

Chapter 10 - William Bostick and Ann Bassett

William Bostick Sr. was born to Charles Bostick Sr., immigrant, and Mary [Inu] in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County, Virginia in about 1680. This date of birth is based on William^{C1} having appeared as a land owner (100 acres) on the 1704 Quit Rent list in New Kent County. In order to have owned land in 1704 William Bostick^{C1} would have been over 21 years old, giving him a birth year earlier than 1683. His father had been claimed as a headright on a patent in 27Apr1671¹. Charles Bostick¹ is believed to have entered the Virginia Colony unmarried, consequently, his children would all have been born in Virginia. The authors believe it probable that Charles Bostick^{C1} would have served an indenture of 5 to 7 years during which time he probably remained unmarried until after 1676.

The location of William's birth is believed by the authors to have been on or near his 100 acre tract, just south of present day Ashland as illustrated in Figure 4-2. Since William's land was situated adjacent to Widow Leak [his presumed aunt], the authors are inclined to believe that William was the eldest son and that he had inherited his father's land. William^{C1} was reported as living in the same precinct within St. Paul's Parish from 1707 to 1732. That precinct was not returned in the 1735 processioning cycle, so it could not be determined whether William Bostick continued to reside in St. Paul's Parish after 1732. In the 1739/40 cycle that precinct was returned, but William Bostick was not reported, so it must be assumed that he had relocated outside of St. Paul's Parish sometime between 1732 and 1739. Following are abstracts of the first and last processioning records found for William Bostick^{C1}:

1. 1707 the lands of Joseph Baughon, Simon Woody, Thomas Ellet, James Woody, William Bostick, William Leak, and Edward Moore, lying adjacent to each other, being made Precinct No. 29.²
2. 1731 the lands of Joseph Baughon, Simon Woody, William Bostick, John Philips, William Leak, Richard Leak, Anthony Waddy, Walter Leak, Walter Chapman, Col. John Fleming, William Reynolds, John Hopkins, John Goodwin, Robert Wood, Henry Crumpton, Henry Kerby, Thomas Logwood, John Thorp, Richard Crafford, Abraham Burnet, David Anderson, George Barker, Robert Vier, Charles Thorp, Robert Strange, William Thorp, Michael Tucker, Amos Tucker, George Adams, Edmund Willis and Lewis Wadkins made into one precinct situated below Horsley's Mill, upon a straight line to Chickahominy Swamp, and to the extent of the Parish downward.

The land ownerships reported for the periods 1707, 1711, 1715 and 1719 in the precinct containing William Bostick's land remained essentially unchanged. There was a gap in the processioning records between 1719 and 1731, so presumably those records have been lost. In the 1731 cycle the precinct containing William Bostick's land was substantially expanded from previous cycles in that it grouped together virtually all of the land owners south of Ashland. Yet, this 1731 precinct contained a sufficient number of persons previously reported in William Bostick's precincts to conclude that the location of his residence had remained unchanged for almost 25 years. It would have been during this time period that all four of William Bostick's known children were born

Following the 1731 processioning record in St. Paul's Parish, William Bostick Sr.^{C1} was not found in any other records until the 1738 deed abstracted as follows:

3. On June 20, 1738 John Bostick of St. James Parish sold 350 acres to William Bostick Sr. of same parish for £40 situated on low ground of Great Guinea Creek at mouth of Tar Wallet Creek.³

¹ Records of Colonial Gloucester County, Virginia, page 29, Ancestry.com

² St. Paul's Parish Vestry Book, C. G. Chamberlayne, p. 218.

³ Goochland County Colonial Wills, 1736-1744, Benjamin B. Weisinger, 1983, p. 18.

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This tract was sold by John Bostick^{C1W1} to his father, William Bostick Sr.^{C1}. Both parties were shown as residents of St. James Parish, Goochland County at the time of this land sale. Goochland County was formed from the northwestern part of Henrico County in 1728, and encompassed the area between Hanover County on the north and the Appomattox River on the south. John Bostick^{C1W1}, son of William Bostick Sr., first appeared in records in Goochland County on a Road Order dated 20Mar1731⁴. The above tract sold to his father is believed to have been granted by patent to John Bostick^{C1W1} on 20Jun1733. The fact that John Bostick appeared in Goochland County so soon after the 1731 processioning record in St. Paul's Parish makes it probable that William Bostick Sr. had also relocated from the Ashland area to the north bank of the Appomattox River around the same time as his son's relocation. John Bostick would have just reached adulthood in 1731. This tract would have been situated on the lower part of Great Guinea Creek, near the confluence of Tar Wallet Run as illustrated in Figure 10-1.

The only other record found for William Bostick Sr. was the filing of his nuncupative LWT in Goochland County abstracted from depositions as follows:

4. Deposition of William Arnold of Goochland County, age 40, swears that William Bostick, late of this County, deceased, died on 30Dec1739, made his Will in presence of three witnesses: Valentine Bostick, this deponent [William Arnold], and Elizabeth, his [deponent's] wife, who signed in presence of Testator, who was of sound mind, and disposed of his property as follows: (1) to son, Charles, all of his land, his two negroes, livestock, household items and tools, etc., (2) to son, John, items, (3) to son, William [Jr.], a horse and items, and (4) to daughter, Mary Francis [wife of John Francis], items. All rest of estate to be divided equally between three sons: Charles, John and William, and daughter, Mary Francis. Taken before us on 16Jun1740: William Mayo and Daniel Stoner [J.P.'s]. Deposition of John Bostick of Goochland County, age 31, says that his father's Will read as deposited by William Arnold. Taken 16Jun1740 before us: William Mayo and Daniel Stoner. These depositions recorded according to petition of Charles Bostick, recorded 17Jun1740.⁵

There are a number of facts that can be gleaned from the foregoing nuncupative LWT of William Bostick Sr.:

