

Out of the Mist - The Search for Richard Bostick's Roots

Chapter 4 - Charles Bostick and Phoebe Anderson

This chapter explores the life and ancestry of Charles Bostick Jr. and his wife, Phoebe. Charles Jr. is believed to have been the youngest son of Charles Bostick¹ and Mary [Inu]. Very little is known of Charles Bostick Jr. [hereinafter, Charles²], but from the limited records it is possible to piece together a rough sketch of his life and that of his wife and children. So far as the authors have been able to discover, Charles² only appeared in three different record sources: (1) St. Paul's Parish Vestry Book, (2) Colonial Virginia Patents and Deeds, and (3) Onslow County North Carolina Deed Book.

Charles² is believed to have been born about 1685-90 in New Kent County, Virginia. This estimated date of birth is predicated on two facts: (1) he did not appear in the 1704 Quit Rent records as owning any land, and (2) he was not shown as a land owner in the 1708 processioning of St. Paul's Parish. While it was not an absolute necessity for a free adult male to own land in colonial Virginia, it was quite uncommon. The fact that Charles² appeared in ownership of two tracts of land in the 1711 processioning in St. Paul's Parish adds strength to the belief that he reached adulthood sometime between 1708 and 1711. If born around 1685-90, it is peculiar that Charles² birth/baptism would not have been recorded in the St. Peter's Vestry Book, since the birth of one sister [Mary], the marriage of another sister [Venicia], and the deaths of both parents were recorded. All things considered, the authors are inclined to believe that Charles² was born about 1687 on his father's plantation on Licking Hole Swamp, just south of present day Ashland. The place of birth almost certainly was somewhere within New Kent County, but the location of that birth is only conjecture. Since William Bostick² and William Leak were recorded as neighbors in the same precinct in 1708, and Charles² was also recorded in that same precinct in 1711, it seems probable that they were settled near or upon the homesteads of their parents. Consequently, it also seems probable that the location of those homesteads may have been Charles² birthplace.

Charles Bostick¹ was recorded as a processioneer in the St. Peter's Parish Vestry Book in 1689. That listing was not separated into precincts, but the group of processioners immediately surrounding Charles Bostick's¹ name included the following persons: Charles Brya[n], Thomas Moorman, James Moore, John Baughon and James Woody¹. In the 1711 St. Paul's Parish processioning record for Precinct No. 15 were listed the following persons: Edward Moore, Joseph Baughon, William Bostick², Widow Leak, Simon Woody, Charles Bostick², James Woody, Charles Moorman and Charles Brian². It seems quite certain from the continuity of families seemingly living in close proximity to Charles Bostick¹ in 1689 to those persons living in close proximity to William Bostick², Widow Leak and Charles Bostick² in 1711, that the sons of Charles Bostick¹ were living either on his old homestead or very near to it. In all probability, the 100 acres reported in possession of William Bostick² in 1704 had been inherited from his father, Charles Bostick¹, and had been the homestead of William's parents from prior to 1689.

The location of these homesteads can be ascertained with a fair degree of accuracy (within a couple of miles) by analyzing a combination of processioning records and road orders contained

¹ The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peter's Parish, C. G. Chamberlayne, 3rd Edition 1997, p. 21.

² The Vestry Book of St. Paul's Parish, C. G. Chamberlayne, 1940, p. 227.

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in St. Paul's Parish vestry records. First is presented the earliest processioning record related to Charles Bostick² at this location:

- 8Dec1711 processioning order for Precinct No. 15: Lands of Edward Moore, Joseph Baughon, William Bostick, Widdow Leak, Simon Woody, Charles Bostick, James Woody, Charles Moorman, Charles Brinn [Bryan]; Edward Moore and Joseph Baughon, overseers.³

This suggests that Charles Bostick² maintained his residence in the same precinct, nearby to his brother, William Bostick² and his presumed aunt, Mary Bostick Leak. The following patent(s) provide clues as to the location of this precinct:

1. On 9 Jul1724 Charles Morman [Moorman] patent for 111 acres adjacent Moremon's corner, in Moor's line [probably Edward Moore], to Thomas Rowland; on Licking Hole Swamp...⁴

2. On 28Sep1728 Thomas Rowland patent for 400 acres in Hanover County; on both sides of Ash Cake Road; adjacent Henry Kerby, Thomas Rowland, Charles Moreman and Moore's line; on Licking Hole Swamp...⁵

This Charles Moorman was the son of the immigrant, Thomas Moorman and Elizabeth [Inu], who were Quakers. This is believed to have been the same Thomas Moorman, who was listed in the 1689 processioning order in St. Peter's Parish nearby to Charles Bostick¹. By virtue of the patent to Charles Moorman having made reference to Moor's line, the authors have reason to believe that this was in reference to Edward Moore, who was also a member of Precinct No. 15. Given the reference to Ash Cake Road in the patent to Thomas Rowland, it is possible to place these two patents near the south side of present day Ashland, Virginia. Another key landmark mentioned in the above patents was the reference to Licking Hole Swamp. Most Leak Family researchers report the Leak Family homestead to have been situated on Licking Hole. It should be noted that there is both an Ash Cake Road and Licking Hole Creek shown on present day maps in close proximity to each other to the south of Ashland. Consequently, it is possible to say that the owners listed in Precinct No. 15 all resided in the area south of Ashland, including Charles Bostick², William Bostick² and members of the Leak family as illustrated in Figure 4-1.

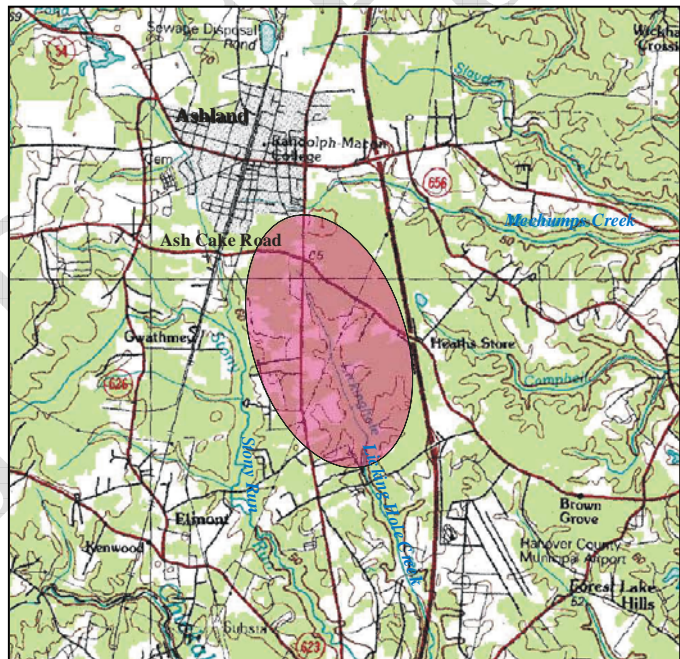


Figure 4-1
Bostick/Leak Homestead Location Map Circa 1680 - 1730

Charles Bostick² continued to be reported in this precinct until 1719/20 at which time he was reported, but "with no land", suggesting that he had moved out of the precinct sometime after the previous session in 1715/6.

In addition to this tract, Charles Bostick² was reported in possession of another tract, which appeared to have been operated as a Quarter with an overseer named John Burnley recorded as follows:

³ St. Paul's Parish Vestry Minutes, Chamberlayne, p. 227.

⁴ Cavalier's and Pioneer's, Vol. IV, p. 266.

⁵ Ibid., p. 348.

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- 7Oct1711 processioning order for Precinct No. 22: Lands of David Anderson, Eliezer Davis, Mann Page, Charles Bostick², Widdow Ariss [Widow of Samuel Ariss], Robert Haighs [Hughes?], Capt. Robert Anderson and Thomas Addison; David Anderson and Eliazer Davis, overseers. John Burnley for Charles Bostick².⁶

There were two separate listings for Charles Bostick² in 1711. The first listing places him in the same precinct with his brother, William Bostick², and aunt, Widdow Leak, [Mary Bostick Leak] near Ashland. The second listing in Precinct No. 22 showed John Burnley attending for Charles Bostick², which suggests that this was not Charles Bostick's primary residence, but that he probably had an overseer or tenant named John Burnley.

The location of this second tract may be deduced from a road order abstracted as follows:

- 8Sep1716 - Road Order: In obedience to an Order of the New Kent Court dated 8Sep1716 ordering Roger Thomson, Gentleman, to survey a road and clear a road from Poles Green's [George Polegreen's] Old Field, to Harding's Store House [probably Harding's Landing on the Pamunkey River], it is ordered that the said Thomson's tithables at his house, and Charles Bostick², assist in the clearing and maintenance of said road.⁷
- "Poles Green's Old Field" is believed to have had reference to a tract patented to or purchased by George Polegreen identified in the following patents:*
3. On 29Apr1693 Rice Hughes received patent for 436 acres in New Kent County, in St. Peter's Parish; beginning at land, now or late, of George Polegreen, Atkins, Littlepage and Underhill; on Beaver Dam Swamp...⁸
 4. On 15Oct1698 Edmund Jennings, Esquire received patent for 581 acres in New Kent County, St. Peter's Parish; situated south side of Totopotomoy Creek, adjacent land, now or late, of Charles Fleming, George Polgreen and William Phillips...⁹

Although no patent could be located for a grant directly to George Polegreen, it is clear from the foregoing patents that George Polegreen's land was situated along the south side of Totopotomoy Creek, tributary of the Pamunkey River and in the vicinity of Beaver Dam Swamp. Beaver Dam Creek is a tributary of the Chickahominy River a few miles above present day Mechanicsville. Beaver Dam Creek terminated in a swamp near its headwaters, a few miles south of Totopotomoy Creek. The location of Polegreen's patent has become memorialized by the landmark, Polegreen's Church, which occupied part of Polegreen's old patent from about 1745 to the mid-19th Century. Polegreen's Church was formed by dissenters [mostly Presbyterians], who were an outgrowth of the "new awakening" movement in the colonies and who took up the precepts of Reverend George Whitefield's teachings. Polegreen's Church, presumably the general location of the starting point for this Road Order, was situated as illustrated in Figure 4-2.

The other landmark referenced in this Road Order as Harding's Storehouse is less easy to validate. Searches for persons named Harding in colonial patents and other records from the St. Paul's Parish area yield only one possible candidate, Thomas Harding, who held a patent on Tuckahoe Creek in nearby Henrico County. Tuckahoe Creek is a tributary of the James River, and is near the home of Charles Bostick² in the 1720's to 40's on Allen's Creek. The authors feel that Thomas Harding's holding on Tuckahoe Creek was too distant to have been the location of the other terminus of this Road Order. It is more probable that this was reference to Harding's Landing on the Pamunkey River, near the mouth of Totopotomoy Creek. It was common practice to construct and maintain a storehouse at landing points on navigable waterways for the temporary storage of materials being received by or shipped from the nearby neighborhood. Also, it appears that Roger Thompson's patent was in the vicinity of Beaver Dam Swamp. The fact that Charles Bostick and Roger Thompson were the only tithables identified with this Road Order suggests that the extent of this project was rather limited, perhaps not more than a few miles in length, probably running along the south side of Totopotomoy Creek. This suggests that Charles Bostick's land

⁶ Ibid., p. 229.

⁷ New Kent County and Hanover County Road Orders, 1706-1743, Ann Brush Miller, March 2004, p. 6.

⁸ Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. II, Nugent, p. 378.

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was situated in the same general area as Beaver Dam Swamp along the south side of the Totopotomoy Creek, near Polegreen's Church, shown as No. 3 on Figure 4-2.

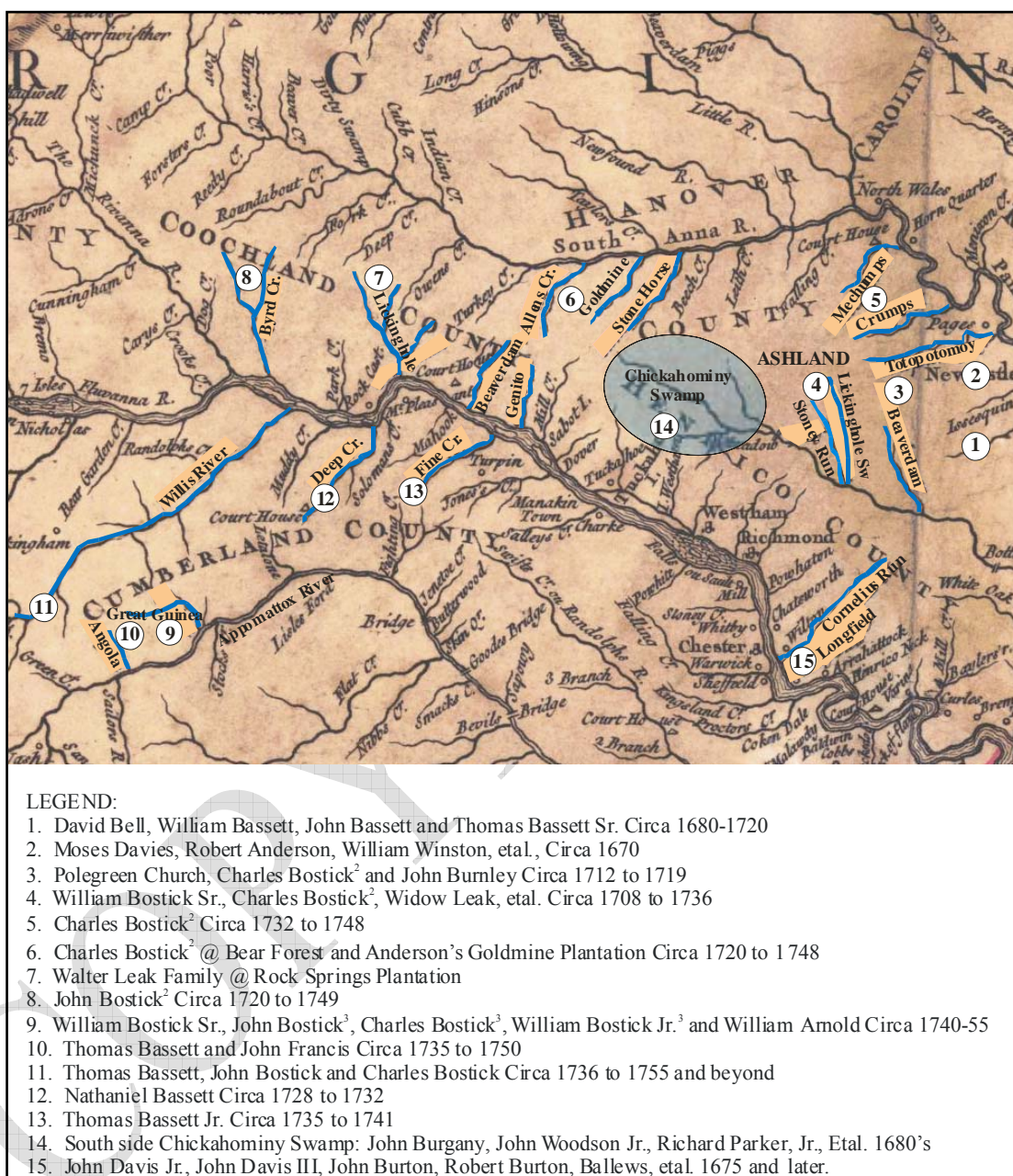


Figure 4-2
Bostick and Allied Families Homestead Map - Circa 1660 - 1750

As an added point of interest, from the patent to Edmund Jennings it appears that Charles Fleming was an adjacent land owner. It should be noted that Charles Flemings' wife, Susannah, was a daughter of Stephen Tarlton, and that another daughter, Judith Tarlton, married John Woodson Sr. Also, note that Tarlton Woodson, son of John Woodson Sr. and Judith Tarlton, married his first cousin, Urcella Fleming, daughter

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of Charles Fleming and Susannah Tarlton. These marriages within the Tarlton, Fleming and Woodson families are particularly important to this investigation of the early Bostick family in Virginia, as there is evidence which suggests that these families were very likely all members of the Society of Friends (Quakers). The reader may remember from earlier writings on Charles Bostick¹, that he and Stephen Tarlton had warrants issued for their arrest for "destruction of tobacco plants". This raises the question in the minds of the authors as to whether that act of destroying tobacco plants may have had its foundation in their collective Quaker roots, and was an act of defiance for something they considered unjust in the administration of royal governance in the Colony. The fact that neither Stephen Tarlton nor Charles Bostick¹ appear to have suffered any great loss for their act of defiance suggests that their act may have been founded on religious beliefs (not seditious), and that they were shown tolerance by the Court.

Regardless, keep these parties in mind, as they, and their probable Quaker connections, will play a significant roll in this investigation of Charles and Phoebe Bostick.

Charles Bostick² continued to be recorded in processioning orders connected with these two separate precincts until 1719/20, abstracted as follows:

- 4Feb1715/6 processioning for Precinct No. 15: Lands of Joseph Baughon, William Bostick, Edward Moore, Widdow Leak, Simon Woody, Walter Leak, Charles Bostick, Andrew Moorman, James Woody and Charles Brian; James Baughon and William Bostick, overseers.¹⁰
Note that Charles Bostick was listed as a land owner in this precinct, but his land was not reported as having been processioned. No explanation was provided for his absence from the processioning.
- 1Mar1715/6 processioning order for Precinct No. 22: Land of David Anderson, Eliezer Davis, Col. Mann Page, Capt. Robert Anderson, Charles Bostick, Widdow Ariss, Robert Hughes and Thomas Addison; David Anderson and Eliezer Davis, overseers.¹¹
Note that Charles Bostick was still shown as a land owner in this precinct, but there was no mention of his having been represented by John Burnley or anyone else, so it might be presumed that Charles Bostick was present for this processioning. It seems to have been standard practice to report any missing land owners. Since Charles Bostick was absent from the processioning in Precinct No. 15 for this session, it might be assumed that he had changed his residence to this land in Precinct No. 22.
- 13Feb1719/20 processioning order for Precinct No. 15: Lands of Joseph Baughon, William Bostick, Edward Moore, Widdow Leak, Simon Woody, Walter Leak, Charles Bostick, James Woody, Charles Brian, William Pulliam and Thomas Elliott. Charles Bostick shown with no land.¹²
Charles Bostick was again ordered to procession land in Precinct No. 15, yet in the processioning report he was reported as having no land. This suggests that he had disposed of his land in this precinct sometime after the previous processioning order in 1715/6. William Bostick and members of the Leak family continued to be reported in this precinct.
- 1Feb1719/20 processioning for Precinct No. 21: Lands of Eliezer Davis, Thomas Addison, Mary Anderson, Susannah Anderson, Col. Page, Charles Bostick, and John and Robert Hughes; Eliezer Davis and Thomas Addison, overseers. Order also mentioned John Burnley.¹³
This order was for the same precinct previously shown as No. 22, but now changed to No. 21. Charles Bostick was shown in the order as a land owner, but was not shown on the return from the processioning. John Burnley was shown on the return, which raises the question as to whether Charles Bostick still owned the land in this precinct, and was represented by an overseer, namely John Burnley. Regardless, it would appear that Charles Bostick was not reported present in any of the precincts processioned in 1719/20.

The next record found for Charles Bostick² was in the following deed abstract:

¹⁰ St. Paul's Parish Vestry Minutes, Chamberlayne,, p. 251.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 253.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 260.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 262.

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5. Tarlton Woodson acknowledges a deed dated 3Jul1720 to Charles Bostick Jul1720.¹⁴
Having just presented a brief history of the probable Quaker connections between the Tarlton, Fleming and Woodson families, we now have Charles Bostick purchasing a tract of land from Tarlton Woodson. It would now appear the appropriate time to lay before the reader the basis for this "Quaker connection".

- "The marriage between Tarlton Woodson and Urcella Fleming on 3Apr1710 brought about a ruling in the Curles Monthly Meeting. The said meeting having some doubt thereon some Friends were against the said proceedings [marriage] but the question being put whereas the said Tarlton Woodson and Ursula Fleming were contracted by solemn vows and contracts being then ignorant of any orders of practice among Friends that first cousins shall not marry therefore better be suffered than dissolved therefore it is the sense of this meeting that they may have liberty to take each other in marriage when they shall see fit."¹⁵

It seems unlikely that the pending marriage between Tarlton Woodson and Ursula Fleming would be an issue for consideration by the Curles Monthly Meeting, unless both parties were members of the Quaker Society of Friends. By extrapolation, it might be assumed that two young persons alone would not have become members of this Society, were their parents not also members of that same Society. Consequently, the authors are inclined to believe that all three families: Tarlton, Fleming and Woodson, were members of the Society. By virtue of the dealings of the Fleming, Tarlton and Woodson families with various members of the Bostick and Leak families it may further be inferred that some members of this Bostick family were also members of the Society of Friends.

This tract was purchased after Charles Bostick² appears to have sold his homestead on Licking Hole Swamp south of Ashland. The size and location of this tract are unknown, but most of Tarleton Woodson's patents were situated in Henrico County, as were his father's and brothers' lands. Following are two of the largest patents found granted to Tarleton Woodson prior to this sale to Charles Bostick²:

6. On 15Jul1717 Tarlton Woodson 2,307 acres in Henrico County; known by name of [Bear Forrest](#); north side of James River; north side of branch of Pamunkey River and north side of [Bear Branch](#). Purchased for £11 5s.¹⁶

By process of elimination, the authors believe that it was from this grant that Charles Bostick purchased the tract listed above. Unfortunately, there appears to be an inherent contradiction in the description given for the location of this patent. It is stated that it was in Henrico County, yet it was also located on the north side of a branch of the Pamunkey River. The boundary between New Kent County and Henrico County remained unchanged from the creation of New Kent County in 1654, that boundary approximating the ridgeline between the James River and the South Anna River above Stone Horse Creek. There are only two main branches of the Pamunkey River, those being the South Anna River and the North Anna River. Consequently, it would seem patently impossible for any land north of the South Anna River to have been considered to have been within Henrico County in 1717. Rather, all lands between the South Anna River and the North Anna River would have been within New Kent County, and after 1720 within Hanover County.

Secondly, all searches for a waterway known as "Bear Branch" yielded only one landmark of that name located in Nansemond County. The only landmark bearing the name of "Bear" anywhere within the general area of Hanover County and Henrico County, north of the James River was "[Bear Swamp](#)" on the south side of the upper North Anna River, currently known as Logan Creek on present day maps. Only one other record was found for any landmark known by the name of "[Bear Forrest](#)", that being in connection with the LWT of Tarleton Woodson's father, John Woodson, excerpted as follows:

7. Henrico County, Last Will and Testament of John Woodson, dated 25Nov1715, and recorded 5Dec1715; Executors: Arthur Markham, Edward East, Bartholomew Newcome and Matthew Dodd..."Executors to sell my land called "[Bear Forest](#)" on [Allen's Creek](#)..."¹⁷

¹⁴ [The Edward Pleasants Valentine Papers](#), Electronic Edition Copyright 2007, Heritage Books, Inc., CDROM, p. 2000.

¹⁵ [Old New Kent County \[Virginia\] Some Account of the Planters, Plantations and Places](#), Malcolm Hart Harris, M.D., 2006, p. 183.

¹⁶ [Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. III](#), Nugent, p. 191.

¹⁷ [Henrico County Virginia Colonial Wills and Deeds, 1677-1737](#), Benjamin B. Weisinger, III, 1998, pp. 134-136.

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By virtue of this reference to "Bear Forest Tract" in possession of John Woodson, it seems very probable that the patent by Tarlton Woodson in 1717 was either inclusive of or adjacent to the land included in his father's estate. The Bear Forest tract, which was part of John Woodson's estate was reported as having been on Allen's Creek, which is a southerly tributary of South Anna River situated between Turkey Creek and Stone Horse Creek. Since Tarlton Woodson's tract was acquired through purchase, it seems very likely that he was purchasing this tract from his father's estate, and that it was the same tract previously owned by his father. Consequently, the tract purchased by Charles Bostick of Tarlton Woodson was likely situated on the south side of the South Anna River on Allen's Creek.

8. On 11Jul1719 Tarlton Woodson 3,090 acres in Henrico County on north side of James River; adjacent said Woodson's land; Joseph Pleasant, and Major John Bolling; and being on James River and Beaverdam Creek.¹⁸

Charles Bostick's purchase from Tarlton Woodson could not have been from this grant, as there is an accounting of all sales from this 3,090 acre tract contained in Goochland County deed records dated 20Apr1736 from Tarlton Woodson to Col. John Fleming, which did not include any sale to Charles Bostick.¹⁹ It should be noted that this tract abutted land owned by Tarlton Woodson. The only other large parcel known to be in ownership of Tarlton Woodson in this general area prior to 1719 was the tract described hereinabove and known as "Bear Forest" tract. The fact that this tract was situated upon Beaverdam Creek places it immediately to the south of Allen's Creek. These facts suggest that the earlier tract patented by Tarlton Woodson may, in fact, have been on the south side of the South Anna River, and may have contained or have been the same tract recorded as part of John Woodson's estate.

The only other land record found for Charles Bostick² is abstracted as follows:

9. On 24Mar1725 Robert Clopton 288 acres in Hanover County; adjacent Charles Bostick, John Stone, Mr. [Thomas] Farro [Farrar] and Thomas Stone...²⁰

It should be noted that Robert Clopton married Mary Crump as his second wife. Charles Bostick's² sister, Venicia, married James Crump. Little is known of the ancestry of James Crump, but is it possible that Mary Crump and James Crump were siblings, in which case Robert Clopton would have been the brother-in-law of Venicia Bostick. None of the allied parties named in this patent appear in connection with the processioning orders pertaining to Charles Bostick, either before or after 1719. In fact, none of the names of Robert Clopton, Thomas Stone or Thomas Farrar appeared anywhere within the vestry records of St. Paul's Parish. John Stone and Francis Stone did appear together in 1719 in Precinct No. 38 along with Capt. Nathaniel West and Richard Brooks, et al. Also, Robert Clopton's father, William Clopton, did appear in the St. Paul's vestry records for many years and served as Sub Sheriff of New Kent from 1706 to beyond 1718. Consequently, it must be concluded that this patent fell outside of St. Paul's Parish, but still within Hanover County, probably within the area that became St. Martin's Parish after 1726. This patent suggests that a Charles Bostick owned multiple lands in 1725, both within St. Paul's Parish and within St. Martin's Parish. This adjacent tract owned by Charles Bostick² is believed to have been the same tract purchased of Tarlton Woodson in 1720. This belief is based on the following abstracted patents involving the neighboring property owners, i.e., John Stone and Farro [presumed to have been Thomas Farrar]:

10. On 22Jan1718 Christopher Clark 500 acres in Henrico County on north side of James River; beginning at east side of Brooke's Branch, adjacent John Stone, Thomas Farrar, and Joseph Watson's lines; on north side of Gold Mine Creek; on George Alvis' line and Captain [Nathaniel] West's line, or (as some would have it) in New Kent.

This patent makes reference to John Stone and Thomas Farrar [Farro], who were recorded as adjacent landowners in the Robert Clopton patent. Additionally, this patent references additional landowners: Joseph Watson, George Alvis and Capt. Nathaniel West, as well as landmarks named Brookes Branch and Gold Mine Creek. Note that this patent is reported as being in Henrico County, whereas the Clopton patent was in Hanover County. This anomaly appeared on several patents in this general area between the James River and the South Anna River. In fact, one neighboring patent was reported as being partly within

¹⁸ *Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. III*, Nugent, p. 212.

¹⁹ *Goochland County Virginia Colonial Wills, 1728-1736*, Benjamin B. Weisinger, III, 1995, pp. 83-84.

²⁰ *Cavalier's and Pioneer's, Vol. III*, p. 308.

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both counties. From these facts, it might be assumed that several of the patents fell along the ridgeline separating these two counties, with some erroneously being reported in the wrong county. It also appears that some of the adjacent patents fell on both side of the South Anna River, which might explain the confusion with the Tarlton Woodson patent being reported on the north side of a branch of the Pamunkey River.

11. On 22Jan1718 John Stone 400 acres in Henrico County; north side of James River; on Captain Nathaniel West's line, on east side of Brooke's Branch...²¹

The authors believe this to have been the filing for the tract owned by John Stone adjacent to the Robert Clopton patent. Note the repeated reference to the landmark of Brooke's Branch, and the adjacent owner, Captain Nathaniel West. Search as they might, the authors were unable to find any landmark named Brooke's Branch on any maps, past of present. Also, it should be noted that there were only the two above references found for Brooke's Branch in any records. It is believed that Brooke's Branch was likely named for an earlier patentee in this region. Richard Brookes was the only person with the name of "Brookes" to appear in Hanover County records during this time period.

The following record places Richard Brookes in the same precinct with John Stone and Capt. Nathaniel West in Precinct No. 33 in 1719:

12. 1719 - The lands of Edward Nix, Richard Brooks, Captain Nathaniel West, John Stone, Francis Stone and John Burch; with Richard Brooks and Edward Nix overseers. John Stone and Francis Stone refusing to procession because their line had not been verified.²²

This processioning record clearly establishes Richard Brooks in close proximity to John Stone and Nathaniel West prior to the patent filing by Robert Clopton in 1725. Charles Bostick was not shown as a processioner in this precinct because he did not acquire his land from Tarlton Woodson until Jul1720.

One further landmark was imbedded with the foregoing patent to Christopher Clark, which referenced Gold Mine Creek. It should be noted that there are two separate and distinct landmarks of similar name: (1) Golden Mine Creek, south tributary to North Anna River near present day Mineral shown on the Fry-Jefferson map as Gold Mine Creek and current maps as Golden Mine Creek, and (2) Goldmine Creek, south tributary to South Anna River situated between Allen's Creek and Stone Horse Creek, shown only on current maps. The authors believe the above reference to Gold Mine Creek in the Clark patent was actually in reference to Goldmine Creek situated below Allen's Creek.

Before leaving this discussion of Charles Bostick's² Bear Forest land it is important to note that his brother, John Bostick, appeared in the following road order:

13. 6Nov1722, O.S., p. 47: In obedience to an order of the Court dated 2Mar1722, it is ordered that Samuel Nuckols clear a road from the upper end of Mattlock's road to the upper inhabitants on the south side of the South [Anna] River, and that he have assist him: Mr. Thomas Johnson, David Merriwether's upper quarter, John Bunch on Taylor's Creek, Isaac Johnson, John Bostick, Richard Phillips, with all male tithables.²³

It should be noted that John Bostick was not reported in St. Paul's Parish after the 1719/20 processioning session. Further, that none of the persons named in this road order appeared within the precincts previously reporting John Bostick as a processioner. It seems probable that John Bostick had changed his place of residence sometime after the 1719/20 processioning session. This road order would appear to be associated with landowners along the south side of the South Anna River, but also includes an owner on Taylor's Creek probably very near South Anna River. The purpose of presenting this road order is to demonstrate that Charles Bostick² and John Bostick² appear to have located outside St. Paul's Parish around the same time period, both apparently settling along the south side of the South Anna River, with John Bostick² probably being near Byrd Creek, as that was where he ultimately lived and died.

²¹ Cavaliers, Vol. III, p. 210.

²² St. Paul's Vestry.

²³ New Kent and Hanover County Road Orders, 1706-1743, Ann Brush Miller, March 2004, p. 8.

