "275# beef, 10 barrels, 3 bu 3 pecks corn, 27 diets" on one receipt and just "diets and forage" on another. The total was valued at £31.12.

Much to the dismay of future researchers, Achilles only identified four sons in his will -- Charles, your Andrew, William and Jesse. We suspect the Silas Moorman who died in 1777 in Bedford County leaving three children is a fifth son. The will gave Mary Allegree (wife of Mathew) thirty pounds, but he didn't mention Mary's relationship to him. Mary's father-in-law Giles Allegree owned a tavern near Mychunk Creek which now lies in Fluvanna County. She and Matthew had reasons to remain in the Albemarle and Fluvanna area, but moved south with the Moormans. Thus we think there is sufficient evidence to place her into this family group. Several researchers include a daughter "Judith," but disagree on which Judith: the wife of William Haden or the wife of James Carver? In my opinion there are better reasons to conclude Carver's wife was Achilles' daughter, but overall the case for Judith as their daughter is weaker than the one for Mary.

Robert Addams and Mourning

Robert signed his will "Robert Addams" which is the spelling used by many but not all court clerks. "Addams" especially with two "d's" is usually thought a Welch surname but Robert was closely associated in Virginia with French Huguenot families. Although possibly just coincidental, the first land

he purchased (1717) was originally part of the large grant to the French refugees known as Manakintown. Robert's life before 1717 is unknown, but my theory is he was a younger son of Peter and Anne Adams, and thus younger brother of James who served as an interpreter for the Pamunkey and Chickahominy Indians. Peter was a lower-level leader in Bacon's Rebellion. As such his name appears on the list of those to be executed when captured; but in the end Governor Berkeley spared Peter's life but confiscated his entire estate. Although "Peter" is not a name found among Robert's descendants, Robert named one of his sons "James" and two daughters were called "Ann". After 1717 Robert is found in the area of Henrico County that in 1727 became Goochland County, named for Sir William Gooch, then the Lt. Governor of Virginia.

Tradition says Robert married Mourning Lewis February 4, 1712. At first glance one might think "Mourning" is a name given a daughter whose mother died giving birth. But "Mourning or Morning" is a surname found in early Virginia and there were "Mournings" whose mothers survived childbirth. Lewis as her surname is troublesome for she doesn't quite "fit" into any of the numerous Lewis families in early Virginia and none had any close dealings with Robert Addams. Mourning's surname as "Woodson" makes far more sense based on Robert's close association with extended members of that family. However, I haven't been able to place her into a Woodson family group either.

By all appearances Robert was quite a bit older than Mourning when they married. IF he were married before, then any children he might have had from that marriage died before reaching adulthood. That said, another theory that has more than a few converts is the possibility Mourning was married previously, and possibly to a Lewis. This suggestion is based solely on their having two daughters named "Ann." Robert refers to the second one in his will as "Ann ye younger", but doesn't mention the older Ann. However, he calls the older Ann "daughter" in his wedding gift of 400 acres to her husband Thomas Saunders in 1727. Mourning names both daughters "Anna" in her deed that substituted for a will.

Robert served as a vestryman of the St. James Parish in Goochland County from the time of its creation (1727) until his death. He was a major landowner, but unlike Christopher Clark, his largest patent was only 1,740 acres with most of his grants falling into the 400 acre range. He gave the usual wedding gift of a tract of land to each of his children and his will left a specific tract to each of his unmarried daughters. Your Judith (Addams) Clark and her sister, Mary Moorman, were to divide 800 acres at the foot of Sugarloaf Mountain. Your Elizabeth (Addams) Moorman received 400 acres on Mychunk Creek "near the county boundary line" (today near where Louisa, Albemarle, Goochland and Fluvanna lines come together.)

On February 22, 1738 Robert signed his will which was probated in Goochland County June 17, 1740, making his death date late May / early June 1740. He was probably buried in a family graveyard on his property. Mourning joined most of their children in the westward migration into Albemarle County. On July 24, 1754 she wrote a deed giving all her slaves to her two sons, Robert and James. The slaves were to be equally divided between them provided they pay each of her daughters (named) a specific amount of money. Presumably this was her attempt to make the girls equal in what they had received over the years. Your Judith Clark was to receive 40 shillings, but your Elizabeth Moorman received 20 pounds. The deed was filed in the Albemarle Courthouse August 9, 1765, giving us an estimated death date for Mourning of late July 1765. Counting the older Ann, Robert and Mourning had 11 children. Their son Robert "Robin" was closely associated in Campbell County with his cousin, Judge Lynch of "lynching

fame" during the Revolutionary War years. Researchers have found information on their son James to be more elusive.

Thomas Moorman and Elizabeth

Although not the first Moorman to arrive on Virginia's shore, your Thomas Moorman is the first to remain in Virginia. It is commonly believed all Moormans who trace their lineage into the colonial era descend from this one individual. He first appears in Virginia records on a list of names used by James Turner to receive 786 acres in New Kent County "for transporting Tho. Moreman" and others. James Turner may or may not be the one who actually paid the travel expenses of everyone on the list. Headright claims were used as barter or for payment of debts in coin-strapped Virginia. All the above really tells us is that Thomas arrived in Virginia prior to June 17, 1670, the date of Turner's patent.

On April 2, 1677 Thomas, along with 87 of his neighbors, met with the King's Commissioners at the upper chapel of Blissland Parish in New Kent County, Virginia. The Commissioners were sent to Virginia to find the reasons behind Bacon's Rebellion. To make sure people talked freely, the officials swore an oath in the name of the King that no harm would come to the individuals who met with them. The sessions turned into a compilation of grievances against the current Governor of Virginia, William Berkeley. Governor Berkeley was ordered back to London with the Commissioners, but died before he could present his side to the King. To give Berkeley his due, in the 1640s he was a well-liked Governor and many Virginians were saddened to hear his plans to return to England to serve in the royal army during the Cromwell wars. While there he married a much younger, social climbing bride who reportedly was not happy when the newly crowned King Charles ordered Berkeley to return "to the social backwater known as Virginia." Some historians place all blame on her for his change of heart toward the "commoners" in Virginia. For whatever reason, the grievances of the small farmers were aimed toward him.

Thomas's name also appears on the May 4, 1689 processioning record for New Kent County. Much to the dismay of current researchers, this first extant processioning list isn't divided into precincts, making it harder to determine who was an adjacent neighbor to whom. I believe his oldest son, your Charles, was born during the period just before St. Peter's Parish was created or during the first couple years when the earliest entries in the parish register are missing. Two other children were born to Thomas and his wife Elizabeth, whose surname is not known. They are:

1686, Mary ye Daughter Thomas Moreman & Elizabeth his wife bapt ye 29th day Augt

1689 Andrew, son of Thos Moorman bapt ye 4 day November 1689

Thomas drops from the extant vestry records after 1689 and the surname "Moorman" isn't again found in parish records (court records were destroyed) until Charles and Andrew were adults. Andrew and his family moved to North Carolina several years before the Revolutionary War. A portion of the Biltmore estate near Asheville is located on what was once Moorman property. Mary, like so many colonial women, is untraced.