1. William Bostick Sr. was married, but his wife probably predeceased him, as there was no mention of a wife in the LWT.
2. William Sr. had at least four children: Charles^{C1W1}, John Bostick^{C1W1}, William Jr.^{C1W1}, and Mary^{C1W1} [presumed wife of John Francis].
3. William Sr. left the bulk of his estate, including land and slaves to his son, Charles, so it might be presumed that Charles was the eldest son. It seems probable that the ages of the male children were in the same order as they in the Will, with Charles being the eldest and William Jr. being the youngest.
4. By other reports, the nuncupative LWT was necessary, because the written LWT had been destroyed when William's house burned the previous winter.
5. John Bostick^{C1W1} would have been born around 1709, in order to have been 31 years old in Jun1740.
6. William's nephew, Valentine Bostick, son of Charles Bostick Jr., might be presumed to have shared a particularly close relationship to William Bostick Sr.'s family, based on his having been a witness to the LWT, and that John Bostick^{C1W1} had sold 400 acres to Valentine^{C1C2} on Great Guinea Creek in 1738.
7. It might also be assumed that William Arnold and his wife, Elizabeth, shared a very close relationship [probably kinship through birth and marriage] to the William Bostick Sr. family, for similar reasons. Some genealogists report Elizabeth Arnold to have been another daughter of William Bostick Sr. The authors are not inclined to accept such kinship, otherwise Elizabeth probably would have been listed as a legatee in the nuncupative LWT. If Elizabeth Arnold were born a Bostick, the authors are more inclined to believe her to have been a daughter of Charles Bostick Jr. and sister of Valentine Bostick. Such kinship would have William Bostick Sr.'s niece and nephew as witnesses. Another factor to consider in determining Elizabeth's possible kinship to the Bostick's is the fact that William Arnold was a son of Francis Arnold and Rachel

⁴ Goochland County Road Orders, 1728-1744, Nathaniel Mason Pawlett.

⁵ Goochland County Colonial Wills, 1736-1744, Benjamin B. Weisinger, 1983, p. 43.

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Arnold of southwest Spotsylvania County. Francis and Rachel Arnold were near neighbors of Thomas Graves, father-in-law of Valentine Bostick.

8. William Bostick died in Dec1739, so his wife would have died sometime before Dec1739.
9. The largest tract of land known to have been in possession of William Bostick Sr. was the 350 acres he purchased from his son, John. Since he appears to have owned only two slaves, he would have been classified as a yeoman planter of only moderate wealth.

The identity of William Bostick Sr.'s wife is unknown with any certainty, but some genealogists have reported her name to have been Elizabeth Audley. The authors have absolutely no idea from whence the name of Elizabeth Audley has been derived, but they are quite certain that that was not her real name. In fact, the authors have strong reason to believe that William Bostick Sr.'s wife's name was Ann Bassett, daughter of William Bassett and granddaughter of Thomas Bassett of York County. The basis for this belief is predicated on the analysis contained in the following section.

Ann Bassett

In the LWT of William Bassett of New Kent County dated 15Oct1720, proved 14May1724 is transcribed as follows:

"Last Will and Testament of William Bassett

In the name of God Amen, this Twenty eighth day of the Month of April in the Year of Our Lord God One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty, I **William Bassett of St. Peter's Parish** in the County of New Kent & Colony of Virginia being of sound mind and perfect memory praise be God for the same but considering with my Self that all flesh must yield to Death and being desirous to settle mine affairs in Order before I go hence and be no more seen, do make this my Last Will & Testament in manner & form following.

Imprimis, I give & Bequeath unto **Thomas Bassett**, my **grandson** all that part of land which is between Charles Flemin's Spring Branch and the corner ash which is on Charles Fleming's line on Black Creeks Main Run hence up the Main Run of Black Creek unto the aforesaid Charles Fleming's Spring Branch, To Have & To Hold the said parts and parcels of land with all the rights and privileges to the said land unto my Grandson Thomas Bassett and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten and for the default of such heirs then to descent to my next Heir in blood and so to proceed and descent from heir to heir in a right line forever.

Item - I give and bequeath unto my son **John Bassett** a parcel of land which is between Wayoke Main Swamp and Charles Fleming's Spring Branch which branch runs down to Thomas Ellyson's land with all it's rights and privileges as above said unto John Bassett and his heirs to descent to my next heir in blood and so to proceed and descend from heir to heir in a right line forever.

Item - I give & Bequeath unto my daughter **Anne More** a parcel on the North side of Waynoke Main Swamp with all its rights as above said unto Anne More and the heirs of her body and so to proceed and descend and descend from heir to heir in a right line forever.

Item - I give unto my daughter **Ursula Bassett** one feather Bed & furniture which she now lieth on. Also, I give unto my daughter Ursula Bassett two cows and one horse.

Item - I give unto my daughter **Mary Boughan** one shilling.

Item - I give unto my daughter **Elizabeth Howle** one shilling.

Item - I give unto my daughter **Frances Horsley** one shilling.

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Item - I give unto my son John Bassett one shilling.

Item - I give unto my daughter Urecilia Bassett one shilling.

(Few words lost in fold of paper) give unto my loveing wife Anne Bassett during her widowhood and after her death what estate that shall be left then half of it to be equally divided between my son John Bassett and my daughter Urecilia Bassett and the other half to be equally divided between all my other children that is to say, Mary, Anne, Elizabeth, Frances. Likewise my will and desire is that my dear wife Anne Bassett shall live upon the plantation whereon I now live with all the land running to the Branches which is called Charles Flemin's Spring Branch and the same peaceably and quietly to enjoy and possess without any molestation or trouble whatsoever during her natural life and after decease the said plantation my will and desire is that my daughter Ursellia Bassett shall live upon the aforesaid plantation during her natural life and after her decease to return to my son John Bassett and his heirs forever, as is aforesaid expressed. Also I desire and my will is that my wife Anne Bassett shall have timber for building on the aforesaid plantation any part of my now said land and hereby appointing my said wife Anne Bassett to be my true and lawful Exetx to see my debts paid out of my Estate my funeral right somemnized and this my last Will & Testament Fulfilled but no appraisement or inventory to be taken of my estate. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 15th of October 1720.