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Finally, the authors wish to demonstrate that a Charles Bostick continued to own land within St. Paul's Parish between 1732/3 and 1744 as recorded in the following processioning orders:

- 28Mar1732 processioning order for Precinct No. 11: Lands of Widdow Chambers, John Tinsley, Ambrose Hundley, James Hooper, John Rea, Thomas Tinsley, Paul Harroldson, Edward Lewis, William Snead, **Charles Bostick**, Sarah Bourn, John Giles, John Meeks, John Smith, Charity Anderson, Col. Bird, Michael Holland, William Chambers, Henry Chiles, John Jones, Joseph Gentry: John Jones and Henry Chiles, overseers.²⁴

Note an almost 12-year gap in processioning. Since processioning was typically performed at four-year intervals, it would appear that the records for two processioning periods have been lost. Also, note that this Charles Bostick was located in only one precinct, and that precinct number is different from either of the two previous precincts in which he was shown. It should also be noted that a major partitioning of St. Paul's Parish occurred in 1726 when St. Martin's Parish was created in the territory between the South Anna and North Anna Rivers, including the area northwest above Stone Horse Creek on the south side of the South Anna River. Prior to the separation of St. Martin's Parish in 1726 there were recorded 1,976 tithables within St. Paul's Parish. Following the separation of St. Martin's Parish, there were 1,115 tithables reported in 1728 in St. Paul's Parish. From these facts it can be deduced that St. Martin's Parish probably contained about 800 tithables upon its formation. On 24Sep1728 St. Paul's Parish allocated 5,000 pounds of tobacco to St. Martin's Parish, presumably to cover assessments collected by St. Paul's Parish for the territory of St. Martin's Parish during its formation and erection of a vestry. Lastly, the land owners reported in this precinct are completely different from the earlier precincts for which Charles Bostick² had been reported a member. With the radical change in neighboring land owners, it must be concluded that a Charles Bostick had acquired land in another part of St. Paul's Parish, than previously reported for Charles Bostick². Research of earlier processioning records for the persons listed in Precinct No. 11 in 1732 supports the notion of relocation:

1708

- Precinct No. 2: Robert Anderson Sr. (father of Charity Anderson) and Captain Robert Anderson...
- Precinct No. 3: John Giles, Thomas Tinsley, John Rea and John Snead...
- Precinct No. 4: Henry Chiles, Henry Bourn, Paul Harrold and Richard Anderson...
- Precinct No. 11: Paul Harroldson, Nicholas Gentry, Joseph Gentry and John Tinsley...
- Precinct No. 22: Thomas Anderson, Edward Chambers, John Lewis and Margaret Ariss...

Note that there were eleven of the same persons or family members appearing in these five separate precincts as the twenty-one, who appeared in Precinct No. 11 in 1732, i.e., Charity Anderson's father, John Giles, Thomas Tinsley, John Rea, John Snead, Henry Chiles, Widow Bourn [Henry Bourn], Paul Harrold [Harroldson] (twice), Joseph Gentry, Edward Chambers and John Tinsley.

1711

- Precinct No. 25: John Jones, Paul Harrold, John Tinsley, Edward Chambers, Joseph Gentry...
- Precinct No. 26: Henry Chiles, Paul Harrold, John Giles, John Ray [Rea], Henry Bourn, John Snead, Richard Anderson, Henry Snead, Thomas Tinsley...

Again, note the repeat of names from Precinct No. 11, i.e., Paul Harrold [Harroldson], John Tinsley, Edward Chambers, Joseph Gentry, Henry Chiles, John Ray [Rea], Henry Bourn, John Snead, and Thomas Tinsley plus the addition of John Jones,. Now these twelve persons have been consolidated from five precincts into only two sequentially numbered precincts. Precinct Nos. 25 and 26 are presumed to be geographically separated from Precinct Nos. 15 and 22 in which Charles Bostick² was shown in 1711 thru 1719.

1715

- Precinct No. 20 (same as 26, above): Henry Chiles, Paul Harroldson, John Giles, John Ray [Rea], Henry Bourn, John Snead, Richard Anderson, Henry Snead...
- Precinct No. 21: William Holland...

²⁴ Ibid., p. 278.

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- Precinct No. 27 (same as 25, above): John Jones, Paul Harroldson, John Tinsley, Edward Chambers, Joseph Gentry...

Names are repeated, but in precincts of different numbers from previous session, i.e., Henry Chiles, Paul Harroldson, John Giles, John Rea, Henry Bourn, John Snead, William Holland (first listing), John Jones, John Tinsley, Edward Chambers and Joseph Gentry.. These land owner's locations are presumed to have remained the same, but the numbering of the precincts has been changed from the previous session.

1719

- Precinct No. 24: John Jones, Peter [Paul] Harroldson, John Tinsley, Edward Chambers, Joseph Gentry...
- Precinct No. 25: Paul Harroldson, Richard Anderson, Widow Chiles [Henry Chiles], John Giles, John Ray [Rea], Henry Bourne, Widow Snead [John Snead], Henry Snead, Thomas Tinsley...

The number of these precincts are again sequential, again suggesting that they were contiguous to one another, and likely different and apart from Precinct Nos. 15 and 22, which contained the land of Charles Bostick². Note that Henry Chiles appears to have died, yet there was a Henry Chiles reported with this Charles Bostick from 1732 forward, perhaps the son of the earlier Henry Chiles.

1727

- No Precinct Designation: John Snead, Ambrose Hundley, John Smith, Carr's Orphans...
It is interesting to note that there were no processioning records between 1719 and 1732, save this partial record shown for 1727. Of the few persons listed in this partial record were three persons who appeared as part of Precinct No. 11 in 1732, i.e., John Snead, Ambrose Hundley and John Smith. Also reported were the Carr orphans, possibly the children of John Carr, son of Captain Thomas Carr.

The fact that these land owners continued to be reported within St. Paul's Parish after the partitioning and creation of St. Martin's Parish is clear indication that these lands were south of the South Anna River and below Stone Horse Creek. Based on the numbering of the earlier precincts of persons who appeared in Precinct No. 11, it would appear that they resided in an area separate and apart from both Precinct Nos. 15 and 22 in which Charles Bostick² previously owned land. Consequently, it is reasonable to assume that this Charles Bostick residing on land in St. Paul's Parish after 1719 was located in a different part of the Parish than previously reported. It might also be concluded that, although many of these persons appeared in separate precincts in the earlier years, that their lands must have fitted into a contiguous block, in order to be assigned to a single precinct after 1732.

- 18Oct1735 processioning order for Precinct No. 1: Lands of Widow Chambers, John Tinsley, Ambrose Hundley, James Hooper, John Rea, Thomas Tinsley, Paul Harroldson, Edward Lewis, William Snead, **Charles Bostick**, Sarah Bourn, John Giles, John Meeks, John Smith, Charity Anderson, Col. Bird, Michael Holland, William Chambers, Henry Chiles, John Jones, and Joseph Gentry; John Rea and John Jones. overseers.²⁵

Although the precinct number has changed again, the land owners within this precinct are essentially the same as the previous session for Precinct No. 11, which included this Charles Bostick.

- In the vestry account recorded 15Oct1737 **Charles Bostick**'s account was granted 1,950 pounds of tobacco for John Robinson's family.²⁶
The identity of John Robinson is unknown. Aside from several records in the St. Paul's vestry minutes for his families maintenance, there are virtually no other records of his or his families existence within Hanover County. This Charles Bostick is believed to have been Charles Bostick³, son of William Bostick².

- 11Sep1739 processioning for Precinct No. 1: Lands of Widdow Chambers, John Tinsley, Ambrose Hundley, James Hooper, John Rea, Thomas Tinsley, Paul Harrelson, Edward Lewis, William Snead, **Charles Bostick**, Sarah Bourn, John Giles, John Meeks, John Smith, Charity Anderson, William Bird,

²⁵ Ibid., p. 283.

²⁶ Ibid., p. 149.

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Michael Holland, William Chambers, Henry Chiles, John Jones, Joseph Gentry' John Jones and John Rea. overseers.²⁷
Ditto.

- 18Dec1743 processioning order for Precinct No. 1: Lands of Widow Chambers, , John Tinsley, Ambrose Hundley, James Hooper, John Rea, Thomas Tinsley, Paul Harroldson, Edward Lewis, William Snead, **Charles Bostick**, Sarah Bourn, John Giles, John Meeks, John Smith, Charity Anderson, William Bird, Michael Holland, William Chambers, Henry Chiles, John Jones, and Joseph Gentry; Ambrose Hundley Jr. and Thomas Tinsley Jr., overseers.²⁸
This was the last processioning record found for this Charles Bostick in Hanover County. During this session there were a total of 24 precincts processioned. The next processioning was not scheduled until 1751, by which time Charles Bostick² had joined his son, Valentine Bostick³, in Onslow County, North Carolina where he recorded a gift deed to his son and grandson in 1750.

In the search for the location of this Charles Bostick's land in St. Paul's Parish between 1732 and 1743 it is useful to look at the Road Orders of Hanover County. The following Road Order was issued in the same year as the processioning order for Precinct No. 11:

14. 4Oct1732, O.S., p. 57: Ordered that **Ambrose Hundley** have **John Tinsley**, William Clark, Joseph Row, **Thomas Tinsley**, **Widow Chambers**, **Edward Chambers [Jr.]**, **James Hooper** and **John Rea** to assist...²⁹
This road order was issued in the same year as the processioning order for Precinct No. 11 dated 28Mar1732, and included the first six land owners listed in that precinct (Ambrose Hundley, John Tinsley, Thomas Tinsley, Widow Chambers, Edward Chambers, James Hooper and John Rea) plus two persons not included in that precinct (William Clark and Joseph Row). It may be inferred from this fact that the persons listed in the processioning order for Precinct No. 11 probably were listed in linear and sequential order, possibly commencing at the lower end of the precinct and proceeding in sequence in a northerly or upward direction. From this information it might be inferred that this Charles Bostick's tract was situated about midway in the precinct, and abutted by William Snead and Sarah Bourn's lands.
15. 6Apr1723, O.S., p. 48: Appointing **John Tinsley** to be surveyor of a road, to be cleared from **Crumps Creek**, by Richard Corley, to a road by **Edward Chambers Sr. [Widow Chambers]**, and to assist: George Davis, **Edward Chambers Sr.**, **James Hooper**, **Col. Bird**...
*This road order named four of the land owners listed in Precinct No. 11: John Tinsley, Edward Chambers, James Hooper and Col. Byrd. These same four persons were also named in the 1732 road order, abstracted above: It also identified **Crumps Creek**, which is a tributary to the Pamunkey River upstream from Totopotomoy Creek. From these associations, it can be assume that all six of the land owners named in the above road order were also within the vicinity of Crumps Creek.*

Given the fact that this Charles Bostick appeared in only a single precinct from 1732 to 1744, and grouped together with essentially the same landowners, it might be concluded that this Charles Bostick owned only one tract of land during that time period within St. Paul's Parish, and that his land was geographically situated within a contiguous block of properties owned by the persons named in that precinct. Also, the fact that the landowners listed within the precincts containing the land of Charles Bostick² prior to 1719 were completely different than the land owners who shared Charles Bostick's precinct after 1719, is clear indication that Charles Bostick² had disposed of his earlier lands within St. Paul's Parish. Note that the authors have referred to the Charles Bostick in St. Paul's Parish after 1732 as "this Charles Bostick". The reason for that distinction is that the authors believe the Charles Bostick in St. Paul's Parish after 1732 to have been a different person than Charles Bostick².

²⁷ Ibid., p. 292.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 302.

²⁹ New Kent County and Hanover County Road Orders, 1706-1743, Ann Brush Miller, March 2004, p. 10.

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Given the large number of landowners in Charles Bostick's precincts after 1719 (21 or more), it might be assumed that locating these landowners' properties within the County would be relatively easy. To the contrary, searches for grants to these various landowners within the patent records resulted in the location of only a very few patents, and even fewer that could be positively located near any known landmarks. The single best clue found for locating Charles Bostick's land inside St. Paul's Parish after 1732 was in the Road Orders listed herein above in which several of these fellow processioners were connected to Crumps Creek. Since precincts were generally situated on the necks between adjacent creeks, it seems probable that Charles Bostick's St. Paul's Parish land after 1719 was located between Crumps Creek and Mechumps Creek to the northeast of Ashville as illustrated in Figure 4-2.

From all of the above information and analyses the authors are inclined to believe that Charles Bostick² did not reside in St. Paul's Parish after 1719/20, but that he relocated to his newly acquired tract on Allen's Creek known as Bear Forest. Further, the authors believe that it was Charles Bostick's² nephew, Charles Bostick³, son of William Bostick, who was living in St. Paul's Parish northeast of Ashville between Crumps Creek and Mechumps Creek between 1732 and 1743. For a variety of reasons the authors believe that Charles Bostick² held ownership of and made his residence on the Allen's Creek land in St. Martin's Parish until he relocated to Onslow County, North Carolina around 1748. This belief is predicated on the proximity of the Bear Forest tract to other families that played an integral part in the lives of Charles² children: Valentine and Elizabeth, and his wife, Phoebe.

Valentine Bostick³ married Mary Graves, an older daughter of Thomas Graves of Spotsylvania County. Thomas Graves married Ann Davenport as his second wife, by whom he is believed to have had twelve children. Thomas Graves is believed to have been born in Stratton Major Parish, New Kent County sometime around 1683, but he lived most of his adult life in King William County, later Spotsylvania County on the east side of the Pamunkey River near East Northeast Branch. East Northeast Branch is approximately twenty miles from Bear Forest. In addition to the intermarriage with the Graves family, Charles² presumed daughter, Elizabeth^{3 30}, is believed to have married William Arnold. William Arnold is believed to have been a son of Francis Arnold and Rachael Arnold [1st cousins], who settled on 400 acres on Arnold's Run in Spotsylvania County granted to their daughter, Ann Arnold, by her grandfather, Benjamin Arnold. The Arnolds and Graves families were near neighbors separated by only a few miles, with Arnold's Run being a branch of East Northeast Branch. Refer to the chapter entitled John Graves of Northamptonshire for a detailed analysis and discussion of Mary Graves Bostick's lineage.

The close proximity of the Arnold, Davenport, Graves and Charles Bostick families living during the 1720's to 1740's within a distance of about twenty miles of each other is believed to have been a major contributor to the intermarriages that occurred between these families. Yet, these familial links between western Spotsylvania County and upper Hanover County did not stop with these families. There were further intermarriages between the Graves, Pettus, Mcgehee, Carr, Dabney, Overton, Winston and other families living in this same compact region. Stephen Pettus,

³⁰ Let it be said that it is these authors' opinion that Elizabeth, wife of William Arnold, was a daughter of Charles and Phoebe Bostick. Other researchers indicate Elizabeth as a daughter of William Bostick Sr.

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Dabney Pettus, Samuel McGehee, William McGehee, William Davenport, Martin Davenport, Thomas Carr Sr., John Carr, William Carr, Gideon Carr, William Winston Jr., and James Overton all owned land and most of them lived in the northeastern half of St. Martin's Parish in the area between Little River and North Anna River. The following are abstracts of a few of the patents granted to these individuals over about twenty years in this area:

16. On 21Nov1727 **Stephen Pettus** 800 acres in Hanover County; adjacent Mr. Garland, **George Woodroof**, Cook line, Kimbrow line, Ambrose Joshua Smith and James Nuckolls; on upper side of Horsepen Swamp...³¹

The precise location of this patent could not be determined, but, based on the adjacent land owners, it was clearly located near the North Anna River. Note that George Woodroof lived across the North Anna River in Spotsylvania County, and that he presented a petition to the General Assembly on behalf of Ann Arnold, the juvenile daughter of Francis and Rachael Arnold, to protect her interest in the 400 acres granted to her by her grandfather, Benjamin Arnold. Further, that a George Woodroof [probably Jr.] witnessed Charles Bostick's² gift deed in Onslow County in 1750. Also note that Stephen Pettus married Mary Dabney, daughter of George Dabney, and that Stephen Pettus was the son of Thomas Pettus and Mary Elizabeth Dabney, and brother of Dabney Pettus. William Pettus, son of Dabney Pettus and Ann Overton married Susannah Graves, a younger daughter of Thomas Graves and Ann Davenport, and half-sister of Mary Graves, wife of Valentine Bostick³.

17. 17Aug1725 **William McGehee** of King William County 1,000 acres in Hanover County; on both sides of Great Rocky Creek and on south side of North Anna River; beginning at Captain Martin's, to **John Ragland's**, near mouth of Elk Creek, on north side of Plumtree Branch...³²

William McGehee married Mary Carr, daughter of Captain Thomas Carr and Mary Garland. Mary Garland is believed to have been a kinswoman of the Garlands who settled near the south side of the North Anna River. Descendants of John Ragland are believed to have witnessed the LWT of William Bostick³ Jr. in Persons County North Carolina in the 1780's. Elk Creek is a tributary on the south side of the North Anna River, about a mile upstream from Great Rocky Creek, and almost directly opposite the mouth of East Northeast Branch in Spotsylvania County. Two children of John Graves, brother of Thomas Graves, married members of the McGehee family. John Graves Jr. married Mary McGehee, daughter of Samuel McGehee (brother of William McGehee), and Ann Graves married William McGehee Jr., son of William McGehee and Mary Carr. William and Samuel McGehee were sons of Thomas McGehee, who appeared as a processioner in St. Peter's Parish in 1686. William and Samuel appeared in St. Paul's Parish processioning records from 1711 into the 1740's.

18. On 7Feb1727 **Martin Davenport** 400 acres in Hanover County; on south side of North Anna River...³³
Martin Davenport was a son of Davis Davenport, and brother of Ann Davenport, who married Thomas Graves, father-in-law of Valentine Bostick³.

19. On 20Feb1719 Reuben Welch of Essex County 3,273 acres in New Kent County; in forks of Pamunkey between New Found River and Little River; for transport of 66 persons, including **William Devenport** [Davenport] and **Fra. [Francis] Arnold**, etal...³⁴

The William Davenport who was claimed as a headright by Reuben Welch is believed to have been a son of Martin Davenport. Francis Arnold, who was also claimed as a headright in this patent, is believed to have been the same Francis Arnold, who married his 1st cousin, Rachael Arnold, and who settled along Arnold's Run on the 400 acres granted to their daughter, Ann Arnold by Benjamin Arnold. William Davenport married this same Ann Arnold. Another child of Francis Arnold and Rachael Arnold is believed to have been William Arnold, who married Elizabeth Bostick³. The ancestry of Elizabeth Bostick is not known with any degree of certainty. Many genealogists believe her to have been the daughter of Charles Bostick's older brother, William Bostick². They base that belief primarily on the fact that William Arnold and his wife, Elizabeth, witnessed the LWT of William Bostick, which was destroyed in a fire. It should be noted that Valentine Bostick also gave witness to that same nuncupative Will, and that Elizabeth Arnold nee

³¹ Ibid., p. 334.

³² Ibid., p. 286.

³³ Ibid., p. 334.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 220

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Bostick was not named as a legatee. The authors believe there is even stronger reason to think that Elizabeth Bostick was a daughter of Charles Bostick and sister of Valentine Bostick. This belief is predicated on two primary factors: (1) Valentine Bostick and William Arnold appeared on other documents together in Goochland County, and (2) Charles Bostick lived much closer to Francis Arnold's family than did either of the other two Bostick brothers.

20. On 24Mar1725 **Ann Arnold Jr.**, daughter of Mrs. Ann Arnold of King William County 400 acres in Hanover County; on both side of Great Rocky Creek; adjacent Captain [Thomas] Carr's line...³⁵
This Ann Arnold Jr. is believed to have been a daughter of Benjamin Arnold Sr., son of Anthony Arnold. Ann Arnold Jr. would have been a sister of Rachael Arnold, wife of Francis Arnold.
21. On 6Jul1724 Captain **Thomas Carr** of King William County 400 acres in Hanover County; on both sides of Great Rocky Creek...³⁶
22. On 17Aug1725 Captain Thomas Carr, Gentleman, of King William County 1,000 acres in Hanover County; on both sides the north fork of Elk Creek, on both sides of Hunter's Lowground; south side North Anna River; adjacent John Ragland and James Overton...³⁷
23. On 24Mar1725 Captain Thomas Carr, Gentleman, King William County 400 acres in Hanover County; on both side of Great Rocky Creek; adjacent Mrs. Arnold's land...³⁸
24. On 24Mar1725 Captain Thomas Carr King William County 400 acres in Hanover County; adjacent his own land, and Martin Davenport...³⁹
25. On 22Feb1727 Thomas Carr, Gentleman of King William County 3,770 acres in Hanover County; south side of North Anna River; on lower Great Rocky Creek; adjacent William McGehee, Ambrose Joshua Smith and Martin Davenport.
The previous five patents for Thomas Carr were for properties all in the general area of Great Rocky Creek and abutting several parties already discussed herein above, including Martin Davenport, Mrs. Arnold, James Overton, and William McGehee. Captain Thomas Carr maintained his residence across the North Anna River in Spotsylvania County, but had strong familial connections with persons residing nearby in St. Martin's Parish. Thomas Carr Jr. married Mary Dabney, daughter of George Dabney who was an early resident of St. Martin's Parish with properties near the head of Little River. William McGehee married Mary Carr, daughter of Thomas Carr Jr.
26. On 17Aug1725 **William Winston** 1,000 acres in Hanover County; on both sides of the north fork of **Elk Creek**, the main branch of Sedgely Creek, adjacent Ambrose Joshua Smith.⁴⁰
The significance of William Winston's family to this analysis of Charles and Phoebe Bostick is presented in detail in the second part of this chapter, which explores the possible ancestry of Phoebe Bostick. Suffice it to say at this juncture that William Winston Jr. was a son of William Winston Sr. and Sarah Davies, and that he is reported to have married: (1) Sarah Dabney (daughter of George Dabney), (2) Martha Gouldman and (3) Barbara Overton (daughter of William Overton).

Now the authors will postulate the notion that the Charles Bostick, who owned land near Mechumps Creek and Crumps Creek to the northeast of Ashland was not Charles Bostick², but rather was Charles Bostick³, the eldest son of William Bostick². The likelihood of the Charles Bostick of St. Paul's Parish between 1732 and 1744 being Charles Bostick³ is predicated on several factors:

- 1) There is no other known record of Charles Bostick³ until his mention in his father's LWT recorded 16Jun1740.
- 2) Charles Bostick³ was bequeathed the bulk of his father's estate, including his land on Great Guinea Creek in Goochland County. This is a privilege that typically would be reserved for the eldest son.

³⁵ Ibid., p. 296.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 266.

³⁷ Ibid., p. 286.

³⁸ Ibid., p. 316.

³⁹ Ibid., p. 317

⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 286.

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- 3) John Bostick³ is presumed to have been born in about 1709/10 based on his deposition filed for his father's nuncupative LWT in Jun1740, at which time he reported himself as being 30 years old or thereabouts.
- 4) If Charles Bostick³ were the eldest son of William Bostick², then he would have been born about 1708 or earlier.
- 5) If born in 1708 or earlier, it might be expected that Charles Bostick³ would have appeared in records several years earlier than 1740.
- 6) Aside from his inheriting his father's land on Great Guinea Creek in 1740, Charles Bostick³ did not appear on any other land records known to the authors until his patent filing on 20Sep1745 for 125 acres in Goochland County on Great Guinea Creek.⁴¹
- 7) Charles Bostick³ is reported to have married Elizabeth Hendrick, daughter of Adolphus Hendrick and granddaughter of Hance Hendrick. Hance Hendrick and his family are known to have resided primarily in King William County on Pamunkey Neck during the early part of the 18th Century, yet Hance Hendrick is known to have owned land in St. Paul's Parish in Precinct No. 17, which in 1715 was reported to have been in the possession of Anthony Winston.⁴²

Given the foregoing facts regarding Charles Bostick³ it seems probable to the authors that Charles Bostick³ was the person reported living in St. Paul's Parish between 1732 and 1743, and that he only relocated to Goochland County after his father's death in Dec1739. The location of his land in St. Paul's Parish would have been in relatively close proximity to his father, William Bostick², and in relatively close proximity to the Hendricks family and his future wife. Charles Bostick³'s brother, John Bostick³ began appearing in land records in Goochland County as early as 1733, so it might be expected that Charles Bostick³ would also have begun to appear as a land owner sometime before 1733. It is the authors' belief that Charles Bostick³ did appear in earlier records as the person reported as a proccessioner in St. Paul's Parish between 1732 and 1743. That being the case, then it would appear that Charles Bostick² lived outside of St. Paul's Parish after 1719, probably still within Hanover County, but within St. Martin's Parish. Whether Charles Bostick² procured any land in addition to the Bear Forest tract is unknown, as he was found on no other records until he appeared in Onslow County, North Carolina in 1750.

It should also be noted that Henry White Graves, son of Ralph Graves and Unity White held three grants in Louisa County all taken out on 26Jan1731 along both sides of New Found River. About 15 years later Henry White Graves' brothers, Elijah Graves and William Graves both took out patents on Mechunks Creek in the southwest corner of Louisa County in an area that would later become Albemarle County. These Graves brothers were descendants of the immigrant, Captain Thomas Graves, but no known kinship to Thomas Graves, father-in-law of Valentine Bostick. These Graves brothers are mentioned only to avoid confusion with the Thomas Graves family of Spotsylvania. This concludes the discussion of Charles Bostick² during his residency within Hanover County. There will be more on Charles Bostick at the end of this chapter, following his relocation to Onslow County in about 1748/9.

⁴¹ Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. V., Nugent, p. 102.

⁴² St. Paul's Vestry, Ibid., p. 235

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Phoebe Bostick

This section will explore the possible ancestry of Charles Bostick Jr.'s wife, Phoebe, who is known to exist only through a single reference in the gift deed filed by Charles Bostick² in Onslow County, North Carolina in 1750. Before launching into this investigation let it be said that the authors have encountered a few references published on the Internet, which suggest that Phoebe was actually born Phoebe Ann Bassett, daughter of William Bassett. Based on the authors' own research they find these purported connections between Phoebe Bostick and a daughter of William Bassett to be totally unfounded and erroneous. The authors believe that the "Phoebe Ann Bassett" reported in Internet records was, in fact, two separate persons merged into one. The authors' research has concluded that Ann Bassett, daughter of William Bassett, probably was the wife of William Bostick², brother of Charles Bostick². Therefore, the authors are of the opinion that Phoebe Bostick was a wholly separate person from Ann Bassett. For a detailed discussion of Ann Bassett and her probable connection to the Bostick family, refer to the chapter entitled William Bostick and Ann Bassett.

According to C. G. Chamberlayne, St. Paul's Parish was formed by an act of the General Assembly in Apr1704, but the record which constitutes Chamberlayne's published work of the St. Paul's Parish Vestry Book did not commence until Jan1706. Yet, upon reading the first few pages of the vestry minutes, we find records dated from before Jul1705. The authors are uncertain as to the cause of this apparent discrepancy, unless perhaps these were records of events or actions taken by the Vestry prior to Jan1706, but not entered into the records book until the first recorded meeting of the vestry in Jan1706. Regardless of the explanation for this seeming discrepancy, there was a record of interest to this investigation which appears to refer to an action of the vestry taken in Jan1705.

John Anderson's Wards

There were several records found in the St. Paul's Parish Vestry Book pertaining to female Anderson children as follows:

27. "Immediate care of **John Anderson's** chi" [remainder of text destroyed or illegible]⁴³.

From this entry it can be deduced that John Anderson had died and that he had one or more children who were in need of support. The exact date of this record cannot be determined with certainty, but probably had been entered in the record in Jan1705 as the page heading begins with the month of January [year missing] and is followed by a road order entry dated 29Jul1705.

28. At the vestry held in Jan1706 there was another entry presumed to be related to this same child which was only partially legible as follows: "Ordered that **Henry Wood** have allowed [missing] **Anderson's** child one thousand [missing] continuance with him."⁴⁴

The authors believe this entry was for the authorization of 1,000 pounds of tobacco to Henry Wood for the keeping of John Anderson's child for the coming year [1706]. From the record it might be deduced that there was only one child of John Anderson's being charged to the Vestry for maintenance at this time. Henry Wood appeared in the processioning order for Precinct No. 35 in 1708 along with George Lovell and Jonathan Ashworth. The adjoining Precinct No. 37 included James Pirant, Isaac Winston, Peter Mash, Thomas Bassett, David Bell and John Baughon. David Bell and Thomas Bassett are known to have lived at

⁴³ The Vestry Book of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia, 1706-1786, C. G. Chamberlayne, 1940, p. 1.

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 4.

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the extreme southern end of St. Paul's Parish, near its boundary with New Kent, consequently, Precinct No. 35 would also have been in the lower part of the Parish, south of Totopotomoy's Creek. As a side note, David Bell is believed to have married Charles Bostick's² sister, Mary Bostick², and Thomas Bassett's sister, Ann Bassett, is believed to have married William Bostick², Charles Bostick's² older brother.

29. Another partially legible vestry entry, seemingly also in Jan1706[7] was as follows: "[missing] ich was at Henry Woods is removed to [missing] [arge]ment made by the Church Warden's, [missing] ght hundred pounds of good sound [missing] St. Paul's Parish."⁴⁵

This entry would appear to also have been for the child of John Anderson, but was reassigning its care for the coming year from Henry Wood to another person for the sum of 800 pounds of tobacco.

30. At a Vestry held 9Nov1705 [surely a transcription error for 1706] from an accounting of payables: "[missing] John Anderson's child. 500 pounds allowed."⁴⁶

The record is still illegible as to whose care John Anderson's child had been reassigned.

31. At a Vestry of the Lower Church on 1Jan1707[8]: "Thomas Thorp appearing in open vestry and offered to take Sarah Anderson, which lived at Robert Bumpass's this last year, and to have 800 pounds of good sweet scented tobacco, in St. Paul's Parish for keeping her one whole year."⁴⁷

This is believed to have been John Anderson's child previously recorded. It would appear that her name was Sarah Anderson, and that she had been under the care of Robert Bumpass, following reassignment from Henry Wood, but was now being assigned to the care of Thomas Thorp.

32. At a Vestry of the Lower Church on 1Oct1707: "To Thomas Tharp [Thorp] for keeping John Anderson's child: 800 pounds tobacco."⁴⁸

Ditto.

33. At that same Vestry on 1Oct1707 a resolution was adopted: "Whereas John Burnley has appeared in vestry and relinquished his right to Phoebe Anderson, therefore it is ordered, that the said Phoebe shall be bound out to Anthony Winston, upon condition the said Anthony Winston shall pay unto the said Phoebe, 600 pounds of good sound sweet scented tobacco in cask, when she shall become of age."⁴⁹

This is a vital record to this investigation into the ancestry of Phoebe Bostick. Let it be said at this juncture that the authors have formed the hypothesis that Phoebe Anderson was later to become the wife of Charles Bostick². The basis for this hypothesis will be gradually developed through the disclosure of numerous records presented hereinafter pertaining to various parties allied to Charles Bostick². Several facts may be deduced from the foregoing record:

- 1) *Phoebe Anderson was a minor, hence the reference to payment once she became of age,*
- 2) *Phoebe Anderson appeared as a minor in these Parish records contemporaneous with another minor child named Sarah Anderson, daughter of John Anderson, and*
- 3) *John Burnley had to relinquish his rights to Phoebe Anderson before she could be bonded to Anthony Winston.*

Additionally, it should be noted that during colonial times the law provided for children over the age of 12 years, whose father's had died intestate, to elect their own guardians, and for parents, guardians or the court to place children over the age of 12 into apprenticeships, which were a form of bonded servitude. In the case of male minors, they typically were provided training or education in a trade or craft, hence the term "apprenticeship".

34. At a vestry held at Henry Chiles house on 1Jan1708: "Whereas Thomas Thorp appearing in Vestry, and is willing to keep Sarah Anderson the ensuing year, and to be paid as usual."⁵⁰

Without the tedium of reporting each and every record, suffice it to say that Thomas Thorp continued the maintenance of John Anderson's child until 1713. It should be noted that Thomas Tharp committed on 1Jan1709 to the maintenance of Jenny Anderson for one year for the amount of 600 pounds tobacco. It is not known whether the name of Jenny Anderson was mistaken for Sarah Anderson, or whether Jenny Anderson was yet another child of John Anderson being committed to the care of Thomas Thorp. Unfortunately, the entries between 1710 and 1713 were only identified as "John Anderson's child".

