

## Chapter 9 – John Bostick and Jane Davis

This chapter is a continuation of the search for the ancestral origin of a maternal surname that has heretofore eluded Bostick family genealogists. Jane [surname unknown] married John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1J2</sup> in about 1759 probably in Albemarle (later Buckingham) County Virginia and later settled in Edgefield County, SC. John is believed to have been a son of John<sup>C1W1J1</sup> Bostick and Elizabeth Terry born about 1719 in Goochland County, however the fact of his parentage has not been established with certainty. John's ancestry can with certainty be linked to the Virginia Bostick lineage, as contrasted to being of Maryland Bostick origin, by virtue of his son, Littleberry. As discussed in earlier chapters, the Christian name of Littleberry amongst Bostick's can be traced unequivocally to the Virginia Bostick family.

The attribution of John's parentage has been proffered by several noted Bostick genealogists as possibly being William Jr.<sup>C1W1W2</sup> and Micha, more through the process of elimination than through any direct linkage.<sup>1</sup> However, this writer is more inclined to believe John<sup>C1W1J1J2</sup> to be the son of John<sup>C1W1J1</sup> and Elizabeth. The basis for this belief is predicated primarily on divergent and discrete migration paths as established by a sequence of Colonial Virginia deeds, grants, road orders and surveys. Fortunately, in the period between 1730 and 1770, there were only a few John Bosticks old enough to own land so it becomes easier to differentiate between them.

The first known John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup> was born in about 1675, son of Charles<sup>C1</sup> and Mary.<sup>2</sup> The first known record of this John Bostick was on the 1704 Quit Rent Rolls for Virginia where he was reported as owning 100 acres in New Kent County. His next recorded presence was in the Vestry Minutes of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County on September 24, 1707 as a processioneer in Precinct No. 28, adjacent to his brother, William Bostick, in Precinct No. 29. John Bostick continued to be reported in three successive processioning cycles in 1711, 1715 and 1720, as did his brothers, Charles<sup>C1C2</sup> and William<sup>C1W1</sup>. There appears to have been a +10-year gap in the processioning records, and by the next fully recorded cycle in 1732, John Bostick<sup>C1W1</sup> no longer appeared in the Vestry Minutes, but his brothers: Charles<sup>C1C2</sup> and William<sup>C1W1</sup> did continue to appear. William<sup>C1W1</sup> disappeared from St. Paul's records by 1736, whereas Charles<sup>C1C2</sup> continued to appear up to the 1743 cycle.

Presumably, John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup> acquired new lands and moved out of Hanover County sometime between 1720 and 1732, probably around 1727/8. The following two records clearly place John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup> in Goochland County as early as 1729:

1. 6Nov1722, O.S., p. 47. In obedience to an order of Court, dated 2Mar171, it's ordered that Samuel Knuckols clear road from upper end of Mattlock's Road to upper inhabitants, on north side of [South \[Anna\] River](#), and to assist him: Thomas Johnson, David Merriwether Quarter, John Bunch on [Taylor's Creek](#), Isaac Johnson, **John Bostick**, and Richard Phillips.

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<sup>1</sup> [Bostick Ties and Trails](#), James Bostick Morse, Self-published, 2003, p. 40. and [Bostic, Jenkins and Other Families](#), Paul E. Bostic, 1993, p. 7.

<sup>2</sup> [LDS Family Search](#), [http://www.familysearch.org/eng/Search/frameset\\_search.asp](http://www.familysearch.org/eng/Search/frameset_search.asp), accessed 2/14/2009.

*Because of the date of this record it was clearly for John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup>. The location of this road order would place these land owners between the James River and South Anna River upstream of Taylor's Creek.*

2. On March 17, 1729 Road Order for Goochland County **John Bostick** was ordered to clear the road from the south branch of **Byrd Creek** to Elk Ford on the north side of the upper James River.<sup>3</sup>

*This road order places John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup> in Goochland County in early 1729, which suggests that he had relocated to Goochland County from Hanover County sometime within the previous couple of years. He likely acquired a new patent somewhere in the vicinity of Little Byrd Creek, but no record was found for such acquisition.*

3. On September 15, 1732 Jonass Lawson of St. Jame's Parish, Goochland County to St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County for £10, 200 acres on the north side of **Little Byrd Creek**, Rocky Branch, Murrell Mooreman; granted to said Lawson by patent, where he now dwells, with all houses, etc. Witnessed by: James Nevill and **John Bostick**.<sup>4</sup>

*This deed again places John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup> in Goochland County in 1732 witnessing a deed on Little Byrd Creek. The seller, Jonass Lawson, was the same person that later sold 200 acres, also on Little Byrd Creek to John Bostick in 1737 as described in Item 8, below.*

By 1731 there is known to have been a second John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> appearing in the vicinity of Goochland County, who needs to be differentiated from the first John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup>. This second John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> was a nephew of the first John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup>, and son of John's brother, William<sup>C1W1</sup>. Based on an affidavit given by John<sup>C1W1J1</sup> on June 16, 1740 corroborating the deposition of William Arnold regarding John's father's LWT, John<sup>C1W1J1</sup> was recorded as being about 30 years old at that time. Based on that affidavit John would have been born around 1709. The John Bostick who appeared in the 1729 Road Order on Little Byrd Creek almost certainly was John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup>, as John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> would have been too young to own land. The deeds and other records over the next twenty years suggest the existence of these two separate John Bosticks in the area of Goochland and Cumberland Counties: one living north of the James River along Little Byrd Creek, and the other living along Great Guinea Creek just north of the Appomattox River in an area that would later become part of Cumberland County. The following is a listing of these various records accompanied by an italicized narrative analysis, which provides the rationale for fixing the identity of each recorded John Bostick:

4. On March 20, 1731 John Bostick and others were ordered to participate in the building of Parker's Road from Little Guinea Creek on the north side of Appomattox River in Goochland County.<sup>5</sup>

*This is believed to have been John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> based on the fact that it involves residency in the vicinity of Great Guinea Creek on Appomattox River. This John Bostick would have been about 22 years old, based on an assumed birth year of 1709.*

5. On June 20, 1733 John Bostick received a patent for 350 acres on both sides of Great Guinea Creek in Goochland County (Deed Book 15, Page 43).

*John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> based on location on Great Guinea Creek.*

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<sup>3</sup> Goochland County Road Orders, 1728-1744, Nathaniel Mason Pawlett.

<sup>4</sup> Goochland County Virginia Colonial Wills, 1736-1742, Benjamin B. Weisinger, III, 1984, p. 43.

<sup>5</sup> Goochland County Road Orders, 1728-1744, Nathaniel Mason Pawlett.

6. On August 20, 1733 John Bostick witnessed purchase of 400 acres on south side of James River on Muddy Creek.

*It is difficult to differentiate this record between the two John Bosticks since its location on Muddy Creek places it about midway between Little Byrd Creek and Great Guinea Creek. Depending on this properties location on Muddy Creek in relation to its confluence with the James River, and Bostick's location on Little Byrd Creek, this tract could be relatively close to John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup>. However, if it is located near the headwaters of Muddy Creek, then it is just across the ridge from Little Guinea Creek and closer to Jonh Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>.*

7. March 17, 1736 to September 8, 1736 John Bostick was listed as adjacent landowner or witness on four different deeds for tracts along Great Guinea Creek in Goochland County, including grants of 400 acres to William Arnold and 400 acres to John Bostick, both on September 8, 1836. Chapter 9 -

*John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> based on locations along Great Guinea Creek. William Arnold is believed to have been married to Elizabeth Bostick. Elizabeth's kinship is uncertain. She may have been a sister of the three Bostick brothers. She may also have been a daughter of Charles Bostick<sup>C1C2</sup> making her a first cousin of John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>.*

8. On June 10, 1737 John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup> was listed as an adjacent land owner on two separate patents on Great Guinea Creek: (1) 200 acres to John Chafin and (2) 400 acres to James Terry.

*This is assumed to be John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> based on the location along Great Guinea Creek. It should be noted that this James Terry is believed to have been the father-in-law of John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>. Refer to the preceding chapter related to Chesley and Littleberry.*

9. On August 16, 1737 John Bostick purchased 200 acres on Little Byrd Creek from Jonass Lawson for £15.<sup>6</sup>

*Believed to be John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup> based on location along Little Byrd Creek.*

10. On June 20, 1738 John Bostick of St. James Parish sold 350 acres to William Bostick Sr. of same parish for £40 situated on low ground of Great Guinea Creek at mouth of Tar Wallet Creek.<sup>7</sup>

*Without question the William Bostick<sup>C1W1</sup> named in this deed was the father of John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>. This appears to be the same parcel patented in Item 4 above. This is the first record found for William Bostick since his disappearance from St. Paul's Vestry Minutes between March 1732 and February 1736. By reference to Tar Wallet Creek and the earlier reference to it being on both sides of Great Guinea Creek, its location can be fairly accurately pinpointed as*



Figure XX

Tar Wallet & Great Guinea Creeks  
Location Map

<sup>6</sup> Goochland County Colonial Wills, 1736-1744, Benjamin B. Weisinger, 1983, p. 7.

<sup>7</sup> Goochland County Colonial Wills, 1736-1744, Benjamin B. Weisinger, 1983, p. 18.