Will Bassett (SEAL)
Sealed before us
Elmore Garrard Ellyson
Elmore

New Kent 14: May 1724
Was presented in Court by A
The Execx therein named who made
Oath thereto and being proved
By the oaths of Peter Elmore
And William Elmore two of the
Witnesses thereto subscribed
Is admitted to record and probate
Thereof granted the said Execx.
Test
J. Thornton

Copy Teste
J. Dandridge
Clerk Ct."⁶

In his LWT William Bassett made bequests to his wife, Anne; five daughters: Ursula, Mary, Anne, Elizabeth and Frances; one son: John; and one grandson: Thomas. Yet, in his description of this LWT Dr. Malcolm Hart Harris, M.D. named two additional parties to the Will: another daughter named Anne Bostick and another grandson named Nathaniel.⁷ The transcript of the Will does indicate that a portion of the document was unreadable at a fold. Is it possible that Dr. Harris may have had knowledge of the contents of the missing section of this Will? The authors cannot explain this discrepancy between the content of the Will as recorded in the transcript and that which was reported by Dr. Harris. Unfortunately for this investigation into the identity of William Bostick's wife, the matter of this discrepancy is of crucial importance. Did William

⁶ http://www.vagenweb.org/newkent/nk_wills.html, accessed 28Sep2013

⁷ ⁷ Old New Kent County[Virginia]: Some Account of the Planters, Plantations and Places, Malcolm Hart Harris, M.D., 1976, pp. 186-189.

Bassett have a daughter named Anne Bostick or not? It is known that he had another grandson named Nathaniel, son Thomas Bassett, deceased.

Following are several things to consider in evaluating this discrepancy:

1. In the division of his real property William made bequests to only his grandson Thomas, his son John, and a daughter named Anne More.
2. Personal property was bequeathed to his daughter, Ursula Bassett.
3. Bequests to several children of one schilling each were itemized and in the following order: (1) Mary Boughan, (2) Elizabeth Howle, (3) Frances Horsely, (4) John Bassett, (5) Ursula Bassett, **followed by missing words in the fold**.
4. After the unreadable section the bequests continue with an unspecified legacy to William's wife, Anne Bassett.
5. Upon his wife's death William bequeathed the residue of the estate to his children with half unto John and Ursula, and the other half to be divided among his remaining children: Mary, Ann, Elizabeth and Frances.

Note that in the bequests of a single schilling to each child there was no mention of Anne More. Also note that these bequests of a single schilling ended after the bequest to Ursula Bassett, at which point a section of the Will was unreadable. After the unreadable section the Will continued with an unspecified bequest to William's wife, Anne, during her life or widowhood. From the foregoing it can be inferred that there may have been further bequests of one schilling, and an articulation of the specific bequest to William's wife, the description of which was lost from the record in the missing words within the fold of the page. Without inspecting the original document it is not possible to determine just how much text may be missing from the transcript. Was it only a few words, or was it possibly a couple of full lines of script? If only a few words, then it seems unlikely that much data was lost. If a couple of lines of script, there could easily have been a couple more bequests of one schilling, and the description of Anne Bassett's legacy.

The only place in the Will that three of William's daughters: Mary Boughan, Elizabeth Howle and Frances Horsley were specifically named was in the bequests of one schilling each. Typically a "one schilling" bequest was used as a legal mechanism, signifying that these persons likely had already received their legacies through earlier grants, i.e., marriage dowries, but included in the Will with the token bequest so as to establish their legitimacy to any future claim on the estate that might otherwise arise. It seems possible that there may have been the names of one or more children or grandchildren included amongst these one schilling bequests, which are missing from the transcript due to the damaged section of the Will. Such missing data might explain the discrepancy between the Will transcript and its legatees reported by Dr. Harris. It seems entirely possible that Anne Bostick and Nathaniel Bassett may have been named in the original Will, but were missing from the transcript due to the damaged section. For the sake of this analysis of the identity of William Bostick's wife, the authors are inclined to accept Dr. Harris's statement that Anne Bostick was named in William Bassett's Will as a daughter and legatee.

Having made the assumption that Anne Bostick was named as a "daughter" in the LWT of William Bassett, how might her existence be explained in the light of another "daughter" with the name of Anne More? First, it should be understood that in colonial times kinship terms such as "daughter" did not always signify a biological child, but could also include a daughter-in-law, step-daughter, etc. In this instance with the appearance that William Bassett identified two

"daughters" with the name of Anne, it might be assumed that one of those "daughters" was not William's biological daughter. The fact that Anne More was the only "daughter" having been made a bequest of real property suggests that she probably had not received any dowry at the time of her marriage. On the other hand, since Anne Bostick is assumed to have received a bequest of one schilling, it might be assumed that she had received a dowry at the time of her marriage. That having been the case, it might further be assumed that Anne Bostick was a biological daughter of William Bassett, thereby suggesting that Anne More may not have been William Bassett's biological daughter. If Anne More was not a biological daughter of William Bassett, then what might her kinship to William Bassett have been? Anne More might have been a step daughter by an earlier marriage of William Bassett's wife, Anne.

The authors acknowledge that the very existence of Anne Bostick is based on speculation founded in the statement reported by Dr. Harris. The fact that Dr. Harris insisted on two instances in his description of William Bassett's LWT that it reference a grandson named Nathaniel Bassett is strong circumstantial evidence that Dr. Harris was in possession of more information about the contents of the Will than appears in the transcript. Consequently, it is reasonable to conclude that Dr. Harris's expanded knowledge of that Will might have included a reference to Anne Bostick. The authors are inclined to accept that Anne Bostick was a biological daughter of William Bassett. Having accepted the existence of a daughter of William Bassett named Anne, who had married a husband with the surname of Bostick, then the question arises as to which Bostick that Anne Bassett may have married. More than one Bostick researcher has proffered the notion that this Anne Bassett had married Charles Bostick Jr.², and that her name was actually Phoebe Anne Bassett. This makes for a very convenient solution to the ancestry of Charles Bostick's wife, however, the authors have found absolutely no evidence to support this contention. To the contrary, the authors' own research provides very strong evidence that Charles Bostick Jr. married Phoebe Anderson, daughter of John Anderson and Phoebe Davies. Refer to Chapter 4 - Charles Bostick and Phoebe Anderson for the detailed analysis on Phoebe Bostick's ancestry.