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 6.

⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 9.

⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 17.

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 20.

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 22.

⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 24.

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35. At the vestry held on 8Sep1714 an account entry was approved for payment of 500 pounds tobacco to the **Widow Leak** [**Mary Bostick Leak**] for the maintenance of **John Anderson**'s child for one year.⁵¹
Since there were no further entries for Thomas Thorp to maintain John Anderson's child, it is presumed that Mary Bostick Leak had taken over the maintenance of Sarah [or Jenny?] Anderson. In every year from 1714 to 1724 Widow Leak was recorded with the maintenance of John Anderson's child.
36. In the 1726 Vestry account records was an entry for **Richard Leak** to keep **Elizabeth Anderson** for 482 pounds tobacco.⁵²
Since Widow Leak was not reported in any records beyond 1724, it is assumed that she had died before this vestry record in 1725/6. It would appear that her son, Richard Leak, had taken over responsibility for the care of Elizabeth Anderson. This is confusing, as there had not been an Elizabeth Anderson previously recorded in anyone's care prior to this entry. This Elizabeth Anderson was not identified as a child, so the possibility exists that she was an adult.
37. In 1727 vestry record **William Eak** [Leak] was ordered by his own consent to keep **Parthena Anderson** for one year at no cost to the Parish.⁵³
William Leak was another son of Widow Leak. Here we have yet another Leak assuming the maintenance of an Anderson female, this time at his own expense.
38. At Sep1728 vestry an entry in the record for **William Leak** to keep **Elizabeth Anderson** [presumably for one year] for the sum of 150 pounds tobacco.⁵⁴
This was probably for the maintenance of the same Elizabeth Anderson charged to the care of Richard Leak in 1726. This time his brother, William Leak, was providing the maintenance, and at a substantially reduced cost.
39. At 1729 vestry **William Leak** was approved for the maintenance of **Parthena Anderson** for one year for the sum of 550 pounds tobacco.⁵⁵
Again, this switching of names is confusing. Were Elizabeth Anderson and Parthena Anderson the same person? If not, then how were they maintained in the alternate years during which time they did not appear in the records?
40. At the 1730 vestry **William Leak** was authorized 432 pounds tobacco for the maintenance and burial of **Parthena Anderson**.⁵⁶
This was the last record found for anyone providing care to anyone named Anderson within St. Paul's Parish. It might be assumed that Parthena Anderson was an elderly person, given that she died within only two years of her first appearance in the records, but, admittedly, she could have been of almost any age, but probably over 21 years, as she was not identified as a child.

The foregoing records all involved the caretaking of several different women with the last name of Anderson. With the exception of the first seven years during which Henry Wood, Robert Bumpass and Thomas Thorp were the caretakers, the subsequent fifteen years were provided by a member of the Leak family. It is important to note that during that entire 23-year time period, these were the only persons named Anderson in the vestry record of St. Paul's Parish having been under the care of the Vestry. There appears to have been as many as four different Anderson women under the protection of the vestry: Sarah, Jenny, Elizabeth and Parthena. Sarah and/or Jenny were almost certainly daughters of John Anderson, deceased about 1704/5, and would appear to have been minors up to 1724, whereas Elizabeth and/or Parthena appear to have been adults, and of unknown kinship, other than having been surnamed Anderson. Parthena may have been an elderly woman, as she died within three years of having been placed in the care of the vestry. It seems possible that Parthena may have been the mother of one or more of the other Anderson women. It also seems probable that, since at least three of these Anderson women

⁵¹ Ibid., p. 66.

⁵² Ibid., p. 114.

⁵³ Ibid., p. 117.

⁵⁴ Ibid., p. 119.

⁵⁵ Ibid., p. 124.

⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 127.

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appear to have been in the care of a member of the Leak family, they were of common ancestry, i.e., descended from John Anderson.

Why were the Leaks designated as the primary caretakers of these Anderson Women? Was there any connection between these Anderson women and Phoebe Anderson, who was bonded out to Anthony Winston in 1707? These are just a few of the questions that occur to the authors for which absolute answers may never be found. However, with respect to Phoebe Anderson, the authors have formulated a working hypothesis that she became the wife of Charles Bostick². This hypothesis is in large part based on the fact that there appeared to have been a particularly close relationship between Charles Bostick² and John Burnley, who was recorded in two different processioning cycles [1711 and 1719] acting on behalf of Charles Bostick². Next, note that John Burnley was reported to have "relinquished his rights" to Phoebe Anderson. There seems to be only a few circumstances under which John Burnley could have acquired rights over Phoebe Anderson:

1. John Burnley, himself, had previously bonded for Phoebe Anderson's servitude,
2. John Burnley had been appointed by Court order as the legal guardian of Phoebe Anderson, or
3. John Burnley became Phoebe Anderson's legal guardian through his intermarriage with Phoebe's mother.

It seems unlikely that Phoebe Anderson would have been bound to John Burnley's service, since there was no record of such assignment in the Parish records. However, it is possible that John Burnley may have become Phoebe Anderson's legal guardian either by being so designated by Phoebe's father through his LWT, or through election by Phoebe and award by the Court. There is no evidence that Phoebe's father, whoever he was, left a LWT, and it seems unlikely that Phoebe would have elected John Burnley for her guardian. The authors feel the most likely avenue by which John Burnley became the legal guardian of Phoebe Anderson was through his marriage to Phoebe's mother. Typically, in the case of such marriage and absent a directive in a LWT by the father, the children would automatically become the wards of their step-father.

Hence, all things considered, the authors are inclined to believe that John Burnley married Phoebe Anderson's mother sometime around 1705. Further, given Phoebe's reported surname of Anderson and the contemporaneous appearance of Phoebe Anderson with the children of the deceased John Anderson, the authors are inclined to believe that Phoebe Anderson was also a child of John Anderson. If we are to accept the reported intermarriage between John Burnley and Phoebe Davis, daughter of Moses Davis, then by extrapolation, we must accept that John Anderson was also married to Phoebe Davis.

John Burnley

John Burnley is reported in LDS ancestral records to have been married twice: (1) Miss Hardin [or possibly Harding] about 1699, and (2) Phoebe Davies about 1705 [purported daughter of Moses Davies]. John Burnley is believed to have had at least one son, Hardin Burnley, who appeared in numerous records in Hanover County and presumed to have been born to the unknown Miss Hardin[g]. There were also three different birth/baptism records found for children of John Burley/Burnley in St. Peter's Parish. The earliest record was for a daughter named Jane, the second was also for a daughter [name missing], and the third was for a child of unknown name or sex dated 21Nov1703. It might be assumed that the two daughters were born

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sometime before 1703, and that the birth on 21Nov1703 may have been for the son, Hardin Burnley. Since there were no records for children born to John Burnley in St. Peter's Parish after Nov1703, it might be assumed that he lived within the newly formed territory of St. Paul's Parish.

Prior to his appearances in the Vestry records of St. Paul's Parish, John Burnley was found in three earlier records as follows:

41. On 12Oct1689 Edmund Jennings received a patent in Henrico County for 6,513 acres; on north side of James River about 14 miles above the Falls, between the mouth of Tuckahoe Creek and Horse Pen Branch; due for transport of 131 persons, including John Burley, etal.⁵⁷
Note that John Burnley's name also appears to have been transcribed as Burley or Burly.
42. At a St. Peter's Parish Vestry meeting on 27Feb1702/03 the following Road Order was issued: "George Alvis aplying him selfe to this vestry for the help to cleere the roades in his precinct is ordered John Tyler, Richard Maidlin, Nicholas Gentrey, Thomas Tinsley, John Burley and all tithables from thence up the north side of Totopotomoy's Creeke."⁵⁸
Based on the proximity to George Alvis and Totopotomoy's Creek, this person described as John "Burley" was almost certainly the same person, who later appeared in St. Paul's Parish vestry records as John Burnley. It should be noted that George Alves witnessed the LWT of Moses Davies.
43. John Burly [Burnley] was reported on the 1704 Quit Rent list with 225 acres in New Kent County.⁵⁹
Again, this John Burly is believed to have been the same person as John Burnley.

From the foregoing records it would appear that John Burnley arrived in the Virginia Colony sometime before Oct1689, and that by Feb1703 he had settled on land located along Totopotomoy's Creek in the immediate vicinity of lands owned by Moses Davies, Robert Anderson, George Alvis, etal. Following is a series of records from St. Paul's Parish involving John Burnley:

44. At that same Vestry on 1Oct1707 a resolution was adopted: "Whereas John Burnley has appeared in vestry and relinquished his right to Phoebe Anderson, therefore it is ordered, that the said Phoebe shall be bound out to Anthony Winston, upon condition the said Anthony Winston shall pay unto the said Phoebe, 600 pounds of good sound sweet scented tobacco in cask, when she shall become of age."⁶⁰
This item is repeated from No. 7, above, so that it might be viewed in chronological context with records specifically and singularly related to John Burnley.
45. 1708 the lands of David Anderson, James Whitlock, Eliezer Davis, the Widow Tapp, Margaret Ariss and John Burnley were made into Precinct No. 16; Peter Crawford in behalf of his mother, Margaret Ariss...⁶¹
This was the only processioning record found in which John Burnley was reported as a land owner. It should be noted that the following processioning record for Precinct No. 22 contains several of the same landowners as shown in this record in 1708, yet in the 1711 record John Burnley was recorded as appearing in behalf of Charles Bostick². Also note that Peter Crawford appeared on behalf of his mother, Margaret Ariss. The authors are unaware of the identity of Margaret Ariss, who was identified as "widow Ariss" in later processioning records. The fact that Peter Crawford was identified as a son of Margaret Ariss suggests that she may have been first married to a Mr. Crawford before marrying a Mr. Ariss. In the LWT of Moses Davis dated 2Feb1687/8 [abstract presented hereinafter] a bequest was made to Margaret Crawford. This Margaret Crawford is believed by the authors to have been the same person identified as "Margaret Ariss" and "Widow Ariss" in the processioning records of St. Pauls Parish.
46. 11Sep1711 the lands of David Anderson, Eliezer Davis [Davies], Mann Page, Charles Bostick, Widow Ariss, Robert Haighs [Hughs], Capt. Robert Anderson and Thomas Addison were made into Precinct No.

⁵⁷ Ibid., p. 335.

⁵⁸ The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peter's Parish, C. G. Chamberlayne, 1997, p. 89.

⁵⁹ p. 14.

⁶⁰ Ibid., p. 22.

⁶¹ St. Pauls Vestry Book, p. 213.

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22 and processioned; John Burnley reporting for Charles Bostick, and David Anderson and Eliezer Davies for Capt. Robert Anderson.⁶²

This record has been presented previously in this chapter in connection with the analysis of Charles Bostick, and shows John Burnley as representing Charles Bostick. Make note of the nearby landowners: Robert Hughes, Widow Ariss, Eliezer Davies, David Anderson and Capt. Robert Anderson. The authors believe that David Anderson and Capt. Robert Anderson Jr. were brothers of John Anderson, the presumed father of Phoebe Anderson, and that all three of these Anderson brothers were sons of Robert Anderson Sr., who died sometime in 1711/2. The authors further believe Eliezer Davies to have been the son of Moses Davies, and brother of Phoebe Davies. Eliezer Davis [Davies] was recorded in the 1704 Quit Rent lists with 375 acres in New Kent County. In Moses Davies' LWT he bequeathed a large part of his plantation on Totopotomoy Creek to his son, Eleazer. Lastly, note that David Anderson and Eliezer Davies appeared for Capt. Robert Anderson [Jr.], thereby strengthening the presumed intermarriage between Phoebe Davies and John Anderson. Also note that Robert Hughes was recorded as an adjacent landowner in the LWT of Moses Davies. Robert Hughes is believed to have been the son of Rice [Rees or Rhys] Hughes and Princess Nicketti POWHATAN. Also note that Colonel Mann Page's plantation abutted a corner of land bequeathed by Moses Davies to his daughter, Ann.

47. In Mar1715/6 the lands of David Anderson, Eliezer Davies, Col. Mann Page, Capt. Robert Anderson [Jr.], Charles Bostick, Widow Ariss, Robert Hughes and Thomas Addison were made into Precinct No. 22 and processioned; all lines agreed except the land of Capt. Robert Anderson, deceased, bought of Robert Hughes.⁶³

Note that there was no mention of John Burnley in this processioning order, nor could his name be found anywhere else in St. Paul's Parish in 1715/6. Also note that Capt. Robert Anderson Jr. was deceased. He appeared in the vestry record as a Vestryman in Sep1715, but was not listed in Jan1715/6, so, presumably he had died sometime between Sep1715 and Jan1715/6.

48. In Feb1719 the lands of Eliezer Davis [Davies], Thomas Addison, Mary Anderson, Susan Anderson, Col. [Mann] Page, Charles Bostick, John and Robert Hughes were made into Precinct No. 21 and processioned; John Burnley [presumably for Charles Bostick].⁶⁴

Although not specifically stated, it appears from this record that John Burnley was again appearing on behalf of Charles Bostick. John Burnley was reported as appearing for this processioning, yet he was not indicated as a landowner in any of the St. Paul's Parish processioning records, and his only other report was on behalf of Charles Bostick in 1711 in Precinct No. 22. Also note that in lieu of David Anderson and Capt. Robert Anderson, there were two women: Mary Anderson and Susan Anderson. Susannah Anderson is believed to have been the widow of David Anderson. Genealogical records indicate that Susannah was surnamed Swann, and that she was married to Cornelius Dabney before marrying David Anderson around 1699. Mary Anderson is believed to have been Mary Overton, widow of Capt. Robert Anderson Jr.

49. In the St. Paul's vestry account record of 1Sep1722 John Burnley was awarded 325 pounds tobacco for the maintenance of John Baker for 3 months 7 days.⁶⁵

This is believed to have been John Burnley [Sr.], whom the authors presume to have married Phoebe Davies, widow of John Anderson. John Baker was maintained by various members of the Parish until Oct1737 when Edward Rice was authorized 413 pounds of tobacco for keeping and burying John Baker.

50. In 1734 the lands of William Byrd, Esq., Col. [Mann] Pages orphans, Susannah Nuckols, Anthony Pouncy, the Glebe, [John or William] Carr's orphans, John Mitchell's orphans and Captain Garland were ordered into Precinct No. 12 and processioned; Harden Burnley for Capt. Page's Orphans.⁶⁶

Hardin Burnley is believed to have been the eldest son of John Burnley. It should be noted that this precinct contained the orphans of Col. Mann Page, who had previously been reported as a member of the same precincts with Charles Bostick in 1711, 1715/6 and 1719. It is the authors belief that John Burnley [Sr.] had died sometime between 1722 and 1734, and that Hardin Burnley probably inherited part of his father's estate along the south side of Totopotomoy Creek. Hardin Burnley is reported to have married Ann Winston Terrell, daughter of William Terrell and Patsy Winston. The authors believe Patsy Winston to

⁶² St. Pauls Vestry Book, p. 241

⁶³ Ibid., p. 253-4.

⁶⁴ Ibid., p. 262.

⁶⁵ Ibid., p. 98.

⁶⁶ Ibid., p. 288.

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have been a daughter of William Winston, and sister of Anthony Winston who apprenticed Phoebe Anderson.

51. On 29Mar1740 the lands of James Skelton, Mr. Page, Nathaniel Anderson, Eliezer Davies, John Burnley, Barttelot Anderson, John Gardner, William Clark, William Snead, John Langford, William Hundly, John Snelson, Kezia Chambers, Richard Watson, William Staples, Story Hall, Rumball's orphans and Robert McKoy were ordered into Precinct No. 24, with Eliezer Davies and Barttelot Anderson as overseers.⁶⁷ *Given that John Burnley Sr. first appeared in Virginia records before Oct1689, and assuming he was an adult upon his arrival (born before about 1667), he would have been 73 years old in 1740. Also, given that John Burnley continued to appear in St. Paul's Parish processioning records to beyond 1763, it seems very likely that this John Burnley recorded in 1740 was actually John Burnley Jr., and that his father had died sometime between 1722 and 1734. Since there was no record of John Burnley in 1734, it is probable that he had died before 1734. Note the presence of Eliezer Davies, Nathaniel Anderson and Barttelot Anderson in this same precinct, suggesting that John Burnley Jr. was now residing on or in the same vicinity as his father's old homestead. Also note that Charles Bostick was no longer reported in this precinct, clearly indicating that he had relocated. Nathaniel Anderson is believed to have been an heir of Robert Anderson Jr. and Mary Overton, whereas, Barttelot Anderson is believed to have been an heir of David Anderson and Susannah Swann Dabney. It should be noted that Barttelot Anderson witnessed the deed on 4Dec1740 in Goochland County in which Valentine Bostick sold 400 acres to John Woodson.*

This ends the presentation and analysis of records pertaining to John Burnley. It has been shown through these records that John Burnley Sr. was likely born around 1665, and immigrated into the Virginia Colony around 1688, that he was a land owner in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County in 1704, that he relinquished his rights in Phoebe Anderson in 1707, that he appears to have represented Charles Bostick during the processioning of Precincts 22 and 21 in 1711 and 1719, respectively, and that he probably died in the vicinity of Totopotomoy's Creek between 1722 and 1734. Further, it has been shown that John Burnley was very likely first married to a woman named Harding (probably a daughter of Thomas Harding, owner of Hardings Landing on the Pamunkey) with whom they had a son named Hardin [Harding] Burnley and probably two daughters, one named Jane, and that he later married his second wife [probably Phoebe Davies Anderson, daughter of Moses Davies and widow of John Anderson] around 1705/6 with whom they had a son named John Burnley Jr.

This analysis of John Burnley clearly shows that he and Charles Bostick² had a particularly close relationship, in order for John Burnley to have represented Charles Bostick during processioning cycles spanning a period of 12 years. The fact that John Burnley relinquished "his rights" to Phoebe Anderson is clear indication that he had some sort of legal authority over Phoebe Anderson, who was a minor in 1707. It occurs to the authors that John Burnley could have acquired such legal authority through only a couple of means: (1) he himself may have bonded for Phoebe Anderson's service, or (2) he had somehow become the legal guardian of Phoebe Anderson. It seems most probable to the authors that John Burnley had become the legal guardian of Phoebe Anderson through his intermarriage with Phoebe's mother, the presumed widow of John Anderson.

Davies Family

Next is explored the possible ancestry of the presumed widow of John Anderson, whom the authors believe married John Burnley. LDS genealogical records suggest that John Burnley's 2nd wife was a daughter of Moses Davies named Phoebe Davis, yet those records provide no

⁶⁷ Ibid., p. 301.

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proof of such a marriage. The existence of a Phoebe Davis is proven by the following abstracted transcript of the LWT of Moses Davis:

"In the name of God, Amen, I, **Moses Davis** in the Parish...I give and dispose as followeth:
First: I will that my debts and funeral charges be paid and discharged,
Item: I give unto **Eleazer**, my son one mare named Phonix [?],
Item: I give and bequeath unto Amy, wife to Edward Morgan, one ewe lamb to be delivered this present [?] year,
Item: I give unto **Margaret Crawford** one ewe lamb to be delivered this present year,
Item: I give unto my loving wife one negro woman named Bess [?] and an English boy named John and likewise I give and bequeath unto my loving wife seventeen [?] head of cattle (young and old) to have and dispose as she shall think good [few words appear stricken] for [on fold, worn away] and likewise from my personal estate I give and bequeath unto my wife [few words unreadable] and likewise one hundred and fifty acres of land upon the Creek of **Totopotamoy** belonging to this dividant adjoining on **Robert Hughes**, I give unto my wife to dispose of as she shall think convenient, and unto my son, **Eleazer**, I give and bequeath this plantation whereon I now live with land adjacent to it containing three hundred acres,
and likewise of the dividant whereon I now live I give to my elder daughter, **Phobe**, as followeth that part lying and bounded on **Totopotamoy**,
and likewise unto my younger daughter, **Ann**, the other part joining unto [word unreadable] and Mary Briant,
and likewise I give and bequeath unto my loving wife one thousand acres of land bounded upon **Chickahominy Swamp** and eight hundred and fifty acres of land lying upon **Crumps Creek** to dispose of towards paying for debts,
and as for the hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining upon Robert Hughes I give unto elder daughter, **Phobe**, on condition she does not dispose of the same;
And I do likewise make my loving wife whole and sole Executrix of this my Last Will and Testament and do appoint Mr. **Richard Littlepage** and **John Baughan** as overseers of this my Last Will,
And I do hereby revoke and disannul and make void all former Will and Testaments by me heretofore made.
In witness whereof I, **Moses Daviss** to this my Last Will and Testament being confirmed in one sheet of paper set my hand this 2nd day of February, 1687, sealed, signed, sealed and delivered [signed Moses Davies],
In the presence of:
Charles Turner [?]
George Alves
John Rices [?]
Proved in Court on August 28, 1688."⁶⁸

From the LWT of Moses Davis it is shown that he did have a daughter named Phoebe [Phoebe], to whom he bequeathed 150 acres of his plantation situated on Totopotomoy Creek. It might be assumed that Phoebe Davis and her siblings: Eleazer and Ann were adults in Feb1688, as they probably would not have been able to inherit real property as minors. All of the LDS records found for Phoebe Davis place her date of birth at between 1680 and 1693. Clearly Phoebe was born before her father's death in Aug1688, and probably at least 21 years before his LWT date of Feb1688, i.e. before 1667. The authors can only speculate at the basis for the reported marriage between Phoebe Davis and John Burnley, but assume that such marriage was partly extrapolated from the record in 1707 in which John Burnley relinquished his right to Phoebe Anderson thus

⁶⁸ Transcribed by authors from digital image of original LWT in ownership of Huntington Library, Pasadena, California, 15May2011, archived in *RA Brock Collection*, BR Box 222 (16).

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permitting Phoebe to be bonded to Anthony Winston. The authors cannot fault such reasoning and offer the following facts for the readers consideration:

- 1) Based on his LWT Moses Davis' homestead is believed to have been situated near the mouth of Totopotomoy Creek, adjacent to lands owned by Robert Anderson, Robert Hughes, etal.
- 2) Phoebe Davis probably was born before 1667, given that she was likely over 21 years of age in Feb1688 when her father bequeathed land to her.
- 3) Phoebe Anderson was bonded by Anthony Winston in 1707, suggesting that she was a minor over age twelve.
- 4) Assuming Phoebe Anderson to have been at least twelve years old in 1707, she would have been born before 1695.
- 5) If Phoebe Anderson was John Anderson's eldest child, then he would have married sometime before about 1693.
- 6) John Anderson and Phoebe Davis probably were raised on their parent's homesteads adjacent to one another along the south side of the Totopotomoy Creek.
- 7) Juvenile daughters of John Anderson became wards of the Parish beginning in 1705, clearly suggesting that John Anderson had died, probably in 1704.
- 8) The juvenile daughters of John Anderson were reported as his children, so it might be deduced that their mother was still living. Otherwise, they probably would have been reported as the orphans of John Anderson.
- 9) John Burnley relinquished his rights to Phoebe Anderson, when she was bonded to Anthony Winston in 1707.
- 10) John Anderson was born in about 1665 based on a deposition filed in York County deed book on 5Apr1694 in which he was identified as the brother of Barttelot Anderson and about 30 years of age.

Given that Phoebe Davis and John Anderson were of approximately the same age, that they were reared on adjoining plantations, and that John Anderson appears to have had an older daughter named Phoebe Anderson; it seems highly likely that John Anderson did marry Phoebe Davis, and that they had several children, the eldest of whom likely was Phoebe Anderson. It further seems highly likely that John Anderson's widow, Phoebe Davis, married John Burnley sometime between 1705 and 1707. Such marriage is inferred by the fact that John Burnley was required to "relinquish his right" in Phoebe Anderson in order for her to be bonded to Anthony Winston. In order to have the power to relinquish rights in Phoebe Anderson, it seems probable that John Burnley could possess such rights only through his having become her guardian and/or stepfather. Granted, these assumed marriages for Phoebe Davis are speculative and based solely on circumstantial evidence, but the authors believe the evidence to be sufficiently strong as to accept that such marriages did occur.

For the sake of further investigation into the possible ancestry of Phoebe Bostick, the authors are prepared to accept that she was the same person as Phoebe Anderson, who was bonded by John Burnley to Anthony Winston in 1707, and that she was the granddaughter of Moses Davies, and daughter of John Anderson. Following are some of the earliest records of Moses Davies, etal.:

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52. On 18Feb1666/7 **Moyses [Moses] Davies** 220 acres in New Kent County; beginning at George Goodgain's line, near branch of Skiminoe Swamp, upon Richard Price by the road to Mr. Arthur Price, William Morgan and Thomas London, due for transport of five persons: John Browne, Mary Gage, Thomas Webster, William Thomas, Mathew Williams.⁶⁹

Note that these five headrights were also claimed by Major John Weire in his patent filed for 1,800 acres on 24Aug1666 in Rappahannock County as abstracted hereinafter.

53. On 27Feb1666/7 John Davis [Davies] 1,000 acres in New Kent; south side of Totopotomoy's Creek, beginning at Cornelius Dabney, due for transport of 20 persons.

The identity of this John Davies is unknown, but his patent was filed about three weeks before Moses Davies filed the patent abstracted below in the same general vicinity. The authors feel that John Davis may have been a kinsman of Moses Davies, but have no idea of this relationship.

54. On 19Mar1666/7 **Moses Davies, Gentleman**, 1,450 acres in New Kent County; on south side of York River, beginning at mouth of **Totopotomoy's Creek** to Capt. Anthony Langstone's plantation, crossing road below the mountains to **Robert Anderson's** land, due for the transport of 29 persons: John Short, **Alexander Davis**, Charles Greene, John Kilpin, William Sanders, John Rawlings, Peter Francklin, **William Davis**, Edward Frost, William Jones, **Thomas Carr**, Edward Cooper, Francis Parker, Francis Fests, Joseph Cort, Isaac Ball, Thomas Leonard, William Addison, William Leech, Alice Goodale, Augustine Thomson, John Lancashire, Ann Church, Charles Farthing, Richard White, Abraham Iveson, Isaac Brumly, Nicholas Johnson, and **Jeremiah Davis**.⁷⁰

The location of this patent appears to have been on or near the mouth of Totopotomoy's Creek adjacent to the land of Robert Anderson, presumed father of Capt. Robert Anderson Jr., David Anderson, and John Anderson, whose children became wards of the Parish after 1705/6. This tract would also have been very near to the patent filed by John Davis three weeks earlier. The fact that Moses Davies owned land in such close proximity to Robert Anderson lends weight to the prospect that Phoebe Davies may have been married to John Anderson. Note the several headrights with the names of Davies, as they may well have been kinsmen of Moses Davies, but none were found in later records around New Kent County. A William Davies did appear in records in Lancaster County in the latter part of the 17th Century, and actually purchased part of a tract previously owned by Major John Weire. Also note Thomas Carr, who may very well have been the person described as a proccessioner in St. Peter's Parish in 1689. Thomas Carr Sr. is reported to have married Mary Garland. His sons, John Carr and William Carr, may have settled in St. Paul's Parish, as there are records for persons with both those names in St. Paul's Parish in later years. It is important to note that William Carr married Catherine Winston [ancestry unknown]. Given that Catherine Winston was a contemporary of Anthony Winston and living within a few miles of each other, it seems possible that they may have been siblings. Remember that Anthony Winston was the person to whom Phoebe Anderson was given by John Burnley as a bonded servant. Finally, it should be noted that all of the headrights claimed by Moses Davies for this and the previous patent on Skiminoe Creek, had been previously claimed by Major John Weire on patent filings in Rappahannock County abstracted as follows:

- On 26Oct1666 Major John Weire 3,000 acres in Rappahannock County; on south side of Rappahannock River, on southeast point of great island, part of 2,000 acres granted Mr. Epaphroditus Lawson, mentions land of John Catlett and Occpacion Creek for transport of 60 persons: John Browne, Mary Gage, Thomas Webster, William Thomas, Mathew Williams, John Short, **Alexander Davis**, Charles Greene, John Kilpin, William Sanders, Edward Frost, William Jones, **Thomas Carr**, Isaac Ball, Thomas Leonard, William Addison, William Leech, Alice Goodale, John Church, Charles Farthing, Richard White, Abraham Iveson, Isaac Brumly, John Rawlings, Francis Fess?, Augustine Thomson, William Tomson, Peter Francklin, Joseph Cort, John Lancashire, **Jeremiah Davis**, **William Davis**, Mary Swan, Charles Edwards, Thomas Goulding, William Harris, Cornelius Williams, David Jones, William Gating, Samuel Corbett, John Gale, William Peirce, John Bell, Samuel Stanford, William Everett, Margaret Atkins, Thomas Peirce, William Peirce, John Yates, Thomas Gee and Francis Wick.⁷¹
- On 24Oct1666 Major John Weire 1,800 acres in Rappahannock County; on south side of Rappahannock River, beginning at southeast point of great island, at 2,000 acres granted to Epaphroditus Lawson and John Catlett, due for transport of 36 persons, including: William Thomas,

⁶⁹ Ibid., p. 6.

⁷⁰ Ibid., p. 6.

⁷¹ Cavaliers, Volume II, Nugent, p. 2.

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Mathew Williams, John Short, [Alexander Davis](#), Charles Greene, John Kilpin, William Sanders, Edward Frost, William Jones, [Thomas Carr](#), Edward Cooper, Francis Parker, Isaac Ball, Thomas Leonard, William Addison, William Leech, Alice Goodale, John Church, Charles Farthing, Richard White, Abraham Iveson, Isaac Brumly, John Rawlings, Francis Fests, Augustine Thomson, William Tomson, Nicholas Johnson, Peter Francklin, Joseph Cort, John Lancashire, [Jeremiah Davis](#), [William Davis](#), Mary Swan, Charles Edwards, Thomas Goulding, William Harris.⁷²

Now, suffice it to say that the authors are at a complete loss to explain under what authority it was possible for Moses Davies to claim headrights already claimed by Major John Weire, Deputy Escheator for Rappahannock County. The authors have encountered only a few similar cases during the course of their research. One instance involved William Parry utilizing 12 headrights for a patent of 550 acres in Northumberland County around 1653, which had previously been claimed by John Graves, son of Captain Thomas Graves, in a patent for 350 acres on Back River in Elizabeth City County in about 1631. In that case it was discovered that William Parry had very likely married the widow of John Graves, and had acquired those headrights through the estate of William Parry's new wife. The ancestry of Major John Weire is not known with certainty, but Beverley Fleet suggests that Major John Weire [Ware] had a brother named Nicholas Ware, Merchant, abstracted as follows:

- Rappahannock County Records: "Nicholas Ware, late of Rappahannock in Virginia, deceased. Renunciation of administration of estate, Aug1662 by Anne Ware, relic". [Nicholas Ware lived in Rappahannock County. On 3Jan1661, a certificate was recorded in Rappahannock Court that Mr. Nicholas Ware, merchant, had that day signed power of attorney to Mr. John Ware of Rappahannock. There is also among the Rappahannock records a bond from Nicholas Ware, "now resident in Rappahannock County in Virginia, merchant." to John Vassall, of Barbadoes, merchant, in the amount of 17,234 pounds of tobacco, to secure the payment by Ware to Vassall of 8,617 pounds of tobacco for four good negroes.]⁷³

Many genealogical researchers claim that Nicholas Ware, who married Anne Vassall, was a son of Peter Ware and Mary Hickes, the presumed progenitors of the Ware family in Virginia. If that connection were correct, it would seemingly follow that Major John Weire [Ware] was also a son of Peter Ware and Mary Hickes, and that John Ware and Nicholas Ware were brothers of Peter Ware Jr., the father of Valentine Ware. The authors cannot vouch for the validity of such familial connections for Major John Weire, but wanted to present them for the readers consideration. Insofar as the basis for Moses Davies utilizing headrights previously claimed by Major John Weire, the authors can only speculate. No evidence was found that Major Weire had abandoned his patents before Feb1667, so it does not seem possible that headrights could have been transferred by John Weire to Moses Davies. As an Escheator, it does seem possible that John Weire may have been able to utilize some esoteric nuance of colonial law to effect a sale of these headrights to Moses Davies, perhaps in repayment for some form of indebtedness. But, one must puzzle at the connection between John Weire of Rappahannock County and Moses Davies of New Kent County, that could be the foundation of such a transaction, particularly since these were the first known records for Moses Davies in Virginia. Since there were several persons named Davies included among these headrights, it seems possible that there may have been some sort of kinship between John Weire and Moses Davies. Aside from the shared headrights, there is one other factor shared by the Ware and Davies families. The Davies family has numerous instances of the given name of Valentine both in England and in the colonies, whereas the Peter Ware descendants also have instances of the given name of Valentine. Some genealogists have assumed that usage of the given name of Valentine within the Ware family originated from the surname of the wife of Peter Ware Jr., Jane Valentine, yet there is no known proof of such a connection.