*shown in Figure XX. It may be significant that he used the appellation of "Sr.", suggesting that his son, William Jr. had reached his majority, and needed to be distinguished from his son by the addition of "Sr."*

11. On June 20, 1738 John Bostick sold 400 acres to Valentine Bostick of Hanover County for £23, situated on the north branches of Great Guinea Creek adjacent to William Arnold.<sup>8</sup>

*This parcel is the same tract patented by John Bostick in Item 6 above. John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> sold this tract to his first-cousin, Valentine Bostick<sup>C1C2V1</sup> of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County. It is possible that William Arnold's wife, Elizabeth nee Bostick, was the sister of Valentine. The location of this tract was noted as being on the north branches of Great Guinea Creek, suggesting that it was upstream from the mouth of Tar Wallet Creek, possibly 4 to 5 miles distant.*

12. On September 19, 1738 James [John] Bostick purchased 200 acres from William Flord [Floyd] for £16 situated on the north side of the Appomattox River. This land was originally part of a 350 acre tract granted to Peter Berge [Burgamy]. This deed was witnessed by Valentine Bostick<sup>9</sup>

*In his will dated February 26, 1734 Peter Burgomy [Burgamy] bequeathed 200 acres to his brother [half-brother] William Floyd. Now John Bostick has purchased that parcel from William Floyd. This is assumed to be John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> based on its location along the Appomattox River, and that John Bostick appears to have sold all his previously known holdings in June to his father and cousin. All records located in reference to this parcel failed to provide any more precise location of this tract than being north of the Appomattox. However, John appears to have sold this land in 1756, which was recorded as being along Great Guinea Creek as described in Items 46 and 47, below.*

13. On February 20, 1738 John Bostick was appointed surveyor of a road from Great Guinea Creek to Cary's Road, including a bridge across Great Guinea Creek.

*John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> based on location along Great Guinea Creek. The Cary referenced in this Order may have been Henry Cary, a wealthy gentleman whose holdings were mostly along the James River, but did acquire 800 acres in 1736 situated on north side of the Appomattox River adjacent to Henry Anderson, Steven Cox and Col. Francis Eppes. This might also reference Archibald Cary, son of Henry Cary, who owned land in the vicinity of Great Guinea Creek and appeared on Southam Parish Vestry Minutes in Cumberland County starting in 1748. It should also be noted that there were Cary's located on the upper Willis River in the southeast corner of Albemarle County.*

14. On 7Feb1739 [1740] John Twitty was appointed Surveyor of a road from Tablott's Plantation [Matthew Talbott] on the [Little Roanoke](#) [Roanoke Creek] to the road between Embry's and Thomas Jone's plantations on the [Nap of Reads Creek](#) and that of Matthew Talbott, John Jenkins, [William Baughstick](#) [sic], William Lax, William Williamson, Evan Rease, John Bently, Richard Jones, Thomas Winford, John Hurt and Hugh Boston assist in clearing the same.<sup>10</sup>

*In Feb1740 there is only one William Bostick known to be alive in the Virginia Colony and that person was William Bostick Jr. William Bostick Sr. had died in Dec1739 in Goochland County. From the geographic names and landowners provided in this Road*

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<sup>8</sup> [Goochland County Colonial Wills, 1736-1744](#), Benjamin B. Weisinger, 1983, p. 18.

<sup>9</sup> [Goochland County Colonial Wills, 1736-1744](#), Benjamin B. Weisinger, 1983, p. 22.

<sup>10</sup> Brunswick County Road Orders 1732-1746, Nathaniel Mason Pawlett, July 1988, p. 286.

*Order from Brunswick County it has been determined that the area being addressed by the order lay within present day Charlotte County a few miles to the southeast of the Charlotte Courthouse. From the 1785 Frye-Jefferson Map it was determined that the reference to "Little Roanoke" was actually in reference to present day Roanoke Creek, an eastern tributary of the Staunton River. Placement along Roanoke Creek is also based on grants issued to several of the landowners named in the road order: John Twitty, Matthew Talbott, and John Bentley. One of the early patents filed by Matthew Talbott was situated on Ash Camp Creek, an eastern tributary of Roanoke Creek. On present day maps can be found Twitty's Creek and its tributary, Bentley's Creek, situated on the east side of Roanoke Creek and just downstream of Ash Camp Creek. These are sufficient connections between the landowners named in the road order and geographic features to William Bostick Jr. along Roanoke Creek, southeast of the Charlotte Courthouse in 1740.*

*William Bostick Jr. would have been about 25 years old at that time. Just what attracted William Bostick Jr. to this area of Brunswick County cannot be known with certainty, but it is known that an act of the General Assembly had given strong inducements for the settlement of western Brunswick County. These inducements toward settlement of this region attracted persons from far and wide, including Goochland, Hanover, Louisa, Henrico, Prince George and Surry Counties; and as far away as Pennsylvania, Switzerland and Germany. Being a young man, probably unmarried and without any known land of his own, it seems probable that William Bostick Jr. was attracted to Brunswick County by the lure of new lands and government incentives. It may not be coincidental that 15 years later William Bostick Jr. and his brothers, Charles and John, would relocate from Goochland and Cumberland Counties to Halifax County to an area only about 25 miles southwest of the Charlotte Courthouse.*

15. On December 30, 1739 William Bostick Sr. is reported to have died in Goochland County.

*William Bostick Sr.<sup>C1W1</sup> was the father of John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>.*

16. On June 16, 1740 William Arnold (aged 40) gave a deposition attesting the contents of the LWT of William Bostick Sr., which was destroyed when William's home burned. William had died on December 30, 1739, presumably at his home on his 350 acres in Goochland County along Great Guinea Creek purchased from his son, John. Also witnesses to the LWT were Arnold's wife, Elizabeth nee Bostick, and Valentine Bostick. The bulk of his estate was left to son, Charles, with a horse and lesser items to sons, William Jr. and John.<sup>11</sup>

*It is believed by these authors that Valentine and Elizabeth were siblings, and children of Charles Bostick and Pheobe [Anderson]. This kinship might explain the reason that Valentine appeared on several transactions in Goochland County at a time when he reported himself as being from Hanover County. John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> (aged 31) also filed a deposition with the court on the same date attesting to the accuracy of the information filed by William Arnold.*

17. On September 15, 1740 John Bostick was listed as an adjacent landowner on a sale of 400 acres by James Terry situated along Great Guinea Creek.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Goochland County Colonial Wills, 1736-1744, Benjamin B. Weisinger, 1983, p. 43.

<sup>12</sup> Goochland County Colonial Wills, 1736-1744, Benjamin B. Weisinger, 1983, p. 51.

*This is assumed to be John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>, and that James Terry was his father-in-law. Unless the deed is in error, it would appear that John Bostick still owned some land along Great Guinea Creek.*

18. On June 15, 1741 John Bostick, William Bostick Jr., Micha (William's wife), William Floyd and William Burgamy were named as plaintiffs in a suit filed by Harris Wilson, John Wilson and Richard Parker. A judgment was entered against the plaintiffs. Order Book 4, Page 546.

*The exact nature of this complaint is not known, but the co-plaintiffs, William Floyd and William Burgamy, were parties to Item 12, above. The suit may have had something to do with regard to title on the 200 acres purchased by John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> of William Floyd. If so, it is peculiar that William Jr.<sup>C1W1W2</sup> and Micha would have been listed as co-plaintiffs. [Further research performed by the authors concluded that Micha Bostick was born Michal Floyd, brother of William Floyd and the mother of Harris and John Wilson. See Chapter 12 – William Bostick and Michall Floyd] Added note is that Richard Parker witnessed LWT of John Bergaine [Burgamy], father of William Burgamy, in 1730.*

19. On September 20, 1745 John Bostick was listed as an adjacent landowner on a deed in which James Terry Purchased 930 acres along Great Guinea Creek.

*John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> appeared to still own property along Great Guinea Creek, adjacent to James Terry, his presumed father-in-law. It should be noted that Great Guinea Creek had its head waters near present day Farmville and its tributaries are well contained within present day Cumberland County, consequently the lands owned by John Bostick along Great Guinea Creek would have been contained within Cumberland County and not Albemarle County.*

20. On September 20, 1745 Charles Bostick took out a patent on 125 acres along Great Guinea Creek adjacent to John Bostick and Adolphus Hendrick.<sup>13</sup>

*Charles Bostick<sup>C1W1C1</sup> is believed to have been John Bostick's<sup>C1W1J1</sup> brother, and son-in-law to Adolphus Hendrick. Charles Bostick married Bettie Hendrick. Charles Bostick had also inherited his father's 350 acres on Tar Wallet Creek, which had been purchased of John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>.*

21. On January 15, 1744 John Bostick was included in a Road Order to Isaac Allen.<sup>14</sup>

*Isaac Allen appeared on numerous vestry records in Southam Parish after 1748, so this is likely a reference to John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>.*

22. On April 26, 1744 John Bostick was named in LWT of David Bell filed in Goochland County. Charles Bostick and Mary Francis were named as witnesses to this LWT.

*Based on a deed recorded in Goochland County on December 18, 1739, David Bell was reported as being a Merchant of Henrico County when he purchased 400 acres on Muddy Creek. It is interesting to note that John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> witnessed a sale of a 400 acre tract on Muddy Creek in 1733 as described in Item 4, above. In this LWT Bell describes property holdings in New Kent, Hanover and Goochland Counties. Charles Bostick<sup>C1W1C1</sup> and Mary (nee Bostick) Francis<sup>C1W1M1</sup> were siblings of John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>.*

23. September 25, 1745 Charles Bostick filed patent for 125 acres on both sides Great Guinea Creek adjacent to John Bostick.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> The Pamunky Hendricks Family,

<sup>14</sup> Goochland County Road Orders, 1728-1744, Nathaniel Mason Pawlett.

<sup>15</sup> Deed Book 22, Page 504.