If Anne Bassett was married to a Bostick, then it remains to be answered as to which Bostick she was married. The authors believe it very likely that Anne Bassett was married to William Bostick Sr., the brother of Charles Bostick Jr. and John Bostick. The basis for this belief can be found in the records of Henrico, Goochland, Cumberland and Albemarle Counties. First, let it be said that the grandsons named in the LWT of William Bassett are believed to have been the elder sons of Thomas Bassett, who according to Dr. Harris died on 20Apr1720. Thomas Bassett appears to have been the most unfortunate of gentlemen, as he had four known spouses, all of whom predeceased him, and then it would appear that Thomas, himself, died only a few months following the death of his fourth wife. The wives and children of Thomas Bassett are taken from the St. Peter's Parish Register as supplemented by Dr. Harris and are listed in chorological order as follows:⁸

- (1) Elinor [Inu] b. ~1672, m. ~1693, d. 29Sep1713
 - a) John Bassett, b. 5Feb16XX, d. 17Mar1716
 - b) **Thomas Bassett**, b. 10Dec1696
 - c) **Nathaniel Bassett**, b. 18Feb1701/2, d. before 5May1728 in Goochland County.
 - d) Anne Bassett, bap. 20Jun1703

⁸ St. Peter's Parish Vestry and Register, C. G. Chamberlayne.

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- e) Elizabeth Francis Bassett, b. 19Oct1707
- f) Jane Bassett, bap. 29Apr1711
- (2) Elizabeth [Inu], m. before Dec1714, d. 7Apr1717
 - g) Ursula Bassett, bap. 15Sep1715
 - h) William Bassett, d. 8Mar1716
 - i) Mary Bassett, bap. 4Apr1717
- (3) Mary [Inu], m. before Jun1717, d. 18Nov1719
 - j) David Bassett, bap. 7Nov1719
- (4) Lydia Howle, m. 25Feb1720 [some researchers report Lydia Howle to have been the wife of Thomas Bassett Jr. rather than of Thomas Bassett Sr. The authors are unable to stipulate which Bassett married Lydia Howle.]

Thomas Bassett Sr. and his sons, Thomas Jr. and Nathaniel Bassett appeared on records in Hanover and Goochland County as evidenced in the following records:

1. 1708 St. Paul's Parish Processioning Order, Precinct No. 37: The lands of James Pirant, Isaac Winston, Peter Mash [Mask], Thomas Bassett, John Baughon and David Bell, lying adjacent to each other...Thomas Bassett and John Baughon, overseers...⁹
Based on patent records for several of the parties named in this processioning order, Precinct No. 37 was clearly located at the lower end of the Parish, near its border with St. Peter's Parish. It should be noted that David Bell Sr., Isaac Winston, Peter Mask, John Baughon and Thomas Bassett were reported living adjacent to one another in the 1708 processioning of Precinct No. 37 in St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County. There does not appear to be any genealogical record for Peter Mask, but he was a contemporary of John Mask, father of Judith Mask, the wife of Walter Leak. He appeared only once in the St. Peter's Church Vestry record as a processioner in 1686, and only once in the St. Paul's Parish Vestry record as a processioner in 1708. Also, note that Mary Bassett was reported in her father's LWT as Mary Baughon. It seems likely that Mary Bassett was married to a Baughon, perhaps to a son of John Baughon, or to John Baughon, himself. Note that the authors believe David Bell Jr. to have married Mary Bostick², daughter of Charles Bostick¹. Also, note that Nathaniel Winston, nephew of Isaac Winston, married Jemima Bell, niece of David Bell Jr. at the Hanover Quaker Meeting. The authors further believe that Thomas Bassett's sister, Anne Bassett, married William Bostick Sr. (More on this later).
2. 8Oct1712, O.S., p. 31. In obedience to an order of New Kent County dated 11Nov1712, it's ordered that Isaac Winston have John Pirant, Nathaniel Hodgkinson, Joseph Hambleton, Major Merriwether's Quarter, Thomas East and Thomas Bassett to clear a road from John White's Mill to Half Sink.¹⁰
This Thomas Bassett is believed to have been the son of William Bassett, and grandson of Thomas Bassett of York County. Aside from Isaac Winston, John Pirant and Thomas Bassett, none of the other names in this road order match the names listed in Precinct No. 37. From the property listed in the LWT of William Bassett and bequeathed to his son, Thomas Bassett, it is clear that his holdings were situated on the border between New Kent and Hanover Counties, and fell partly within each of those counties. The landmark identified a "Half Sink" is believed to have been situated on the lower end of Chickahominy Swamp near Meadow's Bridge to the west of Mechanicsville. It should be noted that the landmark identified as "Half Sink" has been found with other records located on the south side of Chickahominy Swamp in Henrico County. The authors have reason to believe that Half Sink referred to a geographic feature that spanned between both Henrico and Hanover County within the bounds of Chickahominy Swamp. Chickahominy Swamp is believed to have covered a rather large area on the headwaters of the Chickahominy River encompassing territory within both Henrico and Hanover Counties. Lands on Chickahominy Swamp within Henrico County were typically described as being on the south side, whereas lands within Hanover County were described as being on the north side.
3. On 5May1728 Mathew Cox of St. James Parish, Goochland County sold to Thomas Randolph of same 400 acres; on south side of James River, on Fine Creek in the same parish. Witnessed by Nathaniel

⁹ The Vestry Book of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia 1706-1786, C. G. Chamberlayne, 1940, p. 219.

¹⁰ New Kent and Hanover County Road Orders, 1706-1743, Ann Brush Miller, 2004, p. 5.