Might it not be possible that the name of Valentine entered the Ware family in Virginia as the result of an intermarriage between a Ware and a Davies? Something for the reader to consider. If Moses Davies had married a kinsperson of Major John Weire, i.e., sister or cousin, it might provide some explanation for the transference of headrights from John Weire to Moses Davies. Since Moses Davies and Maj. John Weire were separated by a fairly large geographic distance, it is difficult to visualize any other connection, expect perhaps through intermarriage or business.

55. On 8Apr1668 [Edward Bompas](#) [Bumpass] 280 acres on south side of York River in New Kent County; beginning at [Cornelius Debany](#) [aka d'Aubnie, Dabney or Abney], above Manikin, across to Totopotomoy's

⁷² Ibid., p. 5.

⁷³ Ibid., [Virginia Gleanings in England](#), Fleet, p. 90.

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Creek, to Mr. **Moses Davis**, said land granted to Edmond Maychyn 20Jul1662, conveying 1,000 acres, assigned to Mr. Bompas, on resurvey found only to contain said 280 acres.⁷⁴

Edward Bumpass was very likely the father of Robert Bumpass, who was reported as having care of John Anderson's child in 1707, before being taken over by Thomas Thorp. Note that Edward Bumpass's tract was adjacent to Moses Davies and Cornelius Dabney, so presumably was nearby to Robert Anderson's plantation as well. It is also important to note that there were numerous intermarriages between members of the Anderson, Dabney, Carr, Winston and Leak families in later generations.

56. On 27Apr1670 **John Fleming** and Thomas Glass received patent for 900 acres in New Kent County; between Totopotomoy's Creek and Matadequin Creek, adjacent Charles Loving, **Cornelius Dabney**, **Robert Anderson**, John Sexton and Mr. **Moses Davies** for the transport of eighteen persons.⁷⁵

Again, note the close proximity of John Fleming's land to Totopotomoy's Creek, Cornelius Dabney, Robert Anderson and Moses Davies.

57. On 15Dec1673 **Andrew Davis**, John Webb and John Langworthy received patent for 1,900 acres in New Kent County on southeast side of Machumps [Mechumps] Creek on south side of York River; for transport of 38 persons.

This is the first of several records pertaining to Andrew Davis, ancestry unknown. Other patent records will place Andrew Davis in close proximity to the lands of Moses Davies and other allied parties. The authors believe that Andrew Davis was very likely a kinsman of Moses Davies. Given their geographic proximity and contemporaneous existence along the south side of the Pamunkey River, it seems possible that Andrew Davis may have been a brother or cousin of Moses Davies, although they were never shown together on any particular records. Andrew Davis was the only person named Davis to be reported as a processioneer in St. Peter's Parish in 1689. Presumably, Moses Davies had already died, and Eliezer Davies may have been too young to be reported as a land owner.

58. On ---1677 John Webb and **John Rea** patent for 700 acres in New Kent County; on south side of land formerly taken up by **Andrew Davis** on Machumps Creek, 500 acres belonging to said Webb, and 200 acres for transport of fourteen persons, including **Thomas Davis**.⁷⁶

59. On 20Apr1680 **John Fleming** and **Andrew Davies** patent for 1,000 acres in New Kent County; adjacent dividant of said **Davies** on branch of Machumps Creek for transport of 20 persons.⁷⁷

60. On 10Jul1680 **Moses Davis** granted 400 acres in New Kent County; between Totopotomoy's Creek and branches of the York River, by upper Powwhite Path, adjacent his own land and John Page's land, originally granted to said Davis 6Dec1669, deserted by him and taken up by **John Fleming**, who assigned to said Davis.⁷⁸

Note the close relationship between John Fleming and Moses Davies. Also note that Andrew Davies and John Fleming were co-owners in the patent filing, above. Does this secondary linkage between Andrew Davies and Moses Davies through John Fleming suggest kinship between these two Davies men? In later generations, the Flemings were known members of the Quaker religion. There are other indicators suggesting that this enclave within the area that later became lower Hanover County were in large part affiliated with religious groups commonly described as 'dissenters' (Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Quakers, Puritans, etal.).

61. On 20Apr1687 Mr. David Crafford patent for 196 acres in New Kent County; on south side of Pamunkey River, beginning at **Thomas Glass**, near **George Phillips'** plantation, to head of a branch of Assaquint Run, to **Andrew Davies**, bounded by his own and land of **Samuel Waddy**, and Mr. Bassett or Honeywood's.⁷⁹

It should be noted that Thomas Glass [probably Jr.] later appeared as a processioneer in the same precincts with John Burnley Jr. It should also be noted that Moses Davis made a small bequest of a ewe lamb to Margaret Crawford [identity unknown]. Margaret Crawford was very likely a kinswoman of David Crawford.

62. 2Feb1687/8 LWT of Moses Davies, wax seal with Coat of Arms.⁸⁰

⁷⁴ Ibid., p. 42.

⁷⁵ Ibid., p. 77.

⁷⁶ Ibid., p. 179.

⁷⁷ Ibid., p. 207.

⁷⁸ Ibid., p. 210.

⁷⁹ Ibid., p. 306.

⁸⁰ Brock Collection, Huntington Library, BR Box 186.

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Moses Davies probably died between February and August 1688. His Last Will and Testament is reported by Beverley Fleet to be in the possession of the Huntington Library in Pasadena, California. The authors obtained a digital image of this LWT and made a transcript thereof, an abstract of which is presented at the beginning of this section.

63. In a road order probably dated sometime in 1705 the following: "[missing, probably "Pursuant"] nt to an Order dated March 30, 1690, appointing [missing, probably "Robert Anderson Jr"] nderson Surveyor of the high ways, now applying himself [missing, probably "this Vestry"] ...try of St. Paul's Parish, whose limits are as followeth, viz; [missing] at Totopotomoy's Creek, including that bridge, and so up [missing] ey's Swamp, ordered, that Mahixon gang, middle Quarter, [missing] ...y's Quarter, widow Youell, Doctor Brabant, **Ely Davis**, [missing] **John Ray**, give..."⁸¹
This was the earliest record found for Eliezer Davis [Davies], son of Moses Davies, other than the references in the LWT of Moses Davies. Notice that an Anderson [probably Robert Jr.] had been appointed Surveyor of Highways in St. Peter's Parish back in 1690, and that he was continuing under that authority in this road order in about 1705 in St. Paul's Parish. Also note the reference to John Ray, who was recorded in other patents as a land owner along the south side of the Pamunkey River, including land along Totopotomoy's Creek adjacent to Moses Davies and Andrew Davies. Also notice the reference to the "Mahixon gang", as Mehixen Creek was actually on the north side of the Pamunkey River within Pamunkey Neck. This supports C. G. Chamberlayne's contention that part of Pamunkey Neck fell within the jurisdiction of New Kent County (and, therefore St. Paul's Parish) until the formation of Hanover County.
64. 11Sep1711 the lands of **David Anderson**, **Eliezer Davis** [Davies], **Mann Page**, **Charles Bostick**, Widow Ariss, Robert Haighs [Hughs], **Capt. Robert Anderson** and **Thomas Addison** were made into Precinct No. 22 and proccessioned; **John Burnley reporting for Charles Bostick**, and **David Anderson and Eliezer Davies for Capt. Robert Anderson**.⁸²
This record has already been presented, but is reiterated to demonstrate the proximity of Eliezer Davies' land to Charles Bostick Jr., David Anderson and Robert Anderson, and to remind the reader that it was in this precinct that John Burnley was first recorded as representing Charles Bostick. The land in possession of Eliezer Davies is assumed to have been Moses Davis' main plantation on Totopotomoy Creek, which Eliezer Davies inherited from Moses Davies.
65. On 17Sep1711 the lands of **Lewis Davis**, James Terry, John Pettus, etal. were ordered into Precinct No. 1 in 1711 for proccessioning.⁸³
Precinct No. 1 is believed to have been located at the extreme upper end of the Parish along the south side of the North Anna River. It is unknown whether Lewis Davis had any kinship to Eliezer Davies, but that seems unlikely due to the geographic separation. Lewis Davis continued to be recorded as a proccessioner until 1719, after which date his lands probably fell within St. Martin's Parish.
66. On 11Oct1715 lands were formed into Precinct No. 7, including **William Davis** as the representative of Mr. Richardson.⁸⁴
William Davis is not believed to have had any direct kinship to the descendants of Moses Davies. At this juncture the authors wish to report that the names of Davies and Davis were used interchangeably.
67. On 1Feb1723 John Tinsley was appointed Surveyor for a road from Crump's Creek to Edward Chambers Sr., including the tithables of **George Davis**, etal.⁸⁵
Based on the information contained within this road order, the authors are led to believe that George Davis was a son of Eliezer Davies.
68. At the Vestry held on 8Apr1729 **Eliezer Davis** and his male tithables, William Pain and his tithables, and **Samuel Davis** and his tithables were ordered to work upon the road whereon **John Dabney** was Surveyor.⁸⁶
This was the first recorded reference to Samuel Davis. Because of his proximity to Eliezer Davis, Samuel is believed to have been another son of Eliezer Davies. The lands in possession of these Davies men are believed to have been near or along Totopotomoy's Creek.
69. On 27Jan1731 lands were formed into Precinct No. 9 including John Anderson, Charles Moorman, **Edward Davis**, **George Davis**, etal.⁸⁷

⁸¹ St. Paul's Vestry Minutes, p. 3.

⁸² St. Pauls Vestry Book, p. 241

⁸³ Ibid., p. 220.

⁸⁴ Ibid., p. 236.

⁸⁵ Ibid., pp. 102-3.

⁸⁶ Ibid., p. 121.

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The authors believe Edward Davis and George Davis to have been sons of Eliezer Davies and brothers of Samuel Davis.

70. At a Vestry held on 4May1734 Major, a bastard mulatto child of Frances Straton was bound to **Samuel Davis**, to serve Davis as long as law directs.⁸⁸

As previously stated, Samuel Davis is believed to have been a son of Eliezer Davis.

71. On 29Mar1740 land owners were ordered into Precinct No. 24 for processioning including James Skelton [Snelton], Mrs. Page, **Nathaniel Anderson**, **Eleazer Davies**, **John Burnley**, **Barttelot Anderson**, John Gardner, William Clark, William Snead, John Langford, William Hundley, John Snelson, Kezia Chambers, Richard Watson...⁸⁹

Eliezer Davies has been consistently recorded as a processioner and in other Parish records since his first appearance in St. Paul's Parish in a road order in about 1706/7. He is believed by the authors to have been the son of Moses Davies, and a brother of Phoebe Davies Anderson Burnley. This was the last record found for Eliezer Davies Sr.

72. On 3Mar1743 ordered into Precinct No. 24 the lands of **Widow Davis**, **John Burnley Jr.**, **Barttelot Anderson**, etal. for processioning.⁹⁰

Widow Davis is believed to have been the wife of Eliezer Davies, deceased. It would appear that Eliezer Davies and his wife had continued to live on the lands inherited from Moses Davies along Totopotomoy's Creek, nearby to land previously owned by Charles Bostick Jr., Robert Anderson Jr., David Anderson, and John Burnley Sr. (now in ownership of John Burnley Jr.). No genealogical history could be found for the ancestral identity of Eliezer Davies' wife, but the authors believe it possible that she was an Anderson.

73. On 31Mar1751/2 lands were ordered into Precinct No. 5, including **James Anderson**, **William Winston**, Dennit Abney, **Sarah Anderson**, **Nelson Anderson**, **Samuel Davis**, etal.⁹¹

Observe that there has been an 18 year interval since the previous record attributed to Samuel Davis. The authors believe this Samuel Davis to have been the Reverend Samuel Davies, sent to Hanover County around 1747/8 to establish a ministry for the Presbyterian Church in that region. (More on the Rev. Samuel Davies in the next section.) William Winston is believed to have descended from William Winston Sr. and Sarah Davies, possibly a son of Anthony Winston.

74. At a Vestry on 19Nov1759 ordered into one precinct for processioning were the lands of **James Anderson**, **William Winston**, Dennit Abney, **Sarah Anderson**, **Nelson Anderson**, **Samuel Davis**, etal...⁹²

This was the penultimate record found for Samuel Davies in St. Paul's Parish, yet records for other Davis's, presumably descended from Moses Davies continued in the St. Paul's Parish record until its final chapter. Sometime in 1759 Reverend Samuel Davies is believe to have accepted the post of President of College of New Jersey (later named Princeton University), when he established residency at the College of New Jersey.

From the foregoing records it has been shown that Moses Davies owned land along Totopotomoy's Creek in close proximity to Robert Anderson, Thomas Glass, Cornelius Dabney, John Fleming, John Davies, Charles Bostick² and Andrew Davies. It has also been shown that Moses Davies likely died in 1688, having written his LWT on 2Feb1687/8. Given the close contemporaneous and geographic proximity of John Davies and Andrew Davies to Moses Davies, it seems possible that these Davies men may have been kinsmen. If they were kinsmen, that kinship must remain a mystery. John Davies appeared on only the single record on Totopotomoy's Creek in 1666, whereas Andrew Davies' existence in that region continued until after 1689 when he was recorded twice as a processioner in St. Peter's Parish. Eliezer Davies first appeared in St. Paul's Parish records in 1705 and continued to be recorded in St. Paul's Parish records until his death around 1742/3. Eliezer Davies is believed to have had at least three

⁸⁷ Ibid., p. 277.

⁸⁸ Ibid., p. 138.

⁸⁹ Ibid., p. 301.

⁹⁰ Ibid., p. 311.

⁹¹ Ibid., p. 314.

⁹² St. Paul's Vestry Book, p. 379.

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sons: Samuel Davies, George Davies and Edward Davies. Based on an earlier genealogical study performed by the authors, they believe that they established with a fair degree of certainty that John Bostick Jr. (John³, William², Charles¹) married Jane Davis, who is believed to have descended from John Davies (see Chapter entitled John and Jane of Old Ninety-Six).

It should also be kept in mind that the headrights claimed by Moses Davies on his first two recorded patents had previously been claimed by Maj. John Weire of Rappahannock County one year earlier. Based on this transference of headrights from Maj. Weire to Moses Davies, the authors postulate that Moses Davies had married a kinswoman of Major Weire, possibly a sister.

John Davis

As stated previously, there was a lone grant issued to a John Davis in New Kent County on the south side of Totopotomoy's Creek on 27Feb1666/7 for a 1,000 acre tract due for the transport of 20 persons. This filing by John Davis was just one month prior to Moses Davies filing a patent for 1,450 acres at the mouth of Totopotomoy's Creek on 10Mar1666/7. It should be noted that prior to these two filings there was no record found for anyone named Davis or Davies having filed any patents in this area of New Kent County. The authors believe this fact to be a strong indication that John Davis and Moses Davies may have been kinsmen, although the precise nature of such kinship can only be inferred. Because of the strong possibility of there having been a blood relationship between Moses Davies and John Davis, the authors have documented the existence of a John Davis and his descendants, whose presence was first noted in Henrico County around 1636. The following is a series of records pertaining to that John Davis' family for the reader's consideration:

75. On 20Jul1633 John Davis, planter, of Kisekeiake [Chiskiake], to Thomas Curtis, 200 acres of land upon the New Poquoson River, north upon the same, south into the woods, next adjacent land of John Powell of Bachelors Hope. Witness: Joseph Ham and Epaphroditus Lawson.⁹³
This was the earliest record found for a patent issued directly to anyone in Virginia named John Davis. The identity of this John Davis is unknown, but it seems unlikely that he was the same person who later filed patents in Henrico County.
76. On 6Feb1637 Capt. Thomas Osborne patent for 1,000 acres in Henrico County; north upon Proctors Creek, east upon the maine river [James], west into the woods, and south upon Henrico Island called by the name of Fearing; due for transport of 20 persons, including Isaac Hutchins and Robert Cradock.⁹⁴
The Robert Cradock named as a headright on this patent to Capt. Osborne in Henrico County is believed to have been the same person who later appeared as a patentee and adjacent landowner with John Davis near Longfield in Henrico County. Also, note that the other headright, Isaac Hutchins, also appeared as an adjacent landowner near Longfield.
77. On 15Aug1637 Robert Craddocke [Cradock] and John Davis patent for 600 acres in Henrico County; 300 acres northerly upon a great swamp, southerly towards land of Alice Edloe, widow, westerly over the River [James], easterly into the woods called Longfield; and 300 acres joining upon the said Longfield, northerly the land included in this patent, beginning next to the land of said Alice Edloe. 300 acres due by assignment from William Cooke and Richard Carpenter, and 300 acres due for transport of six persons. Memorandum: That I, John Baugh of Varina, planter, hath assigned unto William Cooke and Richard Carpenter all my right and title that I have unto the land taken up by mee in this patent being the 13th Jun1636. Memorandum: That we William Cooke and Richard Carpenter, planters, doth assign and sell

⁹³ Ibid., p. 82.

⁹⁴ Ibid., p. 80.

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unto John Davis and Robert Cradock, of [Harihatox](#), planters, all right and title that we the above named hath according unto this patent.⁹⁵

John Davis and Robert Cradock were joint patentees on this 600 acre tract situated along the east side of the James River in Henrico County containing part of the plantation that was identified as Longfield. Note that 300 acres of this patent had previously been in ownership of William Cooke and Richard Carpenter, and that William Cooke was a near neighbor of Longfield plantation and a member of the Quaker Society. The identity of this John Davis is unknown to the authors. It seems unlikely that he was the same person who sold 200 acres to Thomas Curtis on New Poquoson River in Charles River County on 20Jul1633.

78. On 29May1738 [Robert Cradock](#) patent for 300 acres in Henrico County; northerly on a creek towards [Lilley Valley](#), upon the land of [William Cox](#) [Cocke] and [Isaac Hutchins](#), and south upon land of [John Davis](#), due for transport of six persons.⁹⁶

Note that this patent filed by Robert Cradock for 300 acres abutted lands owned by John Davis, Isaac Hutchins and William Cocke, and was situated in a greater area known as Lilley Valley.

79. On 2Apr1639 John Batts and [John Davis](#) patent for 750 acres in Charles River [later York] County; at head of [Queens Creek](#), west northwest into the woods, north upon land of Richard Maior [Major], 50 acres each due for their own personal adventure, and 650 acres due for transport of thirteen persons. Renewed in the name of John Davis for 450 acres, and 300 acres in the name of Stephen Gill.⁹⁷

The identity of this John Davis is unknown to the authors. Since this patent filing was along Queens Creek, a southern tributary of the York River, it seems probable that he was the same person who sold 200 acres on New Poquoson River to Thomas Curtis.

80. On 18Jun1640 [John Davis](#) 450 acres in Charles River [York] County, being part of 750 acres granted said Davis and John Batts.⁹⁸

This was a refiling on the same 450 acres described in the patent abstracted herein above.

81. On 31Oct1642 [John Davis](#) patent for 200 acres in Henrico County; adjacent his former patent called the [Longfield](#), extending northwest towards land of [Cornelius de Hull](#). Due for the transport of four persons including his wife, [Mary Davis](#), and three servants: Jon. Devall, Jon. Talbott and [Jon. Cox](#).⁹⁹

This John Davis is believed to have been the same John Davis, who appeared on earlier patents in this same vicinity, including the 600 acres patent filed jointly with Robert Cradock. This was the first record found for Mary Davis, wife of John Davis. This tract abutted the 300 acres previously patented in jointure with Robert Cradock, and described as Longfield Plantation. The identity of Jon. Cox, servant of John and Mary Davis is uncertain, but may have been the same person identified as John Cox or Cockes on later records involving members of the John Davis family.

82. On 31Oct1642 [Cornelius de Hull](#) patent for 502 acres in Henrico County known as [Lilley Valley](#); beginning next to Mrs. Edlos Swamp, near his own land and southeast upon [John Davis](#), southwest to the River [James]..., 250 acres of this land was granted to [William Cox](#) [Cockes] in 1637. Due for transport of 10 persons.¹⁰⁰

83. York County Court Records, Sep1646, page 179: "Inventory of estate of [John Davis Senior](#) of [Queens Creek](#), deceased, taken 4Sep1646. Includes "by bill from William Smote - 798" pounds of tobacco. Totals 3066 pounds of tobacco. Signed Peter Ware, Thomas Gibson. Exhibited in Court by oath of Ashwell Battin, Ano 1646."¹⁰¹

This John Davis Senior is believed to have been the same John Davis who sold the above abstracted tract situated on New Poquoson River in 1633, and patented the 750 acres tract in partnership with John Batts on Queens Creek in 1640. Whether this was the same person as the John Davis who owned land in Henrico County known as Longfield Plantation is unknown to the authors. However, it seems very unlikely to the authors that these John Davis' were the same persons given that the John Davis of Henrico County has been shown to have had a wife named Mary, and that John Davis and Mary Davis appeared on records together after the date of this estate inventory filing in 1646. It occurs to the authors that the John Davis of Henrico County may have been the son of the John Davis of Queens Creek, York County, given that John

⁹⁵ Ibid., p. 64.

⁹⁶ [Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. II](#), Nugent, p. 84.

⁹⁷ Ibid., p. 107.

⁹⁸ Ibid., p. 123.

⁹⁹ Ibid., p. 138.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid., p. 138.

¹⁰¹ [Virginia Colonial Records, 1600's - 1700's, Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Volume III, York County, 1646-1648](#), p. 60.

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Davis of York County was specifically identified as "Senior". Such designation suggests that there may have been living in 1646 in Virginia an adult son of John Davis Senior, who would have been named John Davis Junior.

84. On 20Nov1648 Nicholas Dixson patent for 300 acres in [Nansemond County](#); lying on the southward side of the northwest branch of Nansemond River, about four miles up the branch. Due for transport of six persons, including John Person, Christian Mann, Jane Ewen, John Ewen, [Mary Davis](#) and [John Davis](#).¹⁰²
The authors believe the John Davis and Mary Davis named as a headrights on this patent filed in Nansemond County to have been the same persons connected with the earlier records from Henrico County in the vicinity of Longfield Plantation.
85. On 18Mar1662 Charles Edmonds patent for 2,750 acres in New Kent County; on south side of York River, beginning at north side of Tyascun southwest, running down same, by [Chickahominy Swamp](#), up the same to corner of his own dividant, thence by Diascan Swamp, where it began. Granted to said Edmonds 28Feb1658, one-half of which he assigned to [John Davies \(Davis\)](#), who reassigned to Edmonds.¹⁰³
The authors do not know the identity of the John Davies [Davis] mentioned in this patent, but believe it possible that he may have been the same John Davis who appeared on patents in Henrico County near and on Longfield Plantation. Note that this patent was in New Kent County on the south side of the York River adjacent to Chickahominy Swamp. The references to "Tyascun" and "Diascan" are believed to have been references to the same geographic landmark, namely Diascund Creek as appears on current maps. Diascund Creek is an easterly tributary of the lower Chickahominy River and formed the boundary between New Kent County and James City County in the 17th Century. This grant would have been located about midway between Queens Creek and Longfield Plantation.
86. On 30Jun1664 [John Davis](#) patent for 200 acres in Lower Parish, [Isle of Wight County](#); beginning at a point of land called the Goatpen Neck at the mouth of Taberers Creek, running up Pagan Creek to mouth of Hudnalls Creek, including Buchers Island, up Hudnalls Creek to land of Thomas Elmes, along same and land of William Dawson. Due for transport of four persons.¹⁰⁴
The identity of this John Davis is unknown to the authors. Various LDS genealogical records suggest that the John Davis, who was father of John Davis Jr. of Longfield, was from Isle of Wight County, Virginia, born about 1610 and married to Mary Green. This patent record is clear evidence of the existence of someone named John Davis being granted land in Isle of Wight. However, the authors have found no evidence that would connect this John Davis to the John Davis's, who owned land in York County and Henrico County.
87. On 22Mar1665/6 [John Burton](#) patent for 700 acres in Henrico County; 300 acres northerly on a great swamp, southerly towards land of Alice Edlowe, widow, westerly over the river [James], easterly into the woods, called by the name of "old field"; 300 acres another part adjoining on the head of [Long Field](#) patent at a white oak marked four ways at the extent of the dividing line of [John Burton](#) and [John Davies](#), running along the great slash, southeast by south the 600 acres granted to [Robert Craddock](#) and by Hoell Prise, his attorney, sould unto [John Cox](#), who assigned to said Burton; and 100 acres due for transport of two persons.¹⁰⁵
This 700 acres tract includes 600 acres, the description of which matches the patent abstracted herein above as being granted jointly to Robert Craddock and John Davis on 15Aug1637. This tract is described as abutting on Longfield Plantation, but there was no mention of the joint ownership involving John Davis in its chain of title. It seems possible that this 600 acres was a composite of Robert Craddock's half share of his grant with co-patentee, John Davis, and the 300 acres filed separately by Robert Craddock on 29May1638. This 600 acres appears at some point in time to have been in the ownership of John Cox [Cocke], who then assigned to John Burton. As will be evidenced in later records, John Burton was the father-in-law of John Davis Jr.
88. On 22Oct1666 Major John Weire granted 1,770 acres in Rappahannock County; on the head of Tignor's Creek, near the Mill Creek, due for transport of 36 persons, including [John Davis](#), [Mary Davis](#), [Phill. Wood](#), etal.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰² Ibid., p. 180.

¹⁰³ Ibid., p. 470.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid., p. 466.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid., p. 547.

¹⁰⁶ [Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. II](#), Nugent, p. 5.

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Note that this patent was taken out by the same person and within two days of the first patent filed by Maj. Weire, in which the same headrights had been used as were claimed by Moses Davies in his filing at the mouth of Totopotomoy's Creek on 19Mar1666/7. In this instance Maj. Weire has claimed headrights for John Davis, Mary Davis and Phill. Wood. Let it be said that the John Davis, who settled in Henrico County around 1672, was the son of John Davies and Mary [Inu, possibly Green]. The authors believe that it is probable that the John Davis and Mary Davis being claimed as headrights by Maj. Weire were actually the parents of John Davis and Mary Burton Davis, who settled at Longfield in Henrico County in 1672, and the same persons named in the patent filed by John Davis on 31Oct1642. The authors also believe that this John Davis may have been the same person who filed the patent for 1,000 acres on the south side of Totopotomoy's Creek in New Kent County in Feb1667, which he later abandoned.

89. On 27Feb1666/7 John Davis [Davies] 1,000 acres in New Kent; south side of Totopotomoy's Creek, beginning at Cornelius Dabney, due for transport of 20 persons.

This patent is reiterated from the earlier presentation on Moses Davies. It is inserted here in context with this discussion on the various records associated with persons named John Davis. This tract was located on the south side of Totopotomoy's Creek nearby and contemporaneous to grants made to Moses Davis, Robert Anderson, Cornelius Dabney, etal. The identity of this John Davis is unknown with any certainty, but may have been the father of John Davis Jr., who filed a patent on Longfield Plantation on 28Sep1672 as abstracted herein after.

90. On 10May1667 Capt. Thomas Busby was granted 1,170 acres in Surry County and Charles City County; 650 acres on both sides of south branch of Chipoakes Creek, and 520 acres upon west branch of said Creek, due for the transport of 13 persons, including John Davis, Mary Davis, Phill Wood, etal.¹⁰⁷

As in the case with Maj. John Weire and Moses Davies, we have another person, Capt. Thomas Busby, utilizing three of the same headrights previously claimed by Maj. Weire. Again, it is the authors belief that the John Davis and Mary Davis claimed as headrights by both Maj. Weire and Capt. Busby were the parents of John Davis and Mary Burton Davis, who settled at Longfield in Henrico County in about 1672.

91. On 28Sep1667 Thomas Chetwood and John Prosser were granted 5,275 acres in Rappahannock County on the north side of the Rappahannock River, due for the transport of 106 persons, including John Davis, Mary Davis, Phillip Wood, etal.¹⁰⁸

In this patent mssrs. Chetwood and Prosser claimed at least 25 of the same headrights previously claimed by Maj. John Weire in his patent filing dated 22Oct1666, including John Davis, Mary Davis and Phillip Wood. The authors are at a loss to explain how it was possible for John Davis and Mary Davis to have been claimed three separate times by three different patentees. It seems very unlikely that they made three separate crossings of the Atlantic, so it seems likely that their headrights were somehow reassigned.

92. On 1Oct1672 John Davis was granted 500 acres in Henrico County; 300 acres adjacent John Burton, including nigh half of the long field, over the brass Spring, and half of the patent granted to Robert Bradock, and by Howell Price, attorney for said Bradock, sold to John Cox [Cocke], who assigned to said Burton, 300 acres due said Davis, a son and heir of his father, John Davis, 200 acres due for transport of four persons: Abell Gower, William Gower, John Clarke and Ann Malby.¹⁰⁹

The authors believe this John Davis to have been the son of the John Davis Sr. and Mary Davis, who were claimed as a headrights in the above patents. This tract became John Davis Jr.'s main plantation in Henrico County and in later patents was known as Longfield Plantation. This patent was situated along present day Cornelius Creek, which flows into the north side of the James River below the City of Richmond. John Davis Jr. married Mary Burton, the daughter of John Burton. From the manner in which this patent was written, it would appear that John Davis Sr. had died, and that John Davis Jr. had inherited the 300 acres previously granted to his father as a co-patentee with Robert Cradock on 15Aug1637. It seems probable that the additional 200 acre tract included in this patent was also the 200 acres patented by John Davis [Sr.] on 31Oct1642. So, John Davis Jr. would appear to have filed a patent for the same 500 acres at Longfield known to have been patented to a person named John Davis [presumed to have been the father of John Davis Jr.].

93. On 3Nov1679 John Davis witnessed a bill of sales from William Melodye of New Kent County to John Watson of Henrico County for a roan horse "running about Four-Mile Creek in Henrico County".¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁷ Ibid., p. 17.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid., p. 46.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid., p. 117.

¹¹⁰ Henrico County Virginia, Colonial Deeds 1677-1705, Benjamin B. Weisiger III, 1996, p. 7.