*Assumed to be Charles Bostick<sup>C1W1C1</sup> and John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>, brothers. Not clear whether this is same parcel described in Item 20, above, or a different tract.*

24. On June 12, 1746 John Bostick and Nathaniel Hockett were ordered to act as surveyors of road per petition by Charles Anderson, et al. in Albemarle County.<sup>16</sup>

*This was the first record located for any Bostick within Albemarle County, formed from the northwest part of Goochland County in 1744. It is probable that this was John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>, who held lands along Great Guinea Creek and the Appomattox River. Based on his LWT written in 1749 (Item 25, below), it is clear that John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup> never relocated from Little Byrd Creek. There were only two known John Bosticks living in 1746 over age 21, and by elimination, this must have been John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> suggesting that he had acquired land in recently formed Albemarle County, probably the 200 acres described in Item 10, above. Based on later Road Orders and deeds it appears that both John Bostick and his brother, Charles, acquired land along the upper reaches of the Willis River in Albemarle County in the general are depicted in Figure XX.*

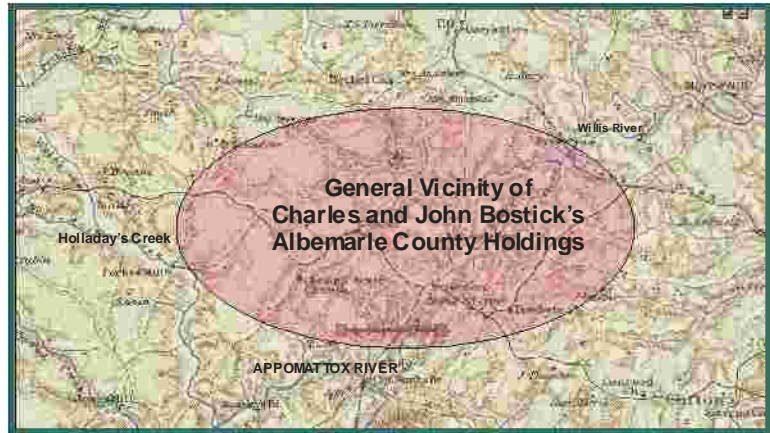


FIGURE XX  
Albemarle County Map, Circa 1895 – Upper Willis River Region

25. On December 26, 1749 John Bostick wrote his LWT, proved on January 20, 1761 in Goochland County (Deed Book 8, Page 116), in which he mentioned godson, Jonas Lawson, and 200 acres on which John<sup>C1J1</sup> lived. A bequest of household items was made to friend, George Crodus, with remainder to David Lawson.<sup>17</sup>

*By virtue of references to Jonas and David Lawson, there is little doubt but that this was the LWT of John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup>, who purchased 200 acres on Little Byrd Creek in 1737 from Jonas Lawson as described in Item 7, above. There was no mention of a wife or other kin in this LWT so it might be assumed that John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup> probably never married. This LWT was not proven until January 1761, which might suggest that John Bostick did not die until about 1761. However, John Bostick does not appear anywhere in the vestry minutes for St. James Northam Parish, which was formed in 1744 and contained the area of John's plantation.<sup>18</sup> There were processionings performed every four years, as was customary for that period. If John were still living after 1749, he would likely have appeared as a landowner in that parish. Consequently, it is more likely that John died*

<sup>16</sup> Albemarle County Road Orders, 1744-1748, Nathaniel Mason Pawlett.

<sup>17</sup> Bostick Trails and Ties, James Bostick Morse, 2003, p. 1.

<sup>18</sup> St. Jame's Northam Parish Vestry Book, 1744-1850, William Lindsay Hopkins, 1987.

*shortly after writing his LWT in 1749 and for some reason the LWT was not proven until 1761.*

26. On August 14, 1746 John Bostick and other landowners were ordered to clear a road from Beard's Road on the ridge between the Appomattox River and Willis Creek [Little Willis River] on best course to Albemarle Court House plus the old road from Brook's Mill to John Bostick's plantation.<sup>19</sup>

*From this description it would appear that John Bostick had purchased or been granted land in the southeast corner of the recently created Albemarle County, by virtue of this order pertaining to a road on the ridge between the Appomattox River and Willis Creek. Willis Creek is believed to be in reference to the southerly branch of the Willis River referred to as Little Willis River on current maps. The Willis River is actually a tributary of the James River, but has its headwaters near the Appomattox River. Most of the Willis River is situated within Cumberland County, with only a few miles of its headwaters extending into Albemarle County (future Buckingham County).*

27. On January 12, 1746 Charles Bostick witnessed a deed from John Bowles to John Law and Thomas Davenport for 300 acres situated on Stinking Water Creek, tributary of Appomattox, adjacent to Bostick, William Arnold and Hamilton.<sup>20</sup>

*This tract must be along Great Guinea Creek where Charles Bostick<sup>C1W1C1</sup>, John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> and William Arnold are known to have had tracts, yet Stinking Water Creek could not be located on any maps. Thomas Davenport is believed to have been a nephew of Sarah Ann Arnold, sister of William Arnold. Sarah Ann is believed to have married William Davenport, brother of Martin Davenport. Martin Davenport is believed to have been the father of this Thomas Davenport.*

28. In 1746/47 John Bostick witnessed a deed in Albemarle County from William Gray to Edmond Gray.

*This is assumed to be John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>. Even though he still owned property along the Appomattox River, he appears to be living in Albemarle County, probably along Little Willis River.*

29. In 1747 Court Records John Bostick was awarded 25 pounds of tobacco for appearing in court in Albemarle County on behalf of John Woodson.

*This is likely the same John Woodson of Goochland County who purchased 400 acres in June 1741 from Valentine Bostick<sup>C1C2V1</sup>, first-cousin of John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>.*

30. On March 12, 1746 in Albemarle County William Gray, John Sanders, John Hodnett, Daniel Row and John Row were ordered to clear the Old Road from John Bostick's to John Hodnett's, along the Dabb's path to the County Line (with Cumberland County).<sup>21</sup>

*John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> was being frequently recorded in Albemarle County.*

31. On November 3, 1747 Charles Bostick was recorded as having his land on Tar Wallet Creek in Cumberland County (formed from Goochland County in 1745/6) processioned.

*Charles Bostick<sup>C1W1C1</sup>.<sup>22</sup>*

32. In 1747/8 John Bostick was recorded in Albemarle County as having 1270 acres surveyed by Joshua Fry.

<sup>19</sup> Albemarle County Road Orders, 1744-1748, Nathaniel Mason Pawlett, O.S. Page 142.

<sup>20</sup> Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 28, No. 3, p. 33.

<sup>21</sup> Albemarle County Road Orders, 1744-1748, Nathaniel Mason Pawlett.

<sup>22</sup> Southam Parish Vestry Book, 1745-1792, Ann K. Bloomquist.



*The location of this tract for John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> was not reported, other than being in Albemarle County. However, based on subsequent records, this tract is believed to also have been in the southeast corner of the county as shown in Figure XX.*

33. On July 20, 1748 Charles Bostick filed a deed for 380 acres in Albemarle County on branches of the Willis Creek [Little Willis River] and bounded on the south by Baird's Road.

*It would appear that Charles Bostick<sup>C1W1C1</sup> followed his brother, John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>, in purchasing or patenting land in the southeast corner of Albemarle County along the headwaters of the Willis River.*

34. On July 30, 1748 Charles Bostick<sup>C1W1C1</sup> filed a deed or patent for 580 acres in Albemarle County on branches of the upper Willis River and Holliday Creek.

35. On August 11, 1748 in Albemarle County Joel Walker was appointed overseer of the road from Chiles' to the plantation where John Bostick once lived.<sup>23</sup>

*Since it appears that John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> owned more than one tract of land in Albemarle County, this reference to a plantation where he once lived suggests that he must have sold part of his holdings. The reference to Chiles is important in that branches of the Goochland Chiles family migrated to Ninety-Six District South Carolina at about the same time as John and Jane Bostick after the Revolutionary War. This Chiles was probably kin to that family, which migrated to South Carolina.*

36. On March 26, 1748 Charles Bostick ordered to procession his lands on Tar Wallet at Great Guinea Creek in Cumberland County.<sup>24</sup>

37. On November 11, 1748 John Bostick was ordered to procession his lands on Tar Wallet Creek at Great Guinea Creek in Cumberland County.<sup>25</sup>

38. On June 1, 1750 John Bostick recorded a deed in Albemarle County for 2000 acres situated on bank of the Appomattox River adjoining Henry Chiles and Anthony Hoggatt. Tract included 400 acres originally patented to Henry Chiles on February 1, 1739.<sup>26</sup>

*This is assumed to be John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> and the tract is assumed to be in the same general vicinity as previously acquired tracts in the southeast corner of Albemarle County between the head of Willis River and the Appomattox River. Henry Chiles is believed to have been one of three brothers who migrated to Abbeville District South Carolina following the Revolutionary War, whose offspring intermarried with the Livingston Family.*

39. On June 11, 1751 Charles Bostick and his wife, Elizabeth [Bettie Hendrick] sold their tract in Cumberland County to Martin Slaughter.<sup>27</sup>

*This was probably the same 350 acre tract that Charles<sup>C1W1C1</sup> inherited from his father through William's<sup>C1W1</sup> LWT proved in 1740 by depositions of William Arnold and John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>.*

40. On June 22, 1751 Zachariah Terry sold 400 acres in Cumberland County to Robert Lowary of Caroline County adjacent to William Arnold and John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>, witnessed by James Terry, Julius Davenport and Charles Bostick<sup>C1W1C1</sup>.