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[Bassett](#), Elizabeth Cunningame and Mare Cone; also Henry Wood, John Fleming and Thomas Prosser.¹¹

Fine Creek is a southern tributary of the James River located a few miles upstream from Manikin Town and directly across the River from Genito Creek and Beaverdam Creek. Nathaniel Bassett is believed to have been the son of Thomas Bassett Sr. and grandson of William Bassett, who left his LWT in New Kent County dated 15Oct1720. This was the first record found for a descendant of William Bassett within Goochland County. Presumably, Nathaniel Bassett [now 26 years old] had moved from New Kent/Hanover County to Goochland County sometime after his father's death around 20Apr1720.

4. Jun1728 Court of Goochland County...[Nathaniel Bassett](#) of the road from John Ford's towards [Appomattox Ridge](#).

This road order clearly demonstrates that Nathaniel Bassett had acquired land in Goochland County prior to Jun1728. Appomattox Ridge is believed to have been the ridgeline separating the drainages of the James River from the Appomattox River. John Ford is believed to have been a brother of Peter Ford, both of whom were Huguenot immigrants to Manikin Town around 1701. This road was likely within a couple of miles of the ridgeline on the north side.

5. On 25Aug1731 [Nathaniel Bassett](#) of Goochland County 400 acres patent; south side of James River, on west side of [Fine Creek](#); granted Robert Blaws, Joseph Woodson, John Woodson and John Woodson Jr. 18Feb1722, then in Henrico County, adjacent [John] Pleasant's line.¹²

This patent by Nathaniel Bassett was situated along the west side of Fine Creek, probably near its headwaters. Note that the original grant was to John Woodson Sr., John Woodson Jr., etal. It was from Tarlton Woodson, son of John Woodson Sr. that Charles Bostick purchased his land formerly known as Bear Forest on the north side of the James River, about 5 to 7 miles distance from this tract on Fine Creek. Also note that the neighbor, John Pleasants, married Susannah Woodson, daughter of Tarlton Woodson and Ursula Fleming. The Pleasants, Woodsons, Tarltons and Flemings are believed to have been Quakers.

6. Dated 7Jan1732/3 in Goochland County LWT of [Nathaniel Bassett](#). Legatees: Sister, [Elizabeth Francis](#), Sister, [Jane Bassett](#), William Allen; Kinsman: [Nathaniel Bassett](#) [nephew], son of [Thomas Bassett](#) [Jr.]; Executor: Brother, [Thomas Bassett](#). Witnessed by William Mayo, Daniel Stoner and Thomas Walker.¹³

This was the LWT of Nathaniel Bassett, son of Thomas Bassett, and grandson of William Bassett. Note the siblings, Thomas Bassett Jr., Jane Bassett and Elizabeth Francis, all full blood children of Thomas Bassett Sr. and Eleanor [Inu]. Make particular note of the sister, Elizabeth Francis [presumed by the authors to be her married name], as she will play a prominent role in attempting to link Ann Bassett to William Bostick Sr. It is also important to note that Nathaniel Bassett did not name a wife or children of his own, so it must be assumed that he died without issue.

7. On 16Sep1733 Seth Ward of Henrico County, gentleman, sold to [Thomas Bassett](#) of Goochland County 880 acres; bounded by a branch of [Appomattox River](#). Witnessed by Daniel, Thomas Dickens and John Hamilton.¹⁴

This is presumed to have been Thomas Bassett Jr., brother of the deceased Nathaniel Bassett. Note that the branch of the Appomattox River referenced in this deed was very likely Angola Creek, which was the next tributary upstream from Great Guinea Creek. It was in Jun1733 that John Bostick, son of William Bostick Sr. recorded his first deed for 350 acres on Great Guinea Creek. In Jun1738 John Bostick sold that same tract to his father, William Bostick Sr. for £40. William Bostick Sr. still appeared on processioning records in St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County until 1732. He was not shown in St. Paul's Parish after that date, so it might be assumed that he had relocated to Goochland County sometime between 1732 and 1738. It was also along Great Guinea Creek that Valentine Bostick purchased 400 acres from his cousin, John Bostick, which he later sold to John Woodson Jr. As will be seen in several of the following records, Thomas Bassett purchased tracts within only a few miles of the William Bostick family holdings along the Appomattox River.

8. On 20Nov1733 William Maxey of Goochland County sold to John Massey of same 100 acres; on south side of James River on south side of [James Creek](#); bounded by land of Edward Maxey, given to

¹¹ Goochland County, Virginia Wills and Deeds, 1728-1736, Benjamin B. Weisiger, III, 1995, p. 4.

¹² Pioneers and Cavaliers, Vol III, Nugent, p. 403.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 49.