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94. On 16Jan1681 "We, **Edward Hatcher**, Thomas Shippy, and **John Davis** agree to share profits and losses on our voyage to trade among the Indians, and give bond for same. Wit.: Henry Lound and **Leonard Ballow**."¹¹¹
It appears that John Davis Jr. was entering into a partnership with Edward Hatcher and Thomas Shippy to engage in trade with the Indians. Based on later records, John Davis Jr. was identified as a Planter. Edward Hatcher is believed to have been the father-in-law of two of John Davis Jr.'s in-laws: Ann Burton is believed to have married William Hatcher, and John Burton Jr. is believed to have married Mary Hatcher. Leonard Ballow is believed to have been a son of the immigrant, William Ballow, who settled in Lily Valley nearby to Longfield.
95. On 11Aug1684 inventory of estate of **John Davis [Jr.]** taken, valued at 32,435 pounds tobacco by William Randolph, Francis Eppes and Abell Gower.¹¹²
It would appear that John Davis Jr. had died (hopefully not killed by the Indians) and that his estate had been inventoried with a substantial value. Note that the witness, Abell Gower, was one of the headrights claimed by John Davis Jr. in his patent for Longfield Plantation.
96. On 9Oct1684 Mary, widow and relic of **John Davis**, who died intestate, is granted administration of his estate.¹¹³
Apparently John Davis Jr. died intestate, and the Court appointed his wife, Mary Burton Davis to administer his estate.
97. 1689 John Davis was listed as a processioneer in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County, on Pamunkey Neck.¹¹⁴
This was the only record found for a John Davis in the vicinity of New Kent County, save for the filing of a patent for 1,000 by John Davies in 1667 near the mouth of Totopotomoy's Creek. The identity of this John Davis in Pamunkey Neck in 1689 is unknown.
98. LWT of Edward Deely dated 18Oct1689 of Henrico County references "tobacco in hands of **William Glover** and **John Davis [III]**".¹¹⁵
William Glover married the widow of John Davis Jr., Mary Burton Davis. John Davis III is believed to still have been a minor in Oct1689, but probably in his 20th year.
99. Recorded Henrico County Court 2Dec1689 "Inventory of **John Davis**, taken 15Nov1689, value 3,177 pounds tobacco, by Thomas Battle Jr., Thomas Bott, Godfry Ragsdale and George Archer. Presented at Court by Mrs. **Martha Davis**."¹¹⁶
The identity of this John Davis is unknown to the authors. As seen in the following items, John Davis III was still alive.
100. LWT of **John Burton**, dated 12Feb1689/90, probated 1Apr1690: Legacies: (1) to grandchild **Mary Davis**, cow and calf, (2) to grandson **William Davis**, calf, (3) to grandchild **Elizabeth Davis**, 300 pounds tobacco, which **John Davis [III]** promised to pay said Burton for six hogs, if not paid, then hogs go to daughter, **Mary Glover**..¹¹⁷
John Burton, father of Mary Burton Davis Glover, died testate and left legacies to his daughter and Davis grandchildren.
101. On 28Apr1691 **William Glover** was granted 217 acres on north side of James River in Henrico County; adjacent to **John Davis [III]**, **Robert Burton**, Miry Swamp, **William Ballew** and Abraham Baly, due for transport of five persons.¹¹⁸
This patent filing by William Glover was for land adjacent to Longfield, previously owned by John Davis Jr. and his father-in-law, John Burton. Note that Miry Swamp was part of a drainage area called Lilly Valley along present day Cornelius Creek south of Richmond. William Ballew was a brother of Leonard Ballew.
102. 1Feb1691/2 **John Davis [III]**, son of **John Davis [Jr.]**, is of lawful age to attain estate given to him. He is made guardian of his brother, **William Davis**, as the former guardian, **William Glover**, is deceased. **Mary**

¹¹¹ Ibid., p. 18.

¹¹² Henrico County Virginia. Colonial Wills and Deeds 1677-1737, Benjamin B. Weisiger III, 1988, p. 15.

¹¹³ Ibid., p. 16.

¹¹⁴ St. Peter's Vestry, Ibid., p. 22.

¹¹⁵ Henrico Wills and Deeds, p. 36.

¹¹⁶ Ibid., p. 37.

¹¹⁷ Ibid., p. 39.

¹¹⁸ Henrico Deeds, p. 77.

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Davis, orphan of John Davis [Jr.] elected Sarah Woodson as her guardian. Elizabeth Davis, orphan of John Davis [Jr.] elected Robert Burton, uncle, as guardian.¹¹⁹

It would appear that William Glover had died between Apr1691 and Feb1692, and that John Davis III had recently reached age 21. His sister, Mary Davis, elected Sarah Woodson (identity unknown, but obviously Quaker) as her guardian. His other sister, Elizabeth Davis, elected her uncle, Robert Burton, as her guardian. Colonial law permitted minors above the age of twelve years to elect their own guardian, if not otherwise stipulated in the LWT of their deceased parent. It would appear that William Glover died intestate, leaving his stepchildren the option of electing their own guardians. The identity of Sarah Woodson is uncertain but she may have been Sarah Brown Woodson, wife of John Woodson Jr. This Sarah would have been a widow in Feb1692, but she would have been about 60 years old and died in about Jun1692. It seems more probable that Mary Davis may have elected Sarah Woodson, daughter of Robert Woodson and Elizabeth Farris. This Sarah would have been about 27 years old in 1692 and was recently married to Edward Moseby [Moseley?], reportedly of Welsh Quaker ancestry. Most of the Woodsons were Quakers. Since there was no mention of Mary Burton Davis Glover, it might be assumed that she had also recently died. Mary Glover's decease is also supported by the fact that the Davis children were referred to as "orphans".

103. On 16May1692 division of estate of John Davis, deceased (formerly in hands of William Glover, deceased) to orphans of John Davis, namely John Davis [III], Mary Davis, Elizabeth Davis and William Davis. Divided by Richard Cocke Sr., Peter Field and John Worsham.¹²⁰

There was no mention of Mary Burton Davis Glover in the estate settlement, so it might be assumed that she had previously died. Mary's earlier death is also suggested in the court record on 1Feb1691/2 in which her children were recorded as orphans. The Court had appointed Mary Burton Davis as the administrator of the estate of John Davis Jr. (died intestate) in 1684. Now, following the death of their step-father, William Glover, the orphans of John and Mary Davis were to receive their legacies from their father's estate. Based on the previous record, it would appear that William, Mary and Elizabeth were still minors, so presumably their legacies would be placed under the administration of their guardians.

104. On 1Jun1694 a deed was recorded as follows: "I, John Davis [III], son and heir of John Davis [Jr.] of Longfield in Henrico County, deceased, for 2,500 pounds tobacco, sell to Nicholas Perkins of same, 100 acres on north side of James River, which 100 acres was deeded 1Dec1675 from Edward Hatcher of this County to John Davis, deceased, my father. Wit. James Cocke and William Cocke."¹²¹

In this and the two subsequent deeds it appears that John Davis III was liquidating the lands inherited from his father's estate. Since John Davis Jr. died intestate, and since John Davis III was the eldest surviving adult son, it seems probable that John Davis III would have inherited the bulk of his father's estate through the laws of primogeniture. This particular tract appears to have been purchased by John Davis Jr. from his brother-in-law, Edward Hatcher. The witnesses, James Cocke and William Cocke are believed to have been Quakers, as many members of the Cocke family are known to have been Quakers. It should also be noted that this William Cocke is believed to have been married to Judith Anderson, sister of John Anderson, as discussed later in this section on the John Davis family of Henrico County.

105. On 1Feb1695/6 John Davis [III] of Longfield in Henrico County, planter, sold to Michael Turpin of same, planter, for £25, 200 acres on north side of James River, bounded by the River and William Ballew. Wit.: Giles Webb, Ph. Jones and Edmond Newcombe.¹²²

This tract is believed to have been part of the 500 acre patent filed by John Davis Jr. in 1672 which was known as Longfield Plantation.

106. On 30Mar1695/6 John Davis [III] of Longfield in Henrico County, planter, sold to Francis Eppes of same, Gentleman, for 9,574 pounds tobacco and £50, 240 acres, tract known as "Longfield" where John Davis, deceased, father of John Davis, did lately dwell, bounded by Michael Turpin and Robert Burton. Wit.: William Farrar, John Cox and Thomas Farrar.¹²³

This tract may have been the balance of the Longfield patent taken out by John Davis Jr. This Francis Epes is believed to have been the husband of Mary Isham and grandson of Francis Epes and Elizabeth Littleberry. The authors believe Elizabeth Littleberry to have been the source of the given name of

¹¹⁹ Henrico Wills and Deeds, p. 67.

¹²⁰ Henrico Wills and Deeds, p. 45.

¹²¹ Henrico Deeds, p. 83.

¹²² Ibid., p. 92.

¹²³ Ibid., p. 93.

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Littleberry that recurred numerous times in later generations of Bosticks. Note that the witness, Thomas Farrar, is believed to have been an adjacent landowner to Charles Bostick² at his Bear Forest tract.

107. On 1Oct1696 Michael Turpin of Henrico County, planter, sold to John Davis [III] of same, planter, for £35, 200 acres on north side of James River, bounded by River, William Ballew and Deep Bottom.¹²⁴

Given that this tract was adjacent to William Ballew, it is believed to have been the same tract that John Davis III had sold to Michael Turpin eight months earlier.

108. (Incomplete record) ...[Richard Parker] granted to Samuel Bridgwater and sold to me, 404 acres, bounded by land patented by Rowland Place, Esq. Wit.: Thomas Parker, John Davis and George Cox [Cocke?]. Signed: Richard Parker. Elizabeth [Ballard], wife of Richard Parker, relinquished dower right. Recorded 1Feb1696/7.¹²⁵

This is a particularly important record in the annals of Bostick family history, in that this Richard Parker is believed to have been Richard Parker Jr., the son of Dr. Richard Parker Sr. and Mary Bailey. It should be noted that Richard Parker III is believed to have been the same person, who filed suit on behalf of Harris Wilson and John Wilson against John Bostick, William Bostick Jr., Micha Bostick, William Burgany and William Floyd in Goochland County in 1743. Elizabeth, wife of Richard Parker, is believed to have been born Elizabeth Ballard. After the death of Elizabeth, Richard Parker Jr. is believed to have married Micha Harris Burgany Floyd. The witness, John Davis, is believed to have been John Davis III. This tract being sold by Richard Parker Jr. was originally patented by Samuel Bridgwater on 20Apr1687 and was situated on Almond Creek, about 1.5 miles south of Longfield Plantation, the former homestead of John Davis Jr.

109. 27Oct1699 Inventory of Mr. John Cocke, appraised by Thomas Edwards, Robert Burton, Thomas Osborn and John Davis [III].¹²⁶

The genealogical record for John Cocke is quite muddled, but many records suggest that he was a son of Richard Cocke and Mary Aston, born in Henrico County in about 1656, and to have married Mary Davis, daughter of John Davis Sr. and Mary Green. The authors cannot vouch for the validity of this reported ancestry of John Cocke [aka Cox]. However, given that Robert Burton and John Davis III were the estate appraisers, it does seem plausible that there was some form of kinship between John Cocke and Mary Davis. Such kinship is further supported by the fact that John Cox [Cocke] witnessed the sale of 240 acres from John Davis III to Francis Epes of 240 acres on 30Mar1695/6, and that William Cocke and James Cocke witnessed the sale of 100 acres by John Davis III to Nicholas Perkins on 9Jun1694. These Cocke men are believed to have been brothers, with John Cox [Cocke] having been the same person whose estate was appraised by Robert Burton and his nephew, John Davis III.

110. 26Oct1699 James Blair of James City County, Clerk [Cleric], sold to William Farrar and John Davis of Henrico County, Gentlemen, for £20, 450 acres on north side of James River on Cornelius Run, land commonly known as "Mr. Blair's Quarter", bounded as by patent to said Blair 21Oct1687. Wit.: William Byrd and Bartholomew Fowler.¹²⁷

On Reverend James Blair's arrival in Virginia around 1685 he took over as the Cleric of Varina Parish in Henrico County. By the time of this deed in Oct1699 he had been installed for life as the President of the College of William and Mary. Blair's Quarter was located on Cornelius Run upstream and within a few miles of Longfield. This John Davis is believed to have been John Davis III. William Farrar is believed to have been the father of Thomas Farrar, neighbor of Charles Bostick² on Allen's Creek adjacent to Bear Forest tract. Priscilla Farrar, another child of William Farrar is believed to have married Robert Burton Jr., John Davis III's first cousin. Below is a brief biography of Rev. James Blair:

"James Blair was born in Banffshire, Scotland as one of five children. His father, Robert Blair, was a clergyman. James Blair was educated at Marischal College, University of Aberdeen and the University of Edinburgh. After completing his education, in 1679 he was ordained in the national Church of Scotland. In 1681, Blair, aligned with the Episcopalians, was deprived of his parish in Edinburgh due to the conflict within the Episcopal movement between those supporting the Roman Catholic Church and those advocating a continued independent Episcopal national church. Discouraged, Blair relocated to London later that year. In London, 1685, he became ordained in the Church of England, and at the request of Henry Compton, the Bishop of London (responsible for the colonies), Blair traveled to the New World with a mission to revive and reform the church

¹²⁴ Ibid., p. 96.

¹²⁵ Ibid., p. 98.

¹²⁶ Henrico Wills and Deeds, p. 74.

¹²⁷ Henrico Deeds, p. 110.

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in the Virginia Colony. His initial assignment was to serve as rector of the Parish of Henrico at Varina. He developed good relationships with prominent political families, such as the Harrison family. Sarah Harrison, daughter of Benjamin Harrison Jr., became his wife on June 2, 1687. He was also named Commissary in the Virginia Colony for the Bishop of London, making him the colony's highest-ranking religious leader. In 1693, a charter was granted for The College of William and Mary in Virginia, named to honor King William and Queen Mary, the reigning joint monarchs of Great Britain, Blair was made president of the new school for life.¹²⁸

111. On 1Mar1699/70 John Davis late of Longfield, Henrico County, planter, purchased of John Redford of same, carpenter, for £10, 254 acres on north side of James River, being a dividend of Francis Redford's old patent of 1Aug1699. Wit.: John Cox [Cocke] and Charles Evans.¹²⁹

Again, note the witness by John Cox [Cocke]. If the assumed marriage between Mary Davis and John Cocke is correct, John Davis III would have been a nephew of John Cocke. John Redford had inherited this tract from his father, Francis Redford, who had received its patent on 5Aug1659. This tract is believed to have been situated along Cornelius Creek nearby to the lands of John Cocke, Robert Burton and John Davis.

112. On 1May1700 William Farrar and John Davis of Henrico County, Gentlemen, sold to Michael Turpin of same, Gentleman, for £34, land on north side of James River on Cornelius Run, known as "Blair's Quarter", sold by James Blair to Farrar and Davis on 26Oct1699. Wit.: James Cocke and William Randolph Jr. Priscilla Farrar. Elizabeth Davis relinquished dower rights.¹³⁰

Michael Turpin is believed to have been the same person from whom John Davis III purchased 200 acres adjacent to Longfield in Oct1696. According to several LDS records, Michael Turpin was married to Elizabeth Farrar [unknown parentage], undoubtedly a kinswoman of William Farrar. Notice that William Farrar and John Davis realized a 250% profit on this land within two months. Also note the name of John Davis III wife's name, Elizabeth. Many genealogical records indicate John Davis III's 2nd wife to have been named Elizabeth King of unknown ancestry.

113. On 1May1700 Robert Burton of Henrico County, for 300 pounds tobacco sold to Nicholas Perkins, planter, 100 acres on north side of James River bounded by Cole's Run, next to Richard Cox. Land was sold by Edward Hatcher, Henrico County to John Davis of Longfield, deceased, and by his heir, John Davis [III] of Henrico County to Nicholas Perkins. Wit.: Arthur Moseley, Robert Burton [Jr.?], and Charles Evans. Mary Burton, wife of Robert Burton, relinquished dower right.¹³¹

This Robert Burton is believed to have been the uncle of John Davis III, the same uncle named as guardian by John Davis' sister, Elizabeth Davis. Nicholas Perkins is believed to have been married to Sarah Childers, and the son of Nicholas Perkins Sr. and Mary Burton, ancestry unknown. This Mary Burton is believed to have married Doctor Richard Parker Sr. following the death of Nicholas Perkins Sr. Richard Parker Sr. was the grandfather of the Richard Parker, who filed suit against John Bostick, William Bostick Jr., etal. in 1741. The authors believe virtually everyone named in this deed to have been related either by marriage or blood.

114. 11Sep1700 LWT of William Ballew of Lilly Valley, planter, to ten children and beloved wife, Dorothy Ballew. Wit.: Elizabeth Davis and Ann Perrin.¹³²

The Elizabeth Davis, who witnessed the LWT of William Ballew is believed to have been the wife of John Davis III. As stated previously, many genealogists report Elizabeth's maiden name to have been King. However, many of those same records suggest that John Davis III's wives were both from Essex or Middlesex County. The authors believe those records to be in error, and that John Davis III's wife was actually from a family living nearby to Longfield, in Henrico County. Her appearance as a witness to William Ballew's LWT may be an indication of some kinship to the Ballew family, but not necessarily, as they were neighbors for many years along Cornelius Creek. The fact that Elizabeth Davis witnessed this LWT may be an indication that her husband, John Davis III was either very ill, or may have already died.

115. 1Apr1701 Elizabeth Davis granted probate of LWT of husband, John Davis [III]; Thomas Bouth, security.¹³³

¹²⁸ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Blair_\(Virginia\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Blair_(Virginia))

¹²⁹ Ibid., p. 110.

¹³⁰ Ibid., p. 111.

¹³¹ Ibid., p. 122.

¹³² Henrico Wills and Deeds, p. 75.

¹³³ Henrico Deeds, p. 77.

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Apparently John Davis III died testate, and his wife, Elizabeth, must have been named Executrix. The surety, Thomas Bouth was most likely Thomas Bott, who appeared as a witness or appraiser in connection with several estate records in Henrico County around this time period.

116. Recorded on 1Aug1701 [faded and missing]...John Pleasants of Henrico County, Gentleman for 5,000 pound tobacco, to John Ellis, land bounded by John Davis, Robert Burton, Miry Swamp and William Ballew. Wit.: Edward Tanner and Seth Ward.¹³⁴

This land was undoubtedly located near Longfield along a branch of Cornelius Creek. John Davis III was still shown as a land owner, although deceased. Note that John Pleasants and many members of the Pleasant family of Henrico and Goochland Counties were prominent members of the Quaker religion. Also note that Seth Ward is believed to have been married to Ann Anderson, sister of John Anderson, discussed later in this section on the John Davis family of Henrico County.

117. 22Jul1702 Inventory of estate of John Davis, taylor, sold at outcry by order of Court. Presented by Major Peter Field, Coroner.¹³⁵

This is assumed to have been an inventory of the estate of John Davis III. It is interesting to note that he was identified as a tailor, although he was shown as a planter on earlier records.

118. On 1Nov1703 Nicholas Perkins of Varina Parish, Henrico County, planter, for love and affection, to my son Constantine Perkins, 100 acres on north side of James River, that I purchased of John Davis. Wit.: Jacob Ware [Cleric], All. Clerke, and Richard Parker.¹³⁶

This is believed to have been the same tract referenced in the sale between Robert Burton and Nicholas Perkins, above. It is interesting to note that the witness, Jacob Ware, had been an early minister at St. Peter's Parish Church, in New Kent County before accepting an appointment to the church in Henrico Parish. Also note the witness, Richard Parker, believed to have been Richard Parker Jr., who is believed by the authors to have married Micha Harris Burgany Floyd as his 2nd wife.

119. 1Mar1707 Accounts of estate of John Davis, presented to Court by his Administratrix [Elizabeth], now wife of Charles Russell.¹³⁷

This appears to have been the final filing on the estate of John Davis III. Note that his widow, Elizabeth, had remarried to Charles Russell.

120. At Jan1720/1 Court of Henrico County a letter was entered into record, viz. "William Pettipool proves deed from Oct1720 of transfer from Charles Russell to John Bolling. He says he knew said Russell in Virginia, and that he is same person who married the widow of John Davis [III]."¹³⁸

This is just further proof of the intermarriage between Charles Russell and Elizabeth Davis, widow of John Davis III.

121. On 28Aug1725 John Davis [IV] of Henrico County sold to Francis Eppes of same, for £36, four slaves and one horse. Wit.: Arthur Moseley Jr., Susannah Ware [relic of Jacob Ware], and Baldwin Rockett.¹³⁹

This is believed to have been John Davis IV, son of John Davis III and Elizabeth [Inu, possibly King]. It is curious that this sale was to Francis Epes [possibly III], as John Davis III had sold 240 acres of Longfield estate to Francis Epes Jr. 30 years earlier. Note that this deed was witnessed by Susannah Adams Ware, widow of Reverend Jacob Ware, and her son-in-law, Baldwin Rockett, who later owned land on Licking Hole Creek along the north side of James River near the lands of Charles Bostick² and Walter Leak.

122. On 2Oct1727 John Childers sold to Abraham Childers for 1,400 pounds tobacco, 100 acres on north side of James River near Four Mile Creek, bounded by John Price and Joseph Atkins, being land devised to said John Childers by will of Henry Pew, deceased. Wit.: Richard Deane and John Davis [IV].¹⁴⁰

This was the last record located for a descendant of John Davis Sr. in Henrico County.

123. On 1Sep1728 John Burton sold to John Anderson for 240, land in Henrico Parish, on north side of James River called Longfield, being plantation where Robert Burton, father of John, did dwell, and where said John now dwelleth, 317 acres, part of land being granted to John Burton by patent 16Jul1717. Witness: Joel Walker, Henry Branch and Richard Wood.¹⁴¹

¹³⁴ Ibid., p. 117.

¹³⁵ Henrico Wills and Deeds, p. 780.

¹³⁶ Henrico Deeds, p. 129.

¹³⁷ Henrico Wills and Deeds, p. 100.

¹³⁸ Ibid., p. 191.

¹³⁹ Henrico County Virginia, Colonial Deeds 1706-1737 Benjamin B. Weisiger III, 1995, p. 86

¹⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 102.

¹⁴¹ Ibid., p. 113.

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This is a most curious record involving the sale 317 acres originally granted to John Burton, father-in-law of John Davis Jr., which abutted the Longfield Plantation. The John Burton involved in this sale to John Anderson was the grandson of John Burton, the original patentee. This John Burton was the son of Robert Burton, the brother-in-law of John Davis Jr., and the guardian of John Davis Jr.'s daughter, Elizabeth Davis. The identity of the buyer, John Anderson, is not known with certainty, but he is believed by the authors to have been a son of Henry Anderson, as evidenced by the following records:

1. On 1May1729 **John Anderson** of Henrico County and Parish, merchant, sold to Dudley Diggs of same, 317 acres called "Longfield" on north side of James River, being part of a grant of 634 acres to **Robert Cradock** of Charles City County. No witnesses.¹⁴²

From the description of this tract, it is believed to have been the same tract purchased a year earlier by John Anderson from John Burton. Based on the short period which John Anderson retained this tract, it would not appear that there was anything particular to be deduced from the fact that John Anderson purchased this tract.

2. On 1Jun1729 **Henry Anderson** of Henrico County for love and affection deeded to his son, **John Anderson**, part of the tract on which said Henry dwelleth on north side of **Appomattox River**, called "**Wintopock**", below **Turkey Island** and next to Colonel **Francis Epes**, 400 acres. Witnesses: Thomas Randolph and J. Bolling.¹⁴³

Given the relatively close proximity of Henry Anderson and John Anderson to the Longfield Plantation and the absence of any other records suggesting the presence of another John Anderson in this same general area and time period, the authors are of the opinion that this John Anderson was the same person who purchased part of Longfield from John Burton. Wintopock is believed to have been situated on the north side of the Appomattox River several miles below Great Guinea Creek. There is a landmark named "Winterpock Creek" that appears on current maps, which may have been the same landmark identified at "Wintopock" on early deeds. Winterpock Creek is located about fifteen miles southwest of Longfield, on the south side of the James River on the neck of land formed with Appomattox River. From this gift deed it is clear that John Anderson was a son of Henry Anderson. Note that Wintopock was adjacent to land owned by Francis Epes [Jr.], believed to have been the same person who purchased slaves from John Davis [IV] near Longfield on 28Aug1725.

3. On 6Oct1729 **Field Jefferson** of County and Parish of Henrico sold to William Cheatham... Witnesses: **Tarlton Woodson**, **John Anderson** and **Josiah Woodson**.¹⁴⁴

The John Anderson who witnessed this deed is believed to have been the son of Henry Anderson of Wintopock. It is interesting to note that Tarlton Woodson, Josiah Woodson and Field Jefferson are all believed to have been Quakers. Also note that Tarlton Woodson was the same person from whom Charles Bostick² purchased the tract known as "Bear Forest" on Allen;s Creek.

4. On 1Sep1732 **John Anderson** of Henrico County appoints Mr. John Nash and **Miles Cary**, gentlemen, his attorneys.¹⁴⁵

Note that Miles Cary and many members of the Cary family are known to have been Quakers.

5. On 3Aug1733 LWT of **John Anderson** of Bristol Parish, Henrico County: to brother, **Edward Anderson**, my plantation of 400 acres commonly called "Wintopock", joining my father's plantation, plus negroes and livestock, to brother, **Henry Anderson**, negroes, to sister, **Martha Anderson**, to sister, **Frances Anderson**, to sister, Ward [Ann Anderson, wife of Seth Ward], and sister **Judith Cocke** [Judith Anderson is believed to have been the wife of William Cocke, neighbor of Longfield], each negroes. All rest to brother, Edward, and he to be Executor. Witnesses: Elizabeth Crawford [Crawforth], William Cheser and Thomas Bryan. Recorded: Dec1733.¹⁴⁶

This is believed to have been the LWT of John Anderson, same person named in each of the immediately preceding records. There were no children or a wife mentioned in this LWT, so it might be assumed that John Anderson died without issue. The fact that this LWT was recorded in Dec1733 indicates that John Anderson died sometime between Sep1732 and Dec1733, probably

¹⁴² Ibid., p. 117.

¹⁴³ Ibid., p. 117.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 120.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 140.

¹⁴⁶ Henrico County Virginia Colonial Wills and Deeds, 1667-1737, Benjamin B. Weisinger, III, 1998, p. 191.

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around Oct1733. Note that his sister, Judith Anderson was married to William Cocke, who has previously been reported to have been a neighbor of John Davis and John Burton at Longfield.

6. On May1734 recorded LWT of Henry Anderson of Bristol Parish: to wife, Elizabeth, the use of plantation whereon he lived for life, and then to son, Claiborne; all that tract of land on south side of road that leads through my land on Beaver Pond Branch in Prince George County, being part of 1,145 acres, and other part going to son, Edward, with negroes and items to said son; to son, Henry, daughter, Ann Ward and daughter, Judith Cocke, and daughter Frances Anderson, one schilling each; to son, Claiborne, negroes and items; to daughter, Elizabeth Anderson, negroes and items; to daughter, Sarah Anderson, negroes and items. Wife to be Executrix. Witnesses: William Branch, Edward Osborne and Walter Chile.¹⁴⁷

This is believed to have been the LWT of Henry Anderson, the father of John Anderson who purchased the 317 acre tract from John Burton. According to Anderson family genealogists, Henry Anderson's first wife was named Prudence Stratton, and later married Elizabeth Claibourne. The ancestry of Elizabeth Claibourne is not known with certainty, but she is believed to have been descended from Col. William Claibourne and Elizabeth Butler.

The foregoing records and analysis demonstrated that someone named John Anderson had purchased a portion of John Burton's original grant situated at Longfield. The purpose of the author's presenting this information relative to this John Anderson was for the purpose of exploring whether there was any connection between this John Anderson and the John Anderson of New Kent County, presumed father of Phoebe Anderson. Upon a cursory examination of this John Anderson of Wintopock, the authors were unable to absolutely exclude the possibility of an interconnection or kinship with Phoebe Anderson's father. John Anderson's father, Henry Anderson is described in Anderson family research as having been a member of the "Southside Andersons". The Southside Andersons are so-called because they first appeared in records along the south side of the James River, particularly in Prince Georges County.

The Southside Anderson family research identifies the presumed progenitor as being Reynard Anderson, who first appeared in Virginia records as a headright in a patent filed by Martin Coale for 300 acres in Northumberland County on 7Jan1654. Reynard Anderson later appeared in ownership of land on Bailey Creek in Prince George County, which he presumably bequeathed to his sons: William Anderson, Matthew Anderson, John Anderson and Henry Anderson. Bailey Creek is a southerly tributary of the James River whose confluence is situated about one mile below the mouth of the Appomattox River east of present day Petersburg. Henry Anderson filed patents and received at least five grants along the Appomattox River above Petersburg in the 1720's: two patents for 1400 acres on the north side of the Appomattox River in Henrico County near Wintopock [Winterpock] Creek, and three patents for 3,724 acres on the south side of Appomattox River in Prince George County near Deep Creek. It was part of the Wintopock Creek plantation that Henry Anderson willed to his son, John Anderson in Jun1729.

Whether the so-called Southside Andersons held any kinship in common with the New Kent Andersons is not known with any certainty, but seems possible. The authors were unable to establish any significant intersections between these seemingly disparate Anderson families. The purchase of the Longfield land by John Anderson from John Burton seems to have been unrelated to any direct kinship to the John Davis family, although there appears to have been intermarriages of members of the Southside Anderson family with known associates of the John Davis family of Henrico, including William Cocke of Lilly Valley. It seems possible to the authors that the land purchase by John Anderson from John Burton was purely coincidental, or perhaps motivated by possible business enterprises in common. Members of the Southside Andersons are believed to have been actively engaged in trade with the Indians, as was John Davis Jr. and his associates: Edward Hatcher and Thomas Shippey. For what it's worth, Prudence Stratton, first wife of Henry Anderson, is believed to have been the granddaughter of Thomas Shippey, John Davis Jr.'s partner in the Indian Trade business venture documented in 16Jan1681 partnership agreement.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 193.

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Having thoroughly analyzed all available records for the John Davis Family of Henrico County, very little was found to link John Davis Jr. or his descendants to the John Davies, who filed a patent for 1,000 on the south side of Totopotomoy's Creek on 27Feb1666/7 adjacent to Cornelius Dabney. That John Davies could not be found on any other records in St. Paul's Parish, so it seems reasonable to assume that he either never took up residency in St. Peter's Parish, or that his residence was very short-lived. However, in the estate inventory record for John Davis of Queens Creek, York County on 4Sep1646 it is suggested that he may have had a son named John Davis, as he was recorded as John Davis Sr. If the John Davis of Queens Creek had a son named John Davis Jr., then it seems plausible that that John Davis Jr. may have been the same person who originally filed the patents for Longfield Plantation in Henrico County along with his wife, Mary [Inu], and partner, Robert Cradock. It is conceivable that this John Davis Jr. was the same person who filed the patent for 1,000 in New Kent County on Totopotomoy Creek. Given the contemporaneous and close geographic proximity of the filings on Totopotomoy Creek by John Davis and Moses Davis, it also seems possible that John Davis Jr. and Moses Davis were kinsmen, possibly brothers.

Given that there were several instances of intersections between allied parties associated with the John Davis family in Henrico County and persons associated with descendants of William Bostick Sr. further adds to the possibility of associations with the descendants of Moses Davies in New Kent and later Hanover Counties. The purchase of Longfield land by John Anderson from John Burton in Jun1729 further adds to the possibility of a connection between the Southside Anderson and New Kent Anderson families, and consequently might add to a connection between the John Davis family of Henrico County and the Moses Davis family. The authors present this information on the John Davis family of Henrico County for the reader's consideration, but must leave the reader to draw their own conclusions as to any affiliation with the Bostick family. One final side note, it is the authors belief that Jane Davis, who married John Bostick Jr⁴ and settled in Old Ninety-Six District, South Carolina around 1775 was descended from John Davis Jr. of Henrico County.