<sup>23</sup> Albemarle County Road Orders, 1744-1748, Nathaniel Mason Pawlett, O.S. Pg. 399.

<sup>24</sup> Southam Parish Vestry Book, 1745-1792, Ann K. Bloomquist.

<sup>25</sup> Southam Parish Vestry Book, 1745-1792, Ann K. Bloomquist.

<sup>26</sup> Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume VI, 1749-1762, Virginia Genealogical Society, 1998, p. 47.

<sup>27</sup> The Pamunkey Hendrick Family.

*All the parties to this transaction, except for the purchaser, are believed to have been related through various intermarriages as described previously herein. It would appear that John and Charles were still actively engaged in the affairs of Cumberland County, even though they both have established ownership of large tracts in nearby Albemarle County.*

41. On May 16, 1752 Charles Bostick was referenced in a Southam Parish processioning order as a former land owner.

*This entry would suggest that Southam Parish maintained fairly current records on the residents of their parish, since Charles and Bettie had just sold their land in the county the previous June.*

42. On January 30, 1754 William Bostick [Jr.] was awarded 100 pounds of tobacco by Southam Parish vestry for keeping Mrs. Parker (widow) for four months.

*The last recorded presence of William Jr.<sup>C1W1W2</sup> was March 1739 in which he appeared in a Brunswick County Road Order along the Little Roanoke River as described in Item 12, above. He must have moved back to Cumberland County in the previous year. It is important to note the Widow Parker in this record. The authors believe this Mrs. Parker to have been Michall Harris Johnson Burgany Floyd Parker, widow of Richard Parker II, and mother of William Bostick Jr.'s wife, Michall Floyd Wilson Bostick.*

43. On 16Apr1755 John Wilson and Harris Wilson of Cumberland County VA for 100£ sold 150 acres to John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>, surveyed for Peter Burgany, deceased, it being the plantation on which William Bostick<sup>C1W1W2</sup> now lives.

*This 150 acre tract is believed to have been the balance of a 350 acre tract originally granted to Peter Burgany and subsequently bequeathed to William Floyd and another party whose name was unreadable. John Bostick had already purchased the 200 acres from William Floyd on 19Sep1738 (see Item 12, above.). It should be noted that Richard Wilson, father of John and Harris Wilson had purchased either part or all of this original 350 acres from Peter Burgany, and that Peter Burgany held a note from Richard Wilson for that purchase. When Richard Wilson died he bequeathed this land to his sons, John and Harris Wilson, when they came of age. The authors believe that it was a dispute over the title of this 350 acre tract that was the cause of the lawsuit filed by John and Harris Wilson against the Bosticks, William Floyd and William Burgany in Jun1741. The fact that John and Harris Wilson held legal title and were able to convey this 150 acre tract to John Bostick suggests that the Wilson brothers were successful, at least in part, in their lawsuit.*

*The author's research has established with a fair degree of certainty that William Bostick's wife, Michall Floyd, was the mother of John and Harris Wilson and sister of William Floyd. From this record it would appear that John and Harris Wilson's mother and step-father were already living upon the subject 150 acre tract. The fact that John Bostick purchased this tract suggests that William and Micha Bostick may not have had the means to buy this tract from Micha's sons.*

44. On December 21, 1755 William Bostick Jr. was awarded 400 pounds of tobacco for the maintenance of Widow Parker. On the same date John Boles was awarded 100 pounds for clothing of Widow Parker.

*Again, it would appear that William and Micha Bostick were providing care for Micha's mother, Michall Harris.*

45. On November 10, 1755 John Bostick was ordered to procession his land along Great Guinea Creek in Cumberland County.  
*It appears that John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> continued to own land along Great Guinea Creek, even though he had patented large tracts several miles up the Appomattox River in Albemarle County. At a minimum, he is believed to still have retained ownership of the 350 acres formerly patented by Peter Burgamy, part of which was occupied by John's brother, William Bostick Jr..*
46. On August 21, 1755 Charles Bostick purchased 335 acres in Halifax County Virginia from William Cunningham situated along the north side of Childrey Creek, tributary of Stanton [Roanoke] River.  
*This is believed to have been Charles<sup>C1W1C1</sup> Bostick and his wife, Bettie Hendricks. They must have moved to Halifax County a few years after they sold their parcel on Tar Wallet and Great Guinea Creeks. Childrey Creek was about 65 miles from Great Guinea Creek and about 35 miles from Little Willis River. It is unknown whether Charles continued to own the tracts he recorded in Albemarle County, but it is unlikely, as he remained on Childrey Creek until his death.*
47. On January 26, 1756 John Bostick sold 200 acres, purchased of William Floyd, being part of the land patented by Peter Burgamy, described as the south side of Great Guinea Creek. Dower right was relinquished by John's wife, Elizabeth [Terry?].<sup>28</sup>  
*This tract appears to be part of the 350 acres of tract acquired as described in Items 12 and 43, above, both having been previously patented to Peter Burgamy. This is the first known recorded instance of Elizabeth Bostick. The author believes that it was this tract of land that was the subject of the lawsuit filed by Richard Parker on behalf of John and Harris Wilson.*
48. On May 24, 1756 John Bostick of Albemarle County sold 50 acres in Cumberland County situated on Great Guinea Creek. Dower right was relinquished by John's wife, Elizabeth.<sup>29</sup>  
*This sale may have been part of the 150 acres purchased in Item 43. If so, John Bostick would appear to have retained ownership of the remainder of the 150 acres (100 acres) so it is possible that William and Micha may have continued to live on the remainder until they purchase land in Halifax County in 1759 (see Item 52, below).*
49. On June 16, 1756 Thomas Harris took out a patent for 400 acres on Great Guinea Creek adjacent to land formerly owned by John Bostick and James Terry.  
*This is evidence that John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> must have disposed of his land on Great Guinea Creek and moved out of Cumberland County, probably to Albemarle County.*
50. May 1, 1759, John Bostick conveyed to Valentine Hatcher for £30, 200 acres situated at head of Little Willis Branch part of tract where John Bostick now lives. Witnesses: W. M. Johns and **John Bostick Jr.**  
*From this record it seems clear that John Bostick Sr.<sup>C1W1J1</sup> had established residency in Albemarle, probably around the time that he disposed of the 350 acres in Cumberland County in 1756. No record could be found for the acquisition of the 200 acres involved in this transaction. Since John began appearing on road orders in Albemarle County before he acquired the two large tracts described in Items 31 and 37, above, he may have acquired this tract several years earlier. It may have been the first tract taken out in*

<sup>28</sup> Copeland, Bostick, Patton, and Allied Families....., Virginia Copeland Jantz, Privately published before 1980, p. 158.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

*Albemarle County by John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>, as he began appearing on records there in about 1745. This tract may have already had improvements at the time of its purchase, enabling John to establish residency there, albeit sporadically, prior to 1756.*

*By the sale of this primary homestead in 1759, John seems to have been settling his affairs in Albemarle County in preparation for his relocation to Halifax County a few months later. For purposes of this research, it is particularly important to note that this deed was witnessed by John Bostick Jr.<sup>C1W1J1J2</sup>. This record and the analysis leading up to it would appear to clearly establish this John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1J2</sup> as the son of John Bostick Sr.<sup>C1W1J1</sup>. It is of equal importance to note that Valentine Hatcher, the purchaser, is believed to have been John Bostick's<sup>C1W1J1</sup> son-in-law, who married Jemima Bostick, John and Elizabeth's oldest daughter.*

51. On July 19, 1759 John Bostick Sr. of Albemarle County purchased 254 acres from John Owen for £100 situated in Halifax County on the north side of the Dan River adjoining Robert Humphrey, said land originally granted to Nathaniel Terry on February 12, 1755. Now, within four years of Charles Bostick's<sup>C1W1C1</sup> relocation to Halifax County, his brother, John<sup>C1W1J1</sup>, has also relocated to Halifax County. Nathaniel Terry is believed to have been the son of Benjamin Terry and Elizabeth Irby. Benjamin Terry is believed by the authors to have been John Bostick's<sup>C1W1J1</sup> brother-in-law. The Dan River is about 35 miles distance from Childrey Creek. It is assumed that John Bostick may have still retained ownership of some of his land in Albemarle County at this time. It is important to note that numerous large tracts were granted to non-resident owners in Albemarle County prior to and following its formation in 1744. These grants did not require much in the way of improvement, so long as the grantees maintained current payment of their quit rents.

52. On December 7, 1759 Absalom Bostick witnessed a personal property sale in Halifax County.<sup>30</sup>

*This is the first known record for Absalom Bostick, who has been suggested by numerous genealogists to have been the second oldest son of John and Elizabeth Bostick. These same researchers have placed Absalom's birth year at around 1740, which would coincide with his being old enough to appear as a witness on a legal document in 1759.*

53. On December 31, 1759 William Bostick purchased 100 acres in Halifax County from Daniel Terry for £10, situated adjacent to James Daniel and Richard Daniel.

*Like his brothers, Charles and John, it would appear that William Bostick Jr.<sup>C1W1W2</sup> settled his affairs in Cumberland County and moved to Halifax County. Note that Daniel Terry was also a former resident and large landowner in Goochland/Cumberland County, and appears to have relocated to Halifax County in about 1754 when he first began appearing on land records. Daniel Terry, and Richard and James Daniel are believed to have been in-laws of William Bostick<sup>C1W1W2</sup>. This is the first known record of any land acquisition by William Bostick Jr.<sup>C1W1W2</sup>. In Cumberland County he was only mentioned as living on land purchased by his brother, John Bostick (see Item 43, above). Presumably, he owned land in Brunswick County in 1739 when he was ordered to clear a road along the Little Roanoke River, but no record of that acquisition has been found (see Item 13, above).*

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<sup>30</sup> Halifax County Deed Books 2-6, 1759-1767, Marion Dodson Chiarito, 1986, p. 13.