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- John Maxey and William Maxey, next to Thomas Stanton and Nathaniel Bassett. Witnessed by Stephen Hughes, John Worley and James Gates.¹⁵
This may have been a reference to the land inherited by Nathaniel Bassett, son of Thomas Bassett Jr., from his uncle, Nathaniel Bassett Sr., although the other adjacent land owners and the reference to James Creek do not match the known grants to Nathaniel Bassett Sr.
9. On 18Aug1735 Thomas Bassett 400 acres in Goochland County on west side of Deep Creek, south side of James River, adjacent Bowler Cocke, Alexander Kilpatrick, James Roberts and George Stoval. *There was only one adult Thomas Bassett known to be in Goochland County at this time, so this is presumed to have been Thomas Bassett Jr., son of Thomas Bassett, grandson of William Bassett. This tract is very close to land previously owned by his brother, Nathaniel Bassett, now deceased.*
10. 8Sep1736 John Francis 400 acres in Goochland County, up Appomattox River and Angola Creek, adjacent Thomas Bassett.
This John Francis is believed to have been the husband of Mary Bostick, daughter of William Bostick Sr. The fact that John Francis and Mary Bostick purchased a tract in such close proximity to Thomas Bassett strengthens the probability of kinship between the Bassetts and the William Bosticks. If the authors' premise regarding William Bostick having married Anne Bassett were correct, then Thomas Bassett Jr. and Mary Bostick Francis would have been 1st cousins. Little is known of John Francis' ancestry, but the authors believe him to have been a son of Thomas Francis, who appeared in St. Paul's Parish processioning orders in 1708, 1712 and 1715 in the same precinct with John Mask, father of Judith Mask, wife of Walter Leak. It should be noted that the authors believe Walter Leak to have been a 1st cousin of William Bostick Sr.; Walter Leak's mother, Mary Bostick Leak having been a sister of Charles Bostick Sr., the immigrant.
11. On 13Oct1736 Jacob Micheaux 400 acres in Goochland County on both sides of West Run of Croom's Branch, on south side of Willis River, adjacent James Cunningham, James Bolling and Thomas Bassett. *This was the first record connecting Thomas Bassett to the Willis River area. However, this tract may have abutted Thomas Bassett's tracts on Angola Creek, as its headwaters are very near the south side of the Willis River.*
12. On 16Oct1736 Andrew Crew of Charles City County, planter, sold to Thomas Bassett of Goochland; land on south side of James River above Great Guinea Creek, bounded by Appomattox River and Seth Ward; witnessed by John Netherland, Rene Napier and George Bearfoot. Signed Andrew Crew and Hannah Crew.¹⁶
Thomas Bassett was adding to his holdings along Angola Creek within about ten miles of the William Bostick family on Great Guinea Creek. Rene Napier, son of Robert Napier and Mary Perrin, is believed to have been Quaker, as his parents were married in the Quaker tradition in 1688/9. Andrew Crew [married to Hannah Ellyson of New Kent, Quaker] was a member of the Henrico County Crew family, one of the most storied and prolific Quaker families of the Curles Meeting region.
13. On 22Mar1739/40 Ebenezer Rhee, of Henrico County sold to Joseph Swiny of Goochland County 180 acres south of the James River; bounded by Nathaniel Bassett, Redford Maxey, William Maxey and John Maxey; land granted to Thomas Lawton, with house, etc. Witnessed by Thomas Russell, John Watkins and Parin [Perrin] Giles.¹⁷
Because of the references to the Maxey family, this tract is presumed to have been on James Creek as referenced in Item No. 8, above.
14. On 21May1740 Thomas Pinket of Goochland County sold to Maj. John Bolling of Henrico County land bought of Thomas Ballew; between main road to Lickinghole and the Byrd, and Maj. Bolling's land next to the [James] River. Witnessed Edward Blockley, Thomas Edwards, Samuel Ridgway and James Bassett.¹⁸
The identity of James Bassett is unknown. This record was included primarily because of the references to Thomas Ballew, Lickinghole Creek and Byrd Creek. In a separate analysis of the wife of William Bostick Jr., it will be proffered by the authors that William Jr.'s wife was Michall Floyd, whose grandmother may have been a daughter of Capt. William Ballew of Lily Valley. Also note that

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 51.

¹⁶ Goochland County, Virginia Wills and Deeds, 1736-1742, Benjamin B. Weisiger, III, 1997, p. 2.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 53.

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 48.

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- Lickinghole Creek was the homestead of the Walter and Judith Leak family after about 1740, and Byrd Creek was the home of John Bostick, son of Charles Bostick Sr., the immigrant.*
15. On 6Oct1740 Alexander Kilpatrick of Goochland County sold to Benjamin Moseby of same 200 acres; on branches of [Deep Creek](#) on south side of James River; bounded by [Bowler Cocke](#), [Thomas Bassett](#); being the lower 200 acres of plantation where said Kilpatrick lives. Witnessed by [Samuel Scott](#), [Jacob Moseby](#), John Allen and Henry Cockerman.¹⁹
The Cocke, Scott and Moseby [Mosely] families were active Quakers.
16. On 17Mar1740/1 [Thomas Bassett](#) of St. James Parish, Goochland County sold to William Roberts of same 200 acres, being half of 400 acres granted to said Bassett by patent; on south side of James River, bounded by [Deep Creek](#) and George Stoval. Witnessed by Benjamin Moseby, Joseph Woodson, Jacob Moseby and Richard Warren.²⁰
Thomas Bassett appears to be selling part of the tract he patented on the west side of Deep Creek in Aug1735, described in Item No. 9, above. It might be assumed that he had established his residence on his lands on Angola Creek nearby the John Francis, William Arnold and the Bostick brothers.
17. On 17Mar1740/1 [Thomas Bassett](#) of St. James Parish, Goochland County sold to Benjamin Moseby of same 200 acres; in St. James Parish; on south side of James River on [Deep Creek](#), being half of 400 acres granted to said Bassett by patent; bounded on Bowler Cocke and said Moseby. Witnessed by [Tarlton Woodson](#), William Roberts, Joseph Woodson and Jacob Moseby.²¹
Ditto.
18. On 1Dec1740 [Thomas Bassett](#) 1,700 acres in Goochland County on both sides of [Willis River](#), crossing Randolph's Creek, adjacent James Cunningham, John Cunningham, Merry Webb, Joseph Price, Joseph Dabbs and Robert Bernard.²²
Thomas Bassett appears to be expanding his lands along the upper Appomattox River. It should be noted that John Bostick, son of William Bostick Sr. had procured land in Albemarle County along the Willis River before 1746, when he appeared in a road order that touched on Dabb's Path. This association in common with a person named Dabbs suggests that John Bostick's and Thomas Bassett's lands along the Willis River were very likely situated within a couple of miles of each other. John's brother, Charles Bostick also acquired land in this same area on the Willis River in Jul1748. Although none of the land owned by Thomas Bassett was found to directly abut the lands owned by the William Bostick family members, their respective migrations from Hanover/New Kent County into Goochland County, and later into Cumberland County and Albemarle County, does appear to mirror each other.
19. On 22Aug1741 Alexander Kilpatrick of St. James Parish, Goochland County sold to Benjamin Moseby of same 200 acres; on south side of James River on branches of [Deep Creek](#), next to [Thomas Bassett](#). Witnessed Nicholas Davies, Richard Moseby, William Roberts, Miles Gathwrite, Nicholas Hobbs, Charles Clarks and Thomas Butler.²³
From this record it would appear that Thomas Bassett still owned some land on Deep Creek, perhaps inherited from Nathaniel Bassett.
20. On 2Mar1741 Jonathan Cunnigame of Goochland County sold to John Rennols 150 acre in same; situated on north side of [Willis Creek](#), bounded by said creek, Merry Webb and [Thomas Bassett](#). Witnessed by Elizabeth Dewes, Isaac Hughes, William Ward and D. Bradley.²⁴
21. Dated 13Dec1744 LWT of Jacob Michaux; legatees: to daughter, Judah two negro females and 400 acres between James Cunningham, William Cox and [Thomas Bassett](#).²⁵
This land was on the Willis River, probably the same tract acquired in Item 11, above.
22. Dated 26Apr1744 LWT of [David Bell](#) of Goochland Count, very sick,: to son [James](#), 400 acres in Goochland County where said Bell lived, and items and livestock (many of these in Hanover County), a bible which was left me by my father, which is in New Kent County, to wife, [Mary \[Bostick\]](#), items (some in Hanover), also all salt at Will Vaughan's, except three packets to [John Bostick](#). Wife to pay my three sons: [David \[III\]](#), [George](#) and [John](#), when they come of age. She to have negro, Will, for life,