Samuel Davies

Let it be said that the authors have found no direct evidence to connect Reverend Samuel Davies to Moses Davies, but there is a wealth of circumstantial evidence to be presented and weighed:

124. There is the appearance of a common religious tendency, in that Samuel Davies was a renowned Presbyterian minister at Polegreen's Meeting House on Beaverdam Swamp within only a few miles of the presumed residence of Moses Davies and his descendants, and the surrounding area was the home place of numerous families allied with dissenting religious affiliations.
125. Moses Davies was almost certainly descended from Welsh ancestry, as was Rev. Samuel Davies.
126. There was a Samuel Davis, who appeared briefly in the records of St. Paul's Parish between 1720 and 1734. The ancestry of that Samuel Davis is unknown to the authors with any degree of certainty, but most likely was a son of Eliezer Davis, presumed son of Moses Davies.
127. Reverend Samuel Davies moved from Pennsylvania to St. Paul's Parish around 1747/8 with orders to establish a Presbyterian ministry in the region.
128. Although the range of Reverend Samuel Davies' ministry is reported to have covered a territory of more than one hundred miles in breadth, he appears to have established his residence near the Totopotomoy's Creek in St. Paul's Parish.

Although biographical writings on the Reverend Samuel Davies state that it was the Presbyterian Church that determined the location and breadth of the new ministry in Virginia, the authors

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cannot help but think that the Reverend Davies may have had some involvement in the selection of this new ministry's location and that its selection may have been, in part, motivated by a prior familiarity of the region by Rev. Davies. One must ask themselves, of all the vast territory of the newly establishing colonies, why was Polegreen's Meeting House selected as the starting point for this new ministry? Was it mere coincidence, or did Reverend Davies perhaps have an acquaintance and familiarity with the area acquired through kinship with the Moses Davies family already in residence in that area for three generations? The Reverend Samuel Davies would have been at least two generation removed from Moses Davies. Researchers have only identified Rev. Davies parents with any degree of certainty. It is averred that his parents, David Davis and Martha Thomas were Welsh immigrants, but provide no proof of such assertion. Might it not be possible that Rev. Davies parents were in fact born in the colonies and descended from ancestry in common with Moses Davies?

In the authors' opinion, there are just too many circumstances connecting Rev. Samuel Davies to the St. Paul's Parish region to discount the possibility that he had previously known established connections to the area. Insofar as the authors are concerned, the assertion by another writer that Rev. Davies was a grandson of Moses Davies, is unproven, but may be true. As in the case of John Davis of Henrico County, the reader must draw their own conclusions regarding the possible kinship between Reverend Samuel Davies and the Moses Davies family of New Kent/Hanover. For the reader's further interest, the following biographical sketches on the life of Reverend Samuel Davies are offered:

- "Samuel Davies of Hanover County wrote that on 02/14/1754 in conversation with Adam Anderson in London, Adam said "his uncle was the grandfather of the Andersons in Hanover Co., Virginia." Adam Anderson was a clerk in the South Sea Trading House of London, and a member of a society for the propagation of Christianity in the colonies. Samuel Davies is noteworthy as the champion of the appointment of George Washington as CiC [This assertion seems patently false, as Rev. Davies died in 1761, years before the Revolutionary War]. The problem with this idea, is that the early Andersons were in Virginia much too early to be uncles of Adam, but much gets lost in the relating of stories. However Samuel Davies grandfather was Moses Davies who was a neighbor of Robert Anderson in 1666."¹⁴⁸
This assertion of the kinship between Rev. Samuel Davies and Moses Davies is contrary to most other published genealogies, which have Rev. Samuel Davies purported to have been born in New Castle, Delaware on 3Nov1723 to parents named David Davies and Martha Thomas (ancestries unknown, purported to both have been Welsh immigrants). However, the authors must confess that they are not altogether convinced that any researcher has established Rev. Samuel Davies ancestry with any degree of certainty. The only thing known with any certainty about Rev. Samuel Davies' background before he became an ordained minister is that he was a student of Rev Samuel Blair, founder of the famous school "Fagg's Manor" in Pennsylvania. In reading the various histories of Reverend Samuel Davies one gets the distinct impression that the writer's have taken great liberties when describing his youth.



Figure 4-3
Portrait of Rev. Samuel Davies Circa
1760

¹⁴⁸ <http://worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=tsmith&id=I149314>

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- "Rev. Dr. Samuel Davies, a prominent Presbyterian divine and scholar, was born in New Castle County, November 8, 1723. His father, Davis Davies, a pious Welsh farmer, gave him a careful religious education and he was subsequently sent to Mr. Blair's school at Fogg's Manor. He was licensed to preach July 30, 1746, and ordained February 19, 1747. He officiated at various points in Hanover County, Virginia, where dissenters of the established Episcopal Church of that section, being objectionable to the civil authorities, his success led to a controversy between Dr. Davies and the King's attorney-general, as to whether the English act of toleration extended to Virginia, which question was subsequently decided in the affirmative. In 1753 Dr. Davies was sent with Gilbert Tennent to England to solicit aid for the College of New Jersey, in which labor he was successful, and preached with much acceptance in England and Scotland. He returned in February, 1755, and resumed his ministerial work. The same year the First Virginia Presbytery was established mainly through his efforts. On July 21, 1759, he succeeded Jonathan Edwards as president of New Jersey College. His sermons were published in London, in 1767, in five volumes, and ran through several editions in Great Britain and this country. Dr. Davies was an elegant preacher and also wrote poetry of considerable merit. He died in Princeton, N. J., February 4, 1761. His son, Col. William Davies, left New Jersey College in 1755, and entered the army as an officer, enjoying the esteem of General Washington. He was an efficient sub-inspector under Steuben in 1778. He was afterwards in the auditor's office, Richmond, and removed to Sussex County, where he died."¹⁴⁹

John Anderson

Among the earliest records found for anyone named Anderson in residence in the Virginia Colony were of persons named Richard Anderson, recorded as follows:

129.4Jul1635 **Richard Anderson** aged 17 sailed from England to the Colonies.¹⁵⁰

It is possible that this person could have been the same as Reverend Richard Anderson, who appeared in York County between 1646 and 1657. This Richard Anderson would have been born about 1617/8.

130.31Jul1635 **Richard Anderson** aged 50 sailed from England to the Colonies.¹⁵¹

This Richard Anderson would have been born in about 1585, and is unlikely to have been the person known as Reverend Richard Anderson in York County in 1647 at which time he would have been 62 years old. Anderson family genealogists have postulated that these two Richard Anderson immigrants were father and son, and that the younger Richard Anderson was the same person later identified in York County, Virginia as Reverend Richard Anderson. Many of these same genealogists claim Reverend Richard Anderson to have been the progenitor of the Anderson family found in New Kent and Hanover Counties after 1660. The authors cannot vouch for the veracity of these presumptions, but acknowledge it to be possible.

131.LWT of Arthur Harwood dated 3Nov1642, proved at London on 12Dec1642 included a bequest to **Richard Anderson** of Virginia one cow calfe.¹⁵²

Although the identity and/or kinship of this Richard Anderson was not provided, he is presumed to have been Reverend Richard Anderson, thus placing him in Virginia sometime before Nov1642. It is possible that this LWT may provide some clues as to the origins and ancestral connections of Richard Anderson. It is also possible that Richard Anderson and Arthur Harwood held some kinship in common, possibly through marriage. There was a Thomas Harwood found in Accomack and York Counties during the first half of the 17th Century, who may have been a kinsman of Arthur Harwood.

132.York Court 22Dec1646 - "That Benjamin Sparrow, servant to Hugh Gwin, was imprisoned by warrant under the hand of George Ludlowe Esq. until this Court. Then to answer such matters as should be objected against his Majestie's behalf by Mr. **Anders [Anderson]**, Cleric, or any other to him belonging. [Beverley Fleet believed Mr. Anders to have been in reference to Reverend Richard Anderson].¹⁵³

This was the first record found to actually place Reverend Richard Anderson in residence in Virginia.

133.York Court 30Jan1647 - "That by oath of Mr. **Richard Anderson**, Clerk, he gave Thomas Hardy two heifers and two calves "for his service done for him"...".¹⁵⁴

¹⁴⁹ History of Delaware : 1609-1888. Volume 1, John Thomas Scharf, 1888, p. 464.

¹⁵⁰ American Families With British Ancestry, Burke, 1977, p.2539.

¹⁵¹ Ibid.

¹⁵² Virginia Colonial Records, 1600's-1700's, Virginia Gleanings in England, p. 252.

¹⁵³ Virginia Colonial Records, 1600's-1700's, Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Volume III, York County, p. 198.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid., P. 207.

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134. York Court 26Oct1657 - Richard Anderson named as creditor in estate settlements for Mr. Henry Lee, deceased.¹⁵⁵

This was the last record found for Reverend Richard Anderson in York County, Virginia.

The identity of Reverend Richard Anderson is not known with any certainty, but many genealogical researchers have him born between 1595 and 1620, variously either in Virginia or England, and having married Mary Spencer around 1610 to 1640. Many genealogical researchers also claim this Reverend Richard Anderson to have been the progenitor of the Andersons, who appeared in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County and later in St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County. The facts of Reverend Richard Anderson's connection to Robert Anderson Sr. could not be confirmed by the authors.

In addition to these early records for Richard Anderson, the authors also found relatively early records for David Anderson and Robert Anderson as follows:

135. Hottens Emigrants by John Camden Hotten states that Robert Anderson, age 22, embarked in "Ann & Elizabeth" April 27, 1635 for Virginia.¹⁵⁶

The identity of this Robert Anderson is unknown. He is one of the earliest persons named Anderson known to have immigrated to the Virginia Colony. No other records were found in Virginia for anyone named Robert Anderson until the headright in Nov1652 abstracted herein below. This record for an early Robert Anderson has been included in this analysis to demonstrate that there were at least two different possibilities for an ancestor to Robert Anderson Sr. of New Kent County. Consequently, it seems clear to the authors that the identity of Robert Anderson Sr.'s ancestry must be considered uncertain and indeterminate based on the limited records available. This Robert Anderson would have been born about 1613.

136. 25Nov1652 Northumberland County Court: "Richard Nicholls assignment to Mr. [Nathaniel] Pope power of attorney to transact business in Virginia, dated 25Jul1652. Witnessed: David Anderson, Alex Baineham."¹⁵⁷

This was the first of several records found by the authors which placed David Anderson in Northumberland County [later Westmoreland County].

137. Nov1652 Northumberland Court: "William Haldish [aka Hardick, Hardich or Hardidge] his certificate for 250 acres due for transport of: David May, Makum Thomson, Henry Stuart, Henry Johnson and Robert Anderson."¹⁵⁸

It should be noted that William Hardich appeared in records with Henry Brookes suggesting that they were near neighbors of each other, and consequently also neighbors of David Anderson. The fact that Robert Anderson was claimed as a headright by William Hardich suggests that Robert Anderson may have been transported to the very same locale within Northumberland County in which David Anderson resided.

138. On 19Oct1653 George Watts 300 acres in Northumberland County; south side of Lower Matchoticke River, beginning two miles up said River near Oyster Shell Point, due for transport of six persons, including Robert Anderson, et al.¹⁵⁹

This patent included the same five headrights claimed by William Haldish [Hardich], above.

139. 4Feb1654/5 Westmoreland County Court: "Thomas Blagg his release to John Knott about his plantation. John Knott of Westmoreland County had formerly bound his plantation whereon he now lives to Thomas Blagg of the same County for 1,170 pounds tobacco. Now Blagg acknowledges receipt...Dated 30Jan1654/5. Wit.: David Anderson, John Taylor."¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁵ Ibid., Bk. 3, p. 4A.

¹⁵⁶ <http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~anderson/va/trees/robert2.html>, accessed April 7, 2011.

¹⁵⁷ Virginia Colonial Records, 1600's-1700's, Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Volume I, Northumberland County Records, 1652-1655, p. 374.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid., p. 333.

¹⁵⁹ Cavaliers and Pioneers, Patent Book 3, p. 254.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid., Westmoreland County, 1653-1657, p. 658.

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140. On 24 Oct 1655 Richard Coale and David Anderson 150 acres in Westmoreland County; 100 acres westerly upon a creek dividing this from land of Hercules Bridges, 50 acres northerly upon said land and land of Henry Brookes, due for transport of three persons.¹⁶¹
141. 10 Mar 1655/6 Westmoreland Court: "Matthew Gage aged 36 years or thereabouts being sworn and examined saith that he, this Deponent, was present when he heard Henry Brookes sell a boy named Robert Cotterrell unto David Anderson for one year for which the said Anderson was to pay unto the said Brookes 800 pounds tobacco at the expiration of the boyes tearme..."¹⁶²
142. At same Court: "Richard Cole assigns to David Anderson title to 200 acres adjacent land of Henry Brookes and the Creek. Wit.: John Brookes and Thomas Humfry."¹⁶³
*It is interesting to note that David Anderson later assigned 125 acres of this same tract of land to Maj. John Washington.*¹⁶⁴
143. 20 Aug 1656 Westmoreland County Court: "David Anderson, aged 25 years or thereabouts, being sworn and examined saith that Henry Brookes solde to this Deponent a boy named Robert Cockrell for one year and that the said Brookes did make no assignment of the said boy..."¹⁶⁵
Note that David Anderson was recorded as being 25 years old in Aug 1656, giving him a birth year of about 1631. The earliest record found for David Anderson was in the P/A dated 25 Nov 1652, above. The above records for David Anderson probably were all references to the same person, as he might have been 21 years old in Nov 1652. No headright record was found for David Anderson, so it might be assumed that he was born in the Colony.
144. On 12 Mar 1657 Robert Anderson appeared on a York County Jury List.¹⁶⁶
This is a particularly important record for this investigation into the possible genealogy and ancestral sources of the Robert Anderson Sr., who first appeared in records in New Kent County around 1662. The identity of this Robert Anderson, who appeared as a Juror in York County in 1657 cannot be established with any degree of certainty, but when taken in context with the other several and various records pertaining to Robert Anderson and David Anderson, a possible picture of their connections begins to emerge. This Robert Anderson, juror, conceivably could have been the same person who immigrated aboard the "Ann and Elizabeth" on 27 Apr 1635. He would have been about 44 years old in 1657. Robert Anderson, the juror, may also have been the same person as Robert Anderson Sr. of New Kent County.
145. On 10 Jun 1664 Capt. William Jones 550 acres in Northampton County [formerly Accomack County]; at Hungars Creek, bounded north by Richard Smith and Capt. William Stone, due in part for transport of two persons, including Robert Anderson.
It is unknown whether the above referenced Robert Andersons were all the same person, but it seems possible that they might have been. Hungar's Creek was situated diagonally across the Chesapeake estuary from York County, and persons claimed as headrights were not necessarily delivered to the location of the patent for which they were claimed. Robert Anderson may already have been in residence in York County and was simply returning to Virginia from a trip outside of the Colony.

Northumberland County was formed from Accomack County in 1642 and stretched from Rappahannock River on the west to the Potomac River on the east. In 1651 Lancaster County was formed from the western half of Northumberland County. In 1653 Westmoreland County was formed from the northern portion of Northumberland County. Consequently, it seems probable that David Anderson resided in that part of Northumberland County that became Westmoreland County in 1653.

Based on the deposition record given by David Anderson in Aug 1656, it would appear that he was born in about 1631, possibly in Virginia. Given that Reverend Richard Anderson was born about 1617/8, it does not seem biologically possible that Reverend Richard Anderson could have

¹⁶¹ Cavaliers and Pioneers, Patent Book 4, p. 326.

¹⁶² Ibid., Westmoreland County, 1653-1657, p. 670.

¹⁶³ Ibid.

¹⁶⁴ Cavaliers and Pioneers, Patent Book 5, Nugent, p. 446.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid., p. 674.

¹⁶⁶ York County Will Book, <http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~anderson/va/trees/robert2.html>, accessed March 28, 2011.

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been the father of David Anderson. Given the absence of any other records for a Robert Anderson during this period, it is reasonable to assume that Robert Anderson, the juror, may have been the same person named as a headright on the 1652 patent in Northumberland County. Assuming the afore cited events to be fact, there is now established a direct link between David Anderson, Robert Anderson and York County. As a result, it might also be reasonably assumed that David Anderson and Robert Anderson were kinsmen of the Andersons, who later appeared in New Kent County in the 1660's, as Robert Anderson Sr. is believed to have named a son David. However, whether there was any kinship between either of the Richard Anderson immigrants and David and Robert Anderson seems questionable. The birth year of David Anderson almost certainly excludes him from having been a son of Reverend Richard Anderson. The fact that Robert Anderson and Reverend Richard Anderson both appeared contemporaneously in York County does suggest the possibility of kinship. Whether that kinship was as father and son as proffered by many Anderson family genealogists, seems possible, but not provable.

It is worth noting that many of the parties associated with David Anderson in Northumberland/Westmoreland County originated from Maryland, and were part of the migration across the Potomac that stemmed from the schism between Lord Calvert and Col. William Claibourne over the ownership and jurisdiction of the Isle of Kent. For example, David Anderson's neighbor, Henry Brookes, is believed to have been a Maryland shipwright, who appeared in many early records in St. Mary's Parish, but later migrated across the estuary around the time that he filed the following patent:

146. On 31 May 1650 Henry Brooke 658 acres in Northumberland County; northeast upon the Potomac River, southeast upon creek dividing land from Hercules Bridges, due for transport of 13 persons, including: Henry Brooke, David Whitliff, Emanuel Brooke, Jane Brooke, Jane Brooke, Robert Whitliffe, Lydia Brooke and Ailce Whitliffe.¹⁶⁷

From other records it is known that Henry Brookes had married Jane Whitcliff, widow of David Whitcliff of Maryland in about 1646. It seems probable that some of the Brookes and Whitliffs named as headrights on this patent were children of Henry Brookes and Jane Whitliff from their previous marriages and/or from their present union. This tract taken out by Henry Brookes would abut a tract filed later by Richard Cole and David Anderson in 1655. This land is believed to have been situated on the south side of the Potomac River between Hollis Creek and Bridges Creek.

Although David Anderson resided amidst many ex-patriots from Maryland, it is difficult to determine how he may have come to settle in that area along the Potomac. The schism between Lord Calvert and the neighbors of David Anderson was in part founded on differing religious and political affiliations. Calvert's followers were primarily Catholics and royalists. As Governor of Maryland, Calvert required an oath of allegiance to himself and the Catholic Church. Many early protestants in Maryland had been Cromwell supporters. Following the restoration of King Charles II to the throne, many of these protestants found they could not subscribe to Lord Calvert's demands, and chose to relocate across the Potomac River into Virginia.

The authors were unable to find any evidence of any Andersons among these early Maryland settlers, so it seems unlikely that David Anderson or Robert Anderson were from Maryland. David Anderson is reputed to have married Elizabeth [Inu], widow of John Hallowes around 1660. John Hallowes was a near neighbor of David Anderson and Henry Brooke, and was

¹⁶⁷ Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume I, Patent Book 2, Nugent, pp. 193-4.

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previously in residence in Maryland before settling along the south side of the Potomac River in Virginia. The genealogical records which assert this marriage to the widow, Elizabeth Hallowes, also purport David Anderson to have been born in London in 1640 to John Anderson and Elizabeth [Elsbeth] Canedie. This birth and ancestry is somewhat suspect, given the deposition filed by David Anderson in 1656 which places his birth in about 1631. However, the authors must assume that there is some validity to the averred marriage to the widow, Elizabeth Hallowes.

Henry Brookes, the shipwright, should be distinguished from Henry Brookes Jr., who was a very active merchant operating from York County, Virginia, and doing extensive business in Maryland. Henry Brookes Jr. died in York County in about Jun1646 and was of no known kinship to Henry Brookes, the shipwright. Henry Brookes Jr. and his first cousin, Nicholas Brookes Jr. appeared on several records in common in York County, Virginia and in St. Mary's Parish, Maryland during the 1640's and 50's. They were agents and brokers for their fathers, Nicholas Brookes Sr. and Henry Brookes Sr., who were brothers, grocers and merchants based in London. It seems possible to the authors that Henry Brookes, the shipwright, may have been a kinsman of the Brookes cousins of York County, possibly a brother of Nicholas Brookes Jr., although no evidence of such a connection could be located in the colonial records. If Henry Brookes, shipwright, were a kinsman of the Brookes cousins, then this would provide another, indirect link between David Anderson and Robert Anderson, who appears to have settled in York County.

The earliest record found for any Anderson in the vicinity of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County was in patents abstracted as follows:

147. On 19Mar1666 Moses Davies 1,450 acres in New Kent County; south side of York River, beginning at the mouth to Totopotomoy's Creek, adjacent Capt. Anthony Langstone and Robert Anderson.¹⁶⁸
Although the authors were unable to find the record, it would appear from this patent that Robert Anderson had already acquired land in New Kent County prior to Mar1666 near the mouth of Totopotomoy's Creek, adjacent to Moses Davies. The origins of this Robert Anderson are unknown with any degree of certainty, but it seems reasonable to assume that he was the same Robert Anderson recorded in York County in 1657 as a juror. This Robert Anderson may also have been the same person claimed as a headright by Capt. William Jones in Jun1664. Regardless of his origins, this Robert Anderson is believed to have been the progenitor of the Andersons found in St. Peter's Parish and St. Paul's Parish in the latter part of the 17th Century and first part of the 18th Century. Henceforth, he will be referred to as Robert Anderson Sr.
148. On 22Apr1670 George Chapman 4,150 acres in New Kent County; on Pamunkey Neck near Cohookoke [Cohoke], due for the transport of 83 persons, including Robert Anderson, etal.¹⁶⁹
Given the relatively close proximity of this grant at Cohoke to the mouth of Totopotomoy's Creek, it seems probable to the authors that this Robert Anderson was Robert Anderson Sr.
149. On 27Apr1670 Mr. John Fleming and Thomas Glass 900 acres in New Kent County; between Totopotomoy's Creek and Matadequin Creek, adjacent Charles Loving, Cornelius Dabney, Robert Anderson, John Sexton and Moses Davies.¹⁷⁰
This patent by John Fleming and Thomas Glass was situated along the south side of Totopotomoy's Creek, adjacent to Robert Anderson Sr., Moses Davies, etal. This patent is significant, in that a later patent filed by Robert Anderson Jr. was identified as being adjacent to Thomas Glass.
150. On 2Apr1677 the "Blisland Parish Grievance" was filed with the General Assembly containing the signature of 87 residents within Blisland Parish, including the names of Robert Anderson, Charles Bostick,

¹⁶⁸ Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume II, Nugent, p. 6.

¹⁶⁹ Ibid., p. 75.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid., p. 77.

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John Roe [Rae], David Crafford, John Fleming, Thomas Glass, Robert Hughes, Thomas Moorman, Henry Snead, John Baughon, Thomas Page, James Moore, John Barnett, etal.¹⁷¹

This Robert Anderson is presumed to have been Robert Anderson Sr. It should be noted that several parties to the Blisland Grievance were neighbors of Robert Anderson, who later appeared as processioners in the records of St. Peter's Parish in 1689. Also, note that St. Peter's Parish was partitioned from the northern part of Blisland Parish in about 1687. Further note that Moses Davies did not sign this grievance. Below is a complete listing of all the signatories to the Blisland Grievance.

- Rees Hughes, William Adkins, John Lucerie, James Blackwell, Lewis Williams, Jack Mackoy, Nicholas Barnhouse, Robert Harmon, Jeffery Davis, Francis Little, Joseph Peace, John Hill, David Crafford, George Phillips, John Longworthie, John Roe [Rae], Thomas Tilsley, Peter Massie, Edward Gray, James Perine, Edward Burton, John Fleming, Robert Anderson, Thomas Gittins, Martin Middleton, Thomas Glasse, John Dawes, Charles Lovall, Giles Andrewes, Henry Snead, Robert Hughes, Richard Corley, Andrew Spraglinge, Charles Millford, Thomas Page, Luke Haward, Charles Bosticke, Thomas Mooreman, James Garrett, Thomas Lownell, John Baughan, James Nicholls, Nichols Lawsone, Edward Johnson, James Austin, Rowland Horsely, William Daniel, Thomas Gieves, James Moore, Richard Horsley, William Wright, Edward Dorrell, Roger Pouncey, James Smith, William Garnatis, Edward Harrison, Thomas Mims, Richard Sidwell, Edward Morgan, Edmund Price, William Carter, Henry Turner, William Mosse, John Wakefield, Henry Strange, Josi Addison, Roger Burgis, John Barnett, John Vaughan, Gregory Barnatt, Robert Speare, Henry Greene, John Waddell, William Falconer, Andrew Sharp, Edward Walton, Henry Winifride, Samuel Wrighte, William Rosse, Richard Terrell, John Bloomfield, William Plant, John Bright, George Coxe, Thomas Stubs, George Smith, John Roper and John Lane.

151. On 20Apr1682 Robert Hughes 855 acres in New Kent County; on north side of north branch of Chickahominy River, down the branch dividing land from Col. Thomas Claybourne, due for transport of 18 persons, including John Anderson, etal.

This was the first record found for anyone named John Anderson in the vicinity of future Hanover County. The location of this patent could not be determined with any great certainty, other than it having been on the north side of a north branch of Chickahominy River. It very likely was in the same vicinity [within five miles] of other patents described as being north on Chickahominy Swamp. It is important to note that Robert Hughes owned another tract in this same general area abstracted as follows:

- On 28Sep1681 Thomas Glose [Glass] 900 acres in New Kent County; adjacent to Mr. [Stephen] Tarleton, Robert Hughes and a fork of Chickahominy Swamp.

This patent helps place Robert Hughes on land nearby to Stephen Tarleton and Thomas Glass, both of whom are known to have owned land between present day Ashland and Mechanicsville. Given the proximity of this patent to Robert Hughes, the authors believe this John Anderson to have been the son of Robert Anderson Sr., and the father of Phoebe Anderson. Given that John Anderson appeared in the record about seven years earlier than Robert Anderson Jr., it might suggest that John Anderson was older than Robert Anderson Jr. It should also be remembered that Robert Hughes was named as an adjacent landowner in the LWT of Moses Davies.

152. On 16Apr1683 Robert Anderson 727 acres in New Kent County; on north side of Chickahominy Swamp, in head of Holly Bush Branch, at corner of Thomas Glass, to mouth of Meyry [Mirey?] Branch, due for transport of 15 persons.¹⁷²

This was the earliest patent found for Robert Anderson Sr. The landmarks identified in this patent are difficult to pinpoint with any degree of certainty, other than its being on the north side of Chickahominy Swamp. By virtue of its being contiguous to a corner of Thomas Glass's land suggests that it may have abutted the patent described above to John Fleming and Thomas Glass. A thorough search of patent records found no other grant to Thomas Glass. Consequently, the authors believe this grant to Robert Anderson Sr. to have been in the same general vicinity of his earlier tract, which was situated along the south side of Totopotomoy's Creek.

153. On 20Sep1683 Moses Davies 1,000 acres in New Kent County; south side of York River, on main Chickahominy Swamp, adjacent Mr. Robert Anderson, below Moyry Branch. due for transport of 30 persons.¹⁷³

¹⁷¹ The Vestry Book of Blisland Parish, C. G. Chamberlayne, pp. xlii - xlvii.

¹⁷² Ibid., p. 260.

¹⁷³ Ibid., p. 265.

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Given the references to Chickahominy Swamp and Moyry [Meyry Branch], this tract is believed to have abutted the patent filed by Robert Anderson Sr. a few months earlier. It seems possible that this tract was nearer to the headwaters of Totopotomoy's Creek, in the vicinity of Beaverdam Swamp.

154. On 4May1689 at Vestry of St. Peter's Parish it was ordered that lands within the newly formed parish be processioned, including the following persons: John Andrewson [Anderson], Robert Andrewson [Anderson], Charles Bostick, Andrew Davis, etal.¹⁷⁴

This John Anderson is believed to have been the eldest son of Robert Anderson Sr. and father of Phoebe Anderson Bostick. This Robert Anderson is believed to have been Robert Anderson Sr., so it would appear that Robert Anderson Jr. was not yet a landowner. Andrew Davis [Davies] was the only person of that surname found listed in this processioning order, save John Davis in Pamunkey Neck. It is known from other records that Moses Davies had died before Aug1688. The kinship, if any, of Andrew Davis to Moses Davis is unknown to the authors. It seems peculiar that none of the heirs of Moses Davis were recorded with land in this processioning order.

155. On 23Oct1690 Robert Anderson Jr. 1,200 acres in New Kent County; south side of York River, on branches of Mathumps [Mechumps] Creek and Crump's Creek, assigned to John Wray [Rea] by John Webb, who entered same with Col. William Claybourne, Surveyor...deserted by said Wray, granted to said Anderson, adjacent to Stephen Tarelton and John Fleming, due for transport of 24 persons, including Richard Parker, John Parker, etal.¹⁷⁵

This was the first record found for Robert Anderson Jr., believed to have been a son of Robert Anderson Sr. This tract was situated between Mechumps and Crumps Creek to the northeast of Ashland. It is interesting to note the headrights claimed for Richard Parker and John Parker. The only Richard Parker known to be living in the vicinity of St. Peter's Parish in 1690 was Richard Parker Jr. of Henrico County, the son of Richard Parker Sr. and Mary Burton. The authors believe Richard Parker Jr. to have married Micha Harris Burgany Floyd as his second wife, and to have been the father of Richard Parker III, who filed suit on behalf of John Wilson and Harris Wilson in Goochland County in 1741 against John Bostick, William Bostick Jr., Micha [Burgany Wilson] Bostick, William Burgany and William Floyd. The identity of John Parker is unknown, but may have been a brother of Richard Parker Jr. The fact that Richard Parker Jr. was being claimed as a headright on a grant in such close proximity to the Bostick family, who were living in the vicinity of Ashland in 1690, suggests to the authors that there were relatively close associations between the residents along both sides of the Chickahominy River.

156. York Co., Virginia Deed Book for years 1694-1697 - Apr. 5, 1694: deposition of Bartlott Anderson in which he deposeth he is aged 36 years and his brother, John Anderson, deposeth he is aged 30 years).

This John Anderson is believed to have been the same John Anderson, who died about 1704/5 and whose children were bound to the care of others in St. Paul's Parish. It is important to note that his brother was reported as being Bartlott Anderson. There are records of Barttelot Andersons in later generations in Hanover County, who have been presumed to have descended from Robert Anderson Sr. Consequently, this would make John Anderson also having been descended from Robert Anderson Sr. Given the ages recorded in these depositions from York County, it would appear that John Anderson was born around 1664, an age which is consistent with his presumed age based on the birth of his presumed daughter, Phoebe Anderson at around 1695 or earlier. Bartlott Anderson would have been born about 1658. Some Anderson researchers have speculated that this earlier Bartelott Anderson was a brother of Robert Anderson Sr. However, this deposition would seemingly indicate an age more consistent with his having been a son of Robert Anderson Sr. The fact that this deposition was recorded in York County supports the notion of a connection between Robert Anderson Sr. and Robert Anderson, juror from York County.

157. On 24Apr1700 Thomas Wilkinson 821 acres in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County; on north side of Totopotomoy's Creek, due for transport of 25 persons, including John Anderson, etal.¹⁷⁶

This tract was between Totopotomoy's Creek and Crump's Creek, in the same general vicinity as the lands of Robert Anderson Sr. and Robert Anderson Jr. This John Anderson was probably a kinsman of Robert Anderson Sr. However, there were two John Andersons recorded as owning land in New Kent County on the 1704 Quit Rents list. One of those John Andersons was certainly John Anderson Sr., son of Robert Anderson Sr. The other John Anderson was likely a grandson of Robert Anderson Sr. Just which of these two John Andersons was the above claimed headright cannot be established with any degree of certainty.

¹⁷⁴ The Vestry Book and Reister of St. Peter's Parish, C. G. Chamberlayne, pp. 20-22.

¹⁷⁵ Ibid., pp. 353-4.

¹⁷⁶ Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume III, Nugent, p. 35.