54. On August 17, 1763 William Bostick and Agatha, his wife, of Halifax County sold to Nathan Bostick of same, for £60, 90 acres on both sides of the Sandy River... Witnessed by Absolom Bostick, Chesley Bostick, Valentine Hatcher and Jemima Hatcher. *This deed is particularly important, in that it ties together several of John's and Elizabeth's children in Halifax County in 1763, the same year that their father appeared in St. Paul's Parish Georgia petitioning for a patent along the Savannah River. On this deed were sons: William, Nathan, Absolom and Chesley, and daughter Jemima, along with two in-laws: Agatha Cook and Valentine Hatcher. By virtue of their witnessing this deed, it would seem that Valentine and Jemima (nee Bostick) Hatcher had also relocated from Albemarle County to Halifax County. This sale of land to Nathan would suggest that he was over 21 years of age in 1763, meaning he was born before 1742.*

Through the foregoing series of records and analyses, it has been shown that there were two John Bosticks living in Goochland County during the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. One of these, John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup>, was shown to have been a son of Charles<sup>C1</sup> and Mary, the immigrants, and that he lived for many years on Little Byrd Creek along the north side of the James River where he is believed to have died in about 1759. The other, John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>, first began appearing on records along Great Guinea Creek in Goochland County, later Cumberland County, in 1731. This John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup>, by virtue of his deposition regarding his father William's<sup>C1W1</sup> LWT, is known to have been born in about 1710. Based on analysis contained in Chapter 8, this John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> is believed to have married Elizabeth Terry, daughter of James Terry and Rachel Chesley. It should be noted that James Terry was a neighbor of John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> for many years on Great Guinea Creek, and that the Bostick brothers appear to have followed the Terry Family into Halifax County in the 1750's where they continued to have close dealings.

During the 1740's John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> purchased several tracts of land along Great Guinea Creek and the Appomattox River in Goochland County, two of which he sold: one to his father, William, and the other to his cousin, Valentine. During the 1750's John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> began purchasing additional tracts in the southeast corner of Albemarle County near the headwaters of the Little Willis River, as did his brother, Charles Bostick<sup>C1W1C1</sup>. John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> was reported having taken out patents on several parcels in Albemarle County along the headwaters of the Willis River totaling more than 3500 acres. He appears to have split his time between Great Guinea Creek and Willis River regions until about 1756, as he appeared on several records in both counties during the 1740's and 50's. In 1753 Charles Bostick sold his tract on Great Guinea Creek and in 1755 relocated to a new tract on Childreys Creek in Halifax County about 65 miles to the south. By 1759 John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> and William Bostick<sup>C1W1W2</sup> appear to have followed their brother, Charles, into Halifax County, where they began appearing on deed records. John relocated along the Dan River and began accumulating new parcels. William relocated to Difficult Creek area just south of his brother, Charles. By 1761 William Arnold also purchased a track near William Bostick along the Roanoke, apparently choosing to live near to his wife's relations.

**John Bostick Jr.** appeared as a witness to the sale of his father's 200 acre homestead in Albemarle County in May 1759. This was the first known record for any of John and Elizabeth's children, as John Bostick Jr.<sup>C1W1J1J2</sup> is presumed to have been their oldest son. Absolom Bostick<sup>C1W1J1A1</sup> appeared as a witness on a personal property deed in Halifax County in



December 1759. This was the second recorded instance of a child of John and Elizabeth. Absolom probably was 18 or 19 years old when he witnessed this deed. By 1763 three more children, William, Nathan and Chesley, also appear on deed records in Halifax County. In 1763 John Bostick Sr. appears to have traveled to St. Paul's Parish Georgia where he filed for a plat along the upper Savannah River. In August 1763 five children and two in-laws of John and Elizabeth appeared on a land sale from William Bostick<sup>C1W1J1W1</sup> to his younger brother, Nathan<sup>C1W1J1N1</sup>, as abstracted in Item 54, above. By 1765 John and Elizabeth's sons, William and Chesley, had followed their father and also filed for grants in St. Paul's Parish Georgia.

Elizabeth appears to have remained behind in Halifax County with her younger children. When John gift deeded two tracts to his sons Nathan and Littleberry in 1762 in Halifax County, Littleberry is believed to still have been a minor. It is not known whether this separation between John and Elizabeth bespeaks an estrangement. It is more likely that they were just being cautious and wishing to protect their interests in Halifax County, while John and his older sons explored new lands in Georgia. John disappeared from records after 1765, so it is believed that he died in St. Paul's Parish Georgia a few years later. Elizabeth continued to appear on records in Pittsylvania and Halifax County into the 1770's.

No records have been found where either Charles<sup>C1W1C1</sup> or John<sup>C1W1J1</sup> sold there large holdings in southeast Albemarle County, which became part of the newly formed Buckingham County in 1761. Based on the grant deed from John Bostick Sr. to Valentine Hatcher for 200 acres on 1May1759, it seems quite clear that John and Elizabeth had an older son named **John Bostick Jr.**<sup>C1W1J1J2</sup>. It is believed that **John Bostick Jr.** had reached the age of 21 before his family relocated from Albemarle County to Halifax County in 1759. It is possible that John Jr. had already married before his parents and other family members moved away, which may have been part of his motivation for remaining behind in Buckingham County. It is further believed that John Bostick Sr.<sup>C1W1J1</sup> may have deeded some of his lands in Albemarle County to John Jr.<sup>C1W1J1J2</sup> before John Sr. moved to Halifax County in 1759. This belief is supported by the following deed abstracts:

55. On March 25, 1762 Richard Roughton filed a deed for 310 acres in Buckingham County on the north branches of Willis Creek [Little Willis River] adjacent to Henry Chiles, John Bostick, etal.<sup>31</sup>

*This deed continues to show John Bostick as a land owner within Buckingham County, adjacent to Henry Chiles. This deed supports the notion that either John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> continued land ownership in that county even though he had removed to Halifax County in 1759, or that he had deeded this property to his son, John Bostick Jr.<sup>C1W1J1J2</sup>, who continued residency in that county.*

56. On May 23, 1763 **John Bostick** recorded a deed for 400 acres in Prince Edward County on the south side of the Appomattox River adjoining Chiles, Harris, etal.<sup>32</sup>

*It is believed that this land was located just across the Appomattox River from the lands previously procured by John Bostick Sr.<sup>C1W1J1</sup> in Albemarle County (now Buckingham County). This belief is borne out by the reference to adjacent landowner, Chiles,*

<sup>31</sup> Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume VI, 1749-1762, Virginia Genealogical Society, 1998, p. 421.

<sup>32</sup> Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume VII, 1762-1776, Virginia Genealogical Society, 1999, p. 18, Prince Edward County Deed Book 35, Page 184.

*probably Henry Chiles who appeared on earlier deeds involving John Sr. This acquisition is believed to have been John Jr.<sup>C1W1J1J2</sup>.*

The deed above could not have been John Bostick Sr.<sup>C1W1J1</sup>, as he is known to have been in St. Paul's Parish Georgia at that time. The only other person from this era that might have produced a son named John was Charles Bostick<sup>C1W1C1</sup> and Bettie Hendricks. Charles and Bettie are known to have had a son named John, but, based on reliable sources, he was born in 1746. Charles<sup>C1W1C1</sup> son, John<sup>C1W1C1J1</sup> would have been too young to purchase land in Prince Edward County in 1763. By process of elimination, the John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1J2</sup> on this deed in Prince Edward County in 1763 could only have been **John Bostick Jr.**, the oldest son of John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1</sup> and Elizabeth Terry.

There were a few trailing land records from Prince Edward County involving properties from the estate of John Bostick listed as follows:

57. Deed Book 10, p 162: Instituted: 21 Jul 1794, Recorded 21 Jul 1794; Grantor – Benjamin Haskins, “Late high sheriff of the County of Prince Edward”; Grantee – JOHN ARNOLD. Residence: Prince Edward Co.; Amount paid: 39 pounds, 6 pence. 20 acres; Description: Land sold for 39 & 6d in 1781, for taxes owed by estate of John Bostick, bounded by ARNOLD and Hurt, mentions “dogwood corner near a branch”; Wit: (none); Signed: Benjamin Haskins
58. Deed Book 10, p 173: Instituted: 16 Jun (no year state, but 1794-TOB), Recorded 21 Jul 1794; Grantor – Philemon Holcombe, “Late high sheriff of the County of Prince Edward”; Grantee – JOHN ARNOLD. Residence: Prince Edward Co.; Amount paid: “4 pounds, 2 & 8.” 40 acres; Description: Land sold for 4 pounds, 2 & 8 in 17(?) for taxes owed by estate of John Bostick.; Wit: J. Holcombe, Wal Holcombe, Andrew Johnston; Signed: Philm. Holcombe
59. Deed Book 10, p 174: Instituted: 21 Jul 1794, Recorded 21 Jul 1794; Grantor – Thomas Flournoy, “Late high sheriff of the County of Prince Edward”; Grantee – JOHN ARNOLD. Residence: Prince Edward Co.; Amount paid: 4 pounds, 2 shillings, 5 pence. 40 acres; Description: Land sold for 4 pounds, 2 shillings and 5 pence for taxes owed by estate of John Bostick, bounded by Hunter, mentioned a dogwood corner; Wit: (none); Signed: Tho. Flournoy.