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 49.

²⁰ Ibid., p. 57.

²¹ Ibid., p. 60.

²² *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Vol. IV, Nugent, p. 232.

²³ Ibid., p. 61.

²⁴ Ibid., p. 69.

²⁵ *Goochland County, Virginia Wills and Deeds, 1742-1749*, Benjamin B. Weisiger, III, 1995, p. 11.

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then to son, James. If son, James dies without issue, my daughters Ann and Elizabeth are each to have 100 acres. To daughter, Elizabeth, items, to sons, David [III] and George, 330 acres which is in my new survey beginning at lower end of my old one. To each of them, items when 21 years of age. To son, John, items and 140 acres in New Kent County, and to have benefit of plantation at death of my sister. My part of my father's estate to my wife and children. Executors: my brother, George Bell, wife Mary, and son James. Witness: Charles Bostick, John Francis and Elizabeth Bassett. Recorded 15Jan1744/5.²⁶

This record is particularly important to the author's efforts to connect Anne Bassett to William Bostick Sr., as this is the first record to directly link members of these two families. David Bell Jr. was baptized in St. Peter's Parish Church on 10Jul1698, born to David Bell Sr. and Bethia [Inu]. Some genealogists have reported that David Bell Jr. married Mary Bostick, daughter of Charles Bostick Sr. and Mary [Inu]. The authors cannot vouch for the accuracy of this marriage attribution for David Bell Jr., but, based on this LWT, his wife's name clearly was Mary, and Charles Bostick [son of William Bostick Sr.] witnessed the LWT. Also, John Bostick received a minor legacy in the form of three packets of salt out of a parcel of salt at William Vaughan's place [probably in New Kent]. The authors believe that this Charles Bostick and John Bostick were the sons of William Bostick Sr., based on the fact that the LWT was filed in Goochland County where they both resided in 1744, and that the elder Charles Bostick Jr. and his brother, John Bostick, are believed to have been living in Hanover County in 1744. Additionally, John Francis is believed to have been the son-in-law of William Sr., having married William Sr.'s daughter, Mary Bostick, and is believed to have been living nearby to Thomas Bassett on Angola Creek.

The fact that Charles Bostick and John Francis witnessed David Bell's LWT lends strength to the probability of kinship between the William Bostick Sr. family and David Bell, probably through intermarriage, as well as with the Bassett family. If David Bell was married to a Mary Bostick, it seems probable that he had married William Bostick's sister, whose baptism was also recorded in St. Peter's Parish in the 1690's. David Bell Jr. received a patent for 400 acres in Goochland County between Great Guinea Creek and Angola Creek on 8Sep1736 adjacent to Daniel Stoner.²⁷ This patent placed David Bell's plantation within only a few miles of Thomas Bassett Jr. and the members of the William Bostick family.

David Bell Sr. was reported as a processioner in St. Paul's Parish in Precinct No. 37 in 1707 as a neighbor of Thomas Bassett and Isaac Winston, etal. In 1731/2 both George Bell and David Bell Jr. were reported as processioners in St. Paul's Parish in Precinct No. 18 adjacent to Capt. Isaac Winston. David and George Bell continued to be reported as processioners in St. Paul's Parish to 1744. There is clear evidence that David Bell Jr. had relocated outside Hanover County as early as 6Oct1739 when he purchased 400 acres in Goochland County on Muddy Creek and was described as a Merchant from Henrico County.²⁸ Presumably David Bell Sr. had died sometime after 1707 and his lands in New Kent County had been inherited by his sons, David Jr. and George.

George Bell is reported to have married Rebecca Moore, probably the daughter of John Moore, she having been baptized in St. Peter's Parish on 2Feb1701/2. There are numerous records linking George Bell and Rebecca to the Hanover County Quaker meeting house. For example, on 15Aug1749 Nathaniel Winston, son of Anthony Winston of Hanover County, married Jemima Bell, daughter of George Bell of Hanover County, at the Hanover Meeting House.²⁹ It should be remembered that Anthony Winston was the person who bonded for Phoebe Anderson in St. Paul's Parish in 1707. Since that Anthony Winston is believed to have died around 1717, it seems likely that the father of Nathaniel Winston was either a son or nephew of the earlier Anthony Winston. The authors believe Phoebe Anderson to have been the wife of Charles Bostick Jr., as discussed in Chapter 4. By extension, it might be inferred that certain members of the Bostick, Bell, Winston and Moore families were active members of the Quaker society.

The authors believe the other witness to David Bell's LWT, Elizabeth Bassett, also shared kinship with this family. The identity of this specific Elizabeth Bassett is difficult to determine with certainty, but she very likely was related to William Bassett of New Kent, through either blood or marriage. The

²⁶ Ibid., p. 12.

²⁷ Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume IV, Nugent, p. 120.

²⁸ Goochland County Virginia Colonial Wills, 1736-1742, Benjamin B. Weisiger III, p. 35.