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158.1704 Quit Rents:

- Prince George County:
 - i. Charles Anderson - 505 acres
 - ii. Henry Anderson - 250 acres
 - iii. John Anderson - 228 acres
 - iv. Matthew Anderson - 349 acres
 - v. Thomas Anderson - 450 acres
 - vi. William Anderson - 235 acres
- New Kent County:
 - i. David Anderson - 300 acres
 - ii. John Anderson - 100 acres
 - iii. John Anderson - 100 acres
 - iv. Richard Anderson - 200 acres
 - v. Robert Anderson - 700 acres
 - vi. Robert Anderson - 900 acres
- York County:
 - i. John Anderson - 50 acres
- King and Queen County:
 - i. Richard Anderson - 650 acres
- King William County:
 - i. Capt. William Anderson

Note that there were two primary groups of Andersons recorded owning land in Virginia in 1704 with equal numbers of persons living in Prince George County and New Kent County. Let it be said that the authors concur with other genealogical researchers, who claim the New Kent Andersons all to have been of the same family, and to have descended from Robert Anderson Sr. With respect to the cluster of Andersons reported in Prince George County in 1704, the authors suggest that four of these were sons of Reynard Anderson: Matthew Anderson, John Anderson, William Anderson and Henry Anderson. The ancestry of Charles Anderson and Thomas Anderson shown as landowners in Prince George County in 1704 is unknown to the authors, but believe that Thomas Anderson may have been descended from Robert Anderson Sr.

Whether the Prince George County Anderson's were kinsmen of the Robert Anderson family of New Kent is unknown to the authors. However, there was one later record found for Matthew Anderson and Thomas Anderson in New Kent County abstracted as follows:

- On 11Jul1719 Gilbert Gibson patent for 125 acres in New Kent County; adjacent John Macon, **Matthew and Thomas Anderson**, Capt. [William] Dangerfield, and land of John Chiles; due for transport of three persons.¹⁷⁷

*It is important to note that Capt. Robert Anderson, Capt. William Anderson, **Thomas Anderson**, **Matthew Anderson**, David Anderson and John Anderson were all reported as processioners in St. Paul's Parish, Precinct No. 17 in 1708. All of these Anderson men have been presumed to have descended from Robert Anderson Sr., and the Thomas Anderson and Matthew Anderson shown as processioners are believed to have been brothers, and the same persons shown as adjacent landowners in the above abstracted patent.*

Whether this Thomas Anderson and Matthew Anderson were the same persons reported as land owners in Prince George County in 1704 is difficult to determine. It seems probable that the Capt. William Anderson reported as a processioner in 1708 was the same person reported owning land in King William County in 1704. Similarly, it seems possible that the Richard Anderson shown as a land owner in King and Queen County in 1704 may have been the same person reported as a processioner in St. Paul's Parish in Precinct No. 4 in 1708. Also, the John Anderson reported as a processioner in St. Paul's Parish in 1708 was clearly not the deceased John Anderson, father of Phoebe Anderson, but rather a nephew of the deceased John Anderson. Because of the similarity of the names of John, Thomas, Matthew and William that appeared within both groups of Andersons in Prince George County and in New Kent County, the authors believe it possible that some members of these families may have been related.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid., p. 214.

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Finally, the authors would like to report one other peculiar circumstance for the readers consideration, on three separate patents between 1702 and 1714 a Thomas Anderson and a John Davis were claimed as headrights immediately adjoining each other in the lists of transportees.

- On 1Apr1702 Richard Littlepage 4,886 acres in King and Queen County [Pamunkey Neck] for the transport of 98 persons, including [Thomas Anderson](#), [John Davis](#), etal.¹⁷⁸
- On 20Oct1704 James Taylor, Thomas Pettit, John Baylor, Robert Powell and John Stone patent for 4,500 acres in King and Queen County; on north side of Mattaponi River, adjacent Capt. Lawrence Smith [within Pamunkey Neck]; due for transport of 90 persons, including [Thomas Anderson](#), [John Davis](#), etal.¹⁷⁹
- On 16Dec1714 Thomas Christian patent for 1,320 acres in Charles City County; due for transport of 25 persons, including [Thomas Anderson](#) [twice], [John Davy](#), etal.

Whether these records are further evidence of a connection between the John Davis family of Henrico County and the Anderson family of New Kent is a matter for contemplation.

159. On 25May 1724 [Mary Anderson](#) of Hanover County, widow [of Capt. Robert Anderson Jr.], sold to [William Randolph](#) of Henrico County for £172: 10s Sterling, 250 acres in Henrico County at head of Allen's Creek and part of 507 acres purchased by said [Mary Anderson](#) of [Tarlton Woodson](#)..., and also five negroe slaves...¹⁸⁰

This record has been included because it places Mary Anderson, widow of Capt. Robert Anderson Jr., in ownership of a tract of land [originally 507 acres] near the headwaters of Allen's Creek, which she had purchased from Tarlton Woodson. It should be recalled that it was also on Allen's Creek that Charles Bostick² purchased land from Tarlton Woodson in 1720, believed to have been part of a tract known as Bear Forest, originally in ownership of John Woodson Jr., father of Tarlton Woodson. Any significance of Anderson family property in close proximity to Charles Bostick's² land is discussed later in this chapter.

160. Deed dated June 20, 1738 [John Bostick](#) of St. James Parish, Goochland sold to [Valentine Bostick](#) of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover for £23, 400 acres on north branches of [Great Guinea Creek](#), bounded by John Chafin and [William Arnold](#). Witnessed by [William Bostick](#), Obediah Woodson and [Thomas Anderson Jr.](#)¹⁸¹

This was the sale of 400 acres by John Bostick³ to his cousin, Valentine Bostick³. This record is included in this analysis of the Anderson family because of the witness, Thomas Anderson Jr. The identity of this Thomas Anderson is not known with certainty, but the authors have good reason to believe that he was the son of Thomas Anderson Sr. and grandson of Robert Anderson Sr. Aside from processioning records in St. Paul's Parish, this was the first record found which placed members of the Bostick family and the Anderson family together. Given that Thomas Anderson Jr. received a grant of 400 acres on 8Sep1736 on Tear Wallet Run and Little Guinea Creek nearby to this tract purchased by Valentine Bostick³ from his cousin, it is not surprising that Thomas Anderson Jr. might have been called on to witness this deed.¹⁸² However, what is remarkable is the fact that Thomas Anderson Jr. should have procured his patent on the exact same date that John Bostick³ received his patent for this 400 acres being sold to Valentine Bostick³.

If the author's hypothesis regarding Phoebe Anderson having been a daughter of John Anderson and wife of Charles Bostick² is correct, then Thomas Anderson Jr. and Phoebe Anderson Bostick would have been 1st cousins, as John Anderson and Thomas Anderson Sr. are presumed to have been brothers. Thomas Anderson Sr. first appeared in St. Paul's Parish in 1708 as a processioner in Precinct No. 16 along with his presumed brothers: Capt. Robert Anderson Jr., William Anderson, Matthew Anderson, David Anderson, and John Anderson [cousin of Phoebe Anderson, not her father]. Thomas Anderson Sr. continued to be recorded in St. Paul's Parish as a processioner and as a Vestryman/Church Warden into the 1740's. Although his father, Robert Anderson Sr. and brother, Robert Anderson Jr., appeared as processioners in the same precinct with Charles Bostick Jr. in 1711 to 1719, Thomas Anderson Sr. never appeared in the same precinct with any of the Bosticks until Thomas Anderson Jr. and John Bostick³ took out patents adjacent to one another on Guinea Creek on 8Sep1736 nearby to William Bostick², Valentine Bostick³ and William Arnold. The reason for Thomas Anderson Jr. having obtained this patent in such close proximity

¹⁷⁸ Ibid., p. 60.

¹⁷⁹ Ibid., p. 89.

¹⁸⁰ [Valentine Papers](#), pp. 1,421-2

¹⁸¹ [Goochland County, Virginia Wills and Deeds, 1736-1742](#), Benjamin B. Weisiger, III, 1984, p. 18.

¹⁸² [Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. IV](#), Nugent, p. 120.

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to the Bosticks in Goochland County can only be guessed at, but the authors believe it to be evidence of a familial connection between the Andersons and the Bosticks.

161. Deed dated December 4, 1740 for sale of 400 acres from **Valentine Bostick** of Hanover County to John Woodson of Goochland County situated on north side of Appomattox River, granted to **John Bostick** on 8Sep1736, bounded by **William Bostick**, late of Goochland County [deceased], John Chafin, Edmund Hodges and **William Arnold**. This was the same land granted by patent to John Bostick on September 8, 1736, and sold to Valentine Bostick on June 20, 1738. Witnessed by **Nowell Burton**, **Matthew Anderson** and **Barttelot Anderson**.¹⁸³

Again, this record has been included at this juncture because of the witnesses: Nowell Burton, Matthew Anderson and Barttelot Anderson. It would be a gross exaggeration to suggest that the New Kent Anderson family genealogy was anything but muddled. The relationship of Barttelot Anderson to Matthew Anderson, who witnessed this deed, was likely that they were brothers. Their parentage is an entirely different matter. They may have been sons of Capt. Robert Anderson Jr. and Mary Overton, however, such kinship is highly questionable. Suffice it to say that the authors believe Barttelot Anderson and Matthew Anderson to have descended from Robert Anderson Sr., and that they were probably raised on the so-called "Goldmine" plantation situated on the south side of the South Anna River between Goldmine Creek and Allen's Creek. Such birth and residency would have placed Barttelot and Matthew in close proximity [within a couple of miles] to the Bear Forest tract acquired by Charles Bostick² in 1720. Consequently, they would have been well acquainted with Valentine Bostick³, whom the authors believe to also have been reared in close proximity to Goldmine Plantation, and may still have been Valentine's place of residence in 1740. Such close acquaintance of these Bosticks and Andersons would likely provide the explanation for their having witnessed this deed for Valentine Bostick. Neither Matthew nor Barttelot Anderson are known to have procured land or lived in Goochland County, so the Allen's Creek/Goldmine Creek residency would appear to have been their primary affiliation with the Charles Bostick² family. Unless perhaps, as the authors surmise, Charles Bostick² was married to Phoebe Anderson, in which case Barttelot Anderson, Matthew Anderson and Valentine Bostick³ would have a shared blood relationship. If Barttelot and Matthew Anderson were sons of Robert Anderson Jr. or one of the other brothers of John Anderson, and if Phoebe Anderson were daughter of John Anderson and wife of Charles Bostick², then Valentine would have been a nephew of Barttelot and Matthew Anderson.

Nowell Burton is believed to have been the son of Robert Burton and Mary Nowell of Longfield, Henrico County. The reader may remember that Robert Burton was a son of John Burton and brother-in-law of John Davies Jr., who married Mary Burton. If there was any familial connection between Nowell Burton and either the Bostick or Anderson family, it would have been at least two generations removed, and probably connected by marriage through Phoebe Davies and John Anderson. Nowell Burton owned numerous tracts of land in Henrico and Goochland Counties, some in relatively close proximity to Great Guinea Creek. Consequently, Nowell Burton witnessing this deed probably would have been attributed to his living proximity, rather than to any kinship to the parties of this transaction.

To this juncture records have been presented establishing the presence of Robert Anderson Sr., John Anderson and Robert Anderson Jr. as landowners in the area that ultimately became Hanover County on tracts in the vicinity of Totopotomoy's Creek and Chickahominy Swamp. A record has also been presented showing John Anderson as a headright to Robert Hughes on a patent in the immediate vicinity of lands owned by both Robert Anderson Sr. and Robert Anderson Jr., giving strong support to the belief that John Anderson was an older son of Robert Anderson Sr. John Anderson's kinship to Robert Anderson Sr. is further strengthened by his appearance on the York County deposition in which he was identified as a brother of Barttelot Anderson, with an age placing his date of birth at around 1664. Such connection to Robert Anderson Sr. is predicated on the recurrence of the given name of Barttelot in later Anderson family generations, presumed to have descended from Robert Anderson Sr.

¹⁸³ Goochland, p. 56.

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To the best of the authors knowledge, John Anderson, presumed father of Phoebe Anderson Bostick, appeared in only three records with any certainty, that being the York County deposition, the St. Peter's Parish processioning order in 1689, in the Quit Rent lists of 1704, and indirectly in the St. Paul's Parish Vestry records by references to his daughters. There were actually two John Andersons recorded in 1704, each in New Kent County and each with 100 acres. One of these John Andersons is believed to have been the subject of this investigation, a son of Robert Anderson Sr., with the other John Anderson likely having been a nephew of our John Anderson, and grandson of Robert Anderson Sr. The location of John Anderson's land is uncertain, but is assumed to have been along the south side of Totopotomoy's Creek, nearby to his father's and brother's lands. If the headright claimed by Robert Hughes in Apr1682 was our John Anderson, and if he was an adult at that time, then he would have been born before 1661, yet the York County deposition suggests 1664. He must have married Phoebe Davies before 1695 in order for his presumed daughter, Phoebe Anderson, to have been old enough to be placed into service in 1707 (over age of 12).

The existence of our John Anderson barely gets recognition from Anderson Family researchers. Some researchers acknowledge his existence, but frequently confuse him with the other John Anderson, who lived contemporaneously in the same area and who died in about 1732. The authors believe this second John Anderson to have been a nephew of our John Anderson, possibly a son of Robert Anderson Jr.

John Anderson was reported in the 1704 Quit Rents list in possession of 100 acres in New Kent County, whereas John Burly [Burnley] was reported with 225 acres. By the authors analysis John Anderson died sometime between 1704 and 1705, and his widow, Phoebe Davies Anderson, married John Burnley before Oct1707, probably sometime in 1705. John Burnley already had a son, Hardin Burnley, and three other children, whose births were recorded in the St. Peter's Register, by his earlier marriage, presumably to a Miss Hardin [Harding]. Whereas Phoebe Davies Anderson appears to have had perhaps as many as three daughters: Phoebe Anderson, Sarah Anderson, and possibly Jenny Anderson. It may well be that John Burnley did not feel financially capable of caring for so many children, given his seemingly small holdings. He may have felt that his step-daughters would have better care in a neighbors household. His financial conditions were further compounded by the addition of John Burnley Jr. to the household. It may never be known the real reason that Phoebe Davies Anderson's daughters were placed into service or became wards of the parish, but the record seems to fairly clearly support the fact that that is very likely what happened.

Anthony Winston

Anthony Winston is important to this investigation into the ancestry of Phoebe Bostick as he was the person who bonded for the services of Phoebe Anderson from John Burnley in Oct1707. Some genealogists report that Anthony Winston was born about 1665 in New Kent County, that he married Phoebe Anderson [date unknown], and that he died in 1717. The only item of these so-called facts about Anthony Winston that could be verified by the authors is that he probably did die sometime around 1717/8 in St. Paul's Parish. It seems doubtful to the authors that Anthony Winston ever married Phoebe Anderson as she was probably only about 12 to 13 years old when she was "bound" [bonded] by John Burnley to Anthony Winston in Oct1707. Based on

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other records on Anthony Winston, it does seem likely that he was born around 1665 and that he was likely already married to another woman in Oct1707. By the time that Phoebe Anderson reached the age of consent around 1713, Anthony Winston would have been about 45 years old. A 25 to 30 year age difference would not preclude Anthony Winston and Phoebe Anderson from marrying, but it does render it rather unlikely.

Again resorting to LDS Family Search records it is reported that Anthony Winston had married: (1) Sarah Elizabeth Dabney and (2) Phoebe Anderson. However, those same records also report that Anthony Winston and Phoebe Anderson were both born around 1665. Based on the bonding of Phoebe Anderson to Anthony Winston in 1707, it can be deduced that Phoebe Anderson was still a minor, probably not more than 12 or 13 years old. Consequently, Phoebe Anderson was likely born around 1695. It can also be assumed that Anthony Winston was already married in 1707, as it seems unlikely that he would have been allowed to bond a young woman of Phoebe's age, if he were unmarried. The one variation on this theme may be that the Phoebe Anderson, purported to have married Anthony Winston, could have been the widow of John Anderson and not his daughter. In that event, the age reported for the Phoebe reported to have married Anthony Winston would have fit with the presumed age of Phoebe Davies Anderson. The authors are not inclined to accept this scenario.

Following is a chronological listing of records pertaining to the Winston family in St. Peter's Parish and St. Paul's Parish:

162. On 25Nov1686 the Vestry of St. Peter's Parish in response to a petition from William Turner complaining that he was too weak to clear the highway, it was ordered that the said Turner shall have the help of Samuel Waddy, Thomas Glass, William Winston, Robert Andrewson [Anderson], and Charles Fleming.¹⁸⁴
William Winston is believed to have been the father of Anthony Winston, Sarah Winston, William Winston Jr. and Isaac Winston. He is believed to have been born about 1645, married Sarah Davis and died in St. Peter's Parish in about 1695 to 1700. From the other parties named as fellow tithables, William Winston must have resided nearby to Thomas Glass, Robert Anderson Sr. and Charles Fleming in the vicinity of Crump's and Totopotomoy's Creeks.
163. On 21Oct1687 Mr. Lancelot Bathurst 5,000 acres in New Kent County; south side of Pamunkey River, upon branches of Crump's Creek, adjacent Moses Davies and John Rea, due for transport of 100 persons, including William Winston, etal.¹⁸⁵
This William Winston [Sr.] claimed as a headright by Lancelot Bathurst is believed to have been the husband of Sarah Davis and father of Anthony Winston.
164. On 21Oct1687 William Winston 266 acres in New Kent County; whereon he now lives, part of patent to Mr. Moses Davies, adjacent John Lewis' plantation, Mr. [David] Crafford [Crawford], and land of [Dr.] George Phillips, including land purchased from Mr. David Crafford.¹⁸⁶
This was the first record found for land granted to William Winston, and probably was the land on which he lived when ordered as a tithable to assist William Turner on clearing a highway in St. Peter's Parish. Notice that part of this patent was acquired from land owned by Moses Davies. It occurs to the authors that William Winston Sr. was married to a kinswoman of Moses Davies, perhaps a sister or older daughter not mentioned in Moses Davies' LWT. It is also noteworthy that Moses Davis made a minor bequest of a ewe lamb to Margaret Crawford, probably a kinswoman of his neighbor, David Crawford.
165. On 22Oct1690 William Winston 1,079 acres in New Kent County; beginning at land now or late of Francis Burwell, to line now or late of [Stephen] Tarleton, along line of John Kimbrough, due for transport of 22 persons, including four rights by R. Davies to R. Bouth, 6Aug1683.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸⁴ The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peter's Parish, C. G. Chamberlayne, p. 9.

¹⁸⁵ Cavaliers and Pioneers Volume II, Nugent, p. 313.

¹⁸⁶ Ibid., p. 312.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid., p. 357.

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Notice that this grant was due in part to four headrights originating from R. [Rowland] Davies. Rowland Davies did not appear as a landowner, nor on any colonial records except as a headright, which suggests that he may have been a seafarer or agent/broker. No ancestral records were found for Rowland Davies.

166. On 28Apr1691 **William Winston** and John Engelbrecht 800 acres in New Kent County; on lower side of Mattadequin Creek, adjacent John Geraway, originally granted **John Pouncey**, due for transport of 16 persons, including **William Winson** [Winston] and **Sarah Winson** [Winston].¹⁸⁸

This grant was authorized in part on headrights attributed to William Winson and Sarah Winson, presumed by the authors to have been William Winston Sr. and his wife, Sarah Davis Winston. This tract was located along the south side of the Pamunkey River between Totopotomoy's Creek and Mattadequin Creek, and was originally granted to John Pouncey. For what its worth, note that Richard Anderson Jr., presumed son of Robert Anderson Sr., is believed to have married Charity Pouncey, granddaughter of John Pouncey.

167. On 29Apr1693 **William Winston** 769 acres in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County; beginning at land now or late of Doctor [George] Phillips, along Partiger's line, down the south branch of **Totopotomoy's Creek**, part of 2,000 acres granted to **Charles Turner**, deserted and granted to said Winston, due for transport of 16 persons.¹⁸⁹

Assumed to have been William Winston Sr. Note that the original grantee, Charles Turner, was a witness to the LWT of Moses Davies.

168. On 20Oct1696 **William Winston** 2,057 acres in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County; beginning on south side of **Crump's Creek**, along land now or late of **Henry Chiles**, due for transport of 42 persons.¹⁹⁰
Ditto.

169. On 26Oct1699 **William Winston** 350 acres in New Kent County; adjacent Richard Littlepage, James Turner and Capt. Langston, originally granted to Charles Loving on 29Mar1666, deserted, granted to William Willson [Winston] on 7Oct1698, refiled due to error in patentee name [Willson instead of Winston], due for transport of seven persons.¹⁹¹

Ditto.

170. On 25Apr1701 **William Winstone** [Winston] 1,091 acres in King and Queen County [soon to become King William County]; on Pamunkey Neck among branches of **Mehixon Creek**, adjacent Esquire Wormley, **Charles Fleming** and [Cornelius?] **Dabney**, due for transport of 22 persons, including **David Davidson**, etal.¹⁹²

The authors are uncertain whether this was William Winston Sr. or William Winston Jr. Up to this juncture all of William Winston Sr.'s patents had been located in New Kent County. The fact that this patent and most subsequent patents for William Winston were located in King William County, makes it probable that this patent was for William Winston Jr. Mehixon Creek is directly across the Pamunkey River from Crump's Creek, so this tract was not far removed from William Winston Sr.'s lands in New Kent County.

171. On 24Oct1701 **Anthony Winston** 1,079 acres in St. Peter's parish, New Kent County; beginning at land now or late of Francis Burnell [Burwell], land now or late of [Stephen] Tarleton, and along Kimbrough's line, granted to **William Winston** on 23Oct1690, deserted and now granted to Anthony Winston, due for transport of 22 persons, including John Rayes [Rea], etal.¹⁹³

This tract is believed to have been on the north side of the Pamunkey River, within future King William County. This tract was originally granted to Anihony Winston's father, William Winston Sr. This was the earliest record located for Anthony Winston, suggesting that he may have only recently reached his majority.

172. On 12Apr1702 **Isaac Winston** son of **William Winston** was baptized in St. Peter's Parish.¹⁹⁴

This William Winston is believed to have been William Winston Jr., son of William Winston Sr. and Sarah [Davis] Winston. There were several records found for an Isaac Winston in St. Paul's Parish commencing in 1707/8, which are believed to have been in reference to William Winston Jr.'s youngest brother. In later years in St. Paul's Parish this newborn Isaac Winston also began to appear in records.

¹⁸⁸ Ibid., p. 358.

¹⁸⁹ Ibid., p. 386.

¹⁹⁰ Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume II, Nugent, p. 10.

¹⁹¹ Ibid., p. 32.

¹⁹² Ibid., p. 46.

¹⁹³ Ibid., p. 49.

¹⁹⁴ St. Peter's, Ibid., p. 405

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173. On 4Jan1702/3 **Anthony [William] Winston** of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County, son and heir of **William Winston**, late of the same County, deceased, deed to Thomas Bradley, of King William County, for 40 schillings Sterling, 1,091 acres in Pamunkey Neck in King William County. Wit.: John Duffield and George Alvis.¹⁹⁵
This deed was pieced together from fragments of burnt records from King William County. The editor of the Valentine papers believed this deed to have been from Anthony Winston, yet the acreage matches the patent to William Winston dated 25Apr1701 as abstracted herein above. In analyzing the initial patent filing on 25Apr1701 the authors were uncertain whether that filing was by William Winston Sr. or by William Winston Jr. Now, this filing by William Winston Jr., son and heir of William Winston Sr., would seem to support the initial filing having been by William Winston Sr.
174. On 23Oct1703 **William Winston** and John Kimbro [Kimbrough] 1,500 acres in St. John's Parish, King William County; in Pamunkey Neck, on branches of **Mangohick Creek**, along Littlepage's and Johnson's lines, due for transport of 30 persons, including Henry Burley [Burnley?].¹⁹⁶
The authors believe it highly probable that this patentee was William Winston Jr., and that very likely William Winston Sr. had died before 4Jan1703.
175. In the 1704 Quit Rents were several records for Winstons in New Kent County and King William County as follows:
1. **Anthony Winstone** [Winston] New Kent County = 310 acres.
Assumed son of William Winston Sr.
 2. **Isaac Winstone** [Winston] New Kent County = 850 acres
Assumed son of William Winston Sr.
 3. **Sarah Winstone** [Winston] New Kent County = 275 acres
Assumed widow of William Winston Sr.
 4. **William Winston**, King William County = 170 acres
Assumed to be William Winston Jr., son of William Winston Sr.
- From the foregoing quit rent records it appears fairly certain that William Winston Sr. had died sometime before 1704, and that his wife, Sarah, and sons Isaac and Anthony were in possession of a portion of his former holdings in New Kent County. In fact, the 4Jan1703 deed from William Winston Jr. to Thomas Bradley makes it clear that William Winston Sr. was already deceased, probably in 1702 or earlier.*
176. On 1Oct1707 St. Paul's Vestry approved petition of **John Burnley** to relinquish his right in **Phoebe Anderson**, and authorized said Phoebe to be bound out to **Anthony Winston**, upon condition said Winston shall pay unto said Phoebe 600 pounds sweet tobacco when she shall become of age.¹⁹⁷
This vestry record has already been thoroughly discussed, but has been reiterated here in its proper chronological order in relation to Anthony Winston family records. Although many genealogical records indicate Anthony Winston to have been born around 1665, he was not found on any records until the patent above listed in 1701. It is the authors belief that Anthony Winston was more likely born sometime between 1665 and 1675.
177. On 1Jan1707/8 St. Paul's Parish Vestry ordered appointment of Christopher Clark the Surveyor for a new horse bridge over **Beaver Dam Swamp**, with assistance from **Isaac Winston**, etal.¹⁹⁸
As indicated by the 1704 Quit Rent records, Isaac Winston was listed as owning 850 acres in that year. It seems probable that Isaac Winston inherited his initial land holding from his father, William Winston Sr. Beaverdam Swamp is believed to be in the area north of present day Mechanicsville, along the south side of Totopotomoy's Creek nearby to Polegreen's Meeting House.
178. On 27Nov1708 St. Paul's Vestry ordered landowners to form Precinct No. 2, including **Robert Anderson Sr.**, **Capt. Robert Anderson Jr.**, **David Crawford**, Nicholas Mills Sr., Edward Penix, John Brown, **Anthony Winston**, John Sanders and **Widow Winston**.¹⁹⁹
This early St. Paul's Vestry record places Anthony Winston and his mother, Widow Winston, nearby to land owned by Robert Anderson Sr. and Robert Anderson Jr. The fact that David Crafford was also included in Precinct No. 2 suggests that this precinct was located in the upper part of the Parish, above Totopotomoy's Creek. From the earlier patents presented for William Winston Sr., he is known to have received land in

¹⁹⁵ *Valentine Papers*, p. 1,675.

¹⁹⁶ *Cavaliers, Vol. II*, Ibid., p. 77.

¹⁹⁷ *St. Paul's Vestry*, Ibid., p. 22.

¹⁹⁸ Ibid., p. 24.

¹⁹⁹ Ibid., p. 209.

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several different areas within future Hanover County, including a patent south of Totopotomoy's Creek, and further north, near Mechumps and Crumps Creeks.

179. Nov 1708 St. Paul's Vestry ordered landowners to form Precinct No. 37, including James Pirant, [Isaac Winston](#), Peter Mash, [Thomas Bassett](#), [David Bell](#) and John Baughon.²⁰⁰

Given the references to Thomas Bassett and David Bell, this precinct was certainly situated near the south end of St. Paul's Parish between Totopotomoy's Creek and Mattadequin Creek. It would appear that Isaac Winston had inherited the patent granted to his father on 28Apr1691 and situated on the south side of Mattadequin Creek. It should be noted that Thomas Bassett was the son of William Bassett, and brother of Ann Bassett, believed by the authors to have married William Bostick Sr. Further note that David Bell is believed to have married William Bostick Sr.'s sister, Mary Bostick.

180. Sep 1711 St. Paul's Vestry ordered landowners to form Precinct No. 6, including [Anthony Winston](#), Thomas Glass, John Sanders, [Widow Winston](#), John Brown, Charles Moreman, Nicholas Mills, James Tate and George Phillips.²⁰¹

This precinct contains many of the same land owners previously grouped together in Precinct No. 2 in 1708. The Robert Andersons were no longer shown in the same precinct with Anthony Winston and his mother. The changes in landowners does not necessarily signify a relocation, but rather a restructuring of the precinct boundaries to accommodate the increasing population.

181. Jan 1711/2 St. Paul's Vestry ordered landowners form Precinct No. 28, including [Anthony Winston](#), George Vaughan, [Robert Bumpass](#), Andrew Spradling, Thomas Kimbrough, Robert Jennings, John Perkins, Barbary Levermore, John Sladding, Thomas Jackson, Cornelius Tinsley and Widow Watson.²⁰²

Based on its higher number, Precinct No. 28 is believed to have been located in the lower part of the Parish, probably south of Totopotomoy's Creek. This land may have been inherited by Anthony Winston from his father. Robert Bumpass was the second person to have been awarded the care of John Anderson's child, Sarah Anderson in 1705.

182. Dec 1711 St. Paul's Vestry ordered landowners form Precinct No. 32, including Maj. Nicholas Meriwether, [Isaac Winston](#), James Pirant, John Pirant, Thomas East, [Rees Hughes](#) and George Thomas.²⁰³

This precinct includes some of the same landowners previously listed in Precinct No. 32 in 1708, so it would appear that Isaac Winston was still living in the same area four years later. Note that Rees [Rice or Rhys] Hughes is believed to have been the father of Robert Hughes, named as an adjacent landowner in the LWT of Moses Davies.

183. On 16Jun1714 [William Winston](#) 84 acres in King William; on northwest side of the head of [Mangehick Swamp](#), adjacent Fleming's land, due for transport of two persons.²⁰⁴

This and the next several patents for William Winston in King William County are all believed to have been for William Winston Jr. Mangehick Swamp was situated between Mehixen Creek and Hornquarter Creek to the northeast of Crumps Creek on the north side of the Pamunkey River.

184. On 16Jun1714 [William Winston](#) 150 acres in St. John's Parish, King William County; on east side of Horne's Quarter Swamp, adjacent Mr. Jone's line, due for transport of three persons.²⁰⁵

Ditto.

185. 1715/6 St. Paul's Vestry ordered landowners form Precinct No. 6, including [Anthony Winston](#), Thomas Glass, John Sanders, [Widow Winston](#), John Brown, Charles Moreman, Nicholas Mills, James Tate and George Phillips.²⁰⁶

Same as previous Precinct No. 6 in 1711.

186. Nov 1715 St. Paul's Vestry ordered landowners form Precinct No. 17, including [Hance Hendrick](#), etal. The lands of Hance Hendrick now in possession of [Anthony Winston](#).²⁰⁷

It appears that sometime in the recent past Anthony Winston purchased the land of Hance Hendrick. This tract is believed to have been on the north side of Chickahominy Swamp on Stony Run as evidenced by the following abstract:

²⁰⁰ Ibid., p. 219.

²⁰¹ Ibid., p. 224.

²⁰² Ibid., p. 231.

²⁰³ Ibid., p. 233.

²⁰⁴ [Cavaliers, Vol II](#), Ibid., p. 143.

²⁰⁵ Ibid., p. 144.

²⁰⁶ [St. Paul's Vestry](#), Ibid., p. 235

²⁰⁷ Ibid., p. 252.