The forgoing land records refer to three separate tracks of land procured by a person named John Arnold, resident of Prince Edward County, who appears to have acquired these tracts via Sheriff's auction from the estate of John Bostick. These transactions were recorded on 21Jul1794. The author was unable to establish the identity of John Arnold, but think it probable that the referenced John Bostick was John Bostick Jr., son of John Bostick and Elizabeth Terry. The combined acreage involved in these deed records amounts to 100 acres, and could have been a moiety of the 400 acres acquired by John Bostick Jr. in May1763, see Item 56, above.

The main objective of this chapter was not to determine John Jr's.<sup>C1W1J1J2</sup> ancestry, but rather the ancestry of his wife, Jane. However, in order to establish Jane's true identity, it was necessary to

establish her husband's likely ancestry and migration path between his birth and death. In so doing, it should be possible to establish Jane's probable location at the time of their marriage as a further verification of her assumed ancestral background (*Time and Place Convergence*). The John Bostick who married Jane and settled and died in Abbeville County South Carolina is known to have lived in Buckingham County Virginia prior to moving to South Carolina. This is known through various records from Buckingham County just prior to and following the Revolutionary War. As established in the foregoing analysis John Bostick Jr.<sup>C1W1J1J2</sup> was residing in Albermarle (Buckingham) and nearby Prince Edward Counties between 1759 and 1763. The authors believe that this John Bostick<sup>C1W1J1J2</sup> was the same John Bostick who married Jane. Throughout the remainder of this chapter Jane's husband, for sake of simplicity, will be referred to as John Jr.

If John Jr. was Jane's husband, then it is reasonable to assume that they met while John Jr. was living in southeast Albemarle County (later Buckingham County) or Cumberland County area before his family had moved to Halifax County. In the search for a maternal surname in colonial times, it is generally prudent to commence with the Christian names of the children. In John and Jane Bostick's case, they are known to have had eight children named as follows: (1) Davis, (2) Taliaferro, (3) Stephen, (4) Sally, (5) John III, (6) Nancy, (7) Littleberry, and (8) Jane.<sup>33</sup> Of these children, four sons had very distinctive Christian names: Davis, Taliaferro, Stephen, and Littleberry. The name of Littleberry was eliminated from this search, as it was known to have already occurred in the Bostick lineage in the form of John Jr.'s brother, Littleberry Bostick. The Christian names of Davis, Stephen and Taliaferro were not known to have occurred in the Virginia Bostick families prior to this generation. Additionally, Taliaferro Bostick married a woman named Anne Davis. Given the propensity for families of this period to marry cousins, it seemed very possible that Jane was surnamed Davis, and that her son, Taliaferro, probably had married her niece, Anne Davis.

Thus armed with the Christian names of Davis, Stephen and Taliaferro and the possible surname of Davis, a search was undertaken to locate any families in colonial Virginia in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century in which these names converged. This search disclosed that there was a frequent occurrence of the name Taliaferro (Toliver) Davis in Virginia and North Carolina throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries. The earliest occurrence that was found for the name of Taliaferro Davis was the son of William Davis and Elizabeth Shelton, born in about 1730. The place of birth of this Taliaferro Davis is uncertain, but probably was in St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County. The basis for the assumption of St. Paul's Parish as Taliaferro Davis's birthplace was that there was a large family of Davis's living in Hanover County as evidenced by vestry minute records and deed records, which included entries for the names of Toliver Davis and Stephen Davis in the 1770's. So a convergence of the Christian names of Taliaferro and Stephen appears to have occurred in the Davis Family of Hanover County in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

The earliest record for a Davis in St. Peter's Parish vestry minutes was for John Davis recorded as a processioner in 1689.<sup>34</sup> Also appearing as processioners in St. Peter's Parish in that year were Charles Bostick<sup>C1</sup> and Henry Chiles. In 1693 the Widow Davis was shown in the

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<sup>33</sup> LWT of John Bostick, Abbeville South Carolina Will Book, Box 68, Packet 3446.

<sup>34</sup> The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peter's Parish, Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne, 1937, p. 22.

maintenance of William Beetts.<sup>35</sup> If the Widow Davis were the wife of John Davis, then it would appear that John Davis died sometime between 1689 and 1693. The next record for a Davis in St. Peter's Parish was the baptism of Grace Davis, daughter of John Davis on June 3, 17\_\_ (year missing).<sup>36</sup> The only genealogical record that could be found for Grace Davis was a marriage record on February 15, 1730 to Henry Allard in North Farnham Parish, Richmond Virginia. Given the unique name of Grace, the date and the proximity to New Kent County, this Grace Davis was likely the daughter of John Davis. John Davis, the father of Grace, probably was the son of John Davis, the 1689 processioneer.

Further research suggests that this Davis family originated in the area of Essex and Middlesex Counties Virginia, and that the John Davis shown on St. Peter's Parish Church records was the husband of Catherine Ragland. It is interesting to note that Catherine's father was named Evan Ragland, and that William Davis and Elizabeth Shelton named a son Evan Davis, undoubtedly for his great grandfather. As a further aside, it is interesting to note that Reuben and William Ragland witnessed the LWT of William Bostick Jr.<sup>C1W1W2</sup> in Person County North Carolina in 1792. Reuben Ragland is believed to have been a great grandson of this Evan Ragland. As stated in earlier chapters, such ancillary or collateral connections are rarely coincidental. The connection, if any, between William Bostick Jr.<sup>C1W1W2</sup> and the Ragland family will be explored in greater detail in the chapter on William and Micha Bostick.

Moving forward in time into St. Paul's Parish Hanover County, the earliest record for a Davis appears to have been for Ely [Eliezer] Davis in the year 1704/5.<sup>37</sup> Through the LWT of Moses Davies it was discovered that he had a son named Eliezer Davies. In the 1704 Quit Rent Rolls for New Kent County there was a record of Eliezer Davis with 375 acres and John Davis with 80 acres. In the 1707/8 processioneering cycle in St. Paul's Parish there was only one entry for a Davis, that being Eliezer Davis in Precinct 16. In 1711/2 there were entries for Lewis Davis in Precinct No. 1 adjacent to James Terry, John Pettis [Pettus] and William Harris, and for Eliezer Davis in Precinct No. 22 adjacent to Charles Bostick<sup>C1C2</sup>. Again, in 1716/7 there were entries for Lewis Davis in Precinct No. 1 and Eliezer Davis in Precinct No. 22. Both Lewis and Eliezer Davis continued to be reported as processioneers in St. Paul's Parish to 1719/0 and 1739/0, respectively. In addition to Lewis and Eliezer Davis, there were entries for Charles, Edward, Elizabeth, George, John, John Jr., Nathaniel, Peter, Puryear or Supry, Samuel, Stephen, Toliver and William Davis in St. Paul's Vestry Minutes in later years. Some of these Davis' are believed to have been children of William Davis and Elizabeth Shelton, whereas others are known to have descended from Moses Davies through his son, Eliezer.

In reviewing the deed records for the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century in Goochland, Albemarle, Brunswick, Amherst, Prince Edward and Louisa Counties, there were numerous entries found for Davis's named Lewis, Nathaniel, Peter, Robert, Samuel, William, John, Edward, Charles and George. It is believed that many of these Davis men were descended from the New Kent and Hanover Counties Davis families. Over the next several decades these branches of this Davis family spread out over a fairly broad area of central Virginia. Some were actually found with tracts along Little Byrd Creek, the home place of John Bostick<sup>C1J1</sup>.

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<sup>35</sup> The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peter's Parish, Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne, 1937, p. 40.

<sup>36</sup> The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peter's Parish, Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne, 1937, p. 350.

<sup>37</sup> The Vestry Book of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia, 1706-1786, Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne, 1940, p. 3.

William Davis even took out a patent for 400 acres on September 22, 1739 on Great Guinea Creek and Little Willis River, clearly within the neighborhood of John Bostick Sr.'s.<sup>C1W1J1</sup><sup>38</sup> However, William Davis seems to have abandoned this tract when on December 15, 1757 this tract was escheated to William Randolph, who then assigned to Robert Hudgens.<sup>39</sup> According to this deed record William Davis was of Goochland County when the patent was granted in 1739 and was of Cumberland County when the tract was escheated for lack of quit rent payment. In 1752 William Davis was reported present for the processioning of his land in Cumberland County adjacent to John Chafin and David Bradley.<sup>40</sup> Note that John Chafin was an adjacent land owner to John Bostick Sr.<sup>C1W1J1</sup> as abstracted in Item 7, above. Again on August 11, 1759, November 10, 1763 and February 27, 1765 William Davis was ordered to procession lands along Buckingham Road, Randolph's Church Road, etc. in Cumberland County. The processioning records for Cumberland County continued to be recorded until 1792, but William Davis was no longer reported in Cumberland County after 1765.

From the foregoing records, it would appear that William Davis relinquished ownership of one tract of land within in the immediate vicinity of the Bostick brothers along Great Guinea Creek and Little Willis River in 1757 after 18 years of ownership. However, from the processioning records of Southam Parish, Cumberland County, it would appear that William Davis continued to own other lands within Cumberland County near the Buckingham County border until after 1765. This William Davis is believed to have been the same William Davis who married Elizabeth Shelton and is reported to have had the following children: Catherine, Elizabeth, John Dabney, Mary, Taliaferro, David, Meredith, Evan, Stephen and Ann.