²⁹ Quaker Records of Henrico Monthly Meeting, F. Edward Wright, 2003, p. 25.

authors believe that the connection of this Elizabeth Bassett with this family of Bosticks lends strong weight to their theory that William Bostick Sr. was the husband of the Anne Bassett, named as a daughter and legatee in the LWT of William Bassett.

It is possible that this Elizabeth Bassett was born Elizabeth Bell, sister of David Bell Jr., who had married a Bassett, perhaps the wife of Thomas Bassett Jr. However, it also seems possible that Elizabeth Bassett was the same person identified as Nathaniel Bassett's sister, Elizabeth Francis, in his LWT dated 7Jan1732/3. Some genealogists have reported this Elizabeth Bassett to have been christened Elizabeth Frances. However, the authors believe that Elizabeth Bassett had married a Francis, probably a brother of John Francis. It seems possible that Elizabeth Bassett Francis had been widowed prior to Apr1744, and that she was being recorded with her maiden name, rather than with her husband's name. Reversion to a woman's maiden name during widowhood did occur among certain religious and ethnic groups, particularly among Scots, Welsh and Quakers. There was a well established community of all three groups in and around New Kent County during the 17th and 18th Centuries.

Whether this Elizabeth Bassett was the wife of Thomas Bassett Jr., or his aunt [Elizabeth Bassett Francis], she almost certainly was a kinswoman of William Bassett Sr. either by blood or marriage. As a reminder, David Bell Sr. and Thomas Bassett Sr. were adjacent land owners in Precinct No. 37 in St. Paul's Parish in 1708. It seems entirely possible that offspring from these Bell and Bassett families may have intermarried, i.e. Thomas Bassett Jr. and Elizabeth Bell.

23. On 1Jul1745 inventory of estate of David Bell; presented by James Brown, Edward Davison and Thomas Bassett.³⁰

This Thomas Bassett is believed to have been Thomas Bassett Jr., the near neighbor of William Bostick Sr., William Bostick Jr., William Arnold, John Francis, John Bostick and Charles Bostick along the north side of the Appomattox River near Great Guinea Creek and Angola Creek. The fact that Thomas Bassett Jr. acted as an appraiser in the estate of David Bell is also very significant, as it provides another direct link between descendants of William Bassett and descendants of William Bostick. This also adds strength to the probability that Elizabeth Bassett was Thomas Bassett Jr.'s wife.

This concludes the discussion and analysis of Anne Bassett. Based on the foregoing documented connections between descendants of William Bassett and William Bostick, it is the authors opinion that Anne Bassett was the wife of William Bostick Sr. William Bostick Sr. was a contemporary of Anne Bassett, with both having been born in New Kent County in the 1680's. Their families lived for almost 30 years in the same County within about 15 miles of each other. In addition to the William Bostick and Anne Bassett intermarriage, the authors believe they have provided a fairly strong argument for David Bell Jr. having been married to Mary Bostick, the daughter of Charles Bostick Sr. Lastly, the authors also proffer the possibility that Elizabeth Bassett may have been born Elizabeth Bell, daughter of David Bell Sr. and Bethia, who married Thomas Bassett Jr.

The following is a genealogy of these families based on the foregoing conclusions:

- 1-Charles Bostick Sr.
 - b: about 1650, prob. Middlesex, England
 - d: 4 January 1701, Lickinghole Swamp, New Kent, Virginia
 - +Mary Inu
 - b: about 1655, poss. Virginia
 - m: about 1678, New Kent, Virginia
 - d: 7 December 1709, Lickinghole Swamp, New Kent, Virginia
- ... 2-William Bostick
 - b: about 1680, New Kent, Virginia
 - d: before 16 June 1740, Great Guinea Creek, Cumberland County, Virginia

³⁰ Ibid., p. 16.

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- +Anne Bassett
 - b: about 1685, York County, Virginia
 - m: about 1705, Lickinghole Swamp, New Kent, Virginia
 - d: before 16 June 1740, prob. Great Guinea Creek, Goochland, Virginia
- 3-John Bostick
 - b: about 1710, St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia
 - d: about 1766, St. Paul's Parish, Georgia
- +Elizabeth Terry
 - b: about 1715, St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia
 - m: about 1735, St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia
 - d: after 1760, poss. Halifax County, Virginia
- 3-Charles Bostick
 - b: about 1712, St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia
 - d: after 26 November 1781, Childrey Creek, Halifax County, Virginia
- +Betty Hendrick
 - b: about 1715, poss. King William County, Virginia
 - m: about 1738, Goochland County, Virginia
 - d: about 26 November 1781, Halifax County, Virginia
- 3-Mary Bostick
 - b: about 1715, St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia
 - d: after 1750, prob. Lunenburg County, Virginia
- +John Francis
 - b: about 1705, prob. New Kent County, Virginia
 - m: about 1728, prob. St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia
 - d: about December 1752, prob. Lunenburg County, Virginia
- 3-William Bostick Jr.
 - b: about 1716, Lickinghole Swamp, New Kent, Virginia
 - d: after 1792, Person County, North Carolina
- +Michall Floyd
 - b: about 1720, St. James Parish, Goochland County, Virginia
 - m: before 1739, prob. Goochland County
 - d: before September 1792, Person County, North Carolina
- 2-John Bostick
 - b: about 1682, New Kent, Virginia
 - d: after 26 April 1744, Byrd Creek, Goochland County, Virginia
- 2-Charles Bostick Jr.
 - b: about 1688, New Kent, Virginia
 - d: after 7 September 1750, Onslow County, North Carolina
- +Phoebe Anderson
 - b: about 1695, St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County, Virginia
 - m: about 1715, Lickinghole Swamp, New Kent, Virginia
 - d: after 7 September 1750, Onslow County, North Carolina
- 2-Mary Bostick
 - b: about 1695, Lickinghole Swamp, New Kent, Virginia
 - d: after 15 January 1744, Goochland County
- +David Bell Jr.
 - b: about 1695, St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County, Virginia
 - m: about 1723, prob. St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia
 - d: after 15 January 1744, prob. Goochland County