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- On 11Jul1719 Richard Allin Jr. 36 acres in St. Paul's Parish New Kent County; on upper side of Stony Run, a little above Hans Hendrick's line, on mouth of Cattail Branch.²⁰⁸
It is interesting to note that Charles Bostick³, son of William Bostick Sr. married Hance Hendrick's granddaughter, Elizabeth [Betty] Hendrick, daughter of Adolphus Hendrick.
- 187. On 12Jul1718 William Winston of Essex County 635 acres in St. John's Parish, King William County; beginning on south side of Moncuen [Mangohick?] Swamp to head of Mehixen, on Johnson's line, purchased for £3.5.²⁰⁹
This tract was in close proximity to the three previous patents granted to William Winston in King William County. William Winston Jr. is believed to have married Martha Gouldman as his 2nd wife and temporarily established residence in Essex County, nearby to his new wife's family. The Valentine papers contain numerous estate records pertaining to Francis Gouldman and his heirs in Essex County, including his son-in-law, William Winston Jr.
- 188. Mar1719/20 St. Paul's Vestry ordered landowners form Precinct No. 6, including Thomas Glass, John Saunders, Widow Winston, John Brown, Nicholas Mills for John Glass Orphans, James Tate, Isaac Winston for Anthony Winston's orphans and George Phillips.²¹⁰
By the reference to Anthony Winston's orphans, it is clear that Anthony Winston died sometime between 1715 and 1719, and that he was young enough to have left underage children. It would appear that Anthony's mother, Sarah Davies Winston was still living. Based on the landowners, Precinct No. 6 would appear to have been constituted in 1719 much as it had been in 1711 and 1715.
- 189. Dec1719 St. Paul's Vestry ordered landowners form Precinct No.11, including Anthony Winston, John Johnson, Robert Walker, John Lovell, Benjamin Johnson, William MacGehee...²¹¹
It is difficult to know exactly how to interpret this record. Since there was no reference to the orphans of Anthony Winston, it might be reasonable to assume that this was in reference to a different Anthony Winston, perhaps the Anthony Winston whose death was recorded in St. Peter's Parish in 1725. It is conceivable that this Anthony Winston may have been a son of Anthony Winston Sr.
- 190. Mar1720 St. Paul's Vestry ordered landowners form Precinct No. 17, including Hance Henderick, etal. Land of Hance Hendrick, which belongs to the orphans of Anthony Winston, lately deceased.²¹²
From this processioning record it is clear that the Anthony Winston, who purchased the land of Hance Hendrick was the same Anthony Winston, who bound Phoebe Anderson to service in 1707, and who died sometime around 1717/8.
- 191. 30Mar1720 St. Paul's Vestry ordered landowners form Precinct No. 27, including Robert Jennings, George Vaughan, Anthony Winston's orphans, Robert Bumpass and Spraddling, John Kimbrough, John Perkins, John Bacon, John Sladding, Thomas Jackson, Cornelius Tinsley and Watson.²¹³
This would appear to be the same group of landowners, who comprised Precinct No. 28 in 1711/2. It appears that this precinct was not reported in 1715 for some reason.
- 192. On 20Feb1723 John Luck 400 acres in Hanover County; on south side of North Anna River, on both side Wolfpit Swamp, on Isaac Winston's corner.²¹⁴
This reference to Isaac Winston is believed to have been for the son of William Winston Sr., previously shown as a landowner in the lower part of St. Paul's Parish. If this were the same person, it would appear that he had acquired land in the upper part of the County in St. Martin's Parish along the south side of North Anna River. As evidenced by the following record, it would appear that Isaac's brother, William Winston Jr. had also acquired land along the south side of North Anna River. According to some genealogical records, Isaac Winston married Mary Dabney, a daughter of George Dabney.
- 193. On 17Aug1725 Thomas Dickason of King William County 1,000 acres in Hanover County; on both sides of Overton's fork of Elk Creek, beginning at Mr. Overton's, to Mr. William Winston and Ambrose Joshua Smith, to Capt. [Thomas] Carr's and John Ragland's.²¹⁵

²⁰⁸ Cavaliers, Vol II, p. 214

²⁰⁹ Ibid., p. 205.

²¹⁰ St. Paul's Vestry, Ibid., p. 257.

²¹¹ Ibid., p. 259

²¹² Ibid., p. 261.

²¹³ Ibid., pp. 263-264.

²¹⁴ Cavaliers, Vol II, Ibid., p. 260.

²¹⁵ Ibid., p. 285.

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This is believed to have been William Winston Jr., who had purchased several tracts in King William County along Mehixon and Hornquarter Creeks, across the Pamunkey River from Crump's Creek. Elk Creek is situated along the south side of the North Anna River across from East NorthEast Branch. East NorthEast Branch was the homeplace of Thomas Graves, father of Mary Graves, wife of Valentine Bostick. William Winston Jr. is believed to have married Barbara Overton as his third wife in about 1722, which event probably prompted his obtaining land in this area nearby to his new in-laws. Note that Barbara Overton is believed to have been a younger sister of Mary Overton, wife of Robert Anderson Jr.

194. On 17Aug1725 **William Winston** 1,000 acres in Hanover County; on both sides of the north fork of **Elk Creek**, the main branch of Sedgely Creek, adjacent Ambrose Joshua Smith.²¹⁶

Ditto.

195. On 24Dec1725 **Anthony Winston** died in St. Peter's Parish.²¹⁷

The identity of this Anthony Winston is not known with certainty, but he may have been a son of Anthony Winston Sr., who bonded the services of Phoebe Anderson. At least one Winston family genealogists suggests that this Anthony Winston was the father of Anthony Winston, who died around 1717/8.²¹⁸ The authors do not agree with this conclusion. The existence of only one Anthony Winston in the Quit Rent records of 1704, suggest the existence of only one adult Anthony Winston in that year in New Kent County, and as a contemporary of William Winston and Isaac Winston. Yet by following the vestry records of St. Paul's Parish from its inception to 1719, it seems quite clear that there was still only one adult Anthony Winston in existence in St. Paul's Parish, until the reporting of his orphans in 1719. The authors believe it more likely that this Anthony Winston was a son of Anthony Winston Sr., who died in 1717/8.

196. 22Aug1727 St. Paul's Vestry ordered landowners form Precinct No. [unknown], including Col. Nicholas Meriwether, David Meriwether, **William Fleming**, John Poindexter, William Meriwether, William Ford, Capt. **Crawford**, Edward Penix, **George Phillips**, Robert Netherland, **William Winston**, Widow Hill, Joseph Peace, Widow Waddy, Widow Tate, **John Anderson**, Henry Crisp, Madam Bassett, the Glebe land, Vinkler Cobbs and **Thomas Glass**.²¹⁹

This was the first processioning record found for anyone named William Winston in St. Paul's Parish. Since many of these landowners match with owners previously reported in precincts with Anthony Winston and Widow Winston, it might be concluded that this William Winston was a son of Anthony Winston Sr., deceased. But, it would appear that Sarah Davis Winston, widow of William Winston Sr., had also died, so, it is conceivable that this William Winston was her son and heir, William Winston Jr. After about 1730 there were numerous records in St. Paul's Parish for a Capt. William Winston, possibly a son of either Isaac Winston or Anthony Winston Sr.

197. On 13Oct1727 Capt. **Thomas Terry** 1,500 acres in St. Margaret's Parish, King William County; on the head of east branch of Woodyard Swamp, adjacent **William Winston**, Peter Mason, Mr. English, Edward Claybrook, **James Terry** and **Richard Davis**.²²⁰

Woodyard Swamp is situated nearby to Hornquarter Creek in King William County. This record was included because of the adjacent landowners, William Winston, James Terry and Richard Davis. Capt. James Terry was the ancestor of numerous Terry family members who appeared in close proximity to various Bostick family members in Goochland County, Cumberland County and Halifax County, Virginia, over the next half Century. Richard Davis is of interest because of his contemporaneous presence in King William County, nearby to Moses Davies, Andrew Davies, John Davies, and Eliezer Davies.

198. On 28Sep1728 Charles Chiswell, Gentleman, 4,975 acres in Hanover County; on both sides Contrary River and Frank's Run, on south side of North Anna River, adjacent **Mrs. Barbary Winston**, **Capt. William Fleming**, etal. on **Elk Creek**.²²¹

Barbara Winston was the 3rd wife, and widow of William Winston Jr., who must have died around 1726/7. Barbara is reported by many genealogists to have been born an Overton, daughter of William Overton.

199. On 27Sep1729 **Mrs. Barbary Winston** 1,443 acres in Hanover County; on south side of **North Anna River**, adjacent **George Phillips**, Mr. Thomas Carr, etal.²²²

²¹⁶ Ibid., p. 286.

²¹⁷ St. Peter's Parish Vestry, Ibid., p. 448.

²¹⁸ <http://www.geni.com/people/Anthony-Winston/6000000011525517833>, accessed 1May2011.

²¹⁹ St. Paul's Vestry, Ibid., p. 271.

²²⁰ Cavaliers, Vol II, Ibid., p. 344.

²²¹ Ibid., p. 350.

²²² Ibid., p. 361.

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Ditto.

200. 1731 St. Paul's Vestry ordered landowners form Precinct No. 5, including George Vaughan, Widow Frazier, John Joiner, Benjamin Alsop, Martin Baker, William Thacker, John Ragland, **Anthony Winston's orphans**, Anthony Waddy, Charles Lewis, Richard Harris, **Barbary Winston**, and John Bacon.²²³
Precinct No. 5 is believed to have been located in the upper part of St. Paul's Parish north of present day Ashland, and the same precinct previously reported as No. 6. It is interesting to note that lands of the orphans of Anthony Winston were still being reported in 1731, 13 to 15 years after the presumed death of their father, Anthony Winston Sr. This suggests that he had some very young children at the time of his death. It is also interesting to note that Barbara Winston was reported as a landowner in this precinct. Her known holdings were on Elk Creek, which would have been within St. Martin's Parish in 1731, raising the question as to whether the earlier reported William Winston was not in fact William Winston Jr. rather than a son of Anthony Winston as previously surmised by the authors. It now seems probable that William Winston Jr. may have inherited the land of his mother, Sarah Davies Winston, which then passed to William's widow, Barbara Overton Winston.
201. Oct 1731 St. Paul's Vestry ordered landowners form Precinct No. 6, including John White, John Bowles, Richard Winn, John Johnson, John Sutton, Stephen Sunter, Widow Wade, Widow Casey, Philip Reynolds, John Glenn, and **Anthony Winston's orphans**.²²⁴
202. On 28 Sep 1732 **Isaac Winston**, Gentleman, 1,736 acres in Hanover County; on both side of **Beaverdam Creek**, adjacent Robert Netherland, Joseph Terrell, Richard Bullock Jr. and John Watley, 400 acres granted to **John Syme**, Gentleman 24 Feb 1729/30 and conveyed to said Winston.²²⁵
This tract is believed to have been located on Beaverdam Creek, which is a tributary to the north side of Chickahominy River near Mechanicsville. This patent would have been within a couple of miles of Polegreen's Meeting House.
203. 26-Sep-1749 - Grantor: **Nathaniel Winston**, Grantee: James Bunch. Nathaniel Winston of St. Margarets Par., Caroline Co. to James Bunch of Fredericksville Par, Louisa co. £41 12s, for 208 acres on north side of the South Anna part of the land sd. Winston bought of the Exors of **Michael Holland**, dec'd. adj. Bunches line, south side of South Anna, Charles Moreman. Wit. David Mills, Charles Moreman, Thos. Martin.²²⁶
Nathaniel Winston is believed to have been the son of Anthony Winston Sr., as he was reported in the LWT of Isaac Winston to have been his cousin [nephew]. Nathaniel Winston is reported to have married Jemima Bell, daughter of George Bell, and niece of David Bell Jr., presumed husband of Mary Bostick, daughter of Charles Bostick¹. Note that Nathaniel Winston purchased this tract from the estate of Michael Holland, who is reported to have married Judith Anderson of unknown ancestry, but believed to have descended from Robert Anderson Sr. Michael Holland's daughter, Elizabeth Holland, is believed to have married Pouncey Anderson, son of Richard Anderson and Charity Pouncey, daughter of John Pouncey. This deed involving Nathaniel Winston has been included to demonstrate the close connections and intermarriages between various members of the Bostick, Winston and Anderson families., and that Nathaniel Winston [for whatever motivation] had purchased a tract of land in Fredericksville Parish, Louisa County on the north side of the South Anna River, probably nearby to Taylor's Creek, Goldmine Creek and Allen's Creek.
204. 24-Sep-1754 - Grantor: **Nathaniel Winston**, Grantee: **David Anderson**. Nathaniel Winston of Caroline Co. planter to David Anderson of Hanover County, merchant, lease and release. £50 for 4,000 acres part of a greater tract sold to sd. Winston by Exors of Michael Holland dec'd. recorded in Louisa County. Nathaniel Winston's corner ... David Anderson's line ... Salem Bocock's corner ... Chamberlayne's Creek ... Ashley Johnson's corner, James Bunches line...²²⁷
Again, this deed was included to further illustrate the connections between Nathaniel Winston and the Anderson family. This tract appears to have been part of the same land acquired by Nathaniel Winston from the estate of Michael Holland. Michael Holland was reported on several records during the 1730's and 40's as being a Merchant from Hanover County. Over a period of almost 20 years Michael Holland was recorded either patenting or purchasing numerous tracts of land in Hanover [part of which was later to become Louisa County], Goochland and Henrico Counties totaling more than 20,000 acres. He was

²²³ St. Paul's Vestry, Ibid., p. 274.

²²⁴ Ibid., p. 275.

²²⁵ Cavaliers, Vol II, Ibid., pp. 419 - 420.

²²⁶ Louisa County Deeds, Book: A, Page: 356

²²⁷ Ibid., Book B, p. 24.

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also recorded selling numerous tracts of land, suggesting that he was actively engaged in the business of real estate, as well as being a merchant and large-scale planter. In his LWT recorded in Goochland County on 17Mar1746, Michael Holland made bequests of land to his wife and children totaling over 7,500 acres, most of which entailed Holland's main plantation at Licking Hole Creek, situated on the north side of the James River just south of Allen's Creek.

One land transaction involving Michael Holland is of particular interest, abstracted as follows:

205. On 17Feb1725 Michael Holland of Hanover County sold to Thomas Harding of Henrico County 120 acres on eastern branch of Tuckahoe Creek, adjacent to John Ellis and William Harding.²²⁸

Michael Holland's holding on Licking Hole Creek abutted land owned by Thomas Harding. The reader may remember that John Burnley is presumed to have married a Miss Hardin [Harding], hence his son's name, Hardin Burnley. The only family named Harding living within the general vicinity of New Kent [Hanover] County in the early part of the 18th Century was William Harding and his descendants, William Harding Jr. and Thomas Harding of Henrico County. The authors believe it probable that John Burnley's first wife was a daughter of William Harding Sr. and sister of the Thomas Harding involved in this deed with Michael Holland. It should further be noted that Hardin Burnley is reported to have married Ann Winston Terrell, daughter of William Terrell and Martha Patsy Winston. It is probable that Martha Winston was a sister of Anthony Winston.

Based on the foregoing documentation and analysis of the life and ancestry of Anthony Winston, the authors are persuaded that Anthony Winston did not marry Phoebe Davies Anderson or her daughter, but that he merely bonded for her service until she reached adulthood. Some genealogists report Anthony Winston to have married Sarah Elizabeth Dabney, a daughter of Cornelius Dabney and his first wife, Edith Morryson, born about 1665. The authors have no way of verifying Anthony Winston's marriage(s), but it is almost certain that he would have been married in 1707 when he bonded Phoebe Anderson. William Winston Sr. and his children lived in close proximity to members of the Anderson family as well as to Robert Bumpass, Charles Bostick², Widow Leak, Eliezer Davies and numerous other parties associated with this effort to identify Phoebe Bostick's ancestry.

Before moving on to closing this discussion there were several intermarriages involving the Winston Family worth mentioning:

1. Hardin Burnley is reported to have married Ann Winston Terrell, daughter of William Terrell and Martha Patsy Winston. Martha Patsy Winston is believed to have been a daughter of William Winston Sr. and Sarah Davis.
2. William Winston Sr. is believed to have married Sarah Davis. The ancestry of Sarah Davis is unknown to the authors, but given the fact that William Winston's first patent of 266 acres in Oct1687 was of land on which he already lived, and was from a patent originally granted to Moses Davies and that Moses Davies LWT was dated 1688, the authors think it possible that this land was the result of a gift deed by Moses Davies to an elder daughter named Sarah.
3. Anthony Winston's wife is not known with any certainty, but may have been a daughter of Cornelius Dabney.
4. William Carr, son of Thomas Carr Sr. and Mary Garland, is believed to have married Catherine Winston. The ancestry of Catherine Winston is unknown, but, given her approximate date of birth (1680-85) and the absence of any other Winston families within the vicinity of New Kent County, the authors believe it probable that Catherine as a daughter of William Winston and Sarah Davies.
5. William Winston Jr. married (1) Sarah Dabney, (2) Martha Gouldman and (3) Barbara Overton. Sarah Dabney is believed to have been a daughter of George Dabney. Barbara Overton is believed to have been a daughter of William Overton.
6. David Anderson, presumed son of Robert Anderson Sr., married Susannah Swann Dabney, widow of Cornelius Dabney, and grandmother of Sarah Dabney.

²²⁸ Henrico County Virginia Colonial Deeds, 1706-1737, Benjamin B. Weisiger, III, 1995, p. 86.

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7. Dr. John Woodson Sr. (Woodson family progenitor) is believed to have married Sarah Winston, reportedly a daughter of Isaac Winston and sister of William Winston Sr.
8. Capt. Robert Anderson Jr. married Mary Overton, daughter of William Overton and sister of Barbara Overton, 3rd wife of William Winston Jr.
9. Nathaniel Winston (possibly a son of Anthony Winston and unknown wife) married Jemima Bell, niece of David Bell Jr. and Mary Bostick.

Conclusion

This ends the authors inquiry into the possible ancestry of Phoebe Bostick, wife of Charles Bostick². Based on the documentation and analysis presented herein, the authors have a high degree of confidence in the probability that Phoebe Anderson was the wife of Charles Bostick². Admittedly, this opinion is based entirely on circumstantial evidence. The research and analysis methods utilized by the authors may not satisfy the standards set by some researchers, but these methods adhere to some fairly rigid standards of proof, and employ a well-defined, and tested set of research methods:

- (1) *Maternal Surname and Given Name Perpetuation* - This research method looks for patterns and occurrences of maternal surnames as given names in future generations. It also looks for patterns and occurrences of given names in future generations.
- (2) *Time and Place Convergence* - This is a critical baseline tool used to confirm or refute the possibility of an hypothesis. If the parties to a theoretical event can be placed in the same general location at the same time, the probability of the theoretical event being true is deemed possible.
- (3) *Allied Parties Analysis* - This practice involves documenting and analyzing the parties associated with the primary subjects, which will frequently disclose other kinships, relationships or connections of importance to the identity of the primary subject, or "proving" a central hypothesis.

In the case of Phoebe Bostick, this analysis first began with an investigation of all known associates that appeared in the extant records available for Charles Bostick² and his known relations. This led to the discovery of an apparent special connection between Charles Bostick² and John Burnley. Investigation of John Burnley led to the discovery of the record in which Burnley relinquished his right in Phoebe Anderson. The discovery of the existence of Phoebe Anderson, heretofore unknown to the authors, led to a hypothesis that Phoebe Anderson and Phoebe Bostick may have been the same person, based in part on the theory of *Name Perpetuation*.

Expanding the investigation of Phoebe Anderson led to the discovery of the several children of John Anderson, deceased. The contemporaneous existence of Phoebe Anderson, a minor under the authority of John Burnley, along with other minor children named Anderson in St. Paul's Parish led to the hypothesis that John Burnley had married the widow of John Anderson, and that these Anderson children were all siblings and daughters of the deceased John Anderson (*Time and Place Convergence*).

The fact that John Burnley relinquished his right over Phoebe Anderson was a fairly clear indication that John Burnley held some position of legal standing over Phoebe, such as might

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inure to a step-father and guardian. Upon finding the genealogical records which suggested that John Burnley's wife was named Phoebe Davies, and through the principal of *Name Perpetuation*, it seemed reasonable to conclude that Phoebe Anderson was the daughter of Phoebe Davies, widow of John Anderson.

Using the principals of *Time and Place Convergence* it was logical to conclude that John Anderson was of the appropriate age and in the proper location and timing to have married a daughter of Moses Davies. Robert Anderson Sr. and his sons lived in close proximity to Moses Davies, Andrew Davies, John Davies, and Eliezer Davies, as well as Cornelius Dabney, Charles Bostick, John Burnley and William Winston (*Allied Parties*).

The final connection that further strengthens the case for Phoebe Anderson was the fact that Mary Bostick Leak, and later her sons, William and Richard Leak provided maintenance to several Anderson women, some of whom were identified as the children of John Anderson. It is logical to question the basis for the Leak family to take such particular interest in members of the Anderson family. Such affiliation goes well beyond chance or coincidence. There must have been some familial connection between the Leak and Anderson family not apparent from the records. It seems inconceivable to the authors that there would have been such a strong bond between Charles Bostick² and his presumed Leak aunt and cousins to induce this behavior.

The only explanation that makes any sense to the authors is that one or more of Mary Leak's sons must have also intermarried with an Anderson. The likely candidates were William Leak and Richard Leak, neither of whom are known to have married, and were the persons who continued their mother's role in the maintenance of Anderson women. Since they were the ones to step up and carry on with their mother's maintenance of Anderson women, it makes sense that one or both had married members of the Anderson family. Since there is no record of either Robert Anderson Sr., Robert Anderson Jr., David Anderson or John Anderson having left LWT's, virtually nothing is known of their children. Given the assumed birth years of Richard and William Leak, it seems more likely that they would have married a granddaughter of Robert Anderson Sr., rather than a daughter.

Another point has troubled the authors, that being the fact that none of the Anderson family stepped forward to care for the children of John Anderson. Is it possible that John Anderson was not descended from Robert Anderson Sr.? This hardly seems likely, given the close living proximity of the parties involved in this case, but might explain this circumstance. However, since Barttelot Anderson and John Anderson were identified as brothers in the York County deposition, it seems almost certain that John Anderson was a son of Robert Anderson Sr.

Lastly, one must wonder at the reason for John Burnley allowing his step-daughter to be indented to Anthony Winston, and not to someone else. If as has been theorized in the analysis of the Winston family, Sarah Davis was a daughter of Moses Davies, then Phoebe Anderson would have been a first cousin of Anthony Winston. In this light it would make sense that John Burnley might prefer a maturing step-daughter to be relinquished to the care of a near relation of his wife, Phoebe Davis Anderson.

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Another fact to be considered in judging the probability of Phoebe Anderson having been the wife of Charles Bostick² is the location of Bear Forest Tract in relationship to the Anderson family homestead known as the "Goldmine" Plantation. Various Anderson family researchers have speculated over the probable location of Goldmine Plantation. Some suggest that it was located in the headwaters of Mechump's Creek above Ashland. According to another researcher, Edward L. Anderson, "Goldmine" is on the west side of Gold Mine Creek just north of Rockville off Highway 160 [Route 622]. The authors are inclined to agree with Edward L. Anderson. If that were the location of the Anderson family homestead, it would have been situated within about three miles of Bear Forest Tract acquired by Charles Bostick² from Tarleton Woodson in 1722. If Charles Bostick² did marry Phoebe Anderson in about 1718-20, that would have been within only a couple of years from his having acquired Bear Forest Tract. This suggests that Charles Bostick² was motivated by his intermarriage with the Anderson family when he purchased a tract within only a couple of miles of the Anderson family plantation on Allen's Creek.

Finally, the authors will resort to the *Name Perpetuation* methodology to provide yet additional "proof" of the connection between Charles Bostick² and Phoebe Anderson. When presented a few years ago with the authors' research on the connection between Richard and Samuel Bostick of Beaufort District, South Carolina and Valentine Bostick and Mary Graves; Ira Bostick of Matthews, North Carolina asked whether the authors had any idea of the origins of the names of Richard and Samuel within this branch of the Bostick family. Ira was interested in these names because they also appeared as given names of sons of Charles Bostick, a known son of Valentine Bostick, who happens to be within Ira Bostick's lineage. At that time the authors had no answer to Ira's question. Now, having researched and made the connection to Phoebe Anderson, the authors believe they can reliably provide that answer.

As already detailed in the preceding analysis, there has been demonstrated a probable connection between Robert Anderson Sr. and Reverend Richard Anderson of York County. The given name of "Richard" also appeared within the 2nd and 3rd generation descendants of Robert Anderson Sr. in Hanover County. It is reasonable to assume that the name Richard may have been passed along from the maternal side through Phoebe Anderson to her son, Valentine, who then named two of his sons Richard and Samuel. It also seems likely to the authors that the given name of Samuel emanates from the Davies side of the family, either as a tribute to Reverend Samuel Davies or to Samuel Davies, the presumed son of Eliezer Davies. It should also be noted that Valentine and Mary named an elder son "John", identified as "John the Bachelor" in the authors' manuscript. It seems possible that the name of "John" also emanated from the maternal side either from John Anderson or from Thomas Graves father, John Graves. And, finally [truly finally] the authors believe it probable that the given name of Valentine emanated from the Davies branch, as there are several instances of Valentine Davies both in England and in the Colonies.

The authors believe they have given more than ample foundation for the reader to reach a conclusion on whether the Phoebe Anderson hypothesis has merit. Given the fact that most of the records for Hanover County have been destroyed, save the few extant patent and vestry records, it is doubtful that this case can ever be proven to the highest level of certainty. The authors believe the preponderance of circumstantial evidence proves beyond a reasonable doubt

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that Charles Bostick² did marry Phoebe Anderson, eldest daughter of John Anderson and granddaughter of Robert Anderson Sr. and Moses Davies.

The name of Charles²' wife is known to have appeared in only one record, that being in a gift deed from Charles² to his son, Valentine³, and his grandson, Charles⁴, recorded in Onslow County on 7Sep1750 abstracted as follows:

"Charles Bostick, Sept. 7, 1750, deeded to his son Valentine Bostick for love, etc., nine negroes and all household goods provided he allow his mother, Pheby [Phoebe] Bostick, a sufficient maintenance for her lifetime and I give to my grandson, Charles Bostick, three negroes to be in care of his father, my son Valentine Bostick, until he is 21 years of age. Witnesses: John Wilson, George Woodroof, Robert Avery."²²⁹

Many things may be deduced from this gift deed:

1. Phoebe Bostick was very likely Valentine Bostick's biological mother, consequently, she likely was Charles Bostick's² first and only wife.
2. Charles Bostick² was likely very old and infirmed at the time of this deed and probably anticipated that his death was imminent. If the authors' assumption regarding his birth year [1690-1695] is correct, Charles would have been almost 60 years old in 1750. Given the physically demanding life style of a yeoman planter and the limited access to and quality of healthcare in the 18th Century, 60 years would have been considered a full life by any standard.
3. The fact that he had a total of twelve slaves, which he had probably brought south from Virginia, suggests that he had fairly large land holdings in Virginia. It was commonplace that any planter with five or more slaves probably had two to three devoted to maintaining the household, while the rest were employed as field hands and craftsmen. With twelve slaves, Charles Bostick probably had at least nine devoted to field work. With nine field hands, Charles Bostick could have operated a plantation upwards of a 1,000 acres or more.
4. The witness, George Woodroof is believed to have ties back to Spotsylvania County. George Woodroof Sr. lived in Spotsylvania County from its formation in 1721 until his death around 1769. He appeared in numerous records in southwestern Spotsylvania County in the same neighborhood as Thomas Graves, father-in-law of Valentine Bostick³. The authors have no reason to believe that George Woodroof Sr. ever moved outside of Spotsylvania County. However, it is possible that George Woodroof Jr. may have been in or near Onslow County around 1750, and may have been the person who witnessed this gift deed for Charles Bostick². George Woodroof Jr. was living in Caroline County when on 21Sep1745 he and his wife, Ann, sold 200 acres in Spotsylvania County to Thomas Graves, part of the land granted to George Jr. by his father and mother a couple years earlier.²³⁰ It seems probable that George Woodroof Sr.'s wife, Jane, was an Arnold [possibly a daughter of Benjamin Arnold] as George Woodroof and his wife appeared in several records with members of both the Arnold and Davenport families. The authors believe it probable that Elizabeth, wife of William Arnold was a daughter of Charles Bostick² and Phoebe. William Arnold is believed to have been a son of Francis Arnold and Rebecca Arnold, kinspersons of Benjamin Arnold. Consequently, George Woodroof Jr. would have been related to Charles and Phoebe through intermarriages between the Woodroof, Arnold and Bostick family members.
5. Lastly, the identity of the witness, John Wilson, is unknown, but it should be noted that William Bostick Jr.'s wife, Micha, is believed to have had a son named John Wilson from her earlier marriage to Richard Wilson. It is conceivable that the John Wilson, who witnessed this gift deed from Charles Bostick², was Charles' nephew, son of Michall Floyd Wilson Bostick.

The authors believe that Charles and Phoebe died in Onslow County sometime between 1750 and 1753. This belief is predicated on the fact that their son, Valentine, petitioned for land in

²²⁹ Onslow County North Carolina, Deed Book C, Page 49.

²³⁰ Spotsylvania County Deed Book D, 1742-1751, p. 171.

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Georgia in 1753, and relocated his family to Georgia in 1754. It seems unlikely that Valentine would have made that move, if his aging parents were still living. Especially after having taken an oath to provide care for his mother during her lifetime.

Genealogical Anomaly

In the interest of full disclosure, the authors are compelled to report the possible existence of another person named Phoebe Anderson, purported to have descended from Robert Anderson Sr. There is genealogical evidence (not proof) that a woman named Phoebe [possibly surnamed Anderson] may have married John Searcy [ancestry unknown], in about 1720-25.²³¹ According to Searcy family researchers, John Searcy and his wife, Phoebe, settled in Granville County, North Carolina sometime after 1740, and are reported to have had ten children, including sons named Bartlett, Richard and Robert. Some of these same Searcy family researchers have linked the purported wife of John Searcy, to Phoebe Anderson, daughter of John Anderson. These same researchers indicate the birth years of Phoebe and John Searcy's children to have ranged from about 1722 to 1736. The reported ages of Phoebe Searcy's children do comport with someone born around 1695, as is believed to have been the approximate birth year of John Anderson's daughter, Phoebe Anderson.

However, search as they might, the authors were unable to find anyone named Searcy living in the vicinity of New Kent or Hanover County in the late 17th or early 18th Centuries. The nearest party for whom a record could be located anywhere within colonial Virginia was for a Robert Sercey, who received a patent for 200 acres in Hanover County on Hollowing Creek on 16Jun1727.²³² Robert Sercey appears to have sold that patent land to another about three years later. Additionally, the authors found evidence of an Innkeeper named William Searcy residing in Spotsylvania County in the 1740's. It should be noted that there was a very large Bartlett family residing in Spotsylvania County from its formation in 1722, throughout most of the 18th Century. If these Searcy family researchers have been using the given name of "Bartlett" as the basis for their connection to Phoebe Anderson, they might be equally well served by exploring possible connections to the Bartlett family of Spotsylvania.

Another writer suggests that John Searcy was born in Nottingham England around 1695 and immigrated with two brothers to North Carolina around 1727, and married a woman named Phoebe Hargraves.²³³ Assuming this to be an accurate genealogy for John Searcy, this might explain the absence of any records for John Searcy in Virginia. It is hard to imagine John Searcy having lived in the vicinity of New Kent and Hanover Counties, and not having left a mark on some record, somewhere. Regardless, the authors are quite certain that, if there was a Phoebe Anderson, who married a John Searcy around 1720 in Hanover County, she was not the daughter of John Anderson nor the person bound to Anthony Winston in 1707.

²³¹ <http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~anderson/va/trees/robert2.html>, accessed April 7, 2011.

²³² *Calvaliers and Pioneers, Volume III*, Nugent, p. 326.

²³³ *History of Kentucky and Kentuckians, Volume 3*, E. Polk Johnson, p. 1399.