It is clear from this information that William and Elizabeth Davis lived for a number of years in the immediate vicinity of William Jr.<sup>C1W1W2</sup>, Charles<sup>C1W1C1</sup> and John Bostick Sr.<sup>C1W1J1</sup>. By virtue of this close living proximity and the overlapping of time periods, it is believed that John Bostick Jr. married a heretofore unknown daughter of William and Elizabeth Davis named Jane Davis (*Time and Place Convergence*). It should also be noted that the Christian name of Jane was present in other Davis families in this same area and time period. Specifically, Jane Davis was married to John Ritchie in about 1756 and living in nearby Prince Edward County.

There is yet another convergence of time and place between the Bostick and Davis families which supports this connection. On July 4, 1768 William Davis filed a plat map for 500 acres on Cuffey Town Creek in Colleton County, South Carolina. On February 2, 1773 in a plat map filed by John Cagdoll for 300 acres on Cuffey Town Creek in Ninety-Six District South Carolina, William Davis, et al., were reported as adjacent land owners. On yet another plat map filed on March 15, 1775 by John Brownlee for 43 acres on Cuffey Town Creek in Ninety-Six District South Carolina, **John Bostick**, et al., were reported as adjacent land owners.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> *Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume IV, 1732-1741*, Virginia Genealogical Society, 1994, p. 197.

<sup>39</sup> *Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume VI, 1749-1762*, Virginia Genealogical Society, 1998, p. 329.

<sup>40</sup> *The Vestry Book of Southam Parish Cumberland County, Virginia, 1745-1792*, Ann K. Bloomquist, 2006, p. 40, et al.

<sup>41</sup> South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Online Database, <http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/search.aspx>, accessed December, 2008.



Cuffy Town Creek per se appears on current Google maps as Guffytown Creek. Its general location is shown in Figure XX, which is an extract from the 1825 map of Edgefield County by Robert Mills.<sup>42</sup> It is a tributary of Stevens Creek situated in the northern part of Edgefield County and flows in a southwesterly direction with a total length of about 20 miles. The section of Cuffy Town Creek between its confluence with Hard Luck Creek and Horsepen Creek had been designated in 1764 by Lieutenant Governor William Bull II as the site of a 20,000 acre German settlement known as Londonborough generally as illustrated in Figure XX, below.

The following is a brief description of the settlement which became known as Cuffy Town:

**“Cuffee Town:**

Although the location of the small stream which bears its name is well known and easily found on South Carolina maps even today, Cuffee Town itself is a place which has disappeared without leaving a trace, or even a documented statement as to its former location. That it lay somewhere between Kirksey and Winterseat is certain, but exactly where, is not. Perhaps the most definitive references to its location may be found in the plats of Michael Keiss (... "Palatine Land Grants on Horsepen Creek") and George Schieldknecht. Both are described as being "at a place called Cuffee Town." The Schieldknecht land was some three miles northeast of the Keiss place, and five others in the immediate vicinity of Schieldknecht are described as "near Cuffee Town." If we ignore the Keiss reference, all of the remaining plat data would support a location very near where Highway 25 crosses Cuffeetown Creek. The origin of the name, as well as the location of Cuffee Town, is the subject of speculation. It is tempting, for example, to imagine that the Indian village of "Cofitachequi" cited by De Soto during his trek through the area two hundred years earlier may be a clue.”<sup>43</sup>

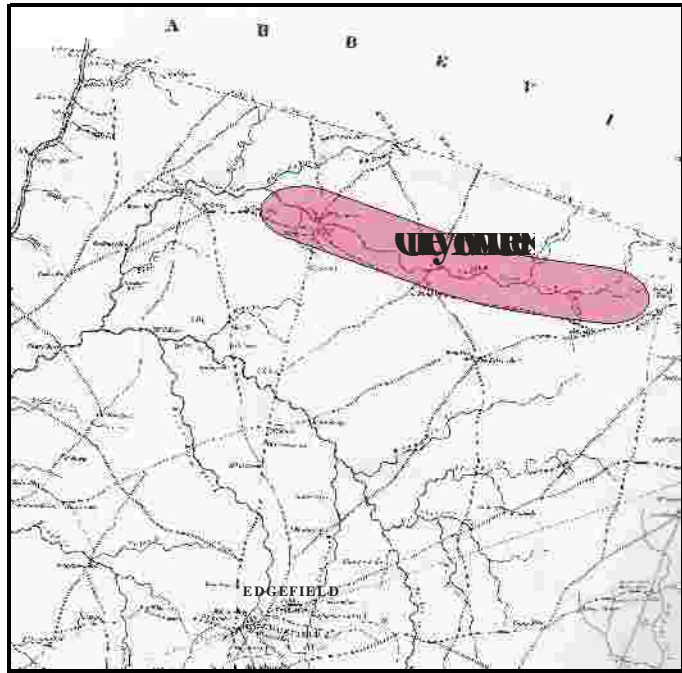


Figure XX  
Cuffey Town Creek Location Map

Following is a further description of the settlement that resulted from this in migration of German Palatines:

**“Palatine land grants.**

Land was granted to the Palatines according to the size of the household. The head of the household was granted one hundred acres and each additional member was granted fifty acres. Thus a husband and wife would receive 150 acres and a family of five would be granted three hundred acres. Many single young men and women (including Agnes Franck, 14, mentioned above) were considered eligible for one hundred acres. The largest grant, 450 acres, went to Johannes Flick on Little Stephens Creek. The recorded land plats surveyed by John Fairchild show that the Palatines remained to a great extent segregated according to

<sup>42</sup> Mills' Atlas, Atlas of the State of South Carolina 1825, Reverend Silas Emmett Lucas, 1980.

<sup>43</sup> <http://www.upamerica.org/roots/roots3.html>, accessed February 22, 2009.

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the ship on which they were passengers. The first to select lands and have their plats recorded were from the *Union*, probably because they were relatively healthy on arrival and did not require the long period of recuperation needed by the passengers on the *Dragon*. Their homesteads were located in clusters, one along Cuffeytown and Horsepen Creeks in the vicinity of Kirksey (now Greenwood County), another about ten or twelve miles west on Hard Labor Creek north of Winterseat (now Greenwood County), another three miles southeast of Winterseat on Cuffeytown Creek (now McCormick County) and another on Sleepy and Little Stephens Creeks in northern Edgefield County. By mid-June, 1765, all but one of the *Union* people had had their plats recorded. Between that time and the end of August, those who had arrived on the *Dragon* and *Planters Adventure* were settled along the various branches of Turkey Creek called Log, Mountain, Little Turkey, Little Rocky, Sleepy, and Little Stephens Creeks in Edgefield County midway between Kirksey and the town of Edgefield.<sup>44</sup>

A review of plat maps filed along Cuffeytown Creek in 1765 reflects virtually 100% Germanic sounding surnames. In the five years following 1765 virtually all of the plat maps filed along Cuffeytown Creek were for persons with English surnames. In the next five years the names of plat map filers were mixed almost half and half between Germanic and English surnames, apparently, as the German families became better established and able to manage larger plantations.

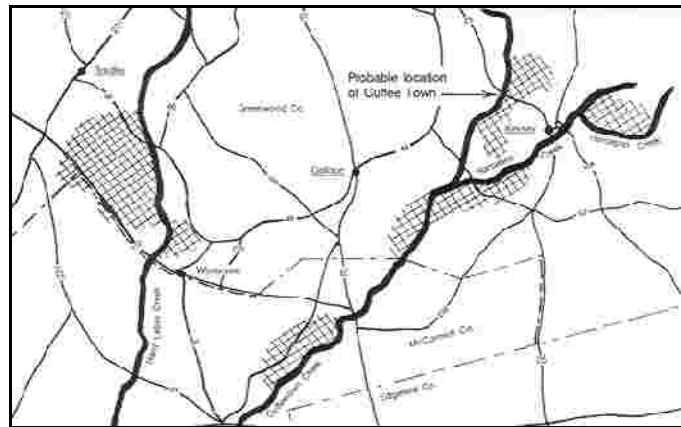


Figure XX  
New Londonborough Township Map

It was in the midst of this newly formed township that John Bostick and William Davis found themselves between 1768 and about 1772 when they filed their first plat maps along Cuffy Town Creek. The fact that William Davis was awarded a grant of 500 acres in 1768 suggests that he must have had as many as nine people in his household. The grant could have been made on a combination of both family members and slaves. The size of John Bostick’s plat on Cuffeytown Creek is unknown, so it is not possible to make any inference about the size of his household. It is interesting to note that Champness Terry also filed for two tracts on Cuffeytown Creek in 1773. Champness Terry is believed to have been the grandson of Benjamin Terry and Elizabeth Irby. Benjamin Terry is believed to have been the uncle of John Bostick Sr.’s<sup>C1W1J1</sup> wife, Elizabeth Terry. It is equally interesting to note that in 1785 Henry Chiles took out a patent for 225 acres on Cuffeytown Creek. This is believed to a son of the same Henry Chiles who held patents adjacent to John Bostick Sr.’<sup>C1W1J1</sup> in Albemarle/Buckingham County and Prince Edward County, Virginia.

Because of the small geographic area along Cuffeytown Creek, there is every reason to doubt that the presence of both John Bostick and William Davis along its shoals in the 1770’s was due to chance. This researcher believes that the John Bostick shown as a neighboring land owner on Cuffeytown Creek in South Carolina in 1775 was **John Bostick Jr.**, the subject of this research. It is further believed that John Bostick Jr. married Jane Davis, a daughter or kinsperson of William

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

Davis and Elizabeth Shelton. Whether the William Davis who appeared on the above described plat maps recorded along Cuffeytown Creek was Jane's father is unknown, yet there is a high possibility of that being the case. Another possibility is that this William Davis was a brother of Jane Davis and brother-in-law to John Bostick Jr.

There were only two other adult John Bostick's known to be living anywhere in the southern states during the third quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. One was John Bostick Sr.<sup>C1W1J1</sup> who almost certainly died in St. Pauls Parish Georgia in about 1767. The other is John Bostick<sup>C1C2V1J1</sup>, son of Valentine Bostick, who is believed to have been living in Craven County (later Richland County), South Carolina, along the Wateree and Congaree Rivers. There seems little doubt that the John Bostick who took out a tract on Cuffie Creek prior to 1775 was **John Bostick Jr.** The William Davis who also took out a tract on Cuffie Creek in the 1770's was very likely either John Jr.'s father-in-law or his brother-in-law.

Many researchers suggest that John Bostick Jr. was still living in Buckingham County Virginia in 1779 when a John Bostick, No. 563, was recorded as turning in \$206.00 paper money.<sup>45</sup> It is possible that John Bostick Jr. returned to Buckingham County sometime after 1775 and then later returned to Ninety-Six District after the Revolutionary War. It is also possible that the John Bostick who turned in his paper money in Buckingham County in 1779 may have been John Jr. and Jane's son, John Bostick III. It is known that at least the brothers, John III, Stephen and Taliaferro Bostick remained in Buckingham County for some period following the Revolutionary War as evidenced by the following extract from a Buckingham County Court record:

"August 20, 1785. Yesterday was brought to this City and safely deposited in the public gaol [jail] by the Sheriff of Buckingham, Stephen Bostick and John Bostick Jr. [III], for feloniously breaking the gaol of the said County, and rescuing there out sundry prisoners, Miles, Lane, Deafield and Evans, who had lately made their escape from the public gaol. And also their brother, Taliaferro Bostick, was found guilty by the examining court for horse stealing. These fellows had nearly effected their escape by cutting through a two inch Oak plank with penknives and then picking out the bricks of the wall, but being discovered by the Sheriff just in the nick of time, he caused a strong guard to be summoned and sent them down, where they are now lying chained to the floor."<sup>46</sup>

Since John Jr. could have been born as early as 1732, it is very possible that he was married before his family moved to Halifax County in 1759. Given this scenario, John III could have been born as early as 1756, making him old enough to be relinquishing his paper money in 1779. The facts of this matter may never be known with certainty, but it is quite certain that John Jr. was in Ninety-Six District before 1775. After the Court record quoted above, Stephen Bostick continued to appear on tax rolls and other records in Buckingham County up until about 1792. John Jr. and several of his children began appearing on records in Abbeville and Edgefield Districts after 1790. John Bostick Jr. died in Abbeville sometime before Aug 1796 where his LWT was recorded on August 6, 1796. Jane Bostick was still alive at the time of John's LWT recording.

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<sup>45</sup> National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 46, December 4, 1958, p. 170.

<sup>46</sup> The Virginia Genealogist, Volume 34, p. 48.

Further evidence as to the migration and residency of members of the Davis and Bostick families may be found in the 1778/9 Jury Lists of South Carolina. In these lists is reported a William Davis named as a Miscellaneous Juror from the region between Turkey Creek and the Savannah River.<sup>47</sup> Also listed was John Bostick on two occasions both near Ninety-Six Courthouse.<sup>48</sup> Also reported was a Littleberry Bostick [aka Bortick] from the area bounded by Turkey Creek and Savannah River.<sup>49</sup> It seems possible that this Littleberry was the son of John Bostick Jr. and Jane Davis. This possibility is supported by the fact that Littleberry was not reported among those sons of John Bostick Jr. recorded in Brunswick County, VA in the 1780's. Also, the only other adult Littleberry Bostick known to have been living during this time period was the younger brother of John Bostick Jr., who is believed to have been residing in Richmond County, GA near Augusta at this time.

At the outset of this research into Jane's ancestry, an erroneous lead was pursued, which held some interesting secondary connections to the Bostick family. While that theory was ultimately disproved, it resulted in the discovery of ancestral histories that are worth reporting. More importantly, there were lessons learned which might be of value to other genealogical researchers.

Working from the same basic premises and methodologies which ultimately led to the path of Jane's presumed true ancestry as a member of the Davis family, this researcher initially followed the belief of a connection with the Livingston family. That theoretical connection started from the discovery that John and Jane had named a son Taliaferro during the same period that Thomas Livingston and Mary Chiles had named one of their sons Taliaferro. Moreover, Martha Jones Bostick, daughter of Taliaferro Bostick and Anne Davis, is believed to have married Taliaferro Livingston, son of Thomas Livingston Jr. and Mary Chiles in about 1808 in Edgefield. Similarly, Patsey Jones Bostick is believed to have married William Taliaferro Livingston, son of John Livingston and Elizabeth Glover in about 1820 in Edgefield. With these intermarriage connections between the Bosticks and Livingstons and the unique nature of the Christian name of Taliaferro, it seemed a possibility that Jane may have been connected in some way with either the Taliaferro family or the Livingston family.

After tracing the Livingston brothers back to their roots, it seemed very likely that Jane was an unknown child of Thomas Livingston and Nancy Ann Taliaferro. Nancy Ann and Thomas are known to have had three sons named James Todd, Robert and Thomas Jr., who became wards of William Boulware when their father died in 1761 on Orange County Virginia. James Todd and Thomas Livingston along with members of the Boulware family appeared in Ninety-Six District after the Revolutionary War at about the same time as the John Bostick Jr. family. By virtue of this seemingly coordinated relocation of these families to the Edgefield area all around the same time period, and given the intermarriages and unique Taliaferro Christian name, it seemed a virtual certainty that Jane was an unknown sibling of the Livingston brothers.

However, when it came time to place the Livingstons in the same vicinity as John Bostick Jr. in Cumberland and Albemarle County around the middle of the 1700's, there was not a Livingston

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<sup>47</sup> The Jury Lists of South Carolina, 1778-1779, Ge Lee Corley Hendrix and Morn McKoy Lindsey, 1980, pp. 81, 92 and 99.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid., pp. 87 and 104.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid., pp. 80 and 98.

to be found. The nearest Livingston that could be located was an uncle named William Todd Livingston, who settled in Louisa County around 1750. Nancy Ann Livingston nee Taliaferro had remarried in about 1765 to Valentine Long Wharton. Although there were some Wharton kin who would settle in Albemarle County in the latter half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, the timing and location of these Wharton's would not converge with John Bostick Jr. The final blow to the Taliaferro/Livingston theory was when records were found that placed the Livingston brothers and their Wharton half brother still living in Orange County in 1793. There was just no reasonable way that John Bostick Jr. could have come in contact with a Jane Livingston, the presumed daughter of Nancy Ann Taliaferro and Thomas Livingston.

The experience of this dead end Livingston/Taliaferro theory is presented as a lesson learned. While the technique of *Maternal Surname Perpetuation* may be a viable research tool, it alone cannot be used as a definitive indicator of kinship. It must be further vetted through other means such as *Time and Place Convergence*. In the case of the Davis theory, there were numerous instances of convergences and matches which pointed toward the Jane Davis connection with a high level of certainty.

## Summary

From the foregoing data analysis it has been shown that there were two John Bosticks living in Goochland County Virginia during the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. One of the John Bosticks was the son of Charles and Mary Bostick, who was born about 1680 in New Kent County Virginia and lived out his years, probably as a bachelor, on Little Byrd Creek in St. James Northam Parish, where he died in about 1759. The other John Bostick was the son of William Bostick and his unknown wife (possibly Bassett), born in about 1710 in Hanover County Virginia, who lived about half of his life in Goochland County and later Albemarle County along the Great Guinea Creek and Little Willis River, before moving to the Dan River in Halifax County Virginia. John Bostick Sr. ultimately relocated to St. Paul's Parish Georgia in about 1763 where he filed for patents along the upper Savannah River. John Sr. disappeared from records in 1765, and is presumed to have died in St. Paul's Parish Georgia in about 1767. John Sr.'s wife, Elizabeth Terry appears to have remained in Halifax County with several of her children, where she is believed to have died in about 1777. Most of John and Elizabeth's children moved to Georgia, several settling in Jefferson County, near Augusta.

One of John and Elizabeth's children, John Jr. appears to have remained behind in Albemarle County, later Buckingham County, and to have married Jane Davis in either Cumberland County or Buckingham County sometime between about 1756 and 1760. The Davis family was found to have lived in close proximity to two generations of Bostick brothers in both Hanover County and Goochland County. Jane's presumed father, William Davis appears to have lived along the same waterways as John, Charles and William Bostick between 1740 and 1759 on Great Guinea Creek and Little Willis River. John Bostick Jr. and William Davis both appeared on patents along Cuffeytown Creek in Ninety-Six District between 1766 and 1775.

The William Davis family named sons Taliaferro and Stephen. John Bostick Jr. named sons Davis, Taliaferro and Stephen. The names of Davis, Taliaferro and Stephen had not been known to occur in the Bostick family at any earlier point in time. The transference of these unique



Christian names from the Davis family into the **John Bostick Jr.** family in the succeeding generation, when coupled with the time and place convergence of these families spanning almost 80 years from New Kent to Hanover to Goochland/Cumberland to Albermarle/Buckingham to Cuffeytown Creek points to only one conclusion, a close familial kinship, namely the intermarriage of Jane Davis and John Bostick Jr. The authors recognize that this analysis and conclusions are based in large part on circumstantial evidence. The readers of this manuscript must draw their own conclusions.